

The EYFFLER Glass at Charlecote

This article is about the stained glass by Eyffler in the Great Hall at Charlecote and the way it shows the Lucy family tree .

The windows do not appear to be in any chronological order, but because of the quartering shown the order can be deduced. These windows contain excellent examples of quartering, so perhaps a few words about this may be helpful. Quartering occurs when a man marries an heiress. An heiress, in heraldic terms, is a woman who has no brothers or whose brothers have died leaving no descendants. At Charlecote, Alice Spencer was an heiress because she had no brothers, and Alice Lucy, her granddaughter who married Rev. John Hammond, was an heiress because her brothers had no children, or, if they did, their children had no children.

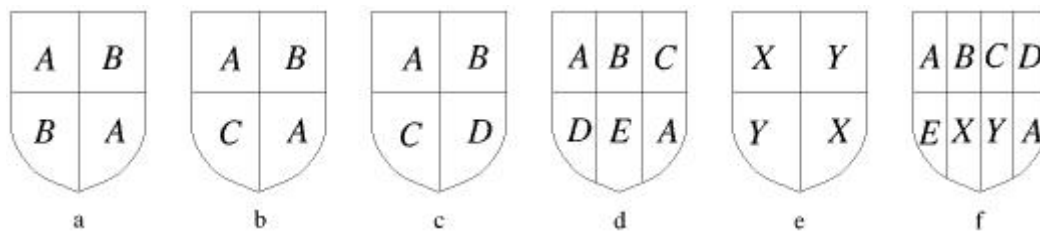


Fig 1

In simple terms, the children of an heraldic heiress quarter their father's arms with those of their mother's father. So, if A marries the daughter of B, an heiress, their children divide a shield into four quarters with the arms of A in the top left and bottom right and the arms of B in the top right and bottom left, Fig.1a. Easy! If one of their descendants marries an heiress, C, then the arms of C replace those of B in the bottom left, Fig. 1b. Later, when a further descendant marries heiress D then the arms of D replace those of A in the bottom right, Fig. 1c. When the next heiress, E, comes along things begin to get complicated. The shield is now divided into six quarters (yes, quarters), with the arms of A, B, and C across the top and D, E and A across the bottom, Fig 1d. And so the process continues, more 'quarters' being added as necessary. Things get really complicated when the arms of the father of an heiress are quartered, Fig. 1e, when all his quarters are added, Fig. 1f. This does mean that by looking at a shield with many quarters you cannot tell which ones have come directly and which have come indirectly. There are examples of this in the Eyffler windows and these will be explained in the text. End of lesson.

First we will consider the panels in the Bay Window, but before then there are some earlier marriages to consider.

The father of Sir William Hugford, Walter, married the daughter and heiress of William Middleton. This is shown on the left-hand side of Fig. 2.

An ancestor of Jane Planche married an heiress of the Haversham family. This is shown on the right hand side of Fig. 3. The Haversham heiress was probably the daughter of Nicholas Haversham, shown in Fig. 4.

The arms of Reginald de Grey, on the left in Fig 5, were already quartered because an ancestor of his had married a Hastings heiress who had an ancestor who had married a Valance heiress. The



Fig. 2
Hugford/Pabenham



Fig. 3
Pabenham/Planche

left hand side of this shield shows an unusual method of quartering; normally the shield would be divided into four quarters with Grey in the top left and bottom right, Hastings top right and Valance bottom left.

Now there is the group of ancestors of heiresses who married into the Lucy family.

The first is Reginald de Grey who married Alianore Astley, an heiress, Fig. 5. Their issue will add the Astley arms to their quartering, as shown on the right hand side of Fig. 10.

Jane, an heiress of the Planche/Haversham marriage, married John Pabenham, shown in Fig.3. Their children will show the Pabenham, Planche and Haversham arms as quarters on their arms, as on the left hand side of Fig.7.



Fig.4
Haversham



Fig 5
Grey/Astley



Fig 6
Trayley



Fig 7
Pabenham/Trayley



Fig 8
Lucy/Fourches



Fig 9
Lucy/Hugford

James, the son of John and Jane, married Katherine Trayley, whose father's arms are shown in Fig. 6. Their children use the Pabenham, Planche, Haversham and Trayley arms as quarters on their arms as shown on the right hand side of Fig 2.

