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## **Royal Arms in Gloucestershire Churches**

by E. Fawcett  
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## ROYAL ARMS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHURCHES

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IT is a curious thing that whereas almost everything moveable or otherwise in our churches has been the subject of notice of some kind in the Transactions of our Society practically no mention is made of Royal Arms. As they are certainly of historical interest it has seemed to me to be worth while to make a survey of them as they occur in Gloucestershire churches. Since this work was commenced certain readjustments have been made between Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties of Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Wiltshire, but I have followed the list given by the late W. Hobart Bird in his *Old Gloucestershire Churches*. From this book the church of Little Badminton is omitted.

Now although this article is headed Royal Arms it is not my intention to include such as may appear in windows, or it may be on tombs, but rather those examples which seem in some way to have had their beginning in the assertion of the royal supremacy, although so far as I am aware there is no known evidence of any earlier proclamation concerning the putting up of Royal Arms than that of Charles II. Yet from the fact that arms of the kind I am to mention seem to date from the reign of Henry VIII there may be something in the popular view that placing of the Royal Arms in churches was symbolic of the royal supremacy.

But the fact that they seem to have escaped the notice of archaeologists of this county as evidenced by the absence of any notice concerning them either in formal papers describing the interior of churches, or in the printed accounts of the visits made from time to time by the

Society to churches is not my sole reason for making this survey.

My chief reason is that a list such as I now submit will be a record not only of their existence or otherwise but, so far as is possible, details as to position, material used, dimensions and condition are given.

It is true that when I commenced this task I contented myself with the mere note that Royal Arms of a certain House existed and I have not always had the opportunity of returning to get fuller details. I hope therefore where such additional details are not noted that whoever reads this will communicate them to me if convenient.

In many cases the condition of the arms, more especially if painted on canvas, is deplorable, and at Rockhampton the whole achievement in its frame has been made into the front of a cupboard and the canvas is badly torn as if someone had put his foot through it. It is not suggested that they should be restored in the sense that they be repainted, but there are cases in which the arms have been given a coat of paint which has covered over the original tinctures and there would certainly be no objection to their being re-tinctured. At Sherborne the Royal Arms, which are placed on the organ, are painted oak colour all over, and if I remember rightly the fine specimen of the Stuart Arms at Tewkesbury has been painted over with some dark paint.

The list compiled does not claim to be complete for I include only those I have personally seen, and if in the entry the word 'none' occurs it must be interpreted to mean that so far as my observation goes there were none. I have however not explored all the ringing chambers of towers, in some of which I have found them. These chambers are not always open and the arms may have been removed to the vestry or other room appended to the church and kept locked. In one case I found them at the base of the church tower on the

floor behind some benches and the incumbent seems to be under the impression that he must get a faculty to put them back into whatever position they may have occupied. The late Dr J. C. Cox found them in certain cases in the parsonage coach-house. At Upper Cam they were found in the attics of the vicarage, and have been carefully renovated and replaced in the church. The same authority says that the 'elaborate and complicated heraldry which George I brought with him from Germany, was too much to expect from painters and designers of the arms in churches. Moreover, such a muddle of colours and designs could not possibly produce any effect when seen from a distance. Consequently for the most part the far simpler expedient was resorted to of retaining the old quarters of the United Kingdom, with a small escutcheon of pretence in the centre on which was ensigned the white horse of Hanover. So far as we have noticed this simple way of reminding folk that the new king, who could only talk German, came from Hanover, is usually followed in the few instances in which early Georgian church arms have survived without subsequent alteration'.<sup>1</sup>

What particular churches Dr Cox had in mind when he wrote this I do not know, but the statement is quite untrue of the existing ones in Gloucestershire for with one or two exceptions the arms are correctly rendered not only as to the tinctures but as to charges.

Here and there rather than repaint the arms on the accession of a new House, they have painted the initials of the sovereign over the arms of the preceding house. Such a palimpsest is well seen over the chancel arch at Boxwell church. The Royal Arms of William III are painted on the plaster over the chancel arch but the initials A. R and date 1702 are painted thereon. Then again at Lechlade the arms bear the letters G IV 1829 R and the

<sup>1</sup> *English Church Fittings*, pp. 167-8.

Hanoverian inescutcheon is ensigned with an eastern instead of a royal crown, showing that in all probability the painter simply painted IV over III and added the date 1829. This is therefore palimpsest, as the eastern crown as ensign indicates a date between 1801 and 1816.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMS. It is possible that originally they were placed on the rood-screen or beam if either existed, or over the chancel arch if there was room and they were large enough to be seen, but nowadays they may be found anywhere. They may be over the chancel arch on the side facing the nave—at Cheltenham they are on the side facing the altar, which is probably unique. Frequently they are over the arch leading into the tower at the west end. Very often they are over one of the nave exits. They are sometimes on one of the walls. If there be a gallery they may be placed on that and they may be on the organ screen. These are the more common sites, but they may be on the ground or as we have seen forming the front of a cupboard.

THEIR FORM. This varies very much and could not always be determined, but the Arms may be painted on canvas or wood panels or iron sheeting framed in wood. They may be cast in relief in metal, or in plaster, or carved in wood. When very elaborate and costly, occasionally they are carved in stone. At Westbury on Severn, where there are two examples, one seems to be a sort of chromo-lithograph pasted on canvas.

The size varies from something like a foot in length to about 10 feet by 7 feet as at Teddington.

#### HISTORICAL

The first placing of Royal Arms of the kind dealt with in this communication, and the reason for it, seem to be obscure. But 'their general use on tablets or frames sprang up in the latter days of Henry VIII, and was probably taken to be symbolical of the royal supremacy.

The warden's accounts of Yatton, for 1541-2, record a payment *To a gylter of Bristow for gyltyng ye Kings armys*. Immediately on the death of Henry VIII, the Protector and Council of his boy successor took steps for the removal of the Crucifix from the rood-screen, substituting the arms of Edward VI'.<sup>2</sup>

Bloxam<sup>3</sup> says ' for the rood and attendant images on or in front of the rood-loft, the Royal Arms, with heraldic supporters, were substituted. These were fixed against or over the chancel arch, the upper part of which was frequently blocked up by them, and facing the congregation, so as to be seen by them. I have been unable to trace by what authority, or when these were first set up in our churches, probably, I think, by some Royal Order or Injunction, early in the reign of Edward VI'.

