

**Lord of the Manor**  
The Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens  
of the  
City of London  
*Since 1327*  
~  
**Borough founded by King Alfred**  
*ca 880 AD*  
~  
**Southwark Jurors in Domesday Book**  
*1086*  
~  
**Parliamentary Borough**  
*1295*  
~  
**Preserved Legal Jurisdiction**  
*Administration of Justice Act 1977*



**GVILDABLE MANOR**  
Colechurch House, London Bridge Walk, London  
SE1 2SX  
Registered Address  
020 7394 1271

**Senior Patrons**  
*The High Steward of Southwark*  
HHJ Mark Lucraft QC  
The Recorder of London  
*The High Bailiff of Southwark*  
Adam Rout  
Head of Operations at MH and CCC  
*The Queen's Remembrancer*  
Senior Master Barbara Fontaine  
The Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer  
*The Recorder of Southwark*  
HHJ Usha Karu  
The Senior Resident The Sessions House

**Foreman**  
**Dr Ian Wingfield**  
clerk@guildablemanor.org  
www.guildablemanor.org

*The association of the Jurors of the Court Leet, Exchequer Court and Borough Court*

**ASSUME THE COURT LEET AND LUNCHEON IS GOING  
AHEAD UNLESS YOU ARE DIRECTLY INFORMED BY THE  
CLERK OTHERWISE.**

**However, because of the Government measures this Annual Letter  
has little to report in the way of the year's events.**

**Instead the Clerk has provided one of his historical essays for your  
entertainment.**

*There has been considerable dislocation in the succession of Officers in recent years and this continues, due to unexpected retirements and resignations. The Sworn Officer positions are open to all Jurors but there is an expectation of attendance and commitment for a period of years and progression to Foreman. The Tithing is the committee and consists of the Sworn Officers and Tithingmen.*

## Annual Letter 2020

5th October 2020

Dear Jurors,

As required under Rule 6.1 the following is provided for your information

### Annual Letter

You have been notified of the High Steward's Precept and by now received your Summons for the November Court Leet. Please find my Letter, the formal Notices, the Agenda\* and abstract of Audited Accounts for the Annual Meeting, which shall take place at that venue at 2.15pm that day, enclosed: This document shall be taken 'as read' at the meeting. On **14th September** the Tithingmen scrutinised applications for and attendances and suitability of the Sworn and Supernumerary Officers and elected the following to serve in the relevant positions as per the indicated Rules:-

*\*ie draft agenda; members may propose any business before the Meeting for inclusion, or use 'AOB' at the Meeting; however, if there are Questions Without Notice then a written reply will be given afterwards and published in the Minutes*

#### **The Officers to be Sworn are:-**

- 1: FOREMAN\***
- 2: CONSTABLE‡**
- 3: AFEEROR\***
- 4: FLESH TASTER\***
- 5: ALETASTER\***
- 6: ALESIZER †**

#### **Supernumerary and appointed:-**

**ALE CONNERS (St Saviour's and  
St Olave's side)‡**

**CLERK OF THE MANOR‡  
ORATOR ~ CLERK‡  
OUTROPER OR COMMON CRYER‡§**

**BEADLES ‡ (Manor Beadle)  
(St Olave's side) ‡  
(St Saviour's side) ‡**

**TITHINGMEN ‡‡  
AND  
SERVED FOREMEN**

**HON AUDITORS §§  
§§ Notified to Annual Meeting under Rule 8.**

**HON TITHINGMEN  
‡ Rule 7.9**

**HONORARY CHAPLAIN  
‡ Rule 7.9**

#### **Tithing\*#<sup>1-6</sup> Sworn Officers**

*by succession and service under Rule 7*

**Dr Ian Wingfield  
Simon S Walsh  
Steve Tamcken  
Peter Gadbury  
Julie Fox  
Tony Sharp**

*\*Rule 7.1 ‡ Rule 7.9 † Rule 7.10*

**Mervyn Redding^ Keith Horsman  
“ ” All other Officers and Tithingmen**

*‡ Rule 7.9 (^ Wine Steward)*

**Tony Sharp (F: 2001-2002)  
Peter Gadbury (F: 2000-2001)**

**David Wilson  
§ Charter of Charles I 1638 ‡ Rule 7.9**

**Terence Mullins ‡ (J - 2015),  
Keith Horsman (J: 2017); and All Officers and Tithingmen  
Keith Horsman (J: 2017); and All Officers and Tithingmen  
‡ Rule 7.9**

**Peter Gadbury (F: 2000-2001 & 2016-2017) ‡‡  
Tony Sharp (F: 2001-2002) ‡‡  
Dr Ian Wingfield (F: 2002-2003, 2019-2020) ‡‡  
Diane Riley (F: 2004-2005) ‡‡  
David Wilson (F: 2005-2006)  
Prof Frederick Trowman (F: 2007-2008 & 2016)**

**David Boston (F: 2008-2009)**

**Ron Leek (F: 2009-2010)**

**Ian Tough (F: 2010-2011)**

**Leslie Grout (F: 2013-2014)**

**Ian Luder (F: 2014-2015)**

**Judy Tayler-Smith (F: 2018-2019) ‡‡  
‡‡ Rule 3.**

**Dr Ian Wingfield (F: 2002-2003)  
Prof Frederick Trowman (F: 2007-2008 & 2016)**

**Ian Luder (F: 2014-2015); Brian Barker QC (HS 2013 - 2014);  
Robin Sherlock; Bryan Whalley.**

**Rt Rev Dr Karowei Dorgu, the Bishop of Woolwich.**

**Hon Assistant Chaplain Rev Jonathan Sedgwick, Rector of St George the Martyr.**

*The three Southwark Courts Leet retain the right to sit for their customary business including "... the appointment of traditional officers" as a limited jurisdiction under the 'Administration of Justice Act 1977; §23 (1)(a) and Sch 4 Pt III'.*

## General

Whenever representing the Manor at a City / Livery event the Foreman is often greeted with almost incredulity by new Masters of Livery (fortunately not by their Clerks nor by the senior dignitaries, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Lord Mayor etc) and because of this we have produced a small leaflet to hand out explaining our relationship with the City and our history. The text and illustrations of this leaflet is reproduced at the back part of this Letter. This has led to further enquiries and even some recruitment as Jurors from that connection.

## Membership and Tenancy

As the Manor membership expands, so does the cost of running it; nor are we quite big enough to benefit from an economy of scale. The costs of holding the Court Leet have risen and the necessity is now that we have to hire larger venues to hold this means our margins are squeezed. We admitted 3 new jurors and previously lapsed members. The Tithing hopes that this trend will continue and urges all members to introduce a guest to our events in the hope that they will wish to join themselves. Currently we have 86 Jurors Summoned a drop from 96 last year because of illnesses, death and formal resignations mainly due to age and location.

**PLEASE NOTE:- In compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations 2018, the Manor keeps its record of Jurors Names and Addresses in paper format and does not have any additional information, copies are sent to the three Courts Clerks for Summons and names are supplied to various publications. Communications are restricted to ordinary business of informing members of events. Communications via email are restricted to replies to enquiries from Jurors to the Clerk exclusively.**

### SUMMONS TO JUROR SERVICE AND MANOR FUNCTIONS

*Both new and not so new Jurors often get confused by the formality of the procedures of the Courts and the social functions they receive information about. The Summonses are issued directly from the relevant Court (Old Bailey, Royal Courts and the Inner London Sessions House) and the invitation to the lunch or dinner comes from the Manor and not at the same time.*

*The Jurors Lists are formally entered at the Court and added to the Ministry of Justice's statistical returns for the composition of Juries nationally. (See also GDPR notice above)*

### Ceremonial Dress of Officers

A query was made as to why the Manor's colours are Red and Silver. The Lord of the Manor of Southwark is the Corporation of London and its heraldic tinctures are *Gules* and *Argent* - we therefore wear the City's 'livery'. However, as the Borough Court we wear blue shell gowns with green and 'gold' facings, which are the LBo Southwark heraldic colours.

