

## The Armorial Glass of the Oxford Diocese.

### PART III.

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

#### KIDLINGTON.

**I**N each of the three lights of the east window of the chancel is a fifteenth century shield and in the *middle light* a fourth bearing a sable knot saltire-wise the four ends radiating from a circle enclosing the letters T O. This is repeated on the woodwork of the stalls and is said<sup>1</sup> to refer to Thomas, Abbot of Osney, *i.e.* Thomas of Hook Norton, elected 1430. Above it:—

1. Quarterly (1) and (4) Azure a fesse between three leopard's faces gold, De la Pole. (2) and (3) Silver a chief gules a lion double tailed gold over all, Burghersh of Ewelme; the chief in the third quarter is indistinct.

John de la Pole 2nd Duke of Suffolk inherited the manor of Kidlington from his mother Alice whose father, Thomas Chaucer had acquired it from the Crown.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Northern light :*

2. Gold a chevron gules in a border azure charged with eight mitres gold, Stafford. (*Plate No. VII.A.*)

Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter 1394–1419, who helped to build the fifteenth century hall of Exeter College from which this shield and the next probably came.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Southern light :*

3. Silver two bends wavy sable in a border sable charged with keys in pairs back to back the rings interlaced the wards upwards gold, Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and his hall or college of those names.<sup>2</sup> (*Plate No. VII.B.*)

#### *In the south east window :*

In the head are two early nineteenth century shields.

4. Quarterly (1) Gold a lion looking backward sable in a bordure engrailed gobony silver and azure, Jones, late Goch.  
 (2) Gules a lion in a bordure engrailed gold, Rhys ap Tudor.  
 (3) Azure a wolf leaping silver, a molet silver, Goch.  
 (4) Gold a cross sable in a border gules, a crescent for difference.

Above, the letters "JGJ" and below "1831".

<sup>1</sup> Stapleton, "Three Oxfordshire Parishes" (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* XXIV), 59, 27; *D.N.B.*

<sup>2</sup> Wood, *A. Hist. and Antiq. of Colls. and Halls in Univ. of Oxford* (Ed. Gutch, 1786), 112; *D.N.B.*

5. Sable a chevron between three sheaves gold, Field. Crest, Out of a cloud a dexter forearm mailed holding a terrestrial globe. Motto, *Spes mea in deo*.

John Collier Jones, vicar 1810, and Edward Field, curate 1827, on the advice of the architect Robertson, employed J. H. Russell of St. Clements, Oxford in 1829 to collect the ancient glass in the windows of the clerestory, the aisles and the north chapel and relead it into the windows of the chancel.<sup>1</sup> It must be assumed therefore that their arms are his work, though there is little resemblance in the style of the two shields. It is to be feared also that the glass now in the clerestory was substituted by him for what he removed. As he was paid £70 or £80 for the work he might have provided something better.

*Eastern light :*

6. Per fess silver and sable a fish sable in the one and a sheep silver in the other. Said to be for the township.<sup>2</sup> 15th century (*Plate No. VIIIA*).  
7. Checky sable and silver, Elmerugge. (*Plate No. VIIIC*.)

Roger Elmerugge was the royal steward of the manor in the late 14th century.<sup>2</sup>

8. Silver six false roundels gules, Plessis. 14th century. (*Plate No. VIIIE*.)

John Plessis (*ob.* 1263) had a grant of the manor of Kidlington as the inheritance of his wife Margery, daughter of Margery, coheir of Henry Doilli, successor of Robert, the Domesday tenant. His descendants held it till 1366.

*Western light :*

9. Gules on a bend between two scallop shells gold a bird between two cinquefoils sable and on a chief gold a rose between two demi fleurs de lys gules, Petre. Sir William Petre (*ob.* 1571).<sup>3</sup> (*Plate No. VIIIB*.)

A benefactor to Exeter College, to whom he gave the advowson of Kidlington. The chief with the royal badges was an augmentation of his family arms granted by Henry VIII, and discarded by his successors. This shield is perhaps by Russell.

10. Gules two lions passant silver, Strange. (*Plate No. VIIID*.) Eubolo, Lord le Strange, acquired the manors of Bicester and Middleton Stoney with his wife Alice daughter and heir of Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln.

At his death *s.p.* in 1335 they passed to his cousin Roger le Strange of Knockyn whose daughter Isabel married James Lord Audley. In 1366 William Audley held Kidlington with other Doilli manors in right of his wife Joanna.<sup>4</sup>

11. Azure three lions gold. (*Plate No. VIIIF*.)

The dexter lion is perhaps a restoration by Russell, and the diapering of the field in this and the Plessis shield may also have been retouched by

<sup>1</sup> Correspondence printed by Mrs. Freeborn in "*Twixt Cherwell and Glyme*," p. 357.

<sup>2</sup> Stapleton, "Three Oxfordshire Parishes" (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* XXIV), 59, 27; *D.N.B.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.N.B.*      <sup>4</sup> Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*, II, 29; Stapleton, p. 21.

him. Mrs. Stapleton suggested that this was the coat of Sandford. Christian Sandford was the first wife of John Plessis who afterwards married Margery, granddaughter and heir of Henry Doilli, Lord of Kidlington. But the coat occurs also at Stratton Audley; and as Hugh Audley of Stratton married Isolt, granddaughter of Sir William de Fiennes<sup>1</sup> the shield may be for that family whose representative, Lord Saye and Sele, bears it today.

#### MAPLEDURHAM.

*In the tracery of the east window of the chancel* are four fifteenth century shields extensively and clumsily repaired :

1. Gules three cinquefoils silver, Bardolph. Sir Robert Bardolph, lord of Mapledurham (*ob.* 1359).
2. Gold a cross gules.

This is probably a restorer's version of the shield of Missenden, the engrailed edges of the cross having been lost in releading and the first quarter with its bird replaced by new glass. John Iwardby, of the family which succeeded the Bardolphs married Katherine daughter and heir of Sir Bernard Missenden.

- 3 Paly azure and silver a bend gules, Annesley.

The shield has been mutilated to fit its present position and set inside out, so that the bend is to the sinister.

John Iwardby of Mapledurham (*ob.* 1470) married Joan Annesley (So Cooke in "The early history of Mapledurham" (*Oxf. Rec. Soc.*, VII (1925); but see Collins' *Peerage, Anglesey*).

4. Gules a saltire silver with a rose upon it, Neville, Lord Latimer.

Impaling :

Quarterly (1) and (4) Checky gold and azure, Warenne. (2) and (3) Gules a fesse between six crosslets gold, Beauchamp of Warwick.

The shield is set inside out, so that the dexter appears sinister and the first quarter the second; the crosslets in the last quarter are missing and the dexter corner is broken off.

The shield must refer to Sir George Neville, Lord Latimer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.<sup>2</sup> The Iwardbys of Mapledurham were connected with the Nevilles and Beauchamps through the marriage of John Iwardby to Katherine Neville, daughter of Sir Edward Neville, K.G. by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester.

For pedigrees see Cooke, "Early History of Mapledurham" (*Oxf. Rec. Soc.*, VII (1925).

#### MARSH BALDON.

*In the east window of the chancel*, removed to the north aisle in 1804 when the great copy of Guido's Annunciation by Pompeo Battoni was brought from the chapel of Corpus Christi College,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Complete Peerage*, I, 347.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale, *Baronage*, I, 313.

<sup>3</sup> Gardner's *Gazetteer* (1851), 166.

and replaced in 1890 when the aisle was rebuilt, are two fine shields of the early 14th century and five of the Tudor period.

*In the tracery of the north light :*

1. Quarterly France and England, Henry VIII, as in 5. below.

*Below this, in the head of the north light :*

2. Gules three lions passant silver, Gifford. (Plate No. IXA.)

In 39 Hy. III John Morteyn held lands in Baudendon;<sup>1</sup> and as the Giffords were heirs of Morteyn early in the following century<sup>2</sup> this would account for the presence of their shield.

*In the base of the north light :*

3. Quarterly (1) and (4) Silver a cheveron azure and three scallop shells gules, Pollard "of Wey als. Harwood," Devon. (2) and (3) Silver a cheveron sable and three molets gules pierced of the field, Davye.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Thomas Pope bought the manor of Marsh Baldon from Walter, son of Lord Windsor. William Pope sold it to Daniel Danvers whose granddaughter Susan brought it in marriage to John Pollard. The quartering has therefore been supposed<sup>4</sup> to be a version of the Danvers coat as on the brass of John Danvers, Susan's father, below the window. But the pedigree of Pollard in the Visitation of Devon 1620, *Harleian Soc.* (1872), p. 215, shows that this quartering came in at a much earlier date and that it represents Davye. Moreover the glass itself is almost a century earlier, and must therefore have come to Baldon from some other parish connected with the Pollards. This was probably Nuneham where Anthony Pollard "frater Johanni Pollard de Newnham militis" was buried in 1577. His tomb (on which this coat is quartered) was brought with other relics to Baldon when Nuneham Church was pulled down in 1764, and the glass may have come with it. Wood's notes show that the Pollard shields were not at Baldon in 1660.

*In the head of the middle light :*

4. A mutilated shield of Pollard and Davye quarterly.

*In the base of the middle light :*

5. Quarterly France and England between the letters H and R, Henry VIII. (Plate No. IXB.)

*In the head of the south light :*

6. Gules two leopards silver, De la Mare. (Plate No. IXC.)

Sir Robert De la Mare, of Mersbaldindon and Heyford (*ob.* 1308) or his son Peter who had restitution of his lands 1324.<sup>5</sup> They were descendants

<sup>1</sup> *Hundred Rolls*, II, 39.

<sup>2</sup> Visitation Oxon. *Harl. Soc.*, V (1871), 177.

<sup>3</sup> In Wood's *Hist. and Antiq. of Colls. and Halls in Univ. of Oxford* (Ed. Gutch, 1786), Lincoln College, p. 247, both coats are ascribed to Pollard.

<sup>4</sup> *Architectural Guide*, 388.

<sup>5</sup> Knights of Edward, I, *Harl. Soc.*, 82, 113.



of Geoffrey who held Steeple Lavington, Wilts in 1086.<sup>1</sup> Their eventual heiress brought their lands, including Aldermaston, to the Forsters; and their coat is quartered today by the Bouveries.

*In the base of the south light :*

7. Quarterly (1) Pollard (2) Silver a cheveron sable between three roses (?) cinquefoils (?) gules; the charges are roundels pierced of the field with faint traces of petals, or spokes, drawn in enamel stain. (3) Silver a cheveron and three hearts sable, Baron. (4) Silver three eagles gules, Dodescomb.

Sir John Pollard and his brother Anthony of Nuneham were grandsons of John Pollard of Wey by his wife Emme, daughter of Sir John Dodescomb.

*In the south-east window of the chancel* are four shields contemporary with the last and two of the 17th century.