In the 4th year of Queen Mary ' Likewise the Cardinal (Pole) caused Dr Story to visit ev'ry Parish and to see the Roodlofts supplied, the crucifixes to be plac't with the images of our B. Lady & St. John, the one on the right hand, and the other on the left, and the King's arms with a Lion on the one side and a Dragon on the other side, to be removd from the altar and to be set in a place more convenient '.

' In the talk between Dr Cranmer Archbishop and Dr Martin, at Oxford, in March, 1556, allusion is thus made to the Royal Arms thus set up by the latter: "But if you mark the divels language well it agrees with your proceedings most trulie. For *mitte de deorsum*, cast thyself downward, said hee, and so taught you to cast all things downeward. Downe with the Sacrament, downe with the Masse, downe with the Aultars, *downe* with the armes of Christ and up with a lion and a dog, etc.". So also Harpsfield: " Then you should have seen . . .

<sup>2</sup> Cox, *op. cit.* 166.

<sup>3</sup> M. H. Bloxam, *Companion to the Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*, 1882, p. 112 ff.

instead of Christ's crucifix, the arms of a mortal king, set up on high, with a dog and a lion, which a man might well call the abomination of desolation " ' .<sup>4</sup>

Amongst the records at Lambeth Palace is a licence granted in 1614 by Archbishop Abbot to ' John Serjent of Hytchen, Paynter Stayner to survey and paynte in all the Churches and Chappells within this Realme of England (w<sup>h</sup>in o<sup>r</sup> province) the Kinges mat<sup>ies</sup> armes in due forme, w<sup>th</sup> helme crest mantell and supporters as they oughte to be etc.'.

The arms of Elizabeth appear to have been set up in most churches and chapels of the kingdom.

The Commonwealth seems to have ' made hay ' with most of the examples of the Royal Arms but here and there they persist : there is no example of the State Arms in Gloucestershire.

At the Restoration of the monarchy the setting up of Royal Arms on churches became for the first time compulsory, and there are many examples, especially in Bristol, where they are very elaborate and must have been very costly. The accession of the House of Stuart made a complicated change in the Royal Arms, and they again underwent a change in 1707 when the union with Scotland took place. With the reign of William and Mary they became more complicated still and it is doubtful if any arms exist, or did, in any churches in the county which represent them correctly. The coat of England with the Nassau inescutcheon should have been impaled with that of England and as that was now very complicated it was probably considered unnecessary to double it, and in those cases where the initials of William III alone appear on the coat it may perhaps be assumed that the arms were set up after Mary's death in 1694.

When George I came to the throne matters were further complicated because the arms of Hanover, made up of

<sup>4</sup> Bloxam, *op. cit.* 113-4.

Brunswick, Luneberg and Westphalia, had to be added to the royal coat. Dr Cox says this elaborate and complicated heraldry, which George I brought with him from Germany, was too much to expect from painters and designers of the arms in churches.

As a matter of fact the Gloucestershire painters did very well indeed, the only glaring example of mistakes occurring at Driffield near Cirencester, which is probably unique.

As the arms specially dealt with here were in all probability first set up in the later part of the reign of Henry VIII and onwards the House of Tudor will first be dealt with, and we may expect to meet with the arms of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth.

All bore the same arms save that Mary on her marriage with Philip of Spain bore too his arms impaled.

The arms of the Tudors were the same as those of the House of Lancaster, adopted by Henry IV, about 1405, and were: France and England quarterly, *viz.*, 1 and 4 France (modern), 2 and 3 England, as shown in the accompanying illustration\*. (Fig. 1.)

#### HOUSE OF TUDOR

HENRY VIII. No example is known to me save that in Bristol cathedral on the remains of the rood-screen now built into the south choir screen. This is not tinctured but is carved in stone with supporters, on the dexter side a golden lion rampant guardant and on the sinister side a red dragon rampant. This screen appears to have been brought to the cathedral from the church of the White Friars by Thomas White.<sup>5</sup>

\* We wish to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr C. Wilfrid Scott-Giles, the author, and of Messrs J. M. Dent and Sons, the publishers, in giving permission to reproduce the drawings of Royal Arms from *The Romance of Heraldry* (London, 1929).—EDITOR.

<sup>5</sup> *Procs. Clifton Antiq. Club*, vi, 6-10.

