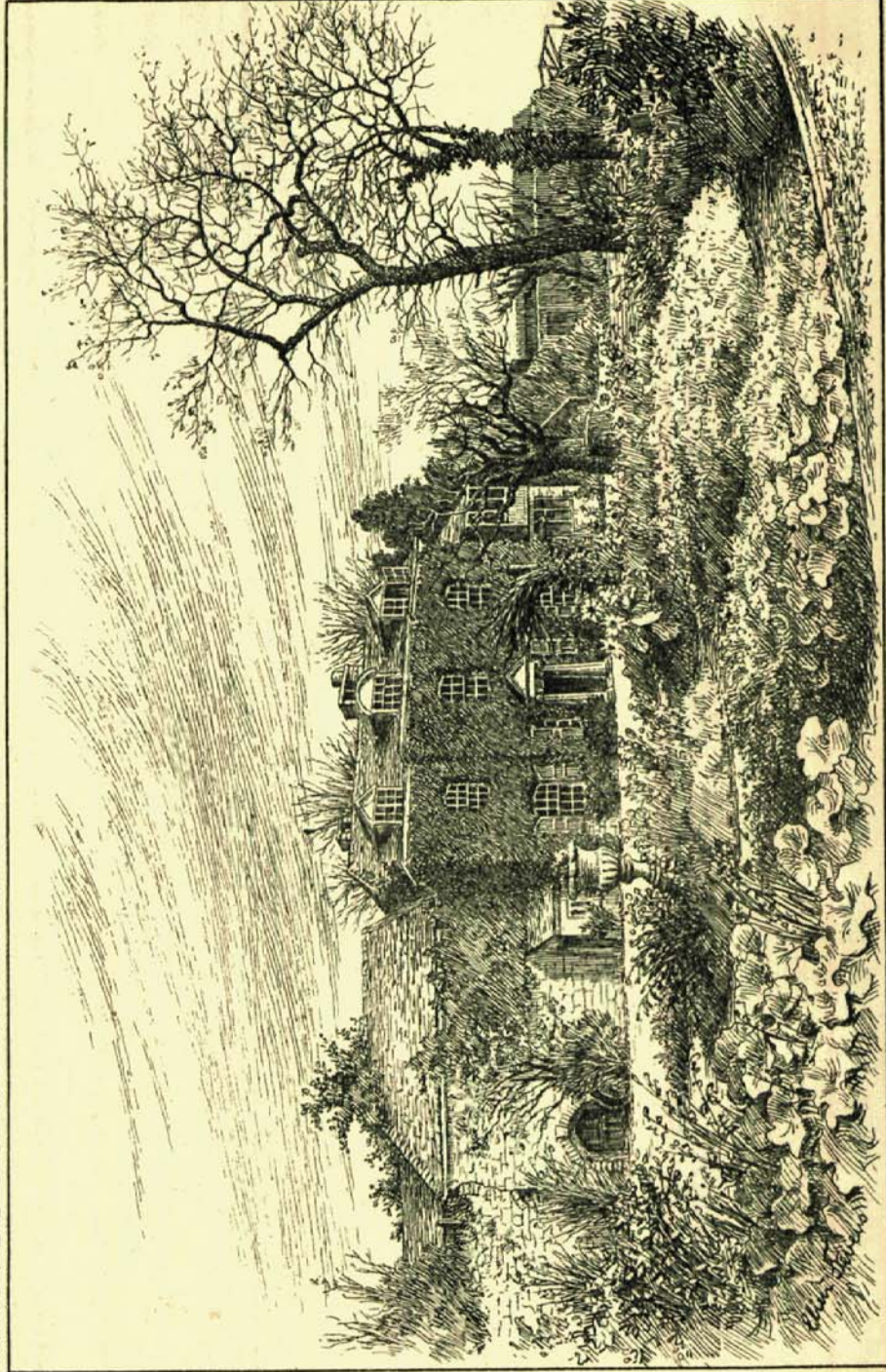
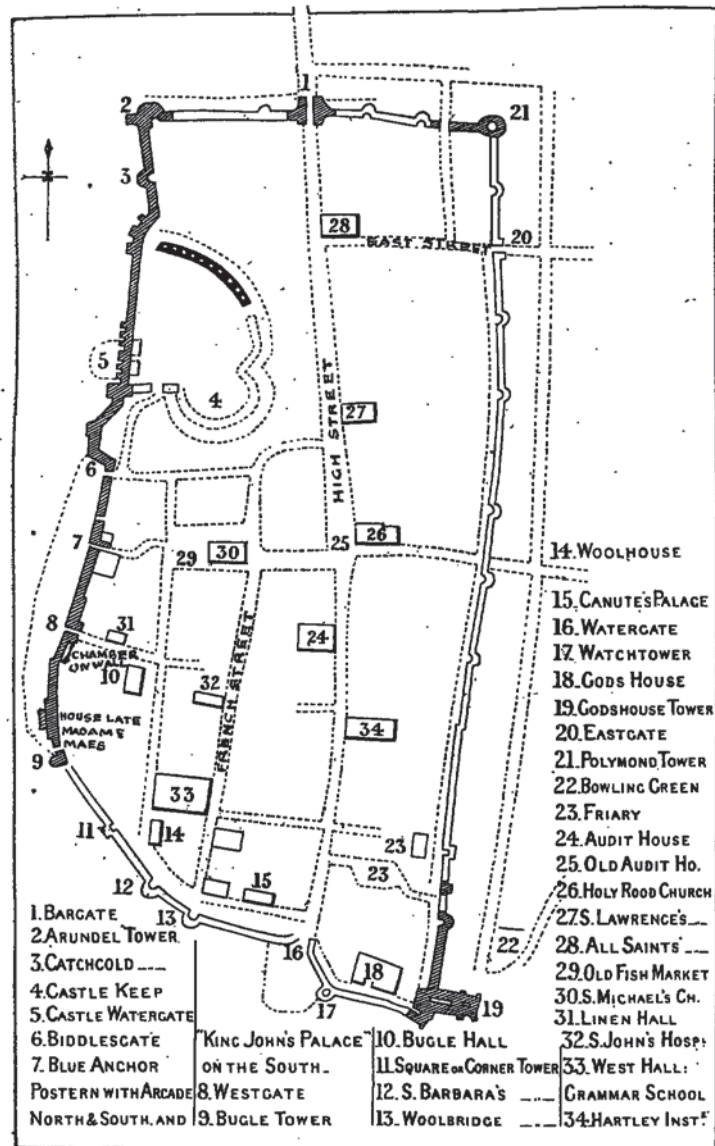