*In the head of the south-east light of chancel.*

8. A mutilated upper half of the shield of Henry VIII, with the letters H R on either side. (*Plate No. XA.*)

*In the middle of south-east light :*

9. A cheveron between three scallop shells, the tinctures gone, 17th century. (*Plate No. XB.*)

*In the base of the south-east light :*

10. Pollard and Davye quartered. (*Plate No. Xc.*)

*In the head of the south-west light :*

11. Sabie a cheveron gold and three owls silver, 17th century. (*Plate No. XD.*)

*In the middle of the south-east light on a scutcheon*

12. The letters I M joined by entwined and tasselled cords, 16th century. (*Plate No. XE.*)

*In the base of the south-west light :*

13. Quarterly of five in the dexter two coats, in the sinister three (1) Silver a cheveron azure between three scallops gules, Pollard. (2) Silver a cheveron between three hearts sable, Baron. (3) Silver a cheveron sable between three roses ? gules. (4) Per fesse silver a cheveron between three hunting horns sable, Cornew. (5) Silver three eagles one and two gules, Dodescomb. (*Plate No. XF.*)

The eagles have been so arranged to fit the awkward space. The hunting horns of Cornew are, of course, allusive to the name.

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<sup>1</sup> Boarstall Cartulary (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.*, 88 (1930), 321.

## NORTH ASTON.

*In the tracery of the south-east window of the south aisle among other fragments of 15th century glass is one bearing two lions passant silver on gules. This is part of the shield of Gifford.*

Isabel daughter of Roger Gifford of Twyford, Bucks, married Thomas Ashton of Somerton, and their daughter Isabel, or Elizabeth, married John Anne of North Aston.<sup>1</sup>

Theirs is the hitherto unidentified tomb in front of the window, c. 1490, skilfully repaired in 1711 at the cost of Lady Annabella Howard, lessee of the manor.<sup>2</sup> A fragment of an inscription with the last four letters of the name Ashton and part of the date remains in the window under the lions of Gifford.

## NORTHLEIGH.

*In the apex of the east window of the chantry chapel built by Lady Wilcotes, daughter and heir of Sir John Trillowe for her husband Sir William Wilcotes (ob. 1410), whose tomb adjoins it, is a shield with an eagle silver beaked and legs gold on an azure field, the arms of Wilcotes, and in the north-west one scallop shell from the shield of Trillowe, silver a cheveron engrailed between three scallop shells sable.*

The Wilcotes crest, an eagle's head, is also in the east window.

## ROTHERFIELD GREYS.

The glass remaining in the Knollys Chapel shows that its windows were filled on its erection in 1605 with arms representing the marriages of the seven sons and seven daughters, whose kneeling effigies surround the tomb, of Sir Francis Knollys (ob. 1596) and his wife Catherine Cary. The shields of one son and one daughter remain almost complete. There are identifiable fragments of the coat of another daughter's husband and most of the sinister half of the shield of a third. The destruction of the rest, in comparatively recent times, is one of the most lamentable losses ever suffered by our local antiquities.

*In the west window : (Plate No. XI.)*

- i. Mutilated but showing azure crusilly and a mill cross voided gold, quartering gules a cheveron silver with three roses of the field, both for Knollys.

Impaling quarterly of nine :

(1) The first quarter is filled with a piece of white glass on which has recently been stuck strips of red bookbinders cloth giving :

Barry of four party gules and silver, Barrett.

<sup>1</sup> G. Andrews Moriarty, *Records of Bucks.* XIII, pt. VI; Blomfield's *History of Somerton*, 101.

<sup>2</sup> 84th Report of the *Oxfordshire Arch. Soc.* 1938.

- (2) Silver three lions gules and three crosslets fitchy sable, Belhus.
- (3) Azure crusilly and a lion silver, Braytoft.
- (4) Silver a fesse sable and in chief a molet between two roundels sable, Dynely of Stanford Dingley.
- (5) Silver on a bend engrailed azure three tree-stumps (represented as cronels) silver, Foxcote.
- (6) Gules three lions gold, FitzHerbert.
- (7) Gules a leopard rampant double-tailed ermine, Stokes.
- (8) Gules five scallops (for six) gold, Brimpton.
- (9) Gules three sheaves of cumin gold, Comyn.

The Visitation of Essex (*Harl. Soc.*, II, 548) shows that these are the quarterings of Barrett. Sir Francis Knollys Junior, sixth son, married 21st December, 1588, Lettice, daughter of John Barrett of Hanham Glos.<sup>1</sup> The shield is in urgent need of releading, when the coat of Barrett should be supplied in the first quarter, since the quarterings and impalement place the identification beyond possible doubt.

Fragments showing :

2. A fesse checky silver and sable and crosses formy fitchy silver on gules, Boteler, with Knollys as in 1.

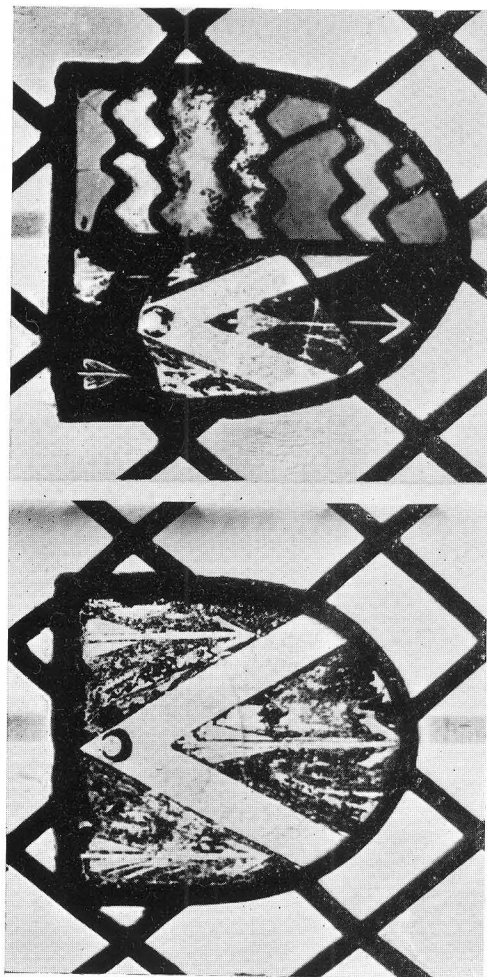
Sir Philip Boteler of Watton Woodhall married as her second husband Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Knollys.<sup>1</sup>

*In the east window : (Plate No. XII.)*

3. Quarterly of sixteen :
  - (1) Gold four bars gules and in chief a lion passant gules, Tregos.
  - (2) Missing ; the space filled by a square of yellow glass.
  - (3) Gules crusilly and a lion silver, La Warr.
  - (4) Silver a dance sable, West, the dance giving a W.
  - (5) Lozengy gules and vair, De Burgh of Wakerley.
  - (6) Azure three leopard's faces flowering gold, Cantelow.
  - (7) Gules three lions gold in a border engrailed silver, Fitz Herbert.
  - (8) Silver three mallets gules, Fortibus, for Fort de Vivonne.
  - (9) Gules a bend indented gold, Marshall.
  - (10) Silver a chief azure with three crosses formy fitched at the foot, silver, Richard Clare, surnamed "Strongbow," Earl of Pembroke.
  - (11) Sable three sheaves silver, Dermot MacMurchad.
  - (12) Gyronny of twelve silver and gules a border sable bezanty, Peverell of Sompting.
  - (13) Silver on a bend sable cotised gules three molets gold, Hakluyt.

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<sup>1</sup> D.N.B. ; *Report Oxfordsh. Arch. Soc.* (1938), 62-4.



*Photo : P. S. Spokes.*

PLATE VI.  
Harpsden Church, Oxon.  
Shields in North Window of the Nave.  
(See Volume 46, p 93)

THE ARMORIAL GLASS OF THE OXFORD DIOCESE.

A.



B.

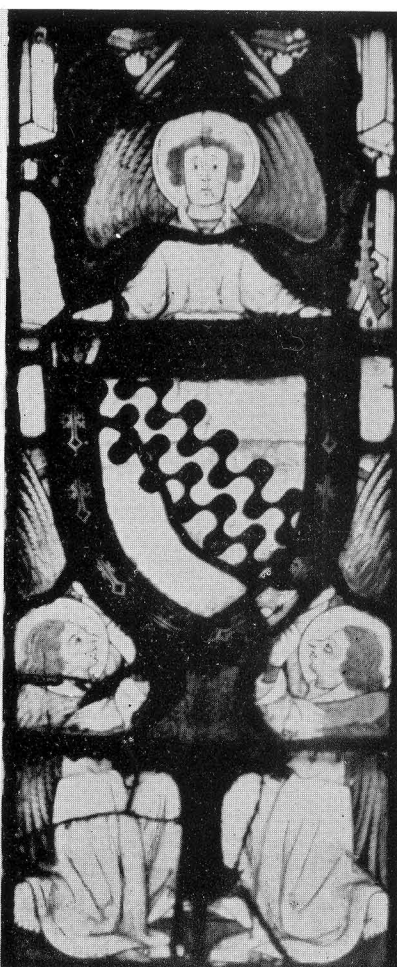


PLATE VII.

*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

Kidlington Church, Oxon.  
Shields in East Window of Chancel.

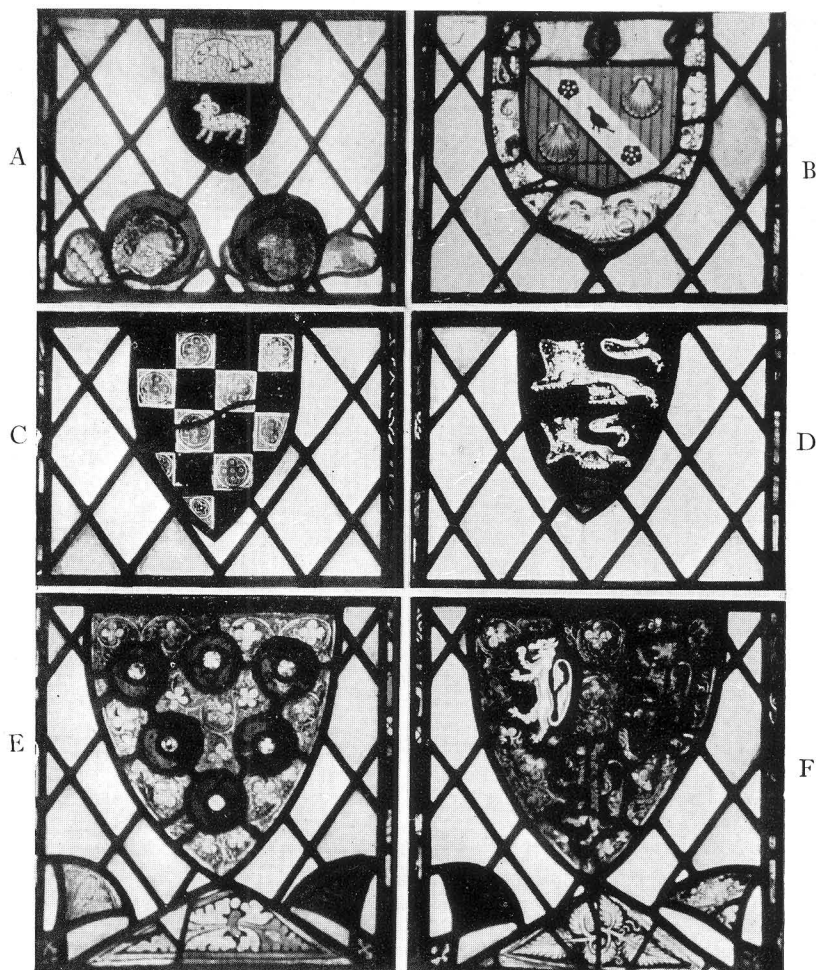


PLATE VIII.

