

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE GRANT OF ARMS TO THE BOROUGH OF EYE, SUFFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY THE

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In our sixth volume (p. 85) a communication was inserted from the late G. A. Carthew, Esq., F.S.A., relating to the Armorial Insignia of the Borough of Eye, giving an abstract from notes, of the original grant from the College of Arms, which he had seen at an earlier date, and presumed to be among the Corporation Records of that town. It was not printed until some years after his death, and our then Secretary, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, apologizes, in a note, for its imperfect state, which the author, had he lived, would no doubt have desired to revise; and also states that the original "does not appear to exist among the Borough Records of Eye." This, however, was an error, and I am glad to say that the document, beautifully illuminated on vellum, is carefully preserved by the officials of the Corporation, and I have been permitted, by the courtesy of Francis Woolnough, Esq., Town Clerk, to examine and transcribe it, and to annotate the armorial bearings, as well as to add some particulars which were not included in the communication from Mr. Carthew. There is the more reason for a full account of this document, inasmuch as Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, when he inspected the Corporation MSS. for the Historical MSS. Commission, in 1882, examined it, but did not mention it in his Report.* To have dealt with its heraldry in an adequate way would have been somewhat beyond the scope of his enquiry. By permission of the Corporation the grant was lent in the same year to the late Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, and was registered by him, at his own expense, in the College of Arms, with an illuminated fac-simile.***Mr. Tucker says in

*Tenth Report Appendix. Part iv. p. 513.

a letter to the Town Clerk that it had not been registered when it was originally issued, and it was not the rule to do so in those days.

The abstract made by Mr. Carthew is correct as far as it goes; but the printing of his difficult handwriting by our printer on page 86, is exceedingly faulty, as a comparison with the present transcript will show. There are, however, several matters which Mr. Carthew would no doubt have commented upon, had he edited it himself, in connection with the expressions occurring in the MS., and as to the persons whose coats of arms are represented.

The Grant is very neatly written in Roman hand, and measures 2 ft. 1 in. in width by 1 ft. 2½ in. in length, and has the official seal of Garter King of Arms suspended in a box-wood box by blue and white ribbons, four of which pass through the box and the seal. The autograph signature of Garter is written on the folded edge of the membrane at the foot.

The PATENT is as follows:—

OMNIBUS PRINCIPIBUS, NOBILIBUS, PROCERIBUS, MAGNATIBUS, viris Ecclesiasticis, aut Equestris Ordinis Militibus et alijs cuiuscunq; Status, honoris, et dignitatis, Armorumq; insignibus ornatis; Willmūs Detheck Garterus Principalis Rex Armorum Anglicorum, Salutem, benevolentiam, gratiamq; et omne bonum. Sciatis quod cum per Regna et provincias Sacræ Supremæ Maiestatis ELIZABETHÆ Reginæ Imperio subiectas de præclarissimis in Republica Anglorum antiquitatibus pro armorum seu insigniorum monumentis virtute Officij nostri Principalis Regis Armorum Anglicorum perquirend, perlustrand, et exemplificand cura deferat. INSPEXIMUS Chartam præclarissimam Augustissimæ et Excellentissimæ Principis ELIZABETHÆ Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ nunc Reginæ, fidei defensoris, &c: concessam datam et declaratam ad institutionem et incorporationem Baliuorum, Burgensium et comitat' Villæ et Burgi de Heya seu Eya (a) in Comitatu Suffolciæ, quam humiliter attestamur: In qua præter explicat' Regis Edwardi filij Egelredi quondam Regis Angliæ antiquas concessiones hominibus suis de Eya seu Heya concess' tam propter quietanc' de Theolonio et omnium consuetudinum pro tota vendicōe et accato eor' per totam Angliam &c: quam cum soca et sacca et Theot' et Theañ et Infageneth, et Wecfri et Wytefri, et Lastagefri, et Locofri, et quietanc' de Scýres et Hundr': (b) Et quod non alicubi placitentur nisi ubi solebant, scilicet apud Sýpweyam (c) et super hoc quod nullus eos disturbet neq; mercat eorum, sub pæna

