

THE POPULAR
HISTORY OF
OLD & NEW SARUM
BY T. J. NORTHY.

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THE
POPULAR HISTORY
OF
OLD & NEW SARUM.

BY

T. J. NORTHY,

AUTHOR OF

"THE POPULAR HISTORY OF EXETER," &c.

Salisbury :

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PREFACE.

IN presenting the "Popular History of Old and New Sarum" to the reader, the author desires to make it known that his chief object in undertaking the compilation is to present the public with the leading details of the extremely interesting annals of the ancient and historic city of Salisbury. He is aware of the existence of several able and exhaustive works upon various branches of the history of this city—notably that of Hatcher—but those tomes are inaccessible to many, both on account of their expense and their scarcity.

In the present volume all the leading facts of interest, from prehistoric days to the present time, are collected and presented to the reader in a form which the author trusts may be acceptable. The arrangement of some chapters may need explanation, and it is this: that instead of recording events of importance which extend over prolonged periods in widely separated and disjointed paragraphs (in order to adhere to strict chronological form) the story is presented connectedly and complete in a chapter or series of chapters. To give an example: records of the quarrels between the bishops and citizens of Salisbury, which we find occurring and recurring at intervals during a long period of time in the early days of history of New Sarum, are presented in the form of a continuous narrative. The writer ventures to believe that in this way the taste of the reader will be best consulted.

It remains to be added that if the issue of this humble work be the means of popularising the History of Old and New Sarum, the author's object will have been accomplished.

SALISBURY, AUGUST, 1897.

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PART I.

OLD SARUM.

CHAPTER I.

A Glance at Prehistoric Times—Occupation by the Celts and Belgians—
Discovery of Local Evidences—Ancient Ditches and their Uses—Old
Sarum in Roman Times—Remains of Roman Roads.

OLD SARUM has manifold charms and attractions. Its easy distance from the modern City of Salisbury makes it a popular resort with the local holiday keeper and the saunterer to places of interest in the environments, whilst to the lover of spots around which traditional and historic associations cling Old Sarum proves a loadstone to draw visitors from far and near. Here it is that invigorating and healthful breezes blow, and as one stands upon the crowning height the eye can wander over a panorama of landscape beauty which, if not characterised by very great variety, is at least distinguished by that effect of expansiveness which is often as stimulating to the imagination as it is charming to the view. We can easily appreciate the feelings of a man of sentiment as he takes his stand upon the summit of Old Sarum in the declining hours of a delightful summer's day. What a grand opportunity is here presented for the exercise of his reflective faculties! He may turn his absorbing thoughts to the marvellous mound on which he finds himself, may ponder upon the stories he has heard and read of the peoples who inhabited the site in ancient times, and conjure up in his imagination scenes that may have been wit-

nessed in it in the bye-gone days. He may direct his gaze to the remains of an ancient road* that lies beneath him, and trace in the fading light its whitened line as it stretches away in the direction of that other "fortress upon a hill," standing out boldly to his view against the eastern sky, and may follow with his eye the track as it mounts to the horizon and vanishes in the distance. He may look out across the great extent of open country, and remember, though the fact may not be perceptible to his then limited vision, that between him and that horizon are many of those ancient graves from the like of which so much evidence of peoples of a far off age have been discovered. And whilst he stands enrapt at the thoughts of the picture that has charmed his sight, and is pondering on what he feels sure must be the marvellous story of such a locality if ever it could be properly told, the curtain of the night descends upon the scene, and all is uncertain, distant and obscure.

As it is with this reflective visitor, standing on the summit of Old Sarum at the decline of the delightful day of which we have spoken, so it must always be with any one who would attempt the task of telling the story of so importantly historic a spot. In such a matter thought and speculation may travel far, but in search of facts a writer endures the sensations of one who is groping in the dark. From the earliest days of Old Sarum right on through all the centuries to the present is a long journey to take; but, like many another journey, the difficulty is in the starting. Historians of the greatest ability, scholars of the highest standing, and authorities whose conclusions, when they have the courage to arrive at them, seem indisputable, are in doubt and at variance in regard to the whole country in the remotest days, and how, then, can it be expected that a positively clear light can be thrown upon one district or upon a solitary fortress? Much has been written concerning the very earliest history of Old

* The Roman road leading to Winchester, and passing King Chlorus's Camp.

Sarum which, of course, must be mere conjecture, and to pretend more than that sometimes savours of presumption.

It would serve no good purpose, and be foreign to the object of a popular local history, to deal at any length with the multiplicity of theories and statements that have been promulgated in regard to the physical conditions of our island, and the characters of the peoples who dwelt therein, in those ages when we have not the faintest glimmer of the light of authentic history to guide us in our wanderings. In those very remote times which geologists designate the Pleistocene Age (the division of the tertiary formation known as the Mammalian), when what we now call Britain was attached to the continent, so that animals could pass to and fro on dry land, the climate was much colder than it is at the present time, and our country was inhabited by wolves, bears, mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, and other creatures no longer known to be in existence. At this time there lived a race of men known as Palæolithic, or men of the Old Stone Age. They are said to have been a race of stunted savages who did not cultivate the ground, but were hunters, and lived on the animals they killed with their weapons. The latter were chipped flints, which they had not yet learned to polish artificially. This race was followed by a cave-dwelling race. They also were known as Palæolithic men, as their weapons were still very rude, though their intelligence had so far developed that they knew how to make handles for them, and they could construct arrows, harpoons, and javelins, could make awls and needles of stone, and were possessed of an artistic conception which enabled them to draw rude outlines of horses, reindeer, mammoths, and other creatures. In a succeeding age, when the climate had become more temperate, and the earth's surface sank and created depressions over which the North Sea and the English Channel now flow, and the country had become an island instead of being a portion of the great mainland of Europe,

another race appeared, having, it is presumed, crossed the sea in rafts and canoes and displaced the Paleolithic men. These latter arrivals were known as the Neolithic, or men of the New Stone Age, their stone implements being polished and of a more efficient type than those of the Palæolithic men. In addition to being possessed of superior implements, they enjoyed an altogether higher degree of civilization. They brought with them a number of domestic animals, manufactured a rude kind of pottery, and grew corn and other crops, and the "lynchets" or terraces to be found in various parts of Wiltshire are pointed out as the work of these people, or, at any rate, the doings of agriculturists of very early days. The Neolithic men were followed by hordes of fresh settlers known as the Celts, who belonged to a group of races sometimes called the Aryan group, to which Teutons, Slavonians, Italians, Greeks, and the chief ancient races of Persia and India also belong. Bands of these people sailed up the Wiltshire Avon, and taking up their quarters on the fertile and convenient lands by the banks of the stream, drove the people they found already there on to the downs and the hill tops, where they constructed their rude villages, and probably fortified them with mounds and ditches.*