*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

Kidlington Church, Oxon.  
Shields in South-east Window of Chancel.

A



B



C



*Photo : I. H. Taylor*

PLATE IX.

Marsh Baldon Church, Oxon.  
Shield in East Window of the Chancel.

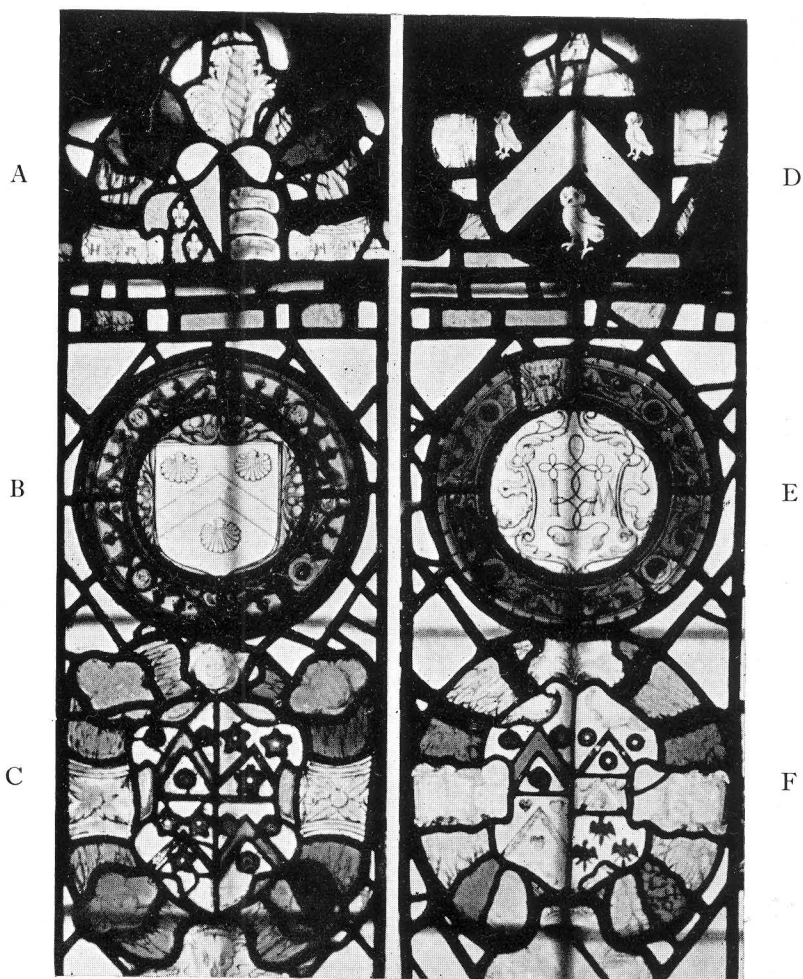
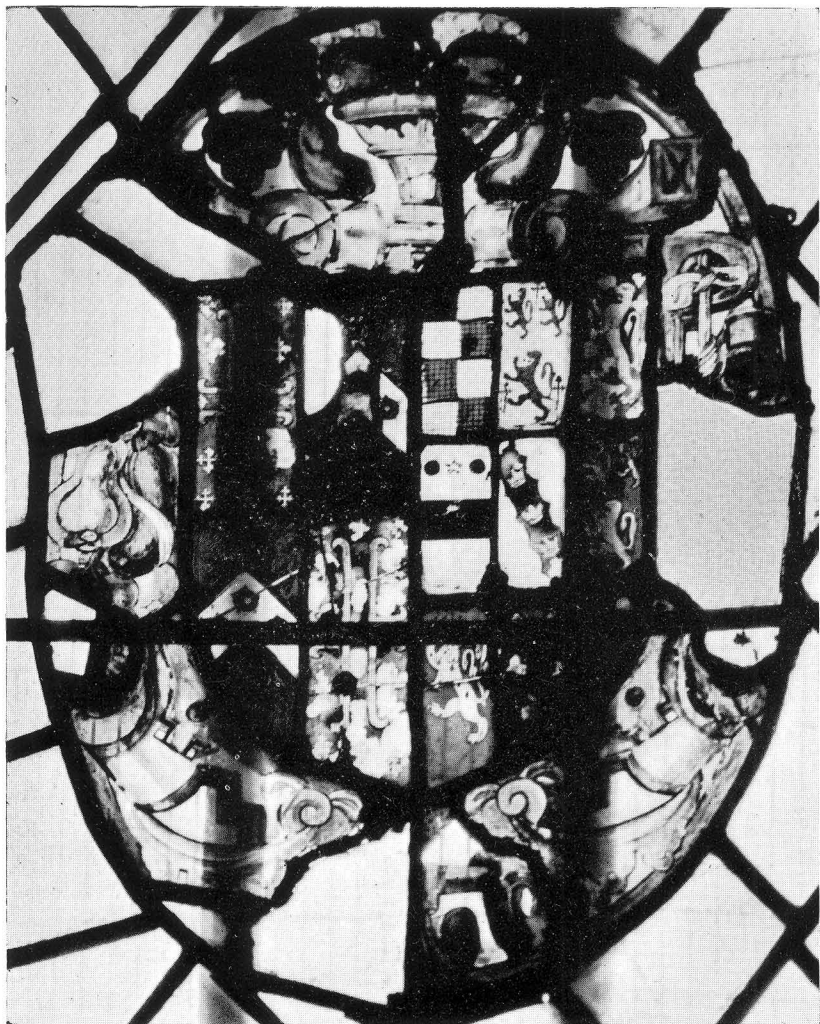


PLATE X.

*Photo: I. H. Taylor*

Marsh Baldon Church, Oxon.  
Shields in South-east Window of Chancel.

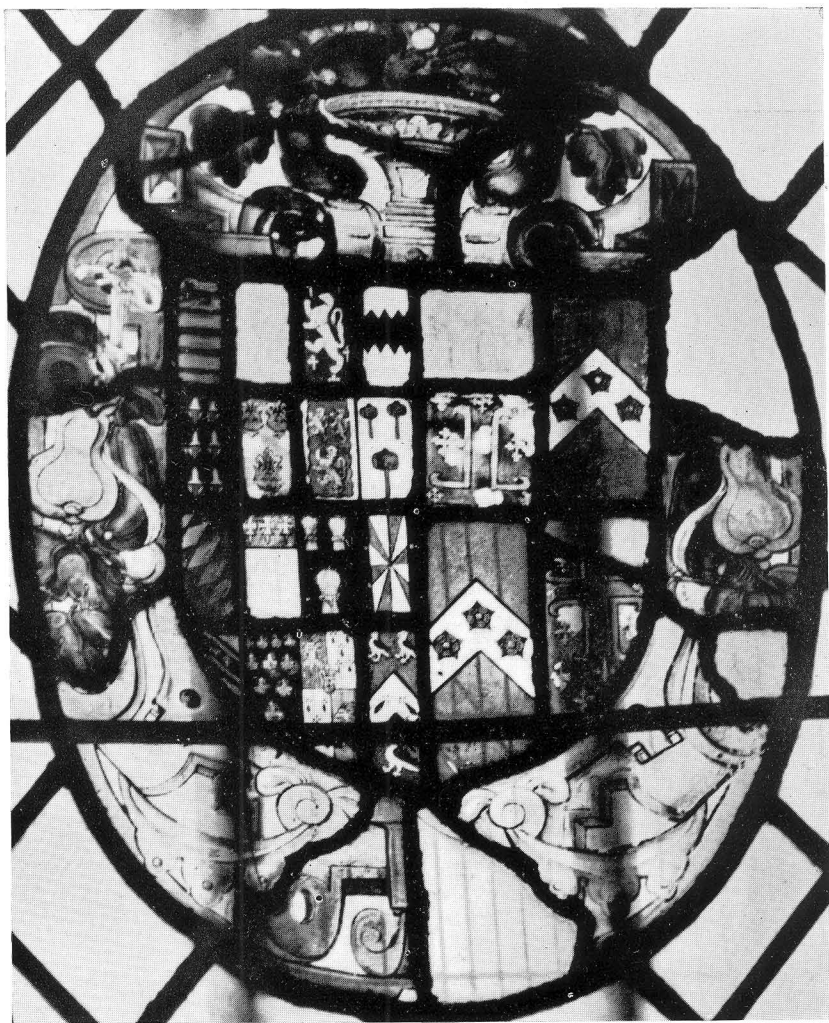




*Photo : P. S. Spokes*

PLATE XI.

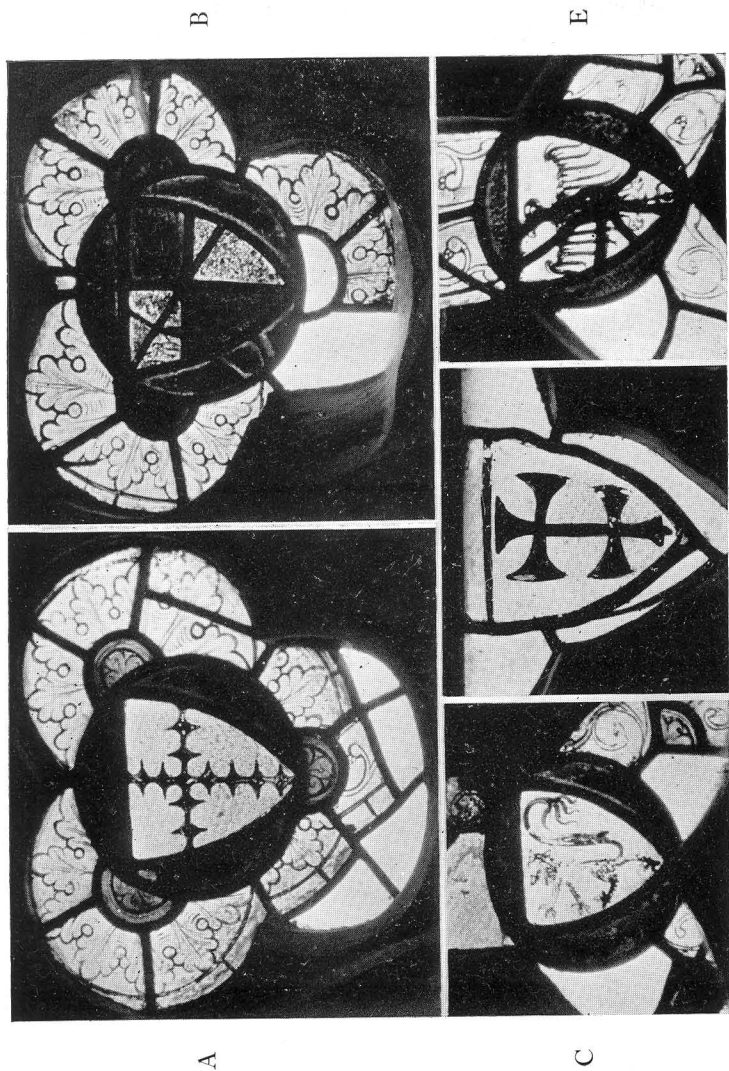
Rotherfield Greys Church, Oxon.  
Shield in West Window of Knollys Chapel.



