



22, KING'S B. ST., PHOTO LITHO ENGRAVER

THE BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON, 1814,
WITH ROYAL ARMS AND PAINTINGS OF BEVIS AND ASCUPART.

THE HERALDRY AND EXTERIOR DECORATIONS OF THE BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

BY THE LATE B. W. GREENFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.¹

WITH ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

By R. M. D. LUCAS.

In the present age of extended knowledge and scientific inquiry, the study of armorial bearings is esteemed dry and unattractive; but the heraldry of the Bargate will not be altogether uninteresting inasmuch as it treats of some of the worthies connected with Southampton, who, in bygone times, filled places in the front rank of her burgesses, either as inhabitants, representatives in Parliament, or in more exalted stations, and associated with incidents, not unimportant at the time of their occurrence, but now well-nigh forgotten.

¹ At a Meeting of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society, in November, 1875, a Paper was read entitled *The Heraldry and Exterior Decorations of the Bargate*, by our late President, B. W. Greenfield, Esq.; and was afterwards printed with a coloured illustration of the shields of arms. The pamphlet has become exceedingly rare and a copy, the last he possessed, was presented to the Editor in 1892, by his esteemed friend the author, who had noted several important additions and corrections. In a letter which accompanied the gift the writer regrets the style and finish of the heraldic shields and the defective drawing of the charges. The plate of arms is here re-drawn, by Miss Beatrice Heathcote, who has most kindly placed her heraldic skill at our disposal. The author's revisions, additions and corrections have been incorporated, and the architectural notes and survey by Mr. R. M. D. Lucas, form a valuable addition to Mr. Greenfield's pamphlet here revised and reproduced with the consent of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society. The whole in its present form will be found an opportune contribution to the revived interest in the venerable Bargate, the chief architectural glory of Southampton.—G. W. M.

Leaving the subject of the heraldic shields to the last, we will first treat of the other exterior decorations of the Bar Gate. These decorations consisted of—on the north, or outer side—

- (1) The panel full length *Pictures of Bevois and Ascupart*, on the lower stage of each buttress.¹
- (2) *The Lions* and standards on pedestals in advance of the abutments of the central archway.
- (3) We would here enumerate—before the memory of it passes away—*The Royal Arms* that, within the last thirty years, within my own knowledge (1875), stood fixed over the central archway, above the heraldic frieze.

On the south, or inner side:—

- (4) The full-length *Statue of King George III.*, in the Gothic niche over the central archway.
- (5) *The Sun Dial* over the Gothic niche.
- (6) The heraldic shield of the *Town Arms* on the outside of the door of the staircase of the Guildhall, on the east side of the High Street.

1st.—The pictures of *Bevois* and *Ascupart*:—

The Rev. Theodore Wilks states that “in a record of 1635”—being a MS. account of a journey in Hampshire, from which he quotes, “we find noticed the Lions and Giants in front of the Bar, guarding the Gate, and Queen Elizabeth frowning from above the archway,”²

From the theatrical style and fashion of Sir Bevois' helmet, armour, shield, and greaves, we may, with some certainty, attribute the date of these pictures to the time of King Charles I. At the foot of Sir Bevois' picture is painted the date “1644,” in the left corner; and in the right “A^O 1319,” with a capital “M.” between the two dates. These dates are in the Arabic numerals now in use. What-

¹ These panel pictures were taken down in the spring of 1881, and removed to the interior of the Guildhall, where they are affixed to the south wall. Their original position will be seen in the accompanying view of the Bargate, in 1811. Also the Royal Arms subsequently referred to.

² Woodward and Wilks's *History of Hampshire*, vol. ii. p. 336, 1867.

ever meaning is to be attached to the latter, the first date,¹ 1644, is decisive, that these panel pictures were set up in that year. The initial "M" standing for Thos. *Mason*, being then Mayor.

A careful search of the *Journals* of the Corporation, from 1642 downwards, has resulted in the discovery of the following notices of these pictures.

"1702, September 11th:—Orders were given for the repair of the Gyants at Bar Gate."

"1725, May 7th, John Ayres, Esq., Mayor. Painting work at Town Hall:—Ordered that the Mayor have a new 'King's Arms' painted in the Town Hall, and the picture of 'Solomon's Judgment' refreshed and repaired, and *Bevis* and *Ascapart's* pictures painted anew, and all the carpenter's work relating thereto, for four and a half guineas, at which price the said Mr. Mayor has undertaken to procure the whole to be done, and the same to be borne at the county charge."

"1764, March 30th, William Purbeck, Mayor.—Mr. Mayor is desired to cause the pitching of the passages under and through the several gates of this town to be repaired, and the *Lions* and pictures of *Beauvois* and *Ascupart* to be cleaned and painted at the expense of the Corporation."

2nd.—Of the *Lions* more notices exist. Before the filling-in of the deep ditch, and removal of the bridge before the Bar Gate, in the last century, the *Lions* stood as guardians at the entrance of the bridge, at the outer ends of the parapets of the bridge which was existing in August. 1758. The earliest observed notice of the *Lions* occurs in the court leet book of 1619, where there is an order for their being varnished to prevent them from rotting, the *Lions* of that period being of wood. The Corporation Journals record as follows:—

"1662, July 18th, William Stanley, Mayor. It this day ordered that Mr. Mayor be desired to take care

¹ The Rev. J. Silvester Davies says—"possibly a conjecture as to the antiquity of the work replaced."

that the defects in the Town Walls be forthwith repaired, and that two *New Lyons* be set up at the accustomed places *without Bar Gate*."

Again, in

"1680, May 7th, Edward Downer, Mayor:—Agreed that Mr. Mayor shall get the Tower, the Quay at Water Gate, and the *Lions Above Bar*, and some other things necessary, repaired and set up as soon as it can be done with conveniency, and to bring an account thereof."

Again, at the end of 16 years, in

"1696, July 10th, Cornelius Macham, Mayor:—It is ordered that Mr. Mayor do cause *two new Lions* to be set up at Bargate, in the place of the old, upon the best terms he can agree for."

Again, in

"1709, May 13th, Charles Smith, Mayor:—It is ordered that Mr. Mayor set up two new posts on the Bridge at *Bar Gate*, and that he order the *Lions* there to be new painted, and set up a new vein (vane) at Cross House."

Notwithstanding this renewal and painting, at the end of 20 years it was found necessary to have new lions: thus

"1716—7, March 15th, Edmund Moody, Mayor:—The Mayor was desired to order *two Lions* to be carved and painted in workmanlike manner, and set up at Bar Gate, in the places where the old Lions now stand, and the charges thereof shall be allowed Mr. Mayor in his account."

Between this date and the entry in 1764, already given, no other notice of the Lions occurs in the *Journals* of the Corporation.

Before this last date—1764—the lions carved in wood had given place to the present *Metal* Lions, as we learn from the inscription, cut in capital letters on the stone pedestal of each; viz., "RICHARD RAYMOND, ESQ., MAYOR, 1743,"¹ Sir

¹ These pedestals have been removed and are preserved in the vault on the Western Shore. The present ones were erected in 1892, during the Mayoralty of James Lemon, Esq.

Henry Englefield in the first edition of his "*Walk through Southampton*," published in December, 1801, is silent as to the origin and date of these Metal Lions. He merely states that—"The two Lions sejant, cast in lead, which now form a respectable guard to the entrance of the gate, were formerly placed at the extremities of the parapet of the bridge which crossed the ditch, and were removed to their present situation when the ditch was filled up and the bridge demolished." But in the new edition of this work, edited with notes, by the late John Bullar, 1841, Mr. Bullar makes the following addition to the above statement, viz., "These Lions were given in the year 1744 by W. Lee, son of Lord Chief-Justice Lee, on his being made a burgess."

Here, it will be observed, is an error in date, if the year 1743, inscribed on the old stone pedestals, be correct.

To this assertion of Mr. Bullar, in 1841, the Journal of the Archæological Association for 1855, page 229, reporting the *Proceedings of the Congress* in the Isle of Wight that year in their excursion to Southampton, makes an addition by referring, in a foot note, to the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, page 65.

Ten years after this, the Rev. Theodore Wilks, in the "History of Hampshire,"¹ repeats Mr. Bullar's assertion with the addition of some particulars as to Chief-Justice Lee's descendants.

Bearing in mind Mr. Bullar's statement, we carefully searched the *Journals* of the Corporation; and comparing the entry there made, with the admission to the freedom of borough recorded in the *Burgess Book*, all that could be found is, that—"William Lee, Esq., only son of the Right Honourable Sir William Lee, Knight, Lord Chief-Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, was—in the Mayoralty of Richard Raymond, Esq.—on the 27th June, 1743, unanimously elected a burgess of this town, and, on the 3rd of August following, admitted and sworn accordingly."

Seeing the constantly recurring expense—about every twenty years—which the Corporation was put to in setting up new lions carved in wood, a more appropriate present to the Corporation than two lions cast in *metal*—which would last for all time—could not be made by an

¹ II., 337.

aspirant for the Parliamentary honours of the town; for down to the passing of the Reform Act, of 1832, admission to the freedom the Corporation as a Burgess was a necessary qualification in order to become a representative of the borough in Parliament.

After a careful search, no entry has been found in the *Journals* of the Corporation that these Lions were the gift of W. Lee, Esq. Failing to obtain any corroboration of Mr. Bullar's assertion, hope was sharpened that it would be found in that rare work, the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, of which work only a limited number of copies was privately printed in 1851, with an appendix in 1864. This sumptuous volume, with numerous illustrations, was most ably compiled by the late learned antiquary, astronomer, and gallant officer, Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N., F.R.S., who, before his death in the latter part of the year 1865, was deservedly promoted to the rank of Admiral. It contains an exhaustive history of the *Lee family*, the *Manor and House of Hartwell* in Buckinghamshire, its valuable Museum of Antiquities and Astronomical Observatory. To see this work involved a visit to the British Museum; but, the trouble was unrewarded by any allusion to the subject of my inquiry. Though there are several biographical notices of William Lee, Esq., the only son of the Lord Chief-Justice, no notice of Southampton, or its Bargate Lions, occurs throughout the work. It is possible that no record of the gift remains. Perhaps a good authority exists for identifying the donor that has escaped observation; but—presumptuous though it may appear in the face of an assertion from so reliable an authority as the late Mr. Bullar—until we happen to meet with it, we shall venture to doubt that these Lions were the gift of W. Lee, the son of the Chief-Justice. The ground for taking up this doubt is, that the Lees of Hartwell bore on their shield *Azure, two bars or, a bend chequée or and gules*. Query: Why were not these arms placed on one of the shields of the Bar Gate in honour of the donor of its lions? Admitting that the name of the donor was Leigh (spelt LEIGH, not Lee), has there not been a mistake as to its origin? In its proper place, we shall endeavour to show that one of the heraldic bearings on the Bar Gate is that of the Leighs of Testwood, near Totton.

