

The Armorial Glass of the Oxford Diocese.

PART II.

By E. A. GREENING LAMBORN, Hon. M.A.

DORCHESTER.

THE twenty-four large and two small early 14th century shields of arms now in the windows of the Choir are all that is left of forty-nine sketched by Lee, Clarencieux King at Arms in 1574, by a Mr. Winchell in 1622, both of whose notebooks are preserved in Wood's collection, and recorded anew by Wood himself in 1657.¹ That any at all are left is due, according to Winston's testimony, to Colonel Kennett to whose exertions we owe the greater part of the glass now remaining.² The shields were reset under the skilled and loving superintendence of the late F. E. Howard some five or six years ago.

The close correspondence between these arms and those of the seals on the Barons' Letter, 1301,³ and of the poem of Caerlaverock, 1300,⁴ makes it clear that the shields refer to persons contemporary with those events and with the great alteration of the Choir through the addition or rebuilding of side chapels. The chief of these nobles was Edmund Earl of Cornwall (*ob.* 1300), first cousin of the King, son of Richard King of the Romans, and Lord of the Honour of Wallingford. As such he would naturally be interested in the great religious House of the district and would interest other barons, and particularly those of his fee, in the new works of the Canons. The large majority, if not the whole of the shields, are those of barons with local holdings; and this applies not merely to the existing coats but to the lost shields of Lee's record.

In the east window of the north chapel are three shields:

1. Gules with three golden leopards, Edward I.
2. Silver a lion gules crowned gold in a border sable bezanty, Edmund Earl of Cornwall.
3. England with a label of France, Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother (*ob.* 1296) or his son Thomas, beheaded 1322, who bore the same arms.

In the south window of the Sanctuary are twenty-one shields. (*Plates Nos. III and IV.*) Beginning at the east end of the top row and taking the rows in order they are:

4. Gold two bars gules and in chief three roundels gules, Wake. John, Lord Wake of Liddel, (*ob.* 1300). He seems to have had no local lands, but as their arms suggest the Wakes were kinsmen of the Gants, who were lords of Ewelme. (*Knights of Edward I.*).

¹ Wood, *M.SS.* D14; E1 (Bodl. Libr.). *Life*, I, 223.

² *Arch. Jour.*, I, 17. Skelton says that some of the glass was rescued from a local glazier's shop.

³ *Ancestor*, 6, 7 (1903), 8 (1904).

⁴ Nicolas, N. H., *Siege of Carlaverock* (1828).



PLATE III.

Photo : I. H. Taylor

Dorchester Church, Oxon.

Shields in South Window of the Sanctuary.

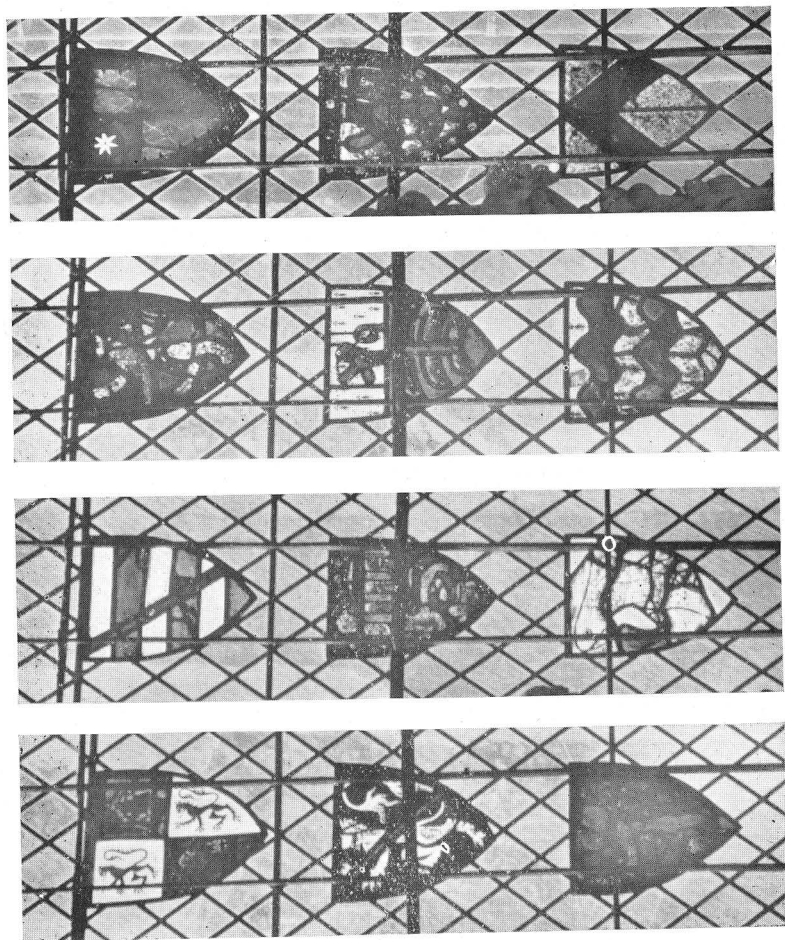


Photo: I. H. Taylor.

