

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, EYE.

THE parish church of Eye is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; it consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, also having aisles, and a square apse, a south porch, and a vestry or chapel, at the east end of the north chancel aisle.

The tower is a noble specimen of stone and flint work; the west front and buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles affording beautiful instances of flints, inlaid and faced in panels, brought out flush with the stone-work. It is square, having a buttress at each angle, and measures 32 ft. 9 in. from east to west, and 36 ft. 6 in. from north to south, including the buttresses. Its height is 101 ft. from the top of the battlements to the ground on the west side. This height is divided into four stages and a parapet, doubly embattled; the stages are distinguished by string-courses, carried round the buttresses; and from the latter rise elegant pinnacles. Round the base of the tower is a stone plinth, in each division of which is a shield within a sexfoil compartment. The west doorway had angels holding shields (now broken and defaced) in the spandrils of the arch; a niche with its canopy adorned each side, but these are much injured. From buttress to buttress across the west front, over the door-arch and the niches, runs a stone pediment, divided into three larger squares and six smaller squares, each containing a shield within a quatrefoil. Above this pediment is a noble perpendicular window of four lights, ogee-headed; the lower part is filled up with faced flints, and the upper part with ogee tracery. In the second and

third stages are small windows divided by a mullion, but the upper or belfry stage has two windows, the arches of which are much depressed.

The parapet is of stone doubly embattled, and has a beautiful stone arcade on each face of the tower. Beneath the centre battlement on the east, north, and west faces are three blank shields, and from the string-course beneath it project two gurgoyles on the north, and the same number on the south side. The centre battlement on the south side has on its face an angel holding, pendant from two strings, a shield of arms in his hands, bearing :—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, a fess between three leopards faces, *Or*; for De la Pole. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a lion rampant, doubly queued *Or*; for Burghersh. This is the coat armour of John De-la-Pole, quartering his wife's; she was the heiress of the Burghersh family. They were no doubt the donors at whose cost this splendid tower was erected, probably in commemoration of the union of these two wealthy and powerful families. John De la Pole died in 1493, which event marks the period at which the tower was erected, viz., the latter half of the 15th century; and on this point we have the additional and valuable evidence derived from wills of the period. It appears that the older tower was dilapidated, for John Pope, of Eye, in 1462 bequeathed 6s. 8d. "to the reparacion of the steeple"; and that the new (i. e. the present) tower was then building is proved by a bequest in the will of John Darwent, of Eye, in 1469, who gave "ad reparacionem nove campanile eccl'ie de Eye x^s", and in the same year Robert Turnor, of Eye, bequeathed "ad fabricacionem nove campanile xlvi^s. viii^d.* Its south, north, and east sides have no windows except those in the belfry stage, which has two on each side like those on the west front.

The south-west and north-west buttresses shew five faces, which together measure 19 ft. 2 in. at the base; each face has a like compartment to those in the plinth, bearing a shield within a sexfoil. The stages diminish in size. The north-east buttress is larger than the others, and contains the tower staircase, lighted by loopholes.

* Wills in the Registrar's Office, Bury St. Edmund's.

The belfry contains eight bells. Two of them have on them, "Miles Gray made me, 1640." On another, in raised old English letters, is this inscription :

"Rogo . Magdalena . Maria .
Dona . Repende . Dia ."

On another, "Ex dono Gulielmi Brampton, Generosi, Anno Domini 1721." On another, "Oppidi Præfecto. J. Stephens made us, 3, the numeral, between 2 fleur de lys, 1721. Thomas Rust." On another, "Pack and Chapman, of London, fecerunt. Simon Cook, Churchwarden, 1779." On another, "O God, continue thy mercies to the King. Dan^l. Sewel, Sam^l. Gowing, Ch.wardens. Osborne, Fecit, 1789." On another, "Let us rejoice, our King's restor'd. Sam^l. Gowing, Dan^l. Sewel, Ch.wardens. Osborne, Fecit, 1789."

There is also a clock, with chimes, the face of which disfigures the west front.

The interior of the ground floor of the tower measures 14 ft. from north to south, and 14 ft. 7 in. from east to west. From a pillar in each corner springs the fan-like groined stone ceiling, ribbed and crocketed, and having a ribbed circle in the centre, with a trap-door, through which the bells may be dropped or raised to the belfry, as occasion requires. Opposite to the western door-arch is a corresponding one, which opens into the church and forms the grand entrance. The walls diminish in thickness in each successive stage.

The roof of the nave is highly pitched, its apex being 45 feet in perpendicular height, and the chancel roof being nearly as high, the effect of the range of clerestory windows is striking. These windows opening 6 ft. 9 in. in height, and 3 ft. 9 in. in width, give great apparent height to the clerestory ; which, however, diminishes the effect of the aisles, they appearing comparatively low. The exact height from the ground to the top of the battlements on the parapet of the south aisle is 22 ft. 6 in., just half the perpendicular height of the nave. Over the chancel arch was a cross, the base only of which remains.

Nearly at the western end of the south aisle is a beautiful porch, contemporary with the tower, and erected by

the same donors. The original roof and the turretted finials of the south-east and south-west buttresses have been destroyed; and the black flints which filled up the panels of the stonework have been replaced with red bricks. An ornamental plinth is carried round the base: it is much injured, but some of the panels remain. They are square, and contain respectively, T O in monogram within a circle, S U in monogram, the monogram of Christ, I B in monogram, G, E, P, crossed with the keys, a quatrefoil having an ornamented lozenge in the centre, lilies, lozenges, &c., all within circles. Above this plinth are four rows of panels, trefoil-headed; and a window of two lights, square-headed and embattled, with a rose in each spandril on the east side; and a like window, with a leopard's face in each spandril, on the west side.

The porch door arch is perpendicular: a pediment crosses from buttress to buttress, beneath which are spandrils, the ornaments of which have been destroyed. The pediment is two-fold; the lower range is divided into six squares, each containing a circle, within which is a quatrefoil, having a rose or a lozenge-shaped flower in its centre. The upper range has six lozenge panels, and half an one at each end. Within each of them is a quatrefoil with a flower at its points.

The mullion and tracery of the parvise window are destroyed.

The turretted buttresses at the south-east and south-west angles of the porch were of stone, having two stages, crowned with pinnacles. These are now dilapidated, and have been replaced with unsightly red bricks. In the upper panel of the lower stage on the west side of the door arch are the letters I H C crowned and interlaced with a riband; and the corresponding panel on the east side of the door arch has "Maria" in monogram crowned. In the lower panels of the south-western buttress are shields bearing respectively, De la Pole—De la Pole quartering Burghersh, as on the tower—and Burghersh. On the panels facing due south and west is an antelope rampant, attired, queued, collared, and chained, the badge of Edw. IV., in whose reign the porch was erected. The door itself is contempo-

aneous, having three panels on each leaf or half, ornamented with carved tracery at the top, and a triple row of carved ornaments at the base.

