

THE MAKING OF PLACE HOUSE AT TITCHFIELD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON, IN 1538.

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One of the most interesting buildings visited during the Southampton Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in July, 1902, was the ruined Tudor mansion at Titchfield known as Place House.

Hitherto our knowledge of its story has been dependent on John Leland, who wrote in his *Itinerary*, about 1542 (iii. 95) :

Mr. *Wriothesley* 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 *Præmonstratenses* stooode caullyd *Tichefelde*.

The monastery in question was founded for Premonstratensian or White Canons in 1231, by Peter bishop of Winchester. It was suppressed in December, 1537, and on the 30th of the same month the site and buildings of the abbey were granted to Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Lord High Chancellor and Earl of Southampton.

Wriothesley proceeded, as Leland describes, to convert the monastic buildings into a mansion for himself, and a prominent part of the existing ruins is the "goodely Gate" which he built across the site of the nave of the abbey church. But of his castled conduit in the middle of the court, once the canons' cloister, nothing now remains. The greater part of Wriothesley's mansion has shared the same fate, much of it having been pulled down in 1781 and succeeding years by the Delmes, who then owned the place. Oddly enough, the destruction of much of the Tudor work has revealed in what is left a good deal of the monastic buildings, and when I first visited

¹ Read at the Monthly Meeting of the Institute on November 4th, 1903.

Titchfield early in the eighties in search of the remains of the abbey, I had no difficulty in identifying the cloister square, the whole of the nave of the church, and interesting traces of the chapter house, the frater, and other buildings.

There is a drawing by the brothers Buck in 1733 which represents the south front of Place House much in the state in which it was left by Wriothesley. Later engravings by Grose, made in 1761 and 1782, as well as an important drawing by the same artist, also done in the latter year, give us other aspects of the buildings from different points of view.

These and other facts have all been embodied in a paper by the Rev. G. W. Minns in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club* in 1898, but Mr. Minns does not seem to have been aware of the existence of an important series of letters in the Public Record Office which describe to us the making of Place House in 1538. These letters have lately been transcribed, partly by myself and partly, for me, by my friend Mr. Wm. Page. They are not only interesting in themselves, but illustrate in a very curious way what must have been done in many other like cases to convert, at a moderate cost, a series of buildings that were planned for a totally different purpose. The letters are, unfortunately, only part of a series, of which the rest is lost, and we have not those from Wriothesley himself, containing his directions and opinions of the work to be done.

The surrender of the abbey by the Abbot and Convent took place on 18th December, 1537, before John Crayford, clerk, and Roland Lathom, the King's Commissioners.

Four days later, on the 22nd of the month, Crayford and Lathom, writing to Wriothesley, describe the abbey church as most naked and barren, being of such antiquity, and estimate the expense of altering the buildings at 300 marks at least.

By the issue of the King's letters patent on 30th December, Wriothesley obtained full possession of the abbey, and on 2nd January, Crayford and Lathom wrote jointly to him at some length giving details and suggestions of the alterations proposed to be made in the buildings and grounds. These details begin somewhat

abruptly, after some opening remarks that have no bearing on the matter, in the following fashion :

f. 25]

As for pantre buttre seller & lardo^r/ no man in Hampsher hath [farther *struck through*] better and more hansom cowched together | the Kechyn ys large & old & may w^t litle charge be maide new in the same place/ the hall ys divided to stonde in plan covenable for the p'mysse & the dore to appere in the greate court/ which wolbe Square every way an hundreth ffoote | a gallory of xiiij ffoote brode & the same Leynth w^t the co^rte if you list/ & assmuch, for servante lodynge/ abated.

