

CHECKLEY

STAFFORDSHIRE.

East window of the chancel.

Diagram 1.

Tracery lights, Numbers 1-10.

1. XV.C. A panel of fragments.
A border piece, a crown, in an oblong frame with pointed ends. In yellow stain.
Fragments of white quarries.

2. XVI.C. Shield. Or three piles meeting in point gules, on a quarter argent a griffin segreant. BASSET.
Set against in a barbed quatrefoil frame.
A scroll, inscribed, in black letter WILLM' BASSET MILES STRUXIT.
On a ground of fragmentary white quarries.

3. XVI.C. Shield. Argent a griffin segreant sable.
Set in a barbed quatrefoil frame.
Below the shield, in black letter CISC' MEVERELL ARMIGER ANNO 1550.

4. XIV.C. Shield. Paly or and gules, a bordure azure bezanty or. BASSET OF WELDON.
Set in a cusped frame, with twelve cusps.
This shield is decayed, the framing is incomplete and semi-opaque through decay. On a ground of fragmentary white quarries.

5. XVI.C. A shield. Quarterly 1 and 4. Azure three fleur-de-lis or (France).
2 and 3. Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or. (England). KING OF ENGLAND.
Set in a green wreath surmounted by a Tudor rose and crown.
The shield and its wreath are both enclosed by a cusped frame identical with Number 4 above, much obscured by decay and alien insertions.

6. XIV.C. A shield. Gules a cross ermine. BEEK OF HOPTON AND TENE(?).
The field and the cross both bear a pattern diaper, very faint and decayed.
Set in a cusped frame, identical with Number 4. The frame is dark green and a faint foliage diaper and a plain border, reserved on a ground of black enamel, are visible in the top cusp.
Set against fragmentary white quarries.

7:8:9:10 XVI.C.

Each light contains a shield:-

Or a fret gules on a quarter azure a cross patonce argent. DRAYCOT.
Crest: a wolf's head.

Main lights of the East window.

The main lights are filled with panels of ~~just~~ geometric pattern grisaille crossed by two parallel rows of figures under canopies and medallions containing figures.

The grisaille panels have been redistributed over the windows in a haphazard manner, see Nos. 21-24 below.

Figures under canopies etc.:-

11. XIII.C.

A Bishop

Represented standing full-length frontal, in benediction, holding a crozier in his left hand, standing on a grassy bank. He wears eucharistic vestments: a mitre and chasuble, both in yellow stain, with a green amice, a blue dalmatic and white alb with ruby sandals. The grassy bank is in yellow stain. The figure's head is painted in black lines on white glass: decayed, the details indistinct. The figure set against a plain ruby ground. Behind the figure is an incomplete label, in Lombardic script:- OD / /L'. The first portion inserted upside down.

Canopy work:-

The Bishop stands below an arch cusped trefoil surmounted by a steep crocketed gable, the tympanum traceried. The side-shafts to the main arch each have a brick-wall shaft supporting a two light window, the latter surmounted by a gable and pinnacle with crockets. Behind the main arch and gable, at the centre, is a green tower with an embattlement with a traceried window on either side; each of two light, with a crocketed gable above the window and a small tower behind the gable. The canopy is mostly white glass and matt with small touches of yellow stain.

12. XIII.C.

An Apostle. St. John Evangelist?

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, his right hand raised before his chest, the fingers pointing, his left hand

veiled in his cloak. Blue nimbus, he wears an ochre cloak and blue tunic, the feet bare. Head in white glass, decayed, beardless. Set against a plain ruby ground.

Canopy:

The Apostle stands below an arch cusped trefoil surmounted by a crocketed gable. The side shafts of the main arch have traceried heads, as Number 11 above. Behind the main arch and gable is thick tower with an battlemented parapet and a green tiled roof. Canopy is mostly white glass and matt with touches of yellow stain.

13. XIII.C.

An Archbishop

Painted from the same cartoon as Number 11 above with the addition of a white pallium over the chasuble. Rather decayed. The details obscure. Set against a plain blue ground.

Canopy:

Identical with Number 11 above.

14. XIII.C.

An Apostle.

Represented standing full length facing threequarters left. He holds a scroll, inscribed in Lombardic script:- HD/... S. Incomplete and very decayed.

He wears a green cloak over an ochre tunic, the feet bare. Bearded head, in white glass, very decayed. Set against a plain ruby ground. Below a canopy. Identical with Number 12 above except for the roof of the tower which is ruby.

15. XIII.C.

A Bishop

Identical with Number 11 above, except for his chasuble which is blue. The ground and canopy are also identical with Number 11.

16. XIII.C.

Medallion. The Martyrdom of S. Stephen

On the left stand two men, their arms raised, stoning S. Stephen who kneels, right, in prayer. Above the Saint is the hand of God, emerging from clouds. The Saint wears a green dalmatic with a yellow amice and a white alb. The two executioners wear short yellow tunics and hose and red boots. The heads of the figures are in white glass. Painted in black lines with slight smear and matt shading on the draperies.

Set against a plain blue ground. In a barbed quatrefoil frame, the edge patterned with a beaded design, white on a black ground. ~~Restoration! The head of the extreme left figure is modern.~~

17. XIII.G.

The Sacrifice of Abraham.

Abraham stands full length frontal, inclined left looking up at the angel who grasps the point of his sword and points at the ram, to the left of Abraham. Isaac kneels in prayer facing left, his head held by his father's left hand. Abraham, blue nimbus, he wears a yellow cloak over a blue tunic. Isaac wears a simple blue tunic; the angel has a blue cloak over a yellow tunic, the wings yellow.

The heads are all in white glass with slight matt shading on the hair.

Set against a plain ruby ground.

The area below the figure's feet is missing and has been replaced with alien fragments.