PLATE IV.

Dorchester Church, Oxon. Shields in South Window of the Sanctuary.

5. Gules a cross paty gold, Latimer.

William Lord Latimer of Corby, Northants (*ob.* 1304). He had scutage of his lands in Oxon 1285. In 1294 he was in Gascony in the train of the King's brother Edmund. The name = Latiner, an interpreter. (*Comp. Peer.*, VII, 463; *Kts. of Ed. I.*)

6. Silver on a chief gules two rowels gold pierced vert, St. John.

John Lord St. John of Basing (*ob.* 1302), Lord of Sotwell among other lands in Oxon and Berks. The most skilful of Edward I's military chiefs. (*Kts. of Ed. I.*)

The rowelled spur, the origin of the molet, was at this date superseding the more cruel prick spur of earlier days.

7. Silver a sleeve gules, Toni, Robert, Lord Toni (*ob.* 1309).

His local lands, if any, are unknown, though the names of members of his family occur in the Hundred Rolls of Oxon. but his ancestor had held the Berkshire manor of Charlton at Domesday and, judging from a tale told of them by Dugdale (*Baronage* I, 470) his family were especial benefactors to the religious orders.

8. Vair, the coat said to have been inherited by Ferrers from Peverel (Peau vair).

Sir Hugh Ferrers, "serviens for the Bishop of Lincoln," bore this coat. His ancestor got twenty manors in Berks. and seven in Oxon. at the Conquest, and of these Chinnor was one of those still in the hands of his descendants.

9. Gold a sleeve gules, Hastings.

This must be for John Lord Hastings of Bergavenny (*ob.* 1312) who used this coat, since his brother Edmund bore it with a label for difference. But he sealed the Barons' Letter with a very different one. And he appears to have had no local interests though a branch of his family held Yelford. He married his son and heir to the niece and coheir of Robert de Toni. (*Comp. Peer.*, VI, 346).

10. Vairy gold and gules, Ferrers.

Sir John Ferrers of Chartley (*ob.* 1312) son and heir of the dispossessed Earl of Derby. His wife Hawise daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Muscegros had brought him with other lands the manor of Aldworth on the Berkshire hills. He succeeded St. John and Latimer as leader of the King's wars in Gascony. (*Comp. Peer.*, V, 307.)

11. Gold a cross gules with five scallop shells silver, Bigod.

Sir John le Bigod (*ob.* 1305), younger brother of Roger, 5th Earl of Norfolk, who had obtained the manor of Haseley with Aline daughter and heir of Sir Philip Bassett. The family had other lands in Oxon and Berks. (Dugdale, I, 135; *Kts. of Ed. I.*; *Comp. Peer.*, IX, 595; Weare's *Haseley*, 66.)

12. Gold a fesse between two cheverons gules, Fitz Walter.

Robert Lord Fitzwalter (*ob.* 1325), one of the great feudal tenants of the Earldom of Cornwall. His first wife was Dervorguille, grand-daughter and coheir of Sir John de Balliol, and his second Alianore sister of Sir John Ferrers (10). Like Lord Latimer (5) he was of the retinue of Prince Edmund in 1294. As the arms indicate the Fitzwalters were a younger branch of the Clares. (*Comp. Peer.*, V, 472; Dugdale, I, 220.)

13. Quarterly (1) and (4) Silver a lion sable, Leon (3) and (4) Gules a castle triple-towered gold, Castille, Eleanor of Castille, Queen of Edward I.

The lion is a restoration by Mr. F. E. Howard. Both charges illustrate the heraldic antiquity of the pictorial pun, and their combination forms perhaps the earliest example of a quartering.

14. Barry silver and azure a bendlet gules, Grey of Rotherfield.

Sir John Grey of Rotherfield (*ob.* 1311) was an executor of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, Lord of the Honours of Wallingford and St. Walery, and was himself a great land owner in Oxon. Berks and Bucks. The horizontal strips of his shield and perhaps its leaning bend are intended to suggest steps (*gradus*) as a play upon his name. The crest afterwards adopted was a ladder, in French, *gré*. (*Comp. Peer.*, VI, 144.)