Leaving the subject for the present, let us revert to the other decorations of the Bar Gate.

3rd.—Of the *Royal Arms*, which, until within a recent period, were on the north face of the Bar, covering the cross loophole in the centre, there is a curious notice in the Journals of the Corporation. Upon the restoration of the king, in 1660, the loyalty of Southampton rose to a state of ebullition; one of its manifestations was the following:—

“ 1664, Friday, 1st July, John Steptoe, Mayor: Upon Kumble request of Walter Crocker, the painter and carver, it is this day ordered that, if he shall for all future times, be of good and honest behaviour, and approve himself to be a complete and sufficient workman in his profession, and at his own cost, shall make, carve, and colour, accord to art and approbation the King's Majesty's arms, and them set up (being of sufficient proportion) over Bar Gate, in the place where *Queen Elizabeth's picture* formerly was fixed; and also give sufficient security to the town to save them harmless from his charge, that then he is to be admitted a free commoner to exercise his said art in this town. But if he shall not fulfil all, and singular, the conditions above said, whereby he shall not be admitted as above said, then he shall have the said King's arms to his own use and benefit.”

Such was the mode and price of the purchase, by Walter Crocker, the carver and painter, of the freedom of Southampton. At that time, and for many years subsequently, no new comer into the town could set up a trade and open a shop without being made a burgess, or, in other words, a freeman of the borough, which, in the case of tradesmen, was generally effected by a money purchase, the amount of which was arbitrarily fixed by the Mayor and Common Council, ranging from £2 to £20. We learn from this entry that the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which, as already noticed, “frowned from above the archway” in 1635, was removed before 1664. Besides the interesting data contained in this entry, one is struck by the narration of the skill with which the Mayor and Council could drive a hard bargain.

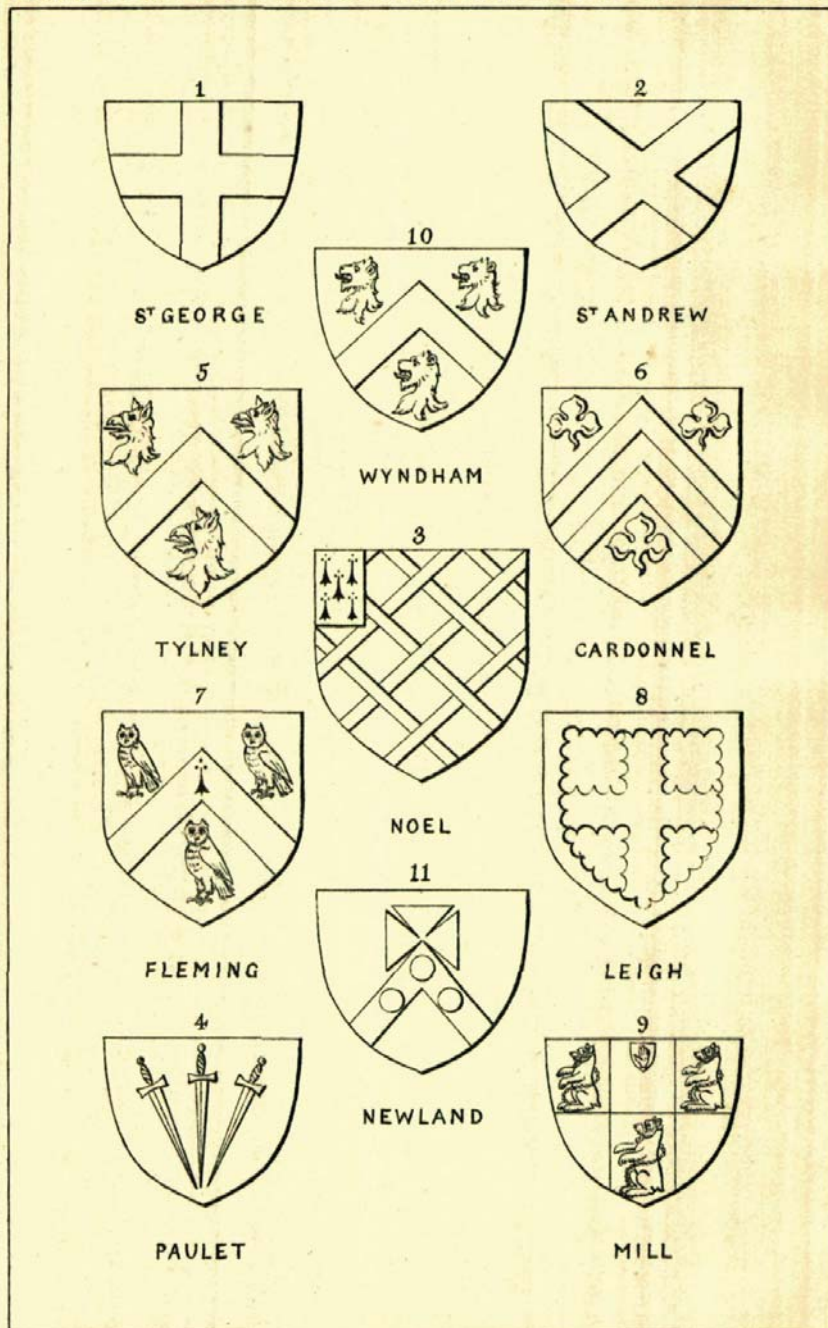
In September, 1702, orders were given that the *King's arms* at Bar Gate be repaired. Down to 1764 no other entry on the Journals, as to the Royal Arms on the Bar Gate, occurs, and we have no doubt that the carving that remained till 1852 was the original work of Walter Crocker, in 1664. This wood carving represented the Royal arms, in a circle, surrounded by the Garter and Motto, supported by the Lion and Unicorn, and surmounted by the Crown; on either side, the insignia are flanked by upright cornucopiæ; and the whole is topped by a cornice, or weather moulding, rising in the centre into a semi-circle, having three balls along its upper edge—one over the centre, and one over each cornucopia.

4th.—On the south side of the Bar Gate we have the full length statue of *King George III.*, in the niche over the central arch in the military costume of a Roman Emperor, copied from the statue of the Emperor Hadrian in the British Museum. This was the work of Messrs. Coade and Sealy, the statuaries and marblers of London, and is said to be in artificial stone. It was the gift of John Henry, second Marquis of Lansdowne, and was set up about the year 1812. Lord Lansdowne had, for some five years before his death in November, 1809, made a residence of the Old Castle, now the site of Zion Chapel.

Prior to setting up this statue of King George III., the niche was occupied by a statue of Queen Anne, which was placed there in 1705, as we learn from the following entry in the *Journals* :—

“ 1705. Friday, 11th May, John Thornburgh, Mayor :—
Ordered that the Mayor do cause Her Majesty Queen Anne's statue to be erected over the Bar Gate facing the street called *English Street (High Street)*, and (5th) a *Sun Dial* to be erected over the said statue.”

All this was accordingly done, as we see by the date, 1705, with the initials I.T. (for John Thornburgh) still remaining on the face of the square dial. Upon the substitution of the statue of King George III. for Queen Anne's, the latter was removed to a niche in the Guildhall, where we now see it. By connoisseurs both statues are condemned: that of the Queen as a specimen of Art; that of the King as a specimen of Taste.



J. TOWNSEND & SON, PHOTO-LITHO ENGL.

BEATRICE H. HEATHCOTE, DELT.

SHIELDS OF ARMS, NORTH SIDE OF BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

It was probably at that time, 1705, that the south front was modernized by obliterating the pointed heads of the four windows of the Guildhall, taking out the stone mullions, and inserting in their place square sash frames, and covering the entire face of the masonry with a coat of plaster, rough cast. It remained in this state for a period of 160 years when, in 1864-5, during the mayoralties of Alderman Brinton and Bowman, and mainly under the influence of Alderman Perkins (now Sir Frederick Perkins, Kt.), the south front was restored; that is, the coating of plaster was removed from the wall-face, and the stone work repaired; the square sash frames in the windows taken out, the pointed arch of each window-head, with hood mouldings, replaced, and each window divided into two lights by a stone mullion—from designs by the late Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., of Parliament Street, Westminster; and hood mouldings, terminating in portrait corbel heads and other designs, inserted over the central and four side arches. At the same time, by the generous liberality of Mr. Edward Latham, who was then a member of the Borough Council, each window was filled with stained glass in appropriate designs, by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, of King Street, Covent Garden, at a cost of about £60. The whole of this work may justly be approved.

6th.—We would notice the heraldic shield of the *Borough Arms* on the outside of the door of the staircase, on the east side of the street leading up to the Guildhall. The wood carving of these arms was set up during the mayoralty of John Ayres, Esq., in 1725, his initials, with a capital M over them for *Mayor*, and that date being carved thereon, and was effected at the time when the painting and carpenters' work was ordered to be done, which has already been quoted at large. This carving, having become decayed by time, a copy in fac-simile was set up about twenty years ago (1875). We now come to our main subject,

THE HERALDRY OF THE BAR GATE.