HANTS FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1898.



WEST GATE HOUSE, WEST QUAY, SOUTHAMPTON, PULLED DOWN 1898.

J. H. B. & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON.



SKETCH MAP OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWN WALLS.

WEST GATE HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, WITH A NOTICE OF THE TOWN WALLS AND GATES.

BY THE REV. G. W. MINNS, LL.B., F.S.A.

The Corporation of Southampton, having availed themselves of the Act of Parliament for the removal of unsanitary dwellings and providing better houses for the poor, have made a clearance of large spaces in the south-western part of the town. This philanthropic movement, worthy of all sympathy and praise, has caused considerable anxiety to students of antiquity by the destruction and threatened removal of ancient landmarks in the history of the town. The danger has been met by local and national protests, which the authorities have received courteously and are disposed to respect, and with a view to exciting greater interest in these objects, we are led to direct attention to some points connected with their history.

A glance at the accompanying sketch map¹ of the walls of Southampton will assist the reader, showing, as it does, the complete system of fortification which surrounded the old town. The ancient Castle occupied an elevated spot between Albion Terrace and Castle Street. Its remains may be traced in the fragment of masonry by the Judge's Entrance to the County Court, where a portion of old wall may be seen, which continues in a curved line at the back of the Court House round into Maddison Street.

¹The map of the walls has been reproduced with some additions from the Rev. J. S. Davies' *History of Southampton*, by kind permission of the author.

Near to the Castle were several royal residences or "lodgings," which were inhabited by sovereigns on the occasion of their visits, and by their agents and dependents. These houses were near the shore, as we learn from various precepts for the repair of the quay, lest detriment should be caused to the royal dwellings. In 1245 the Bailiffs are directed by the King to repair "the Quay of the Castle," and in the year following a similar injunction is given with regard to "our lodging and the cellarium of our Castle and the quay thereto belonging." The "lodging" here referred to doubtless included the Norman House, which has been patriotically acquired by Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, a member of the Hants Field Club; the "cellarium" may be assigned to the noble underground chamber on the Western Shore, with other vaults belonging to the Corporation.

It is well known that until recent times the water at high tide washed the foot of the walls from Arundel Tower (2) to Biddlesgate (6), and the present roadway beneath the western walls was made by the exertions of the Rev. T. L. Shapcott, Vicar of St. Michael's, who began it as relief works about the year 1838 when there was much distress in the town. The "quay of the Castle" above referred to was probably a projection from the shore by the Castle Water Gate (5). West Quay extended from Biddlesgate (6) to Bugle Tower (9). Leland describes the shore here as "a large quay for shippes,"¹ and it was doubtless the centre of life and trade in mediæval Southampton, being in close proximity to the market in St. Michael's Square; but about the middle of the last century it had diminished in importance, although still the quay for the Channel Island vessels. Water Gate Quay (16), of more recent date, was constructed, as Leland tells us "forsed with piles into the haven water, for shippes to resort to," and was the precursor of the present Town Quay, which, together with the Platform, now serves to provide for the various requirements of the Harbour Board. With the

¹ *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*, Vol. III, 107. Leland received his commission from King Henry VII. in 1533, and appears to have begun his perambulation about A.D. 1538. It occupied him for several years, and he was in Hampshire probably 1540-42.

development of trade at the Water Gate, West Quay declined in commercial importance, and gradually became a pleasure resort. In a map of 1802 in the Hartley Institution, the portion of the Quay from West Gate (8) to Biddlegate (6) is called "West Place," with "Jones's Lodgings," and an extensive pleasure garden running towards the water. Adjoining are "Martin's Baths" and "Long Rooms."