forisfact, &c: Sed postquam transierat ex possessione Dñi Maleti vt apparet, quondam Dñi de Heya seu Eya præd' ad manus Willm̄i primi Regis Angliæ Conquestoris cognominati (d) et Willm̄i secundi Regis Henrici, Stephaniq; et Johis Anglorum Regum unacum singulis prædictis priuilegijs dictis hominibus de Heya per totam Angliam et Normanniam concessis et confirmatis; sicut ipsi et illorum autecessores melius plenius et honorificentius habuerunt et gausi sunt, &c: ET INSUPER postquam Henricus tertius Rex Angliæ concessit diuersas libertates, &c: Richardo fratri suo Regi Germaniæ Comiti Cornubiæ et Dño Honoris de Eya prædcā pro Dominico prædō: Cui quidem Richardo successit Edmundus filius suus Comes Cornubiæ, et Dominus dicti honoris de Eya peruenit ad Regem Edwardum filium Regis Edwardi: Regnante autem Edwardo tertio Angliæ Rege, et Conquestore Regni Franciæ inuictissimo: Robertus Ufford Comes Suffolciæ fuit Dominus dei honoris de Eya: TANDEM tempore Edwardi quarti Regis Angliæ Willm̄us de la Poole Dux Suffolciæ, titulo et priuilegijs honoris de Eya perspicuus: Quo cadente, Henricum Septimum Sapientissimum, Henricum Octauum Potentissimum, Regem Edwardum Maxime Pium, et Mariam dudum Reginam Dños agnouit: ELIZABETHAM autem Reginam Augustissimam quam nunc veneramur per literas suas patentes (e) gerentes dat' apud Westminsteria quarto decimo die Mensis Nouembris Anno Domini 1574. et Anno regni sui fællicissimi decimo septimo: De gratia speciali prædcā confirmauit &c: Inter alia ordinauit, constituit et declarauit, quod villa et Burgus de Heya vel Eya prædcā sit libera villa et Burgus per se, et quod Burgenses eiusdem sint unum corpus politicum et incorporatum in re facto et nomine, per nomen Balliuorum, Burgensium, et Comitatus Villi et Burgi de Heya vel Eya, &c. QUIBUS ultra priuilegia prædcā a Progenitoribus suis Regibus Angliæ concessa et confirmata &c: Ex Regia sua Maiestate prædcā et de gratia prædcā concessit diuersa iura iurisdictiones, libertates, franchises, quiettancias et priuilegias ac diuersas alias consuetudines immunitates et executiones ET QUOD gaudere poterint omnibus libertatibus, honoribus, et priuilegijs prædictis &c: Et insuper quod Balliui sint Iusticiarij &c: Necnon quod sint Clerici Mercat, et quod sint ibidem duo Coronatores, &c: Et quod habeant potestatem condendi leges statuta &c: Ac etiam habeant communem Aulam vocatam ex antiquo Syppeway: Et ibidem Cur' de Recordo vis' franc' pleg' et assisam panis vini et ceruisiæ &c: HIJSQ; INSUPER Regia Potestas concessit et coniunxit. quod habeant commune Sigillum ad eorum usum inperpetuum &c: QUAPROPTER Ego prædcūs Garterus Principalis Rex Armorum Angliæ ex premissarum consideratione adductus, ac tam Nobilium quorundam generosarum virorum persuasu, quam Balliuorum, Burgensium et Cōunitatis Villæ et Burgi præd' de Heya vel Eya rogatu, quorum quibusdam nomina cum Insignibus eorum hijs apposui. DENIQ; ex officij mei Principalis Regis Armorum præd' autoritate Scutum seu Clypeum de antiquis Armorum sc̄i Edwardi Regis Angliæ Insignibus: videlicet: In Campo cæruleo Crucem floridam auream, quatuor Meruletis auibus interpositam