The figures are set below a canopy:- An arch cusped trefoil surmounted by a crocketed gable, the tympanum is traceried. (The side shafts of the main arch are made up of pieces of walling and traceried windows, the original design now missing). Behind the arch and gable is a domed roof with a window traceried superstructure:- a window of five lights, each cusped a trefoil, with a quatrefoil over the centre light. Above the window is a trefoil arch and crocketed gable, the sideshafts of the latter are incomplete and disturbed. The canopy is in white glass and matt with slight touches of yellow stain.

18. XIII.C.

The crucified Christ with the Virgin and S. John Evangelist

The living Christ crucified, His head turned right looking upwards. The Virgin stands, left, her head bowed and hands raised in grief, S. John on the right.

Christ is naked except for a blue loin cloth, his cross nimbus is yellow. The cross is blue, its plaque has been replaced by a fragment of an inscription, in Lombardic script. C/BARI.

The Virgin wears a white cloak and a blue tunic, her nimbus is ruby. S. John's cloak is green, the tunic ochre, his nimbus is blue. The body of Christ is white glass, very decayed, the heads of the Virgin and S. John are also white.

Preservation

The figures are very decayed but are intact, except for the S. John, his hands are missing and his drapery has been disturbed. Set against a plain ruby ground.

Canopy

The figures stand below an arch cusped trefoil surmounted by a ~~mark~~ crocketed gable and finial. The sideshafts of the main arch each terminate in a long two light window beneath a crocketed gable and pinnacle. Behind the main arch and gable is a three storied brick tower. The second storey has two windows, each has plate tracery. The top storey is surmounted with a parapet of contiguous quatrefoils. White glass and matt with slight touches of yellow stain.

19. XIII.C.

S. Margaret, spearing the dragon.

The Saint is represented full length facing threequarters right, she thrusts a spear into the dragon below her feet. She wears a white coverchef, a green cloak over an ochre tunic. Her nimbus is blue.

Set against a plain ruby ground, below a canopy, identical with Number 11 above.

Preservation.

The Saint's head is very decayed and indistinct. Her drapery has been patched with an alien piece of ochre drapery. The dragon is missing except for its green tail, the outline of the figure is retained in the leading.

20. XIII.C.

Medallion. Martyrdom of S.Thomas á Becket.

The Saint kneels left, inclined frontal, his hands raised before his chest, four knights stand on the right attacking him with their swords. The Saint wears a yellow chasuble with a white amice and alb. His head in white glass. The four knights all wear chain mail armour, painted in black lines on white glass with green or yellow surcoats.

Set against a ruby ground, in a barbed quatrefoil frame, identical with Number 17 above.

Preservation

The heads of three of the knights have been replaced with alien fragments of glass.

Main lights, east window, Panels of geometric grisaille.

Four types of geometric grisaille remain:-

21. XIII.C.

Represented as 'A' in Diagram 1.

The leading forms a pattern of contiguous diamonds, occupying the full width of the light, with a half quatrefoil, set at the border of the light on each side, between each pair of diamonds. Each diamond trellis has a broad patterned border. White glass painted with symmetrical trails of foliage, springing from the centres of each diamond trellis and half quatrefoil respectively.

22. XIII.C.

Represented as 'B' in Diagram 1.

The leading forms a pattern of contiguous circles linked by diagonally turned squares, each circle is overlaid by a rosette design formed by three quatrefoils superimposed one upon the other. The circumference of each circle has a broad patterned border. White glass painted with symmetrical trails of foliage, springing from the centres of each circle and square respectively. The inner quatrefoil of the three forming the rosette is in coloured glass, a rosette at its centre and a flat leaf filling each lobe, reserved on black enamel.

23. XIII.C.

Represented as 'C' in diagram 1.

Similar to Number 22 - viz. the leading forms a pattern of contiguous circles linked by diagonally turned squares; each circle encloses a rosette formed by two quatrefoils superimposed one upon the other, with a coloured roundel at the centre. White glass painted with symmetrical trails of foliage springing from the centres of each circle and square respectively.

24. XIII.C.

Represented as 'D' in Diagram 1.

The leading forms a pattern of contiguous quatrefoils with a half quatrefoil set at the border of the light between each pair of quatrefoils. White glass painted with a vertical stem, at the centre of the light, with off-springing symmetrical trails of foliage.

East window

All XIII.C.

Borders of the main lights.

25. A vertical stem with off-springing stalks each bearing a single trefoil leaf, the stem in yellow stain, the leaves green, or vice-versa, set against pieces of plain ruby.
26. Castles alternating with fleur-de-lis.
The castles are yellow, set against plain blue glass, the fleur-de-lis white against plain ruby.
27. A serpentine stem with off-springing stalks each bearing two oak leaves and an acorn, stalk in yellow stain, the leaves green.
28. A serpentine stem with off-springing stalks each bearing an ivy leaf, in white glass, set against pieces of plain ruby.
29. Similar to Number 25 above, each stalk is more depressed and the leaves are bent over.
30. A vertical stem, in blue glass, around which is twined a serpentine vine trail, the stem white, the leaves green. Set against pieces of plain blue and ruby glass.
31. A serpentine stem with off-springing vine leaves, the stem white, the leaves green or yellow. Set against plain ruby.
32. As Number 31 but the leaves are trefoil as Number 25 above.

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

Diagram 6.

33. XVI.C.

A shield. Gules a lion rampant or, a bordure engrailed or.
TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Set within a garter inscribed HONI SOIT QUI MALE Y PENSE.
Below the shield is a scroll inscribed COMES SALOP. The
first portion of the scroll is obscured by dirt of decay. /ov
Set against small fragments of white quarries.

34. XIII.C.

A roundel. A foliage design.

34A XIII.C.

A roundel, a foliage design. Identical with Number 34.

The above are set against a ground of white quarries, each bearing
a quatrefoil leaf at the centre, painted in black lines.
These quarries are in varying stages of completeness.

Main lights of the window

XIII.C.