*Photo: P. S. Spokes*

PLATE XII.

Rotherfield Greys Church, Oxon.  
Shield in East Window of Knollys Chapel.



*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

D  
PLATE XIII.

South Newington Church, Oxon. Shields in East Window of South Aisle and  
North Window of North Aisle.



PLATE XIV.

South Newington Church, Oxon.  
Shield in South Window of South Aisle.

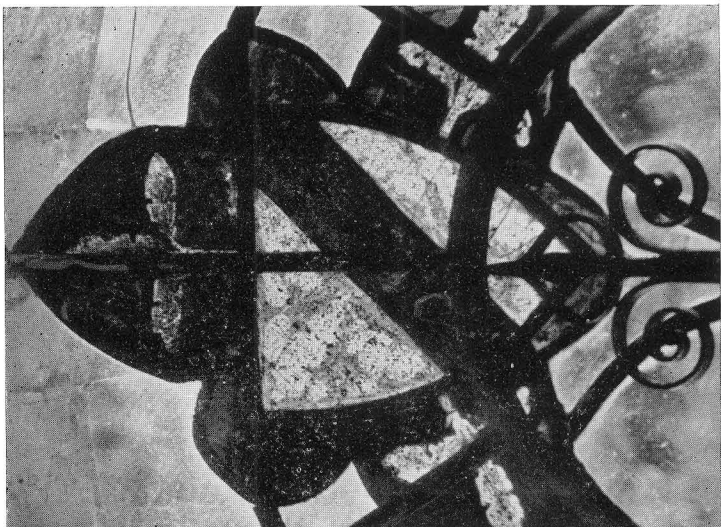
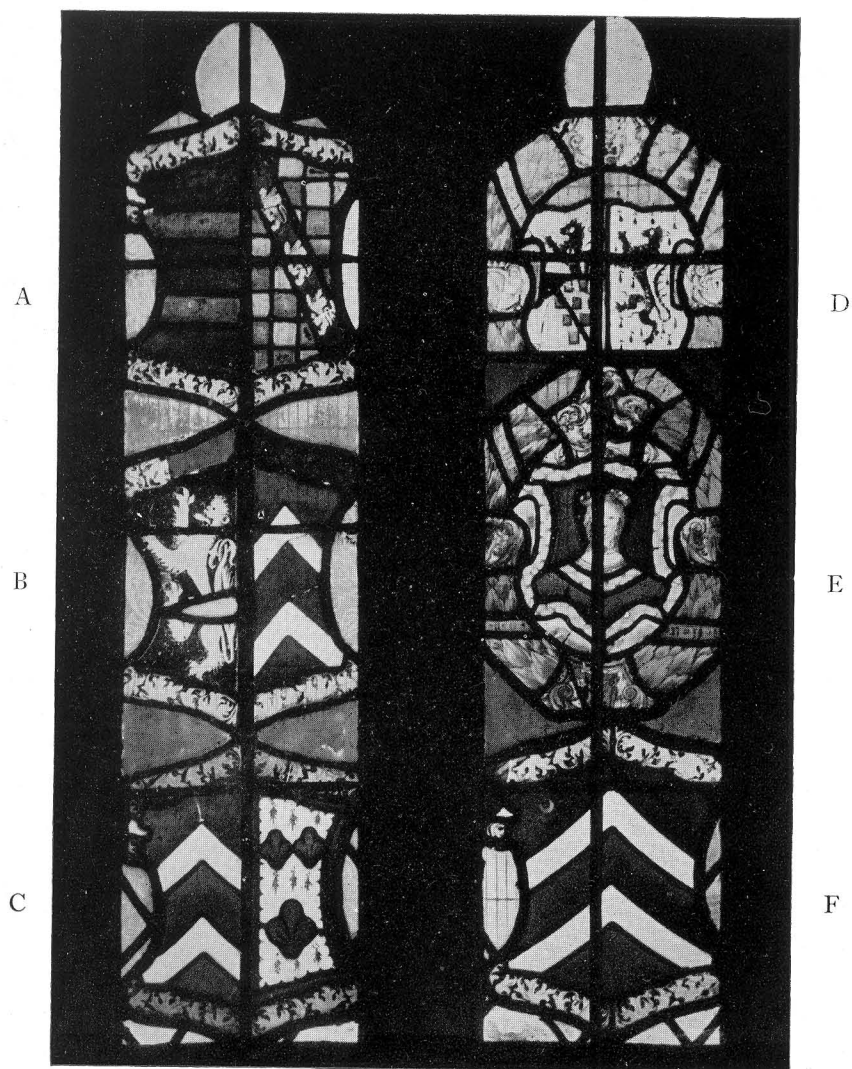


PLATE XV.

Wheatfield Church, Oxon.  
Shield in South-east Window of Chancel.

*Photos: I. H. Taylor.*



*Photo : I. H. Taylor.*

PLATE XVI.  
Stonesfield Church, Oxon.  
Shields in South-west Window of Chancel.



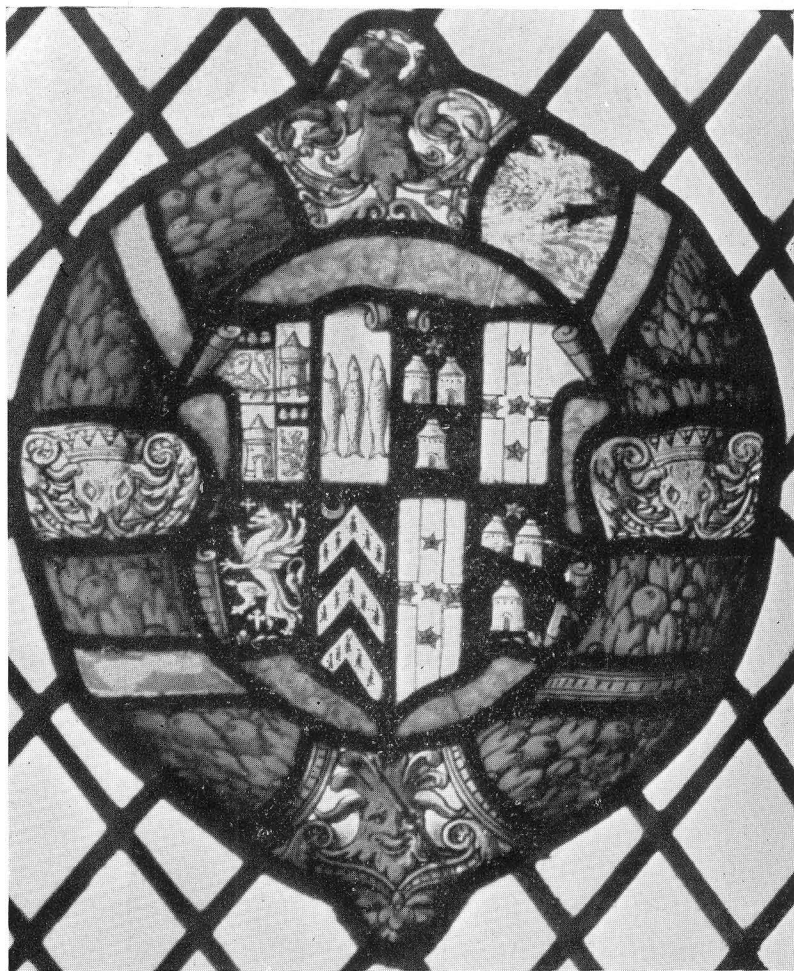


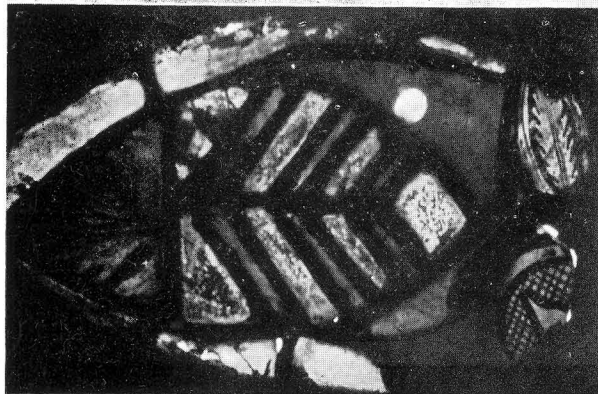
PLATE XVII.

Stonesfield Church, Oxon.

Shield in West Window of South Clerestory.

*Photo : I. H. Taylor.*

A



B



C



*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

PLATE XVIII.

Stratton Audley Church, Oxon.

Shields in West Window of South Aisle and in East Window of North Aisle.

