



In Refectorio Coll: Omn: Trin: Oxon:

JOHN LELAND

From a Bust formerly in the Hall of All Souls' College, Oxford.

LELAND IN HAMPSHIRE.

IN OR ABOUT 1535—1543.

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John Leland has been called the father of English Topography; and his "Itinerary" is of great value and interest to the local antiquary. Portions relating to their several counties have been published by various Archæological Societies¹ and that bearing upon Hampshire is here presented to our readers.

The author was born in London about the beginning of the 16th century. He was educated at St. Paul's School under Lily the grammarian, and having studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, at All Souls' College, Oxford, and at the University of Paris, was an admirable scholar in ancient and modern languages. In 1533 he was appointed "King's Antiquary," and received a Royal commission to travel over England in search of antiquities, with power to inspect libraries of Cathedrals, Abbeys and other depositories of learning and historical records. Fuller enumerates this royal commission among the commendable deeds of the King. It was issued 25th Hen. VIII. (1533), before the dissolution of the monasteries, to which it was doubtless a preliminary, and has served to preserve much valuable local and historical matter, which might otherwise have been lost. The results of Leland's investigations are contained in his "Collectanea" and his perambulations are given in his "Itinerary." They extended over several years between 1535 and 1543, and on their completion Leland retired to his rectory, St. Michael's le Querne, in London,

¹ Somerset—"Proceedings," Vol. XXXIII. Wilts—"Archæological Magazine," Vol. I. Bristol and Gloucester—"Transactions," Vol. XIV.

with the intention of arranging the extensive collection of notes and observations he had made during his travels. This he was not permitted to accomplish, as his reason became affected and he died in April, 1552.

Upon Leland's death his collection of manuscripts was committed to the care of Sir John Cheke, who was Tutor and Secretary of King Edward VI. Sir John Cheke's son, Henry, after his father's death, gave four volumes of the "Collectanea," mostly extracts from monastic libraries, to Humphrey Purefoy, of Leicestershire, by whom they were given to William Burton, the historian of that county. Burton afterwards obtained eight other volumes containing the "Itinerary," and deposited the whole in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The original manuscript of the "Itinerary," written in Leland's own hand, had been much damaged by damp and neglect, which accounts for many vacant spaces and omissions. The fragmentary nature of the narrative is owing to the manuscripts being the record of brief and hasty notes, put together roughly, and such observations as Leland was enabled to make, probably *inter equitandum*, during his progress made more than 350 years ago.

The first edition of the "Itinerary," edited by Thomas Hearne, appeared in 1710, a second in 1745, and a third, in nine volumes, in 1769. The work having become scarce, a new edition was projected by Mr. G. L. Gomme, whose official engagements obliged him to renounce the work, which was committed to Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, who brought out an admirable edition in 1907.

The Hampshire portion of the "Itinerary," modernised, was published at Winchester in 1868 by Henry Moody, the curator of the Museum in that city.¹

¹ Mr. Moody was the author of "Sketches in Hampshire" (1846), which originally appeared in the pages of the "Hampshire Advertiser." He also edited an English Translation of the "Hampshire Domesday" (1862), and communicated to the "Advertiser" various archaeological and other notes under the title of "Odd Stock Papers." He died 1871.

We have preferred to retain Leland's quaint spellings and archaic words, which are a study for the English philologist. Our text is the third edition edited by Hearne and following Miss Toulmin Smith we have incorporated in the text Leland's marginal additions and Burton's supplementary notes.

Leland appears to have entered our county on its western border, travelling from Salisbury to Stockbridge, by Clarendon Park, which he calls Clarington and describes as "a very large thing and hath many keepers in it." He then says:—

Ther was at Clarington a priory caullyd Ivy Chirch.

Ivy Church. An Augustinian Monastery within the boundaries of the Forest of Clarendon founded by King Stephen.

From Saresbyry to Rumesey xiiij. [miles].

From Rumesey to Hampton.

From Saresbyri to Thomas Beketes bridge of 2. stone arches a mile al by champayn.

"St. Thomas Beckett's Bridge," two miles on the old London Road from Salisbury, beyond Bishop's Down, generally called St. Thomas's Bridge.

"Champayn," large plain, open fields or downs. *Bailey's Dict.*

Under this bridg rennith a praty broke rising a 3. miles above it by north est.

This broke goith ynto Avon about a mile beneth Harnham Bridge.

Harnham, on the road to Blandford.

Passing a 3. miles farther I left a mile of on the right hond Bukholt Woodde, a great thing, wher in tymes past by likelihod hath bene a chace for dere.

It is Clarendon Park, which was a royal chace, and not Buckholt, to which our Author alludes. The former is close at hand, the latter at some miles distant.

Thens 8. miles al by champayn grounde baren of woodde to Stoke Bridge of . . . stone archis. Stoke stondith as the broke rennith on the lifte hand of it.

Andever water passith thorough this bridg, but it metith afore with Horwel streme.

"Horwel." Wherwell, locally pronounced Horrell, derives its name from its hoar or ancient springs and wells. *Shore H.F.C. Papers*, Vol. 11., 38.

Andever is 3. miles of by . . . from Stoke Bridge.

The distances given by Leland are not to be depended upon ; Andever is seven miles from Stockbridge.

Ther is a stone bridge at Andever over the water.

The hedde of Andever water is not far above Andever.

Ther is no notable bridge on this water betwixt Andever and Stoke Bridge.

This water resortith into Teste Ryver at . . .

It seems that our Author regarded the Wallop stream, locally known as " the nine mile water," as the Test, and not as one of its tributaries.

Rumesey a xij. miles from Stoke Bridge.

From Stoke to Winchestre 8. miles al by champayn ground baren of wodde.

The soyle betwixt Saresbyri and Winchestre of white clay and chalk.

The toun of Winchester is by estimation a mile in cumpace withyn the waulles.

The lenthth of it lyith from est to west : the bredth from north to south.