The door arch into the church is a beautiful specimen of Early English work. It is adorned with the dog's-tooth moulding, and cylindrical pillars with elegant foliated capitals. The descent into the church is by four steps. The roof was formerly groined, but has been replaced by a flat ceiling; the broken shafts of the pillars, from which the groining sprang, still remain in the corners of the porch.

There is a window of two lights in each side, having a quatrefoil in the head.

Under the west window is a dole* table of red brick, with a stone slab on the top, and a stone panel on the front of it. A panel of stone, let into the wall above it, but beneath the window, is thus inscribed, in capital letters:—

“ Seale not to soone lest thou repent to late,
 Yet helpe thy frend, but hinder not thy state.
 If ought thou lende or borrow, truly pay,
 Ne give, ne take advantage, though thou may,
 Let conscience be thy guide, so helpe thy frend,
 With loving peace and concord make thy end.”

1601.

The front panel has on it a crest, a griffin's head erased, on a wreath, and beneath it is—

HENRICVS CVTLER STABILEM
 DEDIT HANCCE TRAPEZAM,
 STAT, TYMVLVS CVIVS
 PATRIS IN CANCELIE SACRA.

1601.

In the floor of this porch lies a stone coffin lid.

The south aisle, 87 ft. 3 in. in length by 19 ft. in breadth, has a buttress at the south-west angle, and four others at right angles to the wall. An embattled parapet of stone and flint work runs along the whole aisle; the battlements have chequer work, and panel work of flint and stone, and radiated shields alternately; three gurgoyles (heads of monsters) remain, two others have been destroyed; a water table is carried throughout. The windows, which have very

* Dole tables were frequently appointed places at which debts were paid, as appears by old wills; and also for the

payment of tithes and church dues to the incumbent: which accounts for their being erected in the porches of churches.

depressed arches, are surmounted by plain hood mouldings.

The north aisle has six buttresses: the westernmost at the angle, the others at right angles^c to the wall. The parapet, which is capped with stone, is checkey, stone and flint, on the north face; the west end parapet has panels, shields and lozenges. A water table runs below the windows, which have depressed arches; the door arch is also depressed, and has a plain hood moulding with a cavetto beneath, terminating in carved grotesque heads. The windows have plain hood mouldings, scarcely rising from the flush of the wall. There are four gurgoyles to the roof, which is covered with lead, as is every part of the church. William Cakymoll, in his will, dated in 1477, says, "lego eccl'ie de Eye ad emend' plumbu' ad coop'end' de la north ele, v marcs."*

The north chancel aisle has a water table, which is a continuation of that of the north aisle; two windows of the same size and style, two similar buttresses, and a modern embattled parapet of white brick, capped with stone. The easternmost buttress is at the angle. The whole length of the north and north chancel aisles is 104 ft. 7 in.

At the east end of this aisle is a small chapel, now the vestry, having a buttress at the east angle, a water table, and a parapet of white brick, capped with stone on the north side; but the east end has the parapet which, apparently at a previous date, was on the east end of the north chancel end. It has an east square-headed window of two lights, with ogee tracery; above this is a small square window. It measures 17 ft. 9 in. from east to west, and 12 ft. 10 in. from north to south. This is probably the chapel of Sir John Porter, who, by his will, dated August 8th, 1501, orders that "his executors make, as they receive his detts and sell hys house, a chapel, in the worship of S^a Maria de Populo, within the churchyard of Eye."†

The south chancel aisle has two buttresses, the easternmost at the angle, the other at right angles to the wall, arched like a flying buttress, beneath which arch the south priest's door opens.

* Will in Archdeacon's office, Bury St. Edmund's.

† Will in register Popy, 59, in the Bishop's Registry, at Norwich.

The parapet is of red brick, embattled ; two of the battlements have on their faces a stone lozenge, bearing a lion's head erased, crowned and langued ; three others have a square brick, with a circular panel, within which is a boar passant, with a crown over it.

The parapet at the east end has one stone lozenge with the lion's head as before, and two bricks, with boars passant and crowns.

On the face of the south buttress is a niche, now filled up ; and on the east angle buttress is a carved head now defaced. The windows on the south side have plain hood mouldings, terminating in carved heads.

The east end of the apse is modern and bad ; it measures 25 ft. 3 in., and projects beyond the east end of south chancel aisle 17 ft.

	FT. IN.
The length of the nave from the centre of the chancel arch to the tower arch is	77 11
Ditto of chancel to the east wall of the apse	42 10
Total length	120 9
Width of nave between inner faces of pillars.....	24 3
Ditto of south aisle	14 5
Ditto of north aisle	13 10
Thickness of piers	4 0
Total width.....	56 6
Length of south and north aisles.....	70 2
Ditto of chancel aisles or chapels	25 4
Thickness of piers	3 2
Total length	98 8
Width of chancel aisles, each	16 6
Width of apse	15 11
Total width of chancel and its aisles.....	57 2

In directing your attention to the interior of this church, I must first point to the tower arch, which is a fine specimen of early English work. It is unfortunately hidden by an unsightly gallery or organ loft ; but we are enabled to ascertain its span, which is 11 ft. 8 in. ; it is now blocked

up with plaister, which was probably done when the present magnificent tower was erected, and is painted, in very questionable taste, to represent drapery, beneath which appears the shield of arms of Charles, 5th Baron Cornwallis. It bears, per pale, dexter side, quarterly, 1st and 4th *Sable*, guttée d'eau, on a fess *Argent*, 3 cornish choughs proper, for *Cornwallis*; 2nd and 3rd *Or*, on a chief indented *Azure*, a crescent for difference, for *Butler*: matched with, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 escallops, *Argent*, for *Townshend*; 2nd and 3rd per cross, *Gules* and *Or*, in the first and fourth quarters, a mullet *Argent*, for *Vere*.

This Baron Cornwallis quarters his mother's armorial coat with his own, she being Charlotte, daughter and sole heir of Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, in the peerage of Ireland, and impales his wife's coat, who was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles, second Viscount Townshend, who quarters the coat of his grandfather, Sir Roger Townshend's wife, who was Mary, daughter and co-heir of Horace Vere, Lord Vere, of Tilbury.

The shield of Cornwallis, impaling Townshend only, is affixed to the front of the gallery; from which we may infer that the 5th Lord Cornwallis, who succeeded his father in 1751-2, was at the cost of this gallery and painted drapery.

The chancel arch is far inferior, and is of the Decorated style; over it are the royal arms. The length of the nave is divided into five bays, by octangular early English, and early Decorated piers, having bases and capitals of the same orders, from which spring the arches which support the clerestory.

The arches on the north side have plain hood mouldings, the under surface of which is hollowed; they spring from the capitals of the piers. Those on the south side have like mouldings placed higher above the arches, and meeting about 11 inches above the capitals, where they terminate in sculptured heads, now defaced.