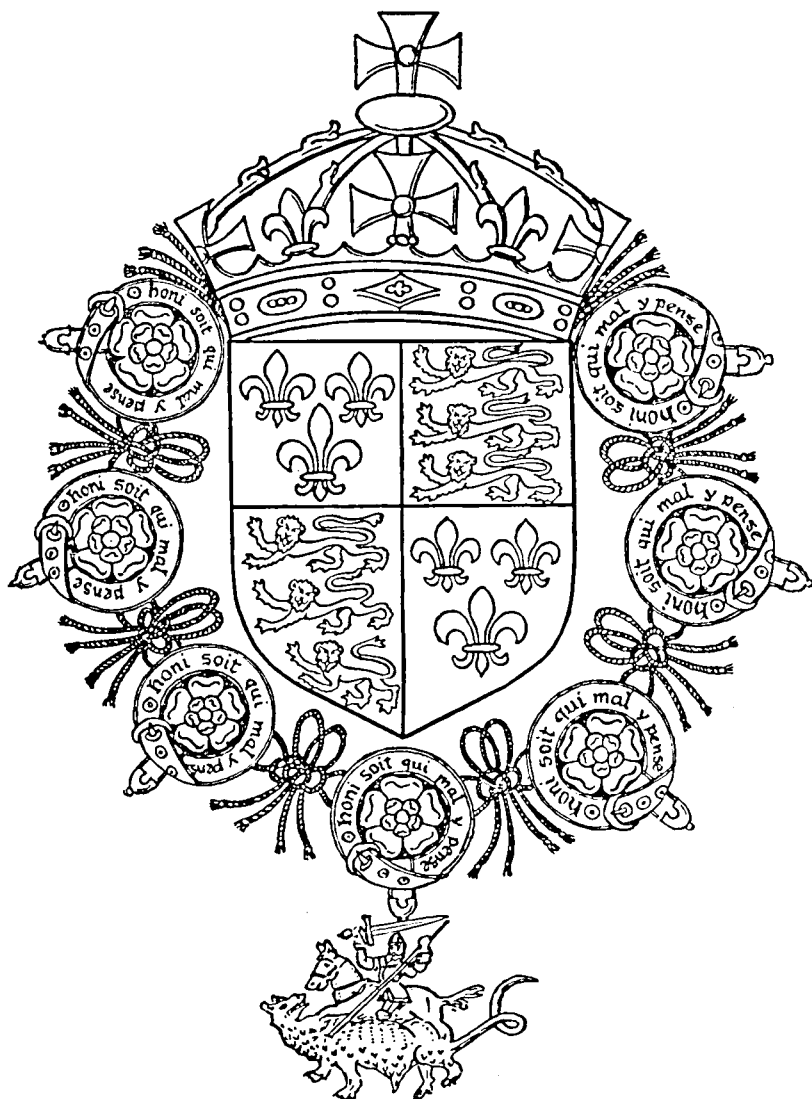


Fig. 1. Arms of Henry VII, with collar of the Garter

EDWARD VI. At the west end of the south aisle at Ashleworth are arms painted on wood which look as if it had one time fitted the chancel arch. These arms bear the initials E.R. which may naturally mean Edward Rex or Elizabeth, but the painting is now so obscure that it is difficult to decide.

MARY. No example known to me exists in Gloucestershire.

ELIZABETH. There are two examples, *viz.*, at Clifton and Quinton. The former is beautifully carved and tintured; the latter is painted over the chancel arch and bears the inscription ' God save our noble queen Elizabeth Amen '. It is much faded. At Westbury on Severn the arms of Elizabeth occur on the pedestal of the font in stone and bear the date 1583, but they perhaps scarcely belong to the category with which this article is concerned.

#### HOUSE OF STUART

The accession of James VI of Scotland as James I of England led to an alteration to the Royal Arms. The arms of France and England were quartered in the first and fourth grand quarters, the red rampant lion of Scotland occupied the second grand quarter, and provision for the Harp of Ireland was made in the third grand quarter. The arms of Scotland blazoned in heraldic language are: or, within a double tressure flory counterflory, a lion rampant gules. The arms of Ireland are azure, a harp or, stringed argent. The supporters were now changed, a silver unicorn replacing the red dragon.

To the House of Stuart belonged James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II, William III and Mary II, and Anne, but the arms were slightly altered when William III came to the throne, when Mary II died, when Anne succeeded, and during her reign when the Act of Union with Scotland was passed in 1707.

The arms of those monarchs up to the time of William of Orange were those of James I, Charles I, Charles II and James II, and are illustrated in fig. 2. The following examples occur.

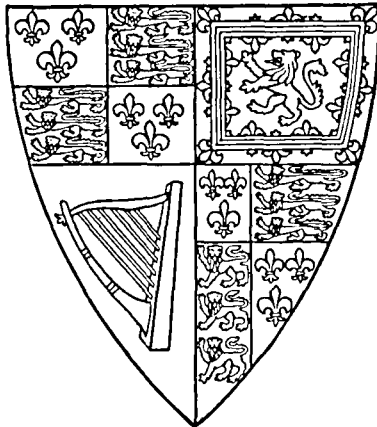


Fig. 2. The Stuarts, as Kings of England

JAMES I. No example is known to me.

CHARLES I. A well-known example occurs at Broadway (old church) bearing initials C.I and date 1641 and at St. Thomas the Martyr in Bristol there is an elaborate example carved in wood initialled C.R. and dated 1637 These are the only two in the county about which there can be no doubt. All others which are not dated and have no figure after the C and which occur before William III I have grouped under Charles II, as at the restoration of the monarchy the setting up of Royal Arms became, so far as is known, for the first time compulsory.

CHARLES II. Bristol is rich in these examples. They are elaborately carved and must have cost much money. They occur in the churches of All Saints, St. James Barton, St. John, St. Mark (Mayor's Chapel), St. Nicholas,

The Temple and St. Stephen. Other examples occur at Lydney, Pebworth, Syde, Tewkesbury Abbey church and Wapley.

I do not know if it be possible to distinguish between the arms of Charles I and Charles II unless the initials or a date be present. It is said that the crown of Charles and James I had four arches, whereas that of all other monarchs had only two, but I doubt if that applies to Royal Arms seen in churches.

It may however be reasonably supposed that during the Commonwealth most of the examples of the Stuart arms were either destroyed, removed, or painted over with the arms of the State should that be possible, as for example if painted on canvas.

JAMES II. No examples occur.

WILLIAM III AND MARY II. Until the death of Mary towards the end of 1694 the arms of William and of Mary were borne side by side on the same shield, *i.e.*, those of William impaled on the dexter side, and those of Mary on the sinister, but William augmented his Stuart arms by those of Nassau placed 'over all' on his shields of arms. The arms of Nassau are azure, billetée, a lion rampant or. So far as I know no one ventured to paint or carve the full achievement. Even at Teddington, where the arms bear the initials W<sup>3</sup>R, MR the coat only of William is represented, although the whole 'achievement' reaches a length of some 10 feet along the north wall of the nave and a height of about 7 feet.

Where the initials of Mary do not appear I assume that the arms are those of William after Mary's death, which is probably correct.

WILLIAM III, after Mary's death. At Boxwell on the wall over the chancel arch William's arms are painted, but the initials A.R. and 1702 appear over them. At Leonard Stanley, without initials or date. At Longhope the initials W.R. appear and the motto 'Je main tendrai',

are seen. At Teddington the initials W.R. and M.R. appear on the arms accompanied by the motto 'Dieu et mon droit'—the Stuart motto and the present one.