*Note by The Clerk*

Remember that if new members are unlikely to become Liverymen but are attracted to the City's traditions, we offer the unique combination of the Southwark arrangements to propose them for the Freedom and to celebrate its receipt at View of Frankpledge and Quit Rents. Of course active Liverymen are very welcome. We have some very senior City representatives at these events, who have indicated that they are most impressed with the ceremonial aspects and conviviality. A general rise in costs for functions over the last two years may be reflected in the subscriptions for these events being revised. The Tithing is mindful that charges have to be levied at a rate that keeps them attractive for the members.

### *Why are Manor members 'Tenants' and 'Jurors'?*

**The qualification for 'Listing for Summons' to the Court Leet is being a Tenant in the Manor. In late July the High Bailiff confirms the date of the Court Leet and asks for a list of those qualified (bona fide Tenants) from the Clerk. The Clerk sends the members list of that date to the landlord with a note to say that all named are jointly and severally liable under the terms of our Lease at Colechurch House; that legal status is a 'tenancy'. The List is then as such sent to the Old Bailey.**

**However, in the interim period between members joining the Manor and the Court at which one becomes a 'Sworn Juror', they are referred to as just 'Tenants' and this slight difference is similar to the distinction in the City Livery Companies where one is firstly a 'Freeman' of the company and then are 'en clothed' in the Livery as a full member.**

*Note by The Clerk*

## Events and Functions of the last year

**Court Leet 2019** Our most important event of the year was held on **27th November 2019** in the **Nave of St George the Martyr, Southwark**. The Court and Lunch was attended by **54 Jurors and Guests**, including the Old Bailey team of this there was 45 Jurors (60 in 2018, the highest was 64 in 2015 and previous highest 59 in 2010). The lowest attendance overall for many years, clearly we are suffering a collapse in attendances especially as this was before CV19. **Julie Fox** offered to serve on the Tithing as Ale Sizer and intends to progress through all offices. There has been considerable dislocation in the succession of Officers in recent years and this continues, due to unexpected retirements and resignations. The Sworn Officer positions are open to all Jurors but there is an expectation of attendance and commitment for a period of years and progression to Foreman. The Tithing is the committee and consists of the Sworn Officers and Tithingmen.

**Borough Pickwick Club 2020** The Tithing's decision to hold a New Year event, in lieu of one at Christmas, the Tithing and Jurors 'posing as' **The Borough Pickwick Club**, at the **Lobby Room at The George Inn** on the High Street, a most appropriate location for a Dickensian evening, on the **15<sup>th</sup> January**. The evening of very light entertainment, short readings from the master story writer, but most importantly fellowship and good company involving a Southwark theme. There were 18 members and their guests, a fall from 26 on last year's attendance. However, the format was agreed as most entertaining and suitable.

**The Tithing would urge all of the members** to try and come to these functions with friends, partners and paying guests. Those of you who are **Liverymen** who intend to sponsor persons for the Freedom by Redemption without the intervention of a Livery Company are urged to consider making use of the **View of Frankpledge** and **Thanksgiving Service and Quit Rents Ceremony** events to be proposed for and celebrate the receipt of the Freedom in a suitable commemorative and dignified way.

**Finances and Audit of Accounts** With this letter you will find a copy of the abstract of the Audited Accounts which are placed before the Annual Meeting. As you can see, above, the Tithing has chosen Freddie Trowman and Ian Wingfield to undertake these duties from next year. Authority over expenditure on goods and services is exercised by the Tithing and the Tithingmen.

The **Tenancy Fee Account** has to carry the costs of communications, the Tenancy Fee and sundry other items which the membership as a whole ought in fairness to carry, such as funding the costs associated with the **Court Days** and entertaining our official guests. However, at the last Tithingmen's meeting of the accounts and expenditures were reviewed and **it was considered unnecessary to change the Fee for the year ensuing**.

**Merchandise & General Account.** Originally this account generated major surpluses by sales to third parties and was our principal subsidy when the Manor was expanding its activities and before we could recruit a 'critical mass' of support to events and membership. These 'customers' have now declined due to the recession and now the account's activity was mainly of expenditure and stock purchase. The value of the stock is written down as nominal on purchase as it is acquired as a much larger order the cost of which is covered on the initial part sale. The value of the stock is realised as full profit at sales. The prices for Guildable Manor Merchandise for our own members are deliberately set at below High Street rates to encourage membership identity, in most cases they are priced at a little above cost. These items are of exceptional quality and value.

**Banqueting Account.** With the combination of attenders and reasonably priced caterers this account again realises modest surpluses, which are applied to charity. Event subscriptions are closely budgetted to attract support. All of our major functions follow a format of an Event, be it ceremonial or a talk or other entertainment, a good quality meal at excellent prices with drink, usually with excellent company and official guests. This is a sensible mixture of formal and informal. No Livery Company can offer this value and no City Ward Club has this level of civic status and pomp. I would ask all members to bring guests with a prospect of joining a unique institution as an introduction to the rich heritage of both the City of London and Southwark.

**Charitable Donations (Banqueting Account)** The Tithing, in accordance with last year's Annual Meeting made further contributions to charitable objects, many of these were laying in long-term 'goodwill' with various institutions to develop better relationships. Some payments for venue hire are treated as 'gifts' as that is the way the relevant institution prefers this to be regarded. In fact despite a certain decline in attendances to certain functions in the year we have largely maintained our charitable donations. The Tithing of Officers shall vary these amounts as to what is a prudent disbursement in regard to the balance of the Accounts.

**Banking and Audit Procedure:** - All Expenditure is approved by the Tithing under general administration or as special purchases; the Tithing also receives Banquet Budget Reports from the Clerk at their meetings to monitor. Cheques / Payments are raised by the Treasurer on request of the Clerk, backed by an Invoice/ Receipt. All Income Pro Formas for goods/ services/ banqueting are retained and payments banked by the Clerk. Receipts and Pro Formas are attached to a narrative Memo by the Clerk and are given to the Auditors at the next Tithing Meeting, along with Bank Statements, with any used Pay-In and Cheque Books, to check off. The full narrative is also given on the Income and Expenditure report. The Auditors receive all other Pay-In and Cheque Books at end of FY to complete the account, balances and Income and Expenditure report, with the Treasurer and Clerk. The abstract of the Accounts are approved by the Auditors as attached to the Annual Letter.