The "Long Rooms," on the West Quay, were built about the middle of the last century, when Southampton was a place of fashionable resort. The tradesmen let the rooms over their shops, and the bow windows, some of which still exist in the High Street and other parts of the town, were filled with fashionable visitors. Boarding houses provided for the accommodation of "genteel company," the terms being "for board and lodging, breakfast, tea and sugar included, per week £1 15s.," for which moderate sum they "do not admit improper company, nor spare any pains to render their houses agreeable." The summer balls took place at Mr. Martin's rooms, from the beginning of June to the end of October. Winter Assemblies were held at the Dolphin Inn. Mr. Haynes, the master of the ceremonies, enforced rules and regulations "necessary in all polite assemblies." These relate to cards, dancing, &c., "no lady or gentleman to be permitted to sit down in the middle of a dance," and gentlemen "are not to appear at the room in boots." Contiguous to the summer assembly room were the Baths of Mr. Martin, who by his "unremitted attention, approved taste, and happy mechanical talent, rendered the whole completely elegant." We are also informed that "a convenient hot bath has been constructed on the premises."¹

A more recent map (1828) shows bathing machines at the West Quay, and a similar provision on the east side of the town, where we find "Coles's Bathing Machines" at a point a little north of the Floating Bridge. At West Quay the space between "Cuckoo Lane" and the shore is marked as "Marett's Garden," where the picturesque old house occu-

¹ The above, with much more curious information relating to the social condition of the town at this period, is to be found in *T. Shelton's Southampton Guide*, 1794.

pied by the late Madame Maes, and known as "West Gate House," was erected about the middle of the last century.

West Gate House, West Quay, of which we give an illustration from a drawing by Miss E. Stevens, was acquired by the Corporation, and pulled down in 1898, in order to make a carriage road from the Royal Pier communicating with the shore road to the Western Railway Station. We record some particulars with regard to this house, communicated by the brother of the late Madame Maes, Mr. Charles Marett, Barrister-at-Law, an octogenarian, whose reminiscences are of great interest. He writes:—

"The earliest record I have found of the house and gardens at West Quay, lately sold to the town, is a lease¹ from the Corporation in 1730 to George Rowcliffe, who was a ship-owner and ship-builder, his ship-yard being what was afterwards one of our gardens. He married Elizabeth Wooll, of Twyford, a cousin of Dr. Wooll, long Head Master of Rugby, and died about 1750. Where his private house was I do not know; but it must have been a fairly good house, as there are still in existence and use six large, handsome dining-room chairs, the seats of which were in worsted work with a curious cypher of the letter R. Mary, daughter of George and Elizabeth Rowcliffe, married Philip Marett, son of the Connétable, a sort of hereditary² Mayor of Trinité, in the Island of Jersey.

¹ In a lease from Michaelmas, 1739, which refers to a previous lease surrendered, George Rowcliffe, shipwright, is granted for 40 years "a piece and parcel of ground outside the West Gate with a house and garden, formerly in the possession of David Widdal," together with a piece of beach ground. Another lease (Michaelmas, 1753) conveys to his widow, Elizabeth Rowcliffe, "a yard and void piece of beach ground" adjoining the Town Walls on the S.W., and abutting on "one other piece of ground now in possession of the Lessee on the North along under the said town walls towards Water Gate Key." Permission to inspect these documents, now in the possession of the Corporation, was kindly granted by the late Town Clerk, Mr. G. B. Nalder.

² The office was not hereditary, but elective every three years, and this being pointed out to Mr. Marett, he writes:—"No doubt the Connétable was elected triennially, but was always re-elected, and when he died his son was elected, as is the case with several offices in the Swiss Cantons. Several of the Maretts were successively Connétales, and some years ago I repaired the tombstone of one, Charles, who died in 1705. The last died in 1780 and my grandfather put up a mural tablet to his memory in the Church of Trinité. The name was spelt Maret until about the middle of the 17th century.

"Philip Marett died in 1759; and the two widows, mother and daughter, soon after 1760, built the house which was lately pulled down. A small cottage in the front of the Town Wall, and what was probably a small house at the back, were joined to the new house.

