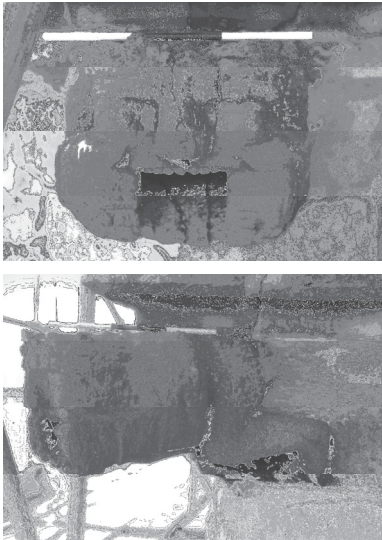


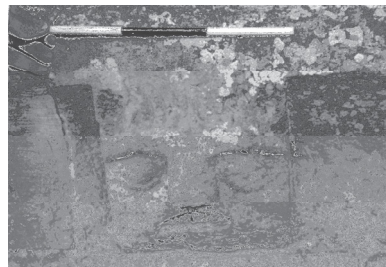










APPENDIX 1




APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED FEATURES

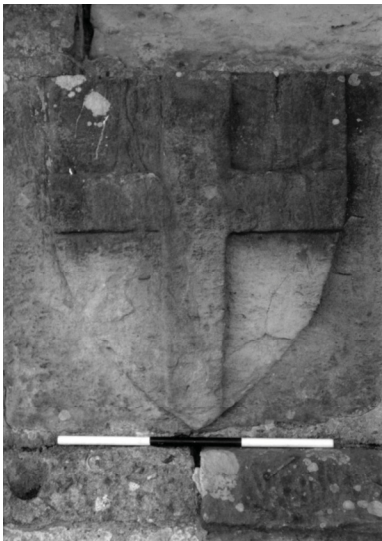

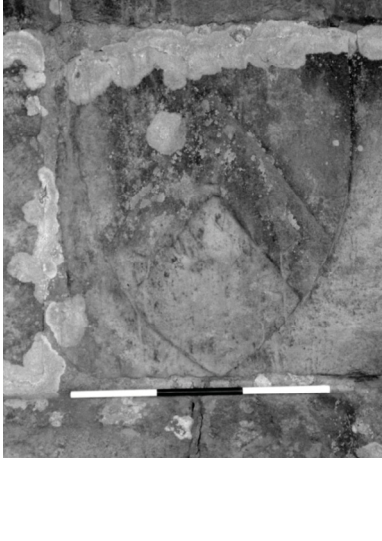
NORTH FACE


Identifier	Type of Feature	Description	Other details	Photograph
N1	Gargoyle	Located at NE corner of the parapet; see also E10. Designed to act as a spout, catching water running down from the NE corner of the parapet wall above. Measures 0.50m long in total (projecting 0.20m from the parapet corner), 0.24m wide, 0.24m deep and well preserved with little weathering. It is in the form of a gurning man, leaning forward from the corner of the parapet. He holds his mouth (which acts as the spout) wide open with his hands; the details of both his teeth and fingers are still crisp and clean.	The depiction of his brow and nose is suggestive of a helmet with a nose-guard but it is not certain if this was what was intended. Photos 2/18 & 2/19	
N2	Corbel	0.23m wide by 0.20m high, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a woman's head wearing a plain square headdress.	Photo 2/7	
N3	Corbel	0.20m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a daffodil-like flower, with four large outer petals around a small circular centre.	Photo 2/6	

N4	Corbel	0.24m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered to the base. Takes the form of a grotesque or animal face. The face has small rounded ears with stylised hair or fur in between and a curved brow, beneath which there are a pair of large oval eyes. The mouth has a prominent upper lip, with an upper set of squared teeth and perhaps also once a protruding tongue. On either side of the mouth are faint downward pointing lines.	Photo 2/5	
N5	Corbel	0.23m wide, 0.20m high, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a marigold/daisy-like flower, with narrow petals arranged around a small circular centre.	Photo 2/4	
N6	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and badly weathered to the lower part. It was originally divided into four quarters, each quarter containing a stylised leaf with the point towards the centre. The quarters are framed by a narrow surround with a bulbous projection in the centre of each side and to each corner.	Photo 2/3	
N7	Spout	A central spout designed to drain water from the E side of the parapet walk around the base of the spire. Measures 0.60m long in total (projecting the same distance from the face of the wall), 0.40m wide by 0.20m deep and badly weathered.	It may originally have been in the form of an owl-like creature, similar to that surviving on the parapet's west face (see W7). Photos 2/1 & 2/2	



N8	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. It was originally divided into four quarters, each quarter containing a stylised leaf with the point towards the centre. The quarters are framed by a narrow surround with a bulbous projection in the centre of each side and to each corner.	Photo 1/37	
N9	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress.	Photo 1/36	
N10	Corbel	0.22m wide, 0.25m high, projecting 0.04m from the face of the wall and badly weathered. Takes the form of a male face, possibly with a beard / moustache and perhaps wearing a helmet with a straight nose-guard, although this is not certain.	Photo 1/35	
N11	Corbel	0.20m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a daffodil-like flower, with four large outer petals and a smaller circular centre.	Photo 1/34	
N12	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress, with three parallel lines to the top and sides of the headdress.	Photo 1/33	