15. Gules a lion gold, Fitz Alan.

Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel (*ob.* 1302). The FitzAlans were lords of Chipping Norton and Richard's grandmother had also been a great Oxfordshire heiress. He was one of Edward's commanders in Wales, Gascony and Scotland. The lion of his arms, like his earldom, was derived from his Daubigny ancestors. (Doyle, *Official Baronage*, I, 69.)

16. Quarterly gules and gold a rowel silver in the first quarter, De Vere, a border for difference.

Macfarlane in his Account of Dorchester Church, 1882, p. 47, says on the authority of Lee's sketch of 1574 that the border is sable indented. Neither detail is visible inside the church but from outside it can be seen that most of the border is of ruby glass which seems to be new. This, if of potmetal, would be so opaque as to appear sable; but there are no signs of indentation. The shield is ascribed to Sir Hugh de Vere, brother of Robert Earl of Oxford. He held local manors in Berks and Bucks. He was alive in June 1318 and is believed to have died in the following year. (*Kts. of Ed. I.*; *Ancestor*, 7 (1903), 248.)

17. Sable a lion silver and a bendlet gules over all, Segrave.

Sir Henry Segrave (*ob.* 1318), third son of Nicholas Segrave who held Moreton near Thame of the Bishop of Lincoln, and brother of John Lord Segrave of Newington who had married Christian daughter of Sir Hugh Plessets to whom most of the great Doilli fief in Oxfordshire had descended. Gilbert Bishop of London was his younger brother. The knight whose tomb is in the south chapel was his descendant as the arms on his jupon attest. The coat derives from Chaucombe. (*Kts. of Ed. I.*; Dugdale, I, 674.)

18. England with a label azure, Edward Prince of Wales.

His arms were so recorded at Caerlaverock and may be seen also in the contemporary glass of the east window of Merton College Chapel.

19. Azure three horse-breys gold and a chief ermine with a demi-lion gules, Geynville.

Geoffrey Lord Geynville (*ob.* 1314). He went to the Holy Land with Edward I and was afterwards his Justiciar in Ireland and Marshal of his army in Flanders. He held Begbroke in right of his wife Maud Lacy. The breys of the arms are derived from the lords of Broi and pun upon that title. A shield of Geynville is also to be seen in the north window of Appleton church, Berks. (*Comp. Peer.*, V, 629; *Kts. of Ed. I.*)

20. Edmund Earl of Cornwall, as 2.

21. Party gold and vert a lion gules, The Earl Marshall.

This coat had been adopted by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke and Marshall of England (*ob.* 1219) and had now descended with the office to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk (*ob.* 1307), brother of Sir John, 11.

22. This shield is of made up glass with a fish, non-heraldic.

23. Wavy ermine and gules, Foliot.

These arms were borne by the descendants of Robert Foliot by the granddaughter and heiress of Wido de Reinbucurt, D.B. lord of Wroxton (Baker's *Northants.* I, 521). The Foliot family held many Oxfordshire manors under the Bishop of Lincoln and the Honour of Wallingford. Sampson Foliot, lord of Noke, a Justice of the Hundred Rolls, was Sheriff of Oxon. and Governor of the Castle in 1268. His successor in his lordships was Henry de Tyes, No. 24. (Boarstall Cartulary. *Oxf. Hist. Soc.*, 88).

24. Silver a cheveron gules, Tyes.

Henry Lord de Tyes (*ob.* 1308) held land at Wheatfield under Elias de Whitfield and the manors of Shirburn, Albury, Fritwell, Islip and Noke with Compton, Hordwell and Knighton, Berks, under the Earl of Cornwall (*Hundred Rolls*, I, 818; *Kts. of Ed. I.*; *Boarstall Cartulary*.)

In the East window two smaller shields, probably contemporary with the tracery, c. 1330:

25. Checky gold and azure, Warenne.

John Wareane (*ob.* 1347), last Earl of Surrey of that name. Through his mother Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford he was lord of Crowmarsh. He had manors also in Berks and Bucks. Lee tricked this shield gold and sable, the blue being very dark. (Dugdale, *Baronage*, I, 80; *Kts. of Ed. I.*)

26. A repaired shield, barry of eight gold and gules.

This coat was borne by Lord Pointz (*ob.* 1307) and Brian, Lord Fitz Alan of Bedale (*ob.* 1306) whose coheirs married John Lord Grey of Rotherfield and Gilbert Stapleton, lord of North Moreton (*Comp. Peer.*, V, 395).