From the style of the architecture of the octangular projection of the Bar Gate, a difference of date may be assigned between the two shields in the spandrels of the centre archway, and the nine shields above the string course that divides

this projection into two stories. A much older date, we apprehend, attaches to the shields in the spandrels of the arch; and judging from the example of Cardinal Beaufort's Gate at the Hospital of St. Cross, it may be said that these two shields were part of the original design. The same cannot be said of the nine shields above the string course. There is an observable difference between the two sets of shields. For instance, the shields in the spandrels of the arch stand out in bold relief from the face of the masonry, whilst the nine above the string course are in sunken panels, especially those on the face of the buttresses, and the two outside the buttresses; and all nine have the appearance of being worked into the masonry, at a period subsequent to its completion. Upon closer examination, several other points of difference will be observed; namely, as to the size and shape of the shields, the depth of the panels that contain them, and the mouldings that surround them. As to size and shape: the pair of shields in the spandrels are the largest of all, and are true heater shaped; the five between the buttresses are of one size and pattern, and have upright sides more than halfway down; the two on the face of the buttresses are a pair of another size, and heater shaped; and the two outside the buttresses are a pair, heater shaped, but somewhat less than the others. As regards depth; the panels upon, and outside the buttresses are deeply sunk, as it were a step, within the outer surface, whilst the mouldings of the tablet, or frieze, of six narrow alternating with five square panels between the buttresses, are flushed with the face of the masonry. In the mouldings of the panels there is a marked difference: the shields outside the buttresses are surrounded by six cusps; the pair on the buttresses by eight cusps; and the mouldings of the eleven panels between the buttresses are straight and plain. Besides these several differences, a horizontal hood moulding is inserted into the face of the masonry, over the eleven shallow panels between the buttresses.

The earliest printed account that we have of these shields is the slender and imperfect one given by Sir Henry Englefield, in his "*Walk through Southampton*," published in 1801. The late Mr. Bullar, in his edition of that work—with the

exception of some slight additions as to the identity of two of the holders of the coats of arms on the Bargate—copies Sir Henry Englefield's errors and defects. It is remarkable that so able a scholar and writer as Mr. Bullar, considering that he had passed nearly all his life, from boyhood to old age, in Southampton, should not have been able to tell us more about the bearings on these shields.

But of both these accomplished authors it may be said that they were not distinguished as heralds. Of ten out of the eleven shields, the account is either wrong or incomplete, either as to the blazon, or in describing it, or as to the patronymic of the bearers.

The order entered in the Corporation *Journals* of 11th September, 1702, viz.:—"that the King's Arms, Escutcheons, Gyants, and the Diall at Bargate be repaired," is printed by Mr. Bullar, who conjectures that some other arms gave way at that time to those of Tylney, Frederick Tylney having then presented to the Corporation a grand silver tankard, washed with gold; and that these shields have at times had a change of arms, in compliment to particular benefactors.

Proceeding now to the consideration of the Blazonry of the shields, and the names of their Bearers; of the two outside the buttresses there is little to be said. By Sir H. Englefield and Mr. Bullar they are named as "England" and "Scotland." To be precise, that to the left, or east side, is the

CROSS OF ST. GEORGE.—(Fig. 1.)

still called the Patron Saint of England, though faith in the efficacy of his patronage may have waned; that to the right, the

CROSS OF ST. ANDREW.—(Fig. 2.)

the Patron Saint of Scotland. These devices were, from the earliest use of heraldic distinctions, adopted as ensigns on the national banners of England and Scotland, respectively; and after the union of the two Crowns, in 1603, down to the legislative union with Ireland in 1800, the combination of these two ensigns, under a Royal Proclamation of James I, in the year 1606, constituted the "*Union*" or National Flag.

of both kingdoms; and upon the legislative union of England and Scotland, in 1707, it was declared to be the "*Ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.*"

After the legislative union with Ireland, in 1800, by the Royal Proclamation of the 1st January, 1801, the Ensign of Ireland, viz. —the Red Saltire on a white field, called the Cross of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland, was combined with the other two; and this second "*Union Jack*" superseded the flag of James I. and Queen Anne. This is the "Meteor Flag" which is the present National Ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE ARMS OF NOEL.—(Fig. 3.)

Taking next in order the shields of the Lord-Lieutenants of the County, we come to that of NOEL, which is the middle shield of all, and is on a vertical line with the apex of the main archway. The bearings are erroneously described by Englefield and Bullar, thus, "argent, fretty azure a canton ermine. Noel." There is no apparent cause for this error, as no family of Noel bore these tinctures; and the red trellis-work is still distinguishable on the shield at the Bar Gate. The correct tinctures are *or, fretty gules a canton ermine*. These bearings were put upon the Bar Gate in honor of two Noels, father and son, who were Lord-Lieutenants of the County and Town and County of Southampton, in succession. The first was Edward Noel, eldest son of Baptiste Noel, Viscount Campden, and Baron Noel of Ridlington, and successor to those titles on his father's death in 1682. His interest and connexion with this county commenced with, and were in consequence of, his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, eldest daughter (and co-heir with her celebrated sister, Lady Rachel, wife and widow of the illustrious patriot, William Lord Russell) of Thomas, last Earl of Southampton of that stock.

Upon Lord Southampton's death in May, 1667, Edward Noel succeeded, in right of his wife, to the possession of Titchfield House, and the other estates in Hampshire on this side of the water: whilst the Middlesex property passed to Lady Rachael, and through her to the Russells; and the Beaulieu property passed, by his youngest daughter, to the

Montagus of Boughton, and through them to the house of Buccleuch, and is now held by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

The freedom of the Borough of Southampton, as a burgess, was conferred upon Edward Noel in 1675, as is shewn by the following extract from the *Burgess Book* :

"1675, December 14th, William Walliston, Mayor :—
The Right Honoble. Edward Noel of Titchfield, Co. Southampton, Esq., son and heir to the Right Honoble. the Lord Cambden, was admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses and Guild of this town—gratis."

In 1676, on the resignation of Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County and Town and County of Southampton, Warden of the New Forest, Governor of Portsmouth, &c.

In 1677, he visited Southampton, on the occasion of his being made a Justice of the Peace for the Borough, as we learn by the following entry on the *Journals* :

"1677, Friday, 27th April, James Crosse, Mayor :—
This day the Honble. Edward Noel, Lieutenant of the County, was sworne one of the Justices of the Peace of this Towne and County, and it is ordered that 20 pounds of powder should be fired at his reception."

In February, 1678-9, he was elected, with Richard Norton, of Southwick, a Knight of the Shire, for Hants, to the third Parliament of Charles II.

In February, 1681, his father being alive, he was created Baron Noel of Titchfield. In the following year, on 1st December, 1682, after his father's death, he was advanced to the Earldom of Gainsborough. He died in 1689.

Of his son and successor to his titles and estates, I find the following entry in the *Burgess Book* :

"1677, June 15th, James Crosse, Mayor :—The Honoble. Wriothesley Baptiste Noel, sonne and heire apparent to the Honoble. Edward Noel, His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County and Town of Southampton, is admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses and Guild of this Town—free."

As Viscount Campden, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County and Town and County of Southampton in 1684, on his father's resignation.

In May, 1685, he was elected a Knight of the Shire for Hants to the Parliament of James II.

In 1687, he resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of the County, when King James II. conferred it on his natural son the Duke of Berwick, the renowned Marshal Berwick, in after days, of Louis XIV., in whose service he achieved, in 1707, the great victory of Almanza over the combined forces of England and Portugal, commanded by the Earl of Galway.

In 1689, Viscount Campden succeeded his father as Earl of Gainsborough. Dying without issue male, in September, 1690, all his honors passed to a kinsman, whilst the Manor and House of Titchfield devolved to his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Noel, who married Henry Bentinck, first Earl of Portland, and so carried that property into the Bentinck family.

THE ARMS OF PAWLETT.—(Fig. 4.)

The shield next in order is that on the face of the eastern buttress charged with the PAWLETT Arms, namely, *Sable, three swords in pile, points downwards, argent, pomels and hilts or.* These arms were, doubtless, set up in honor of the first and second Dukes of Bolton.

Charles, first Duke of Bolton, was—as Lord St. John—elected a Knight of the Shire for Hants, to the Convention Parliament of 1660, and to that of 1661, his father, the Marquis of Winchester (the gallant loyalist who made a garrison for King Charles I. of his house at Basing, which endured a two years' siege) being still alive. Also—as Baron St. John of Basing—he was, in 1667, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County and Town and County of Southampton, and he continued in that office till 1676. In his capacity of Lord-Lieutenant of the County, he was admitted, on the 11th June, 1668, to the freedom, as a burgess, of the Borough of Southampton. Being instrumental in settling the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange, he was—as Marquis of Winchester—on the 6th of April, 1689, again

appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County and Town and County of Southampton, and advanced to the honour of Duke of Bolton. He died on the 26th of February, 1698-9, at Amport House, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles, second duke of Bolton, who, in the life time of his father, went to Holland, in the reign of James II., and came over with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution. As Earl of Wiltshire, he was elected a Knight of the Shire for Hants to the last Parliament of Charles II., in 1681; to the Parliament of James II., in 1685, with Viscount Campden; to the Convention Parliament of 1688, and—as Marquis of Winchester—to William III.'s second and third Parliaments in 1690 and 1695. He was Vice-Admiral of Hampshire. In July, 1702, he was appointed Lord Warden of the New Forest, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County and Town and County of Southampton, which appointment he held till the accession of the Tory party to power, under Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford.

In 1708, the Duke of Bolton was made Governor of the Isle of Wight. On the accession of King George I., in 1714, he again received the appointment of the Lord Lieutenancy of this county; the Lord Wardenship of the New Forest; and the Keepership of the Manor and Park at Lyndhurst, and was made Bailiff of Burley, in the New Forest. We, most of us, know the beautiful spot near Lyndhurst, called *Bolton's Bench*. It was thus named in memory of a Duchess of Bolton, who made this mound her favorite place of resort; planted the yew tree there, and had it surrounded with a fixed bench for the use of the public.

THE ARMS OF TYLNEY.—(Fig. 5.)

The next shield, to the right of that of Pawlett, bears the arms of TYLNEY. It is erroneously described by Englefield and Bullar, as "argent, a chevron gules between three griffins' heads erased or;" and by the former is doubtfully attributed to the family of "Lethieullier, or Tylney." It is almost unnecessary to say that the charges on the Lethieullier shield are green parrots—not golden griffins' heads. The name, therefore, of Lethieullier is omitted by Bullar; but he

adheres to the error of calling the griffins' heads or; whereas the Tylney *griffins' heads* are *red with beaks of gold*. These arms were put up in honor of *Frederick Tylney, Esq.*, of Tylney Hall, in the Parish of Rotherwick, in this county. As early as 1676, he received the freedom of this borough. It is thus recorded in the *Burgess Book* :

"1676, August 18th, William Walliston, Mayor :—
Frederick Tylney, of Rotherwick, Co. Southampton, Esq., is admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses of this Town—gratis."