N13	Gargoyle	<p>Located at the NW corner of the church; see also W1. It is designed to act as a spout, catching water running down from the NE corner of the parapet wall above. It is 0.50m long in total (projecting 0.30m from the parapet corner), 0.20m wide, 0.20m deep and with moderate weathering. Takes the form of a man leaning forwards with his hands on his knees, wearing a hooded top and with two round buttons to the underside of his jacket.</p>	<p>Described as being "probably medieval" in 2003.</p> <p>Photos 1/27E, 1/31 & 1/32</p>	
N14	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.</p>	<p><i>Barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules</i>, although the top three bars to the right of the bend appear <i>lozengy</i>. It could be the arms of the Grey family of Rotherfield (Oxon) and Bedale. Previously stated that these arms were borne by Margaret, the wife of Sir John de Aton, the brother of the co-heiress who married Conyers and Eure (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393). The family to which she belonged is unknown. Elsewhere, the brother is identified as William, not John (Clay 1913, 4). The Aton arms are <i>Barry of six or and azure</i> (Clay 1913, 3).</p> <p>Photo 2/13</p>	
N15	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.02m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.</p>	<p><i>Azure on a chief argent three chaplets gules</i>. Almost certainly the arms of the Place family, of Place Newton in Wintringham. Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Aton and wife of Sir John Conyers had previously been married to William Place. A <i>chaplet</i> is a circular wreath of leaves and (usually) roses.</p> <p>Photo 2/12</p>	





N16	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.	<p><i>Or a cross sable</i> . Arms of the Vesce family. Gilbert de Aton died at Wintringham in 1350.</p> <p>Photo 2/11</p>	
N17	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.	<p><i>Azure a maunch or</i>. Arms of the Conyers family. A <i>maunch</i> is a lady's sleeve with long hanging ends. It would appear from the arms that they were put up by William Conyers (d.1490) and his wife Anne Bigod soon after Conyers inherited his share of the manor of Wintringham in 1487. See also E13, S14 and W15.</p> <p>Photo 2/10</p>	
N18	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face, and moderately weathered.	<p>Previously described as ... <i>on a chevron ... three garbs</i> ... This coat is very uncertain (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393-4). Close examination reveals that the charges are indeed <i>garbs</i> (sheafs of wheat). These arms have not been identified as belonging to any family associated with Wintringham or the Conyers family - the arms <i>Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs or</i> belong to the Craddock, Newton or Clementson family.</p> <p>Photo 2/9</p>	


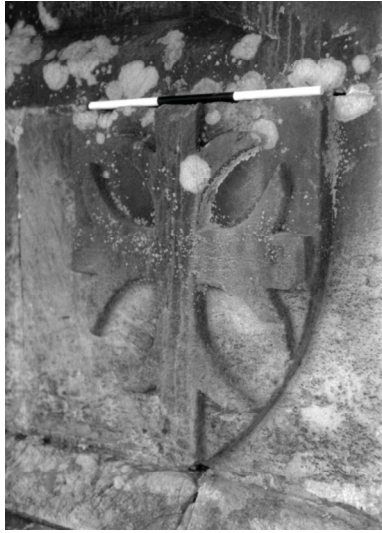
N19	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering. The eagle, both single and double-headed, frequently has a connection with German Emperors or princes, and there are shields of both types executed in stained glass in York Minster which are considered to have been made before 1310.</p>	<p>Previously described as <i>Argent a double-headed eagle displayed sable</i>. Possibly associated with the Sigston family - Thomas Place married Joan, daughter of Sir John Sigston (1323-43) (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). Also possibly one of the various arms of the Lutton family of Knapton. The arms of Thomas Lutton of Knapton are given as <i>Vert, a double-headed eagle displayed argent</i> (Foster 1875, 580).</p> <p>Photo 2/8</p>	
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EAST FACE



Identifier	Type of Feature	Description	Other details	Photograph
E1	Gargoyle	<p>Designed to act as a spout, catching water running down from the SE corner of the parapet wall above; see also S10. It is 0.50m long in total (projecting 0.34m from the parapet corner), 0.23m wide, 0.30m deep and with moderate weathering. Takes the form of an open-mouthed bird-like grotesque, perhaps resembling an owl, leaning forwards from the face of the wall and grasping it with four-toed clawed feet. The face has short ears projecting from the top of the head, large oval eyes with concave pupils set either side of a broad nose, a row of square teeth to the upper lip and features resembling a moustache to either side of the mouth. The wings bear parallel horizontal lines resembling folds or feathers and on the underside of the body, there is a seam running the full length, secured by two pairs of buttons.</p>	Photo 3/3 & 3/4	 

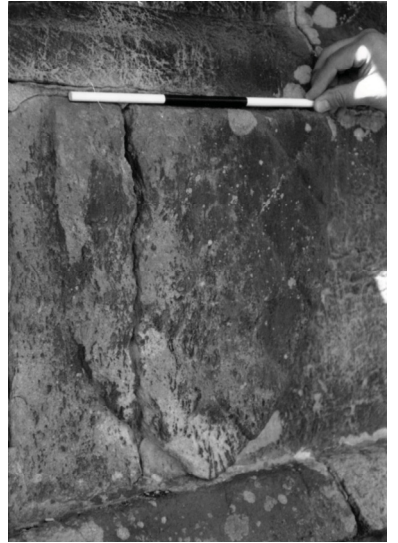
E2	Corbel	0.25m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress, with three parallel lines to the top and sides of the headdress, and a separate piece projecting from beneath.	Photo 2/28	
E3	Corbel	0.24m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and well preserved with little weathering. Takes the form of a grotesque or animal face. The face has small rounded ears with stylised hair or fur in between and a curved brow, beneath which there are a pair of large oval eyes. The mouth has a prominent upper lip, with an upper set of squared teeth and a protruding tongue. To either side of the mouth are lines resembling stylised fur or possibly whiskers; the detailing of the face, in particular the ears and the "whiskers", are vaguely cat-like.	Photo 2/27	
E4	Corbel	0.23m wide, 0.20m high, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and well preserved overall but with moderately weathering to the upper part. Takes the form of a marigold/daisy-like flower, with narrow petals arranged around a small circular centre.	Photo 2/26	