Panels of geometric grisaille, identical with those in the east
window, see above Numbers 21-24, the same alphabetical numbering for
each type of grisaille is used to mark the positions in Diagram 6.
The grisaille is crossed by a single band of figures below canopies.
Numbers 35-36 on the diagram:-

35. XIII.C.

The Prophet Moses

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, the
Tablets of the Law in his left hand, a thin rod (incomplete) in his
right. Nimbed, he wears a blue cloak over a brown tunic. Head in
white glass, the horns on his forehead are ruby. The lettering on
the tablets is represented by dots.

Set against a plain ruby ground, below a canopy, identical with Number 17 above.

Preservation

The figure's head is decayed, the enamel has worn off in places. The area around his feet is disturbed and patched with alien fragments.

36. XIII.C.

S. John Evangelist

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, his left arm held across the chest, the hand pointing. In his right hand is a scroll, inscribed in Lombardic script. JOHANNES.

Blue nimbus, he wears a green cloak over a yellow tunic, the feet bare.

Set against a ruby ground crossed by a band of cross-hatching. Below a canopy, identical with Number 12 above.

Preservation

The original head of this figure has been replaced by a contemporary head from a smaller figure, white glass, decayed, the details indistinct.

37. XIII.C.

A Saint

ms. SIMON

Represented standing full length facing threequarters left, his right arm raised, in his left hand is a scroll, inscribed in Lombardic script: ~~L --- M OP ---~~ This is very decayed and indistinct. Ochre nimbus. He wears an ochre cloak over a ruby tunic.

Set against a blue ground crossed by a green band of cross-hatching. Below a canopy, identical with Number 12 above.

Preservation

The figure is complete but extremely decayed, particularly the head.

Borders of the main lights

XIII.C.

38. A vertical stem with off-springing stalks each bearing a single serrated leaf set in profile across the main stem. The stem and leaves in yellow glass, set against plain ruby pieces.
39. Alternately castles and fleur-de-lis, as Number 26 above.
40. A serpentine stem with off-springing oak leaves etc., as Number 27 above.
41. A serpentine stem with off-springing ivy leaves, as Number 28 above.
42. A vertical stem with off-springing trefoil leaves, As Number 25 above.
43. A serpentine stem with off-springing vine leaves, as Number 31 above.

North side of the chance,. First window from the east

Diagram 7.

44. XVI.C. A cross set on rays of light, white and yellow stain, against a ruby ground.
A fragment of an inscription in black letter:-

DRAYCOT : IURIS
—
IN THOM'

45. XIII.C. Identical with Numbers 34 above.

Main lights of the window, panels of geometric grisaille identical with Number 24 above (D. on Diagram). and also a fifth type, (E. on diagram):-

46. The leading forms two serpentine stems intertwining to form ovals with a foliated roundel at the centre of each. The intertwined stems are ruby and ochre. The glazing of the remainder of the panel consists of a trellis of white quarries each painted with a single trefoil leaf on a white stem.

The combination of geometric trellis and white quarries is a modern arrangement.

The grisaille panels are crossed by a band of medallions and figure under a canopy:-

47. XIII.C.

Medallion. The Virgin and Child enthroned.

The Virgin seated facing threequarters left, holding the Christ child on her right arm. Crowned, she wears an ochre cloak over a ruby tunic. Christ wears a plain ruby tunic. The Virgin's throne is white pierced with quatrefoils below a cornice.

Set against a plain blue ground, in a barbed quatrefoil frame, patterned with a running scroll design. White reserved on a black enamel ground.

Preservation

The heads of the Virgin and the Christ child have been replaced with plain white glass. The body of Christ is missing except for his right arm, the outline of the figure is retained in the leading.

48. XIII.C.

S. James

Represented standing full length facing threequarters right, his left arm raised, the hand pointing, in his right hand is a scroll, inscribed in Lombardic script:- JACOBUS.

Blue nimbus, he wears a green cloak over an ochre tunic. The head is painted in black lines on a light flesh coloured glass.

Set against a plain ruby ground, crossed by two parallel bands of white crosshatching.

Below a canopy, identical with Number 12 above.

49. XIII.C.

A Medallion. A Donor?

The remains of a figure, represented kneeling facing left, holding a model of a church. The original glass is completely missing except for a piece of ochre drapery over the knees, the original outline, however, is retained in the leading.

Set against a plain blue ground, with fragments of an inscription on either side of the figure. Inscription, in Lombardic script:-

VIGUS	CLER	ICUS
+	IS	GROCC

In a barbed quatrefoil frame, the edge patterned with a beaded design, white on a black ground.

XIII.C. Borders of the Main lights.

50. A serpentine stem with off-springing oak leaves, as Number 27 above.
51. A serpentine stem with off-springing vine leaves, As Number 31 above.
52. Castles alternating with fleur-de-lis, as Number 26 above.

Antiquarian sources.

British Museum. Egerton MS 3510. p.200. Church notes of
William Burton, dated 1618.

"In templo de Checkley, corn: Staff. per me Willm Burton de
Falde: 1618:

"In australi orientali fenestra sic facta et infra scripta".

Nine shields in trick:

- B.1. Gules a cross ermine.
- B.2. Quarterly per fess indented argent and sable. FOUR LE
FITZWARIN.
- B.3. Gules a fess chequy argent and sable between six crosses
crosslets or. RAV LE BOTILER.
- B.4. Argent two chevrons gules, a label of five points azure.
WILLM DE SENT MAVR.
- B.5. Gyronny or and azure. WARIN DE BASSINBVRNE.
- B.6. Gules two bars ermine THOMAS LE BOTILER.
- B.7. Argent two chevrons gules, a label of five points three
fleur-de-lis to each point. NICHOL DE SEINMAUR.
- B.8. Ermine two chevrons gules, a label of five points azure.
RAUF DE SEINMAUR.
- B.9. Gules a fess chequy or and azure between six crosses
crosslets or. RAUF LE BOTILER.