una cum insuperiori Aquilam albam alis distensam Rosarum ramiculis cum rosis simillimis suffultam composui et consignavi per præsentem : Et ulterius supra Cassidem pro Crista vel Trophæo e Corona Solis Imperiali auro gemmisq, nitente Stellam Innocentiæ, Jouis oculo peruigili munitam, Clamydeq, seu Paludament' cum Lacynijs ab utraq, ventillantibus, et hoc Symbolo supra scripto (Oculus in Cælum) veluti hijs verbis in Clavigatione huius Dyplo-matis declaravimus, et in margine depicta magis dilucide exemplificavimus. HABEND' TENEND' et gaudend' omnia et singula de præd' Scî Edwardi Regis Insignibus Cruce florida Meruletis distinct' Et in superiori Aquilam alis extensam, rosarum radicibus enixam, coloribus, prædcis notatam : Et ulterius quod pro Trophæo scilicet e Corona Imperiali stellam illam oculo peruigili impressam, et Cassidi superimpositam Clamydeq, seu Paludamento Lacynijsq, deauratis ornatâ ad opus et vsum prædictorum Balliuorum, Burgensium, et Coñunitatis ville et Burga de Hëya vel Eya præd hijs literis patentibus rata et confirmata remanere volumus imperpetuum. Quibus Armorum insignibus, superius specificatis et coloribus depictis ad placitum eorum secundum consuetudinem Legis Armorum vti posse et velle permittitur. Tam in omnibus licitis rei Bellicæ virtutis exercitijs terrestribus aut Maritimis utpote pro eorum vexillis, supparis paludimentis, clypeis, gladijs, armaturis, indumentis, liberaturis, pietis, sculptis, aut intextis, tam campestribus turmis instruendis aut Navalibus instrumentis adaptandis imponendis et demonstrandis, quam in omni eorum cultu apparatusq, ciuili eiusdem ville et Burgi de Hëya vel Eya concernentibus, in ædificijs, ædibus, fenestris, parietibus, muris, aut huiusmodi Corporationem Communitatemq, predictam tangentibus, addere, edere, inducere, exponere, depingere, aut exprimere placuerint. Sigillumq, a Regina ñra Augustissima concessum hoc Armorum *ιδιωµατε* sculptum ad communem illorum pro rebus scribendis sigillandis, transmittendis, et confirmandis vsum apponere, adiungere, sigillare, testificari, confirmare, et exercere valeant imperpetuum absq, molestatione, inhibitione, aut perturbatione quacunq. QUAMOBREM vt præmissarum memoria promulgata permanere, factiq, certitudo apparere poterit, has literas fieri fecimus patentes, manu propria subscript', et sigillo officij ñri cera rubra ; necnon secreto Armorum nostrorum retrosignatas. DAT' LONDINI, in ædibus Officij Armorum predict' vicesimo die Aprilis Anno Regni ELIZABETHÆ Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei Defensoris, &c: Tricesimo Quarto. Et Anno Domini 1592.

Willm̃s Detheck Garter'
Principalis Rex Armorq,
Anglicorq,



It may be proper to annotate a few of the expressions in this document before proceeding to give an account of its heraldic decorations.

(a.) The name of the parish and borough, "Heya seu Eya," generally used in the earlier records, prompted Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson in his report of his inspection of the Corporation MSS., to discuss in an entertaining preface, the origin of the name, in connection with the term "High Suffolk," often applied to that part of the county. He disputes the usual derivation of Eye, meaning island (or rather, water) occurring as the suffix of so many place-names, and prefers that of "haie," with reference to an enclosure or fence; supporting his opinion by the circumstance that the men of certain parishes lying within the Honour of Eye were bound to repair the palissades about the castle and park; and as the tenants of the Honour enjoyed immunity from toll, stallage, and other local exactions at all the ports and inland towns of the kingdom, the privileged district (he supposes) came to be known as "Heye Suffolk," and the tenants as "Heye Suffolk men." It has been usual to attribute the term to the high clay lands in the north of the county, of a somewhat bleak and unattractive character; and it has become a piece of local humour to refer an enquirer for High Suffolk to the "next parish," and not to admit residence in it. By the upper classes the place has usually been locally pronounced "Aye" not "Eye"; but I believe High Suffolk has never been called "Haye Suffolk." Mr. Jeaffreson's theory requires that no parish lying without the bounds and privileges of the Honour could have been in High Suffolk; and that the whole district within it, and every place anciently comprised under its charters, was so termed.* Although Eye is called Heye, I believe the double word "High-Suffolk" is not to be found in the records, and is only a comparatively

* But the Honour extended into Norfolk, and perhaps other counties. In 1658 William Shimpling is called to account for Fines in Burston, Norfolk. (*Corp. MSS.*)

modern expression.* Prof: Skeat says that "*heya* usually means A S. *hege*, an enclosure; sometimes it is the old French *haie* (French *Haye*) which is merely the French spelling of the same word." Compare "*The Hague*": and *Hay*, co. Brecon. Thus the two derivations of "Eye" have each some solid foundation. If it be maintained that on philological grounds *Haie*, an enclosure, has the preference over "*Ea*," water, it should be remembered that Eye, near Peterborough, must mean "island," as there is no castle there. The place also probably had the name before the Saxon lord built his earthen mound, and his "heya" round it.