Ther be in the waulles vj. gates, by est one : by west another : the third by south : the 4. by north. The 5. is caullid the Kinges Gate, and is betwixt the south gate and Wolvesey the Bisshopes palace. The 6. is betwixt north gate and est gate, no great thing but as a postern gate namid Bourne Gate.

The Castelle joynith hard to the south side of the west gate.

Winchester Castle, originally built by William the Conqueror, continued one of the residences of the Kings of England until the reign of Henry III., who built the Great Hall, a remarkably fine specimen of domestic architecture of the time, formerly used as Law Courts, restored and decorated in 1874.

The cathedrale chirch and the Close lyith on the south side of the towne, and is in cumpace with the cemetary nere half a mile : and one side of it hemmith in the towne as the waul of it, even almost from the Kinges Gate to the very palace waulle of Wolvesey.

The castelle or palace of Wolvesey hemmith yn the towne waulle from the close waul almost to the [est gate].

The palace is welles tourrid, [and for the] most part waterid [about].

Wolvesey Castle and Palace, built by Bishop Henry de Blois, 1138. Described by Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, H.F.C. Papers, Vol. III., 207.

[St. Mary Abbay] a litle by est withyn [the west gate], welles waterid with an arme of Alsford Ryver that rennith thorough it, and after to Wolvesey the bisshop's palace.

St. Mary's Abbey, or the Nunna-Mynstre, of which not a vestige remains, occupied nearly the whole of the land now surrounded by Hyde and Colebrook Streets. It was founded by Alfied the Great and his wife, Eanswitha, who passed her widowhood within its walls.

•Ther is a fair chapelle on the north side of S. Mary Abbay chirch in an area therby; to the wich men entre by a certen steppes; under it is a vault for a carnarie. One Inkepenne, a gentilman that berith in his sheld a schecker sylver and sables, was founder of it. Ther be 3. tumbes of marble of prestes *custodes* of this chapelle.

"Carnarie," a charnel house, where the bones of the dead were deposited.

Inkepenne. This family was of no small account in Winchester. Roger, John and Richard Inkpen were the founders of the Collegiate Church of Holy Trinity North of St. Mary's Abbey. Roger was Mayor of Winchester towards the end of the 12th century.

Entering ynto Winchestre by thest gate ther was hard within the gate on the right hand an house of Gray Freres.

And hard by on the same hand a litle more weste is a fair hospital of S. John, wher pore syke people be kept. Ther is yn the chapelle an ymage of S. Brinstane, sumtyme Bisshop of Wynchester; and I have redde that S. Brinstane foundid an hospitale yn Winchestre.

St. Brinstan, or Beornstan, according to Dr. Milner, governed the See 931-984. He was renowned for his sanctity, and founded an hospital which was destroyed by the Danes.

The Blake Freres College stooode sumwhat toward the north withyn the [to]wn.

The White Freres.

The Augustine Freres [stooode] without [the south gate on the left] hond in the [way to Hampton].

Our Author was mistaken as to the sites of the houses of the Black Friars or Dominicans, and the Grey Friars or Franciscans. It was the former that were located just within the east gate, whilst the habitation of the latter was on the north side of the city. The site of the house of the Augustines or White Friars, is still known as the Friary.

S. Swithunes, now caullid the Trinite, standith in the south side of the toun.

The Cathedral Church was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Birinus in 647, and to SS. Peter and Paul in 980, when rebuilt by Ethelwold, but the popularity of St. Swithun caused it to be distinguished by the name of that saint down to the time of Henry VIII.

A chapelle with a carnary at the west ende of the cathedrale chirch.

The new college lyith without the toun wal by south hard agayn the Close waulle.

Winchester College of St. Mary, founded by William of Wykeham (Bp. 1367-1404).

The water that cummith from Wolvesey and the Close goith hard by the este side of the college, and so toward Saynct Crosse.

The college of S. Elizabeth of Hungarie, made by Pontissera Bisshop of Winchester, lyith strait est apou the new college: and ther is but a litle narow causey betwixt them. The mayne arme and streame of Alsford water devidid a litle above the college into 2. armes rennith on each side of the college.

St. Elizabeth's College, founded 1301, granted to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, was pulled down to the ground, 1547. The site of the buildings is distinctly visible in a dry summer.

Withyn these 2. armes not far fro the very college chirch of S. Elizabeth is a chapel of S. Stephan.

Ther was an hospitale for poore folkes a very litle without the Kinges Gate maynteinid by the monkes of S. Swithunes now suppressid.

There hath beene withyn the town waulles a . . . parochē chirches. Bisshop Fox suppressid dyverse, of the[m, un]jiting the people of them to ma[intain the ot]her yet standing: and to make [som honest] lyving onto the incumbent. [Ther be yet] . . . parochē chirches [standing within the waulles] of Win[chester].

If Winchester abounds in churches now it might in early days have been called a "city of churches." Dr Milner computes the number in Henry I.'s reign at 92, including 12 belonging to religious communities.

Ther is a streate in Winchestre that leadith right from the High Strete to the north gate, caullyd the Jury, by cause Jues did enhabite it, and had theyr synagoge there.

Jewry Street, where a number of Jews resided in the 12th and 13th centuries.

The staple houses for wolfe at Winchestre lay from the west gate yn a back way to the north gate.

This way is still known as Staple Garden.

S. Michael's Gate in Winchestre is spoken of of aunciente wryters, but that name is now out of use. Ther is a chirch of S. Michael by the Kinges Gate, wheron I conjecture that the Kinges Gate was sumtyme caullid S. Michael's Gate, or els the south gate.

Ther is a suburbe at the est gate of sum caullid the Soken : and is the biggest of al the suburbes longging to the cyte of Winchester.

The Soke, so called from the Saxon *soc*, which signifies a free domain, the independent jurisdiction of the Bishop with its own Courts and a taxation probably lighter than that within the city.

In this suburbe be 2. paroches chirchis : and a litle without this suburbe estwarde on the toppe of an hille in the way to London is a chapelle of S. Gyles, that sumtyme, as apperith, hath bene a far bigger thyng.

Waldavus, Erle of Northumbreland, a noble Saxon or Dane was behedid by the commaundement of King Wylliam Conquerour.