Below the shields is a small sketch of a woman kneeling
in prayer, her mantel is tricked:-

B.10. Argent two chevrons gules a label of three points, three fleur-de-lis to each point.

"In australi occident:fenestra". Two shields in trick.

B.11. Paly or and gules, a bordure azure bezanty or.

B.12. Gules a chevron ermine between three mullets argent.

"In boreali fenestra". A shield in trick.

B.13. Sable a bend or between six escallops or impaling or fretty gules on a quarter azure a cross argent. Below it is written:-

"Godfredi Fuliambe qui ista(m) fenestra(m) fieri fecit 1540".

14-15

1. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

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3. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

4. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

5. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

6. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

7. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

8. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

* Charles Roll. c. 1285.

211. Nicolas de Saint Maure
Emine two chevrons gu. a label arg.

St. Georges Roll. c. 1285.

366. Nicol de Sannov
Emine two chevrons gu a label of France.

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4. The coat of arms of the Duke of Burgundy, which was changed by Philip the Good in 1430.

"Sir Lawrence Semor" Argent two chevrons gules a label of three points azure."

B.5. Gyronny or and azure. "WARIN DE BASSINBURNE".

Roll of Arms. Edward.II. ed. Nicolas. p.57. Lincolnshire.

"Sire Warin de Bassingbourne. geroune de or e de azure."

B.6. Gules two bars ermine. "THOMAS LE BOTILER".

Powells Roll. Number 343.^{5.}

"Bottellen" Gules two bars ermine.^{6.}

The arms of BUTLER OF BADMINTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.⁶

B.7. Argent two chevrons gules, a label of five points, three fleur-de-lis to each point. "NICHOL DE SEINMAUR".

Powell's Roll. Number 586.^{7.} *

"Sir Nicole Semor" Argent two chevrons gules, a label of three points azure, three fleur-de-lis to each point.

B.8. Ermine two chevrons gules, a label of five points azure "RAUF DE SEINMAUR".

Roll of Arms. Edward II. p.40. Suffolk.

"Sire — de Seinmor, de ermyne a ij cheverons de goules e un label de azure."

5. Powell. op. cit.

6. Not certain. see below.

7. Powell op. cit.

B.9. Gules a fess chequy or and azure between six crosses
crosslets or. "RAUF LE BOTTLER."

St. George's Roll. C.1285. Number. 162.^{8.}

'Rauf le Boteler' Gules crusilly or, a fess counter company
argent and azure.^{9.}

The ^{tinctures} ~~tin~~atures of the fess as tricked by Burton are not
otherwise found. Wryley notes give the ^{tinctures} ~~tin~~atures as 'or'
and 'sable'.^{10.}

B.10. Argent two chevrons gules a label of three points, three
fleur-de-lis to each point. ST. MAUR (SEYMOUR) See B.7. above.

In a south west window. Burton Numbers 11 and 12.

B.11. Paly or and gules, a bordure azure bezanty or.

BASSET OF WELDON. NORTHANTS AND MADELEY. STAFFS.

Roll of Arms. Edward II. p.65. Northants and Rutland.

'Sire Richard Basset palee de or e de gules, od la bordure
de azure besaunte de or.

Seal of Ralph Basset of Weldon.^{11.}

8. ed. Percheval. Archaeologia XXXIX.

9. Original of roll lost. Copy E.1. (Hamley MS. 6589) gives the
fess as chequy argent and azure; Copy E. (Hamley 6137) gives
it as chequy argent and sable.

10. Egerton MS. 3510, p.186, Burtons copy of Wryley's notes.

11. Birch Catalogue of Seals. (XEXVI.74).

A shield: three pales, a bordure bezanty. Legend
S' RADULFI BASSET DE WELLEDONE.

B.12. Gules a chevron ermine between three mullets argent.
Not traced.

In a north window. Burton Number 13.

A shield of FOLIJAMB impaling DRAYCOT, dated 1540.

The shields in the south east window of the church.

Burton records nine heraldic shields and a donor figure that existed in this window in 1618. (Burton B1-B.10). Only one of these shields remains: B.1. the arms of Beek, now inserted in the east window of the chancel (Cat. No.6). The patterned foliage diapers ornamenting the field and charge of this shield suggest a probable fourteenth century dating. Each of the other shields recorded by Burton had its bearer's name painted underneath it, probably written in Lombardic script. 12. They were probably all part of a single series. 13.

The exact significance of this display of heraldry is not known: in some cases the precise identity of the bearers of the arms await clarification.

The nine shields and one donor figure apparantly represent five families. Only one of these has a strong connection with Checkley: the Beeks (B.1.) were lords of Checkley, and also of Hopton and Tene, Staffs. 14. In the thirteenth century a Robert de Bek was rector of Checkley in 1238, dying in 1261. 15. A John de Bek was instituted in 1322 and either him or another of the same name was rector in 1367. 16.

The second shield in Burton's list bears the arms of the FitzWarin family of Whittington, Salop. and Alveston, Glos. 17. They appear to have had no connection with Checkley by land tenure. The Christian name 'Fouk' beneath the Checkley shield is little help in identifying the precise person commemorated as

12. Burton transcribed one christian name as 'FOUR' (B.2), probably confusing a Lombardic K(Ā) with R(R).

13. For a similar labelling see sub. cat. Noseley, Leics.

14. Pedigree given by T. Pape 'The Armorial Glass of Checkley Church. North Staffs Field Club. Vol.LVIII (1923-24) p.72. citing documentary evidence published in Hist. Coll. Staffs. Also see sub. Cat. Leigh, Staffs. below.

15. *ibid.* p.60.

16. *ibid.* p.61.

