

**An Account of the Personalities once
represented in the Armorial Glass of the
C14th St John the Baptist Church,
Shottesbrooke**



Ann Darracott



Maidenhead Civic Society has a long standing interest in the heritage of the Maidenhead area and has studied the history, in particular, of several of the listed buildings from the medieval period. This has proved useful when commenting on planning issues concerning them.

The buildings are:-

Ockwells Manor a – C15th manor house built by John Norreys (Norys), Esquire to the Body of Henry VI, which has important armorial glass in the Great Hall.

Bisham “Abbey” – originally a preceptory of the Knights Templar that was added to by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury in the C14th when he founded a priory on the site. Subsequent owners made further alterations. The priory was demolished during the dissolution of the monasteries. Henry VIII replaced it with an abbey that only lasted six months but the name has stuck.

St. John the Baptist Church, Shottesbrooke – also C14th, and the finest decorated period church in Berkshire, part of a college founded by Sir William Trussell.

There are links between these buildings, with representatives of the same families (Beauchamp, Montacute, Neville and Mortimer) occurring in the armorial glass. The study of St. John the Baptist Church at Shottesbrooke complements in particular the study of Bisham “Abbey” with which it is contemporary.

Ockwells Manor is in private hands and Bisham “Abbey” is in the ownership of Sport England. Both are inaccessible to the general public except on special occasions. To increase awareness of these magnificent local heritage buildings Maidenhead Civic Society has designed and produced presentations that provide virtual tours of both buildings. For further information contact the Society via the website www.maidenheadcivicsoc.org.uk.

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An Account of the Personalities once represented in the Armorial Glass of the C14th St John the Baptist Church, Shottesbrooke

St John the Baptist Church at Shottesbrooke was built as part of a college founded by Sir William Trussell in 1337 and is regarded as the finest Decorated-style church in Berkshire. The church with the adjacent house and farm stand on their own in unspoilt parkland.¹ The current state of preservation of the church owes much to the late Sir John Smith who lived at Shottesbrooke House. The Landmark Trust, which was founded by him to preserve endangered buildings, has their office nearby.

The church is considered to be remarkable for its symmetry and purity of style and is almost entirely the work of the second quarter of the fourteenth Century. The plan of the church is cruciform, with nave, chancel and north and south transepts; there are no aisles.



*Elias Ashmole, by an unknown artist ca. 1688;
after John Riley*

The tomb of William Trussell and his wife is located in the north transept. There are porches on both northern and southern sides of the nave.² The tracery is mostly curvilinear. It has been suggested that the church spire owes something to Salisbury Cathedral.³ It once had a splendid collection of armorial glass, only a remnant of which survives.

We know whose coats were once represented in this glass because the noted antiquarian Elias Ashmole visited the church and recorded his observations. Between 1664 and 1666 he toured Berkshire, recording heraldry in many churches and private houses. His handwritten record is now in the possession of the Bodleian Library in Oxford.⁴ Ashmole (1617-1692), a lawyer with interests in astrology and alchemy, had, during the interregnum (1649-1660) that followed the Civil War, developed an interest in antiquarian

studies, especially heraldry. Around 1655 he met the great antiquary William Dugdale and in 1668 married Dugdale's daughter Elizabeth as his third wife. Charles II regained the

¹ Tyack et al, p512. For a description and plan of the church see *Ibid* p512-514 and VCH Berks vol 2, p102-103; vol 3, p164-170.

² Saul p264.

³ Keith Hasted pers.comm 2012. Shottesbrooke's spire may in turn have inspired that of St Luke's Church, Maidenhead, designed by J. Oldrid Scott and erected in 1894.

⁴ Ashmole 850; f.289-293 deals with Shottesbrooke; the armorial glass is depicted on f.290 & 291. Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

throne in 1660 and Ashmole, who had had royalist sympathies, was appointed in that year, Windsor Herald at the College of Arms, on the same day that Dugdale, already Chester Herald, became Norroy King of Arms. For the next fifteen years Ashmole took part in the heralds' official activities, some functions of which had been neglected during the interregnum.⁵

The extant armorial glass in the church is mostly located in quatrefoils in the tracery of the windows. However, from the large number of coats of arms recorded by Ashmole it seems there was more than one coat per window. The extant glass is present in two different sizes; the larger size occurs in the quatrefoils. The single smaller shield, now in the west window, is recorded by Ashmole from a window on the south side of the nave. It may have been in the tracery next to the quatrefoil.⁶ There is some evidence that the glazing of the larger windows included roundels in the tracery. It is probable that some shields had already been lost by C17th as Ashmole recorded none from the north windows of the nave and few from the great west window.



Interior of the church looking east

Construction of the church at Shottesbrooke was contemporaneous with the construction of the nearby Bisham Priory Church. In 1337 when Sir William Trussell founded the college at Shottesbrooke, William Montacute founded a priory of Austin Canons at Bisham, in the same year being made Earl of Salisbury. The evidence indicates that Montacute was one of Trussell's donors and that several others, represented by their coats at Shottesbrooke, had connections with Montacute. Bisham Priory Church was demolished during the reformation, so by the time Ashmole visited Bisham, also in the period 1664 to 1666, only a few shields of armorial glass, some evidently rescued during the destruction of the church and put back up in 1562, were extant.⁷

⁵ ODNB Elias Ashmole (d.1692). One of his chief concerns following the Restoration was with the revival of the Order of the Garter (Ibid).

⁶ However, the only extant glass in this position is of examples of the bestiary.

⁷ "1562. *This yere were the garden and orchard planted at Bissham and the gallery made with noble men's armes*" (Powell p129). Ashmole 850; f.284 deals with *Mr Hoby's House*, Bisham.

The construction of Shottesbrooke church would have begun at the east end sometime after being founded in 1337⁸. Extant armorial glass at Shottesbrooke, representing Edward III, cannot be earlier than January 1340, when he began quartering the semy fleur de lis of France with the coat of England.⁹ This coat is still in its original position in the north transept, and there were once several more. Although the extant coats in the chancel are surrounded by sprays bearing acorns and the Royal coat and other coats formerly from windows on the south side of the nave are surrounded by floral glass, these were probably all part of the scheme put up once the church was constructed. It is possible the scheme planned for the original glazing was completed by 1344 when William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, died. Alternatively, it could have been put up by Trussell after Montacute died, in memory of both him and some of the other nobles represented.

Several important events occurred in the years prior to the college's foundation in 1337:

- 1327 Edward II was made to abdicate by his wife Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer, (later made Earl of March), and his son was crowned in his place as Edward III.
- 1330 Mortimer was captured in a coup at Nottingham Castle involving Edward III and certain nobles.
- 1333 Edward III attempted to put his man, Edward Balliol, on the throne of Scotland, scoring a victory at the battle of Halidon Hill and the siege of Berwick.

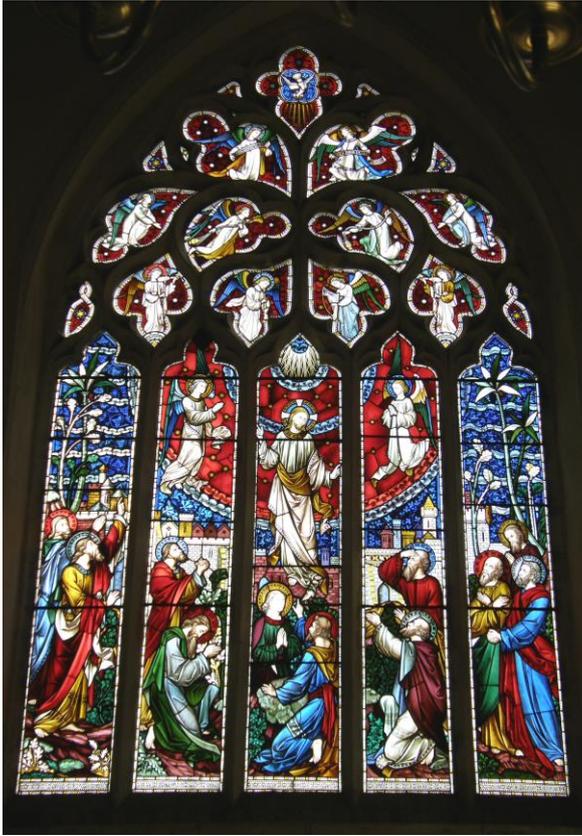
William Trussell appears to have accompanied Edward III in 1333 when he was fighting the Scots and, as will be seen, several of the men represented at one time in the armorial glass in Shottesbrooke church, were also there with Edward. Many were involved in important events after Trussell founded his college including, for example, the battle of Sluys against the Franco-Castilian fleet in 1340. This was the first major battle of the Hundred Years' War and was a great naval victory for Edward III.

This present description of the armorial glass once at Shottesbrooke identifies more completely the men and women represented in this glass and who were also probable donors to Trussell's foundation. This is also important as it indicates those who may once have been represented at Bisham.

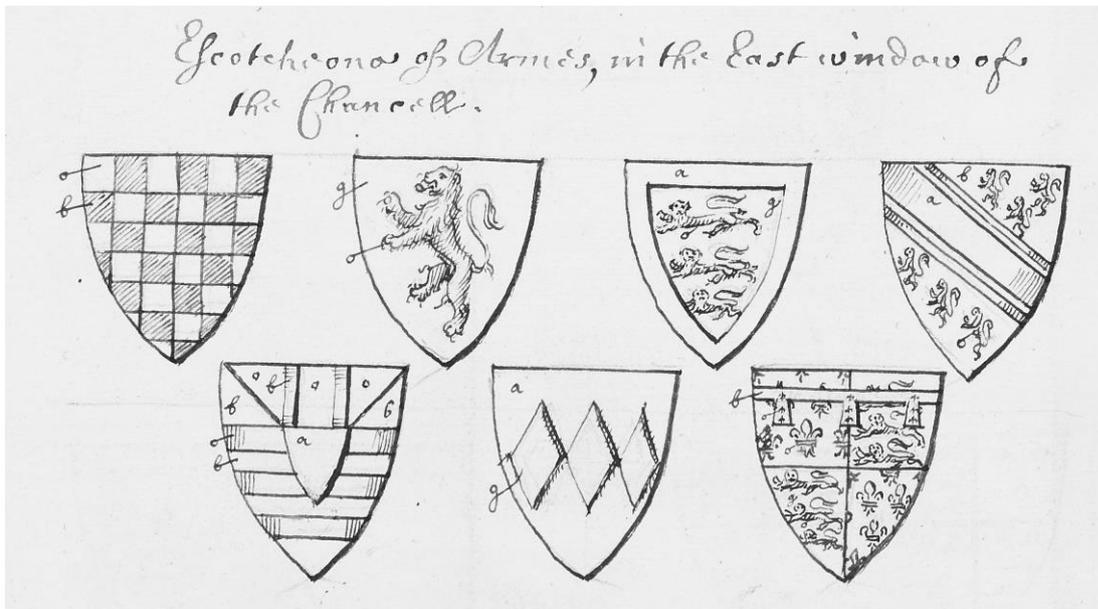
⁸ The church and college are said to have been almost destroyed by fire towards the end of the reign of Edward III, but from the design of the existing church the damage then done must have been almost entirely confined to the secular buildings (VCH vol 3, p167).

⁹ Petchey p3; ODNB Edward III (d.1377). Begent (p11) notes the glazing is unlikely to have commenced prior to 1340/50.

*Arms in the East Window of the Chancel
(window of five lights)*



The east window in 2012



*Top, L-R: Warenne : Fitzalan : Woodstock, (Earl of Kent) : Bohun
Bottom, L-R: Mortimer : Montacute : Royal Coat with 3 point label azure bearing fleur de lis or*

None of these coats remains in the church¹⁰. As noted above, Shottesbrooke Church was the collegiate church of a college founded there in 1337 by Sir William Trussell in the same year that William Montacute, made Earl of Salisbury also in 1337 by Edward III, was founding a priory of Austin Canons at nearby Bisham. Montacute granted lands to Trussell in 1337, presumably to help fund the college. The church houses the tomb of Trussell and his wife, dated to the 1340s.¹¹

The East Window was probably one of the first windows to be glazed as usually the east end of a church is built first. The bearers of these coats when the church was being built are given below with details, in some cases, of their association with William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who was close to Edward III. It is likely all contributed to the building of the church.

Warene: John Warene, Earl of Surrey (dsp.1347) son of William Warene Earl of Surrey d.1286. The Earl was guardian of his cousin Edward Balliol, son of Warene's aunt Isabella and John Balliol, sometime king of Scots.¹² Warene supported Edward in his attempt to claim the Scottish throne. He and his brother-in-law Edmund Fitzalan were the last two lords to remain loyal to Edward II after the rise to power of Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer. After Fitzalan's execution in 1326 he switched to support the Queen's side urging Edward II's abdication in 1327. In 1333 he was present at the siege of Berwick and battle of Halidon Hill and was amply rewarded by Edward III including pardoning all his families debts. In addition his cousin and former ward, Edward Balliol, granted him the earldom of Strathearn.¹³ Warene was present at Newcastle in 1334 when Balliol granted much of Scotland south of Forth to Edward III.¹⁴ His death in 1347 is thought to be due to his participation in the siege of Calais.¹⁵ As his marriage to Joan of Bar was childless (and acrimonious), his heir was his sister Alice's son, Richard Fitzalan (see below).