EWELME.

In the middle lights of the tracery of the East window of the south chapel are four fifteenth century shields. Beginning from the north:

1. Azure a fesse between three leopard's faces gold, De la Pole.
Impaling:

Gold a cheveron gules, Stafford.

Michael De la Pole (*ob.* 1415) 2nd Earl of Suffolk and Catherine daughter of Hugh 2nd Earl of Stafford,¹ parents of William, Duke of Suffolk.

2. Quarterly France and England a label ermine, John of Gaunt.
Impaling:

Gules a saltire silver, Neville.

¹ Dugdale, *Baronage*, II, 185.

3. As 2, the saltire defective in the centre.

These must refer to Ralph Neville (*ob.* 1425), Earl of Westmoreland and his wife Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swinford,¹ the royal arms being given precedence.

4. Gules three wheels gold, Roet for Chaucer.

Impaling :

Silver a lion double tailed gold, Burghersh, the gules of the chief having perished though its line is faintly discernible.

Thomas Chaucer (*ob.* 1434) and his wife Maud coheir of Sir John Burghersh of Ewelme.

FIFIELD.

In the south-west window of the chancel are two shields, one of the early 14th century, the other of the 16th. :

1. Gules bezanty (fifteen bezants) a canton ermine, De la Zouch.
2. Quarterly (I) and (IV). Azure three bucks' faces gold, Barton of Smethells, Lancs., and Holme, Notts.
(II) and (III) Quarterly of six, (1) silver two bends engrailed sable, Radcliffe, (2) gules a cross engrailed silver, Norley, (3) silver a molet sable, Walton, (4) as (1), (5) as (2), (6) as (3).

See note on page 96 and *Plate* No. V.

GARSINGTON.

In the side windows of the chancel are six shields, with a scocheon of the Trinity and a Holy Lamb,* put in by J. H. Russell of St. Clement's, Oxford, about a century ago, for Dr. James Ingram, President of Trinity and Rector of Garsington, who commends Russell's work in his "Memorials of Oxford," 1837.

In the south-east window :

1. Ermine a fesse gules with three escallops gold, Ingram.
2. Party gold and azure on a cheveron between three griffins' heads rased four fleurs de lys all countercoloured. Round the shield a garter with the motto "quo tacitum velis nemini dixeris," Sir Thomas Pope and his college of the Blessed Trinity which has owned the advowson since its foundation.

In the south window :

3. Azure, a saltire gold, St. Alban's Abbey and its cell, the Priory of Wallingford, endowed with the medieval rectory.
4. The Royal Arms of William IV in a Garter. "Russell" on the garter near the bottom. Shield badly broken and releaded.

In the north window :

¹ Doyle, *Official Baronage*, III, 629. * Symbol of St. John Baptist.

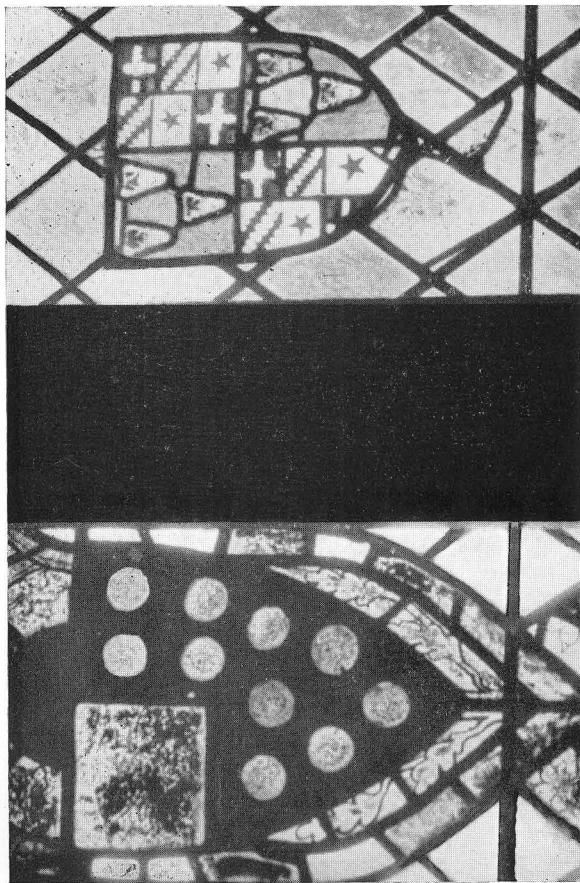


Photo : P. S. Spokes.