(b.) For the meaning of these terms, see Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, and Cowell's *Interpreter*. They are Saxon words, expressive of freedom from various charges, as toll (telonium), service (theam), apprehension (infangeneth), imposts on wreck (wecfri for wrecfri), lading, &c. But they are here only quoted from the Letters Patent of Inspeximus and confirmation of the 1st of Elizabeth, of a certain *supposed* grant of the 7th year of King John. No such grant exists now among the Borough Records, and from the terms employed, to be noticed presently as to "Sippewey," there is the strongest reason to believe that there never was any such charter relating to Eye, but that the one quoted from is that enrolled on the Charter Roll of the 7th of John, belonging to Hythe in Kent.

(c.) Sypewey. Syppeway. I have taken some trouble to discover the reason for the application of this strange name to the ancient place of assembly of the men of Eye. According to this recital of the supposed charter of King John, the *common hall* was so called "ex antiquo;" and the inhabitants claimed the privilege to be impleaded there, and nowhere else: "non alicubi placitentur nisi ubi solebant, scilicet apud Sypweyam." The old Town Hall or Gildhall of Eye is the fine fifteenth-century timbered house at the churchyard gate,

* The Rev. W. H. Sewell supplies the oldest use of the term that I have met with, in Cox's *Hist. of Suffolk*, 1738. p. 276.

now the Grammar School; but the name Sypeway is unknown to it, or to any other locality in the neighbourhood. I have come to the conclusion, as the following remarks will tend to prove, that the appellation is only part of the same *bungle* by which the Saxon terms above-mentioned, of wreck, ladings, &c., very inapplicable to an inland town, were introduced into the Inspeximus of the 1st Elizabeth, from documents really relating to Hythe. The true locality of Shepway is there; and the employment of the word in the recital of the franchises of Eye betrays the source whence the copyist from the Charter Roll drew the information which he ascribed to the glorification of the ancient borough of Eye. Shepway is by no means an unknown or unimportant place. I will first quote from the "Primitive Folk-Moots," by G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.*:—

"All the courts of the Cinque Ports are referable to the primitive times; their customs, their constitution, and their duties represent, in continuous succession, the customs, constitution, and duties of primitive folk-moots. But of one, the court of Shepway, the open-air meeting still survives. The grand court of Shepway appears to have derived its name from the place where, in olden times, it was wont to be held. One of the divisions of the county of Kent is still known as the Lathe of Shepway. In the parish of Lymne there is a spot yet known as the "Shepway Cross," and history tells us that it was at this spot the business of the Ports, from a very early period, used to be transacted.† There are no buildings now extant or traceable as the "Shepway Cross," the Court being held in the open air. "Within a quarter of a mile from Lymne Church," says Dr. Plot, in a letter to the Royal Society, Sept. 3, 1693, "is *Shipway Court*, a Field where the Lord-Wardens of the Cinque Ports are sworn, and causes concerning the Ports try'd." It is recorded

* Low, Marston and Co., 1880, p. 147.

† In 12th Hen. III. (1228) the King ordered "that the Court for Pleas of the Crown of the Cinque Ports should be held *in future at Shepway*, every August." Furley's *Weald of Kent*, ii. 74. See also *The Cinque Ports* by Prof. M. Burrows (Longman, 1888), and Knocker's *Grand Court of Shepway for Installation of Lord Palmerston*, 1861.

that Prince Edward, while Lord Warden of the Ports, exacted from the Barons the oath of fidelity to his father, Henry III., at Shepway Cross, in 1265.* But later on the place of meeting was altered to Braidenstone Hill at Dover: the height where the Roman Pharos stands. Mr. Gomme also refers to the mention by Dr. Harris (*Hist. of Kent*, 1719. *Appendix*, p. xxxvi.) of a copy of an ancient record taken out of Dover Castle, the title of which was *Nota de Regula quo modo Curia de Shipweia ordinetur et observetur*.

It thus appears certain that Sypewey is the name of the place in Kent, where the Court of the Cinque Ports was held, on the heights near the sea, by Lymne and Hythe; and that the word was imported into the Eye documents from the time of Henry IV., either by mistake or imposition. The *derivation* of the word Shepway or Syppeway is a subsidiary matter which, now that the place is known, has little or no concern with the Grant of Arms to Eye. But as it has been supposed at Hythe that the word is connected with ships, it may be as well to state that I have consulted Professor Skeat, who informs me that *wey* in middle English, and *weg* in Anglo-Saxon means a road or passage over *land* in nine cases out of ten, and cannot apply to ships; but that "schep" is the common form of *sheep*, when used as the former part of a compound; and that this word is certainly *sheepway*, a way for driving sheep along. There was also a stream at Hythe, called Schepweyelle.† It was simply the name by which the place was called before it was chosen for the meeting of the Courts.