E5	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and badly weathered to the lower south side, although parts are well preserved. It was originally divided into four quarters, each quarter containing a leaf pointing inwards towards the centre; some of the leaves preserve a ribbing pattern formed by very shallow incised lines. The quarters are framed by a narrow curved outer surround running between further outward pointing leaves set at the angle of each corner.	Photo 2/25	
E6	Corbel	0.21m in diameter, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and in good condition but with some weathering on the north side. Takes the form of a Tudor rose.	Photo 2/23	
E7	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress.	Photo 2/22	
E8	Corbel	0.22m wide, 0.25m high, projecting 0.04m from the face of the wall and moderately to badly weathered. Takes the form of a male face, with large oval eyes and a wide nose beneath a curving brow; the form of the carving may suggest a helmet with a nose-guard, but this is not certain. To either side of the narrow mouth, there are raised areas with thinly spaced lines that resemble a moustache or a beard.	Photo 2/21	




E9	Corbel	0.24m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. The corbel was originally divided into four quarters, each quarter containing a stylised leaf with the point towards the centre. The quarters are framed by a narrow surround with a bulbous projection in the centre of each side and to each corner.	Photo 2/20	
E10	Gargoyle	Located at the NE corner of the parapet. See N1.		
E11	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.42m high, 0.33m wide, projecting 0.04m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.	<p><i>Gules a cross patonce argent.</i> Arms of William de Vesci (Clay 1913, 226). These arms were used by Gilbert de Aton as well as those above (see N16).</p> <p>Photo 2/34</p>	




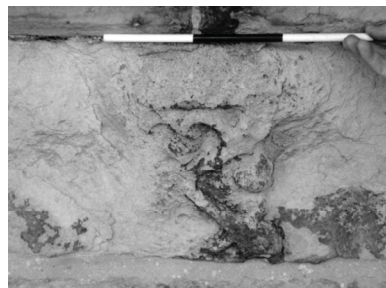
E12	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, now decayed. Formerly 0.55m high, 0.48m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face with little weathering to the surviving part, which is only 0.36m high.</p>	<p>Previously described as "A mutilated Passion Shield, showing the cross, ladder and scourge" and is later insertion from elsewhere, possibly when the tower was repaired in 1715 (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). It is not clear if Collier and Lawrance could still see the three symbols they described in 1916 or if they were describing what the shield would originally have borne; only the scourge now survives. A Passion shield displayed some of the Instruments of the Passion, which could also include the Crown of Thorns, the Five Wounds and The Title (Friar 1996, 103). Photo 2/33</p>	
E13	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.05m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.</p>	<p><i>Azure a maunch or.</i> Arms of the Conyers family. See also N17, S14 and W15. Photo 2/32</p>	





E14	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.63m high, 0.50m wide, projecting 0.04m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.</p>	<p><i>Quarterly: one and four, or a lion rampant azure; two and three gules three lucas argent.</i> The arms of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland. They were adopted as the Percy family arms in 1386 following the marriage of Henry Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland and the heiress Lady Maud Lucy. This shield, which is larger than the rest, is evidently an insertion, though it may have replaced an earlier coat of Percy (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). The wave moulding behind the shield has been cut back in order to accommodate its greater height; this may be evidence that it is a later insertion, but this is not entirely clear.</p> <p>Photo 2/31</p>	
E15	Shield	<p>'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.33m wider and projecting 0.03m from the wall face, well preserved with little weathering.</p>	<p><i>Gules three water bougets argent.</i> Probably the arms of the Ros family, Lords of Helmsley. A bouget is a leather bottle used to carry water, usually hung in pairs from a yoke. No direct connection has been discovered between Wintringham and its owners and the Ros family.</p> <p>Photo 2/30</p>	

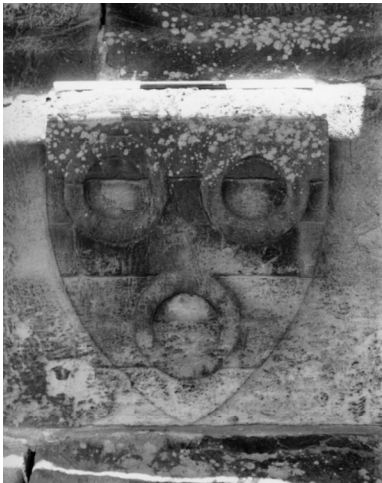
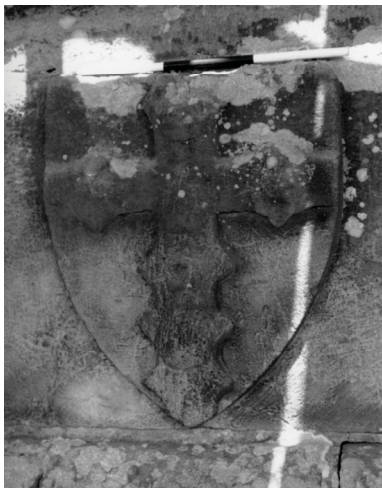

E16	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.44m high, 0.34m wide and projecting 0.05m from the wall face, moderately weathered to the southern side.	<p>Possibly the arms of the Fitzwilliam family <i>Lozengy argent and gules</i>. Norcliffe identified this shield as de Quincey (<i>gules seven mascles or</i>) but little was seen in 1916 - all that can be said is that it has borne either lozenges or mascles (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). Closer examination indicates that the shield is covered with lozenges. No direct connection has been discovered between Wintringham and its owners and the Fitzwilliam family.</p> <p>Photo 2/29</p>	
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SOUTH FACE