Connection with the Montacutes: Held the manor of Amesbury, Berkshire, from William Montacute.¹⁶ Amesbury is associated with the Arthurian legend. The convent located there is said to be where Guinevere retired and where she is buried.¹⁷

¹⁰ All except the Royal coat were still there ca. 1840 (Carlos 1840) and may have removed so that a memorial window to Capt Nicholas Vansittart (d.1859) could be inserted. In the hope that these coats survive locally a coloured version of these armorials was published in the online newsletter of the Society (issue 4/2013 p19). The armorial glass he records from elsewhere is barely more than exists today. He notes that dirt obscured the glass and this may be why his descriptions are limited.

¹¹ Saul, N p273, Ibid p279 note 49 identifies the coats in the east window as Warene, Earl of Surrey; Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Mortimer (later Earl of March); Montagu, Earl of Salisbury; Edward, Prince of Wales. He accidentally left out the coat of Woodstock (Earl of Kent).

¹² John Balliol had been enthroned as King of Scotland at Scone in 1292 with the agreement of Edward I; he was forced to resign in 1296. Eventually sent into exile in France, he died there in 1314, his son Edward becoming his heir. Edward had remained in England initially in his cousin's care (ODNB John Balliol king of Scots (d.1314); Edward Balliol (d.1364)).

¹³ ODNB John Warene Earl of Surrey & Sussex d.1347. When David II, King of Scotland, was eventually released from captivity in 1357 he made Robert the Steward, Earl of Strathearn. Robert, his nephew, became King of Scotland as Robert II in 1371 (ODNB David II (d.1371)). HRH Prince William is the current earl, created 2011.

¹⁴ ODNB John Warene Earl of Surrey & Sussex (d.1347).

¹⁵ Burtscher p50, though his ODNB entry says he was becoming quite feeble.

¹⁶ See CIPM Thomas Montacute p145 in Noble.

¹⁷ Wikipedia: Amesbury. Isabella of Lancaster (d.ca.1349) was Prioress there ca.1344 (Mortimer 2006 p527). She was a daughter of Henry 3rd Earl of Lancaster (d.1345) who captured Edward II in 1326. The Amesbury Psalter dated to ca.1250-5, now in the possession of All Souls College, Oxford, was once owned by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter (1327-69) (Alexander & Binski p331-2). The bishop was William Montacute's brother-in-law.

Arundel: Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Earl of Surrey (d.1376) (succ. Warenne as Earl of Surrey). He was the son of Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (executed.1326¹⁸) who had married Warenne's sister Alice. Edmund had been ward of Surrey's grandfather, John Warenne, Earl of Surrey (d.1304). Richard was involved in an attempt to end the rule of Roger Mortimer in June 1330, was found out and escaped to the continent, returning after the successful coup against Mortimer at Nottingham in October 1330. He married Isabel Despencer in 1321 and had a son, Edmund, and two daughters. The fall from grace of Isabel's father, Hugh Despenser the younger (ex.1326), meant loss of estates and influence. Richard had his marriage annulled in December 1344 but a further dispensation to marry Eleanor of Lancaster was only granted after the marriage (papal dispensation March 1345), possibly needed because Arundel had been excommunicated. This annulment made a bastard of Edmund. It is not clear who excommunicated Arundel but his uncle-in-law Simon Montacute, Bishop of Ely, had a motive.¹⁹ A son, Richard, of the second marriage, born 1346, became Arundel's heir. It seems likely that the armorial glass at Shottesbrooke dates to before Edmund was bastardised and therefore was up by 1344, the year that William Montacute, his father-in-law, died. This affair may have prevented Arundel becoming a companion of the Order of the Garter.²⁰

Arundel had only adopted his title to the earldom of Surrey in 1361 after the death of Joan of Bar, wife of John Warenne, Earl of Surrey (d.1347), when he also quartered his arms with Warenne.²¹ That the Warenne and Arundel coats occur at Shottesbrooke in the east window separately indicates the window was glazed before 1361 and probably before 1347.²²

¹⁸ During the revolution which overthrew Edward II and the Despensers in 1326-7, led by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (ex.1330) and Isabella, queen of Edward II. In 1322 Edmund had supported Edward II when he successfully overcame rebellion. A grateful king granted him the castle and manor of Chirk seized from Roger Mortimer, Lord of Chirk who built the castle there. Mortimer and his nephew of the same name were imprisoned in the Tower, where the former Mortimer died. His nephew, however, escaped the Tower fleeing to France. On his return with Isabella he claimed to be his uncle's heir (GEC 1936 Mortimer vol IX p 255) despite the existence of true heirs. After Edmund was executed Mortimer obtained Chirk but when he was overthrown Edmund's son Richard resumed control, in 1359 obtaining all rights to Chirk from John Mortimer (Ibid p256) the true heir. Chirk stayed with the earls of Arundel until 1415 when Thomas Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, died without a son, the estates reverting to the Crown (Chirk Castle guide, National Trust p41). The heirs of Roger Mortimer, Lord of Chirk, managed to retain the assets of Mortimer's wife, Lucia Wafre. In the great hall of Ockwells Manor, not far from Shottesbrooke, is the armorial achievement of Sir Hugh Mortimer (d.1460), a supporter of Richard, Duke of York, whose son John was married to Margaret, 3rd daughter of John Neville, Marquess Montagu (d.1471) See Darracott p11-13. John Neville was the younger brother of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick - the *Kingmaker*. Bisham was the family seat.

¹⁹ Burtscher p44, who says the marriage took place in July 1345, whilst ODNB Richard Fitzalan gives February 1345. See Burtscher p44-48 for the sad tale of Edmund's awful treatment by his father which resulted in him being arrested and imprisoned in the Tower in 1377 from which his brothers-in-law John Montacute and Guy Brian stood surety to gain his release. Edmund's coat of arms with the label indicating the eldest son can still be seen in a window of Exeter Cathedral. His uncle-in-law, John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, was responsible for putting up much of the armorial glass in the Cathedral, a little of which survives.

²⁰ Ibid p48.

²¹ Burtscher p46.

²² The quartered coat of Fitzalan/Warren can be seen in the great west window of Shrewsbury Abbey, part of a heraldic scheme originating in 1386-87. This window was re-glazed in 1814, and includes replica shields based on a College of Arms record of the window made in 1663 (Shrewsbury Abbey guidebook p9). This particular quartered coat represents Richard Fitzalan (d.1397), Arundel's son and heir by his second marriage to Eleanor of Lancaster. Many of the coats of other families recorded at Shottesbrooke also occur at Shrewsbury. These coats represent later members of the families and include coats that can be identified as representing Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (d.1398); John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (d.1389) and

Arundel was extremely wealthy. At his death in 1376 he was owed money by various people. These included: the Princess of Wales (Joan, Fair Maid of Kent), whose coat was probably once in the east window; William Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk; and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.²³ The last two were kinsmen and son respectively of those lords identified at Shottesbrooke.

Connection with the Montacutes: Edmund, Richard Fitzalan's son by Isabel Despencer, had been betrothed to Sybil Montacute in January 1331. Sybil was a daughter of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury and Katherine Grandison (d.1349). This betrothal was to ensure that Arundel remained in favour with the king who valued Montacute even though the latter in 1331 was a mere knight²⁴, only becoming an earl in 1337. Salisbury's death in 1344 has been described as *timely* as he would have strongly opposed Arundel's rejection of Isabel and the annulment of the marriage that bastardised Edmund.²⁵ Edmund, despite his persistent protests, lost his inheritance.

England with bordure argent: Probably Joan, Fair Maid of Kent (d.1385). This was the coat of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent and younger son of Edward I by his second wife, Margaret of France. Edmund was beheaded in March 1330 by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (ex.1330) and Isabella, wife of Edward II, because of his support for his half brother Edward II. He would already have been dead when the glass was put up. This coat would have been held by his sons Edmund 2nd Earl of Kent (d.1331) age 5, John 3rd Earl of Kent (b.1330-d.1352) and Joan, his daughter (d.1385).

Connection with Montacutes: Joan, Fair Maid of Kent, is said to have spent her childhood with William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, & Katherine Grandison.²⁶ She married clandestinely Thomas of Broughton, Lord Holland, in the spring of 1340, but subsequently, while he was overseas, married William Montacute later 2nd Earl of Salisbury, in the winter of 1340-41²⁷, who she lived with till Holland returned. Strangely, Holland, on his return, became the steward of the young couple after January 1344 when Montacute succeeded to the earldom. It is suggested that lack of funds and financial dependence on Salisbury as his steward prevented him reclaiming his wife until 1347 when he received ransom money from the king.²⁸ Montacute and her mother objected to Holland regaining his conjugal rights but she returned to Thomas Holland, after the Pope annulled her marriage to Montacute in 1349. Thomas became Earl of Kent in right of his wife, after the death of her brother John in 1352. Their offspring assumed their mother's coat. Thomas died in 1360 after which Joan married the Black Prince and bore Richard II.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d.1401), together with later royalty: Richard II and his uncles John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, Edmund Duke of York, and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

²³ Burtscher p65.

²⁴ *Ibid* p33.

²⁵ Burtscher p43. Equally "timely" was the death of the first husband of Eleanor of Lancaster, Lord John Beaumont in May 1343 (*Ibid* p43, though a contemporary source says he died in 1342 at a tournament: the same tournament to which Salisbury was ordered by the King, to bring his wife, Katherine, who Edward had fallen in love with (Chronique de Jean le Bel vol 2 p2. For Le Bel's account of the subsequent rape of Katherine (he calls Alis) by the King see p30-31).

²⁶ Ford's Berkshire, though Wikipedia and other sources say she was raised at court with Edward, the Black Prince.

²⁷ ODNB Joan countess of Kent. GEC Joan of Kent vol 3 p151 says ca.1346 but this is now discounted.

²⁸ He had captured the Count of Eu. Edward paid him 80 000 florins for his prisoner (ODNB Joan of Kent).

Therefore the coat is either in memory of Edmund, the father or for son John (d.1352) or daughter, Joan (d.1385). If, as seems likely, the armorial glass was put up ca.1340-49, it probably represents Joan, as during that period she was married to William Montacute who became 2nd Earl of Salisbury after the somewhat mysterious death of his father in 1344.

Bohun: Possibly for Humphrey Bohun, 6th Earl of Hereford and Essex (d.1361), and Constable of England, who was brother and heir of John Bohun, 5th Earl of Hereford and Essex (d.1336), who had been married to Alice Fitzalan, daughter of Edmund Fitzalan 9th Earl of Arundel (d.1326) and sister of Richard Fitzalan (d.1376) (see above). In 1338 he granted the office of Constable to his brother William and died unmarried in 1361.²⁹ All three Bohuns were cousins of Edward III.

The coat drawn by Ashmole is the undifferenced Bohun coat. But Ashmole failed to notice the ermine difference marks on the coat of Ufford; the extant coat shows they do exist. He could have done the same with the Bohun coat. Some details of the career of William Bohun in the wars of Edward III have therefore been included here and also in Table 1.

Connection with Montacutes: There appears to be confusion over which Bohuns joined the coup in 1330 led by Montacute that led to the overthrow of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Humphrey and William are said to have been there³⁰ but other sources say William and his twin brother Edward (d.1334) were involved.³¹ Montacute had a close connection with William Bohun, Earl of Northampton, who was made earl in 1337, as was Montacute. Northampton became stepfather to March's grandson, also named Roger Mortimer (d.1360)³² who married Philippa, one of Montacute's daughters. His coat was once in St Gabriel's Chapel in Exeter Cathedral together with a coat for Montacute and his wife Katherine Grandison and other coats related to the Grandison family, put up by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter. Northampton's coat is extant and now in the great east window of the Cathedral. However, the coat drawn by Ashmole does not have any difference mark so should represent the main line, as detailed above.

Mortimer: Roger Mortimer (1328-1360), 2nd Earl of March (1354), magnate. In 1336 Roger's marriage was bought by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (d.1344) and he became Salisbury's ward.³³ He was knighted in France by the Black Prince, fought alongside Edward III at Crécy in 1346 and was a founding member of the Order of the Garter. He was restored to the earldom of March in 1354 which had been lost when his grandfather, Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March, was executed in 1330. The Earl of Arundel struck a bargain with him that allowed Arundel to retain control of the great lordship of Chirk, to which anyway Roger had no valid claim since it was part of the inheritance of the Mortimers of Chirk.³⁴

²⁹ GEC Humphrey Bohun (d.1361) vol 2 p472. There is little about this man in this reference.

³⁰ See Mortimer 2006 p2.

³¹ ODNB William Bohun (d.1360), Mortimer 2004 p237.

³² Northampton's wife, Elizabeth de Badlesmere, had previously been married to Edmund Mortimer, (d.1331), Roger's father. Edmund evidently died the year after his father, the infamous Roger Mortimer, was executed. The marriage was to heal the enmity between the two families (ODNB William Bohun, d.1360).

³³ GEC March vol 3, p443. His father, Edmund, had died in 1331, when he was three (Ibid p442), so he was entitled to use the undifferenced Mortimer coat from that early age. Ashmole's detailing of this coat looks confused.

³⁴ ODNB Roger Mortimer (d.1360). Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March, executed in 1330, had acquired all the Mortimer of Chirk assets by claiming to have been made the heir of his uncle Roger Mortimer of Chirk

Connection with Montacutes: married before 1352 to Montacute's daughter Philippa (b.1332; d.1381). Eldest son, Edmund born Feb 1352.³⁵

Montacute: William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (1301-1344) soldier and magnate; less likely his son, William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-1397). The first Earl of Salisbury appears to have been one of Trussell's donors.