Walteof (Waldevus), Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at Winchester May 31st, 1075.

Ther is also a litle suburbe without the west [gate, and in] it was a chirch or [chapell that now servith for a barn].

The sub[urbe without the northe gate berithe the name of Hyde].

In this suburbe stode the great abbay of Hyde, and hath yet a paroches chirche.

This abbay was ons caullid Newanminstre and stode in the Close hard by S. Swithunes, otherwise then caullid Ealdenminstre.

But when it was translatid thens to Hyde it bare the name of Hyde.

The bones of Alfredus, king of the West-Saxons, and of Edward his sunne and king, were translatid from Newanminstre, and layid in a tumb before the high altare at Hyde : in the which tumb was a late founde 2. litle tables of leade inscribid with theyr names. And here lay also the bones of S. Grimbald and Judoce.

St. Grimbald, a monk of St. Bertin's Monastery in Artois, brought to England by Alfred to assist in founding his University of Oxford. After Alfred's death Grimbald completed the Newanminstre. "St. Judocus, or Josse, a French saint whose bones were brought to Winchester and admitted into Grimbald's Church, where his shrine became a centre of devotion." *Kitchin's Winchester*, p. 19.

Of Hyde abbey all that now remains are some portions of the walls, a gate-way, and a few small door-ways of the fifteenth century, and some fragments of an earlier period built in the neighbouring walls.

On the south side of Hyde Abbay betwixt it and the waulle is a meadow caullid Denmark, wher the fame is that Guido Erle of Warwik killid great Colebrande the Dane *singulari certamine*.

Guy, Earl of Warwick, according to the legend, slew Colbrand, champion of the Danes, cut off the giant's head and brought it in triumph into the city.

There is yet a parochie chirch yn Hyde suburbe.

Ther is a litle suburbe without Dorne Gate or postern.

Dorne-Gate. The real name is Bourne-Gate or river-gate, so called because nearly surrounded by different branches of the Itchen.

Ther is [a] fair suburbe without the [K]inges Gate caullid the Kingesstrete.

[Ther] lyith also a litle suburbe with[out the south gat]e : and here abou[t was a fair chir]ch of S. Feith [suppressid by Bysshope] Fox : and the [parochie annexed to Sainct Crosse].

The site of this church is half a mile from the south gate, on the Southampton road. It is now a burial ground, and a few years ago the foundations of the church were visible.

Ther was a very fair chapelle of S. Catarine on an hille scant half a mile without Winchester toun by south. This chapelle was endowid with landes. Thomas Wolsey cardinal causid it to be suppressid, as I hard say.

It was suppressed by Wolsey when Bishop of Winchester for the benefit of his Colleges at Ipswich and Oxford.

Traces of the foundations of this chapel were brought to light on the summit of the hill in 1845, on the occasion of the visit of the British Archæological Association to Winchester.

Ex libello Donationum Winton. Eccl.

*Kinewaldus rex dedit Cometon, Alresford, Wordiam
et Wordiam.*

Adulphus rex contulit Chiltecomb.

*Egbertus rex contulit Drokenesford, Wordy, Awelton
et Bedehampton.*

Edwardus rex dedit Overton.

*S. Edwardus rex dedit Portland, Wikes, Holewelle
et Waymuth.*

Æthelstanus rex dedit Chibalton et Elendon quod est Worston..

Edredus rex dedit Husseborn.

Æthelstanus rex dedit Merdon et Ecberbyri.

Emma regina dedit Brandesbyri.

Ailwinus nobilis dedit Witten.

Fritheswiglia regina dedit Taunton.

Agelwinus dux dedit Cleram.

Alwara nobilis uxor Leowin dedit Alwarestok.

Elphegus praefectus dedit Crond . . . del . . .

. . . it Wyly id . . . St . . .

*Hospitale de Fordingbridge given to the Kinge's
College in Cambridg.*

Abbatia de Waverleggh.

Ab. de Letelegh.

Prioratus de Selebourne prope Aulton or. S. Aug.

*Prioratus de novo loco: Newark in comit. Surrey
prope Okyng.*

Prior. de Burton in insula Vecta ord. S. Aug.

*Prior monialium de Ivingho, ex Fundat. episcopi
Winton. in diocesi Lincoln.*

Domus Dei de Hampton.

Decanatus de Somebourn: prope Winton.

Prior de Motesfont.

Prior. de Caresbrok in insula Vecta.

Ab. de Quarrere in Vecta.

Prior. de Hayling habet in Cheling insula.

Prior de Selebourne.

Prior. de Brommore prope Avon.

Prior. S. Crucis.
Abbat. d[e] Dursford.
Prior. de Hamelerise: novum colleg. Winton. nunc
possidet.
Prior. de Apledorcomb.
Prior. de Okebourn.
Prior de Ankerwik.
Prior de Edenwelle.
. . . cta insula.
. . . stoke.

The course of Alresford Ryver.

This ryver first beginnith of a great numbre of fair sylver springes a good mile above Alresford: and these resorting to a botom make a great brode lak, communely caullid Alsford Pond.

Alresford Pond, a sheet of water of twenty-three acres formed by Godfrey Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, circa 1200, in connection with canal navigation to Winchester.

Then it cummith into a narow botom and rennith thorough a stone bridge at the ende of Alresford toun, leving it on the lifte hand or ripe.

Thens to Hichin Stok village a 3. miles, wher is a litle bridge for horse men and fote men.

Thens 2. miles to Eston village, wher is a wood bridge for cartes.

Thens to a village or place caullid Worthy: and here the water beginnith to breke into armes, and those again into other armelettes that resort to Hyde, and the lower partes by est of Winchestre, serving the streates plentifully of water, the Close, S. Maries Wolvesey and the new college.

Until the close of the last century, an open stream ran down a portion of the High Street, and at a still later period the roadway of another street was for a considerable distance through the water, whilst in several other streets there were smaller streams.

[The] great streame of Alresford [water] cummith from Wort[hy to] the est bridg of Winc[hester,] having 2. arches of stone.