Identifier	Type of Feature	Description	Other details	Photograph
S1	Gargoyle	<p>Designed to act as a spout, catching water running down from the SW corner of the parapet wall above; see also W12. It is 0.50m long in total (projecting 0.34m from the parapet corner), 0.24m wide, 0.24m deep and with moderate weathering. Takes the form of an open-mouthed dog with spaniel-like ears, leaning forwards with a slender body behind and four-toed clawed feet gripping the corner of the parapet. The mouth is well preserved beneath, with well-defined teeth and a protruding tongue.</p>	<p>Previously described as "probably original" (Copsey 2003).</p> <p>Photos 1/4 & 1/5</p>	 
S2	Corbel	<p>0.20m wide, 0.21m high, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered, especially on the upper part. Takes the form of a daffodil-like flower, with four large petals/leaves arranged around a small circular centre.</p>	<p>Photo 3/13.</p> <p>This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project.</p>	


S3	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and with moderate weathering to the lower part. Takes the form of a grotesque or animal face. The face has small rounded ears with stylised hair or fur in between and a curved brow, beneath which there are a pair of large oval eyes. The mouth has a prominent upper lip, rising to a central point, with a row of square upper teeth and a protruding tongue. To either side of the mouth are downward pointing lines resembling stylised fur or possibly whiskers.	Photo 3/12	
S4	Corbel	0.23m wide, 0.21 m high, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a marigold/daisy-like flower, with numerous large pointed outer petals arranged around an inner ring of smaller petals and a small circular centre.	Photo 3/11	
S5	Corbel	0.21m in diameter, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and with moderate weathering. Takes the form of a Tudor rose.	Photo 3/10. This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project.	
S6	Corbel	0.18m wide, 0.23m high, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and especially badly weathered. It appears to have once been carved with a similar design to corbel E5 on the east face. i.e. four quarter with leaves.	Photo 3/8. This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project, as E5.	




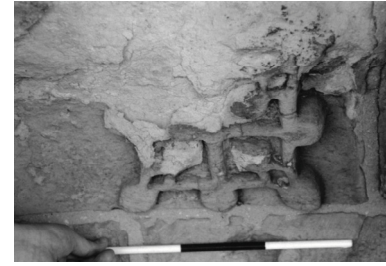
S7	Corbel	0.22m square and projecting 0.01m from the face of the wall but almost completely weathered away at the time of survey. Very faint surviving lines suggest that it may have been carved in the form of a face, but this is not certain.	<p>Photo 3/7.</p> <p>This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project, as E4.</p>	
S8	Corbel	0.22m square and projecting 0.01m from the face of the wall but almost completely weathered away at the time of survey. Very faint surviving lines suggest that it may have been carved in the form of a flower, but this is not certain.	<p>Photo 3/6.</p> <p>This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project, as N8.</p>	
S9	Corbel	0.20m wide, 0.21m high, projecting 0.05m from the face of the wall and moderately to badly weathered. The corbel is in the form of a daffodil-like flower, with four large outer petals arranged around a small circular centre.	Photo 3/5	
S10	Gargoyle	Gargoyle located at SE corner of parapet. See E1.		
S11	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, well preserved with little weathering.	<p>Previously described as <i>on a bend three crosslets fleury ...</i> " (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 392). Arms not identified.</p> <p>Photo 3/19</p>	




S12	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, well preserved with little weathering.	<p>Probably the arms of the Greystoke family - <i>Barry of six argent and azure three chaplets gules</i>. Anne Bigod, wife of William Conyers (d.1490) was the daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod and Anne Greystoke. A <i>chaplet</i> is a circular wreath of leaves and (usually) roses.</p> <p>Photo 3/18</p>	
S13	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, well preserved with little weathering.	<p>Previously described as <i>Or on a cross engrailed gules five escallops argent</i>. Belongs to the Bigod family of Settrington (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 392). William Conyers (d.1490) married Anne Bigod, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod of Settrington. Engrailed means semi-circular indents pointing outwards.</p> <p>Photo 3/17</p>	
S14	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and well preserved with little weathering.	<p><i>Azure a maunch or</i>. Belongs to the Conyers family. See N17, E13 and W15.</p> <p>Photo 3/16</p>	





S15	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and well preserved with little weathering.	Previously described as <i>[Sable] a saltire [or]</i> . Probably the arms of the Clervaux family of Croft. There was more than one intermarriage of the families of Conyers and Clervaux (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 392). Or possibly the arms of the Neville family - <i>gules a saltire argent</i> . Photo 3/15	
S16	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and well preserved with little weathering	Previously described as <i>On a bend three escallops</i> . Although now no signs of quartering, almost certainly the arms of the Eure family of Malton (<i>quarterly or and gules on a bend sable three escallopes argent</i>). Sir Ralph Eure obtained a third of the manor of Wintringham through his wife Katherine de Aton and their granddaughter Mary Eure married Sir Christopher Conyers (d.1487). Photo 3/14	




WEST FACE

Identifier	Type of Feature	Description	Other details	Photograph
W1	Gargoyle	Located at NW corner of the tower - see N13.		
W2	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and with moderate to bad weathering. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress, with three parallel lines to the top and sides of the headdress.	Photo 1/17	

W3	Corbel	0.21m in diameter, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and in good condition with a little weathering around the top. Takes the form of a Tudor rose.	Photo 1/16	
W4	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. Takes the form of a woman's head; the woman wears a box-like headdress.	Photo 1/15	
W5	Corbel	0.22m wide, 0.25m high, projecting 0.04m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a stylised male face, possibly with a beard / moustache; the wide nose and curve brow are suggestive of a helmet with a straight nose-guard but this is not certain.	Photo 1/14	
W6	Corbel	0.23m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and badly weathered to the upper half. The corbel was originally divided into four quarters, each quarter containing a stylised leaf with the point towards the centre. The quarters are framed by a narrow surround with a bulbous projection in the centre of each side and to each corner.	Photo 1/13. This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project, as W5.	