Mr. Tylney was elected a Member of Parliament for this borough, to the first Parliament of Queen Anne, which was summoned for the 20th August, 1702. In the following month he presented to the Mayor and Corporation the silver-gilt tankard already alluded to. In the General Election of May, 1705, to the second Parliament of Queen Anne, he was unsuccessful against Viscount Woodstock, the Earl of Portland's eldest son, in contesting the representation of this borough. No doubt party feeling ran high in Southampton on the occasion, and that the contest was a severe one, as we may glean from the following entry on the *Journals* of the Corporation :

"1705, Saturday, 21st July, John Thornburgh, Mayor : Thomas Watts, grocer, appeared at the Mayor's house and made the following acknowledgment : 'I am come to ask pardon of you and every gentleman of this town, that voted for Mr. Tylney at the last election, for the false and scandalous words which I uttered against Mr. Tylney.' "

Mr. Tylney does not appear to have been again a candidate for the parliamentary honors of this borough, as he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Whitchurch, in this county, at the General Elections of 1707 and 1708; but he succeeded in gaining a seat for that borough, in the General Elections of 1710 and 1714. He died on the 2nd of October, 1725, aged 80. It is due to his memory to add that, in 1700, he gave by deed £50, and a rent charge of £25 arising out of lands in the parishes of Newnham and Natley-Scures to the city of Winchester. He founded and endowed Rotherwick School, and three scholarships at Oxford; and augmented

divers benefices. Tylney Hall at Rotherwick, now pulled down, was built by him. As his only child, Anne, wife of William, Lord Craven, died in 1780, without issue, Tylney Hall and all his other estates, passed to his niece, Dorothy, wife of Sir Richard Child, Bart., Viscount Castlemaine, who, in consequence, was created, in January, 1731, *Earl Tylney* in the peerage of Ireland. Through their daughter Emma, the Rotherwick and other Tylney property passed to the Longs of Draycot in Wiltshire.

THE ARMS OF DE CARDONNEL.—(Fig. 6).

The next shield on the right hand, which bears the arms of DE CARDONNEL, namely, *Argent, a chevron voided azure between three trefoils slipped vert*. Sir Henry Englefield and Mr. Bullar seem to be confounded by this coat and its bearer's name. They thus describe it: "Or, two chevronels argent between three shamrocks, or trefoils, azure, or vert." Here is an infraction of the rule in heraldry *that metal be not on metal, nor colour on colour*. Sir Henry, doubtfully, attributes this coat to "*Abdy*, or *Lewis*." Mr. Bullar—misled by the late Vicar of St. Michael's, the Rev. T. L. Shapcott—as doubtfully attributes it to *Lewis*, or to an Irish gentleman of the name of *Lynch*, who settled as a merchant in Southampton, in the reign of Elizabeth, became an Alderman of the borough, and gave to the Mayor and Corporation, in trust, the sum of £210, to be lent in sums of £10 each, for the advancement of poor tradesmen and apprentices of the town; known in modern times as *Lynch's Gift*.

A little examination will show these three positions to be untenable: for instance, the Abdy family, which had no connexion with this county, or town, bore, on a golden shield, two black chevronels between three black trefoils. There were several families of the name of Lewis; two of them bore, on a black shield, a golden chevron between golden trefoils. But it does not appear what arms were borne by Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Soberton in this county, who was elected a member for this borough to the Parliaments of 1715 and 1722, and to whom Mr. Bullar attributes these arms. Suffice it that, according to the best Ordinaries of arms, no family of the name of Lewis bore any of the coats depicted on the Bar Gate.

William Lynch of Galway, the Alderman and merchant of Southampton in Queen Elizabeth's time, bore, *Azure, a chevron between three trefoils slipped or*. These arms, with crest and motto, well cut in stone, were originally placed over the chimney-piece of a room in Simnel Street. This carved stone was presented by the late W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq., to the Hartley Institute, where it is set up in the hall over the door of the Secretary's room. Unfortunately, the clear face of the stone, in which state, without doubt, the sculpture was originally left, has been disfigured by painting it in party colours of brown and black, and by a feeble and erroneous attempt to pick out in colours the heraldic charges. The blemishing oil-paint could be easily removed, and the beauty of the stone and sculpture restored to view.

But to return to the consideration of the charges on the shield at the Bar Gate, there can be no doubt that they are the bearings of the family of De Cardonnel, though the tinctures are nearly defaced, and were so in 1800.

If we wanted an illustration of the evanescence of worldly fame and reputation, we might find it in this instance. Adam de Cardonnel, in compliment to whom these arms were set up on the Bar Gate, if not a native was, with other members of his family, for two or more generations, an inhabitant of Southampton; and he was, moreover, honored by his fellow townsmen and burgesses electing him, as one of their representatives, to six Parliaments between January, 1700-1, and November, 1710:—his coadjutors, during that time, being Frederick Tylney, Lord Woodstock, Simeon Stuart, and Richard Fleming: all of them Hampshire men.

As Secretary to John Churchill the illustrious Duke of Marlborough—accompanying him throughout his brilliant campaigns and uninterrupted course of victory—Adam de Cardonnel took no insignificant part in the great European drama of that day that was being played out: the War of the Spanish Succession, which rendered the reign of Queen Anne glorious from its commencement to its close, and added imperishable lustre to the British arms and British prowess. Yet, within one hundred years, Cardonnel's memory is now blotted out so completely in the place where he was so

well known and so much honored, that but few persons have any knowledge of his name or existence!

The name of Cardonnel is however embalmed in fiction—it in no other record—and rescued from oblivion by William Makepeace Thackeray. In that author's charming novel, "ESMOND," Cardonnel is introduced to the reader's notice in Chapter XIV., which is headed "*General Webb wins the battle of Wynendael*," thus: after Lieut.-General Webb has beaten the French under De la Mothe before the Castle of Wynendael, and Webb's junior in command, Major-General Cadogan (who was Marlborough's Quarter-Master-General) has withdrawn with the Cavalry, General Webb says to Harry-Esmond, "If I was Cadogan I would have a peerage for this day's work, and, Harry, thou should'st have a Regiment. I shall mention thee in my despatch to His Grace the Commander in Chief. Have you ever a 100 guineas to give *Cardonnel*? Slip them into his hand to-morrow when you go to head-quarters with my report." Esmond carries the despatch to Head-Quarters next day, and brings back a letter written by His Grace's Secretary, directed to Lieut.-General Webb. The General, having read the letter, slaps it down on his boot, exclaiming, "It is not even writ with his own hand! Two lines by that damned *Cardonnel* and no more, for the taking of Lille, for beating five times our number, for an action as brilliant as he ever fought!" Again, at the dinner given by His Highness Prince Eugene, in Lille, a month afterwards, when the London Gazette is handed round, there is this passage—"The Gazette in which *Mr. Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, gave an account of the victory of Wynendael, mentioned General Webb's name, but, gave the sole praise to General Cadogan." Again, "*Mr. Cardonnel* offered General Webb reparation. Mr. Webb said he had a cane at the service of *Mr. Cardonnel*, and the only satisfaction he wanted from him was one he was not like to get, namely the truth."¹

As Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough, Adam de Cardonnel must have been well educated, and able to conduct a correspondence in French—if not in German and Dutch.

¹ On 14 January, 1709-10—Adam de Cardonnel, M.P. for Southampton, and Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough, was made Secretary of War in succession to Robert Walpole, and so continued to 29 Sept. 1710.

His ability in this respect is confirmed by a passage in a letter of the Duke to an unknown foreign correspondent, dated August the 18th, 1710, namely, "*Sir, Poor Mr. Cardonnel being sick, I must ask your pardon for writing in English.*"—[MS.—SLOANE. 1407, fol. 104, in the BRIT: MUS.]

Considerable and important data respecting the Cardonnel family appear on the Corporation Records. The first entry there found is forty years prior to Marlborough's Secretary of whom we are treating.

In the *Burgess Book* is the following entry:

"1662, May 23rd, William Stanley, Mayor:—*Adam Cardinall, Esq.*, admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses and Guild of this Town—gratis."

This is Adam De Cardonnel who, as we shall find, was Collector of H.M. Customs at the Port of Southampton, and who, in 1690, pleaded his great age for being excused serving the office of Sheriff of the borough. He died January 20th, 1710-1, and was buried in God's House Chapel, 25th January, aged 90.

In the *Journal* of the Corporation for July, 1665, is a record of the *Charitable Gifts for the Relief of the Sick and Poor of Southampton during the Raging of the Plague*, which it is recorded carried off 1700 persons during the months of July, August and September in that year. Among these gifts is the name of "*Mr. Peter de Cardonnel, Merchant in Westminster,*" for "£5." Peter de Cardonnel was buried in Westminster Abbey, 5th August, 1667.

The following extract is taken from "an accompt of monies paid and disbursed by William Horne, Alderman, for the use of the Town," for the same charitable purpose, which is thus entered on the "*Journal.*"

"1665, October 5th, Arthur Bracebridge, Mayor:—Sent Mr. Corrault, the French Minister, by *Adam Cardonnel*, £2."

In March, 1682, there is the following entry on the *Journals*.

"1681 [2], March 13th, John Speed, Mayor:—Whereas Mr. Brackston is disfranchised." &c., "It is now ordered that the Town Clerk do acquaint

Mr. Adam De Cardonnel, Collector of His Majesty's Customs of this Port with the said Brackston's disfranchisement."

In July, 1683, *Adam de Cardonnel* appends his signature to an address of congratulation to the King from the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Southampton.

So likewise in the November following, to a memorial to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State, from the Mayor and Common Council of Southampton, representing the depressed state of the Revenues and Trade of the Town, *Adam de Cardonnel* places his signature: from which it may be inferred that he was a member of the Town Council at that time.