Of occupation in the remote ages mentioned above abundant evidences have, to use a literal expression, been unearthed in the neighbourhood. Chipped flints found in the brick earth and gravels at Bemerton attest occupation in the Old Stone Age, and in the barrows of the Plain not far from the city, parts of which, to use the apt language of the late Mr. Stevens, constitute "a vast prehistoric cemetery," relics of the Newer Stone Age and the Bronze Age have been found, whilst pit dwellings have been brought to light at Highfield (Fisherton), and on Grovely Down, close to Wishford Railway Station. Mr. Stevens

*This latter theory is worked out in detail in Mr. Doran Webb's interesting lecture (Museum Series) on "Our Rude Forefathers."

thus describes the Highfield settlement in "Flint Chips : " "The pits are single or in groups communicating with each other. They are of a bee-hive form, ranging in diameter at the base from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet, although in some exceptional cases they measure as much as 14 feet. The entrance to each pit or group of pits, appears to have been by a shaft of about 3 feet in diameter." The animal remains found in the Highfield Pits belong to *Bos longifrons* (the small long fronted ox), red deer, roe deer, goat (a small variety), sheep, dog, fox, pig, horse, rabbit, water rat, field vole, field mouse, house mouse, weasal, hedgehog, shrew, birds (several kinds), toad, frog, and fish (probably salmon). "The circular form of habitation exhibited in these pit dwellings appears to be that most universally adopted by savages." The trenches seen at Highfield probably served as a protection to the settlement. "These trenches in places," says the author of "Flint Chips," "are too shallow alone to have served as a barrier to foes. The Mandais surrounded their village with a palisade, having a trench only three or four feet deep *inside* it ; the object of this trench was to screen the bodies of the defenders while they discharged their weapons through the palisade. Perhaps the trenches at Highfield served a similar purpose."

Of the Celts there are reminders in the nomenclature of the district. Whilst the Teutons in later times left traces of their identity in the names of towns and villages along the banks, the flowing stream and the adjacent hill still have the Celtic designation, and thus testify to that very early occupation of the district. The late Mr. Stevens finds the Celtic origination in the name of the Avon (which literally means a river), the word Durnford (formerly Dur-en-ford) which means the water-ford ; the Wylve, which signifies a "flow or flood," &c.

The next hordes attracted to this island in whom we are most interested locally were the Belgæ, who, three and

a half centuries before Christ, inhabited parts which included the modern counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset, and part of Somerset. Celtic scholars differ very widely as to the identity of these people, but a very general view is that they belonged to the Gallic branch of the Celtic stock, and had migrated to Britain from north-eastern Gaul. In several places in this part of Wiltshire remains are to be traced of certain dykes or ditches, and according to the late Dr. Guest, they are supposed to have been constructed by the Belgæ as they gradually expelled the British tribes who had preceded them. In his "Early English Settlements in South Britain" (a valuable paper read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, in 1849, at the Salisbury meeting), Dr. Guest alludes to Bokerley Ditch, situated south of Salisbury; the Old Ditch, north of Amesbury; and Wansdyke, "portions of which may yet be traced across the Island from Berks to the Bristol Channel."

Dr. Guest was an illustrious scholar to whom Professor Freeman, in his well-known work, "The Norman Conquest," more than once pays the very highest tribute as a reliable authority, and he was an author whose statements have always been received with the greatest respect. But no writer is infallible, and even Dr. Guest may have been in error in what he wrote concerning the dykes. Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, whose great and practical services in the matter of research render all his statements worthy of every consideration, certainly thinks the distinguished scholar was wrong, and ascribes a much later date to the dykes, viz., Roman or Post-Roman. On this point much interesting evidence may be read in the General's paper "Excavations in Wansdyke, 1881-91," which appears in volume xxvi. of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*. South of Salisbury there is an earthwork called Grimsditch, and for the construction of this Dr. Guest fixed a date long prior to the arrival of the Saxons. In his opinion the word "Grimsdyke" or "Grimsditch"

signifies a boundary line, and does not, as Stukely and later writers have suggested, mean "witches' work—because the vulgar generally think these extraordinary works were made by the help of the devil." Near these dykes are often found names which seem to indicate the vicinity of different races; and in this connection Dr. Guest instances Britford, near Salisbury, not far from the ford of the Saxon, Cerdic (Charford), and argues that it would not be easy to account for either of those names, "except on the hypothesis that around the Grimsdykes, Britains and Englishmen were once neighbours, and continued so for a period long enough to fix on certain localities names derived from their respective occupants." If the theory that these dykes were of British origin is a correct one, it is probable that the Saxons selected them as convenient lines of demarcation.

The original name of Old Sarum is said to have been *Caer-Sarflog*, or "The Citadel of the Service Tree," and it is first recorded as the residence of *Ergen*, daughter of *Caradoc*, who was married to the Chief Ruler of the City. It has also been called *Caer Caradoc*, by the unreliable *Jeffery* of Monmouth, but *Caer Caradoc* is believed really to have been situated near Amesbury. When the Romans arrived in this Island they seized upon Old Sarum, in common with other British earthworks and fortifications that came in their way, and duly appreciating its advantageous position they made it a station for troops in connection with other posts, which were united by military roads, the latter being either constructed by the Romans, or were British ways which they adopted. As a defensive position Old Sarum was retained when many other camps such as *Ogbury* (near Amesbury), *Chlorus's Camp** (at Three Mile Hill) and *Clearbury* were abandoned, and this may have been due to the circumstance that it (Old Sarum) lay in the direct line of traffic in early times. There are six

* Also called *Figbury Rings*.

of these Roman roads that are known to have led out of Old Sarum :—One, South West, passing near Bemerton Church, crossing the Wily by the Parsonage Barn, over Lord Pembroke's Warren, to Tony Stratford, Woodyates Inn, and Badbury Rings to Dorchester ; a second, East, crossing the London-road, near King Chlorus's Camp, by Ford, Winterslow Mill, Buckholt Farm, and Bossington, to Winchester ; a third, North East, running to Silchester ; a fourth, North, towards Kennet ; a fifth, North West, by Bishopstrow, and Yarnbury, Scratchbury and Battlesbury Castles, to Aquæ Solis (Bath) ; and a sixth, West, to Ilchester. The second and third named roads can easily be traced at the present time.

It is the interestingly curious fact that the road which bore the traffic in the neighbourhood of Ford in ancient times, is, at present, intersected by a great road over which so much modern traffic flows, *i.e.*, the main line of the South-western Railway, at the point where the railway arch is spanned by a bridge which carries the road from Salisbury round into the thoroughfare that leads to the Winterbournes, whilst the Roman road that led to Silchester may be seen running parallel to the same railway, between Idmiston and Grately, for a distance of about four miles. Dr. Guest only lays down four roads—to Winchester, to Silchester, a western road leading to the Severn, and " Atchling Ditch " which leads direct to Badbury Rings in Dorset. In the " Itineraries " of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, we find Old Sarum indicated under the name of Sorbiodunum, and it is numbered among the ten British cities which were permitted to enjoy the advantages of the Latian Laws.

CHAPTER II.

Post-Roman History—Defeat of Vortigern by Ambrosius at the Battle of Wallop Fields—Old Sarum in the West Saxon Kingdom—The Battles of Charford and Old Sarum—The Identity of Natan-Leod.