W7	Spout	<p>The central spout is designed to drain water from the N side of the parapet walk around the base of the spire. It is 0.56m long in total (projecting the same distance from the face of the wall), 0.32m wide by 0.28m deep and with moderate weathering. Takes the form of an owl, leaning forward from the wall face and grasping a branch to the rear, with wings folded behind. The owl has an almost semi-circular face, with large open eyes and small rounded ears. Scale-like overlapping feathers are still discernible on parts of the wings; the underside of the owl was also once decorated with stylised feathers but these have now mostly eroded away.</p>	Photos 1/10 & 1/12	
W8	Corbel	<p>0.21m in diameter, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and in good condition with little weathering. Takes the form of a Tudor rose.</p>	Photo 1/9	
W9	Corbel	<p>0.22m square, projecting 0.04m from the face of the wall and moderately weathered. Takes the form of a grotesque or animal face. The face has small rounded ears with stylised hair or fur in between and a curved brow, beneath which there are a pair of large oval eyes. The mouth has a prominent upper lip, rising to a central point, with a row of upper teeth and a protruding tongue. To either side of the mouth are downward pointing lines resembling stylised fur or possibly whiskers.</p>	Photo 1/8	

W10	Corbel	0.22m square, projecting 0.06m from the face of the wall and badly weathered. It appears to have been in the form of a flower, almost certainly as surviving on corbel S4 on the south face; i.e. marigold/daisy flower.	Photo 1/7	
W11	Corbel	0.23m wide by 0.20m high, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall and very badly weathered. In its original form, it was probably the same E5 on the east face. i.e. quartered with leaves.	Photo 1/6. This corbel was renewed as part of the conservation project, as E5.	
W12	Gargoyle	Located at the SW corner of the parapet; see S1.		
W13	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.31m wide, well preserved with little weathering.	<i>Chequy or and azure a fess gules.</i> The arms of the Clifford family. The de Aton and Eure families were related by marriage to the Clifford family and Henry 10th Lord Clifford possibly held a third of the manor of Wintringham. Photo 1/22	
W14	Shield	0.41m high, 0.33m wide, projecting 0.03m from the face of the wall, well preserved with little weathering.	Bears the date "1715" in relief and relates to a rebuilding / repair of the parapet / upper part of the tower following a storm. Photo 1/21	

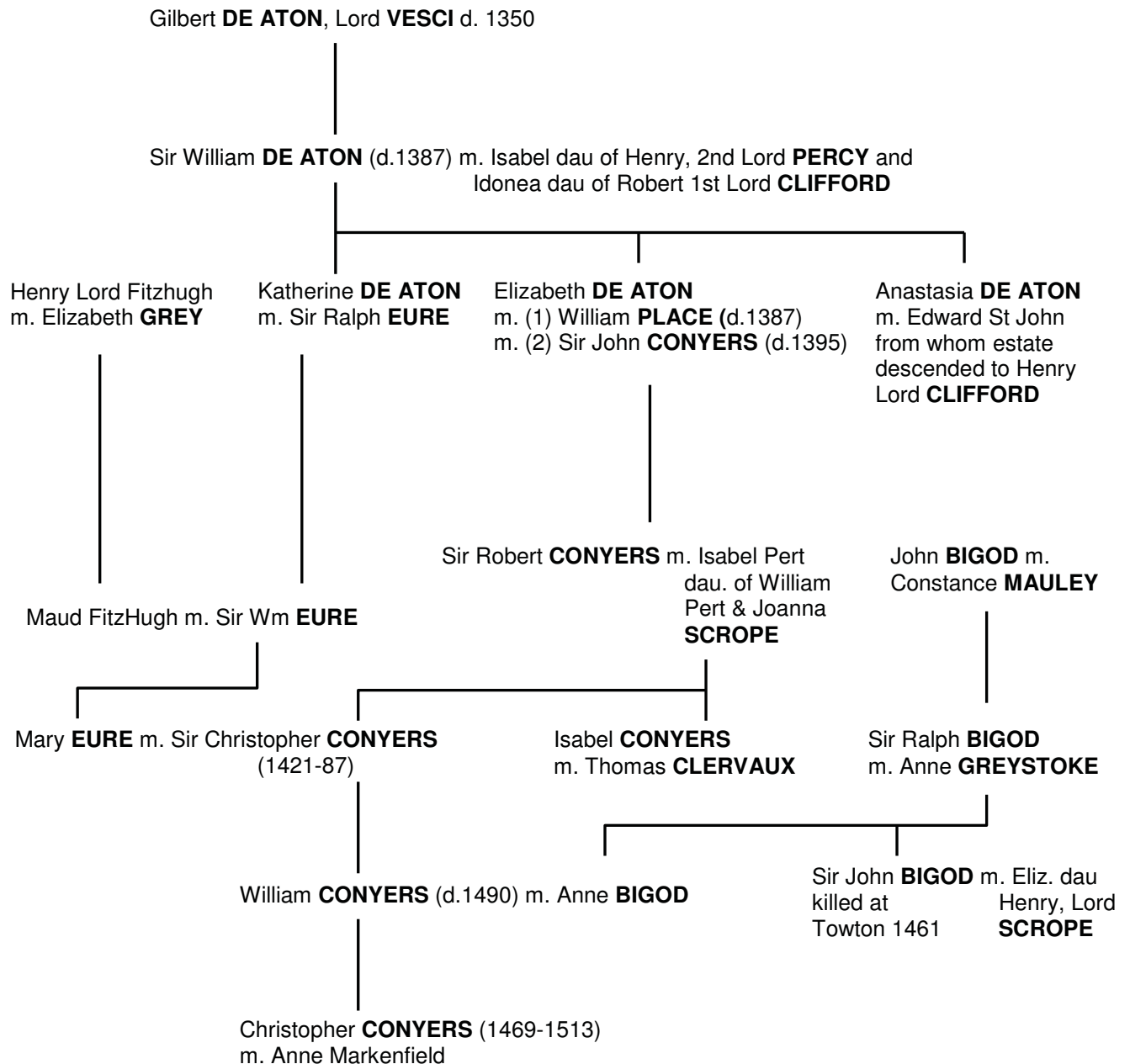
W15	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and relatively well preserved with little weathering.	<p><i>Azure a maunch or.</i> Arms of the Conyers family. See also N17, E13 and S14.</p> <p>Photo 1/20</p>	
W16	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and moderately weathered.	<p>Previously described as <i>... a bend ...</i> (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393). Could be the arms of either the Mauley family (<i>or a bend sable</i>) or Scope family (<i>azure a bend or</i>). Both have connections to the Conyers family.</p> <p>Photo 1/19.</p> <p>This shield was renewed as part of the conservation project.</p>	
W17	Shield	'Heater' shaped shield, 0.40m high, 0.32m wide, projecting 0.03m from the wall face and badly weathered to the north side.	<p>Previously described as <i>Or a fess between two chevrons gules.</i> Believed to be the arms of the Fitzwalter family (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393). But the connection between the owners of Wintringham and the Fitzwalters is obscure. Could also be the arms of the Peche family (<i>argent a fess between two chevrons gules</i>) or Lisle family (<i>or a fess between two chevrons sable</i>).</p> <p>Photo 1/18</p>	