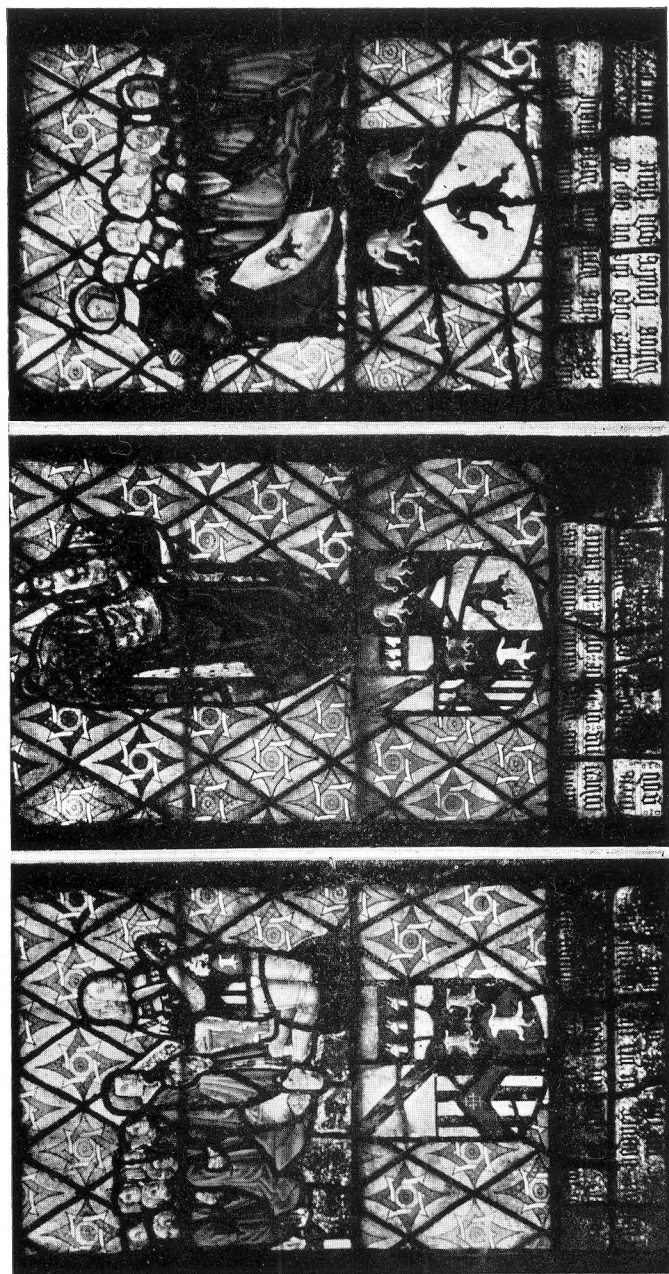


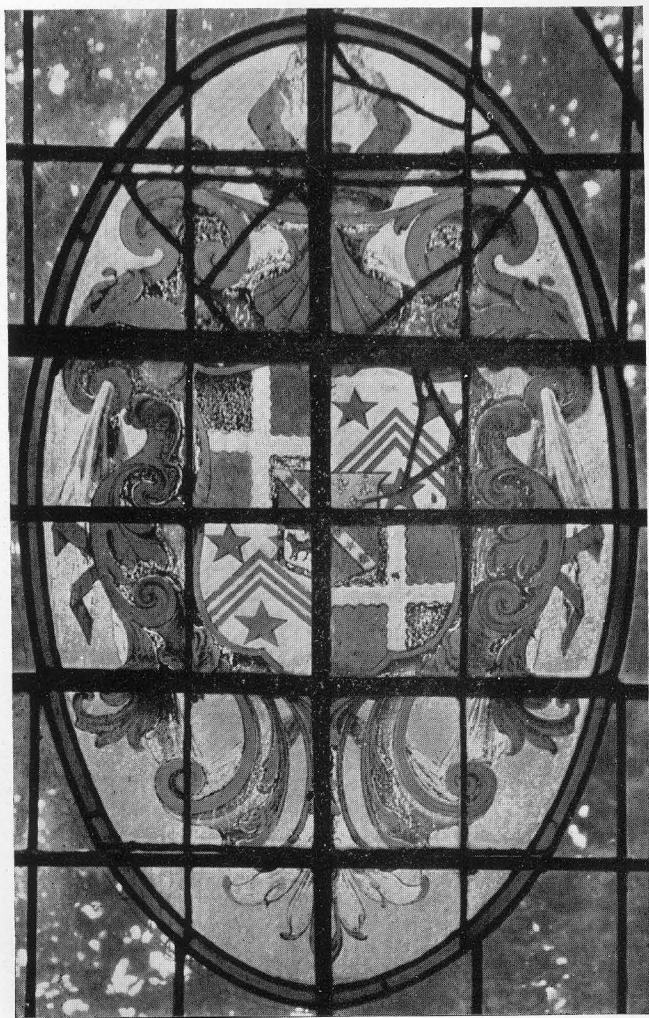
Photo: I. H. Taylor.

PLATE XIX.

Waterperry Church, Oxon. Shields in South-east Window of the South Aisle.

"Pray ye for the soule of Walter Cursson and Isabell his wife whose goodys as [well] the rooffe of this churche and the  
 rooffe of this the lordys Ile and the also this wyndow were made  
 whose bodves rest yn the augustyne freers churche yn Oxforde whiche  
 Apryle yn the yere of our lord god M CCCCC xxvij on  
 walter died the vij day of  
 whos soules god haue mercy"





*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

PLATE XX.

Wheatfield Church, Oxon.  
Shield in West Window of Nave.

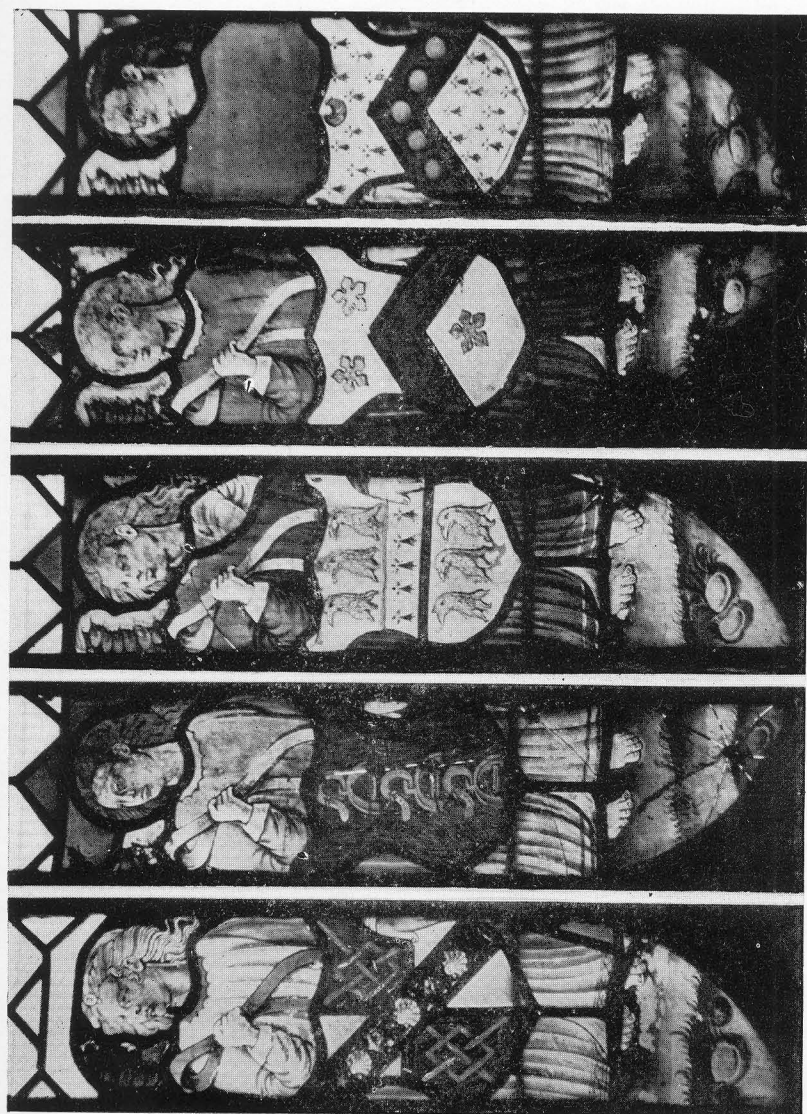


PLATE XXI.

*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

Yarnton Church, Oxon.

Shield in the North Light of East Window of Spencer Chapel.



*Photo: I. H. Taylor.*

PLATE XXII.

Yarnton Church, Oxon. Shields in the tracery of the East Window of Spencer Chapel.

(14) Vert ten scallop shells gold, Thorley.

(15) Quarterly gules and ermine two goats' heads rased silver in the gules, Morton, on a crescent a fleur de lys for the difference of a sixth son of the second house.

(16) Gules a cheveron ermine between three peewits silver the wings sable, Twynheho.

Impaling :

Knollys quarterly as in 1. in west window.

Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, married, 1571, Thomas West, eleventh Lord la Warr, *ob.* 1602.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed that the patronymic coat of West is relegated to the fourth quarter. This may have been due to re-arrangement when the glass was reset. It naturally made identification difficult until the quarterings were recognised. The missing quarter was probably Grelle. Quarters 7-11 were brought in by the marriage of Thomas, son of Thomas, first Lord West by Alianor Cantelow, with Alice daughter of Renold Fitz Herbert by Joan Hakluyt. (See pedigree on p. 32). Renold was the son of Herbert Fitz Renold by Lucy Peverel, Herbert of Renold Fitz Renold by Joan Martell, and Renold of Renold Fitz Piers by his second wife Joan, a coheir of William le Fort de Vivonne. By his first wife, Alice, Renold Fitz Piers had an elder son John, Lord Fitz Renold whose great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Fitz Herbert, as the *Complete Peerage*, and the *Visitation of Essex* show, was ancestor of Lettice Barrett, wife of Sir Francis Knollys, No. 1. It will be seen that there was a Fitz Herbert heiress represented in both shields, one bringing in three golden lions for the baronial line, the other the same coat with the difference of an engrailed border for the descendants of Joan le Fort. The pedigrees have hitherto confused the issue of Renold Fitz Peter's two wives but these quarterings at Greys enable us to sift the true from the false in the accounts given by Hutchins, *Dorset*, II, 122, 540, 594. Cartwright, *Rape of Bramber*, II, 27, and *Misc. Gen. e. Her.*, 5, VII, 83. The Lords Bonville descend from Piers, another son of Renold and Joan le Fort from whom the quarterings of Herbert also assert a descent, though this has never yet been authenticated. It is evident that the coat of three red mallots in the eighth quarter must represent Fort de Vivonne since it brings in Marshall. Joan le Fort's mother was a coheir of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by Sibyl daughter and coheir of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke by his wife Isabel daughter of Strongbow by Eva Mac-Murchad. This coat is ascribed in Burke's *General Armory* to de Fortibus, the Latinized form of de Forz, a different family with a different coat. It must be regarded as a Tudor invention, for on the Seymour tomb at Great Bedwyn the arms quartered for another coheir of le Fort are those recorded for him in Glover's roll, *silver a chief gules with a label gold*. Strongbow's coat in the tenth quarter is similarly spurious: as his seal shows, he bore *six cheverons* as in the quarterings of the Herbert shield in a window of the Schools Tower in Oxford.<sup>2</sup> William Marshall's famous coat was *partly gold and vert a lion gules*, as at Dorchester; it has been suggested that the *fusilly bend* was the original coat of the Marshall family, retained by the Norfolk Branch.<sup>3</sup>

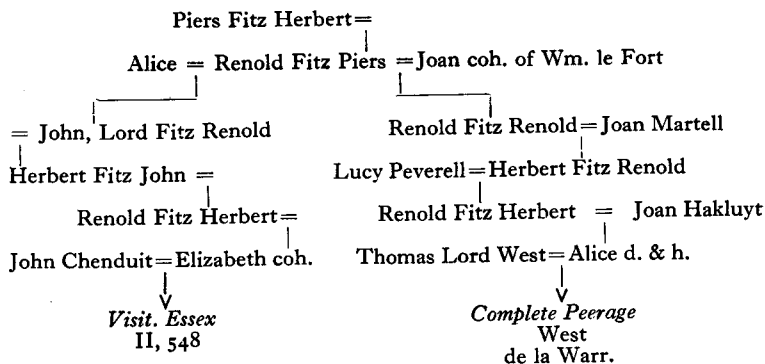
The Twynheho quartering brought in by Morton is explained in *The History of Parliament*, I (1936), 615.

<sup>1</sup> *Complete Peerage*, IV, 139; Doyle, *Official Baronage*, I, 530.

<sup>2</sup> *N. and Q.*, Vol. 181, No. 20, 268; Vol. 182, No. 9, 114; Vol. 183, No. 10, 277. *Antiquaries Journal*, XXI, 128.

<sup>3</sup> Wagner, *Historic Heraldry*, p. 39; Baker's *Northants*, II, 59.

## KEY PEDIGREE OF FITZHERBERT.



## ROUSHAM.

*In the westernmost window of the south wall is some heraldic glass of the late 16th century which, like the adjoining fragments of a contemporary tomb, seem to have come from Steeple Barton and to be part of the memorials to John Dormer and his wife Elizabeth Goddard, their son Caspar and his wife Justina Humphrey, and her mother Joan Inkfordby.<sup>1</sup>*

*In the upper part of the windows a cartouche of arms :*

- I. Azure ten billets gold and a chief gold with a demi-lion sable, Dormer, a crescent silver on the lion for difference.