On 12th March, 1684-5, on the election of Sir Charles Wyndham and Sir Benjamin Newland, Kts., to serve as Burgesses in Parliament for the Borough of Southampton, in James II.'s parliament, among the autograph signatures of the Burgesses who voted for them, is that of *Adam de Cardonnel*.

As before observed, in October, 1690, *Mr. Adam de Cardonnel* came and alleged his great age, and was excused, therefore, from serving the office of Sheriff of the town and county of the town of Southampton.

In 1694-5, January 9th, to an address of condolence from the Mayor and Corporation to King William III. on the death of the Queen, his Consort, is the autograph signature of *Adam de Cardonnel*.

The two following extracts are taken from the *Burgess Book*:

"1698-9, January 31st, Peter Bulkley, Mayor:--
James De Cardonnel, Esq., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief is admitted, &c.—free."

The Commander-in-Chief here referred to was Meinhardt, third Duke of Schomberg and first Duke of Leinster, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief firstly in April, 1691, and again in May, 1695.

Second extract:

"1699, May 23rd, Peter Buckeley, Mayor:—*Adam de Cardonnel, of the City of Westminster, Esq.*, admitted—free."

Here we have apparently two brothers, the latter of whom was the gentleman of whom we are at present treating, as Secretary of the Duke of Marlborough and M.P. for the borough of Southampton.

On Monday, the 7th May, 1705, the Mayor received the Sheriff's Precept for electing two burgesses to serve in the second parliament of Queen Anne. The Mayor (John Thornburgh) accordingly proclaimed that such election be made on the Saturday following, viz., the 12th of May, when Lord Woodstock and *Adam de Cardonnel* were again returned, Mr. Tylney being in a minority.

Bearing the above data in mind, the next extract is curious:

"1705, Friday 8th June, John Thornburgh, Mayor:—Memorandum that on the 5th day of May last" (which was the Saturday before the Monday when the Sheriff's Precept for the election was received by the Mayor)—"Mr. Mayor received four Barrels of Gunpowder from Portsmouth by the procurement of *Adam de Cardonnel, Junior*, which said four Barrels of Powder was put into the Tower;" that is the Great Tower near the Platform. Adam de Cardonnel, Junior, is so styled as his aged father was still alive and dwelling in Southampton.

At this date the donor must have been absent abroad for the Duke of Marlborough resumed his command in Flanders early in April, 1705, and could not have returned to England before the General Election in May; and as a matter of course, his Secretary would be with him. Well—the present of gunpowder—besides salutes on the then ordinary anniversaries of the 29th May, the Queen's birthday, and the 5th November, was soon to be called into special use: for at a Common Council held on the 21st June, 1706, it was "ordered that 13 guns" (*i.e.* rounds) "be fired on the 27th June, being the day appointed by Her Majesty for a Thanksgiving for the success of Her Majesty's and the Allied Forces in the Low Countries under command of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough and General Auverquerque (Ouwerkerk), and that Mr. Mayor provide four dozen bottles of wine and not to exceed five, and illuminations in the Audit

House, and faggots as customary," &c. This was in celebration of the Victory at Ramillies over Marshal Villeroi, on 23rd May, 1706, when the French loss in killed and wounded was estimated variously from 13,000 to 20,000 men.

In July, 1708 Lord Woodstock and *Adam de Cardonnel* were again returned to the House of Commons by the burgesses of Southampton, to the second parliament of Great Britain; and on Tuesday, 19th August, the same year, the guns were again fired in honor of the victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenarde, when the French loss was estimated at 15,000 men.

On the 17th November, 1709, once more the Platform guns were fired in honour of Marlborough's bloodiest victory in this memorable war, namely, the battle of Malplaquet, fought on the 10th of September, 1709. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene with 80,000 men engaged 70,000 men led by Marshals Villars and Boufflers. The battle raged for seven hours, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, when the French gave way at all points. 30,000 men lay dead, or dying, on the field; the greater number on the side of the allies. However, the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton were determined to celebrate the victory on this 17th of November, for it was ordered in Common Council, "that the Mayor be allowed four dozen of wine to treat the Corporation at the Audit House, and that the House be illuminated."

About this time the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough became sensible of the growing influence of Harley and Mrs. Masham with the Queen. In 1711, the secret practices of the Minister and the Bedchamber woman had sealed the doom of Marlborough and the Whigs. The Duchess of Marlborough resigned her gold key as Mistress of the Robes, and all her other appointments. Harley became Lord Treasurer and was created Earl of Oxford. The Duke of Marlborough had returned home from his last campaign, and was present in the House of Lords when the parliamentary Session was opened on the 7th December, 1711. This was the last Session in which Cardonnel took his seat as a Member of Parliament. In both houses had commenced a struggle of party interests and passions, with a reckless disregard of

the interests of the nation. The Government could carry everything in the Tory House of Commons. The year 1712 opened with the dismissal of Marlborough from all his offices. The Commissioners of Public Accounts had made their Report at the close of December. Among the undue practices in the army, Marlborough was charged with deducting and appropriating $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the pay of the foreign troops maintained by England. He was further charged with having permitted his Secretary, *Cardonnel*, to receive an annual gratuity of 500 gold ducats of the Contractors for Bread and Bread Waggons for the army on the signing of each Contract. Though the Duke and his friends pleaded established usage respecting "*perquisites*," and the Queen's warrant, the House of Commons decided on 19th February, that the deducted $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounting to £437,000 was public money, which the Duke should account for; and that *Cardonnel*, the inculpated Secretary, as a member of their House, be expelled. The Speaker, accordingly, signed his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new writ to issue for Southampton, on the 26th February, 1711-2, when Roger Harris, Esq. of Winchester was returned in *Cardonnel*'s place, on 6th March, 1711-2.

What course did the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton take, as regards their fellow townsman and expelled representative? Did they follow a factious House of Commons by any act of degradation on their part against *Cardonnel*? Did they remove *Cardonnel*'s heraldic emblems which they had set up in his honour on the Bar Gate? No! There his arms were allowed to remain by his contemporaries in the Corporation. It is left to their successors to allow these emblems to crumble and fade away.

THE ARMS OF FLEMING.—(Fig. 7.)

Passing over the shield of Noel, which has been already treated, we come next, on the right, to that of FLEMING.

It is difficult to conjecture why Sir Henry Englefield and Mr. Bullar should describe the bearings on this shield as "Azure, a chevron or between three owls or," and attribute them to "Hewit." No family of the name of Hewett bore these tinctures. No family of Hewett we are aware of, was connected with the Corporation of Southampton, or its

interests. It seems marvellous that they both should pass over the name of *Fleming*,—a family possessing a large landed interest in this immediate neighbourhood, and intimately connected with Southampton for a period of 250 years. The heraldic bearings of the Flemings of Stoneham correspond with those on the Bar Gate, viz., *Gules, a chevron between three owls argent*. This coat, with the addition of an ermine spot on the chevron, was confirmed, 3 June, 1584, to the purchaser of the Stoneham property, Sir Thomas Fleming, Kt., afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of England.

Referring to the *Bugess Book*, we find that *John Fleming*, or *Le Fleming*, was twice Mayor of Southampton, in the years 1504 and 1505; and that the following members of the family received the freedom of the borough, namely:

"1579-80, February 29th, *Thomas Fleming, Esq.*.—*free.*"

This was the future Chief-Justice of England.

"1598-9, January 8th, *Thomas Fleming, Esq.*, son and heir of *Thomas Fleming, Esq.*, *Her Majesty's Solicitor General* :—*free.*"

"1606, June 24th, The Right Worshipful *Francis Fleming, Esq.*, son unto the Lord Chief-Justice :—*gratis.*"

This Francis Fleming was afterwards Master of the Ceremonies to Oliver Cromwell the Protector.

"1613, September 17th, *Philip Fleming* of Lins; Inn, London, *Esq.* :—*free.*

He was the second son of the Chief-Justice, and was Steward of the Isle of Wight, and a representative of the borough of Newport in the parliaments of 1624, 1625 and 1626.

"1613, September 23rd, *Walter Fleming*, of London, merchant :—*free.*"

He was the third son of the Chief-Justice.

"1679, November 22nd, *Edward Fleming*, of North Stoneham, *Esq.* :—*free.*—

He was Sheriff of the county in 1 Will. and Mary, 1689, and in the November of that year he was returned as one of the representatives of the borough of Southampton, to parliament, and held the seat for one month, as will be presently noticed.

"1709, September 15th, *Richard Fleming.*"

As regards the parliamentary representation of the borough of Southampton by members of the Fleming family: of Sir Thomas Fleming the Chief-Justice, we learn from the *Burgess Book*, that while he was Solicitor-General, he was Recorder of Southampton; that he resigned the Recordership in 1603, "William Brocke, Esq., was chosen to be Recorder of this Town in place of Sir Thomas Fleming, Kt., Solicitor-General, resigned." While Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Fleming was elected and returned one of the representatives of this borough to the last parliament of Queen Elizabeth, in October, 1601, and again to the first parliament of James I., in March, 1603-4.

His eldest son, the second Sir Thomas Fleming, who was knighted at Newmarket on the 27th February, 1608, sat for this borough in the second and third parliaments of James I., namely of April, 1614 and January, 1620-1.

Edward Fleming of North Stoneham, Esq., great grandson of the second Sir Thomas, contested a seat for this borough in November, 1689, on the death of Richard Brett of Marwell, Esq., in this county. He was elected by the Mayor (John Smith, Esq.) and the *select* burgesses, and returned 25 Nov., accordingly. That Return was petitioned against by his opponent, Sir Charles Wyndham Kt. of Cranbury, a former member for the borough. The House of Commons having heard the case, Resolved, on the 31st December, 1689, that the right of Election was in the burgesses, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, (that is, in the burgesses, and inhabitants who paid the Municipal Rates); and declared the petitioner, Sir Charles Wyndham, duly elected: consequently Edward Fleming was unseated, after an occupation of the position not much exceeding one month. His son,

Richard Fleming of North Stoneham, Esq., who was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1709, was elected a representative of the borough at the General Elections in November, 1710, November, 1713, and March 1714-5; which last parliament existed through eight sessions, and was not dissolved till the 10th March, 1721-2; consequently he was a member of parliament for this borough during

twelve successive years, and it was doubtless in compliment to him that the Fleming coat of arms was set up on the Bar Gate.