17. G.E.C. Complete Peerage Vol.V. pp.495 seq.

five successive Lords FitzWarin were named Fulk in the fourteenth century. 18. It may, or may not, be significant that Sir Fulk FitzWarin (1340/1-1373/4) married Margaret a daughter, and co-heiress in her issue, of Sir James Audley, Lord Audley, of Heighley in Audley, Staffs. 19.

The precise identities of the bearers of the three Boteler shields are obscure. Two of the shields have identical charges but differ in their tinctures (B.3. B.9.). Their bearers are both named Rauf (Ralph). It seems probable that they were both junior members of the family of Boteler, Lords of Wem, Salop. and Tyrley, Staffs. 20. who bore Gules a fess Chequy argent and sable between crosses crosslets argent 21., the same as the two Checkley

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18. *ibid.* Fulk FitzWarin ob. 1315; s.h. Fulk, ob. 1336; s.h. Fulk ob. 1349; s.h. Fulk ob. 1373/4; s.h. Fulk ob. 1424/5.
19. *ibid* pp. 500-501.
20. G.E.C. *op. cit.* Vol. II. pp.230-233. See also F. R. Tremlow 'The Manor of Tyrley'. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1945-1946, p. 38 seq.; and *Inq. Post Mortem of William Le B. of Wem. 1334* in Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913, p.44.
21. *Roll of Arms Edward III* ed. Nicolas p. 16 "Monsire Botiller de Wem".

coats except for the tinctures of the fess. One of the Checkley coats may be the arms of the Botelers of Northbury, Staffs. a junior branch of the Wem Botelers, 22. Their arms, however, have not been verified. The third Boteler coat, that of "Thomas le Botiler" (B.6.) has nothing in common with the other two. He is possibly to be identified as one of the Botelers of Badminton, Glos., who held lands of the Botelers of Wem and may, therefore, be a junior branch of that family. 23. Their arms, however, have not been verified.

Two of the Seymour (Seinmaur, Sent Maur) shields are identical except for variations in the label (B.4. B.7.). That labelled "Nichol de Seinmaur" (B.7.) can be assigned to either Nicholas, Lord Seymour (ob.1316) or his son and heir Nicholas (ob.1361). 24.

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22. Tremlow. op. cit. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1913. p.60. 1336
Ralph Le Botiler holds one knight's fee in Northbury;
ibid p.86-87 1.P.M. of last heir Ralph, son of John.
23. A Thomas Boteler held half a knight's fee, formerly held by Thomas Butler of Wem, in Badminton in 1303, 1316 and 1346. Feudal Aids. Vol. II. pp.249, 269, 282. Thomas Boteler, ob. 1367 held the manor of William Le Botiller of Wem. Inq. Post Mortem Vol. XII. 123. See also Moor Knights of Edward I. Harleian Soc.: Vol. 80. p.121 and Rudder History of Gloucestershire (1789) p.252.
24. G.E.C. op. cit. Vol. XI. pp.358-60. They seem to have varied their armorial bearings, see Moor. op. cit. Harleian Soc. Vol. 83, p.188.

The female donor figure drawn by Burton wears a mantel with these arms on it (B.10). The identity of the "William de Sent Maur" (B.4.) is problematic. He may be the William Seymour who was summoned to Parliament from 1317 to 1322. 25. Pape suggested he was a member of the family of this name who held lands in Field in the parish of Leigh near Checkley. 26. The pedigree of the St. Maurs of Field (Felde) requires clarification. The family apparently descends from one Gaufridus de Sancto Mauro who held lands in Felde of the Abbey of Burton in 1188-1192. 27. At least one member of the family was a knight. 28. However, until their armorial bearings have been precisely identified, the attribution of the Checkley shield (B.4.) to a member of this

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25. G.E.C. op. cit. p.362, Moor op. cit. p.190. Possibly of Hannington, Northants.
26. Pape op. cit. p.64 citing S. Erdeswick: "In the time of Edward II there were living John and Thomas St. Maur and in 38 Edward III (1364) the heir of the latter was William de St. Maure". No documentary references. See S. Erdeswick "Survey of Staffordshire" (ed. T. Harwood. 1844) p.259.
27. Hist. Coll. Staffs. 1937. Charters and Muniments belonging to the Earl of Anglesey. pp.20-21. Grant by Abbot to Bertram Verdun.
28. Hist. Coll. Staffs. Vol. XII. p.99. Plea of Assize at Stafford 24. Edw. III (1350). An assize etc: if John Charneles, John son of John Seymour, knight (militis) and Nicholas Le Archer had unjustly disseised Henry le Standyelf of land in Felde.

The remaining shield of "Warin de Bassinburne" (B.5.) probably represents either Sir Warin de Bassingbourne, ob. 1349, or his son and heir of the same name. 32. They appear to have had no connection with Staffordshire by land tenure, their lands were in Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire and Hertfordshire.

Pape has inferred a connection between part of this display of heraldry and Sir Nicholas Beek's military service in the Crecy campaign of 1347:- "Surely it is more than fortuitous that so many of the earliest arms in the church were the same as those borne by knights who served King Edward III in France at the same time as Sir Nicholas de Bek, the patron of Checkley church." 33. The Crecy and Calais Rolls contain no reference to William de Seymour (B.4.). 34. In addition it is not certain in all cases that the names under the Checkley shields are identical with individuals of the same name on the Crecy campaign. This is not to deny the possibility of such an explanation. A precise identification of the individuals named at Checkley must, however, precede the formulation of theories of this nature.

Burton. In a south west window. 35.