*Note by the Auditors*





## Southwark ca 1542: The Duchy of Lancaster Plan newly annotated

A plan has survived from the archive of the Duchy of Lancaster (Records, Maps & Plans No74 'The Plan') which supplements the other early pictorial plan views we have of London and its urban neighbours. These latter are the view attributed to Ralph Agas of ca 1590 and the sketches by Antonin de Wyngaerde of 1558-59, both of which show Southwark in the foreground in remarkable detail. The Plan, oriented west at top, is annotated with names of properties and descriptions which helps us to date it closely to the closing years of Henry VIII's reign at 1542. The notes on it may indicate that it was produced to aid a legal dispute between the City of London and the King's assignees regarding the area of 'Southwark' which at that time was split between six manors. The writer draws this inference from the fact that there is only one boundary referent point between the two manors owned by the Crown but all of those between those properties and the City's. The City of London acquired the 'borough of Southwark' from the Crown in 1327. In 1550 the City purchased from Edward VI's government the manors to the south of this on the west and the east of the high street. To simplify the references to the Manors were their names changed over the years the writer has supplied them with the Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V, VI but the discussion will be mainly about the first three. The City's royal charter of 1550 makes difficult reading because the three manors being described are referred to as '*The Town and Borough of Southwark*' ('Guildable' I), '*Our Lordship and Manor of Southwark*' ('King's' II) and '*Our Manor and Borough of Southwark*' ('Great Liberty' III), all three together are termed '*The Borough and Town of Southwark and all of its parishes and precincts aforesaid*' (all text in Latin). Today the City officers refer to the three manors as the '*Town and Borough of Southwark*' (*sic*), as stated on the Courts Leet summons, on which none of the nicknames appear.

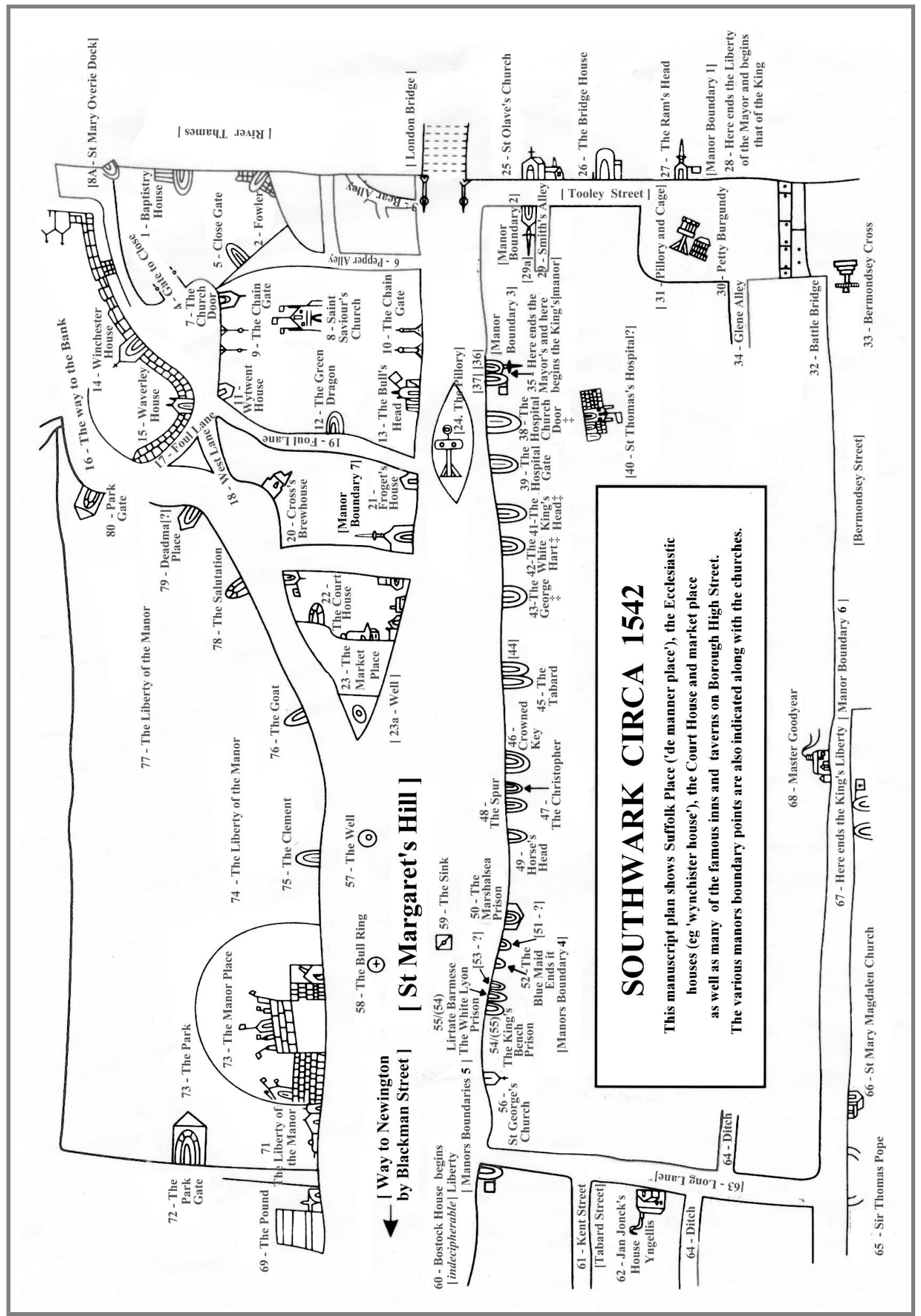
The ancient 'borough of Southwark' which had been referred to as 'the Guildable' (I), which since 1327, was under the jurisdiction of the City of London, on the Plan is termed 'the Liberty of the Mayor' (I). This is a small manor of just nine acres and stems from the original Alfredian *burh*. The Guildable Manor boundary markers appear to be small spires on buildings, although are probably meant to represent a sword as of the Mayor's authority. The other manor boundaries appear as small flags on buildings, perhaps indicating Royal Standards. The Bishop of Winchester's manor, called the 'Clink' (IV) was to its north-west and is not directly indicated on the Plan.

The other two occupied most of the ribbon of the high street to the south of London Bridge below the Guildable (I). During the Dissolution of Monasteries in 1536 Henry had acquired the manor belonging to Bermondsey Abbey, on the west-side of the High Street (II), this is not to be confused with the nearby 'Manor of Bermondsey' which was the 'home manor' of the Abbey (VI). Henry 'purchased' the manor on the east-side (III) of the High Street from the Archbishop of Canterbury (III), his supporter Cranmer, in 1538. It seems Henry intended these form a new hunting park for himself, most of the extensive area was open ground at the time. Henry's brother-in-law Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk's palace was to be its lodge. The Brandon family had been in charge of the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons on the high street since the reign of Edward IV and their mansion was opposite these. The Plan uses the terms 'Liberty of the Manor' for the western Manor (II) and 'King's Liberty' for that of the eastern side (III); rather confusing as the name of (II) seems to have become swapped from shortly after their acquisition in 1550 by the City, being referred to thereafter as 'the King's Manor' (II) probably because of the Brandon/ Suffolk palace's intended royal residential role. The one referred to as 'King's' on the Plan thereafter was referred to as 'Great Liberty' (III). The name 'Guildable Manor' has been stable since 1377 yet the term on the Plan is 'the Mayor's' ie City's manor. Perhaps then these descriptive terms were shorthand designations only for this exercise. There is a junction on the Plan, at the southern end of the high street (left side of Plan), with the Canterbury manor of Walworth-Newington (V) (see 67-68).

William Rendle FRCS was a Victorian local historian of the area and had been a resident most of his life, he was the Medical Officer of the Vestry Board of the civil parish of St George's, Southwark. He published, by subscription, the Plan with a Gazette key in 1877 as part of a general history of the area as '*Old Southwark and its People*' and the page number references below are to this work. Most of the annotations he elucidates from their period handwriting and this clarified version of the Plan has been much reproduced although not with his Gazette. The present writer has decided to revisit this work, modernise it and revise the key with some brief notes for the general reader. Remarkably little has had to be challenged and only some fine details of Rendle have been changed (which are noted) but some further elucidation of these were necessary. Rendle was writing a century before the research of David Johnson and Martha Carlin and the papers they had access to.