ARMS OF LEIGH—(Fig. 8).

The bearings on this shield are described by Sir Henry Englefield and Mr. Bullar thus: "Gules, bordured and crossed or, engrailed: four martlets. Unknown." This is a confused and unscientific description. It leaves the reader in doubt where to look for the four martlets. Are they on the cross, or the bordure, or the field? The meaning appears to be that the martlets are on the field and the engrailed cross is between them. After a tedious and prolonged search, we could not find, in any of the Ordinaries of Arms, bearings answering to the above description. At the present time, the engrailing both of the bordure and the cross is clearly distinguishable on the shield at the Bar Gate. Our next course, therefore, was to ascertain and collect all the coats of arms that are charged with an engrailed cross within an engrailed bordure, with the names of the Bearers. The following is the result, namely:

Cresset of Shropshire: Azure, a cross engr. within a bordure engr. or.

Greville of Warwickshire: Sable, a cross engr. within a bordure engr. or.

Hopcroft: Argent, cross engr. within a bordure engr. gules.

Holcroft of Cheshire: Argent, a cross engr. within a bordure engr. sable.

Leigh of Stockwell, Surrey, Coldrey and Testwood, Hants: Gules; a cross engr. within a bordure engr. argent.

All of these, but Greville's and Leigh's coats, may be dismissed without further consideration. We find only two instances of any connection of the Greville family with Southampton, namely: on the 27th January, 1580-1, Fulk Greville, Esq., son and heir of Sir Fulk Greville, Kt., was admitted to the freedom of Southampton, being at the same time elected as one of the representatives of the borough in parliament, in place of Sir Henry Wallop the sitting member, because Sir Henry was absent abroad on the Queen's service; but upon Sir Henry's return Fulk Greville was removed by a decision of the House of Commons.

The other instance is that of Algernon Greville, Esq. of Abysand (? Abbot's Ann) in this county, who was admitted to the freedom of this borough on the 3rd December, 1714. Surely, these instances were, neither of them, sufficient cause for setting up the Greville coat of Arms on the Bar Gate.

In default of fuller information it is probable that the bearings on this shield represent the coat of arms of LEIGH OF TESTWOOD, near Totton, now Great Testwood. This family was seated at Stockwell in Surrey before and during the reign of Henry VIII. John Leigh of Stockwell purchased in 1557, the Waverley Abbey Estate of Coldrey in the parish of Froyle in this county. His son, Sir John Leigh, Kt., built Coldrey House in 1588. By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas West, Kt., second son of Lord De-la-Warr, the Leighs became possessed of Great Testwood, made it their residence, and sold Coldrey to Sir Humphry May, Kt.

Thomas Leigh, Esq. of Testwood, son of Sir John by the heiress of West, married Mary, eldest daughter of the second Sir Thomas Fleming, Kt., of Stoneham, by his wife, Dorothy Cromwell, aunt of the Protector. This Thomas Leigh was admitted to the freedom of Southampton, as is shewn by the following extract from the Burgess Book :

" 1620, Nov. 9th, Richard Dalbie, Mayor: *Thomas Leigh of Testwood, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Leigh, Kt., deceased—frank and free.*"

We also find that on the 16th September, 1659, *Philip Leigh of Testwood, Esq.* was made a freeman of the borough. He was most probably the son of Thomas Leigh by his wife Mary Fleming.

Again: that on 24th January, 1676-7, *Edward Leigh of Testwood, Esq.* received the freedom of Southampton.

Here end the evidences respecting the Leighs of Testwood. One more remark in conclusion with regard to them.

Assuming that we are correct in attributing this coat to Leigh of Testwood, the question arises, Why were their arms placed on the Bar Gate? If Mr. Bullar be wrong in the assertion that the giver of the leaden lions was the son of Chief-Justice Lee, but right as to the giver's name being

Leigh, spelt LEIGH, then the matter would explain itself. But as this is mere conjecture, we must leave the subject, and pass on to the next shield on the face of the right, or west, buttress.

THE ARMS OF MILL.—(Fig. 9).

This shield charged with the arms of MILL, is the only coat of arms, out of the eleven on the Bar Gate, which has been correctly described and named by Sir Henry Englefield and Mr. Bullar, viz: *Per fesse argent and sable, a pale and three bears salient, two and one, counter-changed muzzled and chained or. Mill.*

As it bears in the middle chief point the red hand of Ulster, we may safely attribute it to Sir John Mill of Newton-Bury in the parish of Eling, Hants, and of Camois Court, Sussex, the first Baronet, so created 31st December, 1619. He was M.P. for Southampton in the last parliament of James I., 1624, and in several succeeding parliaments in the reign of Charles I. He died 10th of May, 1648, aged 61 years.

The names of almost all the representatives of this family, from 1582 downwards, are entered in the *Burgess Book* as freemen of Southampton.

THE ARMS OF WYNDHAM.—(Fig. 10).

We now pass on to the two shields in the spandrels of the main arch. That on the left, bears the arms of WYNDHAM, viz.: *Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased or.* Mr. Bullar assigns this coat to "Sir Charles Wyndham, Kt." merely adding that he "was M.P. for Southampton in 1679."

THE ARMS OF NEWLAND.—(Fig. 11).

The shield on the right, bears the arms of SIR BENJAMIN NEWLAND, KT., viz.: *Argent, on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross pattée gules three bezants.* The following imperfect and erroneous description of it is given by Sir Henry Englefield and Mr. Bullar, viz.: "or, a chevron gules charged with three pellets or. Unknown." They both seem to have allowed their powers of observation to remain unskilled and uncultivated as regards heraldry; else why leave out that pretty cross pattée—an unusual termination

to the chevron—and which is at the present time clearly perceptible. It was this particular charge and novel—if not unique—combination which gave me the clue to the name of the bearer.

We will first state who these two knights were, and then, as they both represented this borough in parliament together for many years, give extracts from the Corporation Records, in chronological order, relating to both.

Firstly of *Sir Charles Wyndham, Kt.* He was descended from an ancient and honourable family, branches of which had been settled in Norfolk and Somersetshire for more than two centuries. His father, Sir Edmund Wyndham of Kentsford in Somersetshire, Kt., was one of the first who in 1641, appeared in arms for the king. He was Colonel in the Western Army, and Governor of Bridgewater at the time it was besieged and taken by General Fairfax. Sir Edmund followed the Royal family abroad, and attended King Charles II. at his Restoration, at which time he was made Knight Marshal of England. He died 2 March, 1680-1.

Sir Charles Wyndham's mother was Christabella, daughter of Hugh, and sister and co-heiress of Arthur Pyne of Cathanger in Somersetshire. She was wet nurse to the infant Prince of Wales—afterwards King Charles II., and one of the most beautiful women of her time.

Sir Charles's uncle, Colonel Francis Wyndham of Trent, has obtained a deathless name for his loyalty and fidelity to his king who, after the disastrous battle of Worcester—a fugitive in disguise—sought and found shelter and protection at Trent House in Somersetshire: for which service Charles II., after his restoration, created him a Baronet.

Sir Charles Wyndham's interest and connection with this county and town arose from his marriage, in 1665, with Jamesina (or Jacoba), only child of Major-General James Young, formerly one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., by his wife Mary Brydges, niece to the fourth Lord Chandos.¹ Sir Charles's wife was niece and heir of Dr.

¹ The marriage is thus recorded in the Hursley Register "*Carolus Wyndham miles duxit Jacobam Young Puellam, 19 June, 1665.*"—G.W.M.

John Young, Dean of Winchester and Master of St. Cross, and owner of Cranbury in the parish of Hursley. Sir Charles Wyndham thus became, in right of his wife, tenant of Cranbury. His admission to the freedom of Southampton in thus entered on the *Burgess Book* :

"1679, July 17, John Rowte, Mayor: *Sir Charles Wyndham was sworn one of the Burgesses of this town, frank and free.*"

A month after this, viz., on the 16th August, 1679, he was elected and returned M.P. for the borough of Southampton, to Charles II.'s fourth parliament, with Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt. He continued in parliament as one of the members for Southampton, to July, 1698—a period of 19 years from his being first elected. He resided at Cranbury House more than 40 years. He uniformly supported the principles established at the Revolution in 1688. He died 22 July, at Cranbury, 1706, without male issue, and was buried at Hursley.

Lady Wyndham, died 31st May, 1720, and was buried beside her husband in Hursley Church, where there is a monumental inscription to their memory. Cranbury House and estate were then sold to John Conduit, Esq., Master Worker of H.M. Mint, who, at the General Election of 1734, contested this borough with Anthony Henley, Esq., of the Grange, and after an investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, was pronounced duly elected.

On Mr. Conduit's death in May, 1737, Cranbury House and property were bought by Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq., and through the Dummer family passed to the family of Chamberlayne.

With regard to *Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt.* His admission to the freedom of this borough is thus entered on the *Burgess Book* :

"1671, Tuesday, 26th September, Robert Richbell, Mayor:—*Benjamin Newland of London, Merchant, admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses and Guild of this town—free.*"

Before this date we apprehend that he had some interest in Southampton, as he married Ann, daughter of the above Robert Richbell, Merchant and Alderman of Southampton,

who twice filled the Civic Chair, viz., in 1662 and 1670. Alderman Richbell, moreover, was returned M.P. for Southampton, with his brother Alderman William Stanley, (ancestor of the Stanleys of Paultons)—to the Convention Parliament of 1660.

Mr. Newland was knighted at Titchfield House, as we learn from Le Neve's "*Knights*," on 3rd August, 1679, the King at that time being the guest of Mr. Edward Noel, the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Sir Benjamin had a vested interest in this County, having, in September, 1689, purchased of his sister in law, Mary Richbell, spinster, the Manor and Estate of Drayton in the parishes of Farlington, Widley and Wymering in this County.

From the 4th November, 1678, when, on the death of Sir Richard Ford, Kt., he was elected and returned M.P. for this borough, Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt. continued a representative of Southampton in Parliament for a period of twenty-one years, down to his death in December 1699, when Roger Mompesson, the Recorder was elected.