ANNE. At St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, with a motto 'semper eadem' 1707; North Nibley, A.R. and 1709; Randwick, A and 1711; Saintbury after 1707;

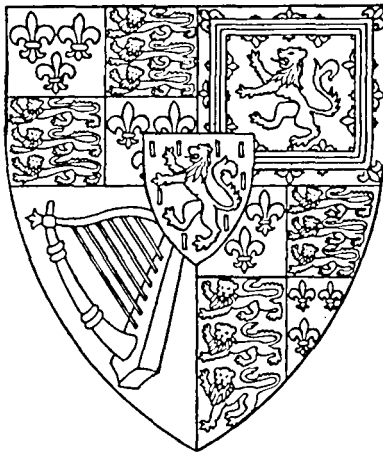


Fig. 3. William III

Weston sub Edge before 1707. Anne bore the early Stuart arms until the Parliamentary union in 1707 when the arms were altered to: quarterly, 1 and 4, England impaling Scotland, 2 France modern, 3 Ireland: in St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, north annexe to nave.

#### HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK

On the death of Anne, George I brought into the Royal Arms the arms of Hanover: per pale and per chevron, 1, gules, two lions passant guardant, in pale, or, (Brunswick); 2, or, semée of hearts, a lion rampant, azure (Luneberg); 3 gules, a horse courant argent (Westphalia), and, over all, an inescutcheon gules, charged with the

golden crown of Charlemagne. The royal shield now read: quarterly, 1, England impaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, Hanover.

George II bore the same shield and so did George III until the Act of Union with Ireland in 1801 when the arms of France were dropped. England and Scotland

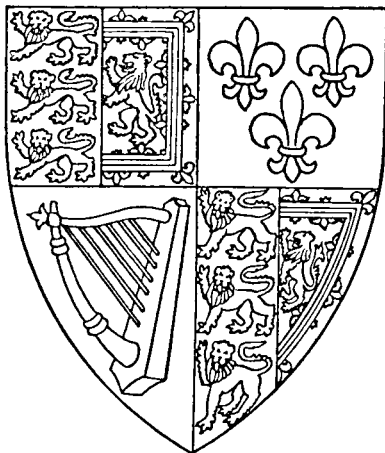


Fig. 4. Anne, after 1707

were no longer impaled, and the arms of Hanover were brought over all in pretence.

It will be clear that unless the arms bear either a date or numbered initials it is impossible to say which of the Georges I-III they indicate, at any rate without documentary evidence.

There are more Brunswick arms than any, probably because the House, not being popular with the clergy who were, many of them, of Jacobite leanings, took upon itself to see that the Royal Arms were set up in churches. Generally speaking these arms are painted on canvas framed, a few are carved wood, and there are some which are painted on metal sheeting.

GEORGE I. It is possible that all the Brunswick arms before 1801 are those of George I save those initialled or dated otherwise. Abson has G. R 1723. Ebrington has G 1725 R. These are without doubt George I.



Fig. 5. George I, II, and George III (until 1801)

GEORGE II. At Hawkesbury the arms bear G II, and at Westerleigh G II Sept 27. 1755.

GEORGE III, before 1801. There are many of these, some of which have the numbered initial, others which have the date with or without the initials. Thus Aylburton G III 1790, Bitton G III 1765, English Bicknor G III R, Frampton on Severn G III 1769, Kempley G III, Salperton G Rex III, Great Shurdington G III R, Stone G III R 1789, Whaddon G III, Willersey G III, Winchcombe G III 1778.

Those which may be either G I, II, or III are Ashchurch, Bristol (St. Mary le Port), Chedworth, Childswickham, Cold Aston, Colesborne, Cromhall, Forthampton, Gloucester (St. Nicholas), Guiting Power, Kemble, Kingswood,

Shipton Oliffe, Shorncote, Stoke Gifford, Todenham and Weston Birt.

ARMS BETWEEN 1801-16. These are distinguished chiefly by the fact that France has gone, England and Scotland are so impaled, and by the fact that the coat of Hanover has been taken from the fourth quarter and



Fig. 6. George III, 1801-16

brought as an inescutcheon of pretence over all, and is ensigned with an eastern crown—it is to be emphasized that the crown is an eastern one, not a golden arched crown. We may then say:—

ARMS BETWEEN 1801 AND 1816 ENSIGNED WITH AN EASTERN CROWN. These are at Acton Turville, Little Barrington G III, Charlton Kings, Lower Lemington G. R. 1815, Great Washbourne, Quinton, Rockhampton, Tetbury GR 1813, Great Witcombe.

ARMS AFTER 1816 AND ENSIGNED WITH A ROYAL (ARCHED) CROWN. These of course may be either those of G III, IV or William IV, unless they are initialled or dated otherwise. George III, Pauntley has G III Rex 1817.

George IV, Alderley G IV. Great Washbourne bears G III but the arms are really G III of 1801-16. Lechlade has G IV 1829 R. These arms are those of George III between 1801-16.

Arms between 1816-37 which bear neither initials nor a date, and have the Hanoverian inescutcheon ensigned



Fig. 7. George III, after 1816, George IV, and William IV

with a royal crown, are found at Alderton, Bisley, Bristol (St. Johns, St. George), Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Dowdeswell, Driffield, Edgeworth, Long Marston, Mangotsfield, Pebworth, Shipton Moyne, and Thornbury.

WILLIAM IV. Only two examples are known to me. Oddington, W IV. 1835 and Painswick W IV. R.

VICTORIA. The accession of Queen Victoria led to the dropping from the royal coat the Hanoverian inescutcheon, as by the Salic Law a woman could not succeed to the throne of Hanover. The Royal Arms now became quarterly:—1 and 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland.

Examples are to be found at Almondsbury, Alveston, Beckford, Coates, Dyrham, Edgeworth, Fretherne, Hillesley, Horsley, Littleton on Severn, Mitcheldean, Oddington, Saul, Sevenhampton, Taynton and West Littleton.

At Todenham the arms of Brunswick appear before 1801 but the initials of V.R. are painted on them.

EDWARD VII. No examples are known to me.



Fig. 8. George v, by Mr Kruger Gray

### HOUSE OF WINDSOR

In 1917 the title House of Brunswick was changed to House of Windsor but the arms remained unchanged.

GEORGE V. There is an example on the new screen at Stanton which is dated 1918.

It will be seen from the alphabetical list that some of the arms bear the names of donors or of churchwardens.