f. 26] all houses of offices sufficiently had w^toute change now towarde you was in vayne: if the church shuldb^e altered as yo^u devise/ yo^u shall understand that the church is furthest south from all other lodgyng^e. Joynyn^g to the gardyn^g & orchard/ soe the kechyng ther & the synk must be allyed w^t yo^r Rosemary and Lavendre &c. so that we allowe yo^r owne writing wher yo^u say yo^r phantasie to be sett as the blynd cast^e his staffe/ yo^r presence here wolle see more of yo^r owne in an owre than at Mycheldever in a yere/ All the church must downe with the steeple (onely that porcon which is north from the steeple & knytt w^t the dorter to stonde) for yo^r dynyn^g plor & chapele beneth/ & for lodgyng^e above of two stories if yo^u list/ leaded and battled above/ w^t fayer Crest^e & prospect^e west & south upon yo^r gardyn^g orchard (?) & court/ it was to long to write all/ to be breve/ you may have w^t reasonable charge an house for the King^e grace to bate & for any baron to kepe his hospitalite in/ yo^u shall ascende in to yo^r hall wherof the Rowff ys made & right flayer the walles stondyn^g & substanciall/ yo^r Closet may not stonde | ther must be light^e for the side of the hall/ the chapele & closette be settells wher as afore is specified |

f. 26b] The frater may be lodgyng^e as yo^u write & the side of the court all above | undre that allmost the holle leyingh is ther 'a buttre vaulted right well for [lxxx altered to] lx tonn of bere or wyne/ next unto that estward the pantre/ wⁱⁿ that the Sello^r for wyne both vaulted awnswering to both/ Southward & next unto this the hall fightie ffoote or more in leyingh as yo^u woll/ the hiegh desk to Joyne w^t that porcon of the church that shall stond/ in the which as is said/ beneth next to the hiegh desk of the hall yo^r dynyn^g plo^r &c. This we have grossly described | our phantasies & studies also | touching the situacion of the principall part^e of yo^r place/ much more ys to be sayd/ Differed unto o^r meteing . . . ¹

They go on to describe how they went to view the fishponds, of which there were four, "a mile in length to ford and harbour," and estimated to contain 100,000 "carpes, tenches, breams and pike," "besides ij fayer pondes at your dore."

¹ The sloping lines in this and the other letter are in the original; the vertical lines have been inserted by

the writer of this paper, in the absence of stops, to make the sense more clear.

To return to the text of the letter. It will be seen that the pantry, buttery, cellar, and larder, which were so handsomely "couched" together, formed the sub-vault of the frater on the north side of the cloister; the buttery, which was capable of holding 60 barrels or tuns of beer or wine, occupying the chief part, with the pantry to the east of it, and within that the wine cellar. The larder probably adjoined the "old kitchen," somewhere to the west of the frater. The hall which was devised to stand seems to have been the cellarer's guest hall in the western range, and was to have a new entrance from the court. The court, by which we are to understand the cloister, is described as 100 foot square (it is actually about 95 feet), and if the new owner list he may have a gallery 14 feet broad of the same length as the court. This suggests the retention and conversion of the alleys of the cloister.

It seems to have been Wriothesley's wish to make a kitchen in the western part of the abbey church, which is correctly described as "furthest south from all other lodgyngs," and as joining to the garden and orchard. But if that were done, Crayford and Lathom point out, the kitchen and its sink would then be allied with the flower garden, or "rosemary and lavendre" as it is prettily called, which was not desirable.

The writers advise the downing of the steeple and all the church, except the part "which is north from the steeple and knit with the dorter," that is to say, the north transept, or "yle" as they later call it, and the buildings adjoining. These, they say, can be converted into a dining parlour and chapel on the ground floor, with two stories of chambers above, all leaded and embattled, with a pleasing prospect from the roof. A new dining hall was in building, of which we shall hear more. It had already got a "right fair" new roof, but the windows or "lightes for the side of the hall" had yet to be provided.

The frater, according to Wriothesley's suggestion, was to be converted into lodgings, and "the side of the court all above," by which I suppose is meant an upper story to the north alley of the cloister. "Southward and next unto" the frater, or more correctly south-east of it, was

to be a new hall, 50 feet or more in length, with its dais or "high desk" at the church end. By this arrangement its south wall would abut against the old north transept.