This confusion between the franchises attributed to Eye with those of Hythe (frequently written Heia), is not a discovery of my own. At the time of the publication of the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, the attention of the authorities at Hythe had been drawn to the appearance of precisely similar expressions in the

* Furley's *Weald of Kent*, i. 312. Lambarde's *Perambulation*, p. 183.

† Hist. MSS. Comm. Fourth Report, i., 429.

recital of the privileges of both towns. Both claimed to be impleaded at Sippewey only.* In consequence, a friendly dispute was carried on between the respective town clerks, and a report was drawn up for Mr. Geo. Wilks, of Hythe, by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk, of Chancery Lane, which I am allowed to transcribe, as follows :—

HYPHE or EYE? The Charter of the 6th June, 7th John, to the men of Heya, enrolled on the Charter Roll of that year, undoubtedly belongs to the Corporation of Hythe, in Kent, and not to the Corporation of Eye, in Suffolk. This is shown—

1. By its internal evidence. It grants freedom from “wreck,” which would be unmeaning if the grant were to Eye. It also grants quittance from toll and custom from all their selling and buying throughout England and Normandy. This again, is more applicable to Hythe, which as one of the Cinque Ports, carried on a large trade with the opposite coast. It also appears that they did suit at the Court of Shippeway (“Sippeweyam”), which was the Court of the Cinque Ports.

2. By the fact that there are Charters to others of the Cinque Ports on the same roll, in close proximity to this one. If this Charter do not relate to Hythe, then that town was the only one of the Ports to which John did not give a Charter, which is unlikely.

3. By a similar Charter of Henry II., in precisely the same words. Of this there is a confirmation on the Charter Roll of 7 Edward II., and the confirmation makes special mention of the men of “Hethe” in the confirming clause. The Corporation of Hythe have the original confirmation of Edward II. in their possession.

Other confirmations of these Charters of Henry II. and John by later Kings are to be found in the Charter and Patent Rolls, but they do not positively show whether they were obtained by the men of Hythe or the men of Eye. The last of these is dated 1st Elizabeth, and seems to have been obtained by the men of Eye. But this was done in error, and an inspeximus of that date was really no more than an office copy, and could be obtained by anybody on payment of the fee. The probability is that some local antiquary at Eye made an egregious mistake in procuring this inspeximus; which, however, contains no internal evidence that it was intended for Eye. It is said that a payment for it is entered on the Eye account books.

The earliest Charter to the town of Eye seems to be the Grant of Incorporation in 17th Elizabeth. This does not refer to John's Charter; but in 2nd James I. on the confirmation Roll, there is an inspeximus of (1) the inspeximus of 1st Elizabeth, and (2) the Grant of Incorporation of 17th Elizabeth. As these are both inspected on one Patent, it is clear that the inspeximus of John's Charter in 1st Elizabeth was obtained by the men of Eye.

* Ibid.

There is only one point in favour of the town of Eye in this question, viz. : that in the incorporation Queen Elizabeth grants that "a certain house within the said Town and Borough of old time called 'Sippeweya,' should be the Common Hall." But this looks very much as if the local antiquary before mentioned, having found the name of "Sippeweyam" in the Charter of John, and not understanding it, had come to the conclusion that it must be the name of the house or common hall of the town of Eye, and therefore procured its insertion in the Charter.

R. E. G. KIRK.

27, Chancery Lane,

11th December, 1883.

P.S.—It may be added that the name of Hythe is spelt in a score of different ways in ancient records; the most important of which are Hea, Heia, Heya, Hee, Hethe, Hida, Hithe, &c.

I must admit that this clear statement seems to me conclusive; a result which I did not at all anticipate when I began to annotate the Grant of Arms. If the good town of Eye must yield to the force of facts, its ancient Honour will not suffer damage by ceasing to claim the privileges of the Cinque Ports; or to expect suit and service to be done on the coast of Kent, at "Syppewey."