PLATE V.

Fifield Church, Oxon.

Shields in South-West Window of the Chancel.

5. Gules an annulet gold a border sable with stars gold on a canton ermine a lion sable, Sir Thomas White and his college of St. John Baptist, to which some of the monastic lands of the parish passed at the Dissolution.
6. Azure a cheveron and three lions gold, William of Hatfield and his foundation, Durham College, refounded as Trinity College, by Sir Thomas Pope. "Russell Oxford" on the cheveron.

HARPSDEN.

In the north window of the nave two late fifteenth century shields :

1. Sable a cheveron between three arrows silver with a crescent for difference, Forster.

Impaling :

Azure three dances gold, Stonor (?).

The Forsters were lords of Harpsden in the 15th cent. when Humphrey Forster of Harpsden married Alice daughter of Thomas Stonor.¹ In later shields of the Forsters the cheveron is engrailed. The arrows are intended to suggest the name, Forester. The Stonor coat usually has a plain chief with two dances.²

2. Forster.

HETHE.

In the east window of the north aisle is a late 14th century shield bearing seven false lozenges conjoined 3, 3 and 1, the tinctures, gold on gules, missing, and only the outlines of the charges remaining.

This is the shield of Ferrers of Groby who obtained the manor through the marriage of Henry, Lord Ferrers of Groby (*ob.* 1343) with Isabel daughter and heir of Sir Theobald de Verdon, and the arms through his great grandfather's marriage with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Roger de Quency Earl of Winchester.³

HEYFORD, LOWER.

In the west window of the south aisle, lately removed from the east window, are two 14th century shields :

1. Gold a bend indented of five fusils sable, Achard.
2. Achard quartering gules two leopards silver, De la Mare. The sinister corner in both shields is broken off.

¹ Burke's *Hist. of the Commoners*, II, 441.

² *Azure two dances* or was a coat of De la Mare whose more usual arms, *two leopards*, were inherited by the Forsters with the heiress early in the next century. (*Harl. Soc.*, XII, 133).

³ *Complete Peerage*, V, 340; White Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*, I, 541.

The De la Mares were mesne lords of the manor under the Honour of Wallingford from the 13th to the 15th century.¹ One of them married the heiress of Achard of Sparsholt, Berks in 1358 and apparently set her arms in the first quarter. This glass is said to have been put in by one Bocher, rector in 1474 but is certainly of earlier date.

In the west window of the north aisle is a pelican with the initials T.G. and the date 1569. Thomas Greneway of C.C.C., rector, died 1571.²

HEYTHROP.

The glass remaining *in the south-east window* of the disused Norman chancel, as the inscription attests, is part of the memorial of John Ashfield (*ob.* 1521) and Elinor (Seymour) his wife whose tomb is below it. It includes their portraits in heraldic dress.

1. On John's tabard, silver a trefoil between three molets; the gules of the charges has perished, leaving only their outline.
2. On Elinor's mantle, the upper half of a quartered shield.
 - (1) gules two pairs of wings in fesse gold (Seymour of Eveswindon).³
 - (2) Silver a lion; the tinctures have perished but the brass on the tomb shows the lion parted per fess gules and sable (Lovetoft). The Seymour wings are here shown as hawks' lures with cords.

This very fine window, the only example of its kind in the county, is in urgent need of repair.

HOLTON.

In the west window of the tower a late 16th century shield:

Quarterly (1) and (4) sable a chevron silver with three broom branches gold (for vert) in a border silver, Brome. (2) and (3) silver a chevron sable with quatrefoils of the field between three roundels sable, Baldington.

William Brome married Agnes daughter and heir of Thomas Baldington of Albury and Holton and died 1461.⁴

His descendants held the manor until the death of William Brome 1599 when his sister Ursula carried it to the Whorwoods.

HORLEY.

Leaded up among other fragments *in the east window of the south aisle* is the chief, with three crosslets gold on gules, and, *in the north-west window of the north aisle*, the base, with one crosslet, of a 14th century shield of Beauchamp of Warwick.

¹ Wharton's *History of Kiddington*, 28; The Boarstall Cartulary (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* 88 (1930), 321.)

² Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*, II, 163; Wood, *Athenae Oxoniensis*, I, 69.

³ Napier, *Swyncombe*, 347.

⁴ White Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*, II, 414.