The clerestory is of later work, and has five Perpendicular windows, 6 ft. 9 in. in height by 3 ft. 9 in. wide, on each side, one over each arch, of three lights with flatly cinque-

foiled heads and embattled transoms, having three cinque-foiled headed smaller lights above.

The roof is of high pitch in five divisions, corresponding with the five bays: these divisions are again subdivided into two equal compartments. It is supported by upright wall-pieces, which rest on carved oak corbels, formed into heads, each wearing a peculiar head-dress; one is covered with a wimple, others have the hair gathered in masses on each side, and several have the hands beneath them conjoined in the attitude of prayer. From the top of the wall-pieces, and immediately below the spring of the arched principals, project figures of angels, now broken. The division of the roof over the rood-loft is painted and divided into eight square compartments or cants on each side, within each compartment is a wreath encircling **(h) c** in red letters.

A hollowed cornice runs below the roof on each side, having a trefoil-headed ornament above it the whole length of the nave; in the portion over the rood-loft are two cherubs with expanded wings, on each side. The remainder had the same in each division between the wall pieces, though they are now broken down; beneath the cornice, above each arch, are spandrils of carved oak, with an open trefoil in each. The intersections of the principals, with the roof-tree and the purlins, are finished with elegant carved bosses of beautiful foliage, most of which however are now broken or decayed.

The floor of the church is paved with Purbeck marble, towards which John Cullyng, of Eye, in 1487, gave "to the pamentyng of the sayd church with marbyll 20 marcs."*

The pulpit, reading-desk, and pews, were erected in 1840, and have not even "the beauty of fitness" to recommend them.

The great ornament of this church is the splendid rood screen, certainly one of the most magnificent in this county and perhaps in England; it consists of rich panel work below, surmounted by open arches, once filled with tracery, painted and gilt; it is divided into ten and a half arches,

* Will in Archdeacon's office, Bury St. Edmund's.

ornamented with crockets, and having ball flowers in the spandrils. Above the arches is a triple cornice, exquisitely carved and gilt, and richly adorned with flowers and scroll-work.

There are four double panels on the Epistle or south side, each divided and surmounted by rich arches of gilt tracery.

The first panel is entirely defaced.

The second panel has two divisions, and has, in the first division, St. Agnes, A.D. 304. A sword is run through her throat, and the ends of her girdle, formed of roses, are pendant from her waist. In the dexter upper corner of this panel is a shield of arms bearing—Party per pale, dexter side, *Or*, a fess between two crosses bottonée *Sable*; sinister side, per fess, 1st, *Or*, on a chevron *Sable*, three cinquefoils of the first; 2nd, *Or*, three fleurs-de-lis 2 and 1 *Sable*.

The second division of this panel has St. Blaise, bishop and martyr, A.D. 304, attired as a bishop only, with mitre on his head, and bearing a crosier. This division has also a shield of arms in the dexter upper corner, bearing—Per pale, dexter side, as the sinister of the former shield; sinister side, *Gules*, a chevron between 3 escallops *Or*.

The third panel has, in its first division, St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, A.D. 304. She carries a knife in her right hand, and her eyes on a book in her left. In the second division, St. William of Norwich, *i. e.* the boy crucified by the Jews, A.D. 1137, and canonised. He bears a large cross resting on his right arm, and holds three nails in his left hand; and blood is flowing from the wounds in his hands and feet.

The fourth panel has, in its first division, St. Catharine, virgin and martyr, A.D. 290; she holds a sword in her right hand and a book in her left, and has a wheel at her feet. And in its second division, St. John, apostle and evangelist; his right hand is upraised, as in the act of consecration, and in his left he holds a chalice from which issues a winged serpent.

On the Gospel or north side are four double panels and one single one.

The first panel has, in its first division, St. Edward, king and confessor, A.D. 1066; he holds a ring in his right hand

and a sceptre in his left. And in its second division, St. Agnes, virgin and martyr, A.D. 304 ; she has a sword run through her throat, and a lamb is leaping up to her.

The second panel has, in its first division, St. Barbara, virgin and martyr, A.D. 303 ; there is a tower at her right hand, and she carries a palm in her left. And in its second division, St. Dorothea, virgin and martyr, 3rd century ; she carries a basket of fruit and flowers in her right hand, and a palm in her left.

The third panel has, in its first division, King Henry VI. of England, who was canonized ; he holds a sceptre, with both hands, over his left shoulder, and has a ring on the forefinger of his right hand. And in its second division, St. Ursula, virgin and martyr, 5th century ; she holds an arrow in her right hand, and has a crowd of virgins beneath her mantle.

The fourth panel has, in its first division, St. Christina, virgin and martyr, about A.D. 300 ; she holds an arrow in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left. And in its second division, St. Helen, empress (mother of Constantine the Great), A.D. 328 ; she is crowned, and bears a large cross over her right shoulder.

The fifth panel is much defaced, and has St. Paul holding a sword in his right hand.

Over the screen is the rood-beam, which formed a main support to the rood-loft : it is painted and thus inscribed in old English letters, " And Jesus said unto his disciples, what doeth it profet a man yf he wynne all the whole world, and lose his owne soule, or what shall a man geue to redem his soule agayne wythall. xvi of Math.*"

The rood staircase is seen in the north pier of the chancel arch, but there are doorways to the rood-loft, one on each side, in front of the chancel arch in the nave : the screen has been moved back so as *now* to prevent access to the stairs. The gates which hung on this rood-screen were sold by the builder who re-pewed the church in 1840 to a farmer at Mellis, a neighbouring village, and they now form the entrance gates to a foot-bridge over a moat in front of his house.

* Craumer's Bible

In the visitation articles of Archbishop Parker, in 1569, inquiry was made whether the rood-loft was pulled down, according to the order prescribed in 1561, and if the partition between the chancel and church was kept. This latter inquiry explains why, when the rood-lofts were destroyed, the screens beneath them were preserved.

The south aisle has one perpendicular window at the west end, which corresponds with the four windows in the south wall; they are of three lights, cinquefoil-headed, very depressed, and small for the size of the church. There is no string-course.

The south porch opens nearly at the western extremity of the south wall; the descent from it into the church is by four steps. The upper part of the door arch is now filled up; between it and the west end of the aisle is a doorway, from which rises the staircase leading to the parvise or porch chamber. It is of the Tudor form, and has a flower ornament in its spandrels.

The roof of this aisle is of oak, with upright wall pieces resting on corbels, both also of oak; these are much mutilated, as are the elegant foliated coloured bosses at the intersections of the principals. There are hood mouldings to the pier arches, terminating, as on the nave side, in heads, now defaced.