THE student of history is aware of the straits in which the withdrawal of the Romans from the country left the Britons. Not only had they unaided to struggle against the Picts, but the western coasts were harried by hordes of marauders from Ireland (the inhabitants of which were then called Scots), whilst the southern and western coasts were beset with swarms of Saxon pirates. Several events of interest to this part of Wiltshire provide an excuse for introducing remarks which might seem to apply rather to general than to local history. When the Britons sent to Rome for help against their many enemies that succour was refused; and then, as if to illustrate what peoples, as well as individuals, can do when thrown upon their own resources, they “put their trust in God,” and attacked and repulsed the enemy.

After the British successes gained on the refusal of aid from Rome, a period of “peace and plenty” prevailed, but the Britons having eventually relapsed into their old ways, they knew again the miseries of invasion. This time the aid of Saxons was invited, and mercenary bands of Teutonic adventurers readily accepted the proposals made to them. The first party arrived in A.D. 449, and were stationed on the eastern part of the Island. What afterwards happened readers are aware of. The Saxons were joined by larger bands of their brethren, and making the failure on the part of the Britons to comply with their

exorbitant demands for supplies a pretext for a quarrel, they proceeded to ravage the whole country. The Britons held out against their enemies with a dogged resistance and courage which are among the most remarkable facts in early English history. "It is only by realising," says Mr. Green, in his fascinating "History of the English people," "the physical as well as the moral circumstances of Britain that we can understand the character of its earlier conquest. Field by field, town by town, forest by forest, the land was won. And as each bit of ground was torn away by the stranger (the Saxon invader), the Briton sullenly withdrew from it, only to turn doggedly and fight for the next."

It should be remembered that in addition to the external enemies named, the Britains suffered from the great evil of internecine warfare. After the retirement of the Romans there were two great parties in Britain; the Roman, which seems to have been headed by members of the family of Ambrosius (descendants of the Emperor Constantine), and the native, or British, party. The application for help which was made to the Romans undoubtedly came from the Romanised Britons, and the refusal to grant the succour asked naturally gave the ascendancy to the British Party.* At the head of this native party was Vortigern, and a man of whom he lived greatly in fear was Ambrosius, who was at the head of the Romanised British party. In A.D., 457, the Britons under Vortigern were defeated in a battle with the Saxons at Crayford, in Kent, and they "fled with much fear" to London. Here Vortigern is supposed to have met his political enemies, and the quarrel between him and the party lead by Ambrosius and one Guitolinis (Archbishop of London), gradually resulted in open war, and in about twelve years after he became King, Vortigern was defeated by the dissentient party, with Ambrosius at their head, at

*Dr. Guest's "Early English Settlements in South Britain."

the battle of Gualoph. This sanguinary affray is believed to have taken place in the tract of country now called the Wallop Fields, near the Roman road which leads from Old Sarum to Silchester, and immediately below the fortress on Quarley Hill.

Interesting as it would be to pursue the story of the Anglo-Saxon conquests in detail, the space at our disposal forbids. With the second settlement of these German invaders in 477, in Sussex, we have little concern, but the interest broadens when we allude to the third settlement of Teutonic visitors, those who were really the founders of our noble English race. In 495 a number of Saxons landed at a spot on the eastern side of Southampton Water, under Cerdic and his son, Cynric. They found the Britons by no means an easily yielding foe, and till 514 it required great firmness and valour on the part of the invaders to hold their ground, but Stuff and Wightgar, "who are called Jutes," in that year came to their assistance. Still the fight went on, till at length, in 519, we find the combined forces of the strangers securing a great victory over the Britons at Cerdic's-ford. The latter is the Anglo-Saxon name for Charford, near Downton. This victory (the object of which is conjectured to have been to secure a passage over the Avon), is so important that it is commemorated in the "Saxon Chronicles" as the first establishment of the West Saxon kingdom.

Before resuming his conquering enterprises, Cynric (Cerdic having died) seems to have paused for the purpose of making secure his position and authority, and with the object of augmenting his forces. Immediately after the battle of Charford he appears to have formed the camp of Clearbury, and in 522 we find this fortification playing a part in a tragedy in which we are deeply interested, for it was none other than the vanquishment of the Britons, who were at that time in possession of the stronghold of Old Sarum. The advantage was no doubt only secured after

the exercise of a considerable amount of strategy. The Saxons having left a body of their countrymen at Clearbury, in order to make sure of their position beyond the Avon, and to command the country below and around them, moved their main body along the ridge skirting the Avon and Bourne, and established themselves at Figbury, (King Chlorus's camp) whither a strong reinforcement was, no doubt, speedily sent. Having thus secured themselves, the Saxons forced the Britons to leave their fortress and risk the chances of a fight in the open, with the result that they were routed, and their citadel taken.

In later years, in the course of road making operations, and excavations for building purposes, discoveries have been made which are connected with the great fight of 522. For instance, in the year 1771, whilst workmen were employed in levelling a part of the old rampart that crossed the garden at St. Edmund's College (now the residence of Sub-Dean Bourne), they came across the remains of nearly thirty human beings, iron helmets, pieces of shields, pikes, a double edged sword, a brass coin of Constantine the Great, and several pieces of iron (use unknown). The gentleman who then lived at the College (Mr. Wyndham) had no doubt that these were relics of the battle between the Britons and Saxons at the fall of Old Sarum, and erected on the spot a commemorative urn bearing the following inscription:—

“Hoc in campo, Cynricus, occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Britannos, aded gravi hominum strage profligavit, ut vicinum urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expurgaret. Hujus cladis indicio sunt, armorum rubigine nec non ossium putredine confectorum, insignes reliquiæ nuper hic in apricum erutæ.

“Ne loci saltem memoria periret, hæc ritè dedicatur urna, A.D., 1774.”

Again, in June of the year 1853, some remains were discovered in a field near Harnham Hill, including a skull,

with teeth entire, an iron spear head, and a portion of a shield. These were also considered relics of the fight between Cynric and the Britons, and the discovery led the Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries (Mr. Akerman) later in the year to make excavations near the spot, with the result that between 40 and 50 skeletons, more or less perfect, spear heads, rude knives, a portion of a shield, beads of amber, glass and stone, gold, silver and bronze rings, and other personal ornaments and weapons were brought to light; and these, after being exhibited for a time at Salisbury Council Chamber, were removed to the British Museum.

Before quitting the Saxon period, attention must be called to the entry in the "Saxon Chronicle," under date of A.D. 508: "Now Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king, whose name was Natanleod, and 5,000 men with him. Then after that was the land called Natanleaga as far as Cerdic's ford." According to Dr. Guest, there never was a British King of the name of Natanleod, and he believes it was not a proper name but a title of honour. "The word is formed of the Welsh term *nawt*, a sanctuary, and would, according to all analogy, be known to the Saxons as *Nat-e* (gen. *Nat-an*)." *Leod* occurs in Anglo-Saxon poems in the sense of Prince; and the whole word would mean Prince of the Sanctuary, and it was, according to Dr. Guest, a title borne by Ambrosius, who gave the name to Amesbury (Ambresbury, the borough or town of Ambrosius). The sanctuary referred to was the great monastery of which Amesbury was once the site. Here was located one of the three perpetual choirs of the Isle of Britain, commemorated in the Welsh Triads, "in each of which there were 2,400 saints; that is, there were 100 for every hour of the day and night in rotation, perpetuating the praise of God, without rest or intermission." The hamlet of Netton, near Salisbury, bears a name which is but a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *Nate-tun*, the village of the *Nat-e*.