HORNTON.

In the head of the north light of the east window in the south aisle :

Ermine a cross (azure?) fretty silver flowered gold. 14th century. The chief with the upper part of the cross is gone.

This is clearly for one of the Verdon family who owned Horley, Hethe and Bourton with lands in Warwickshire in the reign of Edward I. The main line bore *gold fretty gules*. Sir Robert de Verdon bore *silver a cross azure fretty gold*.¹ Another of the family differenced the fret with roundels in the openings. In the 14th century Hornton was owned by the Ardernes of Wykham. The difference of the ermine field may imply a connection with them. They bore ermine with a checkered fesse, derived in turn from the Newburgh Earls of Warwick.

HORSPTH.

In the chancel windows are four shields of doubtful antiquity and unknown provenance, apparently of early 19th century date, which do not appear to be recorded before the rebuilding of the chancel in 1840 nor even in Parker's *Architectural Guide* of 1851.

In the south-west window :

1. Quarterly ermine and gules.
2. Gold two pales gules over all a bend silver with three molets gules.

In the north-west window :

3. A made-up shield, gold a pale gules, in base silver an annulet sable, on a chief indented gold three scallop shells silver? impaling a jumble with a chevron and a crosslet fitchy sable in base gold.
4. Vairy ermine and gules.

In the north window of the nave is a figure which though not heraldic has been said, *e.g.* in the *Architectural Guide*, p. 354, to be "a representation of one of the lords of Boarstall whose badge was a huntsman with a boar's head on his spear," and by Skelton, *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, to represent a taberdar of Queen's College—the Grecian Copcot who choked the Shotover boar.

It shows a bearded man, apparently a character from the Old Testament, holding in his left hand a book and in his right a lance with the head of a boar impaled on its point. Beneath, in black letter, is the mysterious word "Copcot."² The glass is probably of late 18th century date.

¹ *Knights of Edward I., Harl. Soc.*, 84.

² Magrath, J. R., *The Queen's College* (1921), II, 242.

IFFLEY.

In a window inserted in the south wall late in the 15th century the shield of the donor of the glass remains in situ :

1. Quarterly (1) and (4) Azure a fesse gold between six bezants two and one above and below, De la Pole.
- (3) & (4). Silver a chief gules a lion double-tailed gold over all, Burghersh.
Impaling :
Quarterly France and England a label silver with three roundels gules on each file, York.

John De la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk (*ob.* 1491) and Elizabeth of York sister of Edward IV. He was lord of the manors of Ewelme and Donnington and Patron of the Hospital of Donnington which his predecessors had founded and endowed with the manor of Iffley.¹ His mother was heir of Thomas Chaucer and his wife Maud Burghersh who was daughter and coheir of Sir John Burghersh of Ewelme.² Though his Donnington property was inherited from her father he prefers to quarter the coat of her mother's family. As at Ewelme the ruby flash of the Burghersh chief has almost gone. The unusual number and disposition of the bezants in the arms of De la Pole, which should be two above and one below the fesse, is obviously an error of the glass-maker.

In the opposite window leaded up among various fragments is one of the cheverons from the shield of Fettiplace of Swinbrook, formerly in the west window.

2. Gules two cheverons silver, a crescent for difference.

The connection of this family with Iffley is unknown.²

NOTE TO PAGE 92.

The coats quartered in the early Tudor shield at Fifield (*Plate No. V.*), and particularly their curious duplication, make it clear that this shield represents the marriage (1486) of John Barton of Holme, Newark (*I.P.M.* 2 April 1517) with his second cousin Cecilia, daughter and heir of Ralph Radcliffe. He had inherited Smethells, Lancs., from his mother Johanna, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Radcliffe; and Cecilia was grand-daughter of Edmund Radcliffe, brother of Sir Ralph, descended from Robert Radcliffe who acquired Smethells with a coheir of Adam de Norley, heir of Walton. (Visitation Lancs., 1533, *Chetham Soc.*, CX, 197). John Barton's son and heir was Andrew Barton who married Agnes Stanley (*Harl. Soc.*, XVIII, 215, 260) and was ancestor of the Viscounts Fauconberge (*Comp. Peer.*, V, 264). His connection with Fifield has not been discovered. The Hundred Rolls (I, 732) record the Earl of Ferrers as chief lord of Fifield. Eudo de la Zouche of Harringworth was a coheir of Roger de Quenci who married Alianor Ferrers.

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI, 715.

² Marshall, *An Account of Iffley* (1870), 104-5.