The letter resumes after the mention of the fish-ponds:

f. 27]

Mr. Sherlond was here on Sonday and from Este Meane xiiij myles off/ som halfe a dd of neighbo^{rs} to visite yo^r mano^r & view o^r hospitalite wher as they hadd meate drink & lodging and have promysed to retorne and bye marble stones aulters ymages tables &c. upon the which we propose to levye our Christemas charges/ M^{rs} Wriothesley nor yo^r neither be not meticulous ne scrupulous to make sale of such holly thinge having ensample of a good devoute bisshop of Rome called Alexander whos epitaphie ys writ after this sort/ *vendit Alexander cruces altaria Christi vendere jure potest/ emerat ille prius/* M^{rs} yo^r husbond woll open the sence of thies ij verses/ as for plukyng downe of the church is but a small matter mynding (as we doubt not but you woll) to buyld a Chaple [f. 27b] for lak of tyme & opportunitie to mak a new plat I have sent yo^r owne agayne corrected as we think meate: yf it like you no wors than us/ all shalbe well/ view yo^r owne platt wher you can & wey every pcell of it whan we

The letter concludes:

Writ the second dai of Januarij by yo^r owne most obsequious & redy to obey

John Craiford and
Rowland Latham.¹

It is unfortunate that Wriothesley's plat, with the corrections made by his "most obsequious" agents, has not been preserved with their letter.

The second epistle deals with a variety of subjects and tells us so little that I have not thought it necessary to transcribe it. "Fine beds, carpets, and cushions" seem to have been sent to Titchfield from Micheldever to furnish the new buildings, but as the letter was written on the same date as the preceding, it says nothing more about the alterations in progress. It is signed by Crayford, Lathom, John Whyte, Thomas Knyghte and Anthony Roke.²

¹ P. R. O. *Letters and Papers, Dom. Henry VIII.*, Vol. 128.

² For an abstract of the letter, see James Gairdner, *Letters and Papers,*

Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. (London, 1892), XIII. pt. i. No. 20, p. 7.

The third letter is from Anthony Roke to Wriothesley, and undated, but is believed to have been written on 21st January. The letter itself is a long one, relating to a variety of business, and only part of it refers to Titchfield :

ffryday we kept Co'te at Crofton/ yesterday being Saturday at Swanwyk. and soo from thens I am come foder to Micheldever/ which ys contrary to that I dyd write in my last lette^r by M^r Maxwell bicanse of the sekenes/ but I trust that was bothe fered and reported to me more than I hope shall nede/ for the Carpenter and those that was reappointed to have had the seekones be all well and hole/ yet neverthelesse he stayeth from his labor taking downe the Church of the Abbey bicause we wold be loth to adventure w^t hym before the change of the moon and so we likewise warned hym and all hys not to come unto the parisshe Church/ the pavement^e of the body of the Church ys taken up *alredy* where ys scantly saved the xth tyle/ they be so rotten & worne thyn/ this weke comyng we shalbe still keping more Co'te till it be about ffryday: also we do take this weke far men of Overton to come to see the south Isle for the buylding of a Towre for ther belle we her do think it good to sell it by grote (?) and to lett them take it downe/ as we shall doo therin soo shall yo^r wo^rship be ascertyned from tyme to tyme/ sithens M^r Craforde departing nowe is (?) William Carpenters comyng heder M^r Mylle opinion ys nowe to have the hall of the ffrater whiche ys clene from M^r Craiford & for the love of God if it be possible se it yo^rselfe that ther be no labour lost hereafter

From Anthony Roke.¹

It would be interesting to know what was the sickness from which the carpenter and his fellows were suffering and which necessitated their isolation from the villagers ; also what the change of the moon had to do with their recovery. The church at Overton referred to was almost entirely rebuilt in 1853.