CHAPTER III.

King Alfred and the Danes—The Northmen defeated near Wilton—Repairing and Strengthening the Fortress at Old Sarum—"Amours of King Edgar": The Romantic Story of Elfrida and Athelwolf.

THERE is nothing to detain us for local consideration in the progress of events onward to the union of the seven principal Saxon kingdoms in 827 under Egbert, sometimes called the eighth Bretwalda*—no necessity, even, to pause and consider the very doubtful point whether Ellandune, the spot at which Egbert completed the union of the kingdoms by the defeat of Bernwolf, the Mercian King, can be identified as Wilton. But we may take up our story again when we come to the reign of Alfred—Ælfred Æthelwufing, as he was called in his own times, Alfred the Great and Good, as he was justly designated in later days. He was King of Wessex (of which Old Sarum was a part) between 871 and 901, and his reign was marked by the scourge of the Danish invasions.

Alfred had not long taken up his position at the head of the West Saxon Kingdom, when we find him giving battle to the enemy on a hill situated at the south side of Wilton. Alfred's force was, in numbers, an inferior one compared with the host against which he led it, whilst sharp previous brushes with the Danes had seriously told

*It has been held that the term Bretwalda simply means a ruler of the Britons. It was a title assumed by Edwin (Son of Ella), who ruled over Britons as well as Saxons, but it has been given to some later kings who were in no sense rulers over the Britons.

upon the strength of Alfred's band of warriors. Remarkable courage, however, characterised his devoted followers. For the greater part of a day the conflict was maintained, and in the end the Danes gave way before the onslaught of the valorous English. But the success of Alfred's forces tempted them to the overstepping of the bounds of prudence, and being too eager in the desire for the complete routing of the foe whose strength they had shaken, they were surprised whilst in a position of disorder, and at last fled vanquished from the field. For some reason or other the engagement was not renewed. The opinions of historical authorities are divided between the one view that the English king lost heart in the face of defeat, and the other, and the more probable conjecture, that he deemed further fighting for the present useless, and so came to terms with the Danes. The latter thereupon marched off to London (which they made their winter quarters) and early the following year quitted the country.

It is probable that Alfred struck the bargain with the enemy with the wise design of gaining time to recuperate his strength, to increase his forces, improve his equipments and perfect his defences. The Roman works at the important fortress of Old Sarum had become sadly in need of repair; and Alfred accordingly issued an urgent order on the subject to Leofric, "Earl of Wiltunscire." By the royal mandate Leofric was "not only to preserve the Castle of Sarum, but to make another ditch to be defended by palisades," and all who dwelt about the said castle, as well as all his other subjects, were to immediately apply themselves to the work. The ditch referred to in Alfred's order formed what is now called "the second ring."

We take up the thread of our local history again in the reign of King Edgar. This monarch was called the "Peaceful King," though it is doubtful whether his most enthusiastic advocates could attribute to him the honour of being personally the chief cause of the period of pacifica-

tion. In his reign the Danes were not so formidable as they had been in some previous years (probably through having obtained settlements in France), but ever and anon there were threatenings of a renewal of troubles at the hands of the Northmen, and accordingly, about the year 960, Edgar called together a national Council to devise some means of protecting the country against them. Old Sarum was the place of assembly selected, and once again we thus see how important a part that interesting old fortress has played in the history of England.

And now for a short space we must step aside from the path of authentic history, and wander in the pleasant but uncertain regions of romance. To this period belongs the popular story of Athelwolf and Elfrida and the "amours of King Edgar." We suppose there are not many pages of local history which have caused much more controversy—and often angry controversy—than this. In the minds of some, the narrative is pure fiction, founded on the authority of mere ballads; others think it one of a series of groundless attacks on Edgar's private character; whilst even those who agree to accept the statements as "history" quarrel among themselves as to the locality of the scenes of action. One version, however, brings the narration within the gates of Old Sarum, and this will be our excuse for here at once introducing the story.

The tomb had not long received the remains of Edgar's Queen, Elfleda, when the romantic curiosity of the King was roused by statements made to him as to the surpassing beauty of a lady named Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire. Anxious to know whether Dame Rumour for once spoke truthfully, he gave to his confident and favourite, an atheling named Athelwolf, the delicate commission of travelling into the fair western county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the beauty of Elfrida had been painted in too brilliant colours. Edgar had not heard of the adage, "If you will be well

served, you must serve yourself," and Shakespeare was not yet born to remind him that :

Friendship is constant in all other things,
Save in the office and affairs of love ;
Therefore all hearts in love use their own tongues.
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent ; for beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.

Athelwolf departed on his errand, but his own tender feelings overcame the sense of duty, and when he saw the lady he straightway fell in love with her ; and left her presence with little thought of yielding her to the King. On his return to Edgar, he reported to that monarch that although Elfrida certainly wore fair features, her beauty was marred by ungainly deformities. He craved the liberty of submitting that she was scarcely a woman fitted to be the consort of so illustrious a monarch, but that she was rich, and that her wealth would make her a suitable companion for a " poor noble " like himself—if the King so willed. Edgar placed no obstacles in the way, and not long afterwards Athelwolf was wedded to the woman whom fame called beautiful, but whose charms were represented to the King in a depreciated light.

After a while it dawned upon Edgar that he had been deceived, and accordingly when arrangements were being made for holding the National Council at Old Sarum, he made up his mind to pay a visit to Athelwolf's castle. Consternation filled the breast of Athelwolf on hearing of this determination, and gaining permission to precede his royal self-invited guest a little (under the pretence of making due preparations), he hastened to the castle, and implored Elfrida to employ some art to conceal her beauty as much as possible. Alas ! for the hopes of poor Athelwolf. Elfrida, too proud of her charms on the one hand, and no doubt smarting under a sense of wrong at the act of duplicity which had robbed her of queenly rank, did exactly the contrary to that which her despairing spouse desired. She appeared before the monarch in the most dazzling personal splendour, and smote him amorously.

Evil resolves immediately possessed Edgar. He was determined to enjoy the society of the woman whose charms now fascinated him, and of whom he had been defrauded by the cupidity of Athelwolf. And so Athelwolf must be got rid of. When the Council met at Old Sarum, Edgar adverted to the danger besetting the northern parts of the country through inroads of the Danes, and intimated that it was his will that Athelwolf should hasten thitherwards, and take charge of the city of York. It was never intended, however, that he should reach the post assigned him. Assassins, at the instigation of the king, were lurking in wait for Athelwolf in Wherwell Forest, and as he passed that way he was set upon and slain. Almost immediately afterwards the marriage of Edgar and Elfrida was celebrated with extraordinary magnificence and pomp.