"The ship-owning and ship-building business was carried on by Mary Marett or her tenants until the beginning of this century, and an old servant told me that she remembered the launch of a brig, the last vessel built there. The brig went to sea and was never heard of again. There was in the house much Oriental china, said to have been presents from the captains of the ships.

"Mary Marett lived till the year 1809, and my father, Charles Marett, her grandson, then inherited the property. He built a quay-wall along the sea-front, and turned the ship-yard into a garden, as it remained until recently. He also built baths, which, until the water became so dirty, were very well frequented, and when bathing ceased the baths became Stevens's boat-yard.¹

"About the year 1825 my father bought a small piece of adjoining land and added it to the gardens. This piece was formerly waste land by the side of Cuckoo Lane. Somewhere in the last century a large number of Spanish prisoners were confined in the old store at the bottom of Bugle Street.² Cold weather came on and the poor prisoners, who probably had neither fires nor sufficient clothing, died fast and were buried in this piece of waste land, being no doubt the nearest convenient spot. In the Corporation leases it is always described as the Spanish burying-ground. Several skeletons and other relics have been found in digging there.

"My father had a large business as an attorney (there were no solicitors in those days), and built the lodge and the rooms by the entrance at the north end of the garden for his

¹ Stevens's yard has been transferred further north, and now occupies the site of the "Long Rooms." The yard and old work shop, to the south of West Gate, now part of Pickett's yard, is doubtless that occupied by G. Rowcliffe.

² In October, 1781, Spanish and French prisoners were lying on board three carts in the river. In July, 1782, an exchange of prisoners was made. *Davies' History of Southampton*, p. 504.

offices. He retired from business in 1824 and died at West Quay in 1870, when my eldest sister, Frances Cecilia Marett, and I inherited the property. I was a barrister in London and my eldest sister (lately deceased) possessed a house at Shirley, so my youngest sister, Hannah Winifred Maes, widow of Joseph Emile Maes, of Nantes, in France, and her children remained in the house at West Quay, which continued in their occupation until sold to the Corporation in 1897.

"The change in the neighbourhood has been remarkable. When I was a child, and not very young, Mr. A. R. Dottin, one of the Members for the town (1826-31 and 1835-41), lived in Bugle Hall, a large house at the top of West Gate Street, on the site of which West Gate Terrace has been built. Sir W. C. de Crespigny, also a Member for the town (1819-26), lived in a house, afterwards burnt down, adjoining the Urban Sanitary Hospital, and at one time inhabited by the celebrated Margravine of Anspach.¹ The Duke of Sussex, son of George III., came on a visit to Sir W. de Crespigny somewhere before 1829, and I remember seeing his carriage drawn by men through the arch of West Gate, though the descent of West Gate Street in that manner must have been somewhat unsafe. Admiral Styles had a house in Bugle Street, and his stables were where the Roman Catholic Chapel now stands. I believe that General Shrapnel, the inventor of the well-known shells, also lived in Bugle Street, which was generally well inhabited, though the Town wall then ran across the south end of the street, and made it far less light and cheerful than at present."

West Gate House, of whose history Mr. Marett so pleasantly discourses, was visited more than once by the Hampshire Field Club, and many will remember the courteous reception accorded by the kindly tenant, who was

¹ Elizabeth Berkeley, born 1750, daughter of Augustus Earl Berkeley, married Lord Craven, and on his death, in 1791, the Margrave of Anspach, who disposed of his dominions and retired to England, where he died in 1806. The Margravine, who was the author of several tales and plays, died in 1828. "Anspach Place" is inscribed on the "Royal Standard" public house, on the north side of West Gate. In 1809 the Corporation leased "three Messuages near West Quay, the site of the Linen Hall, with stables and loft, late Taylor's" to the Margravine.