The fourth of the series of letters is a short one, written to Wriothesley by Richard Lee, dated at Lewes the 25th March :

After my most herty and due Recomendacions I have bene at Tychefeld, wher as your werke procedeth well, but not so well as I wold they did they intende to make the rouf of yo^r hall shorter then I purposed hit/ by reason they will have the Screne covered, which verely shalbe a disvigueryng of it/ and lytell money saved thereby, but ye may remedy it if ye list and no money lost they lack mony

¹ P. R. O. *Wriothesley Letters*, No. 33.

masons ther to spede it my Shipp is come thid^r wth yo^r stuf and shortly goth thens laden wth logg^e.

From Lewys the xxvth day of Marche by yo^r owne to command
Rychard Lee.¹

The shortening of the hall root complained of by Lee seems to have been done by carrying up the front of the screens, instead of making the more usual gallery above open to the hall itself.

The next letter is from John Crayford, and as it is dated 12th April, more than three months after his former one, we are able to follow the progress made in the new works :

f. 100.] Sir I hertely comende me unto yō | & wher as I pmyssed to have writ unto yo^r wife/ it willnot be/ until I have leysu^r & opportunitie for the same/ lately as on tuysdai last til nyght at Southwik. yesterday at the same place for ij beames lakkyng for the north yle/ the rest of that day & this day coferryng & divising w^t bortyew wyndowes & chymneys in the said north yle beneth/ & other places/ & also goyng to Hampton to speke w^t m hutofft what shalbe payed for stone & freight which now ys cōmed from Cane of m lovedayes pvision: & it pleased yō to let me know what yō disbo^sed for all pvisions: I wold signyfye agayne what ys receyved for yo^r money & pennyworthes yō have therefor in my Judgement/ the halle rowffe wolbe redy soon after easter/ the walls afor easter will ryse on both sides to the hedes & volsaurs of them/ the porch ys tenū footes hiegh | on the formost part or front the lightes of the bay wydow begynns | forty footes of the dortor wher thall was ys floured w^t Somers & giest^e | ^{xx}_{iiij} fotes of the vault shall stonde, & yō willnot contrary | whr yō plo^r & great chamber &c shalbe giested & bo^ded upon the same & eqall w^t thother that ys rered/ one part of the vault shalbe yo^r wyne sellor | an other the body of yo^r chapell | The rest an hawte pace & selle^r barr/ pchance if all shold be leffted w^t giest^e & Somers, & so boded, yō myght have yo^r plo^r & great chamber Flowre lye lowgher one Foote & spende for the same Twenty nobles/ now from the wallplate to the Flowre ytt ys xj Footes & to the Camber rowffe v footes moo/ xvj in all above yo^r hede & styrr^e noo vault/ do what yō list & send word therof. I am pvided of Joyno^{rs} | send the next wek afore easter/ iij plasterers

we have comed & braught from loveday now at Hampton plaster of parishe | yō have done for m White in one day on hundreth mark^e woth of pfett besides his dwelling/ which ys right pleas^{ant} | what we dyd ther & bylow willnot be/ here coprehended for lak of tyme &c | wher as I have bought & pchause efterward pceyvinge the thinges not to be meat for you/ I may sell them agayn to avoyde the penaltie of the king^e statut | I wold desire

¹ P.R.O. *Letters and Papers, Dom. Henry VIII.*, Vol. 130, f. 129.

my discharge by yo^r tres gyvyng me aucthorrite to do the same yf any froward villane wold chalendge me for yt herafter etc. etc.