William Montacute, raised at court with the then Prince Edward, came to prominence due to the leading role he played in overthrowing Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, at Nottingham in October 1330, an event that gave power to Edward III. Armorial for others involved were at Shottesbrooke.³⁶ Several were made earls in 1337³⁷ (Table 1).

He accompanied the king on a secret expedition to France in April 1331 when they were disguised as merchants. In September of the same year he organised a tournament at Cheapside in which he, the king and their team appeared dressed as tartars. From 1333 to 1338 he served regularly in the Scottish wars. He distinguished himself at the siege of Berwick in 1333 being rewarded with recognition of his rights to the possession of the Isle of Man³⁸ in 1333. This victory was obviously important to Montacute.



Stall plate in St George's Chapel, Windsor, for William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, founder Knight of the Garter, showing the Legs of Man. Plate made 1741. Courtesy Dean & Chapter of St George's Chapel.

who had died in 1326 in the Tower. In Aug 1359, the true heir, John Mortimer, released to Roger, 2nd Earl of March all right to the castle and lordship of Narberth and all manors formerly belonging to Roger Mortimer of Chirk and in October released to Arundel all right to the castle and lordship of Chirk (GEC 1936 Mortimer vol IX p256).

³⁵ GEC March vol 3 p445.

³⁶ Of these, the coats of Ralph Stafford and William Clinton are extant. The coats of William Latimer and a Bohun coat representing either Humphrey or William Bohun are lost. Others involved in the coup were Robert Ufford and John Neville of Hornby (Mortimer 2006 p2). Kinsmen of both are represented at Shottesbrooke. A grateful Edward gave Montacute a £1,000 land grant including the lordship of Denbigh confiscated from the Earl of March (ODNB William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury (d.1344).

³⁷ Four of these were Montacute, Clinton, Ufford and William Bohun: respectively, Earls of Salisbury, Huntingdon, Suffolk and Northampton. The remaining two were the son of the Earl of Lancaster, Henry of Grosmont, (possibly also at Shottesbrooke) and Hugh Audley, respectively Earls of Derby and Gloucester (see *Ibid* p138).

³⁸ ODNB William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury (d.1344); GEC Salisbury vol 5, p386.

The siege of Berwick is mentioned on the foundation brass of Bisham Priory Church,³⁹ founded by the earl in 1337, perhaps giving thanks for their success. The town surrendered after the battle of Halidon Hill⁴⁰ when the English overcame the Scots.



The foundation brass of Bisham Priory. The inscription is in Norman French and translates as:

“Edward king of England who carried on the siege before the city of Berwick and conquered in battle there the said City on the eve of St Margaret’s in the year of grace 1333, laid this stone at the request of Sir William de Mountagu, founder of this house”

Montacute served in the summer campaign in 1335 during which he was granted the right to bear the king’s crest of an eagle (later surrendered to his godson Prince Lionel). Following the cession of the Scottish lowlands to Edward III he was granted the forest of Selkirk and Ettrick and the town and country of Peebles. In November 1337 he was appointed joint commander of another northern campaign.

His faithful service in Scotland culminated in the title Earl of Salisbury in March 1337 when Edward III made six new earls. Potentially four, Montacute himself, William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon and perhaps William Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and Henry, Earl of Derby,⁴¹ were represented at Shottesbrooke. In April 1337 Salisbury and Huntingdon went on an embassy to France.

Throughout the 1330s Montacute was probably Edward III’s closest political ally and personal friend. In 1339 he was left in the Low Countries as surety for the king’s debts. During the king’s absence he was taken prisoner by the French at Lille in April 1340 (as was Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk) and imprisoned in Paris, being apparently released under the truce of Esplechin in September 1340.⁴² In 1342-3 he was one of the sponsors of the truce of Malestroit and in 1343 was sent on embassy to Castile with the Earl of

³⁹ Reused as a palimpsest by the Hyde family and now located in St James the Great Church, Denchworth.

⁴⁰ In the wake of Halidon Hill Edward’s court held many tournaments and games. A writ of 1334 cites equipment given to various men for such tournaments including a russet coat and brown scarlet surcoat for William Montacute (also given to the king, Robert Ufford and Ralph Neville) and two suits of armour for William Trussell (see Mortimer 2006 p 114-115). There are several William Trussells making it difficult to distinguish one from the other, but this Trussell is likely to be the founder of Shottesbrooke as he is associated with men or their kinsman represented in the armorial glass there.

⁴¹ The others were Robert Ufford (Earl of Suffolk) and Hugh Audley (Earl of Gloucester). The coat of a kinsman of Suffolk is extant at Shottesbrooke. Audley’s daughter married Ralph Stafford (ODNB Hugh Audley, d.1347).

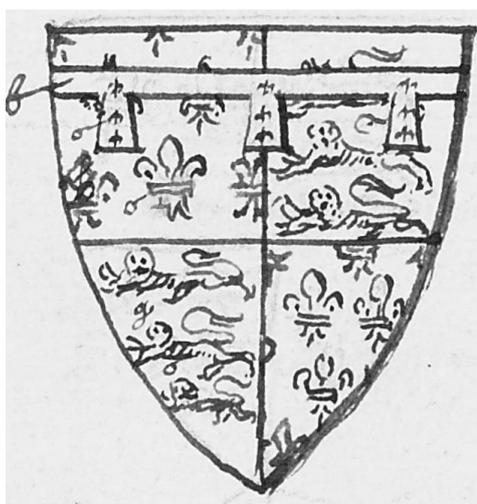
⁴² Salisbury was released in exchange for John Randolph, Earl of Moray, perhaps due to the influence of David II of Scotland with Philip VI, king of France (ODNB David II, d.1371).

Derby taking part in Alfonso XI's siege of Algeciras. His is said to have been wounded at a tournament held by Edward III in January 1344 to announce the founding of an order of chivalry based on the Round Table. He certainly died in January 1344 but the story that it occurred due to the tournament cannot be relied on.⁴³

His son, William Montacute the 2nd earl (1328-1397) was knighted in July 1346 in France, either by Edward III or the king's newly knighted son the Black Prince.⁴⁴ He was presumably at Crécy in 1346 and was a founding member of the Order of the Garter in 1349 (Table 1). He was married to Joan, daughter of the executed Earl of Kent, from 1340/41 to 1349. After the annulment of his marriage to Joan in 1349, an annulment he strongly resisted, he promptly married Elizabeth Mohun, daughter of another founder Knight of the Garter, John Lord Mohun.

At the time of the 1st earl's death in January 1344, his son William was married to Joan, his ward Roger Mortimer, heir to the earldom of March, was betrothed to his daughter Philippa and his daughter Sybil to Edmund Fitzalan, heir to the Earl of Arundel - all three very good matches. Only after Montacute's death did Edmund's father, Richard, seek, in December 1344, the annulment that bastardised Edmund and impoverished Sybil. Subsequently, after the death of William's mother, Katherine Montacute (née Grandison), on 23rd April 1349, Thomas Holland obtained the annulment of William's marriage to Joan of Kent. It seems unlikely that Trussell would have put up Arundel's coat after the 1344 annulment, together with those for Mortimer and Kent, all with Montacute links. This supports the dating of the east window to before 1344.

Royal Coat with label *azure bearing fleur de lis or* Either (1) Edward, the Black Prince, (b.1330 d.1376); or (2) Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Derby & Lancaster (c.1310-1361), Duke of Lancaster in 1351, soldier & diplomat.



The Royal Coat with a label bearing fleur-de-lis: Edward the Black Prince, or Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Derby?

⁴³ Murimuth is given as the author of two accounts of the tournament. The second, that describes Salisbury's death, gives the wrong date for the tournament and may have been written after 1348. See Munby et al p183 note 2. Murimuth died in 1347, so if written after 1348 it couldn't have been written by him.

⁴⁴ ODNB William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (d.1397).

(1) Edward, the Black Prince, son of Edward III, usually had an undifferenced label *argent*. He was only seven when Shottesbrooke was founded. However by 1341 he had loaned William Trussell 1 000l⁴⁵; perhaps this money helped build the church. Interestingly, Edward married Joan, Fair Maid of Kent, once married to William Montacute, second earl of Salisbury, after the death of her first husband, Thomas, in 1360. He was created Earl of Chester in 1333 and Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Only after 1343 was he regarded as old enough to accompany his father on expeditions abroad. In the same year he was created Prince of Wales. In 1346 he accompanied the king to France and was knighted by him at La Hogue. The prince then knighted others (including possibly William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury). His division played an important part in the capture of Caen in July but the actual command was in the hands of the earls of Warwick and Northampton.⁴⁶ Warwick's coat was present at Shottesbrooke, as was possibly Northampton's. The Black Prince was not involved in earlier battles and sieges that many men represented at Shottesbrooke participated in (see Table 1).

(2) Henry, Earl of Derby and Lancaster (c1310-1361) also known as Henry of Grosmont; soldier and diplomat; Earl of Lancaster on the death of his father in 1345; first Duke of Lancaster in 1351. The coat of Lancaster is *England* rather than *France quartering England*. However the three point *label azure bearing fleur de lis or* of France is the usual Lancaster label. The tabard on his figure in the Bruges Garter Book (dated ca.1430) shows France quartering England. If this is his coat at Shottesbrooke he may have decided to emulate his king who had in 1340 begun quartering France with England. Although not involved in the overthrow of Roger Mortimer in 1330, he accompanied the king and Montacute on a secret mission to France in 1331, served on the king's Scottish campaign in 1333, and though it is uncertain whether he fought at Halidon Hill he was present at the surrender of Berwick into English hands.⁴⁷ He was one of the six earls made by Edward in March 1337, becoming the Earl of Derby.

Connection with Montacutes: Apart from being at the siege of Berwick with Montacute in 1333 and being made earl at the same time four years later, he appears to have been close to Montacute. He attended the tournament in 1331 that Montacute arranged at Cheapside; accompanied the king and Montacute on a secret mission to France in the same year; and was one of the negotiators of the truce of Esplechin in September 1340 that resulted in the release on parole of Montacute (taken prisoner by the French at Lille in April). In 1343 they were dispatched to Spain to treat with the king of Castile and both took part in the siege of Algeciras.⁴⁸ According to one version of Murimuth's Chronicle, Lancaster, as Steward of England, and Montacute, as Marshal, played a leading role at the tournament at Windsor in January 1344 when Edward III announced that he planned to launch an order of chivalry patterned on the Round Table. Salisbury is supposed to have been injured in the tournament and subsequently died.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ William Trussell of Cublesdon Knt and John de Legh Knt, acknowledge that they owe Edward Duke of Cornwall and earl of Chester 1000l to be levied in co Berks C.Cl.R. 1341-1343 p131

⁴⁶ ODNB Edward, the Black Prince (d.1376). Saul (p279 note 49) attributes this coat to him.

⁴⁷ ODNB Henry of Lancaster (d.1361).

⁴⁸ ODNB Henry of Lancaster (d.1361); ODNB William Montagu, first Earl of Salisbury (d.1344).

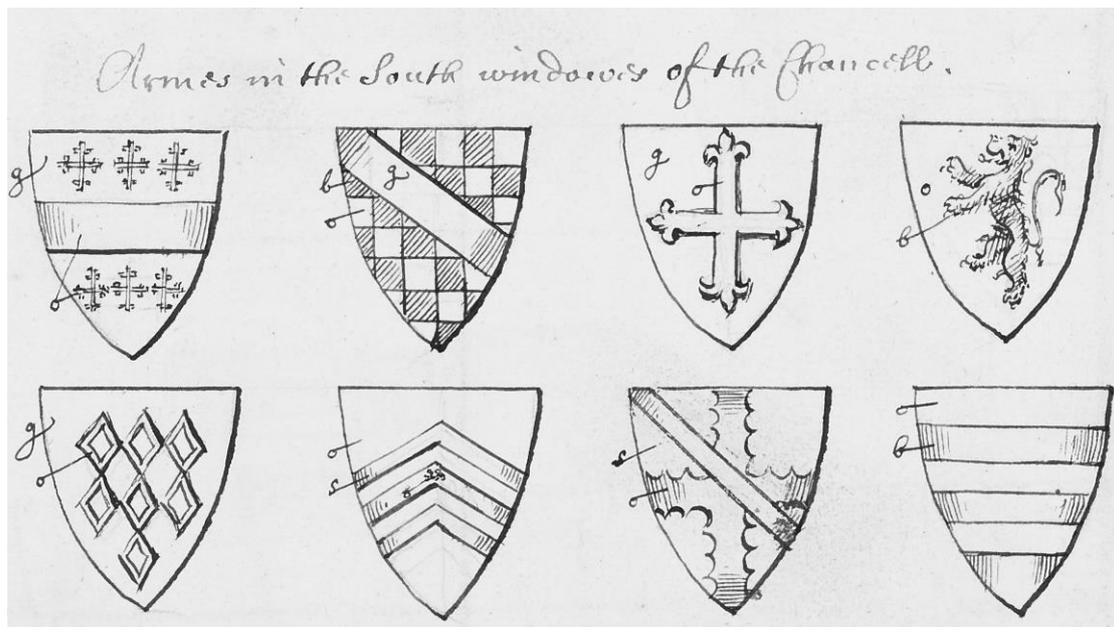
⁴⁹ This version was probably not written by Murimuth. The version definitely written by Murimuth doesn't mention Salisbury.