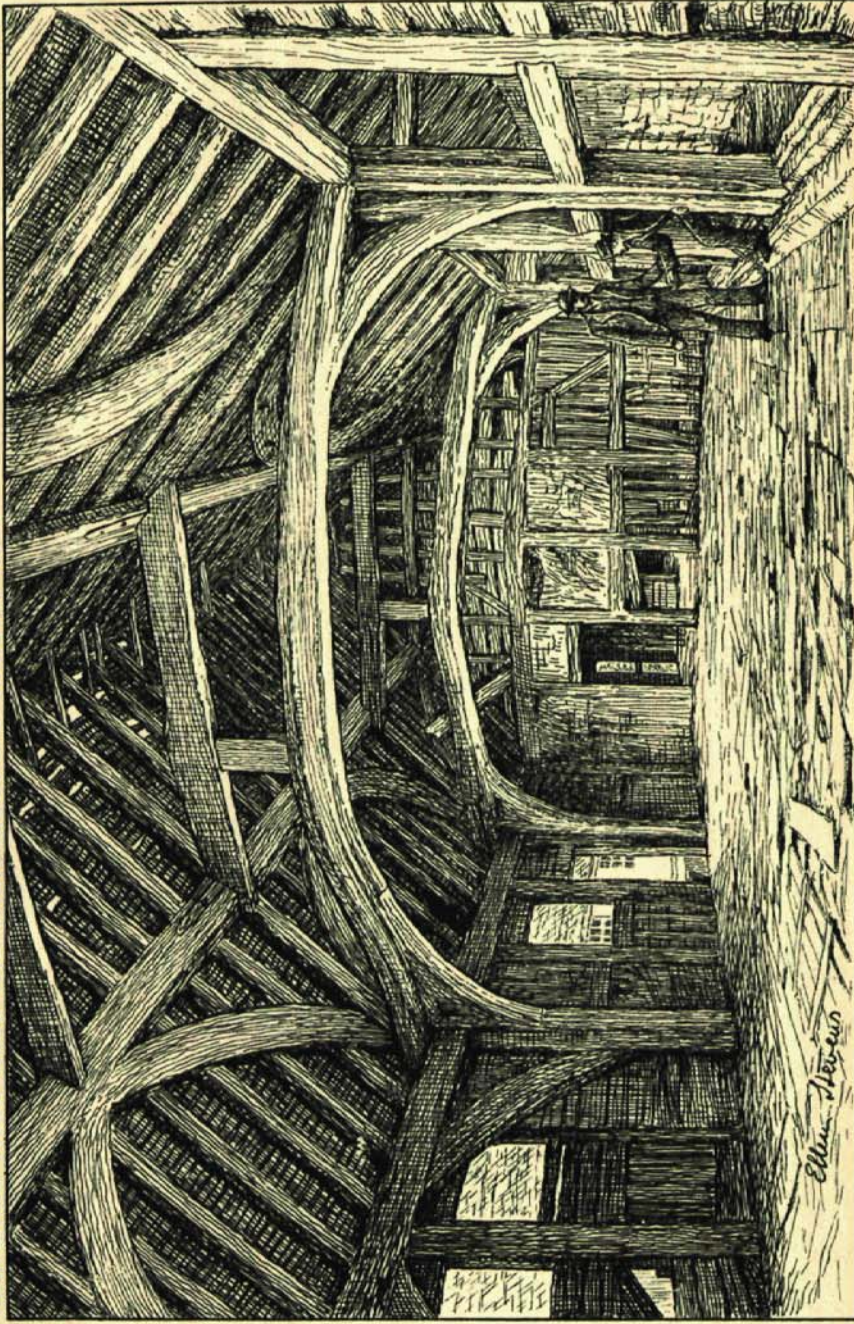
a member of the Club until her death. Madame Maes' house was a repository of objects of genuine antiquarian interest. The entrance-hall, oak-panelled, contained a fine oak staircase with twisted balusters. Fire-places lined with Moorish tiles (*azulejos*), Oriental china, trophies inherited from the old ship-builder, chimney-pieces of Italian marble, Chippendale furniture, and curiosities from many lands, made up a show pleasant to behold. In the garden at the back stood a mulberry tree, pronounced to be three hundred years old; while in the old chamber on the walls, accessible by ladder, was a sedan chair,¹ in which Mr. C. Marett can remember going with his mother to church. Some of these family relics are still preserved, but the old home is a thing of the past. The breach in the wall where the house stood has been filled up, and the garden site, which the vote of a parsimonious committee had consigned to the jerry-builder, was subsequently rescued by a large majority in general Council assembled, and will, we hope, form an attractive spot and a pleasant resort for visitors and for the toiling inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Upon this happy decision Mr. Marett quaintly remarks:—"I am glad that for a wonder the Corporation of Southampton have been induced to miss an opportunity of doing a foolish thing."

The old chamber or guard room on the wall, which formed part of the estate and which abuts on the south side of West Gate, is a relic which we hope may also be studiously preserved. Its situation is indicated on the plan (8) and a view of the interior is here given. The Rev. J. Silvester Davies describes it as "a curious fifteenth century timber house, built against the Town Wall, but preserving the rampart walk throughout its length, along which defenders might walk without interfering with the house or houses, the walk being entered from the side of West Gate."

¹ The chair may still be seen, with other curiosities which form the furniture of the upper chamber of the "Norman House," belonging to Mr. Spranger. *Shelton's Southampton Guide*, 1794, above referred to, gives the rules for Assembly chairs, with rates as follows:—"Any part of the town within the gates, 6d.; for every chair kept longer than ten minutes, 6d.; from any part of the town after 11 o'clock at night, except from the Assembly Rooms on ball nights, double fare."