J. Craiiford.

(*First postscript.*) f.101.] Wher yō wold part of the chauncell to be taken downe, for my sake, & part to stand for yo^r owne/ I wil gyve place to you & let all stond, dyvided in three lodgynges/ halfe of the towre to be pcel of thone galery/ thother half something abated to be yo^r study & for sweate waters/ the second galery towardē the Court to cutt off/ wher you appoynted, borrowing xij fo^te wherw^t to enter into the haute pace/ & so to the lodgynges of the body of the church/ thre chambers one/ & two an other lodging w^t thappo^rten^ace/

such busynes we have to com to yo^r qwere lodgyngē beneth/ althingē upright/ but when yo^r qwere doth stond as suffer the stēple getting in the myddē to be taken downe for ells/ ther ys no defacyng of the church/ & further bartyew & yo^r rowgh cason cocludes that Smoke shallnot be avoyded by the chyneys of yo^r chieffe lodgyngē/ if the stēple stonde/ or of necessity[te] yo must reyse yo^r Tunnells as hiegh as the tow[re] not past above the batelment of yo^r lodgyngē ^{xx} _{iii} Footē hiegh Tonells & great charge/ ev^y part of the church ys strongar/ then the towre beneth/ for all ys open on iiij sydes set upon arches/ I wold not that my loving counsell should tuⁿe yo^r hart & favo^r from me/ then I had a thanksles office & unprofitable, but I beleve better that ys/ that you woll here me graciously & do what yō list/ yo^r being here some day wold Judge all/ ease & levy my hart Which yō may borrow in easter weke & yō will/ I cast away | god kepe you in helth & from yo^r ennymyes

Yo^r owne J. C

Endorsed:

To the right^t wo^rshipfull and his most assured friend Mr. Wriothesley

also:

From Mr. Craiford to Mr. W.¹

We learn from this letter that the conversion of the transept or "north yle" was going on apace, and that the hall roof was to be done soon after Easter. Its windows were also far advanced to the heads and "volsaurs" (*voussoirs*) of them, which were being wrought in Caen stone. The new porch to the hall was already 10 feet high, and the lights of the bay window over it were in place. The proposed hall in the dorter seems to have been abandoned for a new one in the frater, for Crayford now says that "forty footes of the dortor wher thall *was* ys floured with sommers and giestes." It will be remembered, too, that Anthony

¹ P.R.O. *Letters and Papers, Dom. Henry VIII.*, Vol. 131.

Roke reported that "Mr. Mylles's opinion is nowe to have the hall of the frater, whiche ys clene from (*i.e.* contrary to) Mr. Craiford"; evidently Mr. Mylles had his way. Eighty feet of the dorter subvault were to remain, subject to Wriothesley's approval; and part was to form the wine cellar and another part the body of the chapel. The rest was to serve as a halpace, cellarage, etc. Above the subvault were the parlour and great chamber, which can be made higher by lowering the floor one foot, without disturbing the vault under, and then they will be 11 feet up to the wall plate and 16 feet to the cambered roof overhead.

The postscript gives further details concerning the church. The "chauncel" or quire was to be divided into three lodgings. Half of the area of the central tower was to form part of a gallery, and the rest to serve as a study and for "sweate waters." A second gallery facing the court was to be shortened by 12 feet for an entry to a halpace or landing, and to the lodgings in the body or nave of the church, which consisted of three chambers and another lodging with its appurtenances. There seems to have been some difficulty in making a proper approach to the "quere lodgings beneath," that is on the ground floor. Crayford was also very anxious for the demolition or lowering of the tower, which had so far been suffered to stand, since otherwise the church could not be defaced and the smoke would not be "avoided" by the new chimneys, unless they were raised much higher and at great cost.