This looks more modern than the rest and may be an insertion of 1842 when the glass was collected here.

*In the middle of the window an octagonal panel with the Dormer arms on a pear-shaped cartouche and the crest of a fox, carrying a bird's wing. The blue enamel is gone. An identical cartouche occurs in a window of the Schools Tower.*

*Below this are quarries of glass, with initials in yellow stain, joined by tasselled cords in true lover's knots ;*

I.D      W.F      I.D : E.D

*In addition there is the royal cipher, E.R., crowned, which may represent Edward VI, but more probably Elizabeth.*

Tracings taken of these letters exactly overlie the initials on similar quarries to be seen with the shields of the Merchants of the Staple and the Merchant Adventurers in the south window of the Library of Trinity College, and prove that these also must be relics of the glass from the Dormer manor house at Steeple Barton. They are said by the President to have been part of Warton's collection given to the college by his niece. Rawlinson says that the armorial glass from Barton, or some of it, was taken by Ralph Sheldon to his other house at Weston, now destroyed.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Oxfordshire Rec. Soc.*, II, 32.

<sup>2</sup> *Oxf. Rec. Soc.*, II, 31.

In the East windows of a tower room of the Bodleian is a panel with the Dormer arms and crest identical with this one at Rousham: near it are the arms and crest of Sheldon and of Alderman Fletcher the donor of most of this glass. It may be suggested that part of it was acquired by him after the demolition of Weston House in the late 18th century.

Frances Sheldon sister of William Sheldon of Weston married Sir George Browne of Kiddington and lived there when Warton was rector, so that he may well have acquired some of the Barton glass for his collection. He records that about 1750 "some beautiful armorial shields in painted glass were removed on altering the windows of an old-fashioned dining room" and given to the Rector of Cherrington, near Weston, who put them in the windows of his church.<sup>1</sup>

#### SOUTH NEWINGTON.

*In the tracery of the early 14th century east window of the south aisle* are four contemporary shields apparently in their original positions:

1. Gold a cross engrailed sable, Mohun. (Plate No. XIII A.)
2. Quarterly gold and gules a bendlet sable, Clavering. (Plate No. XIII B.)
3. Silver a lion sable, Cressy (?). (Plate No. XIII C.)
4. Silver an eagle sable, Buckland. (Plate No. XIII E.)

John, Lord Mohun, of Whichford, Goring, etc. (ob. 1330) and John Fitz Robert, Lord Clavering of Aynho (ob. 1331) had married Ada and Hawise daughters of Robert de Tibetoft.<sup>2</sup> The Claverings were descended from Margaret daughter and heir of William de Cheney of Newington whose first husband was Hugh de Cressy. Isabel Buckland (ob. 1242) brought some of the Cheney lands at Newington to the Giffards.<sup>3</sup> The Cressy lion is usually double-tailed, and the connection seems somewhat remote; but the other bearers of this coat, Stapleton, have not been traced in the records of Newington.

*In a south window of south aisle* an early 17th century shield:

5. Silver an eagle gules, a molet on breast, Hall, crest a demi-eagle gules, motto "et vocabitur aula dei." (Plate No. XIV.)

Anthony Hall of South Newington, grandson of Richard Hall of Swerford, Judge of Assize temp. Hy. VII.<sup>4</sup>

*In a north window of north aisle, 14th century:*

6. Silver a cross formy double-crossed sable, the Hospital of St. John. (Plate No. XIII D.)

This coat occurs twice in the vault of the Divinity School, Oxford, and, formerly was in its windows. Its cross appears also in the seals of the Hospitals of St. John at Warwick and Newbury. The Hospital of St. John in Oxford owned land in South Newington from the 13th century. Its seal bears a cross formy but without the double arms.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *History of Kiddington*, 52.

<sup>2</sup> *Complete Peerage*, III, 275; IX, 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th series, 167; *Gen. Mag.*, VI, 282; *Visitations Oxon. Harl. Soc.*, V (1871), 177.

<sup>4</sup> *Visitation Oxon.*, 270. *J. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, III (1938), 206-8.

<sup>5</sup> *Cart. of Hosp. of St. John* (Ed. Salter, *Oxf. Hist. Soc.*, LXIX (1916)).

The staves of the banners of two early sixteenth century Priors of St. John, reproduced from a Tudor MS. in the De Walden Library, pp. 54, 5, terminate in this double armed cross formy.

*In the east window of this aisle* is a fragment of the shield of Abberbury:—

7. Gold a fesse battled sable.

There are also birds, perhaps cranes, referring to the Cranfords of this place.<sup>1</sup>

#### STANTON HARCOURT.

*In the south-east window of the Harcourt chapel* a 15th century shield, surrounded by the Garter:

Gules two bars gold, Harcourt.

Impaling:

Silver three bendlets gules in the upper cantle, Byron.

Sir Robert Harcourt K.G. married Margaret daughter of Sir John Byron and died 1471.<sup>2</sup>

The shield proves that the exclusion of a wife's arms from the insignia of the Order is a modern innovation.

#### STANTON ST. JOHN.

Most of the shields in the *chancel windows* are good modern glass of c. 1867 put in by the Rector (Holland) of that date to his predecessor Pinke (1620) and Stonhouse (1832) and the successive lords of the manor, St. John and New College, but one early shield contemporary with the chancel, *temp.* Ed. I, remains *in situ* in the *north-east window* and bears:—

Gold three cheverons gules, Clare.

The glass may have been given by Bono de Clare "The Good," (*ob.* 1287) the rich pluralist rector of St. Peter's in the East, benefactor of Merton College where the arms of his family, from the same workshop, remain in the east window of the chapel.

#### STONESFIELD.

Of the six fine shields of the early Tudor period *in the south west window of the chancel* three bear the coat of Fettiplace, and the crescent charged upon it for cadency shows that they refer to the branch of the family established at Swinbrook after the purchase of that manor by Anthony Fettiplace, second son of John Fettiplace of Shefford, (*ob.* 1464) by Joan Fabyan.<sup>3</sup>

In c. 1660 Anthony Wood saw and recorded these shields with many others "in the hall windows of ye Mannour or Great House" there.<sup>4</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. of the N. Oxon. Arch. Soc.*, (1875), 39.

<sup>2</sup> *Burke's History of the Commoners*, II, 221.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Monumental Brass Soc.*, No. LIII (1914), 413; *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, II (5th Ser., 1916-17), 184, 186, 203.

<sup>4</sup> *Oxf. Record Soc.*, XI, 296.

daughters of the late Rev. Francis Robinson, rector of Stonesfield 1834-82, told the present incumbent in 1929 that their father had brought the glass to Stonesfield and set it in its present position, and that it had come originally from Swinbrook.

In Thomas Willement's *Concise Account of Works in Stained Glass*, privately printed 1840, he states that in 1827 he was employed by Mr. Thomas Robinson of the Old Bank, Oxford, whose country house was at Begbroke, to fill the newly inserted windows of that church with "shields of arms in ornamental frames" including "several old pieces of glass containing the alliances of the family of Fettiplace which had been removed from some other church in this county and were presented by Thomas Robinson."

Now Thomas Robinson, son of the Rev. Thomas, Headmaster of Magdalen College School who had married Rebecca daughter of James Fletcher was nephew and heir of the famous Oxford antiquary and collector Alderman William Fletcher (*ob.* 1827), some of whose spoils of ancient glass are in Yarnton Church, some in the Tower and Picture Gallery at the Bodleian and some, lately removed when his house was pulled down to widen the highway to Woodstock, in the Ashmolean. It is clear that the shields now at Stonesfield were part of his collection, acquired when Swinbrook manor was deserted and allowed to fall into ruin in the late eighteenth century, reset by Willement in Begbroke Church in 1827, and moved again to Stonesfield by Francis Robinson, probably in 1848 when memorial glass to Thomas Robinson was inserted in one of the nave windows at Begbroke, for which room had to be found.<sup>1</sup>

To take the shields in their natural order we must begin with the bottom shield in the western light, go to the bottom of the eastern light and thence upward and downward.

1. Gules two cheverons silver, Fettiplace, a crescent gold for difference.

Anthony Fettiplace (*ob.* 1510) purchaser of Swinbrook from the heirs of Sir Edward Broke, Lord Cobham (*ob.* 1465). (Plate No. XVI<sup>f</sup>.)

His fine brass with these arms impaling Fortescu for his wife Mary daughter of Sir John Fortescu by Alice Boleyn, remains in the chancel of Swinbrook church.

2. Fettiplace impaling Ermine three fleurs de lys in a border engrailed gules, Fabyan. (Plate No. XVI<sup>c</sup>.)

John Fettiplace of Shefford (*ob.* 1464) and Joan his wife, daughter of John Fabyan, Alderman of London, parents of Anthony. A duplicate of this shield is in the east window of the chantry chapel at Childrey built in 1516 by William Fettiplace their fifth, but apparently fourth surviving, son.<sup>2</sup>

3. Sable a lion double tailed gold, Kingston, impaling Fettiplace. (Plate No. XVI<sup>b</sup>.)

John Kingston of Childrey (*ob.* 1514) and his wife Susan daughter of Richard Fettiplace eldest son of John, niece of Anthony. John Kingston (*ob.* 1514) is buried at Childrey with these arms in brass on his tomb; Susan entered the monastery of Sion and was buried at Shalstone, Bucks, in 1540, where her effigies in the habit of a vowess remains.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vide Begbroke glass.

<sup>2</sup> *Berks. Arch. Jour.*, 36 (1932), 134.

<sup>3</sup> *Report of Hist. Mon. Com.*, II.



4. Gules two bars gold, Harcourt.

Impaling :

Checky gold and azure a bend gules with three leopards gold, Warrenne of Yorkshire. (*Plate No. XVIIA.*)

The available pedigrees of the Harcourts do not enable us to identify this member of the family. But the Harcourts were closely connected with the Fettiplace at this period ; Elizabeth Besils wife of Richard Fettiplace was a daughter of Alice Harcourt ; and Wood saw this same shield at Sarsden House, the home of John Horne who was half-brother to Anthony and Richard Fettiplace through an earlier marriage of Joan Fabyan to Robert Horne Alderman of London. At Shipton-under-Wychwood on the brass of John Horne's son Edmund, who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Thomas Tame, the arms of Warrenne are quartered with those of Tame, 1548.

5. Azure ten billets gold and a chief gold with a demi lion sable, Dormer.

Impaling :

Ermine a lion sable, Scriven (?). (*Plate No. XVIIb.*)

This differs somewhat in style from the other shields, is slightly later in date and must have come from another source. It is not recorded by Wood among the Fettiplace coats and there was at this period no connection between the families. It exactly corresponds in size, shape and style with a Dormer shield still remaining at Begbroke. There is a duplicate of it in a south window of the chancel at Wytham, of unknown provenance but perhaps given by Fletcher to Lord Abingdon who provided him with the stone coffin from Godstow in which he was buried. William Dormer of Dorton married Elizabeth daughter and heir of one Scriven a merchant of Calais, and on the tomb of their son Sir John Dormer at Crendon 1626, her arms are quartered as here except that the field has drops of gules instead of ermine spots. It has, however, been repainted.<sup>1</sup>

It may be suggested that these Dormer shields were originally made for the windows of Barton manor and were among those taken from Barton to Weston by Ralph Sheldon as Rawlinson relates. Weston was pulled down in Fletcher's lifetime and he might then have acquired the glass and distributed it between Begbroke, Wytham and the Bodleian.