(*d.*) It is here stated that the town passed from the possession of (Robert) Malet into the hands of William the Conqueror. All other authorities say that King William gave the castle and lordship of Eye, with some 220 manors in Suffolk, and 68 in Norfolk, to Malet, a Norman follower, and Mr. Creed in our volumes* quotes from the Testa de Nevill that "William the Bastard, King of England, granted to Robert Malet, the Honor of Eye for his service; and the said Robert held the same Honor as long as King William lived, and as long as King Rufus lived. Afterwards King Henry I. took that Honor, and held it for seven years, &c."† Malet was tenant in capite under the King. I think there is no reason to doubt that this last account is the correct one. A Grant of Arms of Elizabeth's time is not to be depended upon for the quotation of early writings, and is of little or no authority on such a matter of history.

* ii. 120.

† The Honour of Eye was one of those granted by Henry II. to Archbishop Thomas a Becket in 1162, and which he forfeited in 1163.

(e.) See Tenth Report, Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 521, where the names of the first Bailiffs, &c., are given from these Letters Patent.

The illuminated devices, of which there are twenty in all, are as follows:—

1. In the centre of the top margin above the Patent is a shield with the Royal Arms, France and England quarterly, the gold fleurs-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters having almost entirely perished. This shield is enclosed in a garter inscribed: HONI: SOIT: QVI: MAL: Y: PENSE; and is surmounted by an Imperial crown.

2. 3. On each side of No. 1 is a double rose, also crowned with an Imperial crown. The dexter one is white with gold centre, and green leaves at the junction of the petals; and that on the sinister is red surmounted with a white one, and similar leaves. The white rose is the badge of the Plantagenets of the House of York; and the rose gules charged with the rose argent is that of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Houses combined, and thus becomes the Tudor rose. This is sometimes expressed by the two tinctures being quartered on the rose.

4. 5. On each side of these roses is a garter in blue, edged with gold, inscribed with the same motto, and with a plain centre.

6. The initial letter of the first word of the Patent is beautifully illuminated. The gold O is placed on a dark green ground, and from the upper part of the letter is slung by a red ribbon a shield with the arms of Detheck, Garter, viz: Argent, a fess vairé or and gules of one row, between three water-bougets, sable: a crescent for difference. The family of Detheck or Dethick was of long standing in Derbyshire and Norfolk. Sir William was the second son

of Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt., also Garter King of Arms, of the Derbyshire line. He died in 1612, aged 70, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His elder brother, Nicholas, was Windsor Herald, and his grandson, Henry, was Rouge Croix Pursuivant and Richmond Herald temp. Charles II.*

7. On the wide margin of the dexter side of the Patent are emblazoned the Arms of Eye, as therein granted. A large plain shield, with a helmet and lambrequins in argent and azure, and gold tassels, is charged, azure, a cross flory between four martlets or; in chief, on a rose branch issuing out of the cross, bearing six roses argent, an Eagle, wings extended, of the third, crowned of the second. *Crest*: on an Imperial crown, gules and or, a star of 16 points, or, in the centre an eye. *Motto* above: OCVLVS : IN : COELVM :

Burke's Armory states that the town of Eye has no arms; the existence of this Grant not having been recorded then. They are not given in Papworth's Ordinary.

The margin of the Patent on the sinister side contains four pairs of illuminated shields, the last one being obliterated, with the names belonging to them written above them in black letter. They are the arms of the principal persons connected with Eye in 1592. They are as follows:—

8. "**Thomas Cornewallis, miles.**" Sable, gutté d'eau; on a fess argent three Cornish choughs of the first, beaked and membered gules. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, is well known for the active part he took in suppressing Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, and Wyatt's insurrection. He was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary, Treasurer of Calais, and M.P. for Suffolk in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth he retired from public affairs, and built the present mansion of Brome Hall. He married Anne,

* Visit of Norfolk, 1, 242.

daughter of Sir John Jerningham, and died in 1604. His effigies remain on a sumptuous altar tomb in Brome Church, near Eye.

9. "**Nicholaus Bacon, miles.**" 1st and 4th gules, on a chief argent, two mullets sable: 2nd and 3rd *Quaplode*, Barry of six, or and azure: a bend gules. Sir Nicholas was the eldest son of the Lord Keeper Bacon of Redgrave, and half brother to the celebrated Lord Chancellor, Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, commonly called "Lord Bacon." He was the first person created a Baronet, when James I. instituted that order in 1611. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Edmund Butts, Esq., and died in 1624. His marble monument in Redgrave Church, by Bernard Janson, the figures by Nicholas Stone, is one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in Suffolk. It was erected in his life time, at the death of his wife in 1616.* The arms of *Quaplode*, usually found quartered by Bacon, represent an heiress through whom large estates in Lincolnshire came to the family.