The north aisle has one perpendicular window at the west end and four windows in the north wall, all of which correspond in size and form with those in the south aisle, and all have trefoil-headed compartments above the three lights in each. Besides these there is a low three-light window over the north door, unlike the rest, but of perpendicular work. A string-course runs from the north door to the east side of the third window from the west end. In the centre of the north wall is an inarched recess of late Decorated work, surmounted by a crocketed moulding and crocketed finials, at the base of each of which are three grotesque heads; beneath these are two panels on each side of the pilasters which rise from the spring of the arch, which is embattled. This recess, doubtless, formerly contained a tomb or reliquary. The roof of this aisle is also of oak, and has beautiful bosses formed of square leaves.

Both these aisles are divided from the north and south chapels or chancel aisles by stone arches, which spring from plain drop corbels.

The chancel is large, handsome, and lofty, being nearly as high as the nave, and having side chapels or aisles on the north and south, separated from the true chancel by two arches on each side. Those on the south side are 7 ft. 7 in. wide between the pillars, which rest on multangular bases, and consist of a square shaft in the centre, having on each face a circular ribbed shaft clustering round it, of Early English work, with corresponding capitals. The arches on the north side measure 9 ft. 11 in. wide; their piers are each on a multangular base, and consist of four columns clustered together, with a cavetto between each two. The capitals are plain, and the arches above them have been badly rebuilt. There is a good clerestory on each side of six perpendicular windows.

To the eastward of the side chapels, the sacrarium is only 15 ft. 11 in. wide; its south wall is carried further into the chancel in a western direction, which accounts for the narrowness of the two arches on the south side. Though it is of good height, it has a very mean appearance, the east window being a late insertion of wretched workmanship.

The altar table is ordinary; a much better one (Elizabethan) stands in the north chapel. The altar rails are probably those erected in consequence of Bishop Wren's diocesan directions, given at his primary visitation in 1636, which order that they "shall reach from the north wall to the south wall, near one yard in height, so thick with pillars that dogs might not get in." The altar rails are approached by three steps.

The old cover for the communion table is of green velvet, but there is a recent one of crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace; the cushions correspond.

There is no reredos, properly so called, but some wretched panel work, probably erected after the Restoration. It is much to be desired that this unsightly erection should be removed, and above all things is wanting a good east window.

A door in the north wall of the sacrarium opens into the

vestry. The door arch is perpendicular, having a cavetto under the hood moulding, adorned with Tudor flowers; the terminations of the hood moulding are mutilated. The door itself is studded, and has the original lock and handle on it, which are worthy of notice. The handle is formed of two concentric circles, both of which are adorned with quatrefoil ornaments surrounding a boss, which is gone, as is the latch. It has been published by Brandon.

Over the arch which separates the chancel from the nave were two stone quatrefoils, one only of which is now visible. The interior of the arch itself is chamfered, shewing five faces, and has a plain hood moulding.

The roof is of good pitch, divided into six compartments, plain, and with plain wall pieces; a trefoil-headed cornice runs along each side, with a cavetto above it, in the centre of each division of which is a plain shield.

The south chapel has one east and two south windows, of late perpendicular work, each of three lights, and a plain roof. It is divided from the south aisle by a perpendicular stone arch, springing from and supported by drop corbels. There is a plain priest's door arch, without moulding, which opens upon and under one of the buttresses. In this chapel stands the font, which consists of an eight-sided basin, having plain recessed panels, and lined with lead, standing upon an octangular shaft, each face of which bears a plain shield, with a reversed lozenge above and below it. On the cavetto between the basin and shaft is a Tudor flower on each face. The cover is Jacobean.

The north chapel is divided from the north aisle by a like arch to that on the south; the roof is plain. The north wall has in it two perpendicular windows, which, however, do not correspond with those in the south chapel wall, but with those in the north and south aisles; under the westernmost window a priest's door has been cut through the wall, opposite to the present vicarage house. A double square-headed blank window is placed high up in the east wall of this chapel, and probably opened into a priest's chamber over the vestry or chantry chapel.

In the pavement of this chapel lies the stone, 6 ft. 11 in. long, by 2 ft. 7 in. wide, which once formed the top of the

high altar; it is, as usual, distinguished by five crosses on the face of it. In the reign of Edward VI., orders of council were sent to the bishops, commanding them "to give substantial order that all altars in every church should be taken down, and, instead of them, that a table should be set up in some convenient part of the chancel, to serve for the ministration of the blessed communion." In 1555, on the accession of Queen Mary, stone altars were restored; and, amongst the articles set forth by Cardinale Pole, in 1557, to be inquired in his diocese of Canterbury, was the query, "whether the altars of the church be consecrated or no." In 1559, the first year of Queen Elizabeth, the injunctions of Edward VI. were re-established, and the altars were to be again taken down, only it was provided that this should be done "by oversight of the curate and churchwardens, or one of them." And, in 1569, the visitation articles of Archbishop Parker directed enquiry to be made, whether, in each parish church, the altars had been taken down. In 1560 the queen issued a royal proclamation, and also a letter to the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, against "the negligence and lacke of convenient reverence used towards the comelye keeping and order of churches, and especially of the upper parte called the chauncels," and the commissioners were directed "to order that the tables of the Commandments might be set up in the east end of the chancel, to be not only read for edification, but also to give some comely ornament and demonstration that the same was a place of religion and prayer." Again, in 1564, articles were issued by royal authority, ordering the Ten Commandments to be set upon the east wall over the table.

This church, like most others, was once adorned with much stained glass, but the fanatics of the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, and in the times of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, were "put in authority," says Weever, p. 50, c. 10, "to pull down" and destroy the memorials of the dead. "They crackt a-pieces the glass windows, wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his Saints was depicted; or otherwise turned up their heels into the place where their heads used to be fixed; as I have seen in some of our country churches."

And, in 1643 and 1644, the revolutionary parliament completed the work of demolition. William Dowsing, the parliamentary commissioner, acting under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester, visited this church August 30th, 1643, and, as he tells us in his journal, broke, "seven superstitious pictures in the chancel, and a cross. One was Mary Magdalene, all in the glass; and six in the church windows." And, he adds with manifest complacency, "many more had been broke down before."

As you may observe, there still remain some pieces of stained glass; there is an armorial shield in the easternmost window of the south aisle. It bears, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a chevron *Gules* between three pheons *Sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a chevron *Azure*, between three lioncels *Or*, but these tinctures are wrong, pieces of modern glass having been inserted.

The high altar in every church was an object of especial reverence. I have pointed out to you the stone with its five crosses which formed the top of the high altar in this church, and in some extracts from wills of persons once resident in Eye, which I will read, you will find bequests to it. The holy sepulchre also, upon which an effigy of our blessed Lord was laid, and watched from Good Friday to Easter Day, was also remembered by the pious in their wills; and many bequests were made to find lights which might be kept burning before the high altar, the holy sepulchre, the rood, and the altars belonging to the various guilds established in churches. Here there were guilds of our blessed Lady*, St. Peter, and St. Paul; also altars of "blessed Mary the Virgin," and of St. Thomas the Martyr†; and images of St. Mary, and "of the Holy Saviour (St. Saviour) painted with gold, at the charge of Joan Busby‡, in 1504."