The heiress of James and Katherine, also Katherine, married William, a son of the Hugford/Middleton marriage. Fig.2 shows the Hugford arms quartered with the Middleton arms on the left and the Pabenham arms with its quarters on the right. The children of this marriage will use all six quarters as shown on the right hand side of Fig. 9.

The remaining windows show marriages of members of the Lucy family.

First a William Lucy married Amice de Fourches, Fig, 8. Because she was an heiress their descendants will quarter the Lucy and Fourches arms as we see on the left hand side of Fig. 9.

Some generations later a Thomas Lucy married Alicia, the daughter of William Hugford and Katherine (Fig.2). This marriage is shown in Fig. 9. They had a son, also William, who married Katherine, the daughter and heiress of Reginald de Grey and Alianore (Fig.5). This marriage is shown in Fig. 10 which



Fig 10
Lucy/Grey

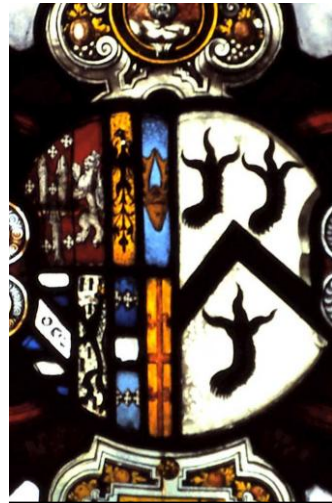


Fig 11
Lucy/Brecknock



Fig 12
Lucy/Hanbury



Fig 13
Lucy/Trumpington

shows, on the left, the quarters used by the Lucy family and on the right those used by the de Grey family.

From this point on, although heiresses were married, no further quarters are added in the displays in the windows. This is probably because the quarters were becoming too small to be distinguishable.

William and Katherine had at least five children. The oldest son to marry was William. In Fig. 11 we see his first marriage to Margaret Brecknock and in Fig. 12 his second marriage which was with Alice Hanbury. In Fig. 13 we see the marriage of his younger brother, Edward, and Alianore Trumpington.

The oldest son of William and Margaret, Edmund, married Anne Ludlow, shown in Fig. 14. Their son, Thomas, married Elizabeth Empson, shown in Fig. 15. One of Elizabeth's ancestors had married an heiress of the Abbot family so her arms are shown as Empson and Abbot quartered. Interestingly, this is the only place in Charlecote where I have seen the Empson and Abbot arms shown correctly, elsewhere they are transposed. Are the Abbot arms more attractive than the Empson arms?

William, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married Anna Fermor and their marriage is shown in Fig.16.

Finally Thomas, the son of William and Anna, married Joyce Acton, shown in Fig.17. Thomas, later Sir Thomas Lucy I, and Joyce, built the present house and Eyffler installed the stained glass. Much of it was altered and moved in the 1830s when George Lucy and Mary Elizabeth modernised the house, which is probably why the panels appear to be in no particular order.



Fig 14
Lucy/Ludlow



Fig 15
Lucy/Empson



Fig 16
Lucy/Fermor

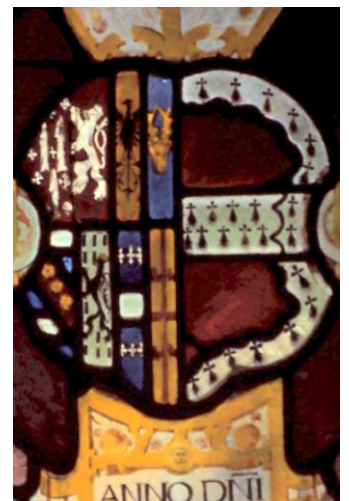


Fig 17
Lucy/Acton



Fig 18
Royal Arms



Fig 19
Tudor Rose



Fig 20
Lucy

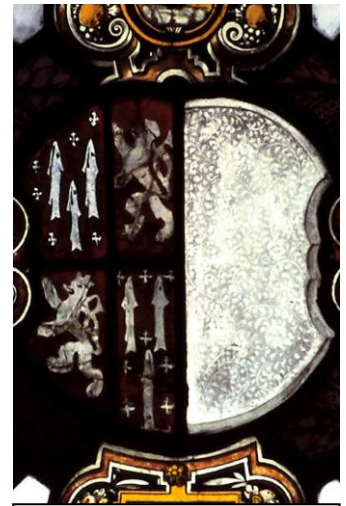


Fig 21
Lucy

There are four other panels in the bay window.