The question of the destruction of the steeple was evidently much on Crayford's mind, for having occasion to write a further letter the same day (12th April), he added a postscript with reference to it :

f. 102. At Southwak¹ I bowght the laver certeyn white glasse paving stones a Few/ wyndowes glass yron & stone chepe ynowgh w^t othr thinge as Docto^r peter can sho yo
(*Postscript.*) Every man wold have the steeple downe as a thing in the mydest of yo^r forefrent Defacing tholl & of no pfeit nor pleāsre/ othr wold also have the body rowff of the church taken down & set up agayn after the walls war as low/ as the Rest of yo^r howse Rekening then that yo^r place shuld be sqware & semely/ so that I am in a

¹ Southwick Priory, in Hants.

greate pplexvte what I may do to please yo^a when so many shall contrary my doynge: I wold therfor right gladly afore any greater expeses that you saw all thinge w^t yo^r owne eye¹

The last of the letters was written a week later, on 17th April, 1538, and also by Crayford.

f. 163. . . . Many do preyse yo^r worke | som so hieghly that they sey/ Noman in England w^oute exception/ for the quantite of it shall have a strongar more bewtyfull nete & pleas^aunt house | altho they or he shuld spend three thowsand pounde more than yo^a shall/ & Why? the walls be so good/ tholde platt pper trouyd aforhand | Thold aslo^rs & frestone shoys lyke white m^obell | as for Tymber Rag bryk & frestone we have godde fusion/ Tyles & Slate we cannot lak/ bewarr of Dover lyme | such plenty in the virgyns chaple made w^t the chalke that comys of yo^r vaulte as no man lyving can be better served & I trust y^t shall appere to go forward with such spede by mydsomer as never no work hath done in so short space w^t so Few workmen | & wher I lately wrote to know yo^r pleasur in many thinge & here tell of no awndswer from yo^a agayn: I have delyverd with my self & thinke meate that tholle dorto^r floore be grefted & borded the vaulte woll make lyme, underneath yo^a shall have a goodly & a pleas^aunt Somer plo^r/ a fayer lodging of ij or iij chambers/ the body of the chaple/ & an hawte pace to coveye unto a vice/ towarde the garding/ which woll bring up sutors and geste unto yo^r greate chamber galery or dyning plo^r or ells your closset /Writ at ij of the klok erely the xvij of Aprill. John Craiford.

(*Postscript.*) f. 164.] Take not my sayeing that so greate a work can upp by mydsomar | god knowyth that day & with good dyet (such as I kepe now) I wold not mystrust to see yt/ but and we had firemasons but onely to occupy a lad & iiij brykleyers & yet we have alredy a browne dowson/ I wold say sore to the new syde of yo^r house to the church northyle and qwere/ afor myghelmes/ I dowbt not /yea I well knowe yt that you are not more hasty & spedy in making necessary pvisions ther then I am here to bestoe them/ of all other thinges I like best yo^r Skaffolding rouniges /nales & bordes/ & lokkes & c well/ but oute off Dover I crye/ when I take this pap in my hand I po^rposed to have writ unto yo^r wyffe/ as I doe/ & contynued/ as yo see my tale w^t you/ send plasterers the second week after easter & english sprig verrey necessary for them & you/ I wold have comyd but I am not able so god helpe me/ for labo^r & lak of slepe | I woll when I may herafter/ you cotented/ desir m^res Wriothesley to receyve for me as she pmyssed score pounde of m Rooke which he borrowyd at mycheldever | our lord kepe in favo^r & helth/ Amen

J. C.

Write to Vincent two worde of thanke for his diligence & paynes | we desir hym of cotynuanee & to call upon his copany | the thanke shalbe his/ the neddor lodging in the qwere must be large & have therto halfe of the towre/ thone galery above shall go

¹ P.R.O. *Letters and Papers, Dom. Henry VIII.*, Vol. 131.

through | thother cut off at the ende of the northyle /yō can have many goodlye lodgyngē/ my phantazie was never to take downe part of the qwere/ the taking downe of that part & setting up of a new wall was no smale charge The towre or steple myslikyth everyman yf any thing shalbe done thertoo/ yt must be afore the rering of the Northyle rowff which ys al of redy: or ells the taking downe any part therof myght doo much harme the body rowffe may stond for brekyn off the heyre of the see from yo^r house/ as also for the greate charge it wold stond you in/ if it shuld be renewed Nevertheless whatsoever yō do therw^t/ you cannot lak an armery in two pñcipall places/ above the buttre & pantre to the Skrene of the hall/ or next to yo^r old kechyn in the old dorto^r goodly platte both: thes hallydaies comyng I well wryte althinge that I shall & may remeber hitherto unwritton

