

*Abstract of the kill'd and wounded at the battle of Dettingen,  
June 16—27, 1743.*

English.....	821 men. ....	495 horses.
Hanoverians ...	553 ditto .....	71 ditto
Austrians .....	977 ditto .....	50 ditto
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2351 men.	616 horses.

Since the above I have gott a more particular account, which I enclose to you, as also a particular list of the names of the English officers that are kill'd and wounded.

Pray com'unicate it all to the Duke of Montagu.

Mareschall de Broglio is *disgracièz à la cour*, strip'd of the government of Strasbourg and all his employments, and *releguèz à sa terre*.

---

## ON THE CASTLE AND HONOR OF EYE.

ANTIQUARIES have differed so much in opinion respecting earthwork fortifications, that it would be presumption in me to decide upon the origin of the hill and its adjacent works, now before you. But whether they were constructed by the Britons, the Romans, or the Normans, this locality affords proof that all these people occupied at different periods, now long passed away, Eye and its vicinity.

In July, 1818, as some labourers were at work raising gravel on what is called the Abbey farm, now the property of Sir Edwd. Clarence Kerrison, bart., they broke into a British burial-ground.\* An eye-witness relates that at least 150 cinerary urns were discovered; "they differed in size, shape, and in the ornamental marks which appear on their superficies; their height varied from 5 to 9 inches; many were in a fine state of preservation; the depth at which they were buried varied from 4 inches to 2 feet; they were filled with calcined bones, covered with fine sand: there was also found a small fragment of gold, a pair of bronze tweezers, and two half globes of ivory, an inch in diameter." Unfortunately the greater number of these urns were des-

\* See Gent. Mag. Aug. 1818.

troyed in uncovering them, they "were generally of so tender a nature as not to endure the slightest pressure or exposure"; seventeen were deposited at Hoxne Hall; one was retained by Mr. Fincham, the occupier of the farm, but it crumbled to dust several years ago; one, presented by Lord Cornwallis to the late Rev. Henry Hasted, was exhibited at the first meeting of this Institute, June 8th, 1848, but it has since been broken beyond restoration. Three years ago a British burial ground was also opened on the north side of the stream at Stoke Ash, near Eye, and five urns were taken out, but all of them were broken; the greater portions of two, however, have been preserved, and are now on the table; the larger being sent for exhibition by Lord Henniker, upon whose land they were found; and the smaller, of red earth beautifully ornamented, is exhibited by the Rev. S. W. Bull, Rector of Stoke Ash.

In 1781 a leaden coffer was turned up near the river, on the Clint farm, by some labourers; it contained several hundred aurei of the Roman emperors Valens and Valentinianus (A. D. 1117—1128 and 1131); of Gratianus (1128—1136); Theodosius (1132—1148); Arcadius (1148—1161); and of Honorius (1148—1176). I have seen several of them in the possession of a lady lately deceased; and ten of them, in the finest preservation, are now on the table, being exhibited by the Rev. C. R. Manning.

The *Iter Britanniarum* of Antoninus gives the Roman roads from Londinium (London) into Suffolk and Norfolk; one terminating at Caister-juxta-Norwich, or at Norwich itself,\* the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans; the other at Brancaster, the *Branodunum* of the Romans. Much discussion has taken place on these routes; that which terminates at Norwich, in my opinion, includes Eye, and runs thus: Caister, Tasburgh, Eye, Haughley, Brettenham, Clare, Colchester, and so on to London. From Eye to Haughley it would pass through Finningham, at which place Roman remains have been discovered, five years ago, in making the Eastern Union Railway; they consisted of urns, one of which I exhibited at the meeting of the Institute on March 15th, 1849; spear-heads of iron, one of which is in our

\* See letter to Dawson Turner, Esq., by Hudson Gurney, Esq., in "Norfolk Archeology.

Museum; and ornaments of brass. So that we have evidence of Roman occupation.

But if the Castle-hill, with its adjacent earthworks, be not Roman, nor adaptations of British fortifications to the exigencies of the Roman invaders, the fragments of the bastion on the north-west slope of the hill, the wall still existing on the north side, and the foundations of that on the south side, discovered within the last month, testify to the possession of this spot by the Normans.