Thens half a quarter of a mile to Sainct Elizabethes College, and ther breking into 2. armes rennith on eche side

of it: and then's goith toward Saint Crosse, leving it a quarter of a myle on the right hond.

Blake Bridge made of wod is betwixt S. Elizabeth and Est Bridge.

And after goith to Twyford a myle *dim.* lower, wherabout al the water gatherith into one botom, and then's goith a vj. myles to Wood Mylle, and ther enterith into a salt creke.

Mr. Philepote dwellith by Twyforde.

The "worshipful family" of Philpot, settled at Twyford in the 15th century. This was probably Peter Philpot, who served the office of Sheriff of Hants in 1535. His son John, Archdeacon of Winchester, the Protestant martyr, was burnt at Smithfield, 1535.

Ther is a wood bridge a litle above Wood Mille caullid Blak Bridge.

Oterburne village a 3. miles strait south out of Winchester Here cummith a broke downe caullid Oter from west, and rennith by est into Alresford water.

The way from Winchester to London.

To Alreford vij. miles.

To Altoun vij. miles.

To Farenham vij. milès.

To Guldeforde [ix.] miles.

To London [xxv.] miles.

Our Author's statement of distances here, as in other places, do not agree with our present measurements.

From Winchester to Southampton x. miles, that is 3. miles to Oterburn, and vij. forewarde.

The soile in sum part betwixt meatly good and mouch dry feren ground, apter for brede of catelle then to bere corne.

"Meatly," suitable. "A knight meatly to be leder of men at arms" *Froissart's Chron.*

The most part of the ground betwixt enclosid and reasonably woddyd.

Ther is a park a 3. miles out of Winchester, almost by south, caullyd Hursley, longging to the Bishop of Winchester.

And by this park was a castelle caullid Merden, whereof sum smaull ruines or tokens yet remayne.

Merdon Castle in Hursley Park, built by Bishop Henry de Blois (c. 1138) on one of the manors granted to the See by Cynegils. Little now remains beyond fragments of walls with an exterior fosse.

The town of Old-Hampton a celebrate thing for fisschar men, and sum merchauntes, stooode a quarter of a mile or ther abou[t]e from New-Hampton by north est and streachyd to the haven syde. The plotte wheryn it stooode berith now good corn and gresse, and is namyd S. Maryfeld by the chirch of S. Mary standing hard by it.

Sum men yet alyve have seene dyvers houses (especially up into the lande of Old-Hampton) withyn the feld self now caullyd S. Maryfeeld.

[Some thin]ke that the great suburbe [standing yet with] out the est gate of New-[Hampton and jo]yninge to S. Marie [Chirche is part of Old-]Hamptoun.

Camden, the first edition of whose work appeared in 1586, heard the same account that the town did not originally stand where it does, but in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, and excavations made go to prove the truth of the tradition. *Vide Rev. J. S. Davies' History of Southampton.*

Ther is a chapel of S. Nicholas a poore and smaull thing yet stondeing at the est ende of S. Marie Chirch in the great cemiterie, wher constant fame is that the old parochie chirch of Old-Hampton stooode. One told me there that the litlenes of this chirch was cause of the erection of the great chirch of our Lady there now stondeing by this occasion: one Matilde, Quene of England, askid what it ment, that a great nombre of people walkyd about the chirch of S. Nicolas, and one answeyrd; it is for lak of rome in the chirche. She then *ex voto* promisið to make thér a new; and this was the originale of S. Marie Chirch. Thys Queene Matilde, or sum other good persones folowing, had thought to have made this a collegiate chirch; but this purpose succedid not fully. Yet nevertheless S. Marie Chirch at thys day [in] token of the auncient[n]es of Old-Hampton is] mother chirch [to all the churches in New-Hampton]. And yn testimonie of thys the commune sepulture of New-Hampton ys the cemiterie of S. Marie Chyrche.

And there be many fair tumbes of marble of marchauntes of New-Hampton buryed in the chirch of S. Marie, as yn their mother and principale chirch.

Matilda, the "Good Queen Molde," died 1118, so the first building of St. Mary's on a large scale must have taken place in the early part of the 12th century, and the church existing in the first half of the sixteenth century was substantially the fabric of Queen Matilda. Leland, who presented his report to Henry VIII. in 1546, must have seen nearly the last of the great Church. In 1550, the church had disappeared, for in the Court Leet Book is an order that the rubbish of St. Mary's Church should be carted away to mend the highways. The people of Southampton had pulled down their church in order to remove from French cruisers the direction of its lofty spire. This destruction was perpetrated in 1549 or 1550, and instead was erected a small and unfinished chapel. Subsequent mean and badly constructed fabrics gave place to the present noble church, a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce erected during the incumbency of his son, the Archdeacon of Westminster, but lacking the spire. The completion of the tower and spire, begun by Canon Durst, has been happily accomplished by the present Rector, the Rev. Neville Lovett, on Monday, January 5th, 1914.

Ther is on the south side of the cemiteri a fair mansion place of stone longging to the person of St. Maries.

The parson at that time was Dr. W. Capon, the founder of the Southampton Grammar School. He was the first appointed master of Cardinal Wolsey's Grammar School, at Ipswich, and was either by the Cardinal or by his successor, Bishop Gardiner, presented to this benefice. His brother was at the time Abbot of Hyde, and from him he obtained the adjoining rectory of North Stoneham. When his brother, for his ready compliance with the King's (Henry VIII.) wishes, in obtaining from his monks their signatures to the surrender of the abbey, was rewarded with the bishopric of Salisbury, he was appointed by him to a prebendal stall in that Cathedral. He died in 1550.

The old town of Hampton was brent in tyme of warre, spoyled and rasyd by French pyrates.

Early on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1338, a numerous fleet of Normans, Picards, Genoese and Spaniards, landed at the South-Western corner of the town, while the inhabitants were at Mass. The burgesses fled before them, the town was at their mercy. They plundered and burnt at pleasure and hung some of the townspeople, but on the following morning the aliens were driven back to their ships.