Arms in the South and North Windows of the Chancel

1. South Side of the Chancel (3 two-light windows each with quatrefoil)



The three windows of the south side of the chancel



*Top, L-R: Beauchamp : Clifford : Latimer : Percy
Bottom, L-R: Ferrers : Mauny : Ufford : Pembrugge (Pembridge)*

There has been a previous attempt to identify these coats.⁵⁰

Beauchamp: Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1314-1369) soldier and magnate.

His guardian was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (ex. 1330) who after the deposition of Edward II was granted custody of his lands and his marriage. Around this time Thomas was married to March's daughter Katherine.⁵¹

He was knighted and obtained his lands in 1329 and after Mortimer's fall served Edward III on campaign in Scotland in 1333, in 1334-5 and again in 1337 when he was appointed commander in the north. In 1337 Warwick was replaced in the Scottish offensive by the earls of Salisbury (William Montacute) and Arundel (Richard Fitzalan).⁵² Coats of both earls occur in the east window - see above. After 1337 he played a leading role in Edward's war with France. In 1340 he accompanied the king at the siege of Tournai and in the negotiations that led to the truce of Esplechin in September 1340. Warwick was one of the group of nobles close to the king that were imprisoned in Mechelen from Sept 1340-May 1341 as sureties for the king's debts⁵³ to the bankers of Mechelen and Louvain. He fought at Crécy alongside the Black Prince and after the victory accompanied the king to the siege of Calais.

In 1344 the king appointed him Marshal of England (William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, the previous marshal had died in January 1344) and some four years later he was one of the founder members of the Order of the Garter. Several of his daughters married men or their kin who were represented at Shottesbrooke: Maud married Roger, Lord Clifford (the Clifford and Beauchamp coats were once next to each other); Philippa married Hugh Stafford, Earl of Stafford; and Isabel married secondly William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.⁵⁴

Thomas is buried with his wife, Katherine in St Mary's Church, Warwick, the chancel of which he began to rebuild, and their tomb is extant.⁵⁵

Clifford: Either for Robert Clifford (d.1344) who had inherited as a second son (Robert's brother Roger (dsp), had been hanged at York in 1322 after the baronial army lost at Boroughbridge; or Roger Clifford, Lord of Westmoreland (d.1390),⁵⁶ who was the eldest surviving son of Robert Clifford (d.1344) and Isabel, daughter of Maurice Berkeley.⁵⁷

The Cliffords previously had been a family powerful in the Anglo-Welsh March where they were related to the Tregoz family. The mother of William Montacute's wife Katherine

⁵⁰ Saul p279, note 49 suggested Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick : William Ufford : Bernard Brocas : Henry Ferrers of Groby : possibly Clare. Brocas has been re-identified here as Percy and Clare as Mauny.

⁵¹ ODNB Thomas Beauchamp (d.1369). Her younger sister, Blanche, was married to Peter Grandison, brother-in-law of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. Her beautiful tomb is in St Bartholomew's, Much Marcle, Herefordshire.

⁵² Brown p133.

⁵³ William Montacute had acted as surety for the king's debts to the Duke of Brabant from Nov 1339 to April 1340 (ODNB William Montacute d.1344).

⁵⁴ ODNB Thomas Beauchamp (d.1369).

⁵⁵ His famous grandson, Richard Beauchamp, added the Beauchamp Chapel in the C15th.

⁵⁶ Foster p18 gives this coat for Roger, John, Renaud and Walter Clifford. It appears to represent a younger son as the elder bore a fess gules rather than a bend.

⁵⁷ Burke p122.

(Grandison) had been a Tregoz. However, the marriage of Roger Clifford d.1282 to Isabella de Vieuxpont (d.1291), co-heir with her sister Idonea to the lordship of Westmorland, led to the Cliffords becoming one of the most important northern baronial dynasties. The father of Roger (d.1344), Robert Clifford, the first Lord Clifford (d.1314), had many posts in Scotland, being Warden in 1309 and Keeper in 1311. In 1298 Edward I had granted him Caerlaverock Castle and the lands of William Douglas that initiated a feud between the Cliffords and Douglasses that lasted a century. He died in 1314 fighting the Scots.⁵⁸ His daughter, Idonea married Henry Percy (d.1368) whose coat was once also on the south side of the chancel at Shottesbrooke, and his daughter Margaret married Peter Mauley (d.1355) whose coat occurred on the north side of the chancel. The Clifford coat once also on the south side is probably for their brother Robert (d.1344).

Roger (d.1390) married Maud, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose coat once existed next to the Clifford coat.

Latimer: Probably for William, Lord Latimer (d.1335). It is unlikely to be the first Lord Latimer, William Latimer of Corby (d.1304) who went on crusade with Prince Edward (later Edward I) in 1270, and was active in fighting the Welsh and the Scots. Together with his son, and namesake, the first Lord Latimer fought at the battle of Falkirk in 1298 and remained in Scotland to superintend the fortifying of castles.⁵⁹

The second Lord Latimer (c.1276-1327) fought in Scotland. With Robert Clifford (d.1314), he defeated Simon Fraser and William Wallace during a raid in Lothian in 1304 and was taken prisoner at Bannockburn in 1314. He was joint leader of the force that defeated the Earl of Lancaster at Boroughbridge in 1322. However, he died before Shottesbrooke was built.

The third Lord Latimer (1301-1335) married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Botetourt and had a son (see below). He also died before Shottesbrooke was founded but he was involved in the 1330 coup, led by William Montacute, which overthrew Roger Mortimer.⁶⁰ After his death in 1335 Elizabeth is said to have remarried Robert Ufford.⁶¹

The fourth Lord Latimer (1330-1381) was only seven when Shottesbrooke was founded. However, he seems to have been precocious being present at the battle of Crécy in 1346. By 1353 he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (d.1376) (whose coat occurs in the east window) and in 1356 witnessed Edward Balliol's surrender of the kingdom of Scotland.⁶² He was nominated as Knight of the Garter in 1362.

The Latimer coat at Shottesbrooke is therefore most likely to have been put up as a memorial to William Latimer the third Lord Latimer (d.1335).

⁵⁸ ODNB Robert Clifford (d.1314).

⁵⁹ De Walden p31.

⁶⁰ See Mortimer 2006 p2.

⁶¹ Burke p316. Such a marriage is not mentioned for Robert Ufford, first Earl of Suffolk (d.1369) (see ODNB Robert Ufford).

⁶² ODNB William Latimer 2nd Lord Latimer; ODNB William Latimer 4th Baron Latimer.

Percy: Henry Percy, Lord Percy, (1301-1352) soldier & magnate.⁶³ His father, also Henry Percy, a northern magnate, died in 1314. Henry the son had custody of Alnwick Castle in Northumberland in 1318, aged seventeen. He did homage and received his inheritance in 1321. He served against the Scots from an early age. He supported Isabella and Mortimer when they returned in 1326 and was entrusted with the general defence of the north of England in 1327, being involved in helping negotiate a final peace with Scotland in the same year. He used his role in negotiations with the Scottish king to advance his personal interests and counted himself among the “disinherited” who had lost lands or claims in Scotland.

Once Edward III abandoned his policy of non-intervention, Percy became a leading supporter of Edward Balliol who was seeking to regain the Scottish throne lost by his father. In 1333 Percy undertook to serve Balliol within Scotland for life, saving his allegiance to the king of England. He rendered important service at the siege of Berwick and after the surrender was granted various lands in Scotland - lands that were within the area in southern Scotland ceded to Edward III in perpetuity by Balliol. By summer 1334 rebellion had shattered Balliol's hold on his kingdom and so for the next three years Edward was engaged in his support. In August 1334 Percy and Ralph Neville were appointed chief wardens of the marches and king's lands in Scotland. Percy's main achievement in the years that followed was his part in the defence of the north against the invasion launched by David II in 1346. When Edward and his son, the Black Prince, left for the campaign in France that was to culminate in their victory at Crécy, Percy was made one of the custodians of the kingdom. He led the first division in the victory at Neville's Cross in October 1346 at which the David II, the Scottish king was captured. The following invasion of Scotland by Balliol and Percy was not strong enough to allow Balliol to regain the throne; it did, however, regain English holdings in southern Scotland.

He married Idonea, (d.1365) daughter of (presumably) Robert Lord Clifford (d.1344)⁶⁴ who had 6 sons and 4 daughters, one of whom – Margaret – married secondly William Ferrers of Groby (1333-1371). His eldest son, also Henry, served under the Earl of Arundel in 1344 and in 1346 was at Crécy. By the time his father died Edward III was leaving Edward Balliol to his fate and was instead giving attention to exploiting the captivity of David II, king of Scots, so as to secure a settlement that would detach the Scots from the French alliance. In January 1356 he was one of the witnesses to Balliol's surrender of the kingdom and crown of Scotland to Edward III and he then took part in the invasion of Scotland that followed. The treaty of Berwick in 1357 led to a truce and his role became essentially a diplomatic one involving him in protracted negotiations over the ransoming of David II and efforts to achieve a permanent settlement between England and Scotland.⁶⁵

As William Trussell was jailor of David II from 1355 to 1357, he possibly was involved in these negotiations.

⁶³ This coat has been attributed to Brocas (Saul p279, note 49) but that coat is gold lion on a black field not as Ashmole clearly blazons a blue lion on a gold field, the famous Percy coat.

⁶⁴ His father, the first Lord Clifford, married Isabella de Vieuxpoint co-heir of her sister Idonea (ODNB Robert Clifford, d.1314). He probably named Idonea after his aunt.

⁶⁵ ODNB Henry Percy (1301-1352); Henry Percy (ca.1321-1368).

Ferrers of Groby: Henry Ferrers of Groby (c.1303-1343). The Ferrers of Groby descended from William Ferrers 1st Baron of Groby (d.1288)⁶⁶ whose elder brother Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby had rebelled against Henry III in 1266 and been deprived of his lands and title, all of which were transferred by the king to Edmund Crouchback, his younger son. Robert had been overlord of Bisham - then held by the Knights Templar. Edmund became Earl of Derby (later Lancaster) and overlord in his stead.

Henry first served Edward, then Prince of Wales, in 1325 when he accompanied him to France in the retinue of Henry Beaumont. He was appointed Keeper of the Channel Islands in 1333⁶⁷ and was joint keeper with William Montacute from 1334 to 1337.⁶⁸ He was closely involved with the war effort of the late 1330s and early 1340s, accompanying the king on his military expeditions and raising loans for them.⁶⁹ In 1336 Edward III led an army to Scotland in support of Edward Balliol who claimed the Scottish throne. This included improving the security of towns and castles in their possession. Henry can be regarded as one of the “disinherited” - English lords with a claim on Scottish estates. His father, William (d.1324-5), did homage to Edward I for his lands in Scotland in 1295. His hereditary lands in Galloway were ordered to be restored to him by that king in 1300-1 and he was lord of Leuchars in 1301.⁷⁰ Henry Ferrers was involved in the rebuilding of the castles of Leuchars and St Andrews in Fife.⁷¹

Henry Ferrers of Groby was married to Isabel de Verdun (d.1349), who was the eldest daughter of Elizabeth de Clare, granddaughter of Edward I. Elizabeth had been abducted by Theobald de Verdun from Bristol Castle; Theobald married Elizabeth shortly after. He was dead from typhoid by the time his daughter Isabel was born at Amesbury Priory in 1317.⁷²

His son, William Ferrers of Groby (1333-1372) married Margaret, the sister of William Ufford.⁷³

Mauny:⁷⁴ Walter Mauny (Manny) c.1310-1372, from Hainault. He came to England as a page in the household of Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III, and is regarded as a lifelong friend of the king.⁷⁵ He was a soldier with reckless disregard for his own safety, beginning in 1331 when he joined a small private army that invaded Scotland with Edward

⁶⁶ William, a younger brother, was given the manor and castle of Groby by his mother upon which he assumed the arms of his maternal grandfather, Roger de Quincy, from whom his mother had inherited that barony. His descendants continued to use the De Quincy coat until the barony passed out of the family in the C15th (Ferrers p 16, 27).

⁶⁷ ODNB Ferrers family.

⁶⁸ A Thomas Ferrers also occurs (Patourel p126, GEC vol 5, p386).

⁶⁹ ODNB Ferrers family.

⁷⁰ Walden p113.

⁷¹ Brown p129.

⁷² Wikipedia: Isabel de Verdun accessed April 2012.

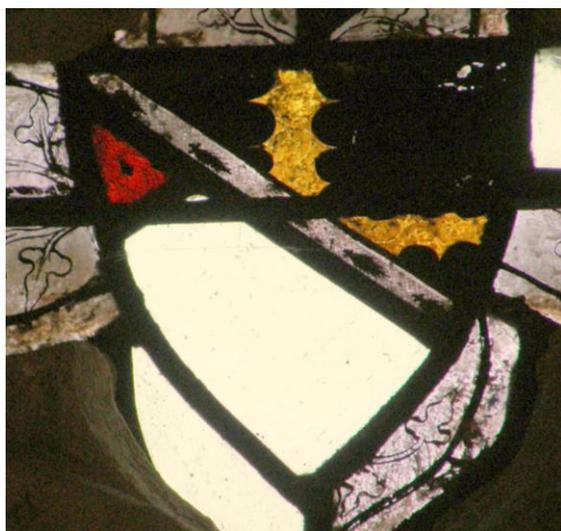
⁷³ ODNB Ferrers family. The grandson of William Ferrers of Groby, also William (d.1445), married, firstly, Philippa, daughter of Roger Clifford (d.1389), and later, Margaret, daughter of John Montacute, 3rd Earl of Salisbury (Ibid).