J. C.¹

Where the Lady Chapel referred to was we do not know. Crayford now thinks the dorter subvault may be destroyed, since it will "make lyme," and in its place may be built a goodly and pleasant summer parlour, a fair lodging of several chambers, the body of the chapel, and a halpace leading to a vice or staircase towards the garden for convenience of access to the great chamber gallery or the dining parlour and closet.

The first postscript explains itself. The second points out that the nether lodging, or ground story, in the quire must be large and include half the tower space. Of the two galleries on the first floor one was to run through; the other was to extend as far as the "north-yle." Crayford again returns to his objection to the tower or steeple, which "myslikyth every man"; if it is to be taken down, he says, that ought to be done before the "north yle rowff" is set up, and it is all ready. He would retain the nave roof, not only on account of the cost of altering it, but by reason of its "brekyn off the heyre of the see from your house." If Wriothesley wants an armoury, it can be placed either above the buttery and pantry attached to the screens of the hall or next to the old kitchen in the old dorter.

Here this very interesting series of letters ends. Much as we may regret that no others are forthcoming to tell us more that we fain would know, we must rest

¹ P.R.O. *Letters and Papers, Dom. Henry VIII.*, Vol. 131.

content that we have learned what we have. The accompanying plan may make more clear what the letters refer to.

The cloister or court occupied the middle, and had buildings on all four sides of it. The church lay to the south, and consisted of a presbytery or quire of three bays, north and south transepts, each with an aisle of three chapels on the east, a tower over the crossing, and an aisleless nave of seven bays. The church seems to have been vaulted throughout. North of the transept was the vestry, and beyond it the chapter house, from which the dormer and its subvault extended northwards for nearly a hundred feet. On the north side of the cloister was the frater, upon a subvault containing the buttery and pantry, etc. and on the west side was the cellarer's range. The kitchen, if not semi-detached to the north, was probably in the angle formed by the frater and cellarer's building.

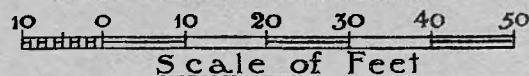
Wriothesley's works involved the pulling down of the south transept, and probably of the low aisle east of the north transept, and the walling up of the arches opening into them. The alterations effected in the quire, tower area, north transept, and body of the church, have already been described from the letters, but these do not refer to the great tower-gatehouse with its four-corner turrets, mentioned by Leland, which occupies the middle bay of the nave; it was no doubt a later work, after the destruction of the steeple that Crayford so much disliked.

The projecting bay at the west end of the vestry probably had an oriel over, to light the "hawte pace" or landing referred to in Crayford's letter of 17th April. It apparently gave access to a staircase to the rooms formed in the transept. The chapter-house became the chapel, and retained this name down to its demolition in the eighteenth century.

The frater resumed its original use as a hall, and the western range formed a servants' department. The gallery over the north alley of the cloister, if it were built, would form a convenient means of access from one part of the house to the other. The projecting turrets and bay windows on the south and east sides

TITCHFIELD ABBEY (PLACE HOUSE)