Rendle assumes that most of the problems stemming from the original annotations were orthographic, the notorious ambivalence in spelling of the period, but this writer believes that the Tudor script is a transcription of a verbal description and so there are some difficulties in some of the descriptive terms eg "Berthol Burch" for 'Battle Bridge', "Brust House" for 'Bridge House' and even "Lirtate Barmese" (!) which indicates that the writer was not the person advising on the notes, the latter was probably illiterate and spoke with an accent hardly understood by the writer. I have modernised the spelling and put the texts into ordinary script. Most of the properties are delineated by archways, presumably to indicate entry into a courtyard of which many examples still survive along the High Street. These are classic 'burgage plots' with long narrow plans with a frontage on the main street with workshops and gardens behind. Rendle added Gazette numbers to these and added some identifications of the various properties not noted nor actually named on the original Plan, but which were in existence about 1542. He also plaquarded the Manor boundary indicators, without detailing which these were, along with the main street names; these additions being noted within square brackets as are the present writer's notices and identifications.

Although many a famous name of Inn is shown in fact these are only of the grander sort. Few of the hostelries, inns, tapisters etc are noted as we know there were over 200 in the borough and nearby at this date, a development largely due to the Becket Pilgrimage which had been abolished only four years before. Those that still occupy sites into the 21<sup>st</sup> century are indicated with †.



77 - The Liberty of the Manor

79 - Deadma[?]  
Place

78 - The Salutation

74 - The Liberty of the Manor

76 - The Goat

75 - The Clement

57 - The Well

23 - The Market Place

21 - Frogget's House

20 - Cross's  
Brewhouse

13 - The Bull's  
Head

12 - The Green  
Dragon

8 - Saint  
Saviour's  
Church

7 - The Church  
Door

5 - Close Gate

2 - Fowler

1 - Baptistry  
House

14 - Winchester  
House

15 - Waverley  
House

16 - The way to the Bank

14 - Winchester  
House

15 - Waverley  
House

16 - The way to the Bank

80 - Park  
Gate

18 - Vicar Lane

19 - Foul Lane

10 - The Chain  
Gate

9 - The Chain  
Gate

6 - Pepper Alley

9 - Beal Alley

25 - St Olave's Church

26 - The Bridge House

27 - The Ram's Head

[Manor Boundary 1]

28 - Here ends the Liberty  
of the Mayor and begins  
that of the King

Way to Newington  
by Blackman Street |

St Margaret's Hill |

**SOUTHWARK CIRCA 1542**

This manuscript plan shows Suffolk Place ('de manner place'), the Ecclesiastic houses (eg 'wynchester house'), the Court House and market place as well as many of the famous inns and taverns on Borough High Street. The various manors boundary points are also indicated along with the churches.

- 60 - Bostock House begins  
[indiscipherable] Liberty
- 55/(54)  
Lirtate Barmese  
Prison
- 54/(55)  
The King's  
Bench  
Prison
- 52 - The  
Blue Maid  
Ends it
- [Manors Boundary 4]
- 56 - St  
George's  
Church
- 51 - 2
- 49 - The  
Horse's  
Head
- 48 - The  
Spur
- 47 - The  
Christopher  
Tabard
- 46 - The  
Crowned  
Key
- 45 - The  
George  
Hart
- 44 - The  
Hospital  
White  
King's  
Gate
- 43 - The  
Hospital  
George  
Hart
- 42 - The  
White  
Hart
- 41 - The  
Hospital  
George  
Hart
- 39 - The  
Hospital  
White  
King's  
Gate
- 38 - The  
Hospital  
George  
Hart
- 35 - Here ends the  
Mayor's and here  
begins the  
King's  
Manor
- [Manor Boundary 3]
- [Manor Boundary 2]
- [29a]
- [29b]
- [29c]
- [24. The Pillory]
- [37]
- [36]
- [31 - Pillory and Cage]
- 30 - Petty Burgundy
- 34 - Glene Alley
- 32 - Battle Bridge
- 33 - Bermondsey Cross
- 68 - Master Goodyear
- 67 - Here ends the King's Liberty | Manor Boundary 6 |
- 66 - St Mary Magdalen Church
- 65 - Sir Thomas Pope

London Bridge |

River Thames |

Tooley Street |

Manor Boundary 1 |

Manor Boundary 2 |

Manor Boundary 3 |

Manor Boundary 4 |

Manor Boundary 5 |

Manor Boundary 6 |

Manor Boundary 7 |

Manor Boundary 8 |

Manor Boundary 9 |

Manor Boundary 10 |

Manor Boundary 11 |

Manor Boundary 12 |

Manor Boundary 13 |

Manor Boundary 14 |

Manor Boundary 15 |

Manor Boundary 16 |

Manor Boundary 17 |

Manor Boundary 18 |

Manor Boundary 19 |

Manor Boundary 20 |

Manor Boundary 21 |

Manor Boundary 22 |

Manor Boundary 23 |

Manor Boundary 24 |

Manor Boundary 25 |



1. **'Baptistry House'**, Rendle was not attracted to this rendition of the script; my view is that it was a misrepresentation or garbling of 'Brewery/ tapistery' the quite common feature of a major religious house that would brew its own product beer and ale. This structure and others within 'The Close', ie the conventual buildings of the old Priory, were not acquired by the parishioners with the Priory church itself when it became their new parish church of St Saviour's but were let to others, the Browne family eventually became the Monatacutes/ Montagues and their name is now attached to the street name in front of the church / Cathedral.

2. **Fowler**, Rendle suggests that this is the house of the retired Prior Bartholomew 'Linsted' alias 'Fowle' (p231) rather than a structure of more utilitarian nature, ie the privies of the Priory. It is known that Fowle was handsomely pensioned off and perhaps that included a life interest in this tenement within the precincts.

3. **Bear Alley**, oddly the famous inn of 'The Bear' at this location is not indicated. The area disappeared under the approach works to the 1831 Bridge.

4. **Gate to Close**, and 5. **Close Gate**, these were the entrances into what were the conventual buildings of the Priory and acquired from the Crown by Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, named afterwards Montague Close from his son's peerage title. This was including properties outside the precinct being part of St Mary Magdalene parish.

6. **Pepper Alley**, has disappeared under the 1831 Bridge, and later street widenings.

7. **The Church Door**, the west door of St Saviour's, which is more or less where the present west door of the Cathedral is. It is also effectively the manor/ borough boundary of (I) and the 'Clink' (IV), although not indicated on the Plan as such. There is still extant a large boundary stone erected in 1818, by the City, which is close by in the churchyard next to Cathedral Street which does delineate (I) but is often taken to be a tomb stone.

8. **'Saint Saviour's Church'**, when St Mary Overie Priory was dissolved the leading parishioners of St Margaret's and their small corporation seized the opportunity to save the main building as the new parish church and after negotiations with the Crown secured it in 1540 and it was renamed as St Saviour's by Henry VIII's decree. However, it was often referred to by its old name of 'St Mary' for very many years thereafter. It was the place of worship of local residents who have contributed significantly to our culture and history, John Gower, Lancelot Andrewes, Henslowe, Fletcher, Massinger, Shakespeare and John Harvard.

[8a. St Mary Overie Dock], both Rendle (p203) and the present writer suggest that this is what the various lines and a gateway here are meant to represent. Although Rendle does not indicate it on his version of the Plan; again it is in effect part of the boundary between the Guildable and Clink. However, Rendle refers to it as 'St Saviour's Dock' in his text which is a common misunderstanding; the dock of that name is that at 'Dockhead' the junction of Tooley Street and Jamaica Road. It is in fact 'St Mary Overie Dock of the Parishioners of St Saviour' as a visit to the site and certain notices there demonstrate..