The arms of Basset of Weldon recorded by Burton in this window (B.11.) are now inserted in the east window of the chancel

32. Cal. Inq. Post Mortem. Vol.IX. 113. Warin his son and heir is of full age.

33. Pape op. cit. p.65.

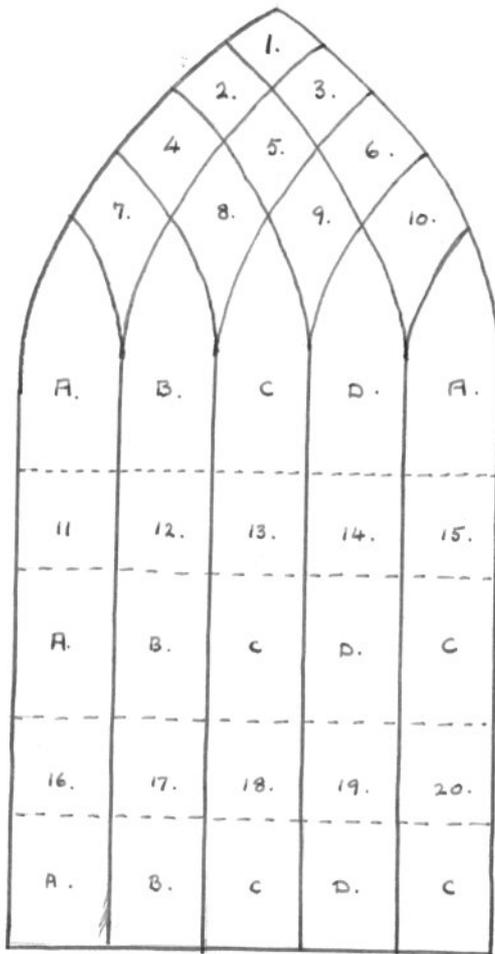
34. G. Wrottesley. Crecy and Calais. A.D. 1346-1347, from the Rolls in the Public Record Office etc: Hist. Call. Staffs. Vol. XVIII. Pt. ii. p.1-279.

35. Pape op. cit. used W. Wyrley's notes of 1592 for his account of the armorial glass. In these the Basset shield (B.11.) is included with the south east window shields. Wyrley noted that the shields were in glass but did not locate them. Burton's notes have been preferred in this present account as he was a more methodical and more careful observer than Wyrley.

(Cat. No. 4). The Bassets, Lords of Weldon in Northamptonshire also held Madeley, Staffs. 36. In addition they had lands in Fowall (Fole ?), Staffs. where the parson of Checkley also had a holding. 37. This possibly explains the appearance of their arms in Checkley church. The other shield is unidentified. (B.12.)

36. Cal. Inq. Post Mortem. Vol. II. 192. etc.

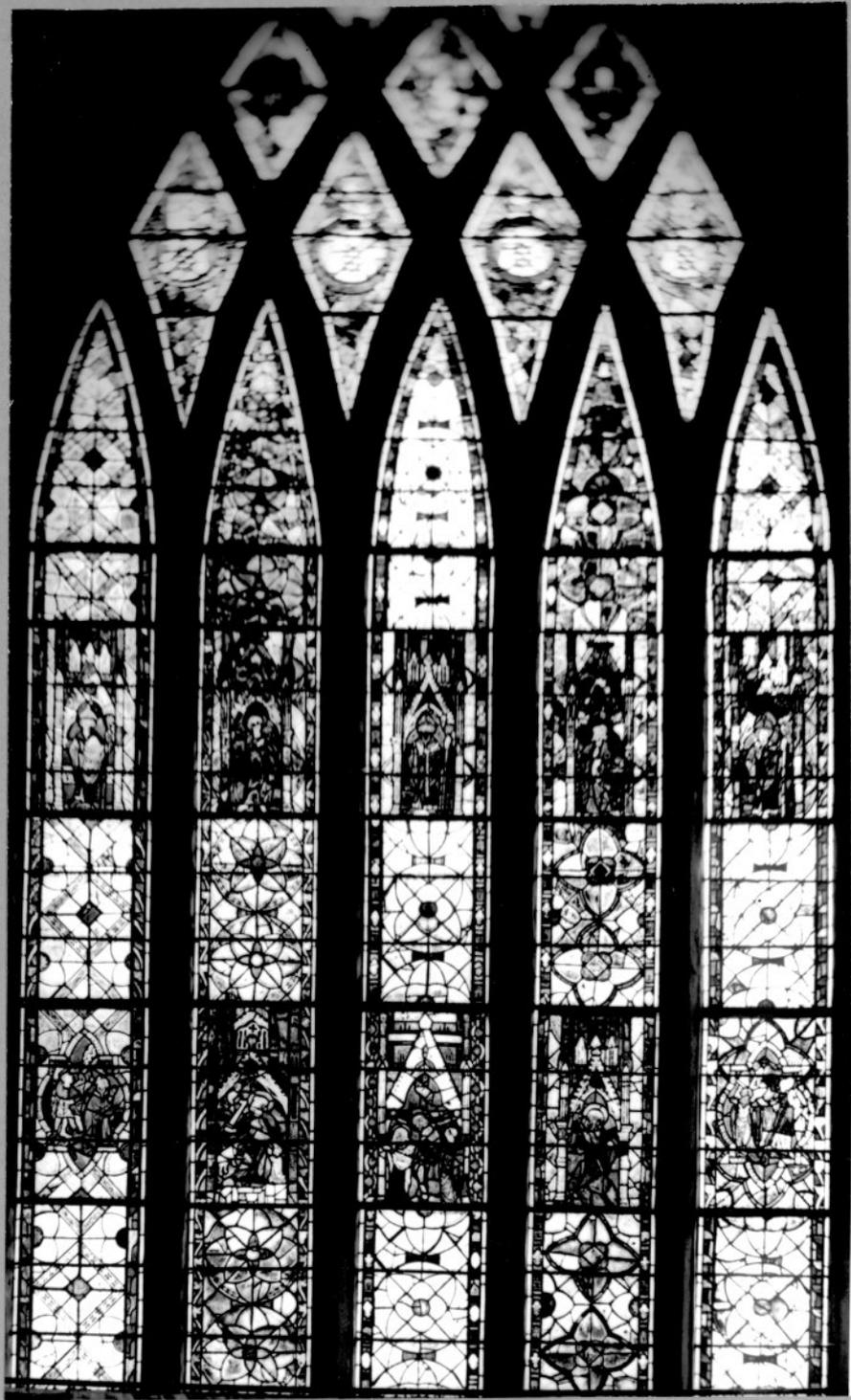
37. Staffs. Hist. Coll. 1911. Inquisitions Henry III - Edward I. p.219. Inquisition on the death of Geoffrey de Fowall 22 Edw. I. He held land in Fowall of the Parson of Checkley and Lord Ralph de Basset of "Welledon".