10. "**Grimston.**" Argent, on a fess sable, three mullets of six points pierced, or: in the dexter chief, an ermine spot of the second. Edward Grimston, Esq., of Rishangles, near Eye, was M.P. for the borough in the 31st of Elizabeth. He was grandfather of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, and Master of the Rolls. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Risby, Esq., of Lavenham, and inheriting her estates at Bradfield, he removed thither. He died in 1610, and his brass, with an inscription in eight verses, but without a figure, remains in Rishangles Church.

11. "**Thurston.**" Sable, three bugle horns argent, stringed or. The Thurston family obtained the site of the Priory at Hoxne in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and built the house now standing there, where they continued for

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ii. 44.

six generations. John Thurston, in 1588 contributed £25 to the defence of the kingdom against the Spanish Armada, and he is probably the one designated by this shield. He may have been High Sheriff when the grant was made. There are brass inscriptions in Hoxne Church to two named John, in 1606 and 1613. This shield is omitted altogether in Mr. Carthew's notice.

The next shields on this side represent persons of old families in Eye, who no doubt held the position of Bailiffs or Burgesses in 1592.

12. "**Hunninge.**" Quarterly, vert and gules, a lion rampant argent, langued and membered of the second. The Hunninge or Honing family lived at Carlton, near Saxmundham. Edward Honing was Receiver of Crown Rents in Suffolk, and sat in Parliament for Dunwich in 1588, and for Eye in 1592, 1601, and 1603. The manor of Darsham was granted to him by the Crown, and he built a mansion there. He married Ursula, daughter and heiress of Anthony Wingfield, Esq., of Sibton, and died in 1609, and was buried at Eye, May 6th. There is a fine canopied altar tomb to his father, William Honing, Esq., Clerk to the Privy Council, in Eye Church, almost identical in design with that of another in the same church to Nicholas Cutler, his son-in-law.

13. "**Cutler.**" Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, on a fess gules cotised or, between three dragons' heads, erased, a cock between two doves, volant, all of the last. 2nd and 3rd *Worthington*,* argent, three dung forks erect, sable. This is probably for Charles or Henry Cutler, sons of Nicholas Cutler above mentioned. Henry Cutler erected the dole-table in the south porch in 1601. The monument to his father, Nicholas Cutler, 1568, formerly stood in the chancel, back to back with that of Wm. Honing in the south chancel aisle; but when the chancel was refitted, it was removed to the west end of

* Mr. Carthew had no doubt written (p. 87) 2nd and 3rd *Worthington*. The printer has made it 2nd and 3rd *wanting!*

the north aisle of the nave. A pedigree of Cutler of Eye is given in Hervey's Visitation of Suffolk, 1561,* but the arms are incompletely blazoned. Entry in the Register, 1613-4, Jan. 28, "M^r. Henry Cutler, Esq^r. was buried."

14. "**Wiseman.**" Sable, a chevron ermine, between three Eastern crowns, argent; a crescent for difference. The usual arms of Wiseman, of Essex, are, with the same tinctures, a chevron between three *cronels* (heads of tilting spears), and I do not find crowns in any such coat. It looks as if the limner had mistaken his instructions. John Wiseman, of Thornham, near Eye, married Ellenor, sister and co-heir of Charles Cutler, of Eye, and he may be the person intended.† The name occurs in the Eye Registers.

15. ————. This shield has had both name and arms almost obliterated, and rubbed over with a red paint, apparently on purpose. It seems to have been, Quarterly, 1st and 4th per pale, — and gules: on the dexter side (a lion rampant? within a border?) 2nd and 3rd gules, five bars or; on a canton sable? The quartering resembles the arms of Ingloss, or Briggs. If the shield was erased purposely, it is possible that it was done after the Restoration of Charles II., when the five coats, on the opposite margin, next to be described, were inserted on the Grant. Some name that had become obnoxious to the Royalists in the time of Cromwell, might thus have been expunged from its honourable place; or the owner of the arms may have fallen into disgrace in some way, after the patent was issued.

The five remaining shields, placed under the arms of the town, are mentioned by Mr. Carthew, but without any expression of surprise at the anomaly they present. It is evident at a glance that they cannot be of the same date as the others, or as the body of the Grant, from the Ulster badge of the Baronets appearing on one of them, an order which was not instituted until 1611. The persons

* Edited by Mr. C. Metcalfe, p. 23.