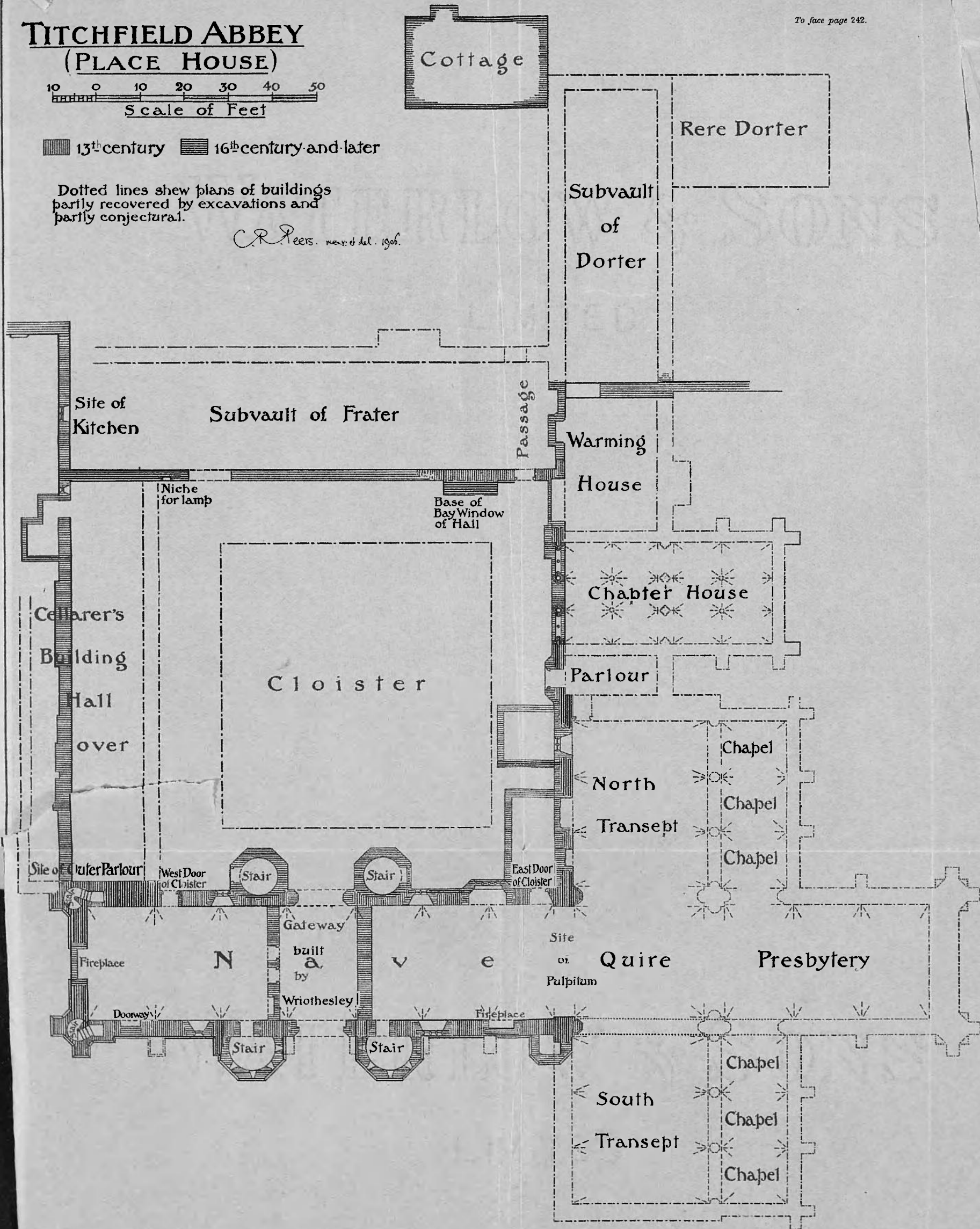
To face page 242.



13th century 16th century and later

Dotted lines shew plans of buildings partly recovered by excavations and partly conjectural.

C.R. Peers. m.s. of del. 1906.



of the court show that the other cloister alleys were done away with.

Much more could no doubt be made out were the remains at Titchfield properly surveyed and scientifically planned, but until this has been done, as I hope it may be shortly, the present imperfect essay contains practically all that can be told of the making of Place House.

P.S.—Since the above was written a new plan of the remains has been made by Mr. C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A., who has kindly placed it at my service. I have also to thank Mr. Peers for several useful suggestions as regards the subject matter of the paper.