⁷⁴ Saul (p279) has suggested this coat is possibly Clare but this cannot be, since the chevronels are tricked sable not gules. *Or 3 chevronels sable* is recorded as representing Sutton; however, this is not the coat seen here as there is *on the second chevronel a lyon passant or*, which means this is the coat of Mauny (Manny) (see Foster p137).

⁷⁵ Mortimer 2006 p 67.

Balliol⁷⁶ and took part in the victory over the Scots at Dupplin Moor. In 1333 he took part in the siege of Berwick (when he would have met both William Trussell and William Montacute) and in 1337 became Admiral of the North. He accompanied Edward III's second invasion of the Low Countries in 1340 and fought the naval battle of Sluys where he and William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon played a leading role. His contribution to the siege of Tournai was raiding neighbouring towns. When the siege was abandoned for lack of money he shared Edward's humiliating captivity in the hands of his creditors; was with Edward when he escaped from the Low Countries in a small boat; and was present at the Tower of London on 30 November 1340 when the king arrived unannounced at the Watergate to confront his ministers in the middle of the night.⁷⁷ He was with Ralph Stafford when the French besieged Aiguillon in 1346⁷⁸ and played a prominent part in the long siege of Calais (1346-7).⁷⁹ In 1349 the king found out that the French planned to bribe their way into Calais so went there with the Black Prince secretly disguised as merchants together with a group that included Mauny, Lord Stafford, Lord Mortimer (both Knights of the Garter) and the Earl of Suffolk. Mauny played a leading role in the surprise attack on the French force.⁸⁰ Towards the end of 1353 Walter Mauny married Margaret, daughter of Thomas of Brotherton; he was her second husband. Margaret was cousin to Joan, Fair Maid of Kent.

Ufford: William Ufford or Thomas Ufford KG (d.1368). Extant; now in the quatrefoil of the most westerly window on the **north** side of the chancel.



? *William Ufford*

The identification of this coat is difficult.⁸¹ Because of the difference mark (a bendlet ermine) it cannot be for Robert Ufford (d.1369), who, led by Montacute, helped capture Roger Mortimer in 1330 at Nottingham,⁸² and was made Earl of Suffolk in 1337 at the same time as Montacute was made Earl of Salisbury. An armorial roll attributes the

⁷⁶ Son of the ousted king of Scots, John Balliol who had ruled Scotland under Edward I. Balliol swore homage to Edward (Mortimer 2006 p96).

⁷⁷ ODNB Walter Manny; Mortimer 2006 p175.

⁷⁸ Mortimer 2006 p221.

⁷⁹ ODNB Walter Manny.

⁸⁰ Mortimer 2006 p271-2.

⁸¹ See Begent p10-12.

⁸² See Mortimer 2006 p2.

bendlet ermine to a William Ufford.⁸³ The question is: who was he? It is possible the coat represents a sibling of Robert Ufford called William,⁸⁴ who as a second son may have borne a bendlet on the Ufford coat. It is unlikely to be William Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk (1339-1382)⁸⁵ because he was not born when Shottesbrooke was founded though he does have a Montacute connection and, as a second son, did bear a bendlet on his coat.⁸⁶ The 2nd earl married Joan de Montacute (from before 1361 to before 1376), daughter of Edward Montacute, brother of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; i.e. Joan was William Montacute's niece. After 1376 he married Isabel Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d.1369) whose coat once existed in the chancel.

nb: This coat with a *baston argent* (bendlet) but without the ermine difference has been attributed to Thomas Ufford in 1308 and John Ufford in 1334.⁸⁷ It might be for Sir Thomas Ufford, made Knight of the Garter in 1360,⁸⁸ as was Sir Walter Mauny, whose coat occurs next to this one. Thomas was the eldest son of Robert Ufford d.1369. He died, probably in Spain in 1367, so predeceasing his father.

Pembrugge (Pembridge): The coat of Fulk Pembrugge⁸⁹ in the time of Edward I. William Trussell's daughter, Margaret married a Fulk Pembrugge (d.1409) who may have been his grandson. The latter's father was Robert Pembrugge.⁹⁰ A Sir Richard Pembridge (d.1375) was at Crécy in 1346, Poitiers in 1356 and was a Knight of the Garter, nominated before April 1369.⁹¹ However, according to the shields on his tomb in Hereford Cathedral, his coat included a bend on the Pembridge coat and this did not occur at Shottesbrooke.

In the north transept there was once an impaled coat (Trussell impaled with *azure two bars argent*) which could have been the coat of Margaret and her husband. Further study indicates that was not the Pembrugge coat, and anyway the impaling is in the sinister position, indicating the coat of a wife. It is now thought the impaled coat actually represented the coat of William Trussell impaled with that his first wife, Isabel; no surname has so far discovered (see below). Ashmole draws the two coats differently.

⁸³ Begent p10 citing Queens MS 158 f300.

⁸⁴ According to information on the Medieval Combat Society website, Robert had such a sibling. Begent (p11) notes that the Society of Antiquaries attributes this coat to William Ufford, son of Robert 1st Lord Ufford but rejects the identification because William died before 1316. He opts for William (d. ca.1375), son of William, the 2nd Earl of Suffolk (d.1382). William predeceased his father. Most of his family died also at the same time (Ibid p11). They probably died of the plague as there was an outbreak in 1375.

⁸⁵ ODNB William Ufford (d.1382).

⁸⁶ Though, as seen on a misericord in Norwich Cathedral, it was a bendlet sinister. His coat, together with the coat of John Lestrangle, both husbands of Isabel Beauchamp is on the misericord. Isobel became a nun after William Ufford died in 1382 (Rose p42). The Ufford coat with a bendlet dexter appears on an elbow rest at Norwich, attributed to Robert Ufford of Wrentham (d.1392).

⁸⁷ Foster p195.

⁸⁸ Begent & Chesshyre p309.

⁸⁹ Foster p156.

⁹⁰ History of Parliament Members, 1386-1421, Fulk Pembridge.

⁹¹ Begent & Chesshyre p310.

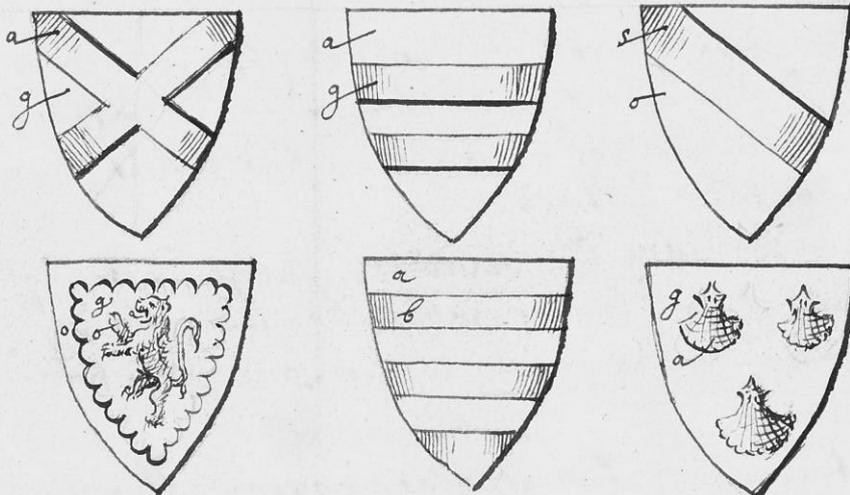
2. North Side of Chancel (2 two-light windows with quatrefoil)

Whereas the windows on the south side of the chancel displayed eight armorial coats the north side had only six. Either two had been lost by the time Ashmole visited or there were only ever two windows on this side. There is some indication that there was once another window in the most easterly position where there is now a blocked up doorway but this is by no means definite.



The two windows in the north side of the chancel

Armes in the North windows of the Chancell.



Top, L-R: Neville : Martin/ Maudit : Mauley
 Bottom, L-R: Talbot : Grey : Dacre

Neville: Ralph Neville, 2nd Lord Raby (ca.1291-1367) soldier and administrator. Trussell's contemporary.⁹² Extant; now in the quatrefoil of the most westerly window on the **south** side of the chancel. The baron was one of those responsible for protecting the borders with Scotland.



*Ralph Neville,
2nd Lord Raby*

He was a retainer of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, but survived the destruction of Lancastrian interest after the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. In 1325 he was appointed one of the commissioners to maintain the truce with the Scots. He joined Isabella and Mortimer when they invaded England in 1326 but supported Edward III's coup against them in 1330. John Neville of Hornby, probably a relation, took part in the coup, slaying the steward of the household. Six days later Ralph was appointed steward in his place. In 1333 he was involved in the support of the regime of Edward Balliol who had himself crowned King of Scotland in September 1332 but had been driven out three months later. In March 1333 Neville, together with Montacute, Arundel and Lancaster, joined Edward Balliol's march to besiege Berwick. After the surrender of Berwick he was Edward's envoy to Balliol's parliament in 1333 and 1334 to persuade Balliol to implement the agreement in 1332 under which Balliol agreed to pay homage to Edward III for the kingdom of Scotland and hand over lands in southern Scotland. In 1334 he was one of the wardens of the marches and the king's lands in Scotland and in 1335 granted custody of Bamburgh castle for life. He campaigned in Scotland in 1334, 1335, 1338 and 1339. During Edward's absences in the Low Countries he, with Henry Percy, had responsibility for the defence of the northern border. The climax of his career was in 1346 when he was one of the commanders that defeated and captured David II at the battle of Neville's Cross. This battle was won under the auspices of the relics of St Cuthbert (kept in Durham Cathedral) and this is thought to have persuaded the prior of Durham cathedral to agree to his request that he and his wife Alice be buried in the nave there, the first time a laymen had been accorded such an honour. His eldest son, John, is said to have paid for the famous Neville Screen located behind the high altar. His daughter Euphemia married (firstly) Robert Clifford (son of Robert Clifford d.1344) whose kinsman occurs at Shottesbrooke, and daughter Catherine married William Lord Dacre of Gilsland.⁹³ The Dacre coat once appeared on this side of the chancel with the Clifford coat on the opposite side.

⁹² Begent p7.

⁹³ ODNB Ralph Neville (d.1367).

Martin or Mauduit: William Martin was the son of Sir William Martin (d.ca.1325) who fought at Boroughbridge in 1322 bearing this coat. The latter had also fought in Wales against Llewellyn, and in Gascony and Scotland.⁹⁴ Probably his son was also a soldier and perhaps was represented by this coat at Shottesbrooke.

A John Mauduit was also present at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322 but bearing a different coat.⁹⁵ However, the coat once at Shottesbrooke was possibly born by John Mauduit (d.1347), who had a military summons in 1315 to march against the Scots, was engaged for some years afterwards in the wars in Scotland and was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1342. He left a son John.⁹⁶ Walter and William Mauduit, whose kinsman may have been Roger Mauduit of Northumberland, also bore this coat.⁹⁷ John Mauduit (d.1347) is said to be of the same family as William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick who died in 1267 with no direct heir. The earldom descended to William Beauchamp, son of his sister Isabel.⁹⁸

More information is needed to identify the owner of this coat.

Mauley: Peter Mauley, third Lord Mauley (d.1355). The Mauley family (c.1226-1415) emerged from obscurity in early C13th. They had extensive estates in Yorkshire which were augmented by later generations through marriage with members of the local baronage and gentry, connections being formed with various families including the Cliffords and Nevilles. Peter had early experience of fighting in Scotland alongside his father, also Peter (d.?¹³³⁶), who made an important contribution to Edward II's Scottish campaigns. This experience is thought to have proved useful in the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346.⁹⁹ He was present at the battle of Crécy,¹⁰⁰ Edward III's French campaign of the same year, and the subsequent siege of Calais.¹⁰¹ He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Clifford, first Lord Clifford (d.1314). It may be her brother, Robert Clifford (d.1344) whose coat once appeared in one of the windows opposite.

Talbot: Richard Talbot (c.1306-1356), soldier and administrator. Joined Lancaster's rising against Edward II and was captured with his father, Gilbert, at Boroughbridge. His fortunes improved after the overthrow of Edward II; sometime before February 1327 he married Elizabeth Comyn, sister and coheir of John Comyn of Badenoch (d.1314), the possessor of a claim to the Scottish throne. Because of Elizabeth's claim to the Comyn lands in Scotland which had been confiscated by Robert I (Bruce) for Comyn's support of England, Talbot counted himself among the disinherited who rallied to support Edward Balliol's claim to the throne of Scotland in 1332. He joined the invasion of Scotland and was present at the battle of Dupplin Moor in that year where supporters of the infant David II, son of Robert Bruce, faced Edward Balliol who claimed the throne of Scotland.

⁹⁴ De Walden p110.

⁹⁵ Paly wavy (6) or and gules. Foster p138 who notes that William and Walter Mauduit bore *argent two bars gules* as did Sir William Martyn (Martin).

⁹⁶ Burke p361.

⁹⁷ See Foster p138. Burke (p361) gives the coat of *arg, two bars gules* for John Mauduit as Baron Mauduit.

⁹⁸ Burke p361, 400.

⁹⁹ ODNB Mauley family.

¹⁰⁰ Wikipedia Battle of Crécy accessed July 2012.