The rampart walk was apparently open to the sky, but is now enclosed, the rafters of the roof being continued to the parapet. The walls were half-timbered, and their heavy quartering remains on the West side. The length of the building, originally divided into two principal chambers, is about sixty feet, its width, exclusive of the rampart walk, about twenty feet. The roof, which appears to be of chestnut, is of admirable construction and singularly sound, after upwards of four hundred years' existence. It will, however, speedily fall into decay unless immediate steps are taken to repair the tiles. Towards this object the Corporation have voted the sum of fifty pounds, but much more is required: doubtless, sufficient might be raised by private subscription to effect a complete and thorough repair. The lower part, now used as a stable, with the chamber above, would make an admirable municipal museum. The adjoining West Gate might serve as a residence for the custodian, and a small fee would cover expenses and probably bring a profit. The Corporation possesses many curiosities bearing on the history and antiquities of Southampton, and now crowded together in the Hartley Institution. These, if transferred to the restored guard room, would furnish a goodly collection attractive to visitors, as well as redounding to the good taste of the municipality. The citizens of London, in the Guildhall Library and Museum, have shown what may be done in this direction, and their example has been followed by many provincial towns—why not Southampton? We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Corporation.

The year 1898, which witnessed the removal of Madame Maes' house and other "improvements," was productive of an attack on the venerable Bargate. In the month of December the public were startled by a discussion on: "What should be done with the Bargate?" the subject being opened by a member of the Corporation, who in a letter to the local papers suggested that the question should be grappled with "in a business like way," in order to facilitate the tramway service and reduce the obstruction to ordinary traffic. The letter insisted that it was absolutely necessary that some alteration in the structure should be made, and suggested three courses:—



CHAMBER ON THE WALLS ADJOINING WEST GATE, SOUTHAMPTON

1. To entirely remove the Bargate.
2. To build a circus round it.
3. To enlarge the central arch so as to widen the roadway and give greater headroom and width for the purpose of electric tram cars.

These truly startling proposals promptly aroused widespread indignation and alarm. The public press, metropolitan as well as provincial, took the matter up, protesting against the mutilation of an architectural monument of national interest. Local scribes ventilated ideas serious and humorous. The "Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society" was active in opposition. Formal remonstrances were presented to the Corporation by the Club, and by the "Society of Antiquaries." The President of the Royal Academy and the pages of "Punch" uttered protests, and the danger has been averted. As a temporary measure it has been decided to lower the roadway to meet present necessities. Financial reasons compel the Corporation to defer the consideration of the only effectual remedy, namely, to construct either a circus round the venerable structure, as is done with the Bars of York, or a roadway on one side, as at the West Gate of Canterbury. It is at this critical juncture, and with a view to quickening public interest in our local antiquities, that we invite our readers to take a cursory glance at the ancient gates and walls of Southampton, following in their perambulation the sketch map already referred to.

The ancient walls may be traced in an almost unbroken course one mile two hundred and twenty-one yards in length, along their whole circuit, enclosing a parallelogram rounded off at the south-west corner. Their average height is from 25 to 30 feet, and they were flanked with 29 towers and pierced with seven main gates, of which four remain, viz.: Bargate, Blue Anchor Gate (a postern), West Gate, and South Castle Gate or God's House Gate at the S.E. corner. The walls were surrounded on the north and on the east by a broad and deep moat or ditch, its southward course being still known as "The Ditches." The western and southern walls from Arundel Tower to God's House Tower were washed by the waves of Southampton Water, except where quays existed.

The *Bargate* (1)—a familiar object and a handsome structure of wide-spread fame—formed the principal entrance to the town. The circular vaulting of the main arch is of Norman date, while the two small arches with their lateral perforations are comparatively modern, belonging to the latter half of the eighteenth century. Eleven heraldic shields, which form part of the decoration on the north side, were identified and described by the late Mr. B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., in an admirable paper, the result of great research, read before the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society in November 1875. The charges, now obliterated, consisted in the Crosses of St. George of England and St. Andrew of Scotland, together with the arms of several leading families connected with the town and county. The south side of the Bargate was restored in 1865, mainly at the instance of Alderman, now Sir Frederick, Perkins, whose public spirit and regard for antiquity our present townsmen might well emulate. In the niche over the arch is a statue of George III., in the costume of a Roman Emperor, the gift of George, Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1809, replacing one of Queen Anne, now relegated to the Guildhall chamber above. An ancient watch-bell hangs in an embrasure of the parapet. A detailed account of the Bargate, its history and architecture, is beyond our purpose, and we proceed to a description of the walls, following the accompanying plan. Fragments may be traced behind the houses in Bargate Street, by which we reach the angle where stands

Arundel Tower (2) which takes its name from Sir John Arundel, Governor of the Castle in the reign of Richard II., and one of the burgesses of the town. The Tower, 50 to 60 feet in height, has recently had its base exposed to view by the removal of the Inn which obscured its proportions. A more pretentious excrescence will probably soon occupy the corner, but meanwhile a record of its present appearance (December, 1898), has been secured in a sketch, for which we are indebted to the skilled pencil of our member, Mr. R. M. D. Lucas. It is reproduced at the end of this paper. In 1587 the Tower was greatly damaged by the sea. We come next to

Catchcold Tower (3), about 130 feet from the preceding, 20 feet in diameter, and 30 feet in height. Its parapet and machicolations remain and the adjacent wall is of Decorated and Perpendicular period.