6. Gules a maiden's head and shoulders rising from clouds crowned and garlanded her hair unbound in a border of clouds nebuly silver and azure, the Mercers' Company (*Plate No. XVIIc.*)

The Fettiplaces were connected by several marriages with London merchants. One of them, Walter Fettiplace (*ob.* 1449) was a mercer and Mayor of Southampton.

*In the west window of the south clearstory*, are two shields bearing the same coats but differing in their ornamental surrounds. They are apparently of the second quarter of the 16th century and have no connection with the Fettiplace shields though they no doubt came like them from Fletcher's collection. Wood saw and recorded shields which may well be these at Waterstock

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<sup>1</sup> Lee, *Hist. of Thame Church*, 510. With the Scriven coat should be compared the charges in the shield of Wodehouse where ermine spots and drops of blood were used alternatively.

Manor. (*Oxf. Rec. Soc.*, XI, 325) which was rebuilt in Fletcher's day. It is probable that the surrounds are Willement's work. They resemble the "ornamental frame" of his shields at Begbroke; but it is not possible to examine them closely in their present situation.

7 & 8. Quarterly (1) Silver a lion gules and a chief sable with three scallop shells silver, Russell, quartering azure a tower silver De la Tour.

(2) Gules three herrings rising silver, Herring.

(3) Sable a griffin between three crosslets fitchy silver, Froxmer.

(4) Sable three cheverons ermine, Wyse, a crescent for difference.

Impaling:

Quarterly (1) and (4) Sable three dovescotes silver, Sapcotes a molet for difference. (2) and (3) Silver a cross gules with five molets gold, Semark. (*Plate No. XVII.*)

This is the shield of John Russell, Lord Russell of Cheyneys 1539, Earl of Bedford 1550, who married 1526, Anne Sapcotes daughter and heir of Sir Guy Sapcotes son and heir of Anne Semark.<sup>1</sup>

The coats quartered are accounted for in the pedigree of Russell in Collins, *Peerage*, corrected by a paper by J. R. Round in *Peerage Studies*, p. 250. Round asserts that the descent from Elinor heiress of la Tour is a fabrication of Le Neve, 1625-33. But as the coat is here quartered by the 1st earl its assumption is obviously earlier, and Miss Scott Thomson has shown from the Assize Rolls of 1531 that John Russell's ancestor Stephen Russell did, in fact, marry Alice, heir general of de la Tour.<sup>2</sup>

*In the east window* are two shields of the early 19th century probably by Russell of St. Clements, Oxford:

9. See of Oxford impaling Gules a fesse silver between three ducks (shovellers) Jackson, a mitre above the shield.

William Jackson, Bishop of Oxford 1812-15. (*D.N.B.*)

10. Quarterly silver and gules fretty gold over all a bend sable with three scallop shells silver, Spencer, a ducal coronet above the shield.

George Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough (*ob.* 1817), Lord of the Manor and Patron of Stonesfield. He no doubt is responsible for these two shields but it is probably only a coincidence that his wife, Caroline daughter of John, 4th Duke of Bedford was a descendant of John Russell whose arms are in the clearstory.<sup>3</sup> The duke's successor who had taken the name of Churchill in 1807 obtained a new grant of arms 26 May 1817, *viz.* Churchill quartering Spencer with an escutcheon overall in chief of the Honour of Woodstock *i.e.* France charged upon the shield of St. George, being the arms borne on the banner which the Dukes of Marlborough are bound by statute to present at Windsor annually on the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim.<sup>4</sup> *Vide* Begbroke.

<sup>1</sup> *Complete Peerage*, II, 75; Baker's *Northants.*, 152.

<sup>2</sup> *Genealogists' Magazine*, IX, June 1940, 45.

<sup>3</sup> Doyle, *Official Baronage*, II, 482.

<sup>4</sup> Baker's *History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*, I, 198.

## STRATTON AUDLEY.

Three shields of the early 14th century.

*In the west window, south aisle :*

1. Gold three cheverons gules, Clare. (Plate No. XVIIIA.)

Hugh Audley of Stratton (*ob.* 1348) married Margaret daughter and coheir of Gilbert Clare and Widow of Piers Gaveston.<sup>1</sup>

*In the east window, north aisle :*

2. Azure three lions gold, Sandford or Fiennes. (Plate No. XVIII B.)
3. Sable a lion silver crowned gold, Segrave. (Plate No. XVIII C.)

The presence of these coats in windows at Kidlington is explained by the pedigree printed in Mrs. Stapleton's *Three Oxfordshire Parishes*, p. 7. Their connection with Audley is not so clear but as in 1366 the last of the Plessis, a nephew of John Segrave and his wife Christian, a great granddaughter of Christian Sandford, was succeeded by William Audley it is plain that the relationship was a close one. It probably came through Bereford, whose arms also were formerly in both churches<sup>2</sup> and from whom the Audley's inherited Wold in Northants.<sup>3</sup>

Hugh Audley married Iseult, daughter of Edmund Mortimer by Margaret, daughter of William de Fiennes,<sup>4</sup> and the arms of Fiennes were *azure three golden lions*, as here. Mrs. Stapleton ascribed this coat to the Sandfords, and Burke's *General Armory* gives *three silver lions in a sable field* to a family of that name.

Wood noted that the east windows of the aisles had borders of golden lions, castles of Castille and chalices, the similarly allusive badge of Galicia, suggesting a date in the reign of Edward II.

## SWINBROOK.

*In the east window* fragments of the quartered shield of Brydges :

1. Silver on a cross sable a leopard's face gold, Brydges.
2. Silver a fesse and three marbllets sable, Berkeley of Coberley.

Thomas Brydges had a grant of the impropriated rectory of Swinbrook 1559.<sup>5</sup>

(Since the above was written this glass was destroyed by a bomb.)

## TACKLEY.

*In the head of the north window of the transept* a 17th century shield :

Gules a lion passant gold between three bezants, Harborne.

The neighbouring monument shows this to be the coat of John Harborne (*ob.* 1651) who built the Jacobean manor house of which the gateway with these arms upon it remains below the church.

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale, *Baronage*, I, 750.

<sup>2</sup> *Oxf. Rec. Soc.*, IV, 191; XI, 291.

<sup>3</sup> Baker's *Northants.*, I, 682.

<sup>4</sup> *Compl. Peer.*, I (1910), 347.

<sup>5</sup> Collins, *Peerage*, "Chandos."

## WATERPERRY.

*In the east light of the north-east window of the nave* is a knight in the armour of the mid fifteenth century wearing a collar of suns and roses with a pendant bearing a stag couched, and on his shoulder a small shield with a bend sinister between six fleurs de lys, the tinctures gone.

*Above, in the head of the window* is a much renewed shield incorporating fragments recorded in the *Architectural Guide*, 1851:

1. Silver a bend between six fleurs de lys gules, Fitz Ellis.

Impaling:

Sable three falcons silver, beaks legs and bills gold, a molet silver in fesse, Fawkenor.

Robert Fitz Ellis (*ob.* 1470) and Margaret daughter of William Fawkenor of Kingsclere. She and her daughter Margeria are represented in the west light.<sup>1</sup> His livery collar and the Sun of York in the west window attest both the date of the glass and the political sympathies of the donor. The Fitz Elys inherited Waterperry and Oakley from Emma de Peri heiress of Fulco de Brai in the late 12th century.<sup>2</sup>

*In the three light south-east window of the south aisle* is a man in heraldic tabard and his wife in heraldic mantle with an inscription to Walter Curson (*ob.* 1527) and Isabell his wife who roofed the church and whose bodies lie in the Augustine Friars Church in Oxford. Eight sons kneel behind him and seven daughters behind her. (*Plate No. XIX.*)

On his tabard and on a shield below him:

2. Quarterly (1) Silver a bend sable with three parrots gold, Curson.
- (2) Silver a fesse gules with three hind's (Wood says horse's) heads coupé of the field.
- (3) Paly silver and sable a chevron gules with a crosslet gold, Curson.
- (4) Per chevron sable and gules three peewit's heads rased silver.

None of the Curson pedigrees explain these quarterings.

On the lady's mantle and on a shield below her:

3. Per chevron sable and silver three elephant's heads rased counter coloured, Saunders.

Isabell was daughter of Robert Saunders of Harington, Northants.

The name is an abbreviation of Alexander; Alexander the Great is recorded to have used elephants in his campaigns.

*In the middle light:*

4. Curson quarterly as before impaling Saunders.

<sup>1</sup> *Architectural Guide*, 260. *V.C.H. Berks.*, III, 270, 445; *Visit. Bucks. Harl. Soc.*, LVIII, 118.

<sup>2</sup> Boarstall Cartulary (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* 88 (1930), 314.

*In the head of the window* are some older fragments including two made-up shields.

5 & 6. Silver in chief the three lozenges conjoined gules of Montagu.

A deed<sup>1</sup> dated at Waterperry, 1413, by which John Fitz Ellis grants the manor of Oakley to Thomas Chaucer suggests that this shield may possibly refer to Thomas Montagu Earl of Salisbury, husband of Chaucer's daughter Alice.

#### WATERSTOCK.

*The three lights of the north-east window in the north aisle* each contain fourteen shields in pairs,<sup>2</sup> having names and dates above them, and at the top of the western light is an inscription describing them as "The Genealogie of the Family of the Asshehurst's". All but two of the shields in this light bear, unimpaled, either the present coat of Ashhurst of Waterstock, *gules a cross between four fleurs de lys silver*, or the presumed coat of Ashhurst of Ashhurst with a single fleur de lys in the canton. All but one in the eastern light have Ashhurst in the dexter with the sinister blank for the use of posterity. Those in the middle light have Ashhurst with impalements, named and dated.

The glass is of doubtful character, possibly of the early nineteenth century, with some impalements added in the Victorian period in the spaces left blank for the purpose. The present representative of the family has no record of the glass, but has "an idea that the window was started when we came here," which would give it a date in the eighteenth century. But the inscription, and the legend "sanz date" above some of the shields have a suspiciously Wardour Street look, suggestive of *Ivanhoe* and the *Eglinton Tournament*; Skelton, writing in 1823, makes no mention of it, although he refers to the arms formerly in the windows of the manor. However, as the family, at least, is of some antiquity in the county, and the glass is shown by *Gardiner's Gazetteer* of 1851, p. 782, to be at any rate a century old, the shields are included in this record.

The impalements in order of the dates of the marriages given above the shields are :

#### *In the west light :*

11. Silver three roundels in bend between two bendlets gules a chief sable, Orrell, 1378.
12. Silver three rings gules between two bendlets sable, Ince, 1397.

#### *In the middle light :*

13. Sable three fetterlocks silver, Anderson, 1420.
14. Azure a lion silver crowned gold, Dalton, 1438.
15. Silver a cheveron and three hedgehogs sable, Byron, 1459.
16. Silver a fesse sable between three bunches of wheat each of three ears gold with a lion passant between two scallop shells gold on the fesse, Leilard, 1491.