1473.—John Yestes, of Eye, "bequeathed to the altar of blessed Mary the Virgin viij marcs."

1521, April 2.—William Pyrres, of Eye, "bequeathed to the high altar, viiiij^d."

* Tanner's MS. Church Notes.

† Ibid.

‡ Reg. Garn. 16. Dr. Tanner's MS. Notes.

- 1529, April 17.—John Masone, of Eye, “bequethed to the hye auter for his tythes forgotten or to lytyl payd, xx^d.; and to the gylde of the seyde paryche, viij^d.”
- 1531, Feb. 14.—“I, Robert Thrower the elder, of Eya.....bequethe to the auter of the same church for my tythys and offeryngs forgotten or not trewly paid, xx^d.; also I wyll have an honest soule's pryest to synge for my sowle and all my frends' sowles in the church of Eya the space of iij quarters of a yere, as sone as it may be gotten of my goods. It^m I bequethe to the sepulchre lyght and to the maryed men's lyght, xij^d. It^m to the gylde of S^c. Peter in Eya, xij^d.; and to our Lady's gylde, xij^d.”
- 1532, Jan. 18.—Thomas Makyn “bequethed to the highe auter; xii^d.; and to the repa'cyon of the church, xx^d.”
- 1534, Aug. 32.—Roger Veer, of Eye, bequeathed “to the maryed men's lyght and to the senglemen's lyght, eche of them vj^d.”
- 1536, Sept. 27.—“I, Richard Hardye, of Eye, bequethe unto the hyghe auter ther for my tythes forgotten or to lytyl payd xx^d. I bequeath unto the singlemen's lyght on bushell of barlye. It^m I gyve to the maryed men's lyght on bushell of barlye.”
- 1539, April 10.—Denyse Lowe, of Eye, gave “his bodye to be buryed in the church or chancell of Eye. It^m I gyve to the hyeh awlter of the same, for the curat to praye for me, xij^d.”
- 1540, Aug. 3.—Joan Smith, of Eye, widow, bequeathed “to the high auter iij^s. iiij^d.; to the husbandmen's lyght* and the single men's lyght of Eya, eche of them xij^d.; and to the makynge of a new sepulchre, iij^s. iiij^d.”
- 1540, Oct. 13.—“I, Jone Mason, widow, of Eya.....bequethe to the hyght auter of the sayd church, xij^d. It^m I gyve to the repa'con of the sayd church of Eya, iij^s. iiij^d.; I gyve to the mayntenance of the sepulchre lyght in Eya church, ij li. of waxe.....I wyll have a pryest to synge and to do dyvyne servyce in Eya church by the space of on hool yere praynge for my sowle, my husband's, my father's, and my mother's, and all good crysten's sowles, and he to receyve for hys yerely stypend or wage 6^{li} sterlynge to be payd by the hands of myn executors, and this pryest to be retayned within the space of ij yeres next comynge. It^m I gyve for to bye a great laten candylstykke, such as stand abowte the herse and before the hyeght auter in Eya Church, xxvj^s. viij^d.”
- 1540, Dec 13.—John Permenter, of Eye, bequeathed to the “highe altare for thythes and oblac'ons forgotten xii^d., to the reparac'ons of the husbandmen's lyghte of the sepulchre, yn the sayde parryshe of Eye, vi^d., and to the reparac'ons of the singlemen's lyghte yn the sayde p'ishe of Eye, vi^d.”
- 1541, Sept. 1.—Elyn Wasse, of Eye, “bequethed to the high altare for her tythes and oblac'ons negligentlie forgotten iii^s. iiij^d., and toward the maintenance of the light in the church of Eye, xx^d.”
- 1547, July 8.—John Haywarde, of Eye, yemen, “bequethed to the highe auter xii^d., and to fynde a light contynuallye burning

* The same as the married men's light.

before the high altar in the said church of Eye, in honour of Almighty God, in the tyme of devine service, there to be sayde and celebrated for ever, or as long as the lawes of the realme of England shall permyth and suffer the same."

1558, Nov. 19.—William Woodman, alias Webbe, of Eye, "bequeathed to the high altar of Eie, "for his tythes negligentlie forgotten xii^d," and he gave "unto the churche of Eie aforesaid twenty ounces of sylver towards a new crosse, to be had and made there of sylver, yf the laws of the realme will permyth and suffer the same."

MONUMENTAL MEMORIALS.

Against the south wall of the sacrarium is a large altar monument of Purbeck marble, the slab of which measures 6 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.; the plinth has on its face 3 lozenges, trefoiled on the inner side, each formerly enclosing a brass shield, now reaved off; a similar lozenge at each end. From the slab rises a canopy, supported by a pillar at each end, between which and the back is panel-work on both its faces; a name table, having 2 circular date tables, one on each side of it, all of alabaster, are inserted in the back; above the name table was also a brass shield, now reaved off. The name table is thus inscribed:

Hic Nicolaus inest Fama Cutlerus avita,
 Hic etiam conjux' Elianora jacet;
 Mimmie Stirpis fuit hæc postrema propage,
 Ille fuit patriæ Gloria sum'a suæ;
 Jamq' senex bonos gnatos gnatasq' reliquit,
 Unde socer clarus, clarus avusq' fuit.
 E quib' en Carolus patrii studiosus Ho'oris.
 Ad patris erexit hæc monume'ta decus.
 Homo Humana Humo Virtus Post Funera.

On the dexter name table is:

Nich'us: Obiit 19 Die Decembris, An'o D'ni 1568.

On the sinister name table:

Elio: Obiit 12 Die Januarii, Anno D'ni 1549.

The pediment is ornamented with a row of circles, each containing a quatrefoil; 3 of these had a shield of brass (now reaved) within them, and 4 of them have flower ornaments in their centres; the pillars are carried through and above it, and are each surmounted by the crest, on a wreath *Or* and *Gules*, a dragon's head erased *Or*, ducally gorged *Gules*. A cornice of leaves runs along the top of the pediment.

On the wall above this monument is a shield of arms, painted in distemper, *Perpale*:—Dexter side, 1st, *Argent*, 3 dragons' heads erased *Vert*, langued *Gules*; 2nd, *Argent*, 3 tridents 2 and 1 *Sable*; 3rd, *Gules*, on a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lys *Argent*, 3 moors' heads *Sable*; 4th as 1st. Sinister side, 1st, *Argent*, 4 chevrons *Sable*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*; 2nd, *Argent*, a cross between 4 escallops *Sable*; 3rd, paly of six *Argent* and *Sable*; 4th, *Gules*, on a chevron *Or*, 3 dolphins' embowed *Vert*.