CHECKLEY.

DIAGRAM. 1.

CHECKLEY STAIRS



CHECKLEY STAFFS I



CHECKLEY.
Staffs I



CHECKLEY STAFFS I



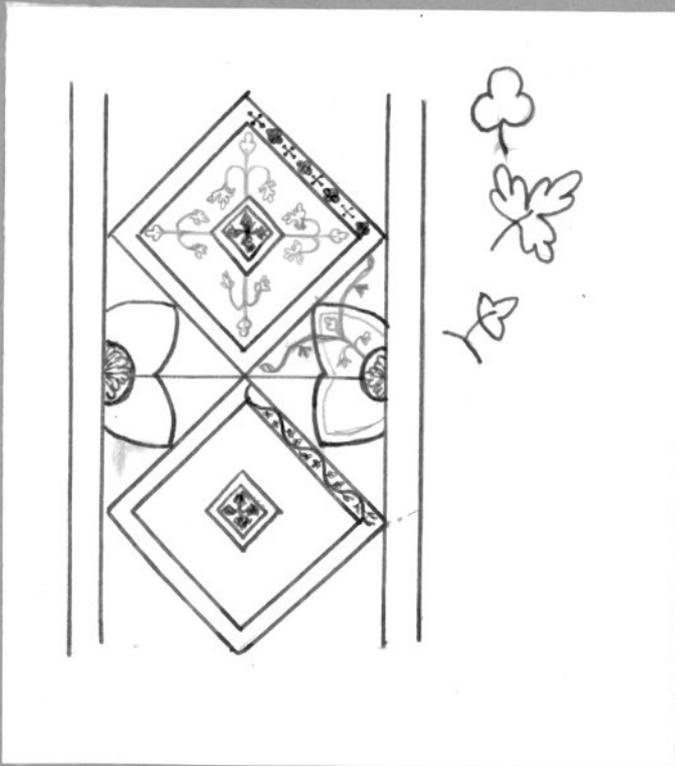
CHECKLEY
Stalls.

I

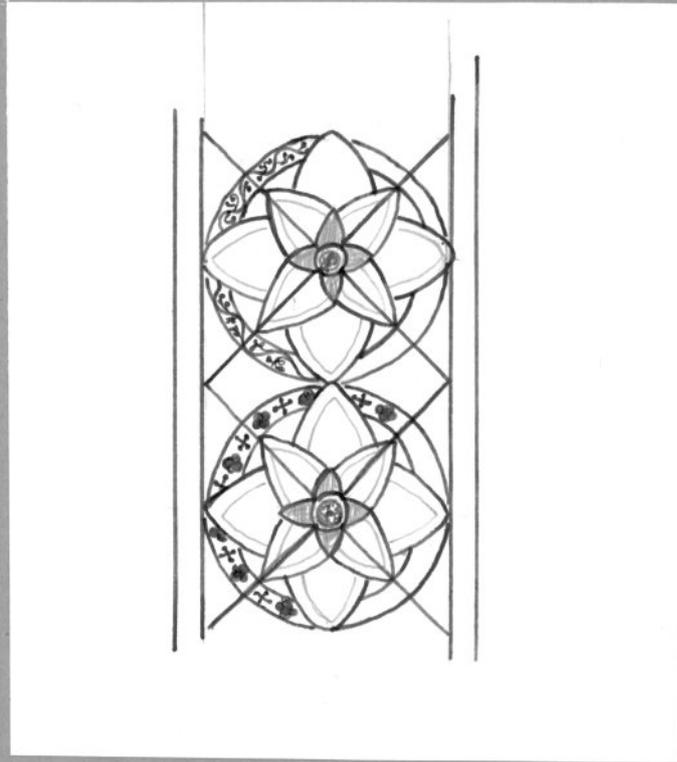


CHECKLEY
Stalls.

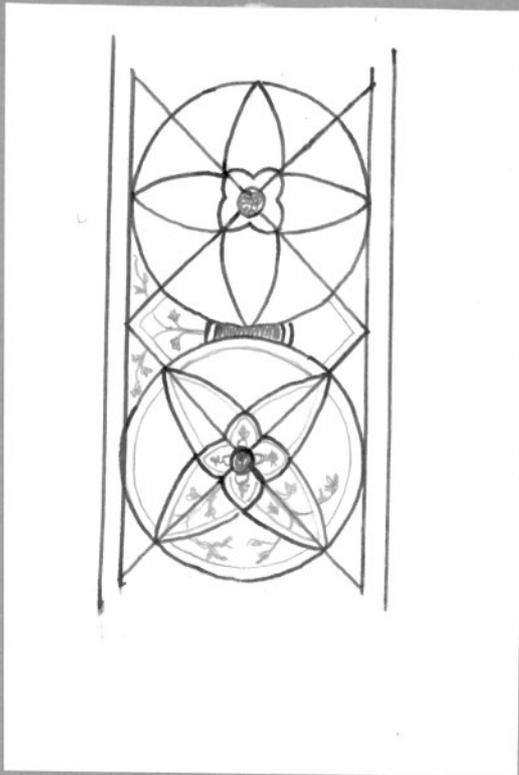
I



CHECKLEY.
Staff.