¹⁰¹ Foster p139.

In recognition of his support Balliol named him Lord of Mar (the Scottish lord of Mar was killed in the battle). In the summer of 1334 the Scots rebelled against Balliol and Talbot was captured, being ransomed a year later. In December 1337 he became keeper of the town of Berwick and justiciar of English lands in Scotland until April 1340. During the 1340s he divided his time between military and domestic service in Wales, England and overseas. In 1342 he fought as captain of the English forces under William Bohun at the battle of Morlaix in Brittany and in 1345 was appointed by Edward III steward of the household. In 1346 he was wounded during the campaign leading to Crécy, although he was with the king at the battle and later at the siege of Calais.¹⁰²

Grey: Heraldry for this family is confused. The coat drawn by Ashmole at Shottesbrooke was the undifferenced Grey coat, probably representing a member of the Grey family of Codnor.¹⁰³ However there are other possibilities:

This coat with a 5-pt label was recorded for Reginald Grey of Ruthin in 1301.¹⁰⁴ It is unclear whether in 1301 he bore the label as the eldest son of his father Sir John. A descendent of this family, Sir John Grey, eldest son of Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthin (ca.1300-1353), had a connection with the Montacute family. John was married to Agnes daughter of William Montacute (d.1344) and Katherine Grandison. But he predeceased his father so his coat would have borne a label.¹⁰⁵ Roger, his father, was a younger son so his coat would have borne a difference mark.

The Grey coat with a baston gules is the coat of Grey of Rotherfield, Oxon. It was held by Sir John Grey of Rotherfield KG, but he may have also borne it without the difference mark.¹⁰⁶

John Grey of Rotherfield (1300-1359) soldier and courtier, born at Rotherfield, Oxfordshire. As soon as he proved his age in 1321 he began a career as a soldier, serving in Scotland in 1322, 1323 and 1327. Knighted by 1330, he was serving in Scotland in 1335 and from 1338 was regularly summoned to parliaments and councils. His principal occupation remained as a soldier and from 1340 and 1347 he was almost continually employed in Scotland, Flanders and France. He fought at Crécy in 1346 in the king's division and took part in the siege of Calais a year later in the retinue of William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. He was a founder member of the Order of the Garter and in December 1349 was appointed steward of the royal household, an office he held almost until his death. He was one of the king's sureties in July 1359 for the repayment of a loan from the Earl of Arundel, dying some months later¹⁰⁷.

Dacre: Dacre of Gillesland or the North. Probably for William (dsp.1361) son of Ranulph, Baron Dacre (d.1339), Sheriff of Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle in 1331. In 1335, Ranulph obtained castles and manors in Anandale, Scotland, given to him by Edward (Balliol), King of Scotland. In the same year he defended Carlisle with Robert

¹⁰² ODNB Richard Talbot.

¹⁰³ Henry Grey Lord of Codnor (d.1308) held this coat and his son Richard (See Walden p169, Foster p98). Burke p249 is incorrect in describing the coat of Grey of Codnor as *barry of six arg & az in chief three torteaux*.

¹⁰⁴ Walden p67.

¹⁰⁵ ODNB Roger Grey (c.1300-1353).

¹⁰⁶ Foster see p98 and 100.

¹⁰⁷ ODNB John Grey of Rotherfield (1300-1359). He had a licence to crenellate Greys Court (NT) in 1346.

Clifford.¹⁰⁸ He had married Margaret Multon in 1307, becoming Baron Dacre of Gillesland in right of his wife.

His son William (dsp.1361) married Catherine (d.1361), daughter of Ralph Neville, whose coat is extant at Shottesbrooke. Both coats were originally in the north windows of the chancel.

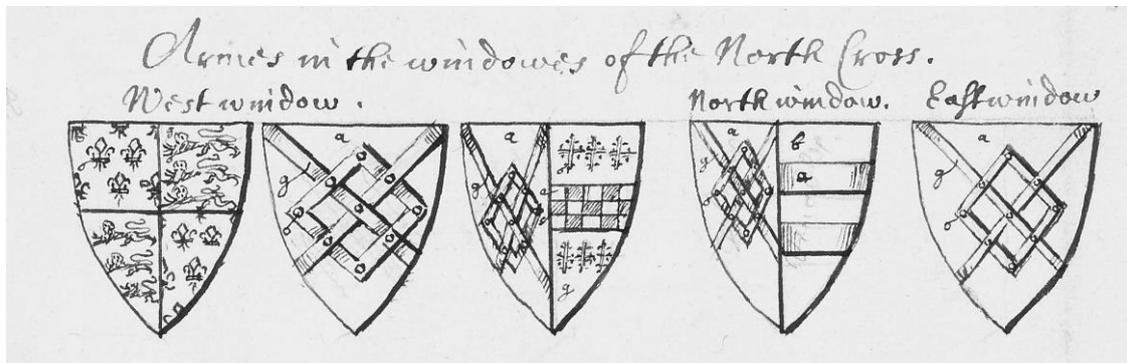
¹⁰⁸ Burke p152.

Arms in the North Transept

(north window of three lights, and west and south windows of two lights with quatrefoil)



The north transept. Left: north window; top right: west window; bottom right: east window



L-R: Royal Coat : Trussell : Trussell impaling Boteler : Trussell impaling ? for first wife : Trussell

Only the Royal Coat still exists, in its original position in a quatrefoil in the tracery of the west window of the north transept. All the others are lost.



*Royal Coat
Edward III*

Ashmole's annotation of his drawing seems to indicate that one of the Trussell coats was with that of Edward III in the west window. However, taking into account the size and space available in the windows, it is more likely that the Trussell coat and the two adjacent one were actually in the north window above Trussell's tomb. The Trussell coats were here because the tomb of William Trussell and his wife, Ida Boteler,¹⁰⁹ is located under the north window of this transept. Presumably it once had effigies.¹¹⁰ These coats represented the following people:

Royal Coat: Edward III (1312-1377).¹¹¹ He was only fourteen years old when he succeeded to the throne of England in January 1327, placed there by his mother, Isabella, and Roger Mortimer, later Earl of March, after they had forced his father Edward II to abdicate. By 1329/30 the young king was resorting to secret passwords when communicating with Pope John XXII, helped by William Montacute.¹¹² In March 1330 his uncle Edmund, Earl of Kent, was beheaded for trying to put Edward II back on the throne. When Mortimer was overthrown at Nottingham Castle in October of that year, again with Montacute's help, he was not yet eighteen. Montacute and others involved in the coup against Mortimer are or were represented in the armorial glass at Shottesbrooke (Table 1).

¹⁰⁹ Idonea, sister of Edward Boteler (Burke p540).

¹¹⁰ Ashmole 850 f 290 describes the tomb: "Against the north wall of the north cross is erected a stone monument, for Sir John (sic William) Trussell and Maud (sic Ida) his wife, daughter of Sir William Buther (sic Boteler) Lord of Wimms (sic Wem) who were founder and foundress of this church. He lies wrapt in lead and she in leather at his foote. On the top of the monument are 3 escotcheons cut in the stone work, but the armes painted thereon tyme hath worn off and of late the armes of Richard Powles sometime Registrar of the"

¹¹¹ Begent suggests this identification (p6) pointing out that one of the prime duties of the College was to pray for Edward III during life and for his soul after death.

¹¹² ODNB Edward III (d.1377). Montacute's brother-in-law, John Grandison, by then Bishop of Exeter, knew the Pope well and was a friend of Pierre des Prés, the Pope's vice chancellor. Grandison arranged for obits for both men to be held at his college at Ottery St Mary, founded like Shottesbrooke and Bisham, in 1337.

In 1333 Edward III, in support of Edward Balliol as king of Scotland, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill and successfully laid siege to Berwick. In the following year Balliol surrendered the whole of Lothian to Edward and performed liege homage to him for the throne of Scotland. By 1336 the king's interest in Scotland was waning and he was soon to be preoccupied with affairs in France.

In May 1337 Philippe VI confiscated the duchy of Aquitaine and country of Ponthieu and the two powers prepared for war. In 1337 the king obtained support from the Low Countries and Germany, in return for generous subsidies but couldn't find the money to pay them. In January 1340 he publicly assumed the title and arms of the king of France and in June was victorious over the Franco-Castilian naval force at Sluys. However his land campaign in northern France failed: the siege of Tournai was abandoned and a truce established at Esplechin in September.¹¹³ Leaving several English lords in custody as hostages for debts in the Low Countries, Edward secretly left for England landing unannounced at the Tower of London, on 1st December, and proceeded to dismiss officials and imprison others, blaming them and particularly John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, for not supplying him with funds at Tournai.

In 1341 the war with Scotland resumed and the king marched north at the end of the year. However, although he led raiding parties into the surrounding countryside there were no significant engagements: indeed the English and Scots passed the time by holding tournaments.¹¹⁴

The extant coat for Edward III at Shottesbrooke is France quartering England, and therefore cannot date to before 1340. Many of the men represented at Shottesbrooke were actively involved in these events (see Table 1). It seems likely that either the armorial glass was put up during this period of relative calm before the French war resumed in 1346, or during the celebrations after Crécy and the siege of Calais.

Trussell: William Trussell (d.1363), founder of the collegiate church of St John the Baptist, Shottesbrooke. He had been in the household of the then Prince Edward since ca 1325 and when Edward II was deposed became an esquire of the royal household. In 1335 he accompanied Edward III on his offensive against the Scots and is thought to have been knighted around this time. He was Admiral of the western fleet in 1339 and the northern fleet in 1342 and accompanied the king to the Low Countries in 1339-40. In 1346 he took part in the Crécy campaign, and was subsequently at the siege of Calais (1346-1347). Appointed as constable of Odiham Castle in the 1330s he had custody of David Bruce, the king of the Scots, who had been captured at Neville's Cross.¹¹⁵

Edward III regarded his hard working official approvingly. In 1340 the king made over the advowson of Basildon to Trussell.¹¹⁶ In that year Trussell, together with Arundel and Gloucester, was sent by Edward to parliament to describe the glories of the victory at Sluys and press the king's financial demands - demands parliament was unable to meet.¹¹⁷

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Saul p269-70.

¹¹⁶ Ibid p270. VCH vol 2 p102 says this was in 1338.

¹¹⁷ Burtscher p39. Hugh Audley, Earl of Gloucester, was one of the six created earl in 1337.

Trussell died in 1363,¹¹⁸ but may well have been preparing his tomb well in advance of this date.



Tomb of William Trussell and his wife Ida, in the north transept

Trussell impaling Boteler: William Trussell impaling the coat of his second wife, Ida, daughter of William Boteler, 1st Baron Boteler of Wem (d.1334), by his second wife, Ela. There are grounds for believing William was indebted to Edward III for his second marriage. Between 1342 and 1345 he began negotiating for the Ida's hand.¹¹⁹

Trussell impaling ?: William Trussell impaling, probably the coat of Isabel, his first wife. She was alive in 1339 but dead before 1348.¹²⁰ It was thought to represent the marriage of Trussell's daughter Margaret to Fulk Pembrugge.¹²¹ But this does not seem to be the Pembrugge coat. The brass of a woman with flowing hair in the floor of the north transept is thought to commemorate Margaret.¹²²

Trussell: William Trussell, founder.

¹¹⁸ The Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, was defended by a group of trusted followers, including Sir William Trussell (see Barber p143).

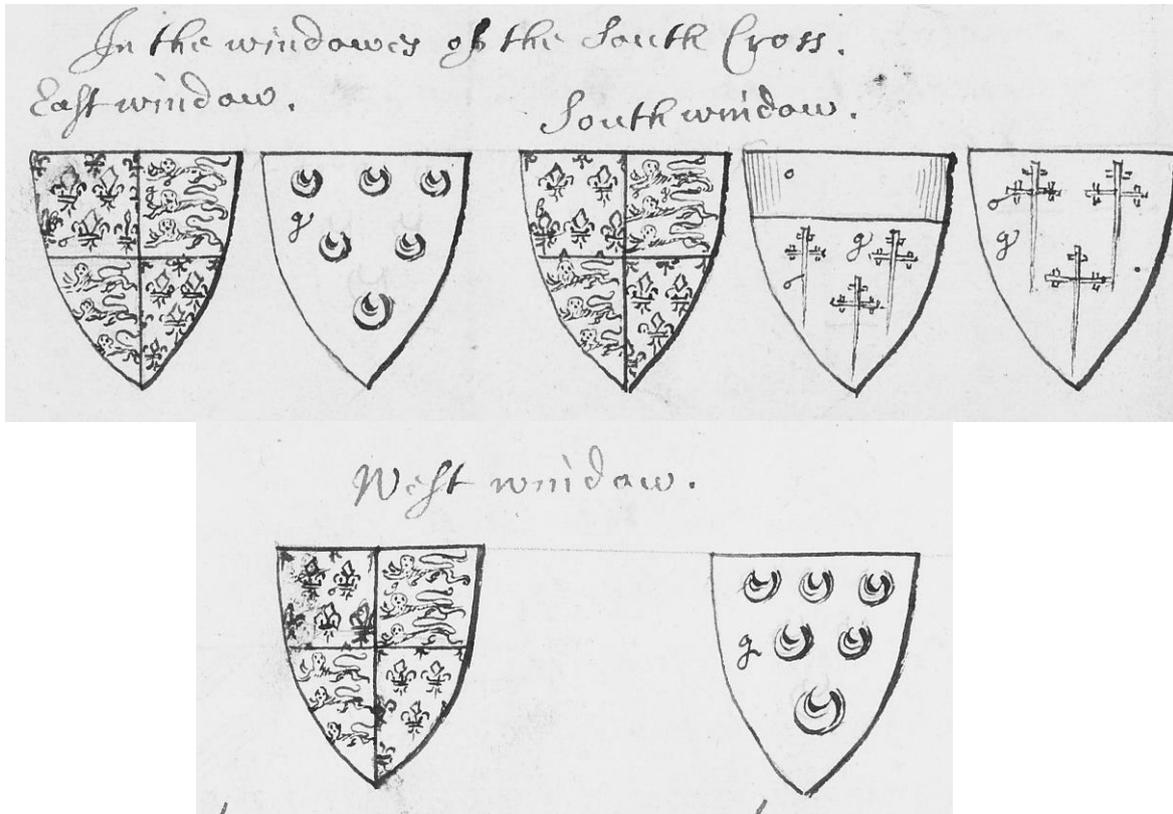
¹¹⁹ Saul p270. William, Lord Botiler of Wem, was an influential Marcher lord married to Margaret, sister of Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (d.1326) (Burtscher p15), possibly another reason why Richard Fitzalan's coat occurs in the east window of Shottesbrooke as she would have been his aunt and daughter Ida his cousin. Interestingly, the coat of Boteler of Wem also occurs in the west window of Shrewsbury Abbey. This window was originally glazed in 1386-7 and the Boteler coat in it would therefore be for Elizabeth Boteler 4th Baroness of Wem (d.1411) (Wikipedia Boteler of Wem, accessed September 2012).