That is the version of the story which most interests us, but there are various accounts as to the place and manner of Athelwolf's death. The favourite with West of Englanders is that Elfrida and her husband were living at the castle of the Earl of Devonshire, at Tavistock; that Athelwolf and the King formed two of a hunting party in the "Forest of Dartmoor," in Devonshire, and that Edgar, watching his opportunity, slew Athelwolf with an arrow, at a place called Wilverley (since Warlwood). William of Malmesbury located the scene of death "in a wood at Warewell, or Harewood, in Dorset," while other accounts have placed it at Harewood, in Cornwall, and still others mention a spot in Yorkshire, on the estate of Lord Harewood.

The subsequent conduct of Elfrida very clearly exhibited her character, as a wicked and designing woman. On the death of her husband, at the age of 33, she endeavoured to secure the crown for her son Ethelred, who was only seven years old, but through the influence of Archbishop Dunstan, it was obtained for Edgar's eldest son, Edward II., who was only 13 years of age, and who

was surnamed the Martyr, from the manner of his death. One day, as he was hunting in Dorsetshire, the chase brought him in the direction of Corfe Castle, the residence of Elfrida. It is believed that he went thither—being unattended at the time—to visit his stepbrother Ethelred, but was met by Elfrida and greeted with every token of welcome. He was in the act of drinking a cup of wine at the Castle gates, when he was stabbed from behind by a servant of Elfrida, and by that woman's orders. Edward immediately put spurs to his horse and rode away, but soon fell from the saddle and was dragged along by the stirrup till he died.

That tragic event is said to have originated the custom of "pledging" a friend whilst the latter was partaking of the Loving Cup. As the manner of drinking was to stand up and hold the cup or bowl with both hands, thus leaving the body without defence, the occasion was often made use of by the drinkers' enemies to plunge some weapon into them. To obviate treachery of this kind the plan was adopted of making the person next to the drinker responsible for his safety. The "pledger" had also to stand up, with drawn sword, to defend his comrade should occasion arise. This practice of "pledging a friend in the loving cup" still survives, in an altered form, and, of course, with a different motive, in connection with some existing corporations and companies. There is a "loving cup" used at the banquets given by the Mayors of Salisbury. It is passed round the entire circle of the company at the festive board, and the form of pledging is gone through by the drinkers, with more or less of an air of gravity. It is held to be a gross breach of the rules of hospitality to refuse to participate in the custom, and even those who are not friends of the potent liquor that the bowl is presumed to contain, at least go through the ceremony of bringing the honoured vessel to their lips.

And now to regain the path of authentic history.

It was not until the year 1,006 that we find Old Sarum again harassed by the Danish pests, though more than once in the remaining days of Alfred's reign trouble from that quarter was threatened in Wessex. In the month of January, 878, it is true, the Danish army had surprised and seized Chippenham, but in the conflicts that ensued between the Danes and English, Alfred's forces defeated the warriors from the north lands in a battle which was supposed to have been fought at Edington, near Westbury (though the spot cannot be identified with certainty).

In the year before mentioned, 1,006, the kingdom was being governed by Ethelred the Unready, who encouraged the troublesome Northmen in their attacks by his very attempts to buy them off. For this purpose he had raised the odious tribute known as the Danegelt (Dane money), and with a view further to propitiate his enemies had resolved on a marriage with Emma, sister of Richard II., duke of Normandy. This took place in 1,001, but the following year the fear of the pusillanimous and unstatesmanlike Ethelred tempted him to the terrible experiment of securing his position by a general massacre of the Danes. It began on the 13th November, 1,002, and among the victims was Gunilda, sister of the King of Denmark. That lady with her dying breath prophesied vengeance on the English; and soon her brother Sweyne appeared off the English coast to give fulfillment to her prophecy. Sailing up the Exe to Exeter, his hordes seized and plundered that city, and having satisfied their vengeance there, a number of them advanced eastward in the direction of Old Sarum.

On being apprised of their approach, a strong force of Wiltshire and Hampshire men gathered themselves under the command of Elfric, the Ealdorman, for the purpose of resisting the Danes. Just, however, as the two forces were about to join issue an untoward event occurred. Elfric was seized with a sudden sickness, or,

as is said, pretended to be ill, and the result was the precipitate retirement of his troops. This left the ground open to the Danes, who were pouring forward on the errand of vengeance, and they soon reached Wilton, which they plundered and committed to the flames, Old Sarum, it is believed, sharing a similar fate. If the latter really happened, it is probable that the religious establishments suffered in common with the rest of the buildings, for within a few years from the date of Sweyne's visitation to these parts there is a record of their restoration. Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor, is cited in Price's Account of the Cathedral as conveying the lands of Shorston to the nuns of St. Mary.

CHAPTER IV.

Great gathering convened by William the Conqueror at Old Sarum—The Feudal System—Domesday Book—Memorable Local Events—Conspiracies against William Rufus—A Trial by Battle—Tortured to Death.

AMONG records of interest to our readers at the period when William the Conqueror came upon the scene, it may be mentioned that early in this redoubtable monarch's reign the garrison at Sarum shared, with those of London and Winchester, the task of assisting to quell an insurrection which had broken out in the West of England. But an event more memorable and important—and one which the inhabitants of this historic part of the world may look back upon with no small degree of interest—is that which took place in the Old City in the year 1085. The troubles of conquest had taught William many a serious lesson; but he was a wise man, and took care to profit by them. He saw the need of taking steps not only to defend his newly acquired territory, but his person also, and all the rights he had assumed. Therefore he convened that great National Assembly which is one of the landmarks of English history, and yet again Old Sarum was the site. At the royal bidding there came hither his prelates, nobles, sheriffs, and knights, to take an oath of fealty to William, as their feudal lord—to swear that they would defend him against all enemies, whether at home or abroad. This great gathering took place in the month of August, and with the 60,000 people who thronged to Old Sarum on that occasion, the spectacle must have been a magnificent one. The result was the introduction of

the feudal system into England, and it led the following year to the compilation of that great record of the landed estates in the kingdom called the Domesday Book. Doubtless there are many persons born, to speak figuratively, almost within the shadow of the imposing elevation where this historic assemblage had its location who, when they hear the "curfew toll the knell of parting day," and think of the event back to which that custom is said to be traceable, yet are not conscious of the fact that it was at Old Sarum that the feudal system was settled, and that, as already remarked, it was in consequence of this Old Sarum conclave that the Domesday Book was compiled.