There are over 200 churches in Gloucestershire without Royal Arms, and it is difficult to say why there are so

many. In order to aid in the solution of the question I marked on a map of Gloucestershire the distribution of arms amongst them, but there was nothing to be learned from that. I presume that restorations have been responsible, and that when walls were rebuilt or denuded of plaster or repointed the arms were taken down and never replaced. It is even possible that the order of Charles II was never carried out and that many arms removed by the State officials during the Commonwealth were never replaced.

There is no example of Commonwealth arms in Gloucestershire.

#### BAD HERALDRY

This is not common. At Alderley the unicorn supporter is rendered as rampant regardant. At St. John's, Bristol, the Brunswick House arms are painted on a lozenge shaped shield, this by the arms is between 1816 and 1837, and ought to represent a female. The arms are not those of Victoria. The example at Driffield which I found stowed away behind a form in the west tower shows the most extraordinary mistakes, for in the first quarter the arms of England have a blue field, the arms of Scotland show the correct colours both of the field and of the lion, but there is no double tressure (border) to the lion, in the third quarter the field of Ireland is represented red instead of blue and in the fourth quarter the field of England is rendered blue instead of red. The Hanoverian shield is correctly divided into three parts, 1 being the coat of Brunswick in which the two lions should be gold and the background red, the lions and background are both rendered red. No. 2 is the coat of Luneberg which should be a gold background strewn with blue hearts amongst which is a rampant lion also blue, but the field or background is shown blue and the lion red and there are no

hearts represented. No. 3 is the coat of Saxony (Westphalia) and should read on a red field a white horse running, but the field is here rendered blue. Such a curiosity should not be lost sight of and should be rehung, not left lying in the tower. At Painswick the arms of William IV are painted on a lozenge shaped shield, probably it was originally made for Anne's arms. At Willersey the arms of Brunswick show three instead of two lions.

**PALIMPSEST ARMS.** Here the arms have not been altered with the change of monarch.

At Great Washbourne the letters G IIII appears on arms between 1801-16. At Boxwell, Queen Anne's initials with date 1702 appear on arms of William III after Mary's death. At Lechlade arms between 1801-16 show G IV 1829 R.

### ROYAL ARMS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHURCHES

The following list gives the place, House, date, situation, form and material, and estimated dimensions of Royal Arms seen in Gloucestershire churches, and includes all churches which, so far as known, are without them.

ABINGHALL. None.

ABSON. G.R. 1723; N wall ringing chamber, W tower; canvas framed, somewhat dilapidated, being used to chalk up ringing changes.

ACTON TURVILLE. Brunswick, between 1801 and 1816; W wall; small.

ALDERLEY. Brunswick G IV; W wall nave; canvas framed; supporters, quaint lion and the unicorn is rampant regardant; 4' x 3'.

ALDERTON. Brunswick p. 1816; W end nave over tower arch; canvas framed.

ALDSWORTH. None.

ALMONDSBURY. Brunswick p. 1837.

ALSTONE. None.

ALVESTON, old church. None.

New church. Brunswick p. 1837; W end over tower arch; wood framed, lozenge shaped, therefore Victoria.

ALVINGTON. None.

AMPNEY CRUCIS. None.

- AMPNEY DOWN, see Down Ampney.
- AMPNEY ST. MARY. Brunswick · over chancel arch ; very small and dark ; difficult to see.
- AMPNEY ST. PETER. None.
- ARLINGHAM. None.
- ASHCHURCH. Brunswick a. 1801 ; over s door ; canvas framed ; 6' square.
- ASHLEWORTH. Ed. vi Tudor ; w end s aisle ; boards, very indistinct, E. R. shown, lion and dragon supporters, may be Elizabeth ; large.
- ASHTON UNDER HILL. None.
- ASTON BLANK. None.
- ASTON SOMERVILLE. None.
- ASTON SUB EDGE. None.
- AUST. None.
- AVENING. None.
- AWRE. None.
- AYLBURTON. Brunswick G III. 1790 ; w end over tower arch ; canvas framed ; 3' 6" square.
- BADGEWORTH. None.
- BADMINTON GREAT. None.
- BADMINTON LITTLE. None.
- BAGENDON. None.
- BARNSLEY. None.
- BARNWOOD. None.
- BARRINGTON GREAT. None.
- BARRINGTON LITTLE. Brunswick G III 1801-1816 ; n wall, n aisle ; wood boards ; 4' x 3' 6".
- BAUNTON. None.
- BECKFORD. Brunswick 1837 or p. ; nave face of central tower ; cast metal on wood ; small.
- BERKELEY. None.
- BEVERSTONE. None.
- BIBURY. None.
- BISHOP'S CLEEVE. None.
- BISLEY. Brunswick p. 1816 a. 1837 ; w end nave over w tower arch ; iron framed ; 3' x 3'.
- BITTON. Brunswick G III 1765 ; n wall, w tower ; wood, sawn out of wooden board *c.* 1" thick, painted ; 4' x 3'.
- BLAISDON. None.
- BLADINGTON. None.
- BODDINGTON. None.
- BOURTON ON THE HILL. None.
- BOXWELL. Orange Nassau ; E wall, nave over chancel arch ; bears initials A.R. and date 1702, but the arms are actually those of William III after Mary's death ; large.

BREAM. None.

BRIMPSFIELD. None.

BRISTOL

ALL SAINTS. Stuart C II ; front of organ case ; carved in wood, motto 'Dieu et mon droit' ;  $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ .

CATHEDRAL. Tudor Henry VIII ; s side choir screen ; carved in stone.

CHRIST CHURCH. Brunswick 1801-1816 ; s wall vestry ; wood panelled framed, upper edge convex, lower concave, has fitted an arch ;  $5' \times 5'$ .

CLIFTON (2). 1, Tudor Eliz. 1601 ; on front of N gallery ; carved wood, lion dexter supporter red dragon sinister, motto none, mounted on board painted blue, Jacobean frame ;  $2' \times 1' 6''$ .

2, Brunswick 1801-1816 ; on front of W gallery ; carved wood, mounted on board, very good ; c.  $2' \times 1' 6''$ .