This was the cause that the inhabitantes there translatid themself to a more commodius place, and began with the kinges licens and help to builde New-Hampton and to waulle yt yn defence of the enemies.

Leland, although trustworthy in his descriptions of the localities which he visited, appears to have been very credulous, and easily imposed upon, otherwise he would not have adopted the idle tale that

Southampton proper was built and fortified after what he calls Old Hampton had been burnt and razed by the French pirates in 1338. There is ample evidence to show that what he calls New-Hampton, existed, and was fortified, centuries before the French paid their hostile visit to the town, and the name of one of its churches, Holy Rood, is proof that it is of Anglo-Saxon foundation, for if subsequent to the Norman Conquest, its name unquestionably would be St. Cross. The castle and town walls were standing in the reign of King John, and in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1292, there is a return of the churches Holy Rood, St. Michael, and All Saints. The facts connected with the French visit appear to be that there was a considerable suburb to the east of the town, perhaps extending beyond St. Mary's Church, which was burnt and destroyed by the French, but there is no evidence to show that they obtained possession of the town.

Ther be yn the fair and right stronge waulle of New-Hampton these gates :

Fyrst Barre Gate by north large and welle embatelid. In the upper parte of [this gate] is *domus civica* : and [underne]the is the toun prison. [There is a gre]ate suburbe with[out this gate, and ther] is a great [double] dike welle waterid on eche hand without it. And so 4. tourres in the waulle, (whereof the 3. as a corner towre is very fair stronge) to the est gate.

The Est Gate is strong, but nothing so large as the Barre-gate.

There is a suburbe withoute this gate, and S. Maries the mother chyrch of New-Hampton stondith yn it.

There be vj. fair tourres in the walle betwixt the est gate and the south gate : and loke as the town without the waulle is doble dichid from the castelle to Barre-gate, and so to est gate ; so it is from est gate almost even to south gate.

The South Gate stondith not even ful south but south est : and ther is ioindyd to it a castelet welle ordinauncid to bete that quarter of the haven.

Ther is a nother meane gate a litle more south caullid Goddeshouse-Gate, of an hospitale yoinid to it.

And not far beyond it is a fair gate caullid the Water [gat]e : without the wich is [a faire square] key forsid with [piles into the haven water] for ship[pe]s to resort to].

Then a 3. towrres to the west gate.

The West Gate is strong, and even without it is a large key for shippes, as there is without the water gate.

There be 2. gates beside, wherof one is a posterne, and the other is by the castelle.

Of the eight gates enumerated by Leland, four remain: Bar Gate, God's House Gate, West Gate and the Postern (Blue Anchor Gate.) The following have disappeared: East Gate, South or Water Gate, and Biddles Gate at the bottom of Simnel Street, "The Gate by the Castle," mentioned by Leland.

The glorie of the castelle is yn the dungeon, that is both larg, fair, and very stronge, both by worke and the site of it.

The donjon or "keep" where the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, Speed describes it as "most beautiful, in form circular."

There be 5. parochie chirchies withyn the toun of Hampton.

The Holie Roode Chirch stondith yn the chief strete of the town.

The other four Churches would be St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, and St. John. The two latter parishes were united September 3rd, 1708, and the Church of St. John was pulled down. Holy Rood stood originally in the middle of the High Street. The church was removed to its present position in 1320.

There was a college of Grey Freres in the est south est part of the toune touching to the toune waulle betwixt the est and the south est gates.

There is an hospitale yn the toun toward the south caullyd Goddes house, wheryn is a chapelle dedicate to Saynct Juliane the bisshop.

Thys [ho]spitale was foundyd by 2. [march]auntes beyng bretherne, [whereof] the one was caullyd Ge[rvasius, the o]ther Protasius, [of the sayntes day by likelih]od that they were [borne].

"God's House," an ancient hospital or almshouse, with its chapel dedicated to St. Julian, the patron of travellers, was probably first intended for the reception of pilgrims. It was founded by Gervase le Riche, *prepositus* of Southampton in 1185. It was granted by Edward III. to Queen's College, Oxford, and the use of the chapel, now known as the French Church, was conceded to Walloon refugees by Queen Elizabeth.

These 2. brethern, as I there lernid, dwellyd yn the very place wher the hospitale is now at such tyme as Old-Hampton was brent by pyrates.

These 2. brethern for Goddes sake cause their house to be turnid to an hospitale for poore folkes, and endowed it with sum landes.

Leland has confused the foundation of God's House with two martyrs of Rome—Gervasius and Protasius—whose remains were believed to have been discovered by St. Ambrose, by whom they were buried in his newly-founded cathedral of Milan, of which they became the patron saints. At anyrate no Protasius is discoverable in connection with God's House.

I redde in an old registre at Wynchester, wher names of abbays, priories and hospitaes that were of the patronage of the Bisshop of Winchester were named, emonge the which was Hospitale *sive Domus Dei de Hampton*.

I take it this, that sum Bisshop of Winchester renewid the old fundation adjecting more lande, and so had the patronage.

Syns by the request of a quene it was improprieate to the Quenes College yn Oxforde. They maynteyn the [hos]pitale, and take the residew of [the pro]fites.

Robert de Eglesfield founded circa 1340 Queen's College, Oxford, naming it after Queen Philippa, to whom he was chaplain. His College languishing for lack of funds he used his influence with the Queen to persuade the King to bestow the "Hospital" of God's House with its possessions on his lately-founded College.

There be 3. [principal strea]tes yn Hampt[on], whereof that that goithe] from the [barre-gate to the water] gate is one of the fairest streates that ys yn any town of al England, and it is welle buildid for timbre building.

The streets alluded to were English (now High,) French, and Bugle Streets.

There is a fair house buildid yn the midle of this streat for accomptes to be made yn.

In the early part of the 14th century the Church of St. Cross or Holy Rood, as above mentioned, was removed from the middle of the High Street to its present position, after which the Audit House was erected on the ancient site of the church. Notices of it occur in 1457. In 1771 the building being no longer fit and modern requirements demanding its removal from the High Street, the present Audit House was built.