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: THE CONYERS FAMILY AND THEIR CONNECTIONS IN RELATION TO WINTRINGHAM CHURCH

By David Neave

The names in **BOLD CAPITALS** refer to shields or arms on Wintringham Church tower.



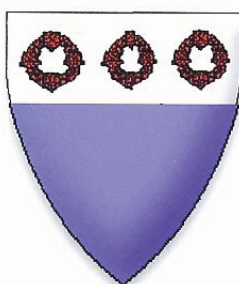
NORTH SIDE OF PARAPET

N14



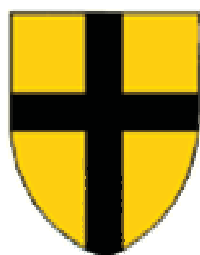
Probably *Barry of six ... a bend ..* as suggested by Collier and Lawrance, although the top three bars to the right of the bend appear *lozengy*. They could be the arms of the Grey family of Rotherfield (Oxon) and Bedale *Barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules*. Elizabeth, Lady Fitzhugh the grandmother of Mary wife of Sir Christopher Conyers (d.1487) was the daughter of Sir Robert **GREY** probably a member of this family. Collier and Lawrance state that these arms (*Barry of six ... a bend ...*) were borne by Margaret the wife of Sir John de Aton, the brother of the co-heiresses who married Conyers and Eure. The family to which she belonged is unknown. Elsewhere the brother is identified as William not John (Clay 1913, 4). The Aton arms are *Barry of six or and azure* (Clay 1913, 3).

N15



... on a chief ... three chaplets. Almost certainly the arms of the **PLACE** family of Place Newton, a township in Wintringham parish just to the south of the church – *Azure on a chief argent three chaplets gules*. A *chaplet* is a circular wreath of leaves and (usually) roses. The Place family held Newton (later Place Newton) by the late 13th century. The arms may be on the church tower because they had contributed to its building as landowners in Wintringham, or because Elizabeth heiress of Sir William de Aton and wife of Sir John Conyers had previously been married to William Place (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393).

N16



The arms of the **VESCI** or Vescy family - *Or a cross sable*. Gilbert de Aton who died at Wintringham in 1350, grandfather of Elizabeth de Aton who married Sir John Conyers, was descended from Gilbert de Aton (d. 1235) who had married Margery daughter of Warine de Vesci whose father William Fitzjohn had assumed the name Vesci (Clay 1913, 4, 227). Gilbert de Aton inherited the estates of his distant cousin William, Lord Vesci in 1314.

N17



The arms of the **CONYERS** family of Sockburn (North Riding) – *Azure a maunch or*. A 'maunch' is a lady's sleeve with long hanging ends. The Conyers' arms appear on each side of the parapet (N17, E13, S14, and W15) and so they must have been the chief benefactors. It would appear from the arms that can be identified that they were put up by William Conyers (d.1490) and his wife Anne Bigod soon after Conyers inherited his share of the manor of Wintringham in 1487.

N18



... on a chevron ... three garbs. Collier and Lawrance (1916, 393-4) noted that the *garbs* were indistinct, but close examination has confirmed that the charges are indeed *garbs*. A 'garb' is a sheaf of wheat (Parker 1894). The arms have not been identified as belonging to any family associated with Wintringham or the Conyers family. The arms *Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs or* belong to the Cradock, Newton or Clementson family.

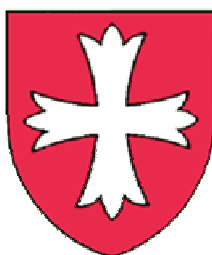
N19



... a double-headed eagle displayed... Possibly one of the various arms of the Lutton family of Knapton in Wintringham parish. The arms of Thomas Knapton of Lutton are given as *Vert, a double-headed eagle displayed argent* at the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1612 (Foster 1875, 580). It could also be the arms of the Sigston family *Argent a double-headed eagle displayed sable*. Thomas Place of Place Newton married Joan, daughter of Sir John Sigston (1323-43) (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394).