9 and 10. **The Chain Gates**, of St Saviour's Churchyard. These were posts with a loop at the tops, as can be seen, a chain passed through them to stop carts going through. Compare the same device at London Bridge.

11. **"Wytwent House"** (?), this surely is the another result of garbling words and misunderstanding them by the transcriber, Rendle can make no sense of it. This writer hazards a possibility it is meant to be 'West Rents House', from West Lane which branches off nearby, perhaps just a divided message let out in parts. It was common for houses of the grander sort to become run down and sub-let like this; the same fate befell Brandon's palace within a few years.

12. **The Green Dragon**, this is now the site of the present Green Dragon Court in the Borough Market estate, partly covered by the later railway viaduct. Previously it had been called Cobham's Inn after a noble family whose town house it had been. In 1562 it became the original premises of St Saviour's Grammar School, where it remained until 1839, moving to Bankside. Its most famous 'old boy' was John Harvard whose father was a Governor. Institutionally it survives as 'St Saviour's and St Olave's School for Girls' at New Kent Road.

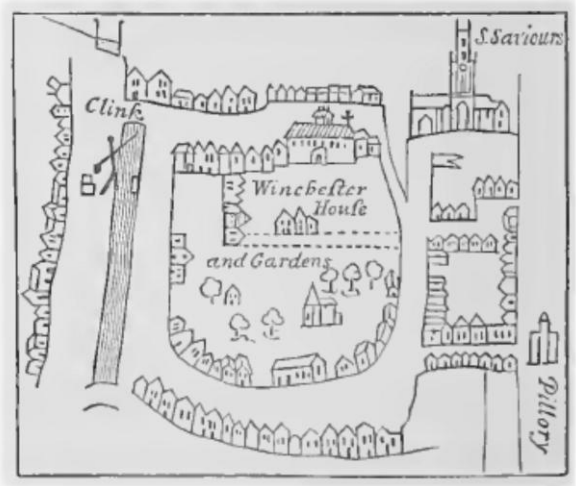
13. **The Bull's Head**.

14. **Winchester House**, this was the London palace of the Bishop of Winchester who as a high ecclesiastic was also a senior advisor to the King (eg Lord Chancellor) and who was required to be near the Court frequently. The Bishops had acquired their interests here by 1149 and had created a manor, 'the Clink' (IV), out of part of what had been the Bermondsey Priory's territory west of the high street and just outside the Guildable /borough boundary which ran along the west side of the St Mary Overie precincts.

Lancelot Andrewes (1555 - 1626), interred in St Saviour's with a fine tomb monument still extant, was the last Bishop to live here. The Plan indicates the main house was surrounded by a perimeter wall or fence enclosing the private and kitchen gardens and the rest of the manor was open space behind it as a park. The open ground was to be exploited for leasing out from this period onwards and eventually became the location of the venues for entertainments and notably the Elizabethan theatres, The Globe, The Rose and others.

The palace and its park are what constituted the manor and this required a jurisdictional prison; the name of this 'the Clink' became a nick name for prisons in general. Formally it is 'the Bishop of Winchester's Manor of Southwark'. The manor boundaries are not indicated which suggests that there was no dispute between the Mayor and Bishop over these. The estate properties disposed of by Parliament during the Civil Wars such as the Bear Garden and 'the park' in 1647, 'The Faulcon and Stews' in 1649 and the remaining rights of the 'Manor' and the palace were sold in 1651 during the Commonwealth.

The Refectory/ Great Hall is shown as prominent among the other buildings. A remnant of this, the western-gable rose window, can still be seen from Clink Street, having been sandwiched between later structures, first rediscovered in 1815 as a result of fire and then lost to be seen again due to the 1941 Blitz destruction here.



*Above at right: Norden's plan view map of 1600: Winchester House, St Saviour's, the St Mary Overy Dock between them, the curve of Park Street, the ducking stool at the Clink and the parish pillory in the high street (see 24).*

15. **Waverley House**, Rendle is perplexed: 'Waverley House' is misplaced for that building and its grounds were acquired by Thomas Cure as the core for the almshouses he provided for the parish in 1584 and these are located behind and between 79 - 'Dedma Place' and 80 - 'Park Gate' on the eastern side of Park Street and not as indicated. Rendle suggests it may be 'Norwyche House' but that was not at this location either. Either the Plan draughtsman or the adviser simply got confused at this point. The location indicated on the Plan was actually that of the Prior of St Swithun's Abbey which had a Wintonian connection but by 1542 this was leased to the Bishop of Rochester. There is a passage through Borough Market which is named 'Rochester Walk' to commemorate this. The mistake was not crucial to any dispute as this was a boundary between the Guildable (I) and the 'Clink' manor (IV) not between the Crown's and City's interests.

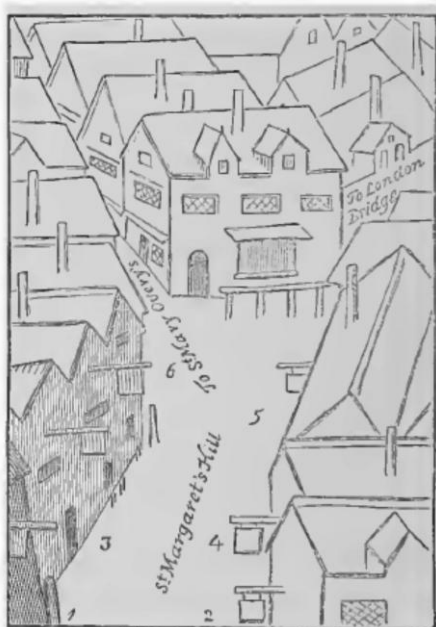
16. **The way to the Bank**, Park Street continuation, which indeed it still is, leading to Bank End. This may seem rather a circuitous route between the Borough and the Bankside, but one has to remember that the direct line through the current Clink Street would have been through the private grounds of the Palace and this route followed around the perimeter of that precinct.

17, 19. **Foul Lane**, the present Bedale Street and a lane through what is now Borough Market between the junctions with the present Cathedral Street and Park Street.

18. **West Lane**, the connection / continuation from Cathedral Street through to modern Stoney Street, now within Borough Market trading area. When the new Market was created off the High Street in 1756 it was removed to 'The Triangle' and that shape is readily apparent on this Plan.

20. **Cross's Brewhouse**, John Crosse, a leading man of St Margaret's parish in 1534. Locally appointed with others to oversee the church goods of St Saviour's, 1548 - 1552.

21. **Froget's House**, Rychard Frogat or Frogatt, was a St Saviour's Warden, 1548 - 1549. The sword above the building indicates the Guildable Manor (I) boundary with that of the Great Liberty (III) on the High Street. Rendle added 'manor boundary' (7) but this was not noted on the original.



22. **The Court House**, the original text-legend looks closer to the arched structure rather than the more detailed building next to this; it is more likely that it is the latter which was intended. This 'court house' was the previous parish church of St Margaret's. It became redundant to the parish when they removed to the St Mary Overy Priory as the new parish church of St Saviour's. They then leased part to the County Magistrates. We know that it was quickly built around with other structures, presumably 'lean to' and exploiting any curtilage to maximise the value of the site in this prime location. After the 1550 charter led to the City taking over the two other manors from the Crown (using the Bridge House endowment) it took over the head lease, subject to the County Magistrates interest as tenants.