There cummith fresch water into Hampton by a conduct of leade, and there be certen castelletes onto this conduct withyn the town.

The Friars Minor, Franciscans or Grey Friars, in 1260, were the first to introduce water by leaden pipes into Southampton and the Friars' Conduit, a monument of their industry, still exists at Spring Hill, the residence of Mr. W. F. G. Spranger.

There be many very fair merchauntes houses in Hampton : but the chefest is the house that Huttoft, late custumer of Hampton, buildid in the west side of the toun.

The house that Master Lightster, chief barne of the Kinges eschequer, dwellith yn is very fair.

The house that Master Mylles the Recorder dwellith yn is fair.

And so be the houses of Nicoline and Guidote Italianes.

Huttoft's house, the "Tudor House" in St. Michael's Square, is now the Municipal Museum. Master Lightster, Sir John Lister, chief baron of the Exchequer, whose mutilated monument is in St. Michael's Church. John Mille was Recorder of Southampton, 1547. See *Relics of Old Southampton*, by the present writer, p. 4. Guidotti, married to Huttoft's daughter, absconded, leaving his father-in-law heavily bound for his debts.—See the admirable *Description and History of Tudor House* by Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw.

A Breve Description of the Haven of Southampton.

The bredth of the mouth or the entery of Southampton haven is by estimation a 2. myles from shore to shore.

At the west point of it is a stronge castelle a late buildid caullid Caldshore, communely Cawshot.

Calshot Castle, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. A massive circular tower formerly a coastguard station, now in the hands of the War Department.

There is on the est side agayne it a place caullid Hamel hooke, wher be a 3. or 4. fisshars houses.

Hook or *Houch*, as it is spelt in Domesday, probably takes its name from the configuration of the land at this point, or possibly the hook shaped piece of water or creek now dammed up at the mouth of the Hamble. Hook with Warsash is now an ecclesiastical district formed from the parish of Titchfield. Mr. Shore tells us (*Place names of the County H.F.C. Papers*, vol. iii., p. 237) that names compounded with *War* do not refer to the sites of battles but are descriptive of a flow of water, and that such words as *Ashe*, &c., are derived from the Celtic water word "*Ache*," so Warsash would be a duplicate water word.

The haven shorith up a 7. miles on the west side tyl it cummith up to Hampton toun standing on the other side : and here by estimation the *trajectus* is a mile from land to land.

Thens it goith up farther a 3. miles to Redbridge : and ebbith and flowith a myle above that.

And to this salt arme as the highest and principale hed of the haven resortith both Teste Ryver and Stoke Bridge water yn one botom.

On this side of the haven I markid few other thinges notable.

But I markid that the body and principale streamie of the haven enterid by south as at the mouth : and went up by . . .

A 3. miles from Hamelheooke, that lyith as at the est point [of] the haven, goith a creke by n[orth east] up yn to the lande caullid com[monly Hamel]le Creeke : and of s[um] Hamelle ha]ven, wheryn is a very fair rode for great shippes.

It takith name of a good fisschar toun caullid Hamelrise, that lyith about a mile ynward from the creke mouth on the lift hand by weste.

Hamelrise, Hamel-en-le-rys or Hamble Rice, Hamble on the west side of the Hamble river. Here was the priory of St. Andrew, a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Thiron near Chartres. After the suppression of alien priories, William of Wykeham acquired the revenues with which he endowed his two St. Mary Colleges.

This towne now longgith to the New College in Winchester. It longgid afore to a priorie of religious men in the same toune.

A 3. miles above Hamelrise at the very hedde of the creke is a good village caullid Budley or Botley.

And to this creeke by my estimation resortith the water cummyng from Bisshops Waltham, a praty tounlet a 3 miles of.

Scant a mile from the mouth of Hamelrise Creeke lyithe Letelege on the shore upward in the mayne haven.

Here a late was a great abbay in building of White Monkes.

Letley or Netley Abbey, for Cistercian or White Monks, founded 1237, was surrendered 1536 to the King previous to our Author's visit, when its site and manor were granted to Sir William Paulet, subsequently first Marquis of Winchester. For the ready compliance of the Abbot in himself signing the surrender, and inducing his twelve monks to follow his example, he was rewarded by being appointed abbot to the more wealthy establishment of Beaulieu. Our author's course is now up the river towards Southampton.

About a 2. miles upward brekith in a great creeke out of the mayne haven and goith into the land by northe.

On the lift hand of this creke by west [a] litle from the shore stondith a [cha]pelle of our Lady of Grace sum[tim]e hauntid with pilgrimes.

The locality still retains the name of Chapel, and its site is supposed to be Chapel mill. A causeway leading to it was called the "Causey of our Lady of Grace," now Chapel Road

[Right] agayn it is Hichyn a smaulle [village] on the est side : and hereof the *trajectus* is caullid Hichin-Fery.

Itchen, an old fishing village which still retains some of its quaintness. From here a ferry to the Cross House on the opposite shore is said to have existed for a thousand years until the Floating Bridge displaced it. The Cross House may yet be seen, an ancient stone structure under which people could find shelter while waiting for the ferry boat.

A 2. miles upper in the creek lyith S. Dionise on the left hand and west ripe, where of late was a priorie of chanons ord. S. August.

The remains of this Priory, now consist of little more than one ruined wall which appears to have been the south transept of the chapel. In 1878 the site was sold for building purposes.—vide "*The Priory of St. Denys*" by A. H. Skelton, Hants Field Club Papers, vol. iii., p. 155.

And on the right hand on the est ripe lyith almost agayn it Bythern, sumtyme a castelle longging to the bisshopes of Winchester, wherof yet sum ruines remayne : now a ferme longging to the Bisshop of Winchester.

At Bittern the Bishops of Winchester had an Episcopal Palace with a square embattled tower. Here, as Lords of the Manor, they held their Courts, and in 1264 the Archbishop of Canterbury, Kilwardby, came on a visitation and kept Christmas. Part of the walls of the mediæval palace are built into the present Bittern Manor House.

Wood Mille lyith scant a mile upward, as at the hedde of the creeke : and hither resortith Alresford Ryver augmentid with dyverse brokes.

At Wood Mylle is good taking of salmons.

A mill probably existed here from Saxon times. At South Stoneham House (Lord Swaythling's) close by may be seen the pool where Itchen salmon are still caught.

The toun of Hampton is not half a mile above the mouth of this creke.

The shore from Caldshore to Christes-Chirch Twinham.

From Cauldshore Castelle upward by south west a . . . brekith in a creeke that goith up into the land a 3. or 4. miles, and at the hedde of this creeke was Bewley, an abbay of White Monkes, a tounlet and a certen territorie of ground privilegid with sanctuarie.

The situation of Beaulieu abbey on the river Exe, in the eastern part of the New Forest, is not less beautiful than that of Netley. The most perfect part is the refectory, now converted into the Parish Church. The other ruins consist of a part of the cloisters, the dormitory, and the kitchen, and a portion of the abbot's lodgings converted into a residence which is occupied by the proprietor, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

The castelle at Hurste [on the shore] is countid to be a xiiij. [miles from Caldsh]ore.

This castelle is set almost right agayne the farther ende of the land of the Isle of Wighte.

And the *trajectus* heere from land to land is about a 2. miles, the which narow place is defendid by Hurst castelle.

Hurst Castle, built during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII mainly from the materials of Beaulieu Abbey. The central tower still remains on which is the date 1535. Charles I. was detained here for 18 days when he was conveyed to London. The Solent Strait at this point is now but 1400 yards across.

Christe-Chirch Twinhamburne is a vj. miles above Hurste ; and this toun being in Hamptonshire is the limes and the ryver by it of Hamptonshir and Dorsetshire.

Twinham is the ancient name of Christchurch, from its site between two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, but is not, as our Author states, the limit of the two counties, the town being nearly six miles from the Dorsetshire border.

The New Castelles in Wighte.

Ther be 2. new castelles sette up and furnisid at the mouth of Newporte, that is the only haven in Wighte to be spoken of.

That that is sette up on the est side of the haven is caullid the Est Cow: and that that is sette up at the west syde is caullyd the West Cow, and is the bigger castelle of the 2.

The *trajectus* betwixt these 2. castelles is a good myle.

Both are alluded to in Bishop Gibson's translation of Leland's verses, as—

"The two great Cowes that in loud thunder roar,
This on the eastern, that the western shore,
Where Newport enters stately Wight."

The next part of the land and shore of Hamptonshire is a vij. miles from [the] Cowes.

From Hampton to Hichin village that stondith on the farther side of the fery about a mile.

Thens to Hamelrise a fisschar toun by much enclosid and hethy ground myxt with ferne a 3. miles.

Thens over the fery and to Tichefeld a 2. good miles by lyke grounde.

Yet in sum vaynes about Tichefelde is very good grounde.

Vein, among miners, the particular nature in quality of any bed of earth.—*Bailey's Dictionary*.

I left a praty lake on the lifte a litle or I enterid into Tichefeld toun.

Mr. Wriothsesley hath buildid a right stately house embatelid, and having a goodely gate, and a conducte castelid in the midle of the court of it, yn the very same place wher the late monasterie of Premostratenses stooode caullyd Tichefelde.

Thomas Wriothsesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor, 1544. Zealous Romanist as he was, he obtained in Hampshire a larger portion of the church spoil than any other person. He became possessed of the principal estates of the abbots of Hyde, Beaulieu, and Titchfield, besides those of St. Elizabeth's College, Winchester. Titchfield Abbey, founded 1231, dissolved 1538, was converted into a residence known as Place House.—See *Hants Field Club Papers*, vol. iii., p. 317, by the present writer.

There is a gramer schole *propter ripam fluminis*.

There is also a parke, the ground whereof is sumwhat hethy and baren.

Buddeley is caullid but 3. miles from Tichefelde.

Bouley, Botelei in Domesday, at the head of Hamble Creek.

The Course of Tichefeld Water.

This ryver risith about Estmayne a x. miles by north est from Tichefeld. It cummith from Estmaine to Wikeham or Wicombe a praty townlet on the right hand a 5. or 6. miles lower, where the water brekith into 2. armelettes, and goith under 2. wodden bridgges soone cumming to one streame agayne. Thens [a 3. or 4. miles] to a wood bridge by Mr. Wriothesleys [house], leving Tichefeld toun on the right [rype, and] a litle beneth goyth under Warebridge of tymbre. Hither it ebbith and flouith. Thens withyn [a] myle it resortith into the wa[ter of] Hampton [haven]. Warebridge. Weirbridge.

From Tichefeld to Gosport a litle village of fisshar men by much hethy and feren ground a vj. miles.

Heere stode a prophanid chapelle nere the shore of Portesmouth Haven scant half a mile from the very mouth of the haven.

Things that I notid on the West Part of Portesmouth Haven.

The lande at the west pointe of Portesmouth Haven is a sandy nesse and sone brekith of, gyving place to the open se.

Ther is a round stone toure with ordinaunce at the west point of the mouth of Portesmouth Haven.

And a litle way upper to the haven as a greate creke goyng by west up into the land a mile caullid Ostrepole Lake.

This must be Haslar Lake.

Scant a quarter of a mile above this is Gosport village.

About a mile above this village is a nother creke caullid Forten of Forten a litle village by it.

A myle and an half above this is Bedenham Creeke, so caullid of a village standing by it. This creeke's mouth lyith almost agayn Portechester castelle.

Fareham a fisschar village lyith aboute a myle more upward at the very hedde of the haven.

It is about a 7. miles from the west [point] of Portesmoth Haven to the [est] point of Hampton Haven, [and in th]e mi[dle wa]y almost betwixt [is a fisschar village] caullid . . .

This village must be Rowner.

Thingges that I notid on the este side of Portesmoth Haven.

The land heere rennith farther by a great way strait into the se by south est from the haven mouth then it dooth at the weste poynte.

There is at this point of the haven Portesmoth toun, and a great round tourre almost doble in quantite and strenkith to that that is on the west side of the haven right agayn it: and heere is a might[y] chaine of yren to draw from tourre to towrre.

The mouth of the harbour was defended, as was the case at Plymouth and Dartmouth, by a chain stretched between two towers, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VII.

About a quarter of a mile above this tower is a great dok for shippes, and yn this dok lyith yet part of the rybbes of the Henry Grace of Dieu, one of the biggest shippes that hath been made *in hominum memoria*.

The Henri Grace à Dieu, a great ship built at Erith, which conveyed Henry VIII. from Dover to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

There be above this dok 2. crekes in this part of the haven.

The castelle of Portchester standith a 3. miles by water from Portesmoth toune.

The towne of Portesmoth is murid from the est tour a forowgh lenght with a mudde waulle armid with tymbre, wher on be great peaces both of yren and brasen ordinauns, and this peace of the waulle having a dicke without it rennith so far flat south south est, and is the place most apte to defende the town ther open on the haven.

Then rennith a dicke almost flat est for a space : and withyn it is a waulle of mudde lyke to the other : and so thens goith round aboute the toun to the circuite of a myle.

There is a gate of tymbre at the north est ende of the town : and by it is cast up an hille of erth dichid ; wherin be gunnes to defende entre into the toun by land.

There is much vacant ground within the toun waulle.

There is one fair strete in the toun from west to north este.

There is but one paroche chirch in the town.

St. Thomas's Church, the ancient Parish Church of Portsmouth, built by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, 1210-1220, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket

There is a chapelle in a vacant ground [in the southe weste syde of the town toward the waulle and shore].

There is also in the west south west part of the toun a fair hospitale sumtyme erectid by Petrus de Rupibus Bisshop of Winchester, wheryn were a late xij. poore men, and yet vj. be yn it.

The "chapel" or church of St. Mary Colewert, above referred to, remained standing till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was abandoned and pulled down, whilst its cemetery continued in use for the burial of soldiers. The church was rebuilt in 1838. The "fair hospitale" is the Hospital of St. Nicholas, or God's House, founded by Peter des Roches, *circa* 1205. The present garrison chapel was the nave of that of the hospital, and the Royal Parade its cemetery. After the Reformation the hospital buildings were converted into a residence for the Governor of Portsmouth, and since pulled down.

I lernid in the toun that the 2. towers in the haven mouth were begon in King Edward the 4. tyme, and sette forewarde yn building by Richard the 3. Kyng Henry the vij. endyd them at the procuracion of Fox Bisshop of Winchester.

King Henry the vij. at his firste warres into Fraunce erectid in the south part of the towne 3. great bruing houses with the implementes to serve his shippes at such tyme as they shaul go to the se in tyme of warre.

One Carpenter a riche man made of late tyme in the mydle of the high streate of the town a town house.

The town hall, built by Carpeneri in the reign of Henry VIII., with the market place under, stood in the middle of the High Street until 1830, when it was pulled down.

The toun of Portesmouth is bare and litle occupied in time of pece.

King Henry the vij. of late tyme sette in Portesmouth capitaines, and certen soldiours in garnison.

The town of Portesmouth standith in a corner of an Isle bering the name of Portesmouth.

Now known as Portsea Island.

This isle is in lenght a vij. miles and a 3. myles in bredth. This isle berith good corn and grasse.

The ground is made an isle by this meene : There brekith out an arme of the mayn haven about a 3. miles above Portesmouth, and goith up a 2. miles or more by marisch grounde to a place caullid Portebridge 2. miles from Portesmouth. Then brekith there out a nother creke out of the mayn se or Avant Haven and goith up also to Portebridge, and there is the ground insulatid.

The ground within the Isle of Portesmouth is partely enclosid, frutefull of corn and hath sum wood.

From Portesmouth toun to Portesbridge of 2. arches of stone ij. miles.

This bridge is the limes of the isle.

And heere I markid one arme of salte water ebbing and flowing that cummith owt of Portesmouth Haven up by marsch ground onto Portebridge. And an other creke t[hens] from the mayne se to the same bridge. And these 2. crekes meting at the bridge make the Isle of Portesmuthe.

From Portebridge partely by Portdown a playn ground, partely by woodde, to Southwike a 4. miles.

Southwik is a good bigge thorough fare but no celebrate market. The fame of it stoode by the priory of the Blake Chanons there and a pilgrimage to our Lady.

The priory was originally founded within Portchester Castle in the reign of Henry I., but within fifty years was removed to Southwick, the church and buildings being within the limits of the present park.

Here lyith by est Southwike a great forest ground wel woddyd caullid Est Bere, welle replenished with deere.

The Forest of Bere included about 16,000 acres of land, and in 1800 contained about 200 head of deer. In 1850 it was disafforested and divided among the commoners.

There is a nother chace and forest ground of this name a 3. or 4. miles by west of Winchester, and is caullid the Forest of West Bere.

From Southwike to Wikeham by enclosid ground 3. miles.

There standith on the lift hand of Estmain Ryver Master Wodales Maner Place agayn the towne. Wikeham is a large thorough fare, and welle occupied.

Master Wodale's manor place is now known as Rooksbury, a handsome mansion in an extensive park.

From Wikeham to Waltham a praty town 3. miles by enclosid ground, good pasture, wodde and corne.

Here the Bisshop of Winchester hath a right ample and goodly maner place motid aboute and a praty brooke renning hard by it.

This maner place hath beene of many bisshops building.

The Manor of Bishop's Waltham has belonged to successive bishops of Winchester from time immemorial, *Semper fuit de Episcopali*, is the memorandum concerning it in the Domesday Book.

Most part of the 3. partes of the base court was buildid of brike and timbre of late dayes by Bisshop Langton,

Bishop of Winchester, 1493-1501.

The residew of the inner [*part*] of the house is al of stone.

The hedde of this brooke for the most parte risith within a mile of the town of sundry springes in the way to Winchester. This brooke goith toward Budley and Hamelrise Creke.

From Waltham to Winchester a 7. miles, 3. by enclosid and woddy ground : and 4. by champain.

Leaving Hampshire Leland passed into Somerset.