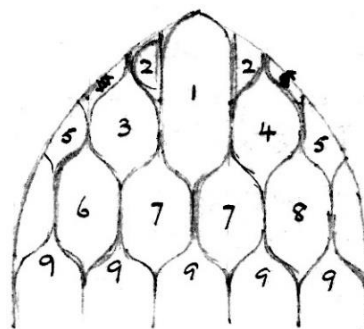


13. THE EAST WINDOW OF THE NORTH AISLE



This is the only window in the church which is considered to hold early i.e. 15th-century glass, though only in the upper portion. The RCHME surveyor made a pencil sketch of the upper part of the window to show the old glass (right), the numbers are the key to their descriptions in his notes. He described the window as 'modern', i.e. post 1715, but this is in some doubt, as in September 1883 the churchwardens accepted an offer by the Herbert Memorial Fund to 'repair and restore the windows in the east end of the aisle and to fill the same with stained glass'.



Judge John Maurice Herbert was a very popular county court judge for 35 years. He lived at Rocklands in Goodrich. A full account of the unveiling of the window on 18 October 1883 was given in the Western Mail. The Fund had raised £238 by subscription. The work was done by Burlison & Grylls of London. Although they may have had the new figures in the lower half of the window ready it seems likely that the repair, restoration and installation was a hurried job as it seems to have taken less than a month. As reported, the new figures were Mercy, the Lord in judgement, King Solomon, St Maurice, Moses and St John the Apostle. Clearly only the text scroll and the gown in the Mercy panel could have been new.

The churchwardens' accounts often mention work on the windows, but no mention of wholesale rebuilding of any window has been found. The one mention of purchase of 'oyle & colours' for the windows is in 1713, costing 1s 8d.



Panel 3: Angel holding crown of thorns and a staff with a sponge.

Panel 1. 'Modern except for a few fragments' - RCHME

Panel 4. Angel with a spear and nails.

Panels 3 and 4 show the delicate detail of the 15th-century glass. The RCHME surveyor considered the heads of the angels in these 'modern'. This is probably incorrect as there are similar examples dating from the 15th century. In panel 1 there are rather more than 'a few' early fragments, though the angel's robe, like other heraldic glass in the window, has been strengthened rather crudely.

The row of panels below these angels should be described as 6, 7a, 7b and 8, as 7a and 7b have different coats of arms on them, though they are otherwise very similar. All the angels' heads except in panel 8 are described as 'modern', but as 8 is very similar to the others this is probably just an oversight.



Panels 6, 7a, 7b and 8 as they appear as a horizontal group in the north aisle's east window. An analysis of the two oldest armorials, 6 and 8, shows a strong connection with the Talbot and Lisle families, who may have installed the window.

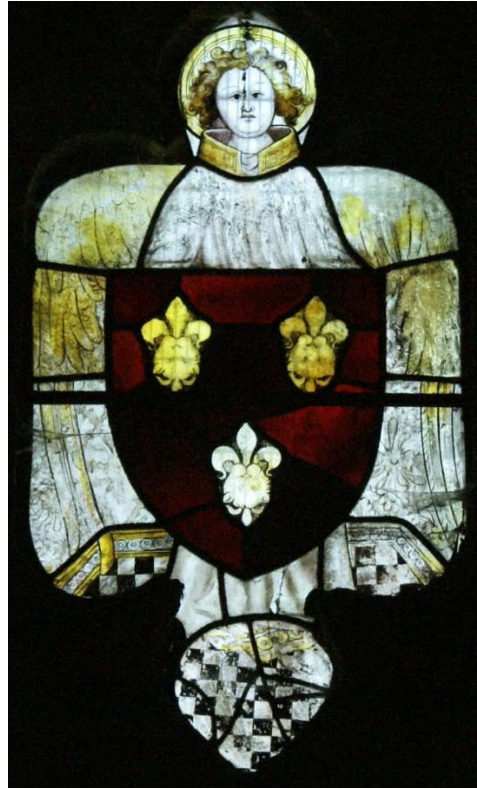
Panel 6. The coat of arms held by the angel is the only one in the window which survives untouched from the 15th century. It can be dated accurately as belonging to Lord John Talbot, 7th Baron Talbot, later the first Earl of Shrewsbury, at his installation as a Knight of the Garter in 1424 (right below).



Lord Talbot died in battle in France in 1453, along with his son John, 1st Viscount Lisle, by his second wife Margaret (née Beauchamp), daughter of the Earl of Warwick. His heart and his bones (resurrected from their original burial in France) are buried in Whitchurch, Shropshire. Margaret died in 1468 and is buried in St Faith under St Paul's, London. The body of John 1st Viscount Lisle is unknown. His only son Thomas was killed in March 1469/70 at the battle of Nibley Green, held as the result of a quarrel with the Berkeley family.



Panel 7a. The angel is displaying the royal arms, which can be dated as sometime after 1816, very likely soon after Queen Victoria's accession to the throne in 1837, as the Hanover arms have gone, but the form of the Irish harp is an older version.



Panel 7b. The curious arrangement of the three *fleurs-de-lis* overlain by the inverted leopards' heads denote the arms of the diocese of Hereford. It originated as the arms of bishop Thomas de Cantilupe, who died in 1282.



Panel 8 (left). The College of Arms in London holds the records of Thomas William King, a friend of Sir Samuel Meyrick of Goodrich Court. He painted this panel showing a design on the dark red glass, now almost opaque.

The design on the shield is *quarterly (i) and (iv) gules a leopard argent crowned or; (ii) and (iii) argent a chevron gules*; *gules* is red, *argent* silver, or gold. The arms in the leopard quarters are those of L'Isle. In 1461 Margaret Talbot née Beauchamp, part-heiress to the L'Isles, was guardian of her grandson Thomas Talbot 2nd Viscount Lisle killed in battle 1469. Her son John, 1st Viscount, was killed in battle in 1453 - see panel 6. He married Joan Stafford née Cheddar. The red chevrons may be Stafford; John, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1473) m. Catherine Stafford, d. of the Duke of Buckingham whose arms they are.