¹²⁰ VCH Berks vol p165.

¹²¹ Begent p2 note 5. Their marriage took place before August 1363 (Fulk Pembridge (d.1409) *History of Parliament on line*). However, the impaled coat has the Trussell coat in a dexter position indicating a husband.

¹²² VCH vol 3 p169.

Arms in the South Transept
(windows and lights as for the north transept)



Top L-R: Royal Coat : Unidentified Coat : Royal Coat : Arden : Arden
Bottom L-R: Royal Coat : Unidentified Coat

None of these coats is extant. The Royal coat appears three times in the east, south and west windows of the south transept. The unidentified coat is with the Royal coat in the west window and possibly in the east window. The other Royal coat plus the two Arden coats were together in the south window.

Royal Coats: Probably Edward III.

Unidentified: *Gules, 6 crescents (3, 2, 1).*

Arden (Arderne): This coat (with more crosses) was borne by Sir John Arderne at the siege of Calais in 1345-8, the same coat being borne by Hugh Arderne.¹²³ An earlier John with a similar coat was of Salop. Arderne of Elford, Staffs, has also been suggested,¹²⁴ perhaps for Thomas Arderne (d.1391) whose monument is in Elford Church, Staffs.

Arden: The coat does not have the *chief or* but appears to be a kinsman of the Arden above. Identifying the unknown coat should help clarify the dating of the coats in this transept.

¹²³ Foster p4. Carlos recorded this Arderne coat, then on the south side of the chancel, as recently as 1840.

¹²⁴ Saul p279 note 49.

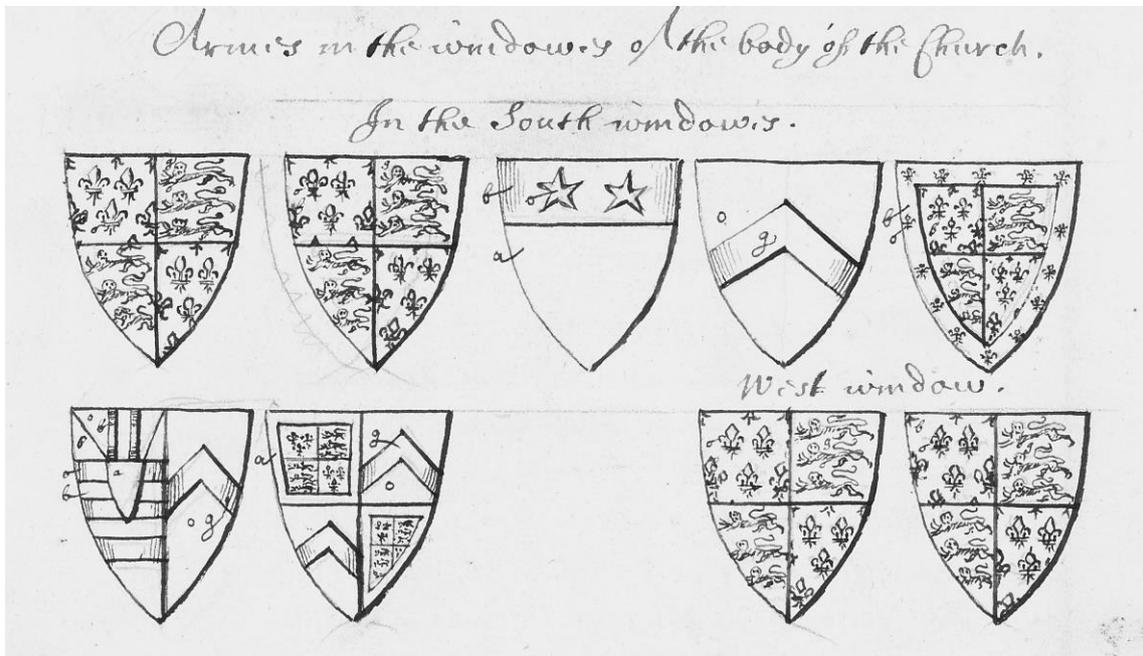
Arms in the Windows of the Body (Nave) of the Church

The nave has a west window and two windows each on the north and south sides.

1. The South Windows (2 windows of two lights with quatrefoil)



The two windows in the south side of the nave, one on each side of the entrance to the porch



Top, L-R: Two Royal coats : Clinton: Stafford : Royal coat with bordure azure bearing fleur de lis (this last coat is assumed here to be wrongly tricked)

Bottom, L-R: Mortimer impaling Stafford : Royal coat with bordure argent quartered with Stafford : Two Royal coats.

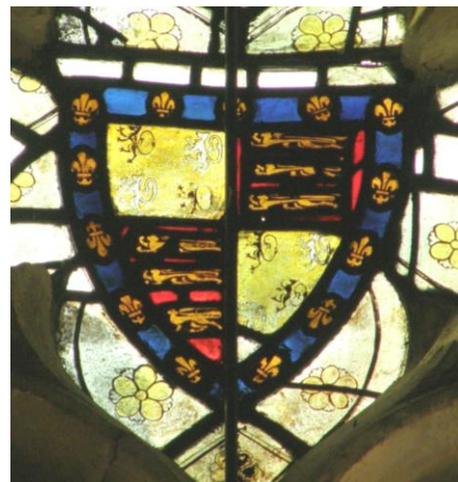
Three of these coats have survived, all apparently next to each other in C17th, and are now in the west window where they were recorded by Carlos in 1840.



William Clinton



Ralph Stafford



Philippa of Hainault, Queen of Edward III

Royal Coat¹²⁵: Edward III.

Clinton: William Clinton (d.1354), made Earl of Huntingdon in 1337.¹²⁶ Shield extant in West Window. This coat is half the size of the others extant. Its original location may have been in the tracery adjoining the quatrefoil. Clinton was made earl on the same day (16th March 1337)¹²⁷ that William Montacute was made Earl of Salisbury. Both were

¹²⁵ Carlos in 1840 recorded a single shield on each side of the nave, he identified as Pembridge. They were probably Royal coats.

¹²⁶ Begent p12-14 suggests John, 2nd Lord Clinton (d.1335) or his son John 3rd Lord Clinton (d.1398) or William (d.1354). William differenced his shield with *crosses crosslet fitchee sable* (Ibid p13-14) but no such difference mark occurs here. The coat shows possible diapering in the upper part of the coat but none in the lower part, suggesting the lower part might be a repair of plain glass done before Ashmole saw it in the mid C17th.

¹²⁷ See Burke p124.

involved in the overthrow of Roger Mortimer in 1330 at Nottingham (Table 1). A divisional commander at Crécy in 1346, he was never made a Knight of the Garter, founded 1349.¹²⁸

Stafford: Ralph, 10th Baron Stafford (d.1372), Soldier and magnate. Shield extant in West Window. Also involved in the coup that overthrew Mortimer at Nottingham in 1330. A soldier, in 1332 he was involved in the expedition in support of Edward Balliol, claimant to the Scottish throne and in 1334-1337 took part in three more Scottish expeditions. He was made steward of the household in 1341 in a purge of the existing administration. His attempt to prevent Archbishop Stratford from attending parliament in the same year drew protests from Earl Warenne who compared him to a servant with no place in the house of lords. In 1342 he began campaigning in France, was captured at Vannes but an exchange of prisoners left him free to negotiate a truce at Malestroit (of which truce Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury was sponsor). He fought at the battle of Crécy in 1346 and was a founder member of the Order of the Garter. His son, Hugh, was betrothed to the daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d.1369).¹²⁹

Hainault quartering England with bordure azure bearing fleur de lis: Queen Philippa of Hainault (d.1369), wife of Edward III.¹³⁰ This coat is extant in the West Window. It was not drawn by Ashmole and it is assumed here that the drawing of the royal coat with bordure of France (see above) was actually this coat.¹³¹ Philippa is said to have been a benefactor of the collegiate church of Shottesbrooke¹³² and it is probably her portrait on corbels in the crossing together with portraits of William Trussell.



Portrait corbel of Philippa of Hainault, Queen of Edward III, on the SW pillar of the crossing.

¹²⁸ It is suggested that his relations with Edward III had cooled: ODNB William Clinton (d.1354). The Clintons had the last laugh as in St George's Chapel today they have a whole chantry chapel to themselves with lots of Clinton heraldry. The chapel houses the tomb of Edward Clinton 1st Earl of Lincoln KG (d.1585) and his third wife, Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

¹²⁹ ODNB Ralph Stafford (d.1372).

¹³⁰ Begent p16 says the obvious candidate is Philippa of Hainault "*but there are no circumstances under which she could display Hainault in 1 & 4*". I suggest this is her coat and, as she was the donor, she was giving her own coat precedence over that of the coat of England (*gules 3 lions passant guardant or*) of her husband Edward III with a bordure of France providing the other part of her husband's coat, rather than the usual quarter of France (*azure semy of fleur de lis or*).

¹³¹ Her coat occurs as England quartering Hainault. See Ormrod fig. 44.

¹³² Church leaflet. Trussell acknowledged a debt to her in 1345 (Saul p271).



Portrait corbel of William Trussell on the SE pillar of the crossing.

Philippa was married by proxy to Edward III in November 1327. William Clinton, later Earl of Huntingdon, was one of those commissioned to accompany her to England. Her escort to England of Hainault notables included the young Walter Mauny; armorial glass for him was once in the chancel.

The marriage was confirmed in January 1328 at York and lasted until her death in 1369. It is credited with being an important factor in the preservation of stability and continuity in England for much of the fourteenth century.¹³³

Her coat and that of Clinton, seen by Ashmole in the south windows of the nave, are extant at Shottesbrooke and are now in the west window.

Mortimer impaling Stafford: Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March (dsp.1425). He was the great-grandson of Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (d.1360), who married Philippa Montacute. Edmund married Ann Stafford (d.1432) (she married secondly John Holland, 2nd Duke of Exeter (d.1447).

Royal coat with bordure argent quartered with Stafford: Edmund, Earl of Stafford (d.1403), who married Anne of Gloucester, daughter and heiress of Thomas of Woodstock (a son of Edward III by his second wife, Margaret), her coat taking precedence. These were the parents of Anne Stafford who married Edmund Mortimer, perhaps put up as a memorial. Neither of the Earls of March or Stafford was born when Trussell was alive so they couldn't have been put up on his orders.

Evidently these two shields were later additions to the glazing.¹³⁴ It is not clear from Ashmole's drawing exactly where in the nave windows they were originally located.

¹³³ ODNB Philippa of Hainault (d.1369).

¹³⁴ Begent p5.

2. *The North Windows* (2 windows of two lights with quatrefoil)

There are no shields recorded from these windows by Ashmole. Either they were never glazed or damage had already occurred by the mid C17th when Ashmole visited.



The two windows in the north side of the nave, one on each side of the entrance to the porch

3. *The West Window* (window of three lights and three quatrefoils)

Ashmole recorded only two coats from this window – both were the royal coat of the Edward III, and both are now lost. Probably some had been lost by the mid-C17th when he visited.



The west window of the nave and (above) details of the tracery showing shields moved there from the south windows of the nave and the position of roundels.

Scotland: its links with Shottesbrooke and Bisham

In the fourteenth century there was a struggle for succession to the throne of Scotland between Edward Balliol, and supporters of David II, son of Robert the Bruce (I) and Elizabeth de Burgh. Edward III undertook many campaigns in Scotland primarily attempting to get his man Edward Balliol on the throne and meeting resistance from Scottish nobles including Robert the Steward, grandson of Robert I, King of Scotland (d.1329).¹³⁵ A significant date is 1333, the siege of Berwick and battle of Halidon Hill, when English lords, some of them with claims to Scottish lands (“the disinherited”), fought alongside Edward III and Edward Balliol, preventing the Scots from relieving Berwick (see Table 1).