If you refer to the ground plan, and also to the section of these earthworks, you will see that the hill upon which in Roman times the watch-tower was erected is at the east end of the fortifications; to the westward of it is the constabulary, measuring 400 feet from east to west, and 250 from north to south, and gradually rising in elevation till it terminates abruptly in the foss, steep on its inner side, which surrounds the whole works. So many buildings have been erected both in the foss and on its banks, that we cannot define it with perfect accuracy, yet we can trace it with tolerable distinctness from the present highway, which lies between it and the church on the east to the lane on the west, which runs from Castle-street to Church-street; it also passes along nearly parallel to Castle-street on the south, and to Church-street on the north. The ground-plan shews that these earthworks form a long right-angled parallelogram, rounded off at the angles, the length from east to west being about 560 feet, and the width from north to south being about 280 feet. The section shews the comparative height of the prætorium (or hill) and the constabulary above the bottom of the foss, the former being about 60 feet, and the latter from 20 to 30 feet.

Similar works are to be seen at Thetford, Ely, Cambridge, Haughley, Clare, &c.

That the Normans adopted the earthwork strongholds of their predecessors, the still existing castle at Norwich testifies. We are not surprised therefore to find the Norman baron, Robert Malet\* (a name on the Roll of Battle Abbey), *v. Hoane.* erecting his castle on a site so pre-eminently suited for his stronghold. Few remains indeed of the Norman masonry

\* Domesday, Suff. f. 300.

exist: a small portion of a bastion of the donjon or keep on the north-west slope of the hill, from which springs the curtain wall that fenced the constabulary on the north, about 85 feet in length, and from 7 to 18 feet in height; the foundations of part of the south wall, 14 feet high from its base to the late level of the ground, and the well which supplied the Norman occupants with water are all that are now visible. Their position is shewn on the ground-plan by the black lines. A few years ago the more than questionable building, which now crowns the hill, was erected, taking the place of a windmill which had for more than two centuries\* occupied the summit. The carving in stone over its door is from the seal of the Honor of Eye; the shield bears, *Azure*, a fess between three leopards' faces *Or*, and is the coat armour of the De la Poles, who possessed the Castle and Honor of Eye at a later period.

Before speaking of the descent of the Honor of Eye, I may briefly advert to the fact that, in the time of Edward the Confessor, the county of Suffolk and hundred of Hartismere (of which Eye is the capital) extended to Diss, the south part of which parish, with the mere, being included therein.† Indeed it is not an improbable conjecture that as this hundred has no other natural mere or lake within it, its name is derived from the mere at Diss, which in Saxon and earlier times was the resort of harts and other animals of the deer genus.

The Honor of Eye was an ancient demesne of the crown, and consisted of 90 fees and an half of the old fefment, and 14 fees and 1 quarter of a fee of the new fefment.‡

Edric,§ who was falconer to Edward the Confessor, held the Honor of Eye under that King; Dugdale says that he was ancestor to Robert Malet.||

From the Testa de Nevil we learn 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; and afterwards granted the said Honor to Earl Stephen (of

\* Patent Grants, *penes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.

† Domesday, Suff. f. 67.

‡ Madox Bar. Ang. pp. 92, 93.

§ Domesday Norf. f. 290.

|| Mon. Ang. vol. iii. p. 32.

Bologne) for his service; and he held it twenty-two years, while he was earl and king: and after him the Earl de Warenne, *i. e.* William, his (Stephen's) third and youngest son assumed it, and held that Honor two years. He died in the king's (his brother Henry II.) service in the army of Toulouse, in Oct., 1160 (7th Henry II.) After him Henry II., father of our Lord King John, held it more than 30 years; afterwards King Richard I. succeeded to it, and granted the same Honor to the Duke of Loraine, nephew of the aforesaid Earl William, who was his next heir. And the Duke of Loraine held that Honor as the inheritance of his wife, as if he knew not for what service, neither was anything aliened therefrom, nevertheless he held it in capite from the king for 24 knights' fees."\*

It is evident from the succeeding grants that the reigning monarch always held the castle and Honor in demesne, and granted it either during pleasure or for life, to his nobles or others, who held it in capite under the king; for King John, in his sixth year, granted the castle and Honor of Eye to William (Long-spee) Earl of Salisbury;† and Earl Richard, son of King John, and brother of King Henry III., had the Honor of Eye. ‡