In the Sarum Domesday (a copy of which may at present be seen in the Reference Department of the Salisbury Free Library) the city is mentioned as producing to the King "six pounds from the third penny and twenty shillings from half the profit of a mill." In explanation, it must be stated that of the fees and other profits arising from the courts of the county, two parts were allotted to the King, and the third part, or penny, to the Earl. The Bishop is described as holding Sarum (Saresberie), and the manor is stated to have been taxed at 50 hides, and the land (according to the Norman valuation) is estimated at thirty two carucates. The hide, let it be said, has been considered to be the quantity of land which could be cultivated by one plough in a year; while a carucate is also supposed to mean such a quantity of land as could be cultivated with a plough in a year, but it included meadow and pasture, and the necessary dwellings and shelter for the labourers and cattle. The modern calculation of the land described above would be about 5,000 acres. A quantity of pasture land is mentioned, to the extent of two miles and a half long and a mile and three quarters wide, and meadow land is stated at 142 acres. It is calculated that the manor, or lordship, held by the Bishop of Old Sarum occupied the greater portion of the space between the Bourne and the Avon in one

direction, and between Old Sarum and the confluence of those streams on the other. The lower portion of the Bishop's demesne, referred to in Domesday as meadow, was, it appears, the Lady Mead, which was selected by Bishop Poore as the site of the cathedral and its precincts.

After the death of William the Conqueror, the government of England devolved on his second son, William (known as the Red King subsequently). In Normandy he had been succeeded by his eldest son, Robert; but Robert was an easy-going, sluggish and incapable personage, and was not credited by his august father with the ability to control such a difficult nation as the newly-conquered English were found to be. There being at that time no settled regulations as to the succession to the English Crown, no obstacle was placed in the way of this arrangement, and William Rufus lost no time in crossing the sea to England, and was crowned king at Westminster Abbey in the year 1087. William Rufus's character has been summed up in the phrase that "he feared not God, nor regarded man." But in this crisis the English displayed a characteristic which, unfortunately, is only too often revealed by their descendants of the present day in many departments of public life. They knew this William to be a rascal, but they rallied to his standard, because his reputation as a strong-willed man had reached them, and on the principle of setting a rogue to catch a rogue, they were glad to avail themselves of the services of this royal ruffian, as in his personality they saw the prospect of the reign of a king who would defend them against the wicked barons. The latter, on their part, were ready to throw in their lot with Robert, as they thought an indolent and indifferent king would be just the one to favour their unrighteous practices, or, at least, that he was one who would connive at those practices on the principle of non-intervention.

In the name of Robert, therefore, the Barons rebelled against William II., and William, by the force of a number

of promises which he never intended to keep, secured the help of the English on his side. With the English aid William put the Norman barons under his feet ; and when the victory was won, he literally turned and rended those who had brought him success. He kept his promises to none, and was a tyrant to all ; he moved about the country with bands of mercenary foreigners, and on his approach people fled for their lives to the fast retreats of the woodlands. No wonder that in such an unsettled era, and in the reign of such a despicable despot, plots and counterplots were rife.

In the year 1096 there was another great gathering of of prelates, abbots, and leading men of the kingdom at Old Sarum. It had been summoned by the Red King, and the object was to enquire into a rebellion and conspiracy that had been raised against him. At this enquiry one Godfrey Baynard made an indictment implicating a cousin of the King, William d'Ou or d'Eu, who, however, strenuously denied the accusation, and elected to prove his innocence by that ancient, but precarious, method of pleading, a " trial by battle." In this conflict he was worsted by his adversary ; and by that strange method of reasoning which sometimes still gives evidence of its survival, d'Ou's misfortune in the fight was reckoned as sufficient and complete evidence of his guilt. Sentence was then pronounced against him, and was carried out with all the ferocity which was common in those days. By orders of the King he was tortured to death.

For supposed complicity in the same crime, William d'Audry was hung, though in his confession to Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, and at the place of execution, he stoutly maintained his innocence. Other noblemen, who were alleged to be parties to the same conspiracy, had to suffer the total deprivation of their estates, whilst yet others were dealt with in a more summary manner, they being sent to London and hanged.

CHAPTER V.

Archbishop Anselm's disputes with Henry I.—Effect of the quarrel on the see of Sarum—Another great Council at Old Sarum—Matilda and Stephen—Local events during the Civil War.

ONE of the most interesting characters in early English history is that of Anselm, the successor of Lanfranc in the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He was not only the most learned person of the age, but was a gentle and righteous man. He was not only tender hearted to man and woman, but was wonderfully kind to animals, and had "created great astonishment by saving a hunted hare from its pursuers." In 1092 the vassals of the King assembled in the Great Council urged William Rufus to choose a successor to Lanfranc, as the Archbishopric of Canterbury had been left vacant for nearly four years. William scornfully refused. But he was, like most other ruffians, an arrant coward, and in the spring of 1093 he fell sick, and, thinking he was about to die, "promised to become a better man," and named Anselm as Archbishop. Anselm unwillingly took the post, but the King did not die, and during the rest of this reign there were constant contentions between William and the Archbishop on various ecclesiastical matters, among them being the question as to which of the two Popes then claiming obedience from Christendom should be recognised in England—Urban II. or Clement III. Anselm declared for Urban, but the King, saying that his father had laid down the rule that no Pope should be acknowledged in England without the King's

assent, decided to acknowledge neither Urban nor Clement. The Council of Rockingham was held in 1095, but nothing practical came of it. Two years later Anselm, who had been refused by the King permission to go to Rome and fetch from Urban the pallium, quitted the country, and William at once seized the Archbishop's estates.

Anselm returned early in the reign of the next King Henry I., and after his coronation paid him a visit at Old Sarum. Soon there began the celebrated dispute between archbishop and monarch, Anselm refusing homage to the King and also declining to consecrate newly-chosen Bishops who had received investiture from Henry. In the year 1102 the See of Sarum had been bestowed by Henry I. on Bishop Roger, and as Anselm declined to consecrate him, the King proceeded to grant investiture by the delivery of the pastoral staff. The dispute continued till 1107, when it was finally settled by Henry I. renouncing the right of investiture, and the Pope (who had been appealed to by both parties) permitted the clergy to do homage to the King. Roger was then consecrated by Anselm, and so the matter ended.

A celebrated man was Bishop Roger. It is seriously recorded that he first attracted the notice of King Henry when he was going out hunting, by saying mass in a shorter time than any other priest; but it was the order and system which he introduced into the Government, and his general administrative abilities, that really caused Henry to continue his favour. The splendid system which he introduced into the control of public affairs caused prosperity in trade all over the country, and under the administration of Bishop Roger, Old Sarum grew greatly in importance. By virtue of his office of sheriff, he obtained the custody of the fortress; he repaired and improved the fortifications; and put embellishing touches to the Bishop's residence and the cathedral church. To secure also the interests of the church he obtained from

the King a charter confirming and increasing the privileges already enjoyed by the ecclesiastical authorities. In this charter was included the tithes of the Royal forests in Wilts, Hants, Dorset, and Berks, "together with timber required for the repair of the church," and besides this there was the privilege of holding an annual fair at Old Sarum for seven days, and there was still the further advantage of freedom "for ever" in markets and fairs from all tolls and customs throughout the kingdom.