The nave was divided horizontally with a floor at the gallery level and the windows below blocked in. The upper part became the court room and the lower part the 'Compter' - lock up. In 1584 the City bought out the freehold. Hence it was the 'Town Hall' but more often referred to as 'St Margaret's Court House' or 'Justice Hall'. The location is still easily identifiable because of the curious 'fork' in the high street as it intersects with the much later Southwark Street creating the island site. The building called today 'Town Hall Chambers' is on the site of its two later replacements which were erected in front of it on the Market Place (see 23).

*At left: Norden's plan view map of 1600: Showing the fork in the high street (St Margaret's Hill) with the Court House at the junction between the way 'to St Mary Overy's' and that 'to London Bridge'*

23. **The Market Place**, this wedge of land is still discernible today in the fork of Borough High Street at the War Memorial / Town Hall Chambers site. It originated as the churchyard of St Margaret's and a market took place there, to allow the parish to benefit from any income from allowing stalls there which as not being in the High Street were not subject to charges or control by the City fathers or the King's officers of the other manors. A similar example of such a private space was across the street for a market held by St Thomas Hospital at its gates. This triangle was actually originally within the City's Guildable Manor because the boundaries between it and the neighbouring manors (II and III) where the drain channels down the high street and what is now western fork of the high street (originally southern part of Stoney Street) meeting at that point. However, the St Margaret's church was divided from it by its exterior wall and the wall of the churchyard. This passage is also apparent and still exists as Counter Court. In 1539 the City Manor Constables authority had been challenged by the parishioners within this 'serkytt'. By 1543 the Constables had to admit in the Manor court that they had lost their authority there "by whose cause they cannot tell" (Southwark court Book 1539-1564 ff 12, 33). The 'cause' was actually the developing and competing jurisdictions of local representative control of the Vestry-Parish system against the manorial type, the former eventually triumphing from the reign of Elizabeth.

[23a Well], this is not mentioned by Rendle - there is another Plan of 1700 (City Records) showing this triangle with the Court House, the cage, the pillory, watch-house and a pump – the latter may have become what is indicated here (at Johnson plate 3).

[24. The Pillory], for St Saviour's parish.

25. **St Olave's Church**, written here as '*synte toulus*' and in later variations of the times, '*Sentt Tollos*' in 1558; then '*S Towleyes*' in John Norden's map of 1593. The 'u' and 'v' transition in different script forms was probably the cause of the change. From these examples it can be seen how the main street of the parish became '*Tooley*'.

26. **The Bridge House**, The headquarters and maintenance yard of the Bridge Wardens of the City for London Bridge.

27. **The Ram's Head**, being also :-

28. **Here ends the liberty of the Mayor and begins that of the King** – [I and III the Manor Boundary 1] at Hays Lane / Ram's Head – Guildable (I) and 'Great Liberty' (III) north-east Tooley Street. This had been referred to previously as the Archbishop's and '*Manor and Borough of Southwark*' ('Great Liberty' III) and the phrase is repeated in the sale to the City of it in 1550 and as '*Our Manor and Borough of Southwark*'. This has caused some confusion as to why 'borough' is included when it clearly is not the Borough of Southwark ie 'Guildable' (I) which originated as a royal borough with nascent features of an independent municipal status and indeed MPs in the earliest Parliaments. All that is probably implied is that the Archbishop's plots and leases had been demised as in 'burgage tenure' ie for rental and not feudal incidents. Proof of this is that although the City gained political authority and control through acquiring the manorial franchise in 1550 it had little income from it as the rental lettings were fixed for good or for very long leases. This was not the case with the western manor (II) which had a lot of exploitable open ground held directly by the landlord both along the high street and more expansively across the open ground of St George's Fields all the way over to Lambeth.

29. **Smith's Alley**, [Manor Boundary 2] Guildable (I) and 'Great Liberty' (III) south-east side of Tooley Street, close to Joiner Street/ entrance to City Line Underground Station. [29a] Rendle suggests that this significant building, next to this / part of it, may be the 'House of the Gild of Jesus', attached to St Olave's, which was suppressed at the Reformation and became the parish's Vestry Hall and in 1561 the first premises of the Grammar School as was located here (p244).

30. **The Berghene / Petty Burgundy**, essentially an émigré settlement from the period of the Angevins and presumably wine related trade. That it may be related to a Duke of Burgundy's house from the time of Edward IV is conjectural, or a watchtower (Barbican) is fanciful (pp267-8).

[31. Pillory and Cage], for St Olave's parish and not for a supposed local manorial interest as Rendle assumes. The first item is for punishment the second for temporary incarceration or also perhaps display of malefactors without public assault only humiliation. The small open space, road widening, around it seems to be the later location of the parish Watch House seen on later maps.

32. **Battle Bridge**, just how corrupted this became in transmission from verbal to written forms on the plan is evident from the original's "Berthol Burch"! This was the bridge over the stream that ran through the Abbot of Battle's properties here which powered water mills at the confluence of the Thames, it may have been a culvert across the width of the street and this is what the crossed-bar lines may represent.

33. **Bermondsey Cross**, marking the junction of 'Short Southwark' later Tooley Street and Bermondsey Street.

34. **Glene Alley**, now largely hidden under the main line station.

35. **Here ends the Mayor's and here begins the King's [Liberty]** – [Manor Boundary 3], Guildable (I) and Great Liberty (III); this was at the 'Swan With Two Necks' [36]. later the Ship Inn the junction today of the High Street and London Bridge Street; the inn next to it was probably the 'The Angel on the Hoop' [37]. (Rendle then confuses himself by supplying additionally for '36 *Probably the Boar's Head*' and for '37 *Probably the Black Swan*' which were certainly neighbouring but not actually on the Manor Boundary at this position.

38. **The Hospital Church Door**, St Thomas's Church which may have had a discreet access from the High Street not necessitating entry into the precincts of the Hospital proper which would be through:-

39. **The Hospital Gate**, the hospital was not actually functioning at this time because suppressed as a minor monastery at the Dissolution, however it was a functioning sub manor and parish under the charge of the King's agents. The entrance gate area into the precincts is now St Thomas's Street and was the location of a market outside the City's control.

[40. St Thomas's Hospital?] Whether the elaborate detailed structure is meant to be the hospital itself Rendle is unsure and proffers that it may represent The Prior of Lewes inn; this writer doubts that because it is too dislocated from the position that inn occupied and in all probability after noting both the Hospital's Church Door and formal Gate into the precinct the scribe regarded a further description unnecessary. The hospital seems to have grown out of the St Mary Overie priory's infirmary next to the Bridge and was enlarged as the Becket Pilgrimage developed from 1171; it was removed to the east side of the high street as a result of a fire in the area in 1212, by 1215. It became a sub manor and had full parochial status and then was surrendered at the Dissolution in 1540, lumped in with the Great Liberty (III). After the City acquired the King's interests in the area it petitioned to re-establish the hospital along with Bedlam and Mary Spitalfields, doing so in 1552. The hospital was relocated, eventually to the Albert Embankment site it occupies today, as a result of the railway viaduct being erected across it in 1862. The main Post Office on the High Street and the row of Georgian houses on the north side of St Thomas Street with the St Thomas's Church of 1704, now offices, are all that remain.

41. **The King's Head** † : still extant down King's Head Yard.

42. **The White Hart** † : the yard is still extant and for a short period after construction of a new development in the 1980s the north range of the George Inn's yard retained the name for a wine bar now bearing another title.

43. **The George** † : the last survivor in London of the galleried inn and courtyard, now a national historic monument.