At the back of the above monument, in the south aisle (or chapel) of the chancel, is a similar monument, also of Purbeck marble, and of the same design; the slab measures 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. The details correspond, but the finials of the pillars of this monument, each bears an iron casque or helmet: it has also alabaster name and date tables, of the same form. All the brass shields, from the plinth, back, and pediment, have been reaved off. The name table bears:

Qui . fuit . eximio . virtutu' . Robore . septus .
 Prudentisq' . Viri . no'ie . notus . erat .
 Qui . Patriæ . charus . cu'ctis . Diléct' . et . Aulæ .
 Gnatus . erat . sum'o . claru . eratq' . loco .
 Consilii . Decreta . sua . Qui . scripserat . ARE .
 Regiaq' . emisit . signa . notata . manu .
 Quinq' . Ferens . Decies . Ferme . natalib' . an'o .
 Hic . Honyngus . jam . Gulielmus . inest .
 Homo . Humana . Humo . Virtus . Post . Funera .

Against the south wall is a mural monument of white and grey marble, which has on the name table:

M. S.
 Johannis Brown,
 Qui apud Eye Suffolkiæ pagum natus erat,
 Ubi a patre Thoma viro optimo
 Patrimonium a majoribus derivatum
 Hæreditario jure accepit;
 Et ibidem Reliquias suas
 Paternas contiguas jacere voluit,
 A læva Cimeterii parte huic parieti adjunctâ.
 Vir erat
 Suâ in arte adeo eximius et exercitatus
 Ut simul tribus Satellitum Cohortibus
 Chirurgus inserviret,
 Et copiis in expeditione navali
 Contra Hispanos An. Dom. 1702, susceptâ
 Archichirurgus constitueretur.
 Adeo Beneficus, ut omnibus libenter opera ferret,
 Et pauperibus non ope tantum sed et pecuniâ subveniret;
 Adeo demum modestus
 Ut cum omnia, quæ sui essent muneris
 Felicissimè absolveret,
 Sibi interim nihil arrogaret,
 Omnibus, quibuscum consuevit,
 Dum viveret; Dilectus,
 Defendus, Obiit
 Nov. 19, A.D. 1732, Æt. suæ 74.
 Illius
 Testamenti Curatores et Hæredes scripti
 { Johannes Brown }
 { Gulielmus Selwin } Arm.
 Grato animo. P. P.

Beneath, on an entablature, is sculptured in white marble (and supported by a cherub) the story of the Good Samaritan, exhibiting the Priest passing by, the Good Samaritan binding up the wounds of the man who had fallen among thieves, and the ass feeding. Above is a shield of arms, *Azure*, a chevron between 3 escallops *Or*, a bordure *Gules*.

On the north wall, over the door entering into the vestry, is a white marble tablet, bordered with grey marble, thus inscribed :

In the Vestry are interred the Remains of the Revd. Thomas Wythe, M.A., who was for more than Fifty Years Vicar of this Parish. He died Sep^r XXIst, A.D. MDCCCXXXV, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The Doctrines and Duties of Christianity he cordially Believed, zealously Preached, and assiduously Practised.

Above the inscription, between 2 palm branches, is a shield *Azure* ; 3 griffins passant in pale *Or* ; *Crest*, a demi-griffin *Or*.

In the floor of the chancel, entering from the nave :

1. Robert Burley, Gent., ob. Oct. 24, 1707, æt. 32. *Arms*, per pale ; dexter, 3 wolves heads ; sinister, a chevron between 3 lions' faces. *Crest*, a demi-wolf holding in his gams a sprig of oak, fructed with an acorn.

2. + Here lyeth interr'd the body of Mirabella Lomax, wife to Lawrence Lomax, Esq^{re}, and second daughter to the ancient and noble Sir John Haydon, of Baconsthorpe, in Norff. knt. and General of the Ordnance to King Charles y^e First, who departed this life the second day of May, in the sixty-third year of her age, Anno Dom. 1702.

Here also lyeth the body of Will^m Heydon, Esq^{re}, second son to Sir John Heydon, and last male of their family, who departed the 17 day of Septemb^r, Anno Dom. 1689. Requiescant in Pace. Amen.

Arms, per pale ; dexter, per pale *Or* and *Sable*, on a bend coticed *Ermine*, 3 escallops *Gules*, for *Lomax*. Sinister, quarterly, *Argent* and *Azure*, a cross engrailed counterchanged, for *Heydon*. *Crest*, an unicorn's head erased, having a leaf in his mouth.

3. John Wythe, Esq., died July 8, 1816. Margaretta Maria, his wife, died May 18, 1798, aged 48. Hannah, their daughter, died Oct. 10, 1802, aged 16. Anna Maria, infant daughter of John and Ann, died Dec. 3, 1819.

4. Robert Goodrich, surgeon, died July 13, 1752, æt. 64. Robert Denny, Gent., died June 12, 1762, aged 61. Hannah, his wife, died March 11, 1774, aged 73.

5. On a large stone slab :

EXIIT VLTIMVS BARONV' DE HARROWDEN
+ HENRICVS VAVX +
SEPTEMB. 20. ANNO D'NI MDCLXIII.

Arms, checky *Or* and *Gules*, on a chevron *Azure*, 3 roses *Argent*. *Crest*, from a baron's coronet, a griffin's head erased, charged with a rose.

HODIE ET NON CRAS.

6. John Sayer, Esq., died Jan. 3, 1761, aged 89. Grace, his relict, daughter of Thomas Tyrrell, of Gipping Hall, Esq., died Nov. 13, 1775, aged 61. *Arms*, per pale ; dexter, *Gules*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 doves *Argent*—*Sayer* ; sinister, *Argent*, 2 chevrons *Azure*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*—*Tyrrell*.

7. Emily, daughter of John and Catherine Jacob, died Oct. 27, 1782, aged 4 yrs. 11 m. 21 days. Catherine died Aug. 9, 1799, aged 51. John died June 25, 1804, aged 56.

In the south chancel aisle or chapel :

John Richmond Dove, bur. Oct. 27, 1743, inf. Thomas, bur. Jan. 27, 1771, æt. 61. Elizabeth Cotman, bur. Oct. 21, 1784, æt. 45. Elizabeth Dove, bur. Jan. 29, 1791, æt. 75. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John and Elizabeth Cotman, ob. Feb. 3, 1810, æt. 50. *Arms*, *Sable* a fess dancettée *Ermine*, 3 doves close *Argent* beaked and legged *Gules*, *Dove* ; an escutcheon of pretence, bearing *Ermine*, on a chief, a griffin passant, *Cotman*.