<sup>1</sup> Kennett, *Parochial Antiquities*, II, 222.

<sup>2</sup> With the exception of the west light which contains twelve shields in pairs.

17. Silver a fesse between three crescents gules, Ogle, 1517.
18. Sable a lion passant silver, Taylor, 1547.
19. Gules a cheveron silver with three crosslets fitchy gules, Wilton, 1572.
20. Silver two bends azure, Bradshaw, 1603.
21. Gules a fesse and three crescents gold with three scallop shells on the fesse azure, Ellis, 1630.
22. Silver a fesse indented of five fusils gules and in chief three bear's heads sable, Boswell, 1671.
23. Gules a five-foil gold, Al en, 1712.
24. Silver three whale's heads coupé in their proper colours, Whalley, 1772.
25. Sable three picks silver, Mosley, quartering gold a fesse and three eagles sable, 1806.
26. Sable a cheveron and three doves silver, Duffield, 1848.

*In the east light :*

27. (Gules) a cheveron and three fleurs de lys (gold), Clerke-Browne of Kingston Blount quartering silver three lions passant in bend between double cotises sable (Browne), (1881).

The charges, names and dates here have become almost indecipherable in the past twenty years.

Inset *in the middle of this light* is a larger shield of different glass.

28. Quarterly (1) and (4) Per bend indented sable and silver, quartering azure a fleur de lys gold, Warner of Kent, granted 1616.

(2) and (3) Gold (?) a cross engrailed—Whetnall (?)<sup>1</sup> impaling Ashhurst.

Round the shield: John Warner and Elizabeth Ashhurst married 29th August, 1755. This glass at least is contemporary with the persons commemorated. It is also the only shield representing the marriage of a daughter of the house.

Most of the impalements are accounted for in the pedigrees given in Wotton's *Baris.* and Burke's *Extinct Baronetage and Landed Gentry.*

#### WATLINGTON.

Among many fragments of glass of various dates *in the window of the vestry* is part of the shield of Stonor:

Azure two dances and a chief gold.

The manor was one of the numerous additions made by John Stonor C.J. (ob. 1354) to his neighbouring estate,<sup>2</sup> and inherited by his descendants.

<sup>1</sup> Visitation of Norfolk, *Harl. Soc.*, XXXII, 308.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Orig. in Curia Scac.*, ii, 49; *D.N.B.*

## WHEATFIELD.

Two notable shields remain, fine examples of the technique of the glazier in the 14th and 18th centuries.

*In the south east window of the chancel :*

1. Silver a bend gules with three owls gold on the bend, Whitfield. (*Plate No. XV.*)

The shield has been lately reset wrong way round so that the bend is sinister and opaque and its tinctures and charges alike are indistinguishable except by close inspection from outside. It consists of a strip of yellow pot-metal coated with a ruby "flash" scraped away (abrased) to form the golden owls. The shield is set in its original surround, a sexfoil of ruby glass diapered with oak leaves. The silver of the field is similarly diapered, and the result is the most beautiful and technically the most interesting piece of armorial glass in the diocese. The Whitfields were the descendants of Peter, who held two hides in Wheatfield under Robert D'Oilli in 1086, and took their name from the place.<sup>1</sup> They held it until the death of Sir John de Whitfield in 1362. This shield is probably his. Elinor, one of his co-heirs, carried it in marriage to John Stretley whose son Edmund set his grandfather's seal with these arms to a deed of 1399.<sup>2</sup>

*In the west window of the nave :*

2. Quarterly (1) and (4) quarterly sable and gules a cross engrailed argent, Rudge. (2) and (3) azure three cheverons between three molets gold. Letton (?).

In pretence : quarterly (1) and (4) gold a bend azure between six crosslets fitchy azure with a molet between two cinquefoils gold on the bend, Howard of Hackney. (2) three fleurs de lys, tinctures gone (3) Silver a bull sable in a border sable bezanty, Cole. (*Plate No. XX.*)

The crest is indecipherable but the neighbouring monument shows it to be two arms out of a mural crown, holding a shield.

This is enamelled glass, and the blues as usual are scaling off ; the gules, an enamel coating on yellow pot-metal, has also perished in places.

As the monumental inscriptions state, Edward Rudge, born 1703, son and heir of John Rudge, Merchant of London, by his wife Susanna daughter and heir of John Letton of London, married 1729, Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Matthew Howard of Hackney. He bought the manor of Wheatfield from the Tippings, rebuilt and refurnished the nave, where his arms remain on the pews, and died *s.p.* in 1763.<sup>3</sup> Traces of three cheverons impaled and in pretence on his father's shield make it reasonably certain that the arms quartered are for Letton.

## YARNTON.

The glass remaining in the *Spencer chapel* of 1611 is a fine example of its date, comparable to that in the Hoby chapel at Bisham though less complete.

<sup>1</sup> Boarstall Cartulary (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* 88 (1930), 306).

<sup>2</sup> G. Andrews Moriarty in *Records of Bucks.*, XII, pl. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's *History of the Commoners*, IV, 198.

*In the tracery of the east window* are the two coats of Spencer with those of three heiresses whose arms are quartered in the shields below :

1. Quarterly silver and gules fretty gold a bend sable with three scallop shells silver, Spencer, a molet gold for difference, Spencer of Althorpe.

This with the addition of the scallop shells is the coat of the Lords Despenser which the Spencers, yeomen of Warwickshire, adopted when their sheep-keeping had enriched them in the 16th century, and backed with a fabricated pedigree, 1595.<sup>1</sup>

2. As 1. (*Plate No. XXIIA.*)
3. Gules three stirrups with leathers gold palewise, Deverell. (*Plate No. XXII B.*)
4. Azure a fesse ermine between six seabirds' heads rased silver, Spencer of Wormleighton. (*Plate No. XXII C.*)

This is the coat granted 26 May 1504 to John Spencer of Snitterfield who bought Wormleighton in 1506 and Althorp in 1508. It has now been entirely discarded by his descendants in favour of one that asserts their baseless claim to descent from the Despensers.

5. Silver a cheveron between three cinquefoils gules, Warstead. (*Plate No. XXII D.*)
6. Ermine on a cheveron gules five bezants, Graunt. (*Plate No. XXII E.*)
7. Spencer of Althorpe as in 1 and 2.

*In the lights below* are three large shields with quarters impaled, four smaller ones, and the base of a large one :

8. Quarterly of eight : (*Plate No. XXI.*)
    - (1) and (8) Spencer of Althorp.
    - (2) Spencer of Wormleighton.
    - (3) Deverell as in 3.
    - (4) Gold a cross gules with five stars silver, Lincoln, the heiress-won coat used by the Spencers before they obtained a grant of their own.
    - (5) Warstead as in 5.
    - (6) Graunt as in 6.
    - (7) Silver on a bend between two lions sable a winged wyvern silver, tongue gules, Rudings.
- Impaling Quarterly of four :
- (1) and (4) Sable three fishes rising silver and a chief gold, Kitson.<sup>2</sup>
  - (2) and (3) Paly silver and azure a chief gules with three bezants, Donnington, quartering silver a cheveron between three molets gules, Pollard.

<sup>1</sup> J. H. Round, *Peerage Studies*, 297.

<sup>2</sup> *Notes & Queries*, Vol. 184 (1943), 218 ; *Country Life*, 10, April 1942, pp. 707-8.



Sir John Spencer of Althorp and Wormleighton (*ob.* 1586) and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson of Suffolk parents of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton. The pedigree given in Mrs. Stapleton's scholarly *History* accounts for all the quarterings.<sup>1</sup>

9. Quarterly of seven as in the last except that Deverell and Lincoln are transposed.

Impaling quarterly of four :

(1) and (4) Gold a bend vair cotised sable, Bowyer.

(2) and (3) Sable three spades silver, Knippersley.

Sir William Spencer of Yarnton (*ob.* 1609) and Margaret daughter of Francis Bowyer, Alderman of London, whose ancestor Thomas Bowyer had married Katherine heiress of Knipersley, Staffs.

10. Quarterly of seven as in the last.

Impaling :

Gold two bends engrailed sable, Braithwaite.

Sir Thomas Spencer, Baronet, of Yarnton (*ob.* 1622) and Margaret daughter of Richard Braithwaite, Sergeant at Law.

11. Deverell as in 3.

12. Lincoln as in 8.

13. Spencer of Wormleighton with a molet gules for difference.

14. Spencer of Wormleighton.

The blue enamel of the field is almost perfect in the second of these two and almost gone in the first.

15. The lower half of a quartered and impaled shield such as 8.

*In the south-east window*, three shields :

16. Warstead.

17. Graunt with a crescent gules for difference.

18. Rudings.

*In the south-west window* three shields :

19. Spencer quarterly of seven as before impaling Bowyer quarterly as in 9, but the 3rd quarter has been patched with two quarters from a shield of Spencer.

20. Rudings with a molet gules for difference. Crest, a mailed dexter arm holding a serpent's head razed.

21. The upper half of a shield showing eight quarters from Bowyer and Spencer arranged haphazard.

*The shields in the other windows* of the church are from Alderman Fletcher collection, most of them late and poor glass from which the enamel colours have perished.

*In the east window :*

22. Azure three roses silver.

<sup>1</sup> Three Oxfordshire Parishes (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.* 24, 285), and Baker's *Northants*, I, 109.

*In the west window :*

23. Azure three crescents silver.

These may be early 16th century.

24. Quarterly (1) and (2) Gold the hulk of a ship sable on waves proper.

(2) and (3) Azure a goose, 18th century.

*In the north-east window of nave* are the crowned rose with initials H R of Henry VIII, the Prince of Wales' badge, Prince Arthur (?) and the shields of Oxford Colleges, tinctures gone or going, viz :

25. Balliol.

26. Magdalen.

27. Queen's.

28. Jesus.

Oriel from the same source is in the end window of the Selden End in Bodley.

29. Vert a cheveron silver between three wolves' heads in their proper colours.

30. Quarterly (1) and (4) probably as 29, but the tinctures gone. (2) and (3) azure a cheveron between three leopards gold.

*Notes.*—(a) With reference to the coat of De Vere in the south window of the sanctuary at Dorchester, described as No. 16 on page 90 of Volume 46, the photograph (*Plate* No. IV) shows clearly the points of the engrailment in the border. The shield thus agrees with the blazon in the Parliamentary Roll, c. 1312 : *Sire Hue de Veer, quartile de or e de goules a un molet de argent od la bordure endente de sable.* As the Veres differenced the quarterly coat of Mandeville with a molet before the rowelled spur came into fashion, and as the charge is blazoned alternatively as a molet and an estoille in the earliest rolls, its origin must remain in doubt.

(b) In connexion with the coat of de Parco at Brightwell Baldwin (No. 3 on page 49 of Volume 46) it is to be noted that impressions of the seal of John Park "of Bryghtwell in Co. Oxon." on documents dated 1394 among the family papers of Mr. F. G. Gurney show a shield with three stag's faces and the crest of a running stag.

(c) Concerning the notes on the Barentines of Chalgrave on page 50 of Volume 46, reference should be made to *Notes & Queries* Vol. 181 (1941), 156-157 and Vol. 183 (1942), 190-192, 350.

(To be continued.)