We referred above to the breach in the direct line of succession caused by the raising of William II. to the crown over the head of his indolent brother Robert. Henry I. was anxious that this precedent should not be followed up, and accordingly, in the month of March, 1116, he convened a meeting of prelates, abbots, nobles and other great men of the kingdom. This gathering was held at Old Sarum, and the object of it was to obtain acknowledgement of William, the son of Henry, as heir to the crown. The laymen did homage, and took oaths of fealty to the young prince, but the ecclesiastical party were not so ready to acquiesce. They would go no farther than promise that if the prince survived his father, they would assist to put him in possession of the crown, and render him the usual homage.

But Henry's purposes were frustrated in a most tragic manner, the Prince William having been drowned at sea on the wrecking of the White Ship on its voyage from Normandy to England. After this Henry persuaded the barons to accept his lawful daughter, Matilda, as their future sovereign. Among the barons who had thus sworn obedience to Matilda was Stephen de Blois, the king's nephew, but as soon as he heard of Henry's death he hastened to London and was received as Henry's successor. The barons chose him king at Winchester, where his brother Henry de Blois was the Bishop. Not long afterwards some of these very barons rose against him,

but the rebellion was suppressed. Civil conflicts, however, raged for a long time between the adherents of Matilda on the one hand, and of Stephen on the other. The clergy upheld the cause of Stephen for the somewhat selfish reason that he had promised to take the liberties and discipline of the church under his care, and to further as far as in him lay the interests of the ecclesiastical party.

So far as Old Sarum is concerned, Stephen at first signified his pleasure at the attitude adopted by the clergy by increasing the privileges enjoyed by the church, and that Bishop Roger, in his post of Justiciar, had not forgotten his own interests and those of his family, there is abundant testimony. One of his nephews, Nigel of Ely, was Treasurer, another nephew, Alexander, was Bishop of Lincoln, and Roger, his own illegitimate son, was Chancellor. In 1139 Stephen, for some cause which does not appear quite clear, cast Bishop Roger, with his son and his nephew Alexander, into prison. Nigel escaped to the castle which the Bishop had built at Devizes, taking refuge with Matilda of Ramsbury, the younger Rogers's mother. A pathetic story of maternal affection is told in connection with this incident. Stephen carried the son of Matilda of Ramsbury before the castle, and placing a rope round his neck threatened to hang him unless the place was surrendered. This touched the mother's heart, the castle gates were thrown open, and the stronghold was in the hands of Stephen. Historians have very generally agreed that Stephen might have done less justifiable things than to deprive such an insatiably ambitious man as Roger of his castle, but the wisdom of the policy which he was now adopting towards the clergy has been questioned, for he drew down upon himself the antagonism of every priest in the country. Having thrown Bishop Roger into prison, the King resumed possession of the fortress of Old Sarum, and the clergy in the city generally no doubt tasted of his displeasure.

In the earlier parts of the civil war we find Old

Sarum—at any rate so far as those important people, the Bishop and clergy, were concerned—taking up the cause of Stephen, but after Stephen's change of front it is not a surprising matter to have to record a change of sympathy on the part of the inhabitants. Under the command of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the adherents of Matilda (who had been made Queen after the defeat and capture of Stephen at the battle of Lincoln in 1141) occupied Old Sarum. Stephen had, however, subsequently regained his liberty, and with the object of securing the fortress of Sarum came into South Wilts, and took up a position in the nunnery at Wilton.

Being warned of Stephen's presence in the locality, Gloucester, under the cover of darkness, stole out of Old Sarum with a band of followers, and rushing suddenly into Wilton, whither they had marched, they set fire to that town. They had reckoned, too, on surprising and capturing Stephen, but the latter, deeming discretion the better part of valour, took a hasty flight from the place.

The civil war, with its direful consequences, lasted several years, but in 1148 (Gloucester having died the year previously) Matilda gave up the struggle, and left Stephen in undisputed possession of the Crown. After all that had taken place, it was, perhaps, not surprising that Stephen could not forget the opposition he had had to endure in so many places. Soon after the end of the war he addressed a writ to Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, and Sheriff of Wilts, commanding him to destroy "part of the monastery and church adjoining his castle, and even the castle itself."

So far as the church in the country generally is concerned, Matilda had behaved in a very harsh manner (probably remembering the support it had at first given to Stephen), but there is evidence of acts of liberality on her part to the church of Sarum, for reasons that are also obvious. Among her gifts there is the record of a grant to the canons, of the "tolls and forfeitures, and pleas

arising from tolls in the market of Sarum." Despite the sign of anarchy, therefore, the old city does not seem to have lost all the prosperity in trade of which it enjoyed so much in the time of Henry I.

Stephen died in 1154, and was succeeded by Henry II., in whose reign there took place a national event in which we have great local interest. In that reign there arose the celebrated contest between the King and Thomas (à Becket). Henry desired to put a check upon the abuses which had arisen out of the liberties which the clergy had been allowed to enjoy. They had been exempted by the Conqueror from the jurisdiction (in all ecclesiastical matters) of the ordinary law courts. They had set up the claim, even in criminal cases, to be responsible only to the ecclesiastical courts, and, as a consequence, many grievous crimes committed by clerics went unpunished. To prevent the continuance of such a state of affairs, Henry convened a Great Council to meet at the Palace of Clarendon, near Salisbury, and here the celebrated "Constitutions of Clarendon" were drawn up. Besides the question of the irregularities of the clergy, Henry proposed, if possible, to restrain the papal pretensions, and among the "Constitutions" was one setting forth that no appeal to Rome was to be allowed without the permission of the *Curia Regis* (or King's Court).

Archbishop Thomas objected to all that was proposed. The then Bishop of Salisbury, Jocelin, however, took a leading part in the drawing up of the Constitutions, and for this he was excommunicated, as he was a second time for assisting the Archbishop of York in the coronation of the young Prince Henry. The reigning King had determined (in order to maintain the line of succession) to adopt the French plan of having his son chosen and crowned in his lifetime. The coronation was performed on June 14, 1170, by Roger, Archbishop of York. The day before the ceremony Roger received from Thomas a notice of the

excommunication of all Bishops taking part in the ceremony (on the ground that it was the privilege only of an Archbishop of Canterbury to crown a king. In 1170, Thomas was brutally murdered in Canterbury Cathedral, and Bishop Jocelin of Sarum was suspected by many of being implicated in some way in the tragedy. He succeeded, however, in clearing himself from all imputations to that effect, and afterwards obtained papal absolution.

CHAPTER VI.

The Tournament between Sarum and Wilton—Description of the Scene—
A Reign of Terror—the Earls of Salisbury—Romantic Story of Ela
and Her Suitors—the Earl of Salisbury of To-day.

WITH the death of King Henry II. we have brought our story to the stirring times of Richard I., when the enthusiasm of the "Warriors of the Cross" was at its highest, and we find ourselves in the era of chivalry. The prowess of the lion-hearted king aroused in the breasts of the young men of the day a spirit of emulation, and their greatest ambition seemed to be to win glory and applause by dexterity of horsemanship and feats of arms. Hitherto, having had no opportunity of winning their spurs in England, they were wont to repair to the Continent for the purpose of securing their laurels. Richard, however, was desirous that the English knights should not be behind the youth of France. In this respect he was not only actuated by feelings of pride for his subjects; he had also a more selfish and practical motive, and that was that he wished his knights to add this dexterity and promptitude to their valour, in order that they might be of all the greater assistance to him in the war which he was about to renew with Philip of France.