The first of these, Fig.18, shows the Royal Arms. The second, Fig.19, shows a Tudor Rose within the Garter. Were these put in later, after the visit by Queen Elizabeth in 1572?

Figs. 20 and 21 are for marriages that took place after that of William Lucy and Amica de Fourches, Fig. 4, and before that of Sir Thomas Lucy and Alicia Hugford, Fig.5. In these panels the right hand part is blank. Under Fig.20 the text is ‘SIR WILLIAM LUCY, KNIGHT’. This is probably the grandson of William Lucy, Fig. 4, who married Elizabeth Canteloupe. Under Fig. 21 the text is ‘SIR WILLIAM LUCY KNIGHT THE SECOND’ and is probably for the grandson of the Sir William in Fig.20. He married Katherine de la Barre. Why are the right hand parts of these panels blank? I can think of a number of reasons, all of which may be wrong.

1. Did Eyffler not know who these Sir Williams married.
2. Some sources say that Sir William married Katherine de la Barre without licence. Was this marriage ‘something we don’t talk about’.
3. Did Eyffler not know the arms of the two ladies.
4. Was the glass damaged during Willement’s re-arranging and replaced with plain glass.

I do wonder if there are different reasons for each panel because in Fig.21 the blank panel is diapered, or patterned, while the other is practically clear glass.

There are some interesting things about the glass, some probably to do with Willement.

Most of the panels bear the date 1558, but not all. Those shown in Figs. 18 & 19 bear no date. As I queried earlier, were these panels put in after the visit of Queen Elizabeth.

In the panel shown in Fig. 7 the letters L R appear each side of the head in the decoration above the shield. Likewise, in Fig.1, are the letters I M. In Fig. 20, where the date normally appears are the letters A I G I M B and L T. Was this because Willement changed this panel. What do these letters mean?

Fig. 10 has an interesting mistake, possibly made during re-leading. The quarters at the top left and bottom right of the right hand side should be same, six bars, white and blue, with three red discs on the top white bar. Here the central white bar of the top left part has three red discs on it but the top white bar of the bottom right part does not.

The other Eyffler glass in the Great Hall is in the window to the left of the bay. It is about the Cockermouth branch of the family.



Fig 22



Fig 23



Fig 24



Fig 25



Fig 26



Fig 27



Fig 28



Fig 29

Again, in this window the panels do not appear to be in any particular order. I will describe them in the order in which they are recorded by G E Cokayne in his 'The Complete Peerage'.

Before describing the glass, a little piece of history. Cecile de Lucy, who married Walter de Cherlcote, and founded the Charlecote Lucys, was the daughter of Reynold de Lucy. Reynold had a son, Richard, who, about 1200, married Ada de Morvill. They had two daughters, Amabel and Alice, and when he died she married, as his second wife, Thomas de Multon who had two sons. Thomas's sons married Ada's daughters, Amabel to Lambert and Alice to Alan by 1219. This last couple took the name Lucy and had a son Thomas. Thomas, later Sir Thomas, married Isabel de Bolteby and their children were Thomas and Anthony. The glass starts with the two marriages Anthony.

The inscription in Fig.22 simply says Lucy. I do not know to which Lucy this refers. The first son of Thomas and Isabel, Thomas, married Christian, of unknown parentage. This marriage is not shown in the glass, and he died without issue. Thomas was succeeded by his brother Anthony who married Elizabeth of unknown parentage. He was made Lord Lucy about 1342 and his marriage is shown in Fig.23.

The son of Lord Anthony and Elizabeth, Lord Thomas, married twice and the two marriages are shown in Figs. 24 and 25. His first marriage was to Margaret Multon in about 1319, whose father was the great-grandson of Lambert and Amabel, mentioned earlier. Secondly he married Agnes de Beaumont in about 1343. Lord Anthony and Elizabeth also had a daughter Joan and her marriage to William Melton is shown in Fig. 26.

The son of Lord Thomas and Margaret, the second Lord Anthony married, about 1366, Joan, the widow of Lord Greystoke and daughter of Henry FitzHenry, Fig. 27. They had one daughter Joan who died at the age of two.

Lord Anthony was succeeded by his sister Maud. She was the wife of Gilbert de Umfraville. On his death she married Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland in about 1381. She died in 1398 having settled her estates, failing issue to herself, on Henry Percy, her husband's son by his first wife, stipulating that the arms of Lucy were to be quartered with those of Percy, Fig.28.