In 1333 William Montacute, not yet Earl of Salisbury, was in command at the siege of Berwick and there is evidence that Trussell was also there.¹³⁶ In 1335 Montacute, closely involved in English operations in Scotland since Berwick, was negotiating with Andrew Moray. Apparently he allowed Moray to temporarily adjourn the peace negotiations to allow him seek out the Earl of Athol (David Strathbogie) who was besieging Moray’s castle of Kildrummy. It is suggested he possibly hoped that Moray would be beaten by someone who was Scottish.¹³⁷ Athol was one of the earls disinherited by the Bruce family, and supported Edward Balliol, son of a previous Scottish king and Edward’s preferred choice. Unfortunately for Edward III, the Earl of Athol was beaten by Moray.

In 1338 the earls of Salisbury and Arundel were joint commanders in Scotland. Ralph Stafford also fought in Scotland in 1332, and between 1334 and 1337.

In 1341 Robert the Steward, then King’s Lieutenant in Scotland, was satisfied that Scotland was secure enough to allow the return from France of David II, son and heir of his father Robert I by his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh. He had been born in 1324 after the release from captivity in England of his mother in 1314 in exchange for Humphrey Bohun 4th Earl of Hereford and Essex. She had been captured in 1306, and sent to various places. In 1310 she was confined at Bisham.¹³⁸ In 1310, long before it was acquired by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, this former Knights Templar preceptory (the order had been suppressed in 1307) was in the hands of Edward II.

In 1342 the earls of Arundel and Huntingdon, were appointed wardens of the Scottish March.¹³⁹ The coats of Salisbury and Arundel once occurred at Shottesbrooke and those of Huntingdon and Stafford are extant there.

¹³⁵ His mother Marjorie had been a daughter of Robert I by his first wife. He was eight years older than his uncle, David II, son of Robert I by his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh (ODNB David II, d.1371).

¹³⁶ There is evidence that Trussell was with Edward III, both before and after the battle of Halidon Hill that prevented the Scots from relieving Berwick (Ian Mortimer pers. comm. April 2012).

¹³⁷ Brown p94 et seq.

¹³⁸ VCH Berks vol 3 p146 which says she was sent to Windsor Castle on 6 Feb 1314 (Ibid note 32). However, Wikipedia for her (acc April 2012) says she was at Bisham from July 1308 to March 1312 and was at Windsor from March to Oct 1312, and was in various places afterwards. She is also said to have been in the Tower of London by March 1312 (ODNB Elizabeth de Burgh (d.1327)).

¹³⁹ ODNB Richard Fitzalan (d.1376).

However, there is a closer link between Shottesbrooke and Scotland. In 1346 David II (Bruce) of Scotland was captured at the battle of Neville's Cross; the coat of Ralph Neville 2nd Lord of Raby (ca.1291-1367), who played a leading role at the battle, occurs at Shottesbrooke. David II apparently undertook to invade England at that point at the request of Philip VI of France who was facing invasion from Edward III.

By 1329 William Trussell was Constable of Odiham Castle, Hants, to which the prisoner, David II, was transferred in 1355. After a ransom was negotiated, he was released in 1357 and is said to have requested that Trussell accompany him to the North, en route stopping for the night at Shottesbrooke.¹⁴⁰ If true, David, while staying at Shottesbrooke, could have worshipped in the church, where there was armorial glass for the victor of Neville's Cross, Ralph Neville, together with many other men who had fought the Scots, including Edward III. The Neville coat is still there. David died in 1371 and his nephew Robert II inherited the throne of Scotland.

¹⁴⁰ David Nash Ford's *Royal Berkshire History and Britannia Biographies* for Sir William Trussell (d.1364 sic). Both say he was the second son of Sir William Trussell of Kibblestone, Staffordshire. Saul (p278, note 27) quotes a letter where Trussell refers to himself as William, son of William Trussell of Cublesdon (Kibblestone). The ODNB of another William Trussell (d.1346/7) gives d.1363. In addition to Shottesbrooke, Trussell held land elsewhere. In 1345 Sir William Trussell of Kibblestone paid 100 silver marks to Ralph Lullebrok to secure rights to Lollibrooks (Lullibrook) Manor near Cookham (Darby p81-82).

The beginning of the 100 Years War and its links to Shottesbrooke

By 1337 Edward III's interest in Scotland was already waning and he was soon preoccupied with affairs in France. In that year Philip VI had confiscated the duchy of Aquitaine and country of Ponthieu and by spring 1337 Edward may have been contemplating reviving his own claim to the French throne. In March he had created six new earls, to restock the ranks from which the crown selected its commanders.¹⁴¹ At least two, possibly four, of these were represented at Shottesbrooke.

William Trussell, founder of this church is known to have been in Scotland in 1333 but also accompanied Edward to the Low Countries in 1339-40 and was presumably at the naval battle of Sluys, in June 1340, a victory he was sent to England to describe and obtain more funds. Some men present at Sluys, at Edward's first proper land campaign, the siege of Tournai and the following truce of Esplechin in September 1340 were represented at Shottesbrooke (see Table 1).

In 1341 Edward was forced into a further Scottish campaign after Edinburgh fell and Balliol's rival David II, returned to Scotland but there were no significant engagements.¹⁴² In France the battle of Crécy took place in 1346 followed by the siege of Calais, again involving men represented at Shottesbrooke.

Donors could therefore have come from Trussell's contacts from both arenas of war when spiritual support may well have been sought.

Several became founder members of Edward III's Order of the Garter founded in 1349 (Table 1) including William Montacute's son William, by then 2nd Earl of Salisbury. Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, like Warwick, divisional commanders at the battle of Crécy in 1346, were never included.¹⁴³

¹⁴¹ ODNB Edward III (d.1377).

¹⁴² Ibid. David II, the first Scottish monarch to be anointed had succeeded his father Robert I (Bruce) in 1329, aged five (ODNB David II, d.1371).

¹⁴³ ODNB Founding Knights of the Order of the Garter.

Shottesbrooke and Bisham

Begent thought that the shields remaining at Shottesbrooke were intended to represent persons living between ca.1340 and 1370, and that these persons contributed to the cost of building the church.¹⁴⁴ This is probably true of all the shields once in the church. The coat of John Warenne, Earl of Surrey, occurred once at Shottesbrooke and its presence suggests a date for the glass. He died in 1347, his line dying with him, so his donation would have been pre 1347. The two Stafford coats, once in a window of the nave, are later, probably of C15th.

As noted above, both Shottesbrooke College and Bisham Priory were founded in the same year, 1337 when Edward III made six new earls, Montacute becoming the Earl of Salisbury. In January 1344 when William Montacute died, Bisham Priory church was so far advanced as to allow him to be buried there. Probably Shottesbrooke Church was complete by 1344.



Bisham Abbey from the north east. The building on the left that includes the Council Chamber, is all that remains of the addition made by William Montacute (d.1344) to the Knights Templar's hall at Bisham. Its windows and the bay are C16th.



The coat of William Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury impaled with the coat of his wife, Katherine Grandison in the Council Chamber at Bisham Abbey

¹⁴⁴ Ibid p6.

William Montacute of Bisham, appears to have been one of Trussell's donors. In 1337 he granted a former Templar purpresture to William Trussell¹⁴⁵ in the same year that he founded the Augustinian Priory at Bisham, previously also held by the Templars.

Architectural Links

The heraldic parapet and row of pendant arches of Trussell's tomb are thought to parallel those of Lady Grandison's tomb of ca.1347 in St Bartholomew's Church, Much Marcle, Herefordshire.¹⁴⁶ Lady Grandison was Blanche Mortimer, related to William Montacute as her husband, Peter Grandison, was his brother-in-law. Also, close parallels between window tracery and moulding at Shottesbrooke and the Latin Chapel of St Frideswide's, now Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, have given rise to the suggestion that they were designed by the same Oxfordshire group of masons.¹⁴⁷ The Latin Chapel, constructed by 1338, is said to have been funded by William Montacute's mother, Elizabeth Montfort, as her chantry chapel.¹⁴⁸ Montacute, who built at Bisham, and/or his other brother-in-law, John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, then building the nave at Exeter and the church at Ottery St Mary, could have put Trussell in touch with relevant craftsmen. The men and women, represented by their coats at Shottesbrooke, were evidently allied and played a major role in history of this country in the first half of the fourteenth century.



The tomb of Lady Grandison, Blanche Mortimer (d.1347) in St. Bartholomew's Church, Much Marcle, Herefordshire. Note the Mortimer & Grandison coats on the parapet

¹⁴⁵ In a forest called Benetfeldeshesh; he also quitclaimed to Trussell his right in lands called Shitehangrecroftes (VCH Berks vol 3, p165).

¹⁴⁶ Saul p272.

¹⁴⁷ Saul p267.

¹⁴⁸ King p26. In 1346 she founded the chantry to commemorate her family and to finance the two priests who served it, giving the monastery what is now the southern part of Christ Church Meadow (Evans p5). Her tomb, still with some of its paint and headless effigies of her children, is still there, located between the Latin Chapel and the Lady Chapel.

Shottesbrooke and Bisham since C14th

The connection between Shottesbrooke and Bisham has continued over the centuries. In the C15th the relationship between the Montacutes and the Nevilles became even closer, when Richard Neville, son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and his second wife, Joan Beaufort, married Alice Montacute, heir of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (d.1428 at the siege of Orleans), becoming Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife. His battered effigy is extant in St Mary's, Burghfield, though it was almost certainly originally in Bisham Priory Church where he was buried, as were many Montacutes. An armorial for Neville and his wife is extant in a window at Bisham Abbey together with the coat of their great granddaughter, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. She was brutally beheaded in the Tower on the order of Henry VIII in 1541, bringing the Montacute and Neville families link with Bisham to an end. The house was acquired by Sir Philip Hoby in 1552.



Left: The quartered coat of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and his wife, Alice Montacute, with her coat taking precedence.

Right: The impaled coat of Richard Pole and his wife Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Both in the Council Chamber at Bisham Abbey

These coats and others seen by Ashmole but now lost, survived because in 1562 Thomas Hoby, who had inherited Bisham from his brother, Philip, placed armorial glass (*noble mens armes*), probably retrieved from the demolished priory church, in the gallery window thus helping preserve them. His wife, Lady Elizabeth Hoby, whose portrait still hangs in the Great Hall at Bisham, wrote an extant Latin epitaph for Thomas Noke (d.1567), Esquire of Henry VIII, who was buried at Shottesbrooke. The splendid tombs of both brothers and Elizabeth's own tomb - all covered in epitaphs - can still be seen in the parish church of All Saints, Bisham, near to Bisham Abbey.

The Vansittarts in the C18th-19th maintained the link. A member of the Vansittart family bought Shottesbrooke in 1716 and it has remained in the family so that many of their memorials can be seen in its church. In 1780, George Vansittart, a younger son of Arthur Vansittart of Shottesbrooke, MP for Berkshire, bought Bisham Abbey where their portraits and armorials on fireplaces, seats and walls can still be seen, the parish church housing their memorials. It is now the National Sports Centre owned by Sport England.

Table 1

Men with known involvement in significant events including specific battles and sieges in Scotland and France in the C14th and who were or are represented by armorial glass in St John the Baptist Church, Shottesbrooke (X = present)

Name	Coup to overthrow Mortimer 1330	Battle of Halidon Hill 1333	Siege of Berwick 1333	Created earl by Edward III in 1337	Battle of Sluys 1340	Siege of Tournai 1340	Truce of Esplechin 1340	Battle of Neville's Cross 1346	Battle of Crécy 1346	Siege of Calais 1346-47	Knight of the Garter during the reign of Edward III 1349 * founders
Edward III (1312- 1377)	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	Founder of the Order
Edward, the Black Prince, (1330 - 1376) ^a									X	X	Yes*
Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1314-1369)						X	X		X		Yes*
Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex (c.1309-1361) ^b	X? or his brother Edward										
William Bohun, Earl of Northampton (c.1312-1360)	X			X	X				X	X	Yes

William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon (d.1354)	X		X	X	X					X	
John Grey of Rotherfield (1300-1359) ^c									X	X	Yes*
Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Earl of Surrey (c1313-1376)					X				X	X	
Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Derby & Lancaster (c.1310-1361)			X	X	X		X			X	Yes*
William Latimer (1301-1335)	X										
Walter Mauny (Manny) (c.1310-1372)			X		X	X				X	Yes
Peter Mauley, (d.1355)								X	X	X	
William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (1301-1344)	X		X	X			X				
William Montacute, 2 nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-1397) ^d									X		Yes*

Roger Mortimer (1328-1360), 2 nd Earl of March (1354)											Yes*
Ralph Neville, 2 nd Lord Raby (ca.1291-1367)		X						X			
Henry Percy, Lord Percy (1301-1352)								X			
Ralph Stafford (1301-1372)					X				X		Yes*
Richard Talbot c.1306-1356						X				X	
William Trussell (d.1363)		X			X						
William Ufford or Thomas Ufford KG (d.1368)											Yes – Thomas Ufford
John Warenne, Earl of Surrey (1286-1347)		X									

Source: information derived mostly from full text searches of the ODNB for these events; Knights of the Garter from Begent & Chesshyre, p309-10.

^a But coat once at Shottesbrooke may represent Henry Grosmont, Earl of Derby & Lancaster

^b But coat once at Shottesbrooke may represent William Bohun, Earl of Northampton

^c Grey coat at Shottesbrooke may be for him

^d Montacute coat once at Shottesbrooke more likely to be for his father, the first Earl of Salisbury

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