In 13th Henry III. we find it in other hands, for at that period Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, held it with its appurtenances.§ In the 20th year of the same reign, Henry, Duke of Loraine, held the Honor of Eye.|| And in the 42d year of the same monarch it was held by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall; he continued to hold it in Edward I.'s reign, and appointed Ralph de Greneham seneschal or steward of the Honor: this man disputed the right of the sheriff to distrain for the fees due to the king; however, the bailiffs and sub-bailiffs, under the king's seneschal or steward, made seizures and exercised the rights appurtenant to the Honor.¶ And the commissioners, who were sent to enquire, reported that they were ignorant by what warrant the Earl of Cornwall exercised the right;\*\*\* but they afterwards reported that the Earl of Cornwall held it under the king.††

Adam de Bedingfeld and Geoffrey de Helpistone were stewards of the Honor in Edward I.'s time; and the commissioners reported that the said stewards held an annual

\* Testa de Nevill, p. 296.

† Rot. Pat. p. 2, m. 6.

‡ Madox Bar. Ang. p. 68.

§ Cal. Rot. Chart. p. 44.

|| Rot. Pat. p. 17, m. 11.

¶ Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 150.

\*\* Ibid, p. 186.

†† Ibid, p. 193.

court in their bailiwick ; and if, upon enquiry made at the said court, they found any thieves or other evil doers in the same bailiwick, they took them and imprisoned them at Eye.\*

Great complaint was made that Ralph de Greneham and John Cor-de-boef, the Earl of Cornwall's bailiffs, levied distrains beyond their jurisdiction, to the prejudice of our lord the king, and would not suffer the sheriff and his bailiffs to levy the debts owing to the king in his fees, nor to make delivery of horses unjustly captioned.† And complaint was also made that Gerard Abbraham, sub-bailiff, seized the horses of divers persons on the king's high-way, and retained them by virtue of his office, until he had extorted great sums of money for them.‡

In the 4th year of Edward II. a levy was made upon the parishes of Brundish, Tannington, Dennington, Badingham, Laxfield, and Stradbrook, for the repairs of the paling of the king's park at Eye, and of the causeway of the demesne house appurtenant to the town.§

In his 6th year Edward II. granted to Roger de Norwode the castle and manor of Eye, and the revenues belonging to the Honor of Eye, to be held during the king's pleasure.||

In his 7th year it was in possession of Margarete, late Countess of Cornwall, as dower.¶

In the 8th year of his reign the Honor was again in the king's own hands.\*\* But in his 9th year Edward II. granted the custody of the castle and manor of Eye, and the revenues of the Honor of Eye, to Gilbert de Rishton, during the king's pleasure;†† which did not continue long, for in the next year (10th Edward II.) he granted it to Hugh de Audeley, jun., and Margaret his wife, lately the wife of Piers de Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall, and nephew of the king, in general tail.‡‡ Afterwards we find that John Bovill held the Honor in capite by knight's service, and in his second year Edward III. granted it to his "dearest mother, Isabella, Queen of England, to

\* Rot. Hund, vol. ii. p. 194.

† Ibid, p. 198.

‡ Ibid, p. 198.

§ Inquis. ad quod damnum, p. 240.

The bridge which is crossed on the way to Eye park is still called King's Bridge.

|| Rot. Orig. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 198, Ro. 6.

¶ Ibid, p. 204, Ro. 12.

\*\* Ibid, p. 215, Ro. 15.

†† Ibid, p. 226, Ro. 12.

‡‡ Pat. Rol. p. 81, m. 7.

be held during her whole life ;”\* but this grant was no doubt revoked by the king the very same year, for in consequence of the intrigues of Isabella and “her gentle Mortimer,” she retired to Rising Castle in 1328 ; and the king granted the Honor to his brother,† John de Eltham Earl of Cornwall. He, however, died young, and Edward III., in his eleventh year, granted the castle, town, and Honor of Eye, with their appurtenances, and the advowsons of the churches of Thorndon and Mellis‡, to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in special tail to his heirs male. The castle and Honor continued in his family§ till the 5th year of Richard II. (1381), when his son, William de Ufford, died|| (as appears by an inquisitio post mortem), holding it of the king in capite. It then reverted to the crown ; and Richard II., in his 9th year (1386), created Michael De la Pole (who had married Catharine, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle), Earl of Suffolk, and conferred upon him the castle and lordship of Eye : he was afterwards attainted, and they again reverted to the crown.