45. **The Tabard** and 44. **Inn of the Abbot of Hyde** where essentially the same group of buildings the Abbot being owner of the Tabard. This is the most famous of the Southwark hostelries because of its role in the Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' and that the 'lead' in that group of pilgrims was its landlord, Henry Bailey, who was a real person, indeed he was one of the two Members of Parliament for Southwark in that period. At a later date it started to be called the 'Talbot' and the site today is marked by Talbot Yard.

46. **The Crowned Key** (or Cross Keys), 47. **The Christopher** †, 48. **The Spur**, 49. **The Horse's Head** (or later Nag's Head, its perimeter wall is still standing as a boundary between properties), three inns along the east side of the high street.

50. **The Marshalsea Prison**: Three of the four principal gaols based in the Borough, the Surrey County, King's Bench and Marshalsea, where close neighbours at the south-eastern end of the High Street bounded by the presently named Newcomen Street to the north-side, modern Tennis Street to the east-side and St George's churchyard to the south. The latter two were the King's own prerogative prisons attached to their courts. From north to south on this Plan they were consecutively Marshalsea, King's bench and County gaol. There were in fact two separate jurisdictions controlled by the King's Marshals. The Marshal of the Royal Household to the royal retinue and the Marshal of the King's Bench was a general jurisdiction exercised by the King. These both had their own permanent prisons which had been situated in Southwark from the mediaeval period. The household prison was called the **Marshalsea**. This was recorded no later than 1373, in fact in a petition of two decades later to Richard II by the Southwark burgesses claiming some independence of the City's authority on the dubious grounds they had a licence from the Crown directly to contribute to its construction; presumably to use part of it as either a Borough or 'County' gaol. The other, the (Marshalsea of the) **King's Bench** (see 54/55) is recorded no later than 1368. These obvious symbols of royal authority were sacked in both the Peasant's Revolt of 1381 and Cade's rebellion of 1450 and again during the unrest of 1470 associated with the readaption of Henry VI. They were finally attacked during the Gordon Riots of 1780. The Marshalsea moved to the site of the White Lyon (see 55/54) or properly the 'Surrey County Gaol' in 1811 and survived as a debtors prison, remembered in Dickens' *Little Dorrit*, until closed for good in 1842.

[51? The Half Moon] (see 53).

52. **The Blue Maid End** (the Blue Eyed Maid †) [Manor Boundaries 4] ie 'the end' junction of the manors of King's Manor (II) and Great Liberty (III) at the present Chapel Court. This is the only boundary referent point between these two manors owned by the Crown although it may have been taken for granted that the main border ran up the middle of the High Street from this point to the junction at the Market Place (23).

[53? The Mermaid] (see 51); Rendle wanted to identify the properties between the Marshalsea and the King's Bench which were indicated but not named on the Plan and in doing so he confused the positions of the Mermaid, south of the Marshalsea, with the Half Moon which is south of the Blue Maid/ Blue Eyed Maid.

54/ (55). **The King's Bench Prison**. If misplaced this is the 'White Lyon' site. The King's Bench removed to new premises on Borough Road in 1758 and was closed in 1874.

55/ (54). **'Lirtate Barmese'**. Probably the later **White Lyon Prison** or Surrey County Gaol and if so then its site has been transposed with its neighbour the King's Bench. There is very little information available about the County magistrates in the mediaeval period and no evidence has been found that there was a County Gaol in Southwark prior to 1513, when a commission of gaol delivery was issued for "*Surrey Gaol, Southwark*". That may have been an arrangement between the Justices and the Marshal to use space within one of his gaols. In a sale of 1535 the White Lyon is described as a great tenement or inn with a tenement and a shop on either side and a barn, stables, etc, in the tenure of Robert Faireman, barber. There is a document referred

to by Rendle of one 'Thomas Cooke the keeper of the White Lyon' receiving alms from a Mr Copley, in 1569, to support imprisoned Catholics; was it then acting as the County Gaol or merely that for the Manor? It was just within the Abbot of Bermondsey's manor (II, the later so called 'King's' manor) before the City acquired the manor. Rendle says the site is " ... probably the White Lyon prison ..." and suggests the strange title, was indicating the prison of the 'Liberty of Bermondsey' (VI - W Rendle 'Old Southwark ...' p xix fn8). Probably '*lirtate barmese*' is another verbal garbling being mistranscribed by the plan maker. However, the later named 'King's Manor' was indeed the Abbot of Bermondsey's manor or 'liberty of Southwark' and so the designation would be the 'liberty of the Bermondsey Abbot'; perhaps that was what the term '*lirtate barmese*' was attempting to convey, it had at the time of the Plan only been in the Crown's hands for a few years. It might be that the building served just for the local purpose in the 1540s and that in the same way that the County justices had made an arrangement earlier with the Marshal to hold prisoners in his gaol, that they could also come to utilise the existing or previous facility of the manor at the White Lyon. Yet the plan indicates the building to the north of the King's Bench rather than to its south, perhaps they were transposed in error. As the County Gaol for Surrey it was replaced by an entirely new building on Harper Road in 1798 and the site sold to the Wardens of the Marshalsea which relocated to improved premises there in 1811. The perimeter wall of that prison is the boundary of the churchyard of St George the Martyr still standing today.

56. **St. George's Church.** Although one would expect this to be in the 'east of the high street manor' (III) it was actually in an enclave of that of western side manor (II). This stemmed from the gift of the church in 1122 to Bermondsey Abbey which had acquired (II) from the Crown in 1103-04. Incidentally, the ancient parish territory stretched mainly over Manor (II) which was also called 'St George's Fields' and explains the names of the seemingly distant St George's Road and St George's Circus.

57. **The Well.** 58. **The Bull Ring.** 59. **The Sink,** these features on the High Street of communal use, although Rendle suggests the Ring was for baiting the present author believes it was merely a compound to keep the bulls separate from the cows as cattle passed through. The well was for human drinking water, the 'sink', ie a trough, was for animals. These facilities were probably shared between the two Crown manors (II and III) at this point; note the other well (23a) is in the Market Place of the Saviour's parish and probably provided for the Guildable (I).

60. **Here beginneth** [*indecipherable*] **Liberty** and '**Bostock House**', Manors Boundaries 5. This is the junction of two manors: the later 'King's' (II - to the west) and the 'Walworth-Newington' manor of Canterbury (V) (to the south and forming a wedge between the Crown's 'Great Liberty' (III - to the east) and 'King's' (II) manors at this point). Perhaps the text is trying to indicate this, possibly therefore a garbled annotation for either 'Walworth-Newington' or 'Archbishop's/ St Augustine's of Canterbury' whose manor (V) it was. Rendle suggests the Plan may have been cut here, yet that area is irrelevant to its purpose and the Plan is probably complete, nothing very much lay beyond for a mile or so.

61. **Kent Street,** modernly named Tabard Street and continuation as the present route of Old Kent Road. The junction between it, Long Lane and the Church is not properly shown but disjointed. It is the original Roman road referred to as 'Watling Street'. Note how it does not, even on this early a map, have a neat junction with the High Street where it merged with the other Roman road of 'Stane Street'. Also, Great Dover Street is a later, 1750, by-pass route around the narrow urbanised ribbon of Kent Street towards a new junction with the main road to Kent at Bricklayers Arms, with a turnpike toll house. This is because the original church of St George's may well have used the Roman road as a foundation, necessitating the curve around it. The road swings around to the south of the church to join the other route. Rendle proposes (pp 308-09) that references to 'St George's Bar' and 'Southwark Bar' ie the formal entrance into the borough, were situated at the easterly end of Kent Street, near the Lock hospital and Lock bridge. Rendle is actually confusing the nearby property 'Toll-Acre's' name with a toll over the Lock bridge, yet the field of 'Toll-Acre' was a dependent of the 'Boar's Head' inn on the high street (near 36 and 37) as that had in the early mediaeval period had a relationship with collecting the borough tolls for the King's agents, the Sheriff etc. The present author prefers that the location of the Southwark Bar was probably nearer the junction of the Kent Street route with the high street next to the church. The Lock originated as a leper hospital safely away from the main part of the town, dedicated to 'St Mary and St Leonard' (addressed as so by Edward II in 1321 and referenced in 1375 and 1437).