In the north chancel aisle or chapel :

1. Charles Cunningham, Gent., died Feb. 19, 1788, aged 78. *Arms, Argent*, a bishop's pall between two castles *Sable*. *Crest*, on a wreath *Or* and *Sable*, an unicorn's head couped *Argent*, maned and horned *Or*. Above is an achievement with *Cunningham* matched with—Per fess, 1st, *Argent*, a fess *Sable*, in chief 3 grenades flamed *Or*; 2d, *Ermine*, on a fess *Gules*, a lion passant *Or*. *Motto*, *Vince malum bono*. *Crest of Cunningham*.

2. In Memory of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.G.H., who departed this life Feb'y 11th, 1834, in the 79th year of his age, Commander of the Clyde at the Mutiny at the Nore. His address, in first detaching his ship from the disaffected Fleet, mainly contributed to dissolve that dangerous Confederacy. After a long continued and brilliant professional career, marked by repeated acts of similar energy, gallantry, and devotedness, he was appointed in 1803 Commissioner of the Victualling Board; in 1806 to the same office at the Navy Board, and, subsequently, Resident Commissioner at Deptford and Woolwich, and finally at Chatham. The duties of these important Offices he discharged at once most honourably to himself, and advantageously to his Country. Also, to the memory of Charlotte, daughter of the above, who died May 15th, 1833, in the 33^d year of her age.

Arms and motto as before.

3. A black and white stone mural tablet, having a bronzed name table, is thus inscribed :

Mary, relict of Edward Saddler, of Parndon, in the county of Essex, Esq^{re}, lived to see the fift generation lineally descended from her, all living together, and was interred in this isle, Set^r 3^d, 1661, aged 94; to whose memory this monument was erected by Margaret, her eldest daughter, relict of William Landon, of Dalby, in the county of Lincolne, Esq^{re}, 1664.

On the floor of this aisle or chapel :

1. Joseph Brown, Gent., died 16 Sep^r, 1759, aged 75. Elizabeth, his wife, died 25th June, 1733, aged 46. Also, Joseph, their son, died 9th Dec., 1759, aged 48. Thomas Denny, Gent., died Nov. 8, 1763, aged 58.

2. Rachel Denny, wife of Thomas, died June 1, 1789, in her 66th year.

3. Thomas, son of Edward and Elizabeth Brampton, of Eye, Gent., died October 2, 1712, aged 59. *Arms, Or*, on a fess *Sable*, 3 plates. *Crest*, on a wreath, *Or* and *Sable*, a talbot sejant.

4. Hic jacet Johannes Blome, filius
Johannis et Elizabethæ, uxoris ejus,
qui parvulus obiit ultimo die
Octobris Anno Dom: 1681.
Talium est Regnum Cælorum.

5. Thomas Wayth, died June 18, 1818, in his 59th year. Mary, his daughter, died Nov. 7th, 1834, aged 46.

6. Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Cunningham, of Diss, Gent., ob. March 6, 1768. Her niece Elizabeth, relict of Richard Jones, Gent., died September 26, 1831, in her 88th year. *Arms of Cunningham* in a lozenge.

In the nave are gravestones to :

1. James Alington, Gent., and Judith his wife. Also Ann Stebbing, a descendant from them, who died Feb. 16, 1738, aged 20. *Arms*, 1st *Sable*, a bend engrailed between 6 billets *Argent* per pale.—*Alington*. 2nd, 3 bendlets, over them a fess charged with 3 bezants?

2. Henry Edgar, Esq., and Dorothy Edgar. Susan, their daughter, wife of Robert Yaxlee, Esq., ob. Feb. 1, 1734, aged 59. *Arms, Gules*, a chevron *Or* between 3 lions heads erased *Argent*. *Crest*, on 2 tierces a pillar *Gules*, crowned *Or*, and between 2 wings in lower *Or*.

3. Miles Edgar, late of Eye, Gent. *Arms* as above.

4. The Rev^d Isaac Cowper, A.M., Vicar of this Parish, died Nov. 18, 1783, *Æt.* 77.

Herein did he exercise himself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.—Acts 24, 16.

Margaret, wife of the Rev^d Isaac Cowper, died Sep. 27, 1789, aged 82. She had the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.

The Rev^d Thomas Cowper, A.M., Rector of Billingford*, and son of the above Isaac and Margaret Cowper, died April 9, 1823, aged 79. In the humble hope that the infinite mercies of God, which he experienced through this life, will, for Jesus Christ's sake, be extended to him in the next.

5. Frances, wife of John Manning, Gent., died Nov. 22, 1768, aged 58. Katharine, wife of John Martin Denny, Gent., daughter of the above, died December 21, 1769, aged 29. Elizabeth, another daughter, died Sept. 9, 1774, aged 29. John Manning Denny, Gent., died Dec. 21, 1801, aged 32.

6. Mary Anne, daughter of John and Harriet Denny, died Aug. 11, 1803, aged 3. Harriet, relict of the late J. M. Denny, died July 1, 1846, aged 83.

7. Mrs. Maria Smyth, late of this parish, died Aug. 13, 1829, in her 69th year.

8. Saml. Gibbs, organist of this parish many years, died Dec. 27, 1717, aged 77.

In the centre of the pavement, under the tower :

1. John Gudgeon, died May 18, 1772, aged 72. Frances, his wife, died Oct. 27, 1780, aged 76. Eliza Sampson, died March 18, 1771, aged 93.

2. John Prettyman, died Feb. 7, 1805, aged 92.

In the south aisle :

1. Mary Stebbing, late wife of Robert Stebbing, Gent., died June 18, 1754, in her 61st year. Robert Stebbing, Gent., died March 12, 1758, in his 74th year. *Arms*, per pale, 1st dexter side, quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*, on a bend *Sable*, 5 bezants; 2nd, matched with
, 3 storks lighting. *Crest*, a lion's head
 erased *Argent*.

2. A marble slab, from which the brass of a female figure and inscription beneath is reaved off, as are the armorial escutcheons and scrolls.

3. William Howchin, Gent., died Jan. 22, 1729, aged 35. Philip Dykes, Gent., died Oct. 20, 1764, aged 54. Ann Dykes, his relict, died May 14, 1793, aged 69. Abigail Brown, died June 24, 1766, aged 69. Joseph Brown, her son, died May 31, 1754, aged 22. *Arms*, *Or*, 3 cinquefoils pierced *Sable*; an escutcheon of pretence, bearing *Argent*, on a bend *Azure*, 3 mullets (or escallops) *Or*.

4. Audrey, wife of Edward Howchin Dykes, died Sept. 12, 1812, aged 64. Edward Howchin Dykes, Gent., son of Philip Dykes, Gent., died August 13, 1841, aged 87.

In the north aisle :

Against the wall is a funeral achievement bearing, per pale, 1st, *Gules*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 doves *Argent*.—*Sayer*. Matched with 2nd, *Argent*, 2 chevrons *Azure*, a bordure engrailed *Gules*.—*Tyrell*. *Crest*, on a wreath *Argent* and *Gules*, a dexter hand couped proper, grasping a cockatrice's head by the neck *Argent*, erased and langued *Gules*. "In cœlo quies."