Henry IV., however, in his first year (1399) restored to Michael De la Pole, his son, the name and fame of Earl of Suffolk, together with the castle, manor, and lordship of Eye, in special tail to his heirs male.¶ This monarch extended his favor still further, for by a grant in his second year he freed all the tenants (of Michael De la Pole) of the Honor of Eye from toll throughout the whole kingdom.\*\*

The said Earl of Suffolk, in 1400, granted to Sir William de Berdewell (whose portrait in coat armour, copied from the glass in Bardwell church, is now on the table) “an annuity of 20*l.*, out of his castle, manor, and Honor of Eye, in Suffolk, in recompense for the good and agreeable service that Sir William hath done him in time past, and shall do him in time to come both in war and in peace.”††

The De la Poles continued to hold the castle and Honor of Eye till the 5th year of Henry VIII., when Edmund

\* Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. ii. p. 22, Ro. 16.

† Pat. Rol.

‡ Pat. Rol. p. 129, m. 7.

§ Pat. Rol. p. 157, m. 10.

|| MS. *penes* Rob. Sparrowe, armiger, nuper de Worlingham, Co. Suff.

¶ Pat. Rol. p. 239, m. 4.

\*\* Pat. Rol. p. 242, m. 9.

†† Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 301.

De la Pole was attainted, and beheaded, and the castle and Honor rested again in that monarch, and thenceforth remained in the crown. Charles I. settled the castle and Honor as part of the dower of his queen, Henrietta Maria. A roll, anno 1643, in the muniment room of Sir Edward C. Kerrison, bart., shews that she then held it. During the rebellion it was held by the Commonwealth, as appears by another roll, anno dom. 1653; but in 1660 the queen mother again possessed it, and held it till her death in 1669.\*

The Honor and castle also formed part of the dower of Catharine, queen of Charles II.; her portrait is attached to several grants and patents, appointing the first Lord Cornwallis steward of the Honor.†

In 1690, when she was Queen Dowager, she granted a lease (dated July 26) to Lord Cornwallis of the Honor of Eye for 31 years; and in 1697 she granted "a lease in reverc'on of the castle-yard of Eye, the Mill-hill, miller's house, dungion, and three acres of land, with the appurtenances, to Richard Marryott, esq."‡

The Honor and Castle-hill subsequently came into the possession of the Lords Cornwallis, and from them, by purchase, of Genl. Sir Edward Kerrison, whose son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, the present and second baronet, now holds them.

HENRY CREED.