62. **Jan Jonck House Yngellis,** 'English', probably Jan Jonck was naturalized? There was a considerable settlement of Flemish/Dutch in the borough, judging by the house he was very well to do. Henry Leake the prime mover of St Olave's school was also of that ilk and off Tooley Street near the bridge was a Flemish burial ground.

63. **Long Lane.** This street was created by Bermondsey Abbey to connect its monastic precinct directly to its manor (II) on the western side of the high street. The Abbey had acquired the manor from the Crown by 1103-04 and it also included an enclave on the eastern-side of the high street which would naturally lie in the Canterbury manor (III). This was probably a sub-manor demised to the Arden family who created St George's church for it and which they granted to the Abbey in 1122.

64 - 64. **Ditches** or 'dikes'.

65. **Sir Thomas Pope,** founder of Trinity College, Oxford. He it was who informed Sir Thomas More of his imminent execution, the morning 5<sup>th</sup> July 1535, and burst into tears; More told him "*I most heartily thank you for your good tidings ... Quiet yourself, and be not discomfited, for I trust that we shall one day in heaven see each other full merrily, where we shall be sure to live and love together in joyful bliss eternally*". Pope was one of the senior officers of Henry VIII's Court of Augmentations, the council which controlled the spoils of the Dissolution of the monasteries and was rewarded with very many properties in turn. He was also Queen Mary's guardian to Princess Elizabeth and served her also, note the changes of regime he lived through yet remaining in high status. After the Dissolution of Bermondsey Abbey, 1537-38, most of its buildings and lands around here were acquired by

him and he constructed within, or as part of it, a mansion across what is now Abbey Street and Bermondsey Square, hence the termination of Long Lane at it in this Plan.

66. **St Mary Magdalen Church**, Bermondsey. Originally the 'manor of Bermondsey' (VI) church instituted for the lay servants and tenants of the Abbey.

67. **Here ends the King's liberty**: Manor Boundary 6 between the 'Great Liberty' (III) and Bermondsey Home Manor (VI); the location is probably 'Five Foot Lane' now covered by the railway viaduct as it crosses Bermondsey Street near Crucifix Lane.

'**The Way to Newington by Blackman Street**' this is Rendle's note; the southern part of Borough High Street between the present Marshalsea Road and Borough Road was called 'Blackman Street' after a local family that controlled many properties around it and these are also mentioned in the Charter of 1550 of Edward VI to the City when the Crown's manors (II and III) were sold to the City. 'Newington' (V) is now called 'Elephant and Castle'. The part of the High Street between St George's church and the fork in (or rather what was St Margaret's Church yard and market place) was called '**St Margaret's Hill**'.

68. **Master Goodyear**, presumably his house was where this Manor Boundary lay near. The records of the period show him, Henry Goodyear, to be the third wealthiest man in Southwark just behind Henry Leeke and like him of Dutch or Flemish descent. He had achieved much more as he was also a City Alderman and a merchant of the Calais Staple. With Leeke he was also an important member of the Vestry Wardens of St Olave's, where they were both buried.

69. **The Pound**, 'De ponth'; Rendle translates this as 'A Bridge' from '*De Pont*', yet there is neither ditch nor stream for such to cross. Surely this is just another garbled transcription from the oral as there are no other Latin tags on the Plan. The image is an enclosure with sections or rails. This is precisely how a 'town pound' would be delineated and would be for putting livestock in to keep them from causing a nuisance, especially if stray. Such a facility was not unusual in any township especially positioned as here at the entrance into the borough, which was the way to London Bridge and thence into the City.

70. **The Park Gate**, the formal entrance into the area of open ground behind Brandon Place belonging to that palace.

71, 74, 77. **The Liberty of the Manor**, ie the Prior of Bermondsey's manor (II) or later named 'King's' Manor. The terms 'liberty' and 'manor' are the same.

72. **The Park**, the area belonging directly to Brandon Place is clearly distinguished from the manor as a whole.

73. **The Manor Place**, originally Brandon then Suffolk Place. Brandon became Duke of Suffolk and brother-in-law to Henry VIII who dined here with him in 1519. Brandon's father was the Keeper of the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons as part of the royal household of Richard III and switched to the Tudors but was killed at Bosworth. The role, inherited by his son, provided income from the fines levied from the Courts of these royal prerogative institutions. Henry acquired it in 1536 for his grand plan of creating a hunting park with this as its lodge. The semi circle around the palace might be indicating the immediate curtilage of the mansion. The Royal Mint was based here between 1545 to 1551 during the reign of Edward VI who had inherited it from his mother's dowry, Henry VIII having abandoned planned hunting ground combining Manors (II) and (III). When the Manor (II) was sold to the City in 1550 the Charter specifically excluded it from the latter's jurisdiction as it was still a royal residence. When Mary Tudor ascended the throne she spent a night here before travelling to her wedding with Philip of Spain in St Paul's. In 1556 she gave it to the Archbishop of York as compensation for another property sequestered during the Reformation. Having little desire to use it his stewards simply sold off leases and 'rents' to gain an income. This later caused much trouble, degenerating from a palace into a slum, known as 'the Mint' from its previous role, an abode of criminal elements as it was effectively an extra jurisdiction beyond the power of the City and indeed the county's magistrates. Much of it was located at the site of Brandon House at the corner of the high street and many archaeological remains were discovered when the site was redeveloped from 2016.

75. **The Clement**. 76. **The Goat**. 78. **The Salutation**. Three inns along the west side of Borough High Street and Stoney Street.

79. **Deadma[?] Place**, the plan clearly indicates a house of the name and not a pathway: 'place' was a variant of 'palace'. Rendle quotes Strype/ Stow's suggestion that the house belonged to a family of 'Desmond', but that was in Elizabeth's reign, not at the date of the Plan which is decades before Stow wrote this. 'Deadma' is an abbreviation for which it is difficult to see how it can be a contraction from that surname other than another example of verbal garbling and then attempted transcription. Behind the building as indicated in 1584 the Wardens of St Saviour's created a new burial ground and also their Almshouses, essentially Thomas Cure's benefactions, utilising Waverley House and neighbouring land. The Plan may be indicating a gateway into a burial ground but that is unlikely in 1542. The route marked 'the way to the bank' (16) eventually became called 'Deadman's Place' on later maps, the odd shape now called Park Street which executes a hairpin bend, leaving the junction with Stoney Street leading to modern Redcross Way (the Park Gate, see '80') and doubling back at that point to lead to Bank End and Bankside following the boundary of Winchester House (see plan view at 14). Rendle conjectures that the name of the house became adopted to the pathway as it passed the burial ground by simple confusion of origins.

80. **Park Gate**, rather confusing as this is not the same 'park' as that of Suffolk Place but that of Winchester Park, the open ground which made up most of the manor 'Liberty of the Clink' (IV) at that time. One can still trace its location as the junction between the present Redcross Way and Park Street.