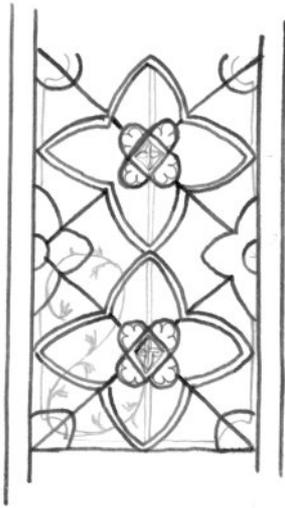


CHECKLEY. STAFFS



CHICKLEY.

STAFFS



CHEKLEY ·

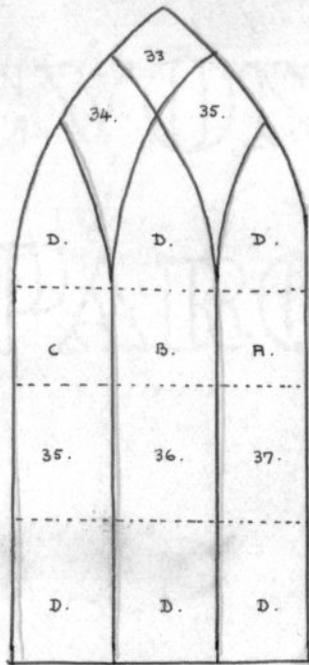


DIAGRAM. 6.

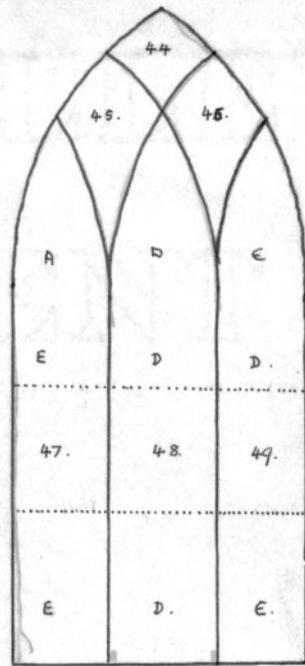
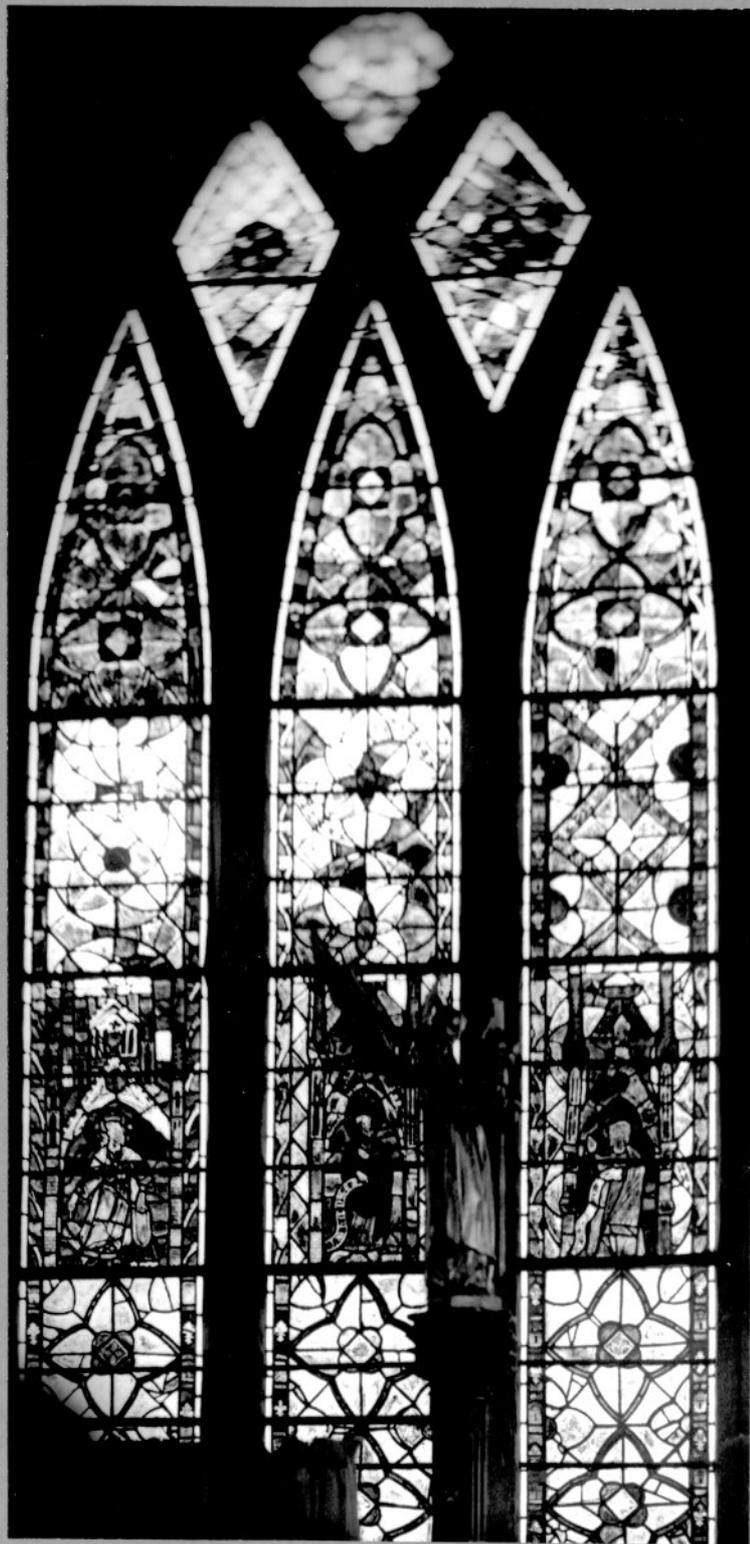


DIAGRAM. 7.

CHECKLEY
Stuffs.



CHECKLEY STAFFS sII



CHECKLEY
Stalls.

5 II



CHECKLEY STAFFS n II



CHECKLEY
STAFFS nII