EAST SIDE OF PARAPET

E11



The arms of William de **VESCI** - *Gules a cross patonce argent* (Clay 1913, 226). These arms were also used by Gilbert de Aton as well as those shown above (N16).

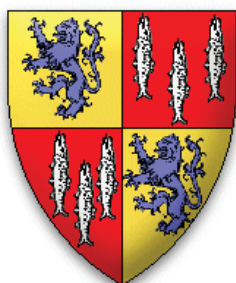
E12

Instruments of the Passion – a later insertion.

E13

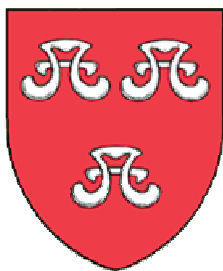
As N17 above.

E14



The arms of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland *Quarterly: one and four or a lion rampant azure; two and three gules three luces argent*. A 'luce' is a fish, resembling a pike (Parker 1894). These were adopted as the Percy family arms in 1386 following the marriage of Henry Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland and the heiress Lady Maud Lucy. These arms, inserted later than the others, have no known direct connection with Wintringham although Sir William de Aton, last Lord Aton, married Isabella, daughter of Henry 2nd Lord Percy (d.1352). It was his grandson who married the Lucy heiress (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394).

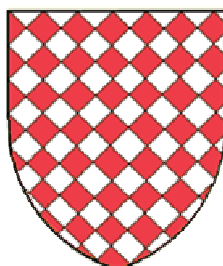
E15



... *three water bougets* ... Probably the arms of the Ros family, Lords of Helmsley - *Gules three water bougets argent* (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). A bouget is a leather bottle used to carry water, usually hung in pairs from a yoke (Parker 1894).

No direct connection has been discovered between Wintringham and its owners and the Ros family.

E16



Lozengy ... Possibly the arms of the Fitzwilliam family *Lozengy argent and gules*. The Rev C. B. Norcliffe identified this shield as de Quincey, *gules seven muscles or*. But little was to be seen in 1916 - all that can be said is that it has borne either *lozenges* or *muscles* (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 394). Closer examinations indicate that the shield is covered with lozenges.

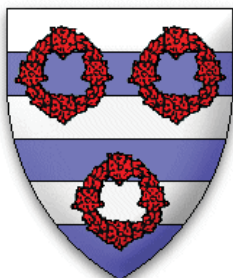
No direct connection has been discovered between Wintringham and its owners and the Fitzwilliam family.

SOUTH SIDE OF PARAPET

S11

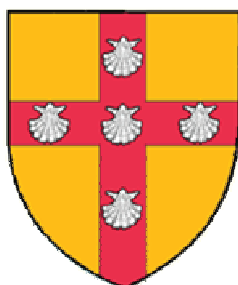
on a bend three crosses formy ... Arms not identified. Previously described as ...*on a bend three crosslets fleury* ... (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 392).

S12



Probably the arms of the Greystoke family - *Barry of six argent and azure three chaplets gules*. Anne Bigod wife of William Conyers (d.1490) was the daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod and Anne **GREYSTOKE**. A 'chaplet' is a garland of leaves with four flowers at each compass point (Parker 1894).

S13



The arms of the Bigod family of Settrington *Or on a cross engrailed gules five escallops argent*. William Conyers (d. 1490) married Anne **BIGOD** daughter of Sir Ralph **BIGOD** of Settrington. The arms depicted here are the arms of Sir John Bigod as they appear on the St Georges Roll - the cross should be engrailed, i.e. indented.

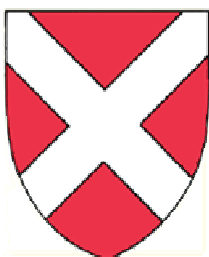
S14

As N17 above.

S15



...a saltire... Probably the arms of the Clervaux family of Croft (North Riding) *Sable a saltire or*. Isabel daughter of Sir Robert Conyers of Sockburn and sister of Sir Christopher Conyers (d.1487) married Thomas **CLERVAUX** brother of Sir John Clervaux of Croft.



Or possibly the arms of the Neville family – *Gules a saltire argent*. Peter de Mauley the last Lord Mauley, brother of Constance Mauley (grandmother of Anne Bigod wife of William Conyers) married Maud daughter of Ralph **NEVILLE**, 1st Earl of Westmorland.

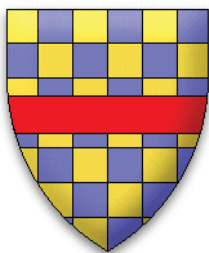
S16



...on a bend three escallops ... Although there are now no signs of quartering on the shield, this is almost certainly the arms of the Eure family of Malton – *Quarterly or and gules on a bend sable three escallops argent*. Sir Ralph **EURE** obtained a third of the manor of Wintringham through his wife Katherine de Aton and their granddaughter Mary Eure married Sir Christopher Conyers (d.1487).

WEST SIDE OF PARAPET

W13



The arms of the Clifford family - *Chequy or and azure a fess gules*. John, 9th Lord **CLIFFORD** married Margaret daughter and heiress of Henry Broomfleet, Lord Vesci, grandson of Anastasia de Aton, heiress of William de Aton and Edward St John. Henry 10th Lord **CLIFFORD** possibly held a third of the manor of Wintringham. He had land there. The de Aton and Eure families were related by marriage to the Clifford family.

W14

Shield bearing the date 1715, probably relating to repairs carried out after great storm of 1st February 1715.

W15

As N17 above.