The following extracts from the Corporation *Journals* relate to one or other of these persons:—

"1678-9, Friday, 7th February, John Rowte, Mayor," Writs having been issued on 1st February, summoning the third Parliament of Charles II. for the 6th of March following, there is this minute on the Journals:—"Proclamation being made of the Election, &c., on Wednesday last the 5th instant, Thomas Knollys, Esq., and *Benjamin Newland, Esq.*, Merchant, were chosen and returned. Mr. Knollys had four and thirty votes, and Mr. Newland one and forty of the Burgesses of this Town."

The next extract shews that Cardonnel's present to the Corporation, in 1705, of barrels of Gunpowder was no novelty, viz.:

"1679, Friday, 9th May, John Rowte, Mayor:—*Mr. Benjamin Newland*, having been pleased to bestow two barrels of powder upon the Corporation for their use on Festival days (which is lodged in the Tower), this house returned him their thanks for the same by a Letter."

"1679, Saturday 16th August :—This day *Sir Charles Wyndham* and *Sir Benjamin Newland* were elected Burgesses of Parliament for this town by the Corporation, as by indenture betweene the Sheriff and the Mayor, Bayleiffes, appears," &c.

"1679, Friday, 31st October, Edwd. Downer, Mayor : This day *Sir Charles Wyndham* sent in his £50 promised towards the taking off the duty of Pontage at Bargate."

Thus Sir Charles, soon after he was invested with the parliamentary honors of the Corporation, showed the squeezableness of his pocket. £50 was a large sum in those days. The Pontage at Bar Gate was a charge, or tax, levied at Bar Gate upon all goods and merchandize brought in from landwards. It became so intolerably vexatious, that the Corporation were obliged to give up their right of levying it; and compensation for the loss was made by subscriptions.

Sir Charles's example was followed by his cousin, *Colonel John Wyndham, of the Close, Salisbury*, who also gave £50 towards the taking off the Duty at Bargate, on 7th November, 1679.

"1681, May 6th : Ordered that an address shall be made conveying the thanks of the Grand Jury of this Borough for His Majesty's Declaration, and that it be presented by *Sir Charles Wyndham* and *Sir Benjamin Newland, the two late Burgesses of Parliament for this town.*"

A Parliament summoned at Oxford by Charles II. had been dissolved on the 28th March preceding, and writs for a new Parliament, the only one summoned by James II., did not issue till March, 1684-5, when the two "late Burgesses" were re-elected.

"1684-5, March 12th. Thomas Cornelius, Mayor : This day *Sir Charles Wyndham, Kt.,* and *Sir Benjamin Newland* were elected Burgesses of Parliament for this town."

We have been led to this inquiry into the heraldry of the Bar Gate, by observing the gradual decay of the colours and exfoliation of the stone of these shields in the course of 36

yéars, and the injury done to some of them when the masons were repairing the upper part of the buttresses, at the end of last year and beginning of this (1875). The tinctures on nearly all the shields are changed by weather and climate, and are relapsing into blackness. This is especially the case with the pair of shields outside the buttresses; and the coat of Mill is no longer discernible, through the exfoliation of the stone.¹

Such is a meagre outline of the history of some of the personages whom, in times long gone by, the Corporation found worthy of honour. Their rise, success and decay repeat the oft told tale of the evanescence of human greatness; and yet more the transitoriness of human memory and gratitude.

Men of ancient birth—like the Wyndhams and Noels; clever, self-made men, like Cardonnel; merchants of renown, like Newland; peers of the realm, such as Bolton—were deemed worthy of notice, even to setting up their arms on the most conspicuous spot in the whole town. Yet what do we now see? No trace remains in this town of these worthies, save these mouldering shields. It has been objected that the renewing the blazonry of these shields would be too garish and out of keeping with the weather-beaten condition of the masonry. A different opinion is shewn by the Corporation of Winchester, who keep up the bright tinctures of the shields on their West Gate, a monument much inferior to our Bar Gate; even London can boast no such gateway. Yet we, who possess it, and live in daily sight of it, scarce even know of the existence of these shields. Occupied in private, or public, interests, we pass daily through the narrow arches, and never give a thought to our predecessors, who, in their day, did much for, and were highly esteemed by their fellow burgesses.

These worthies—probably—entertained the hope expressed by Horace, and doubtless now felt by many an excellent burgess of this town :—

*"Non omnis moriar; multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam."*

Odes III. 30, 7.

¹ The charges on the shields have now (1899), almost disappeared.

It is hoped that an effort may be made ere long to restore these shields, and thus perpetuate the names which they were intended to commemorate. No portion of our venerable Bargate must be allowed to suffer decay or mutilation; its architectural grandeur and historic interest are a precious and sacred heritage, regarded with affection by all lovers of "Old Southampton."

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

BY R. M. D. LUCAS.

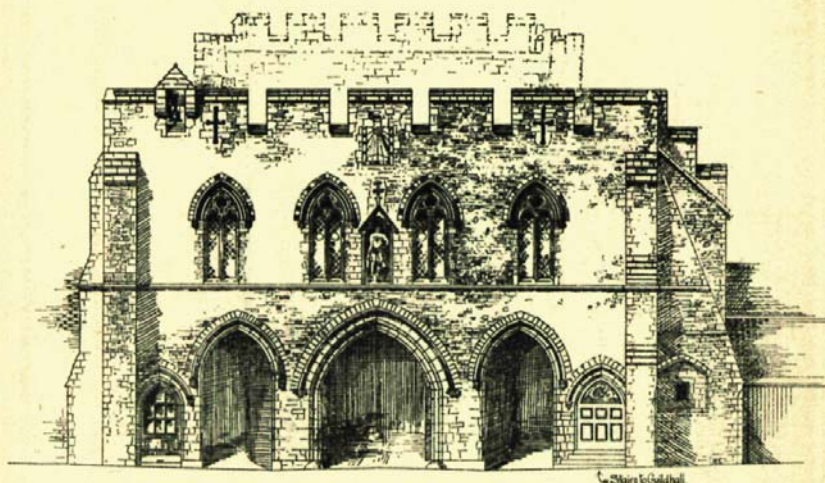
From a view of the Bar-Gate, as it is at the present time, one does not easily realize its originally humble function, which was that of a passage through the wall forming the northern defence of the ancient town of Southampton. As constructed by its Norman founders, it was a plain semi-circular headed archway, about ten feet wide, with a watchman's room over. None of the enrichments of which the carvers of the period were so fond, appear to have been used for its adornment; and we may consider it as having maintained for the first two hundred years of its existence, a plain and useful character in no way suggesting the monumental form it subsequently assumed.

In the early part of the fourteenth century, the "Decorated" period of Gothic Architecture, our Bar-Gate was largely added to. The South front was extended and reconstructed probably somewhat as we now see it, with the exception of the two posterns at the entrance to the side passages, which are comparatively modern.¹ On the North side, two turrets and buttresses, with battlements East and West, were built, and the covered area being greatly increased, the upper storey, formerly a small square room, was enlarged into a fine Hall, now the Guildhall of the town.

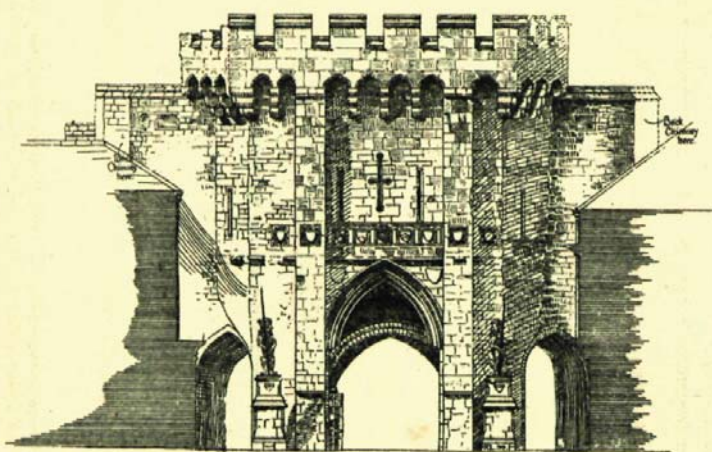
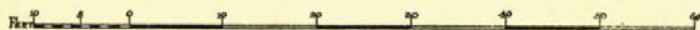
¹ That on the east was completed in Feb., 1764, and in March, 1774, the Commissioners of Pavement had permission to construct a similar passage on the western side. *Davies' History of Southampton*, p. 64.

The North front, with its buttresses and battlements projecting several feet beyond the first gateway, was constructed towards the end of the fourteenth century. It is perhaps as fine a piece of bold virile design as is left in all England, displaying utter disregard of formality. See for instance the overhanging battlemented parapet carried out on three tiers of corbels a couple of feet beyond the wall: in this parapet there are five embrasures or openings, yet the third is out of centre with the gateway: in the corbel-table while there are two small arches outside the Eastern buttress there is one only of wider span, outside the Western; and the four between differ again in width. Even the three oillits (the narrow slits for the defenders to shoot through) were not spaced so that the middle one should come over the apex of the archway. These irregularities may have been the result of hasty design, or careless workmanship, but in any case the effect produced is imposing in a very high degree.

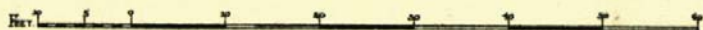
The North and South fronts of the Bar-Gate in no wise correspond either in character or design. The latter is scarcely saved from want of depth by the three openings and their shadows, and is devoid of boldness. A preposterous statue of George the Third, masquerading as a Roman Emperor, occupies the central niche. The proportions of the Southern posterns were not happily thought out, for although four feet narrower than the central archway, they are of the same height; the effect being to make the central arch appear to have been kept down below its proper height, from the fact of their being both too narrow and too high. On the North front, these arches have been suppressed—almost necessarily on account of the plan; and they do not clash noticeably with anything. The two doorways adjoining the posterns on the South side, are somewhat pinched in being close against the buttresses, and their good proportions only serve to emphasize the narrowness of the side archways, which, though intermediate in position, are not so in height or width. An extensive restoration was done to the South front in 1865, previous to which there were four square windows of Queen Anne's period in the upper story. However, although the



— South—Elevation.—



— North—Elevation.—



R. M. D. LUCAS, MENS. ET DELT., OCTOBER, 1899.
BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

carved dripstone terminals have been put *below* the springing of the arches, instead of above as is the rule in old work, the general effect of this front is that of rather tame thirteenth-century work.