Castle Water Gate (5). The walls from Catchcold Tower to a rectangular buttress south of this point; form part of the wall of the Castle enclosure and are mostly Norman. Here was the "Castle Quay," and, close by, is a large vaulted chamber, 55 feet by 19 feet 6 in. and 25 feet in height. Near to this point the south-west angle of the baily which surrounded the Castle keep (4) joined the town wall. The black curved line to the north, shown on the plan, indicates the baily wall, consisting of an arcade of fourteen or fifteen arches uncovered at the close of the last century and still to be seen. In 1856 this work was threatened with destruction, together with other walls and towers. A meeting was convened, and the Town Council was approached on the subject, in consequence of which movement the Borough still possesses these most interesting architectural remains.¹

Biddlesgate (6), variously called West Gate next the Castle, Castle Gate, and Bridle Gate stood at the bottom of Simnel Street. Although not strongly constructed for defence it was amply protected by a projecting wall and tower on its north side, now destroyed. The gate is described by Englefield² as "merely an arch in the wall, and not secured by a tower and portcullises." It opened on the ancient quay which extended from this point to Bugle Tower (9). Here the noble arcade commences,³ which continues for about 260 feet southward, and was formerly strengthened by three towers. Mr. Davies says: "The first of these destroyed

¹ *Journal of Brit: Arch. Assoc.* Vol. XII., p. 207. Quoted by Davies.

² *Englefield's Walk through Southampton.* Ed. by Bullar. 1843; p. 16.

³ Opposite to this point a high wall has been erected along the shore, and it is rumoured that the roadway is to be raised, which would have the effect of stunting the arches of the arcade by covering up their bases, thus ruining their grand proportions. We earnestly hope that this useless work, involving irreparable mischief, may be averted. Also that means may be devised for preserving the noble Vault in Simnel Street, which is imperilled by the new schemes of streets set out by the ruthless T square. A little divergence of the road would preserve this interesting architectural feature, which could be utilized as a store by the Corporation.

towers was probably "Pilgrim's Pit Tower," which was close to "Biddlesgate," and probably derived its name from some famous well, possibly connected with the pilgrimages to St. Thomas of Canterbury."¹ In 1775 Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the "Long Rooms," petitioned the Corporation and obtained leave to take down part of these towers and remove the top of "Biddlesgate," as being dangerous and causing alarm to the fashionable visitors for whom he catered. The arcade is composed of massive walls, of which eighteen bays remain. The second bay from Biddlesgate has a round arched doorway, and in the eighth, a pointed one now blocked. Other openings are of recent date. The arches at the southern end project in front of Norman buildings of domestic character. The mask or front wall is bonded to the wall behind by large flat stones, surmounted by a breast work in front, serving the purpose of a pathway for the defenders, and with machicolations opening on the enemy below.

Blue Anchor Lane (7), formerly Lord's Lane, a picturesque bit of Old Southampton and a favourite subject with artists, has now lost its northern side, and the adjacent "Lodgings for Travellers" and abodes of poverty have given place to modern workmen's dwellings, the property of the Corporation. The postern gate still shows in the head of its arch the grooves of the portcullis, and a few yards from the entrance on the right is the door of the Norman house called King John's Palace,² and alluded to above. The tower by the entrance to a yard adjoining the "Royal Standard" public-house served as a *garde robe*. This portion of the walls is accessible from the garden of the house No. 55, Bugle Street.

West Gate (8) is a plain rectangular erection of the fourteenth century, without buttresses and now denuded of architectural detail and ornament. The grooves of the portcullis may, however, be seen with apertures above for the purpose of hindering an approaching foe. The Tower is in

¹ Can this "pit" have been the circular well neatly ashlarred and of careful construction which was discovered on the north side of the block of workmen's dwellings now being erected on the site of the old slums? We hope that the building operations will not cause this well to be lost sight of.

² Described by the writer, *Hants Field Club Papers*, Vol. II., p. 365.

three floors, and outside at the south angle is a flight of stone steps leading to the dwelling within, and also communicating with the old chamber and rampart walk to which reference has already been made.