ST. AUGUSTINE THE LESS. Brunswick 1801-1816 ; over N door ; carved wood or plaster.

ST. GEORGE BRANDON HILL. Brunswick p. 1816 ; over inner west door ; wood canvas or metal not properly tintured, framed, very poor ;  $2' \times 1' 9''$ .

ST. JAMES BARTON. Stuart C II ; over N door ; moulded plaster.

ST. JOHN (2). 1, Brunswick 1816-1837 ; on a lozenge.

2, Stuart C II ; in crypt.

ST. MARK (MAYOR'S CHAPEL). Stuart ; over W entrance, nave side ; carved in wood ;  $2' 6'' \times 2' 6''$ .

ST. MARY LE PORT. Brunswick a. 1801 ; on west gallery to S side ; carved wood.

ST. MATHEW. None. Church locked.

ST. MICHAEL. None.

ST. NICHOLAS. Stuart C II ; W end nave over narthex ; carved wood, 'Dieu et mon droit' ;  $3' \times 3'$ .

ST. PAUL BEDMINSTER. Brunswick.

ST. PETER. None.

ST. PHILIP AND ST. JACOB. Stuart ; Anne before 1707 ; carved wood over NW door of nave.

In the northern annexe to the nave there is a long board bearing a sword of state between two maces, below the dexter mace are the arms of Anne after 1707.

ST. STEPHEN. Stuart ; over S door ; carved on wood, mounted on large stone, 'Dieu et mon droit' ;  $2' 6'' \times 2' 6''$ .

ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR. Stuart C.R. 1637 ; N wall, N aisle ; carved wood mounted in Jacobean frame ;  $3' \times 3'$ .

TEMPLE. Stuart ; over W door (inner) of N aisle ; carved wood mounted on a board, motto 'Dieu et mon droit' ;  $2' 6'' \times 3'$ .

- BROADWAY, old church. Stuart C 1 1641; over chancel arch, facing nave; wood panelling framed; 5' 6" × 4'.
- BROADWELL. None.
- BROCKWORTH. None.
- BROMESBERROW. None.
- BROOKTHORPE. None.
- BUCKLAND. None.
- BULLEY. None.
- CAM. See UPPER CAM.
- CERNEY NORTH. Brunswick a. 1801; over s door; carved wood, very well done; c. 2' × 2'.
- CERNEY SOUTH. None.
- CHALFORD. None.
- CHARFIELD, Old church. None.  
New church. None.
- CHARLTON ABBOTTS. None.
- CHARLTON KINGS. Brunswick 1816-1837; nave over chancel arch; carved stone may be over an older painted Arms or over a 'Doom', not tintured.
- CHEDWORTH. Brunswick a. 1801; s wall of w tower; wood panel framed; about 2' 6" square.
- CHELTENHAM. Brunswick 1816-1837; e face central tower arch; canvas framed; 4' × 3'.
- CHERINGTON. None.
- CHILDSWICKHAM. Brunswick GR a. 1801; in organ chamber on floor; canvas (damaged), wood framed; 6' × 5'.
- CHIPPING CAMPDEN. None.
- CHIPPING SODBURY. None.
- CHURCHAM. None.
- CHURCHDOWN. None.
- CIRENCESTER. None.
- CLIFFORD CHAMBERS. Not now in Gloucestershire.
- CLIFTON. Tudor Elizabeth and Brunswick (see under Bristol).
- COATES. Brunswick 1837-; over arch to vestry.
- COBERLEY. None.
- COLD ASTON. Brunswick a. 1801; nave side w tower.
- COLESBORNE. Brunswick a. 1801; w end.
- COLN ROGERS. None.
- COLN ST. ALDWYN. None.
- COLN ST. DENYS. None.
- COMPTON ABDALE. None.
- COMPTON GREENFIELD. None.
- CONDICOTE. None.
- CORSE. None.

- COWLEY. None.  
 CRANHAM. None.  
 CROMHALL. Brunswick a. 1801; over s door; repainted canvas;  
 3' × 3'.  
 CUBBERLEY. None.  
 CUTSDEAN. None.  
 DAGLINGWORTH. None.  
 DEERHURST. None.  
 DIDBROOK. None.  
 DIDMARTON. None.  
 DOWDESWELL. Brunswick 1816-1837; over chancel arch east  
 side; possibly iron, framed; 2' × 2'.  
 DOWN AMPNEY. None.  
 DOWN HATHERLEY. None.  
 DOYNTON. None.  
 DRIFFIELD. Brunswick 1816-1837; behind stool in west tower  
 on floor; canvas framed, wrongly blazoned, Scotland shown  
 without the double tressure, Ireland with gules field instead of  
 azure, England with azure field (see p. 122); 2' × 2'.  
 DUMBLETON. None.  
 DUNTISBOURNE ABBOTTS. None.  
 DUNTISBOURNE ROUS. None.  
 DURSLEY. None.  
 DYMCK. None.  
 DYRHAM. Brunswick 1837-; over w door; metal.  
 EASTINGTON. Brunswick 1837-; vestry over fireplace; plaster  
 painted white; small.  
 EASTLEACH MARTIN. None.  
 EASTLEACH TURVILLE. None.  
 EBRINGTON. G 17 25R; over w tower arch; canvas framed,  
 Greek inscription ΕΞΟΝΤΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΑΕΙΣ ΤΙΘΗΝΟΙ ΤΜΩΝ;  
 3' × 4'.  
 EDGE. None.  
 EDGEWORTH (2). 1, Brunswick 1837-; over w tower arch, nave  
 side; small carved wood.  
 2, Brunswick GR 1816-37; on w wall of tower; canvas  
 framed; 3' × 3'.  
 ELBERTON. None.  
 ELKSTONE. None.  
 ELMORE. None.  
 ELMSTONE HARDWICKE. None.  
 ENGLISH BICKNOR. Brunswick G III R a. 1801; over w tower arch  
 nave face; canvas framed; 3' × 3'.  
 EVENLODE. None.