W16

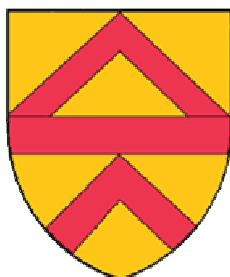


... a bend ... These arms could be those of the Mauley family *Or a bend sable*. Sir John Bigod (d.1427) married Constance **MAULEY** heiress of her brother Peter, Lord Mauley of Mulgrave. Their granddaughter Anne Bigod married William Conyers.



Or they could be those of the Scrope family *Azure a bend or*. Joanna **SCROPE** wife of William Pert was grandmother of Sir Christopher Conyers (d.1487) and Sir John Bigod, brother of Anne Bigod wife of William Conyers, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry, Lord **SCROPE** of Bolton.

W17



...a fess between two chevrons... Collier and Lawrance suggested that these arms were of the Fitzwalter family *Or a fess between two chevrons gules*. The connection between Wintringham and its owners and the Fitzwalter family as claimed by Collier and Lawrance is rather obscure. Robert FitzRoger, ancestor of Lord Eure (f.c1215) married Margaret, daughter and heir of William **FITZWALTER** (Collier & Lawrance 1916, 393). The shield could also be *Argent a fess between two chevrons gules* for the Peche family or *Or a fess between two chevrons sable* for the Lisle family.

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The coats of arms are taken from 'Armorial associated with Fortified Sites in Yorkshire' on the www.Yorkshirehistory.com website and 'European Rolls of Arms of the Thirteenth Century' on Brian Timms' [Studies in Heraldry](http://www.StudiesinHeraldry.com) website.

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location: CHURCH OF ST PETER, CHURCH LANE (north side), WINTRINGHAM, RYEDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

IoE number: 329431

Date listed: 10 OCTOBER 1966

Date of last amendment: 10 OCTOBER 1966

Grade: I

Church. Early C14 incorporating C12 chancel, with rebuilt east end of C15; early C14 arcades and chancel arch; late C14 tower, repaired 1818; C15 nave windows. Re-roofed and restored 1887. Dressed sandstone with slate roof. West tower; 4-bay aisled nave; chancel. 4-stage tower on double-chamfered plinth, with north- and south-west diagonal buttresses, north-east angle buttress and south-east vice. Shouldered doorway in first stage of vice. Chamfered string course to each tower stage. Stilted-arched west window of 3 Perpendicular lights in triple-chamfered opening with continuous hoodmould. Slit windows to north and west of third stage. Paired louvred bell openings with Decorated tracery in double-chamfered openings beneath pointed hoodmoulds on shield stops. Corbel table of masks, grotesques, fleurons and heraldic devices. Embattled parapet, enriched with wavy tracery and armorial bearings, pierced by quatrefoils, and with pinnacles and angle water spouts. Recessed octagonal spire. West windows to both aisles are square-headed, of 2 lights with Perpendicular tracery, in double-chamfered openings. Continuous coved hoodmoulds. North aisle window largely restored. North and south aisles on double-chamfered plinths. Pointed south door on original strap hinges, beneath hoodmould. 3 square-headed 2-light windows with Perpendicular tracery, in double-chamfered openings beneath continuous hoodmoulds. Chamfered eaves band with carved water spouts. Plain parapet with carved heads in place of pinnacles. Similar parapet to nave. North aisle exactly repeats the south. East end windows square-headed Perpendicular. Chancel on sloping plinth with pilaster buttresses. Narrow round-headed priests' door beneath leaf-stopped hoodmould. Low side window of paired trefoil-headed lights beneath square hoodmould. To east, two 2-light Perpendicular windows in double-chamfered openings beneath head-stopped hoodmoulds. Defaced corbel table beneath embattled parapet. North side repeats south with one Perpendicular window only, beneath hoodmould on fleuron stops, one incised, the other in low relief. Diagonal-buttressed east end on double-chamfered plinth. Restored 3-light Perpendicular window with chamfered sill band and hoodmould. Coped gables. Nave and chancel gable crosses. Interior: pointed double-chamfered tower arch, dying into sides, beneath stopped hoodmould. North and south arcades of continuous moulded, double-chamfered pointed arches on piers with tall bases, those to western responds with large broach spurs. Pointed double-chamfered chancel arch. Blocked round-arched opening in chancel north wall, in chamfer-stopped surround beneath hoodmould. Double aumbry in chamfered openings on south side. East end of both aisles closed off by C15 embattled screens of open traceried panels. In south chapel thus formed is a trefoil-headed piscina in the south wall and a carved niche with ribbed and crocketed canopy on north side. Arcaded screen inside tower, dated 1723. C17 poppyhead nave pewing; lectern and pulpit incorporate C17 panelling, some carved. Octagonal pulpit tester with pendant finials. C17 baluster poorbox carved with flowers and foliage. Norman tub font with tall octagonal cover painted with winged cherubs and dated 1736. Other fittings include a 1723 hatchment in tower; 2 painted panels in tower, one recording its repair in 1818, the second an admonishment to bellringers: "I pray you Gentlemen beware And when you ring ye Bells take care; For he that rings and breaks a stay, Must pay sixpence without delay; And if you ring in Spurs or Matt, You must likewise pay sixpence for that. Michael Gill Clarke. 1723." Paternoster and Commandment boards in north aisle; painted text from Genesis over chancel arch. Metalwork: original strap hinges on both doors; two C19 brass chandeliers. Stained glass: series of C15 saints in the tracery of all nave and aisle windows. Monument: on chancel north respond a painted memorial to John Lister (d 1651) in the form of an acrostic. Roofs: nave roof dated 1887 on south wall plate; north wall plate retained, dated 1685. Arch-braced collar beams with collar and side purlins, all wind-braced: subsidiary rafters have straight braced collars. Some roof corbels carved as heads or fleurons. Chancel roof probably early C20: hammer-beam roof with moulded ribs and traceried spandrels.

Source: Images of England website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)