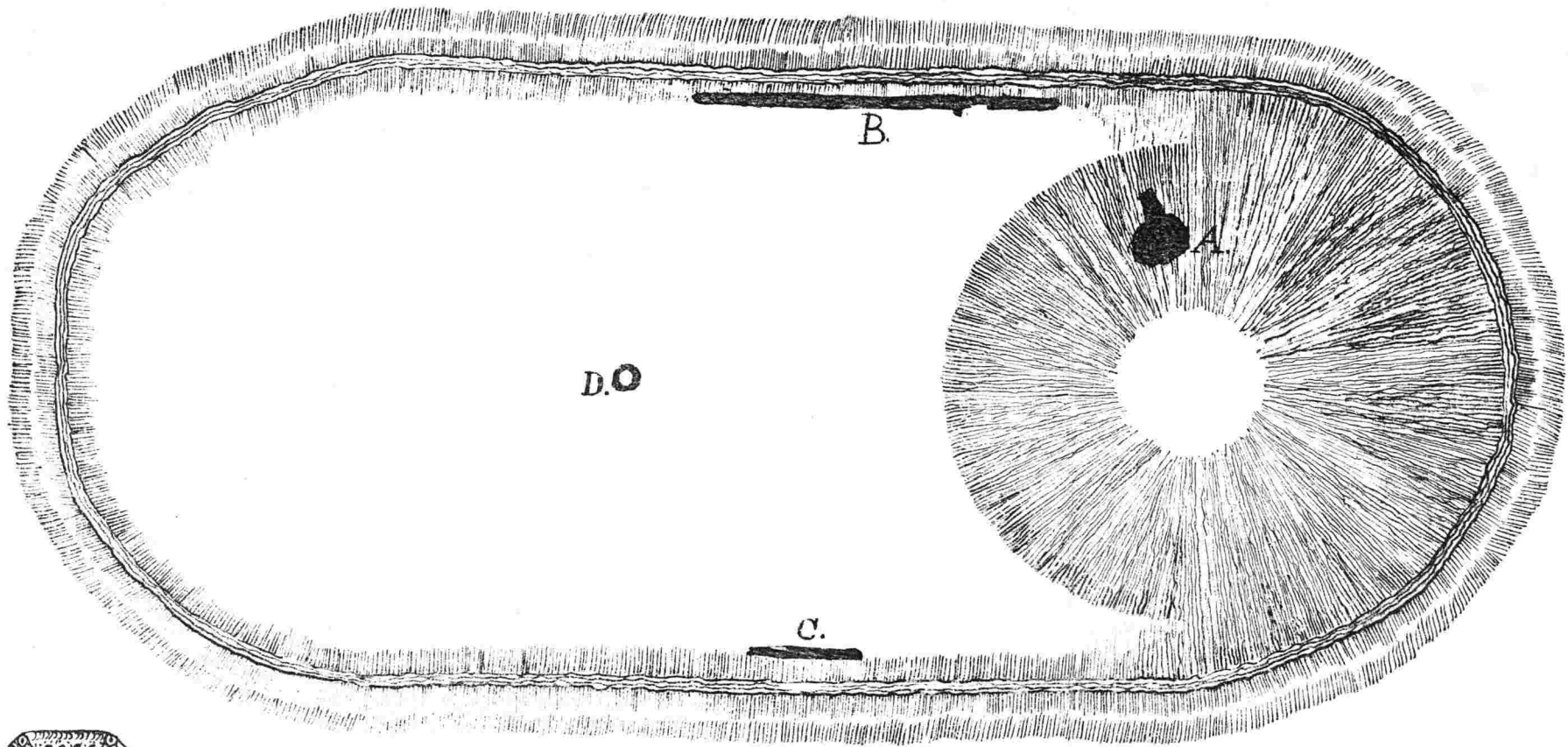
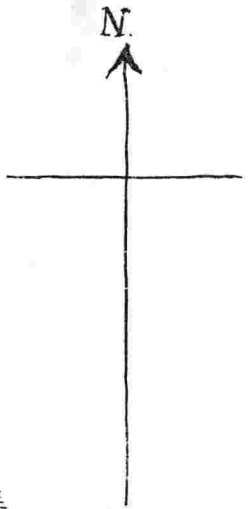
\* Rolls of these years, *penes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.

† Patent grants, *penes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.

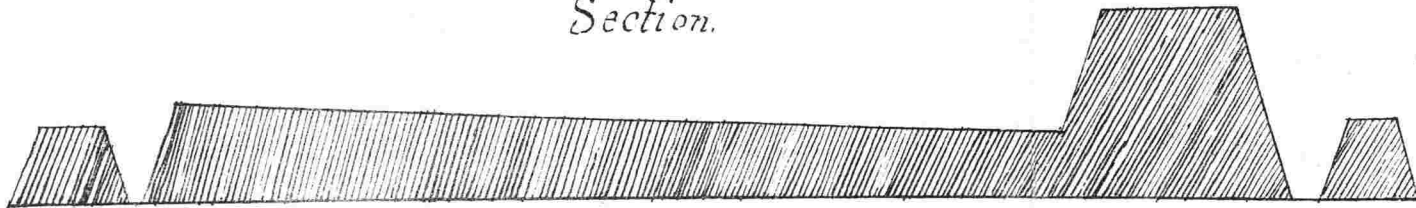
‡ Patent grant, *penes* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart.



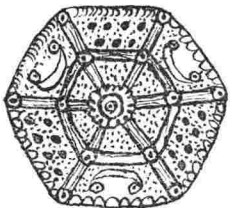
Ground Plan of Eye Castle.



Section.



- A. Remains of Bastion
- B. North Wall.
- C. Foundation of South Wall.
- D. Well.



Saxon Fibula  
found  
in the Foss.  
actual size.

H.C.  
1854.