- FAIRFORD. None.  
 FARMCOTE. None.  
 FARMINGTON. None.  
 FILTON. None.  
 FISHPONDS. Brunswick.  
 FLAXLEY. None.  
 FORTHAMPTON. Brunswick a. 1801; over s door; metal sheet;  
 4' x 4'.  
 FRAMPTON COTTERELL. None.  
 FRAMPTON ON SEVERN. Brunswick G III 1769; E end s aisle;  
 canvas framed; 5' 4'.  
 FRETHERNE. Brunswick 1837-; vestry over E window; carved  
 wood, oval shield.  
 FROCESTER. None.

## GLOUCESTER

- ST. JOHN. None.  
 ST. MARY DE CRYPT. None.  
 ST. MARY DE LODE. None.  
 ST. MICHAEL. None.  
 ST. NICHOLAS. Brunswick a. 1801; over s door; boards framed;  
 7' 6" x 7' 6".  
 GUITING POWER. Brunswick a. 1801; on w wall; carved  
 elaborately of large size but whitewashed.

- HAILES. None.  
 HAMPNETT. None.  
 HANHAM. None.  
 HARDWICKE. None.  
 HARESCOMBE. None.  
 HARESFIELD. None.  
 HARNHILL. None.  
 HARTPURY. None.  
 HASFIELD. None.  
 HATHEROP. None.  
 HAWKESBURY. Brunswick G II; vestry w end; canvas, big,  
 rather torn.  
 HAWLING. None.  
 HAZLETON. None.  
 HEMPSTEAD. None.  
 HENBURY. None.  
 HEWELSFIELD. None.  
 HILL. None.  
 HILLESLEY. Brunswick 1837-; N side chancel arch; on stone  
 shield on 'return' of arch; 16" x 14".

- HORFIELD. None.
- HORSLEY. Brunswick 1837-; on board over chancel arch; carved wood.
- HORTON. None.
- HUNTLEY. None.
- ICOMB. None.
- IRON ACTON. None.
- KEMBLE. Brunswick a. 1801; over s door; carved wood.
- KEMPLEY. Brunswick G III a. 1801; 4' × 4'.
- KEMPSFORD. Brunswick 1837-; over vestry door; wood.
- KINGSCOTE. None.
- KING STANLEY. None.
- KINGSWOOD. Brunswick G.R. a. 1801; w end nave; canvas framed; c. 4' × 4'.
- LASBOROUGH. None.
- LASSINGTON. None.
- LECHLADE. Brunswick G IV 1829 R; n wall n aisle; canvas, arms actually ensigned with eastern crown so probably not altered and is palimpsest; 4' × 3'.
- LECKHAMPTON. None.
- LEIGH. None.
- LEIGHTERTON. None.
- LEMINGTON, LOWER. Brunswick G.R. 1815; over chancel arch nave side; canvas framed; 3' × 3'.
- LEONARD STANLEY. Orange W III; over w door; carved wood after Mary's death; 1' 9" square.
- LITTLEDEAN. None.
- LITTLE SODBURY. None.
- LITTLETON ON SEVERN. Brunswick 1837-; e wall nave; small painted on wood.
- LITTLE WASHBOURNE. None.
- LONGBOROUGH. None.
- LONGHOPE. Orange W III R; over s door; canvas framed, bearing motto 'Je main tendrai'; 5' × 5'.
- LONG MARSTON. Brunswick a. 1837; over chancel arch, nave side; canvas framed, between 1801 and 1837, probably between 1816 and 1837 as the inescutcheon seems to be ensigned with a crown.
- LONGNEY. None.
- LOWER SLAUGHTER. None.
- LYDNEY. Stuart; over nave side w tower arch; carved in wood or moulded in metal or plaster; 2½' × 2½'.

- MAISEMORE. None.
- MAISEY HAMPTON. None.
- MANGOTSFIELD. Brunswick p. 1816; w wall; metal; 1' x 9".
- MARSHFIELD. None.
- MATSON. ? locked.
- MICKLETON. None.
- MINCHINHAMPTON. Brunswick p. 1801; s porch; painted 2 June 1925.
- MISERDEN. None.
- MITCHELDEAN. Brunswick 1837-; over s door; small carved wood or metal; 1' square.
- MORETON VALENCE. None.
- NAUNTON. None.
- NEWENT. None.
- NEWINGTON BAGPATH. None.
- NORTH CERNEY, see Cerney.
- NORTHLEACH. None.
- NORTH NIBLEY. Stuart A.R. 1709; s wall nave; canvas, motto probably 'semper eadem';  $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$ .
- NORTHWICK. None.
- NORTON. None.
- NOTGROVE. None.
- NYMPFIELD. None.
- ODDINGTON (2). 1, Brunswick W iv 1835; over chancel arch nave; painted on plaster, large size.  
2, Brunswick 1837-; w wall nave; canvas framed; 2' x 2'.
- OLDBURY ON SEVERN. None.
- OLD SODBURY. None.
- OLVESTON. None.
- OWLPEN. None.
- OXENHALL. None.
- OXENTON. None.
- OZLEWORTH. None.
- PAINSWICK. Brunswick W iv R; over n door; wood set on lozenge; 3' 6" x 3' 6".
- PAUNTLEY. Brunswick G III Rex 1817; over w lower arch, nave; painted wood.
- PEBWORTH (2). 1, Stuart C II; over chancel arch; canvas.  
2, Brunswick 1816-; over chancel arch; canvas.
- POOLE KEYNES. None.
- POULTON. None.
- PRESTBURY. None.
- PRESTON. None.