† Ibid, p. 210.

also named with them lived in the time of Charles II., and the lettering is in a different hand. After the unsettled times of the Protectorate, the loyalty of the inhabitants of Eye at the King's Restoration found expression in several ways, of which this addition of the Arms of the principal Burgesses to the Grant, may have been one. Thus it is recorded in one of the Assembly Books, under date 21 July, 1660, that the sum of One Hundred Pounds in gold that had been subscribed should be presented to his Majesty from the town in testimony of their Loyalty and Duty*; besides Ten Pounds to be laid out in a piece of plate to be presented to Sir Frederick Cornwallis and his Lady, and Ten Pounds more for two pieces of plate to Sir George Reeve, Charles Cornwallis, Esq., and their Ladies. The later date of these Arms was at once noticed by Mr. Tucker, Somerset Herald, and they were not coloured in his fac-simile.

These shields, placed three and two, underneath the Arms of the Town, are as follows :—

16. “S: George Reeve; K^t & Baronet.” Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, or, as many spearheads azure: with the Ulster badge. The family of Wright, alias Reve or Reeve, was of Thwaite, near Eye. Sir George was created a Baronet 22 Jan. 1662-3, and the title became extinct at the death of his son, Sir Robert, about 1688.

17. “Thomas Dey, Esq.” Or, on a chief indented azure, two mullets pierced, of the first. The family of Dey or D'Eye was one of very ancient standing in the parish, as the name implies. Thomas Dey, the younger, was the person deputed with Francis Cheney, gent., to receive the money for the presentations above mentioned, and to “carrie upp the said moneye to London and to present the gold to his Ma^{tie}, and buy the plate and present it to the severall Ladies.” At the re-constitution

* Hist. MSS. Comm. Report, p. 535.

of the borough in the 9th of William III., Thomas Dey, senior and junior, were among the first "Principal Burgesses and Councillors." The family is believed to be now extinct; probably the last male representative having been the Rev. Nathanael D'Eye, Rector of Thrandeston, who died in 1845. Entries in the Register: Buried, 1700-1, March 2, "Tho. Dey, Esq." 1717, Oct. 9, "Thomas Deye, gent."

18. "Thomas Langley, Esq." Argent, a cockatrice sable, membered gules." I have no particulars of this family; but in the Eye Registers is the following entry: "1672, April y^e 19, M^r Thomas Langley, one of y^e Principall Burgesses, Buried." A previous entry is as follows: 1667-8, Feb. 24, M^{rs} Langley, wife of M^r Langley, buried." There is also in 1677, Oct. 26, "M^{rs} Langley, Widdow, Buried."

19. "Miles Edgar, gent." Per chevron, or and azure, in chief, two fleurs-de-lis gules: in base five fusils conjoined in fess of the first, each charged with an escallop shell of the third: a crescent for difference. The family of Edgar, more recently of the Red House, Ipswich, had property in many parts of Suffolk from early times. The name occurs frequently in the Registers. There is a slab in the south aisle, with arms, and only the following inscription: "Miles Edgar, late of Eye, Gen." It appears to be about 1700; but the arms are a chevron between three leopards' or lions' faces, with a pillar between two wings for the crest, and the same appear on other Edgar slabs in the north aisle.

20. "Francis Bland, gent." Argent, on a bend sable, three pheons or. Probably also one of the principal burgesses. There is an entry in the Register of the baptism of "Mary, daughter of M^r Francis Bland, 28 Sept. 1665."

In the box before mentioned, pendant by ribbons to the Grant, are the remains of the Seal of Garter King of

Arms, by virtue of his office in the Heralds' College, viz. : (Argent) a cross of St. George (gules). In the dexter canton, a dove, its dexter wing expanded and inverted (azure); on a chief of the third, a ducal coronet encircled with a garter between a lion passant guardant on the dexter, and a fleur-de-lis on the sinister, all or. On the reverse, a secretum or Privy Seal, with the arms of Detheck, as before, appears through an orifice in the box. The three Kings of Arms in the College, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, are entitled to bear official arms, slightly differing from those of the College itself, and to impale them on the dexter side, with their own family arms on the sinister. In this case Garter has placed his official arms alone on the obverse of the seal, and his personal arms on the secretum at the back. The single dove in the dexter canton is not now used in the official arms of Garter.

By the kind permission of the Town Clerk and the Corporation of Eye, the accompanying fac-simile of this Grant has been made by Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham, Photo-Lithographer to the Queen, the Department of Science and Art, &c. The reproduction gives a most accurate picture of the document, only wanting the beautiful effect of the colours in the original.