Bugle Tower (9). From West Gate the wall stretches through the garden of West Gate House, and the site of the late Madame Maes' residence, beyond which were five arches, two of which remain, like those in the arcade. The wall here terminates with "Bugle Tower," so called from Bull or Bugle¹ Hall (10) which stood at the corner of Bugle Street and Westgate Street, and was the residence of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, who bore for the supporters of their arms, a bull or *bugle* rampant, which probably gave the name to their house and the street in which it was situated. *Square Tower* (11) at the entrance of Cuckoo Lane, stood near the modern Bugle Hall. *St. Barbara's Tower* (12) and *Woolbridge Tower* (13) near the woolhouse (14) with their connecting walls were removed about 1830 by the Harbour Commissioners for the purpose of extending the Quay. *Water Gate* (16) stood at the south end of High Street, and its machicolations are seen in the upper part of the Castle Hotel. The site of *Watch Tower* (16) is now occupied by a circular window of the Sun Hotel. Thence the wall passed on to God's House Gate, situated between *God's House* (18) and *God's House Tower* (19).

From this point the stretch of eastern wall presents but scanty remains and those of slight interest. Of six or seven towers before arriving at East Gate, the remains of two only can be traced, one half-round, the other rectangular. *East Gate* (20), situated near the yard of Messrs. Garrett and Haysom, masons, in East Street, was pulled down in 1775. Leland describes it as "stronge; but nothing so large as Barre Gate." A drawing of the structure, dated 1772, is found in *Grose's Antiquities*. One small tower broke the line from East Gate to the north-east corner of the walls, where still stand the remains of

Polymond's or *St. Denys' Tower* (21), probably erected by John Polymond, Mayor in 1370, a patriotic townsman, who

¹ *Bugle*. Old French *bugle* and Latin *Buculus*, a young bullock, hence the musical instrument made of the animal's horns.

was appointed to array all men sound in body in the town and suburb for the defence "against our French enemies." He was also one of the burgesses in Parliament in 1381. It appears from the Muster Book in the possession of the Corporation of Southampton, that in 1544 Polymond's or St. Denys' Tower, so called because the Prior and Convent of St. Denys were responsible for its defence, was assigned to the charge of William Knight. In 1828, the upper part of this tower was removed, but remains of its base may still be seen. York Gate, an archway over the roadway leading to East Street, is a work of the last century and commemorates a Royal Duke, who with other sons of George III., have given their names to various parts of the town. From Polymond's Tower in a westerly direction fragments of the wall may be traced, and a semi-circular tower exists in the yard of Mr. Wright, plumber, Hanover Buildings. Thence we arrive at the Bargate, having followed in their circuit the ancient defences which Leland quaintly styles with his curious orthography

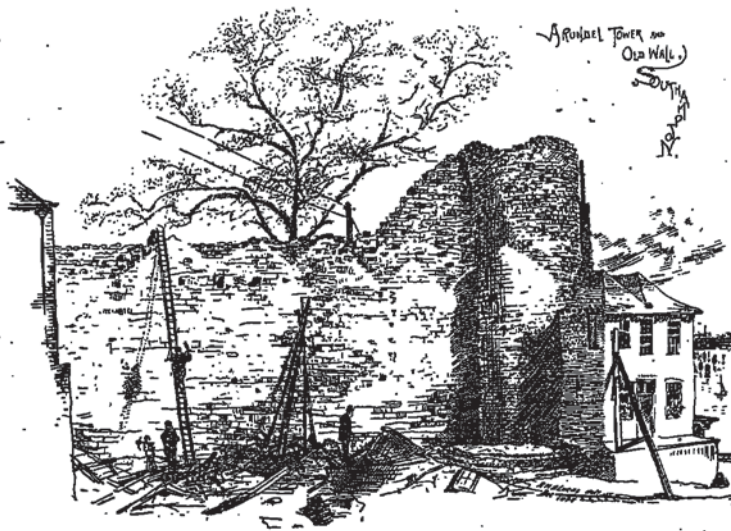
"*The fair and right stronge waulle of New Hampton.*"¹

We would add, in conclusion, a word of warning from the preface to the Rev. J. Silvester Davies' admirable and exhaustive *History of Southampton*, to which the writer acknowledges his obligation. "Southampton is rapidly increasing, and one effort of its inhabitants must be to preserve its ancient monuments in these days of movement and prosperity. The study of archaeology is growing, and towns will be valued and sought among other things for their association with the past and the teaching power of their remains. No plea is offered here for 'restoration' in the too common acceptance of the term, but for INTELLIGENT AND SCRUPULOUS PRESERVATION, even at apparent sacrifice, of every portion of what is historical. Southampton possesses remains, some of which are believed to be unique. Every fragment of the western wall should be rigidly guarded; a period of danger is possibly approaching and, should mischief happen, the time of regret will most certainly occur when reparation will be impossible."

¹ *Leland's Itinerary* III., 106.

These words of wisdom written in 1883 have additional force at the present time, when many, far and near, regard with regret needless demolitions already perpetrated, and would fain invoke the interest and support of the municipal authorities, jealously to guard their incomparable trust and vigorously to oppose all further attacks on

"Vanishing Southampton."



ARUNDEL TOWER. N.W. ANGLE OF TOWN WALLS,
SOUTHAMPTON.