- PUCKLECHURCH. None.
- QUEDGELEY. None.
- QUENINGTON. None.
- QUINTON (2). 1, Tudor Eliz. ; over chancel arch nave ; painted on wall, very faded, under it 'God save our noble queen Elizabeth Amen'.
- 2, Brunswick 1801-1816 ; over w tower arch nave ; canvas framed ; 4' x 3'.
- RANDWICK. Stuart A 1711 ; N wall of tower ; canvas framed, motto 'semper eadem' ; 6' x 5'.
- RANGEWORTHY. None.
- RENDCOMB. None.
- RISSINGTON GREAT. None.
- RISSINGTON LITTLE. None.
- ROCKHAMPTON. Brunswick 1801-1816 ; N tower ; canvas framed, used as cupboard front, much torn, near unicorn's head, double tressure of Scotland not rendered counter flory ; 5' x 4' 6".
- RODMARTON. None.
- RUARDEAN. None.
- RUDFORD. None.
- ST. BRIAVELS. None.
- SAINTBURY. Stuart A p. 1709 ; over chancel arch nave ; canvas framed ; arms of France either never painted or almost faded out so far as field is concerned, painted after union with Scotland ; 5' x 4".
- SALPERTON. Bruns. G. Rex III 1801 ; canvas framed and torn here and there ; 4' x 4'.
- SANDHURST. None.
- SAPPERTON. None.
- SAUL. Brunswick 1837- ; E wall choir vestry.
- SEVENHAMPTON. Brunswick 1837- ; W end ; metal sheet.
- SHERBORNE. Brunswick 1837- ; over organ loft, N side of W tower ; painted brown and of metal, small.
- SHIPTON MOYNE. Brunswick, 1816-37 ; over S door ; moulded metal.
- SHIPTON OLIFFE. Brunswick a. 1801 ; over chancel arch nave ; plaster all painted dark green.
- SHIPTON SOLLARS. None.
- SHIREHAMPTON. None.
- SHORNCOTE. Brunswick a. 1801 ; over chancel arch nave ; plaster ; 2' x 2'.
- SHURDINGTON GREAT. Brunswick G III R a. 1801 ; over N door ; wood panels framed ; 4' x 5' 6".

- SIDDINGTON. None.
- SISTON. None.
- SLIMBRIDGE. None.
- SOMERFORD KEYNES. None.
- SOUTHAM DELABERE. None.
- SOUTH CERNEY, see Cerney.
- SOUTHROP. None.
- STANDISH. None.
- STANLEY PONTLARGE. None.
- STANTON. Windsor G v; on rood-screen (modern); also in E window 1918.
- STANWAY. None.
- STAUNTON. None.
- STAVERTON. None.
- STINCHCOMBE. None.
- STOKE GIFFORD. Brunswick a. 1801; vestry; canvas framed, very bad condition; about 4' x 3'. These arms have now been renovated and placed over the s door.
- STOKE ORCHARD. None.
- STONE. Brunswick G III R 1789; over s door; canvas framed; 3½' x 3½'.
- STONEHOUSE. None.
- STOWELL. None.
- STOW ON THE WOLD. None.
- STRATTON. None.
- STROUD. None.
- SUDELEY. Not seen.
- SWELL (LOWER). None.
- SWELL (UPPER). None.
- SWINDON. None.
- SYDE. Stuart; over chancel arch nave; almost effaced, but a copy made on right side of arch.
- TARLTON. None.
- TAYNTON. Brunswick 1837-; over N door; carved wood painted brown.
- TEDDINGTON. Orange W<sup>3</sup>R, MR; s wall; painted on wall, very large, 'Dieu et mon droit'; 10' x 7'.
- TETBURY. Brunswick G.R. 1813; w wall nave over gallery; canvas framed; 4' x 4'.
- TEWKESBURY ABBEY. Stuart; on NW pier of crossing; carved wood painted brown.
- THORNBURY. Brunswick 1816-37; E wall tower arch; canvas framed; 4' x 4'.
- TIBBERTON. None.

- TIDENHAM. None.
- TIRLEY. None.
- TODDINGTON. None.
- TODENHAM. Brunswick a. 1801 but V.R. on it ; nw angle of w tower ; wood framed, names J Smith and W Smith, rest not decipherable ; 4' x 4'.
- TORMARTON. None.
- TORTWORTH. None.
- TREDINGTON. None.
- TRESHAM. None.
- TURKDEAN. None.
- TWYNING. None.
- TYTHERINGTON. None.
- ULEY. None.
- UPLEADON. None.
- UPPER CAM. Brunswick G III n side west tower ; James Daw sculptor pinxit 1816.
- UPPER SLAUGHTER. None.
- UPTON ST. LEONARDS. None.
- WAPLEY. Stuart ; over s door ; carved wood or plaster ; 2' x 2'.
- WASHBOURNE (GREAT). Brunswick G.R. III 1801-16 ; w wall central tower ; canvas framed, palimpsest ; 5' x 5'.
- WASHBOURNE (LITTLE). None.
- WESTBURY ON SEVERN (2). 1, Brunswick 1837- ; s aisle ; seems to be chromo-lithograph on canvas framed ; 3' 6" x 3'.
- 2, Tudor 1583 ; on a pedestal of font ; lion dexter, dragon sinister.
- WESTBURY ON TRYM. None.
- WESTERLEIGH. Brunswick G II Sept. 27 1755 ; s wall ; canvas ; 7' x 7'.
- WEST LITTLETON. Brunswick 1837- ; over s door ; metal sheet oval ; 3' x 2'.
- WESTON BIRT. Brunswick a. 1801 ; over chancel arch.
- WESTON ON AVON. Not now in Gloucestershire.
- WESTON SUB EDGE. Stuart A.R. a. 1707 ; over w tower arch ; wood panelled, ' Presented by Mr Edward Tasker of London Born in this parish ' ; 5' x 4'.
- WHADDON. Brunswick G III a. 1801 ; over w tower arch ; probably wood panelled, upper margin convex, lower margin concave ; 7' x 6'.
- WHITESHILL. None.
- WHITMINSTER. None.
- WHITTINGTON. None.

WICKWAR. None.

WILLERSEY. Brunswick G III a. 1801; s wall w end; canvas, the lions given to Brunswick are three instead of two; 4' x 3'.

WINCHCOMBE. Brunswick G III 1778; N wall of tower; John Burnham and Thos. Fisher churchwardens; canvas; 5' x 5'.

WINDRUSH. None.

WINTERBOURNE. Brunswick 1837-; E wall s porch; canvas framed; 2' x 2'.

WITCOMBE GREAT. Brunswick 1801-1816; over chancel arch nave; canvas framed; 3' x 2'.

WITHINGTON. None.

WOOLASTON. None.

WOOLSTONE. None.

WORMINGTON. None.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE. None.

WYCK RISSINGTON. None.

YANWORTH. None.

YATE. None.

The dimensions given are for the most part approximate. Actual measurement would have in most cases required a ladder and is not necessary.