1. Mary, wife of Francis D'Eye, Gent., eldest daughter of Robert Stebbing, Gent., and Mary his wife, died Nov. 3, 1747, aged 34. Francis D'Eye, Gent., died Feb. 22, 1772, aged 72. Nathaniel, his son, ob. Jan. 6, 1773, aged 23. *Arms*, 1st, *Or*, on a chief indented *Sable*, 2 mullets *Or*.—*D'Eye*. Matched with 2d, quarterly *Or* and *Gules*, on a bend *Sable*, 5 bezants.—*Stebbing*. *Crest*, on a wreath 2 wings joined in lever *Or* and *Azure*.

2. Martha Cullum, wife of William Cullum, Esq., late of Thorndon, died Nov. 7, 1732, aged 62. Mary, the wife of Nathaniel D'Eye, Gent., died Dec. 22, 1756, aged 62. Nathaniel D'Eye, Gent., died Nov. 4, 1758, aged 65. *Arms*, in a widow's escutcheon, per pale, 1st, *Azure*, a chevron *Ermine* between 3 pelicans *Argent*, vulning themselves.—*Cullum*. Matched with 2d, *D'Eye* as before.

3. Thos. D'Eye, Esq., died Sept. 24, aged 67. Dioness, his wife, died Sept. 2, 1730, aged 33. *Arms*, per pale, *D'Eye* and *Cullum*. *Crest* as before.

* He was also Vicar of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's.

4. Nathaniel D'Eye died Jan. 29, aged 68. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 27, 1749, aged 85. Nathaniel, Francis, Mary, and Avis, their children. *Arms*, per pale, 1st, *D'Eye*. Matched with 2d, *Gules*, a bend engrailed between 6 lioncels *Or*. *Crest* as before.

5. Lorina D'Eye, youngest daughter of Nathaniel D'Eye, Esq., died June 28, 1777, aged 72. *Arms* of *D'Eye* on a maiden's escutcheon.

In the churchyard, near the east end of the sacarium, is a grave-stone thus inscribed :

Εἰς μνημεῖον Τῆς μακαρίας
 Depositum corpus MARIE STOKES
 Cœlebis, quæ obiit quarto die Julii
 Anno Dom. 1711, ætatis suæ 60.
 Ἐμὲν χριστός ἐστι τὰ
 Πάντα ἐν πᾶσι.

THE VICARAGE.

Domesday.—The church of Eye was appropriated to the prior and convent of Eye.

Estimatio rectoriæ, l marc.

Estimatio vicariæ ejusdem, viii marc.

Portio sacristæ de Eye in eadem eccl'ie, xxvi^s. viii^d.

To the manor of y^c priory of Eye, xii^d.

To the manor of Elgamworth 3^d. (1612 At.)

For the above, and the list of vicars, I am indebted to John Kitson, Esq., Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, Norwich.

VICARS OF EYE.

Hubartus, Presbiter de Eye (1. 155) Mon. 894. Manger (Rot. pr. gr.)
 Lib. I. 5.—2^d Id. Mart. 1303. Hugo de Stowe Mercato, ad præs.

Prioris et Conv. de Eye.

77.—p^r Non. Oct. 1318. Rob'tus de Hevyngham, ad præs.
 eorund. 1331. Reg. Eye

Lib. IV. 58.—14 Jan. 1346. Jo'es de Stanhill, ad præs. eorund.

62.—11 July, 1347. Simon Wrangell, ad præs. D'ni R'x
 ra'one temp. de Eye.

65.—16 Nov. 1347. Ric^{du}s de Hoxne, ad præs. D'ni R'x ead.
 ra'one.

96.—17 July, 1349. Will. Swynford, ad præs. D'ni R'x.
 Tho. Marvell, Rect. o.

Lib. X. 47.—12 April, 1443. Jo'es Sare, ad præs. Prioris et Conv. de Eye.

Lib. XI. 67.—4 Dec. 1452. Tho. Hervey, ad præs. eorund.

Lib. XII. 136.—7 Jan. 1488. Tho. Goldynge, ad præs. eorund.

Lib. XIV. ad fin.—17 Dec. 1529. Ric. Thirketill, ad præs. eorund, 1555.

Lib. XX. 10.—20 Dec. 1576. Tho. Williams, ad præs. d'næ R'x.

48.—19 Feb. 1579. Geo. Pechell, ad præs. d'næ R'x.

Lib. XXII. 26.—20 Apr. 1610. Tho. Burges, ad præs. Thomæ Smith,
 civis Lond.

47.—10 Mart. 1613. Tho. Burges, ad præs. Will'i Henyng
 et Ric^{di} Thurston, Gen. 1627.

Jo'es Burgess.

- Lib. Reynolds.—4 Sept. 1661. Fr. Heardson, ad præs. Geo. Walsh, arm.
 26 Sept. 1671. Henr. Moorehouse, ad præs. ejusd.
- Lib. Sparrow.—20 Aug. 1681. Tho. Grice, ad præs. Saræ Grice, vid.
 et Isabellæ Walmsely, vid.
 20 Mart. 1681. Sam. Edwards, ad præs. Tho'e Grice, arm.
- Lib. Lloyd.—30 Jul. 1690. Jo'es Pulleyn, ad præs. Annæ Grice, vid.
 et Rob^t Tash, arm.
- Lib. Moore.—2 Apr. 1698. Jo'es Burgate, ad præs. Nic. Grice, gen.
 in minoritate et Rob^t Tash, guardian.
 31 Dec. 1724. Ricardus Swainston.
 7 March, 1728. Willielmus Broome, LL.D. on the
 present^r of Lord Cornwallis.
 26 Nov. 1745. Isaac Cowper, M.A. ad præs. ejusd.
 14 May, 1784. Thomas Wythe, ad præs. ejusd.
 21 Oct. 1835. James William Campbell.

WEST STOW HALL.

The Lordship or Manor of West Stow was the property of the Abbots of the monastery of St. Edmund from a very early period, and continued to be parcel of the possessions of that religious house till the dissolution, when it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Croftes, the representative of a family which had held a subordinate manor in the parish from the time of Henry I. Sir John Croftes had been a member of the household of Mary Tudor, youngest daughter of Henry VII., sister of Henry VIII., widow of Louis XII. of France, and wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and when he enlarged—for it is clear that he did not entirely rebuild—the hall, he added to it the beautiful gatehouse; and in compliment to his royal mistress placed her arms over the gateway, where they may still be seen. To this circumstance we probably owe the tradition which asserts that the young and royal widow, freed from her state contract with an old and feeble monarch, and now allied to the gay and handsome object of her early and romantic attachment, passed her time in happy seclusion between the halls of West Stow and Westhorpe. At least this is the only fact which, as yet, has