The roof of the Bar-Gate is not visible from the ground, which is most fortunate, as it is an utterly unworthy conglomeration of slates, putty, etc., with a skylight, or rather, lantern, in the middle, kept in position by slanting props, untidily covered with lead; an arrangement which must be seen from above to be appreciated.

A battlemented parapet similar in proportions and design to that of the South front, remains on the Eastern side, and on both of the quarter-round turrets, but except a short piece in the Southern corner, the Western parapet has been destroyed.

The stone of which the Bar-Gate is constructed, is said to have been brought mainly from Binstead, in the Isle of Wight; the walling of the South front is of rubble with worked quoins, while the North front is built with squared blocks of larger size. Restorations have been effected with various materials, including cement. Generally speaking the oldest stones are in the best condition, but they are also the least exposed.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS.— (PLATE III).

An "Elevation," as is well-known, represents a building as it can never be seen at one time, but as it would be seen inch by inch, if the eye were placed opposite and close to—and the sight focussed upon—every part in turn. It will be observed that the North battlements appear in the South Elevation, showing their full excess of height above those on the South side, as they would *not* appear in a photograph, even if visible at all. Perspective is not used in an elevational drawing, but each detail is represented as being upon the same plane as the others, whether in the forefront or the background. Some details come out more clearly than in reality. The chamfers of the North battlement machicolations may be seen, and that they are pointed,

and not as sometimes drawn, semi-circular. Dotted lines shew the embattled parapet on the Western flank with its merlons restored; actually these have been reduced by time, like those on the opposite side.—(See Plate III., North Elevation).

A new feature to many will be the large stepped buttress which shows on the right in the South Elevation. It rises from the Town wall to the parapet. The little oblong window below, serves to light a cell under the upper part of the staircase to the Guildhall.

GROUND PLAN.—(PLATE IV).

As will be seen from this Plan, the Bar-Gate stands at right-angles to the High Street; which runs under it almost due North and South, the axes of the three passages winding somewhat, and none of the arches being in absolutely exact line.

The position of the Norman arched opening in the town wall is shown, each dotted line indicating that the face of an arch is directly above it. The faces of this arch are recessed (see Plate V, Section A.B.), and while the Southern rings have been entirely destroyed, the Northern have not escaped injury.

The adjoining buildings are drawn to show the unfortunate narrowness of the street at this very busy point.

SECTION A.B.—(PLATE V).

This illustration shews the Bar-Gate cut in half from North to South, and exhibits the interior thus laid bare. Imagine it to be sliced down through the main passage by the sword of the great Bevois, whose portrait hangs in the Guildhall, and that the portion at his left hand as he stands in the High Street facing his work, is swept away.

The Norman archway, cut through the crown, is the chief feature, and on either side of it are seen the other arches of the central passage, with their heights as in October, 1899, before the recent lowering of the road. The stepping of the Guildhall floor, with the raised magistrates' bench at

the North end is shown, and a trefoil-headed fireplace, with columns and foliated capitals appears, although hidden at present by a lumber-cupboard, which entirely conceals it from view. The statue of Queen Anne, reduced in height to fit its niche, occupies the space between two doorways.¹ The difference between the North and South battlements is evident; the former (Perpendicular) have a large roll leaning outwards, and the latter (Early Decorated) a smaller roll at its apex, with its two slopes weathered alike.

It will hardly be believed that in 1898, some bold spirits suggested the removal of this grand relic of medieval architecture, in order to facilitate the tramway service, but the proposal was promptly and universally condemned. The alleged difficulty with the electric cars, which have recently been adopted, has been overcome by lowering the roadway under the Bar-Gate to the depth of 20 inches. During the progress of the work in Jan., 1900, portions of the arches which supported the approach on the North side, were laid bare, but no important details were revealed.

¹ From 1705-1812, the statue occupied the niche over the central arch on the South side of the Bar-Gate.

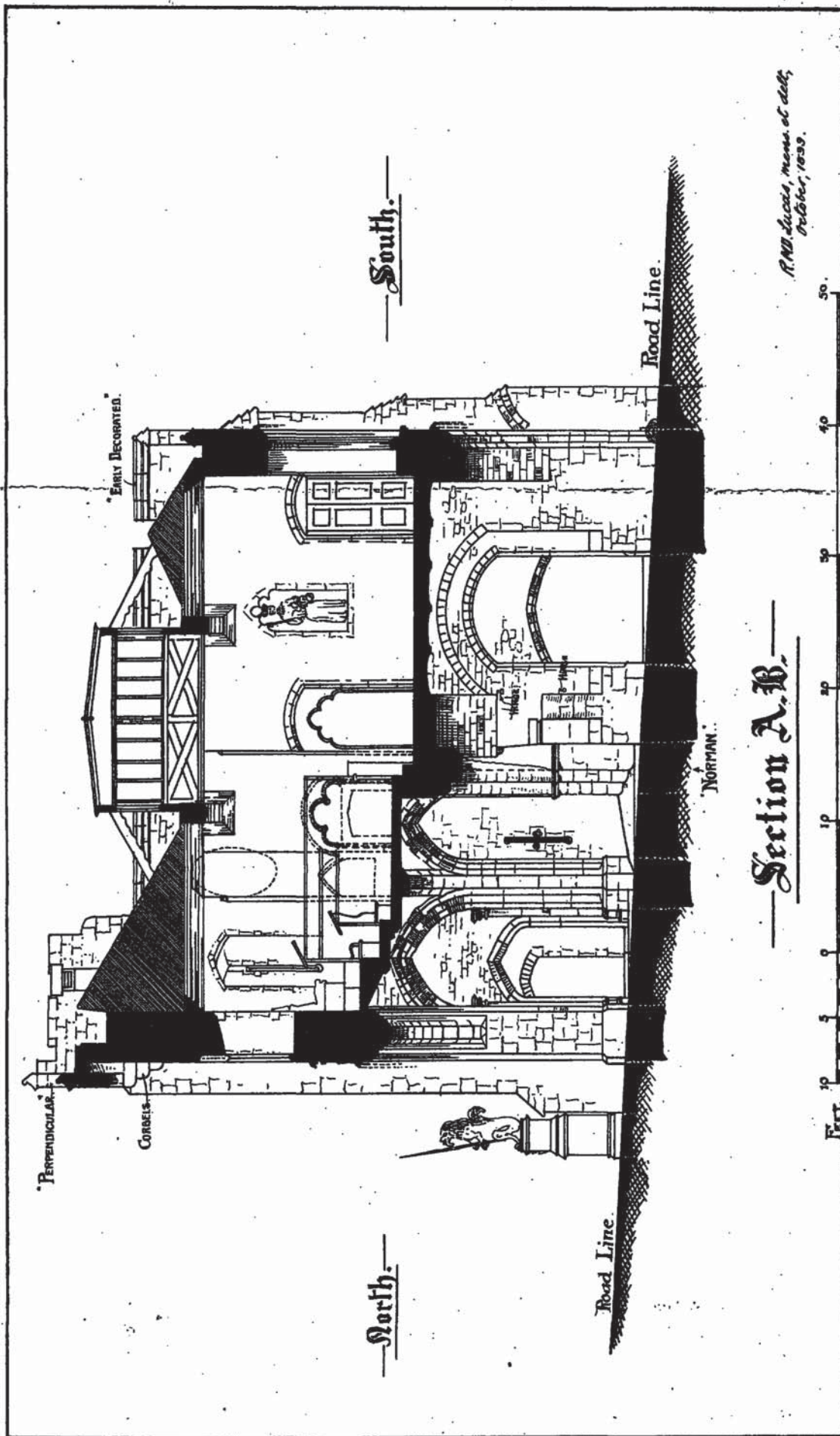
The name of De Cardonnel survives and is borne by the present Lord Dynevor who is descended from Mary, daughter and heiress of Adam De Cardonnel, Secretary at war temp. Queen Anne; married William Talbot, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl Talbot, created Baron Dynevor, 17th October 1780; with remainder to his daughter, who pursuant to the will of her mother assumed the surname and arms of De Cardonnel.

There are some interesting details in the Guildhall over the Bar-Gate, which have not received the attention they deserve. The small court contains some ancient carved shields of the arms of Henry VIII., also of, Bishop Fox with the motto *est Deo gratia*. In the same room is a painting of Solomon's Judgment, which with the pictures of Bevis and Ascupart were "refreshed and repaired" in 1725. The stained glass in the hall over the Bar-Gate consists of shields of arms commemorating sovereigns who have been identified with the town. Commencing from the East (1) *Ar a crow sab.* for Canute (2) *gu. 2 lions or* William II. (3) *gu. 3 lions or* Henry II. (4) *gu. 3 lions or* Richard I. (5) *gu. 3 lions* with motto *honi soit qui mal y pense*. Edward III. (6) *France and England quarterly* motto *une sans plus*, Elizabeth (7). *France and England quarterly*, motto *Dieu et mon droit*, Queen Mary (8) *Castile and Leon quarterly* motto *colit ardua virtus*. Philip II. The heads of the windows contain (1) Arms of Southampton. (2) A ship in full sail, motto *Sigill' official. Villa Southamptonia* ancient fragments. (3) The Virgin Mary enthroned motto, *Mater Virgo Dei tu miserere nobis*, ancient fragments. (4) *England, Ireland and Scotland quarterly*.

Affixed to the wall on the west side of the Magistrates Bench are the Prince of Wales feathers, and on the opposite side the complicated shield of arms of the royal house of Denmark.

The public spirit of Alderman (now Sir Fr  derick) Perkins, who initiated the renovation of the south front in 1864-1865, and Mr. E. Lanham, a member of the Council, who presented the stained glass windows is worthy of all praise. *O si sic omnes.* We would commend their generous and enlightened example to the present members of the municipal body of Southampton.—Editor.





BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON.