

SOUTHAMPTON STREET AND PLACE NAMES.

[From the *Southampton Times*.]

The old names of places and streets which still remain in Southampton may be considered as being landmarks of its history. Some of the oldest of these names may also be regarded as surviving traces of the ancient conditions of life which prevailed here centuries ago. Some of these old names are now considered anomalous by some people because their old significance is not understood amidst the modern surroundings in which they are now situated. They are by such people considered to be out of date. But if these old names were abolished, and modern street and place names substituted for them, should we not lose thereby much of their historical associations?

Southampton is growing fast, and some of its historic names have already perished in its modern growth. In this utilitarian age, when developments of trade and commerce are the chief objects of attainment, and necessarily so, considering the competitive spirit of the age, it may not be out of place to point out amongst the place names of Southampton some of the landmarks of history we have in our midst. I say history—and not merely local history, for this town has been much concerned in our national history, and a generation is now arising which will certainly appreciate the value of our national history more fully, and recognise more fully the political and social lessons to be learnt from it than their predecessors apparently have done.

In very early ages of the world men began to call their lands and their houses after their own names or the names of their heroes, and this practice has survived to our time. Many in this town revere the name of Gladstone, and there are houses or streets called by that name. Others have lately begun to

have great respect for the name of Chamberlain, and it would not surprise me to find that houses in this town have quite recently been named after him. But why should we abolish our old names because in our day the names of political leaders such as Gladstone, Salisbury, Harcourt, Hartington, Chamberlain, and others are household names amongst us, and are held in especial honour? The most honoured name of all in this country is that of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and within the last few years a new park in this town has been named after her, Queen's Park. To name a new park after the Queen is a commendable procedure under ordinary circumstances, but why should an old place name of the town have been abolished for the new name? "Porter's Mede" was an old name telling us of some of the conditions of commercial life in this town. It told us of the mediæval fraternity of porters who were the authorised carriers of merchandise from the ships at the quays to the warehouses of the merchants. This mead was part of the Saltmarsh, and as it was let to the porters by the Corporation in 1526, it became known for more than three centuries and a half as Porters' Mead or Meadow.

When a generation has arisen in this town which values education and knowledge more than they are at present valued, many people in that time will esteem the local history and historical associations of Southampton as an intellectual inheritance, and some will ask where was Porter's Mead, and why was the old name abolished? Others may perhaps ask where was the Hartley Institution at that time, and why did not somebody connected with that establishment prevent that change of name? That supposed question brings me to the object of this paper, which is to show that these old names are historical landmarks, and to state clearly my opinion in regard to their preservation. I cannot, however, deal with all the old names. Many have already been lost, beyond recovery, and others are of no historical significance.

The oldest names of all we have are the names of our rivers, the Itchen and the Test. These names have been somewhat changed in the course of the last thousand years, the originals having been Icenan and Terstan. The name Icenan gradually

became pronounced Itchen, and in course of time, so written, and similarly the Terstan, became shortened to Test.

For the origin of these names, or at least part of them, you must go back to a period more remote than the Roman conquest, when in the language of the Celtic people who lived in this part of England the syllabic word 'an' denoted water, as shown also in such words as Andover, Andwell, and others in this country.

This brings us to the earliest name of this town, which was not Hampton or Southampton, but Hantune, the tun or town, as I understand it, by or between the waters. As late as the time of the Domesday survey this town was called Hantune, and is so written in Domesday Book. The survival of that name through the Saxon period from Romano-British time points to a survival of part, at least, of the conquered British race, for 'an' is not a Saxon water word. In the course of time it became aspirated to Han, and the names Hantune and Hamptun both used until the Saxon or English word 'ham' finally prevailed. This was not, however, until after the Norman conquest, and we still have the name Hants as a short name for the county.

There are a few old Latin place names, or parts of them. One of these, revived within the last hundred years, now appears likely to remain; I refer to the name Clausentum.

This name of the ancient Roman station close to the town has been also used in late years for buildings as well as for the old Roman site at Bitterne. On the opposite side of the Itchen is Portswood, the name which is also partly of Latin origin, the first half of it being derived from "portus," a gate, or harbour. The origin of this name is the same as that of Portsea, Portsmouth, and Porchester, and it is interesting to remember that Roman coins, carved stones, and Roman interments have been found in Portswood.

The name "Street" in Burgess Street, the line of the old Roman way from Clausentum to Old Sarum, must, I think, have been derived from the time when Latin was the language of the governing race in this country. Of place names which have come down from the time of the Saxons, Southampton possesses many. The oldest of these Cutthorne or Cutted Thorn, is probably as old as the time of the Saxon settlement

It was a common practice among the early Saxons to make marks or cuts on trees to denote meeting places for their courts or local assemblies, which were held in the open air, and commonly at the boundaries of their several hundreds or liberties. The survival of the name Cutthorn for the ancient mound or meeting place of the Court Leet is a very interesting circumstance. It is at the northern boundary of the borough, and its situation is strictly in accordance with the primitive Anglo-Saxon practice. The name Bar is also a name come down from Saxon time. The name borough, and I think also the name Bar, are derived from the Saxon name burh, the mound which was fortified in a town. When a town had a burh it became a burh town, or borough. Bar appears to be a shortened form of it, and Bargate is the entrance to the borough, or the Borough gate. The name of the Common preserves for us the name of the largest of the common pastures of this town, a name which has come down from the early Saxon period. In the early period of its history, Southampton was not only a port, but its inhabitants were constituted also as an agricultural community. They had their fields and their pastures, which at first they used in common. The name of The Common for the common pasture of old Southampton is a name similar to that of the pastures which all ancient manors at one time possessed. A manor could not be a manor without certain common lands and rights. The fields were the ploughed lands, and of these we still have the existing place names of Kingsfield, Highfield, Marlauds, and Hoglands. Half a century ago the name St. Mary's field also existed for the district now covered by St. Mary's-road and the streets adjoining it. The early system of agriculture was a three field system, a rotation of crops every three years, the land being allowed to lie fallow one year in three, and the very interesting name of Threefield-lane, a lane which led to the Lammas land which was cultivated on the three field system, still survives, although the fields have long since disappeared. One of our churches has an unmistakable Saxon name, Holy Rood. Although this church is entered in the ecclesiastical records under its equivalent name used in Norman time, St. Cross, the Saxon name has been preserved, in the common, or English, language of the majority of the people in this town.

The Saxon institution of The Pound is commemorated in the name Pound Tree-lane. Although the lane has been widened and a street made, let us hope it may retain its old name or be called Pound Tree-street. There is no more venerable legal institution in this country than "the pound," which was used in remote time, not merely for impounding stray cattle, but for recovering debts by seizing the cattle of the debtor and placing them in pound until the creditor was satisfied.

Southampton still possesses some place names of ancient Scandinavian origin. The shore names along the water, such as Cracknore and Bitternore, the former name of the beach at Bittern, remind us of Elsinore in Denmark. Woolston is mentioned in Domesday Book as Olvestune, which is probably the same as Olafston, the place where Olaf, King of Norway, made his tun or settlement 994 when he wintered at Southampton with Swein, King of Denmark, whose name probably survives in that of Swanwick. Some personal names of Norse origin linger about this neighbourhood. Jurd is one of these, and has been derived by Ferguson in his "Teutonic Names," from Jord, the Norse equivalent for earth. The hardy Norsemen were pagans who worshipped Freya, a goddess identified with mother earth. The names of Freemantle on the west side of Southampton and Freemantle Common on the east of the Itchen have also probably in part been derived from Freya, the Norse divinity from whom our Friday has also come down to us. The old name of the boundary stream between Freemantle and Southampton was Rollebroke, a name which appears to be of Norse origin. Jurd's lake at Woolston, of which we have heard very much lately in connection with the Borough Extension Inquiry, is a creek now silted up, and is just such a creek as the old Norsemen would have found most convenient for small ships, similar to the creek at Swanwick, where an old Danish ship has been found.

The traditions of Canute have come down from the 11th century, and his name within the last century has been given to Canute-road, a road, it may be remarked, away from the traditional site of his house, which was certainly close to

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the ancient beach, where the traditional rebuking of the waves is said to have occurred.

I think a few of the old names formerly used in this town might appropriately be revived. One of these is that of St. Barbara. A tower known by her name stood near the entrance to the Royal Pier. The arms of the town, granted or confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, contains the figure of a woman on a tower, and it appears not at all improbable that the mediæval story of St. Barbara and her tower is embodied in the arms of the town.

The Normans have left their marks in some of our street and place names, and I think it would be a pity if in the course of modern improvements these landmarks of history should be lost by 19th or 20th century names up to date being substituted for them. The Norman names were up to date in their time, but are now 800 years old. I hope their historical associations may ensure their preservation. French-street, Bugle-street, St. Denys, and St. Michael's, are names given to these parts of the town by the Normans. St. Michael's and St. John's parishes formed the Norman French quarter of Southampton. There the Norman settlers lived who are mentioned in Domesday Book. The lower part of High-street was formerly called English-street, a name abolished about a hundred years ago. English-street and French-street, parallel to each other, with lanes connecting the two thoroughfares, afford evidence that English and French inhabitants lived here side by side in peace. In French-street you are in an old Norman French thoroughfare, and in the disused burial place of St. John's parish you may see the site of an ancient church which belonged to the Norman Abbey. St. Michael's Church contains the remains of the earliest Norman architecture we still possess. St. Michael was the patron Saint of Normandy, and it is natural that the Norman settlers should dedicate the principal church in their quarter of the town to the patron saint of their own country. Mont St. Michel in peril of the sea, the remarkable rock in the Bay of Avranches with the monastery on it dedicated to this saint, is another example of the Norman reverence for St. Michael. The Anglo-Norman ordinances of this town which are said to have been made

after great deliberation "by the ancient fathers" were made of "olde tyme in Frenche tonge," and a copy of them still exists among the Corporation records. French-street, Bugle or Bole-street, and English-street are mentioned in a copy of these ancient ordinances, 13th Century date. Here I may be allowed to mention that among the old names of Anglo-Norman or Early English time which have been disused are the Fish Market in St. Michael's Square, Le Cheyne, a former name for Porter's-lane, Halveknyght-lane (named after a family called "le Halveknyght," or le Demichevalier), which connected Bugle-street and French-street near the Grammar School, and Bolehouse, the original Bugle Hall, which stood on the south of Westgate-street and on the south-west of Bugle-street.

St. Denys is another name of Norman origin. It reminds us of the grief of Henry I. for the loss of his son William in the White Ship, for St. Denys Priory was founded specially that perpetual masses might be said, there for the soul of that ill-fated prince; for his parents, and for the Conqueror himself. The name St. Denys also calls up historical circumstances connected with Portswood, Northam, and Kingsland, circumstances connecting it with Kings Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., and John, with Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edward IV. Let us remember also that the name St. Denys was given to this Priory by the same king who was one of the chief founders or benefactors of the great cathedral at Rouen. Kingsland, which Richard I. gave to the canons of St. Denys, is one of our oldest place names. It was part of the land of the king within the borough of Southampton, and it is mentioned in Domesday Book. The name Kingsland is one of the most interesting historical names in this town. The name is Saxon, and the land must have been part of the royal demesne in Saxon time. In Domesday Book it is mentioned under the name of *terra regis*, and it was at that time part of the endowment of South Stoneham Church.

Perhaps the most remarkable street names the Normans have left us are those which were connected with or derived from the Castle. Castle-lane, Castle-hill, Castle-square, and Castle-gardens. The castle has gone, but its name survives in those of its ancient surroundings.

There are several place names (those derived from Bevois and Ascupart) which have come down to us from the time of the Crusades. The legend of Bevois and Ascupart has been thought by some people to belong to an earlier date, but the story contains internal evidence that it is of the crusading age. Southampton was concerned in these expeditions, its ships being used for them, and it is an interesting survival of that age to have the names of these legendary heroes used for the names of some of our streets and places.

The great mound which was the traditional burial place of Bevois, and formerly known as Bevois Mount, has disappeared within the last century, but the name survives. Human bones were found beneath this mound, and it is much to be regretted that no record was made as to the position in which they were found. From the brief description of the mound, which has come down to us, from the finding of bones there, and from the circumstances that large oval shaped mounds in Hampshire commonly were called giants graves, I think Bevois Mount must have been a place of interment as old as the Neolithic period, or later Stone Age. In that age the bodies of chieftains were commonly buried in a contracted position, under such mounds as Bevois Mount appears to have been. The mound was large, and so are the so-called giants graves. Southampton had its hero Bevois, and its giant Ascupart, and having such traditions, it was but natural that some former inhabitants of this town should connect these circumstances, and call the mound which had come down to them from the mists of ages, after the name of Bevois, the greatest of the legendary heroes of this town, a name also come down from a remote antiquity.

Among the mediæval names which still survive, all of which have interesting associations, are the Strand, Chapel, Chantry-road, West Quay, Above Bar, Broad-lane, The Audit House, Houndwell, Magdalens or Marlands, Vyse-lane, Westgate, and Crosshouse-lane. The Strand was the suburb formed along the beach of the moat at the north-east corner of the old fortifications, where the moat was overlooked by Polymond Tower. The name occurs in the ordinances of the Guild Merchants as early as the 14th century. The name West

Strand was also used for the Western Shore near Blechynden. The name Chapel refers to the Chapel of St. Mary of Grace, which was situate near or formed part of the Hermitage. It was a place of pilgrimage, and, as Leland tells us, was sometimes haunted by pilgrims. It is impossible for us to understand fully the causes which moved people in the middle ages to make pilgrimages to such places as this, and many other places, but such causes must have arisen from religious motives both strong and deeply rooted in their minds. The name Chapel is all that survives, except some of the stones of the building to be seen in the neighbourhood of the site which had such interesting ecclesiastical associations. Trinity Fair originally called Chapel Fair, however, still survives as a relic of the Hermit, for whose benefit it was partly granted by Henry VII.

The Audit House is another mediæval name. In the middle ages there were here not only the town accounts to be looked after, but the King's accounts for certain port charges and duties, and also for rents of houses. The audit of these accounts as between the town and the Crown was an important financial work, for which auditors were appointed who were called by an important name—being at one time styled the reverend auditors. The present Audit House took its name from the older mediæval building. The Ditches is another name of mediæval origin, although it has for the most part been replaced by Canal Walk, which is only a last century name, and commemorated the abortive scheme of the Southampton and Salisbury Canal. The name West Quay, also sometimes called West Hethe, occurs in the town records as far back as the 14th century. It was the oldest quay of the town. The name Marland is a corruption from Magdalen's, the name of the Leper's Hospital, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and stood near the place now occupied by the Watts' statue. The hospital owned land on both sides of the main road—hence the names East Marlands and West Marlands.

Above Bar-street is also a name centuries old, and was the place where the stocks stood, the last of which are in the Hartley Museum. The name occurs in 1531, but must have

been in use much earlier. Indeed the name Boye Barre-street occurs two centuries earlier, showing the early growth of the town. The name Westgate-street for the street leading to West Quay must be as old as the gate itself, and this was built in the 13th century. It and the Quay have historical associations connected with the French wars of the 14th and 15th centuries. God's House Gate is a name also of the 13th century, but the name of the hospital *Maison de Dieu*, now discontinued, is Norman, the French name having been discontinued, and the English name God's House used for it. High-street, the name for the chief street of the town, has come down to us certainly from early English time, and originally belonged only to the street from Holy Rood Church to the Bargate. The name itself is of Saxon origin. The name Crosshouse-lahe is of later date, probably of the 15th century, when the old Crosshouse was, perhaps, built. Rockstone is an earlier place name, and occurs as *Rockesdone* in the 13th century. The most important name of the 15th century which has come down to us is the full name of the town—"County of the town of Southampton." This dates from 1447, and this ancient name is, I think, worth preserving. At present it is in danger of being lost, and county borough substituted for it, a name of recent origin and common to many towns.

One of the most ancient and interesting of the street names in Southampton has recently disappeared no care having been taken to preserve it, viz., Pepper-alley. I believe this street must go in the projected improvements in St. Michael's parish. It was the street of the old shops for the sale of pepper, spices, and other groceries, those valuable condiments in the middle ages which were brought here by the Venetians. Pepper-alley connects St. Michael's-square, formerly the site of the ancient fish market, with Simnel-street, the street of the fine bread-bakers, and Simnel-street opened into West-street, where the butchers were at one time located. The ancient grocers were commonly called pepperers. The trade in pepper was a very ancient one, and tribute was sometimes levied in pepper. As far back as the year A.D. 408, one of the articles demanded by Alaric as part of the ransom of Rome was 3,000lbs of pepper. Pepper was grown in India, and was one

of the staple articles of commerce between India and Europe. Venice, Genoa, and some of the cities of central Europe were indebted to their trade in pepper for a considerable part of their wealth. The name Pepper-alley is one of the few remaining traces in Southampton of the old trade between Venice and this port, which lasted from the 12th to the 16th century. Modern necessities require that new streets should arise in the slum area of St. Michael's parish, but might not one of these, as near the old site as possible, be appropriately called Pepper-alley or street, and so the old name come down from the time of the Venetians be preserved? Peppercorn rents formerly prevailed, and in the middle ages consisted of an obligation to supply a certain quantity of it, usually 1lb., at certain times. The term peppercorn rent, indeed, lingers in use at the present time as a legal phrase.

Simmel-street is another ancient name, which it is most desirable should be preserved. It was a quarter for the bakers, who formed a trade corporation of their own, and which was supervised by the town. The name Simmel denotes a fine kind of bread, and is the sole remaining trace in Southampton of the ancient fraternity of bakers. I hope the present Master Bakers' Association will take an interest in the name of this ancient street name connected with their craft, and do their best to preserve it. It is mentioned in the Compotus Rolls of God's Hospital, which owned some property in it, as early as 1278, and is therefore more than 600 years old. Here I may remark that Simmel bread or cakes appear to have been in special demand on Midlent Sunday. The name Simmel cakes still survives in the north of England. Another old trade street name of no special meaning now, but of much ancient significance, is Porter's-lane. It was the street much used by the porters in conveying casks and other merchandise from the quay or shore where the Town Quay now is, to French-street, St. Michael's-square, and Bugle-street. The old Porters' Guild survived, I believe, the longest of the old trade corporations of this town.

The Inn signs, which have come down to our time in this town, apparently without a break from the middle ages, are interesting name survivals :—

The Dolphin is mentioned in the earlier half of the 17th century, by Taylor the Water Poet. The sign is perhaps of French origin—Dauphin.

The Red Lion originated from the badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The tenants of the manors of the duchy in this county, were free of the petty customs of Southampton. These manors were Kings Somborne, Stockbridge, and Hartley Maudit, and after the suppression of the Abbeys, Romsey also formed part of the duchy. Part of the Red Lion Inn is as old as John of Gaunt's time. The Bugle is a French sign and probably came in with the Normans. The Rose and Crown is a Tudor sign, adopted after the Wars of the Roses, and occurs on the arms of the borough of Southampton, which were officially confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. The White Hart was a favourite badge of Richard II, but the origin of the White Hart with a golden collar dates from a remote antiquity. The Crown is one of the oldest inn signs in this country, and is not uncommonly found in ancient royal boroughs, such as Southampton was. The Star was a religious sign, being the emblem of the Holy Virgin, who was styled "Stella Maris" or star of the sea, an appropriate ancient sign for a maritime place like old Southampton.

One of the most interesting of the old inn signs in this town has disappeared within my time in Southampton—that called "The Gate Hangs High," the former sign of a public-house in Burgess-street, on the boundary of the borough and close to the road to Highfield. I have no doubt that a gate must have existed in ancient time where Highfield.lane joins Burgess-street, and that the sign referred to this gate. "The Cowherds," as a name, has come down from the middle ages, if not from a Saxon time. At a remote period a house of some sort which was used by the cowherds probably existed on the Common, and at a later period it became adopted as the name of the inn.

There are several names of Tudor date in this town of much interest, viz., Orchard-lane, The Bowling-green, and Arundel Tower. The King's Orchard is mentioned in 1550, and in the time of Elizabeth was called the Queen's Orchard. It covered the district between the Platform, the Bowling-green,

Orchard-place, and Bernard-street. Orchard-lane was the way to it from what is now East-street. The old name Silkshop-yard is a survival of the Huguenot settlers, who introduced silk weaving into Southampton. The Bowling-green was a place where the chief inhabitants played at bowls—as many of them do now—and it is also mentioned about 1550, so that it is certainly as old as Elizabeth's time or the celebrated bowling green on the Hoe at Plymouth, where Lord Howard, of Effingham, the Lord High Admiral, was playing bowls when the Spanish Armada was sighted. In that same year, 1588, the Lord High Admiral was in dispute with the Mayor of Southampton concerning his powers as Admiral of the Port.

Arundel Tower is named after Lord Arundel of the time of Henry VIII., the tower having been restored by him.

We have several names which must be referred to the time of the last sovereign of the Stuart line. One of the distinguished military commanders in Queen Anne's reign, the Earl of Peterborough, who won distinction in the Spanish wars of that time, and who subsequently in his retirement lived at Bevois Mount, has left his name in that district. Earl's-road, Bevois Mount, and Peterborough-road, Bevois Town, are named after him. He came into possession of the St. Denys Priory estate, which included Portswood, in 1730. The names Earl's-road and Peterborough-road recall these historical associations, and recall also literary associations concerning Pope, Swift, and other celebrities of the time who were entertained by the Earl at Bevois Mount. The earl had flags, guns, and other weapons taken by him in the Spanish wars arranged at the entrance to his lawn. Pope was struck with this idea, and so in his poetical works we meet with a reference to our generals in peace—

“Who hang their trophies o'er the garden gate.”

The fame of Peterborough, however, as a general, was eclipsed by that of his greater contemporary, Marlborough, for whom he had no great love.

A street name which has also come down from the Stuart period is that of Blue Anchor-lane. The ancient name was Lord's-lane, but its present name came into use from the circumstance that a tavern or inn bearing the sign of the Blue

Anchor was in existence there in the 17th century. The Blue Anchor Inn was, I believe, the old Norman House at the bottom of the lane on the north side, and now partly pulled down. The court behind it is called Blue Anchor-court, a name also apparently of 17th century date, for over the entrance to it there is the only surviving trace I know of in Southampton of the Civil War period, viz.: the initials of Thomas Mason, Mayor in 1644.

The Royal house of Hanover is well represented by street names in Southampton. Hanover-buildings date from the early years of the Hanoverian sovereigns; there are many other street names borrowed from the names of successive princes of that line. The Hanoverian succession marks an important epoch in our history, and the early names of that date in this town mark that epoch. The houses known as York-buildings were probably erected about the same time as the original Hanover-buildings, and appear to have been named after Ernest Augustus, brother of George I., and by him created Duke of York and Albany. His Hanoverian title was a curious one for a layman to hold, viz., Bishop of Osnaburg. This title arose under a singular provision in the treaty of Westphalia, by which it was agreed that as the little state of Osnaburg, near Hanover, contained about an equal number of Roman Catholic and Protestant subjects, the Prince Bishop of that state should be alternately a Roman Catholic and a Protestant: York-street, off St. Mary's-street, and York-square, Houndwell, appear to have been named also after the same or successive Dukes of York.

The name Anspach-place on West Quay reminds us of Caroline of Anspach, who was one of the most remarkable of the Queen Consorts in English history. As an orphan and a portionless princess, she was brought up at the Court of Prussia. Her beauty, her grace, and mental gifts were great. Many princes sought her hand in marriage, but she declined the honour that even the Emperor himself would have done her—the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, at that time tottering to its fall, whom she declined because she would not change her religion. She was both clever and wise, and when she became Queen Caroline she knew how to rule without

appearing to do so. George II., her husband, was skilfully managed by her, and she instilled notions into his head so adroitly, that he thought they were his own. Her cleverness and astuteness are commemorated in one of the ballads of the period—

“ You may strut, dapper George, but 'twill all be in vain,
We know 'tis Queen Caroline, not you, that reign,
You govern no more than Don Philip of Spain.”

--It would be a pity that this name Anspach-place should be changed, for if we called the place Marine-terrace or West Quay Parade, the name, although brought up to the end of the 19th century date, would carry with it no historical associations.

Many of us can remember Bellevue House, which stood in its own grounds opposite to the Ordnance Office. This house, with a French name, was taken down some years ago, and the site used for the streets and buildings with which it is now covered. The name, however, still survives in those of Bellevue-street, and Bellevue-terrace. Bellevue House was built by Nathaniel St. André, a French physician, who gave a French name to his new house, which had a fine prospect at that time. Dr. St. André had been Court physician to George II., but certain circumstances which formed the subject of one of Hogarth's satirical prints led to his retirement from London and his settlement in Southampton. The London-road at that time was very different from what it is now. Dr. St. André's neighbour was the Earl of Peterborough, and they became friends. He had a valuable library, chiefly French; his medical books were sold after his death, but many of his books on art, science, and literature were inherited by Mr. George Frederick Pitt, and by him bequeathed to the Corporation of Southampton. They now form the Pitt collection of the Hartley Library. The name Bellevue-street reminds us of these circumstances.

Gloucester-square is named after the Duke of Gloucester, a brother of George III., grandson of George II., and son of Frederick Prince of Wales. He was a popular man in his day, and was a visitor to the town at a time when fashionable visitors came. On January 31st, 1796, more than a century ago, the Duke of Gloucester arrived in the town, then full of distinguished company, and honoured the ball at the Dolphin with

his company two days later. The Duke is said to have been amiable, assiduous, and brave, but not over accomplished. None of George II. sons were very accomplished. In 1766, when twenty-three years of age, he secretly married Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and this alliance, when it became known to the King and Queen, gave such offence that the Duke and his wife were for a long period banished from Court. During a portion of their exile they resided in Italy, and were received with much consideration by the Pope. When the Duke visited Southampton his offence had long been forgiven, but this marriage and others of the family of Frederick Prince of Wales led to the passing of the Royal Marriage Act, which is still part of the law of the land.

The name of one insignificant street in Southampton, Charlotte-street, still reminds us of Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III., and Grandmother of Queen Victoria, and also of the Princess Charlotte, the daughter of George IV., who died in 1817, before her father became king. Charlotte-street is situated between Lower Canal-walk and Queen's Park. It is a side street leading into Briton-street. Some of the houses in it have the eighteenth century look about them, and are probably as old as the early part of the reign of George III. and Queen Charlotte, the Princess Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who was married to the young king in 1761. In the early years of their long reign George III. and Queen Charlotte were very popular. They were the last of a long list of English Kings and Queens who went to the City to view the Lord Mayor's show, which they did soon after their marriage, when they were guests of Mr. Robert Barclay, the Quaker, a patent medicine merchant in Cheapside.

The name of Brunswick-place, on the north of East Park, also calls to memory the circumstances of the accession of the Brunswick or Hanover line and the subsequent marriages of members of the English Royal family with the family of Brunswick. Princess Augusta, sister of George III., married Charles William Frederick, the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in 1764, and their daughter, Caroline, Princess of Brunswick, married her first cousin, George, Prince of Wales, afterwards

George IV., in 1795, one of the most miserable of miserable marriages of which any record exists. Brunswick-place was built on the land which belongs to Wulfris' Charity. The lease was granted in 1794 for 99 years, and the houses were probably in course of erection at the time of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1795. The name given in compliment of that event calls up the circumstances of that marriage. The Dukes of Brunswick were very useful allies of England. The father of the ill-fated Caroline fell fighting the French in the battle of Jena, and the Duke of Brunswick, her brother, fell fighting the French at Quatre Bras in 1815. George, Prince of Wales, and Caroline of Brunswick were probably the most ill-matched pair recorded in English history. The misery which resulted from that marriage may be read in biographies of the late Queen Caroline, an uncrowned Queen Consort of England.

The name Cumberland-place calls up very interesting reminiscences. The first house built on this site was called Cumberland House, after Ernest Duke of Cumberland, the fifth son of George III. The name is now applied to the row and called Cumberland-place. The Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III., died in 1790, and the title was then given by that King to his son Ernest, who subsequently became King of Hanover.

That the British Crown should be severed from the kingdom of Hanover was most desirable in the interest of Britain, and Ernest Duke of Cumberland effected that deliverance for us on the accession of Queen Victoria. As we walk along Cumberland-place, we may feel thankful that the Duke, after whom the place is named, became King of Hanover, and saved us from such complications as the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the Franco-German war of 1870, and from the consideration of the question at the present time whether the British Empire in part owes any allegiance to the German Emperor.

The generation which was concerned with the latter years of George III.'s reign has quite passed away, but the surviving place names in this town of Coburg-street, Coburg-yard, and Charlotte-street remind us of some of the high affairs of state, which were much discussed in this town, as well as others, at that time. The King was mentally incapable of attending to

State affairs, and his son the Prince of Wales was acting in his place under the name of Prince Regent. It was the period which saw the close of the great war with France and the downfall of Napoleon. The private life of the head of the State was a scandal. At the time of the battle of Waterloo the Prince Regent had been separated from his wife Caroline of Brunswick, Princess of Wales, for twenty years. She had many years before been tried by a commission for alleged grave offences, without being allowed opportunities for defending herself, such as every English subject is entitled to. The English public took sides—some being for the Prince, and others—perhaps many more, for the Princess. Soon after Waterloo, their only daughter, Princess Charlotte, the heiress to the Crown, was married to Leopold Prince of Coburg, and these Southampton street names recall these historical events.

The name of the Prince Regent was used in the early years of this century in the names Regent-street, Regent's-place, and Regent's-park. Another son of George III. who has also left his name in this town is Edward Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. It may be remembered that his widow, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Princess Victoria, opened the Royal Pier, in 1833. The names Kent-road, St. Denys, and Kent-road, Freemantle, apparently commemorate these circumstances. The name Sussex-place was used as a street name out of compliment to another son of George III., viz., Augustus Duke of Sussex. Similarly the names Cambridge-road and Cambridge-terrace were used as a compliment to the youngest son of the same King, Adolphus Duke of Cambridge, or his son, the late Duke. Adelaide-road is named after Queen Adelaide, the wife and widow of William IV., whom many now living can remember.

Moir-place is named after Francis Rawdon Hastings, first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira, who lived from 1754 to 1826. He was the eldest son of John, Baron Rawdon and first Earl of Moira. He entered the army and rose to distinction, both in the army and also in Parliament. In 1812 he was made Governor General of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. The connection of his name with

Southampton appears to have arisen through his being the Commander of the expedition sent out in 1794 to the assistance of the Duke of York in the Netherlands. He landed with 7,000 men at Ostend, and after a brilliant and successful march through a country in possession of an enemy vastly superior in numbers he effected a junction with the Duke of York's army at Malines. The Earl of Moira's force for this expedition assembled near this town, and was encamped on Netley Common.

The name of Portland, in Portland-street and Portland-place, calls to our memory the political circumstances of a century ago. These street names were derived from that of the Duke of Portland, who became Prime Minister, first in 1783; as the head of a coalition Ministry. Subsequently, in 1792, he joined the Ministry of Pitt as secretary for the Home Department. The Duke of Portland and his party were the war party at that time, and it was through their influence the war with France was continued. After a period of retirement from office he again became Prime Minister in 1807, with Lord Chatham as a colleague. The break up of this ministry came in 1809, when the Duke of Portland resigned, after the quarrel between two of his colleagues, Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, who fought a duel as a result of their quarrel. The name Portland-place was apparently borrowed also from the more noted place of that name in London, which was built somewhat earlier, in whole, or in part, by the miser John Elwes.

The names of other distinguished prime ministers, have been used for street and place names in Southampton. Melbourne-street appears to have been named after Lord Melbourne, the Whig Premier, in the early part of the late reign. The name of his rival Sir Robert Peel, has been used for Peel-street, Northam. Aberdeen-road and street, were apparently named after Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister in the time of the Crimean War. Palmerston, Gladstone, and other statesmen also have streets or roads named after them.

Anglesea-place is named after William Henry Paget, first Marquis of Anglesea, who lived from 1768 to 1854. He rose to distinction in the Army during the great war with France,

was engaged in the Peninsula, and was in command of the cavalry and horse artillery at Waterloo. He displayed consummate skill and undaunted bravery at Waterloo, and was created Marquis of Anglesea on July 4th, 1815, in recognition of his services. The chief hero of Waterloo, and the chief naval hero of that age, Wellington and Nelson, and their chief victories are commemorated by the names Waterloo road and Trafalgar-place and road; and also by the names Wellington-street and Nelson-street. The name of the great navigator Captain Cook, was probably used as the name of a little street leading into St. Mary's-street. Some of the cottages in it appear to be as old as Captain Cook's time. The modern maritime traffic connected with this town is commemorated by such names as Oriental-terrace, Oriental-place, China-place, Canton-terrace, Hong-Kong-terrace, Lisbon-road, and many other names of streets and buildings.

For many of the early references and dates mentioned in this paper I am indebted to the History of Southampton by the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, and also to the Eleventh Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which contains a record of the work of Mr. J. Corby Jeaffreson in classifying the old manuscripts of the Corporation of Southampton.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express an opinion that the street and place names of Southampton are as interesting in their way as its other antiquities. Many periods of English history are exemplified in this town by characteristic styles of architecture, and in no less a degree are these same periods of history represented by its old street and place names. The prevailing ideas under which places and streets are named have been the same in all ages, so that such names become landmarks of history.

While the new parts of this growing town appropriately receive modern names suitable to the present time, there are, I think, good reasons why, on account of their historical associations, and for the interest and instruction of those who will come after us, that the ancient street and place names of Southampton should be preserved.