The title Lord Lucy then passed to William Melton. He was the son of Joan, daughter of William and Joan (Fig. 26) and granddaughter of the first Lord Lucy. His son John married Margaret Clifford, shown in Fig. 29.

Bibliography.

The information in this document is based on the inscriptions on the glass but almost of it has been confirmed by reference to-

The Complete Peerage by G E Cokayne

The Heralds Visitation to Warwickshire 1611

Following this document there are two appendices.

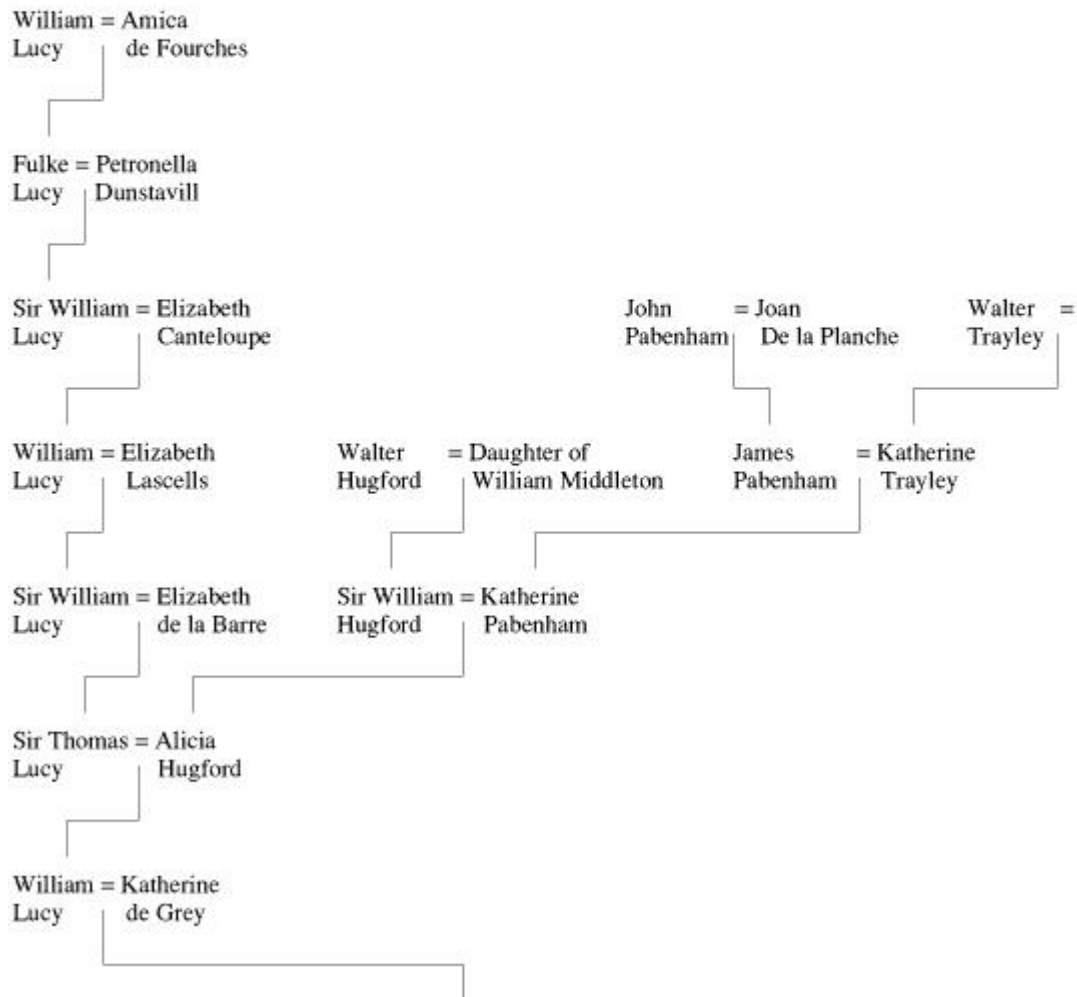
1. An early part of the family tree, based on the Heralds Visitation to Warwickshire in 1619
2. A Picture of Eyffler

Prepared by Chris Purvis

November 2011

THIS TREE IS BASED ON THE HERALDS VISITATION TO WARWICKSHIRE 1619

WITH SOME CORRECTIONS
based on THE COMPLETE PEERAGE by G E Cokayne



2. Alicia Hanbury = William Lucy = 1. Margaret Brecknock