With this end in view, he addressed a communication to Hubert Walter (Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly Bishop of Sarum), commanding him to make arrangements for the holding of several tournaments. One of them was to be between Sarum and Wilton; and the spot fixed upon for this trial at arms was a convenient piece of ground

situated between the Wilton and Devizes-roads, and to this day known as "the tournament field." One can well imagine the magnificence of the spectacle presented on this memorable occasion. We can in our imagination picture the principal galleries occupied by the noble and wealthy men of the neighbourhood, in the gorgeous array betokening their high station, while fair women added colour to the scene, with faces of beauty, costumes of magnificence and smiles of welcome, and the commoner people, who thronged less exalted parts of the space allotted for spectators, made up in loudly expressed interest and enthusiasm what was lacking in them in the matter of dazzling attire. We can imagine we hear the loud proclamations of the heralds, and see the showers of gold and silver pieces falling towards them from the galleries, in response to their cry of "Largesse, largesse!" with the subsequent acknowledging shouts of grateful thanks and gallant flattery. And when the trumpets have ceased to blare, and the acclamations of the populace have died away, and the heralds in gay procession have withdrawn from the arena, leaving only the marshals of the field, "armed cap-a-pie, sitting on horseback, motionless as statues," we seem to share the general breathless anxiety for the contests to commence.

We see the barriers leading to the enclosures at last opened, and valiant knights, clad in magnificent armour and mounted on gaily caparisoned steeds, ride in to try their skill against the challengers. We note the preliminary details of courtesy, and the usual methods of challenge; we see the opposing knights take up their respective stations; we hear again the trumpets of the heralds signalling for the onset; we observe the terrific rush of the competing horsemen at one the other; we hear the crash of the impact, with the "splintering of lances;" and observe how the inferior of the combatants is hurled from his saddle, and sent to bite the dust and gnash his teeth in chagrin.*

* In "Ivanhoe," Sir Walter Scott (who quotes as his authority the *Wardour Manuscripts*) has a graphic and detailed account of a "tourney."

All this, and more undoubtedly, was to be witnessed at the Sarum tourney, and very probably after this form of battle was over, there were the bull fight and the bear baiting, and other classes of sport to amuse the commoner people.

To manage the details of the tournament two clerks and two knights were appointed, and a part of their duties was to receive the oaths of those who were desirous of displaying their skill, for which the following scale of fees was arranged: for an earl twenty marks, for a baron ten, for a knight with lands four, and for a knight without lands, or an adventurer, two marks. The terms of the oath required by these frequenters of the tournament were rather exacting. In the conditions, earls, barons and all other persons were forbidden to act as robbers on their way to and from the tournament, but were to secure their necessaries, and pay for them, in a proper market; extortion was not to be practised, and the takers of the oaths were sworn not only to keep the peace themselves, but to make it their business to see that others kept it also. Moreover, as Richard took care to have as many channels, legitimate, of course, for the raising of money for the purposes of his foreign expeditions, all were to swear that they would not tourney before they had paid the fees due to the king, and they were further pledged to take into custody all whom they found in the act of endeavouring to shew off their valour in the lists without first paying for the privilege.

The precautions contained in the compulsion to take the oaths referred to above were very necessary, as those were, indeed, lawless times. The barons held a brutal sway, and they kept the peaceably disposed and inoffensive sections of the community in a state of terror. A description of the condition of affairs which prevailed during the time of Stephen will apply equally to the period of Richard's reign. The Saxon Chronicle tells us that the Norman barons "grievously oppressed the poor people by

building castles, and when they were built they filled them with wicked men, or rather devils, who seized both men and women who they imagined had any money, threw them into prison, and put them to more cruel tortures than the martyrs ever endured," with the object of making them confess the whereabouts of concealed treasure. "They hanged men up by the feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; some were hanged up by their thumbs, others by their heads, and burning things were hung on to their feet. They put knotted strings about men's heads, and twisted them till they went to the brain. They put men into prisons, where adders and snakes and toads were crawling; and so they tormented them. Some they put into a chest, short and narrow and not deep, and that had sharp stones therein; and forced men therein so that they broke all their limbs. In many of the castles were hateful and grim things called neckties, which two or three men had enough to do to carry. This instrument of torture was thus made: it was fastened to a beam, and had a sharp iron to go about a man's neck and throat, so that he might no way sit down or lie or sleep, but he bore all the iron. Many thousands they starved with hunger. . . . Men said openly that Christ and his saints were asleep."

One of those who took great interest in the Sarum v. Wilton tournament was undoubtedly the Earl of Salisbury, who occupied the fortress and was a man of valour and distinction. He is very likely the personage who is introduced into Sir Walter Scott's romance of "Ivanhoe." The Disinherited Knight, who had overthrown the whole five of the boastful Norman challengers in the lists, declined to reveal his identity, and there was much speculation as to who he really could be.

"'It may be the Earl of Salisbury,' said De Bracy.

"'Sir Thomas de Multon, the Knight of Gilsland, rather.' Said Fitzurse. 'Salisbury is bigger in the bones.'"

This will be a convenient point at which to give a few notes on the interesting history of the ancient earls of Salisbury. The first earls of Salisbury derived their surname from the stronghold of Old Sarum; and in Domesday there is mention of Edward de Sarisberie, who was the *vicc-comes* of Wiltshire; the term *vicc-comes* being considered equivalent to that of Sheriff. Edward died about 1119, leaving a son Walter, who was married to Isabella de Chaworth, or Cadurcis. As a baron he witnessed a charter of King Stephen in the year 1136, and in 1142 he founded the priory of Bradenstoke, in the vale of Malmesbury. He placed in the priory regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and it is said that after the death of his wife he himself assumed the tonsure and habit. By his wife Sabilla de Cadurcis, he left a son and heir, Patrick, afterwards the first Earl of Salisbury. The latter was a witness to King Stephen's treaty with Henry, Duke of Normandy, in the year 1153; but having during the civil war sided with the Empress Matilda, he was raised by her to the Earldom of Salisbury. He was lieutenant of Aquitaine for King Henry II., and whilst holding that post went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Iago in Galicia, and on his way back was (on the 27th March, 1168) slain by Guy de Lusignan. Earl Patrick had two wives, the second being Ela, the widow of William, Earl Warren. The eldest son born of this union was William, the next Earl, and the one to whom we alluded in the description of the tournament; indeed in the year 1194 he was appointed keeper of the king's charter for licensing tournaments throughout the country. William took a prominent part at both the first coronation of Richard I. at Westminster in 1189, and at his second coronation at Winchester in 1194, after his return from captivity in Germany. By his wife, Alianor, he had three daughters, Ela (the eldest), Julianna, and Joanna. The earldom was an indivisible fief, and so the younger daughters received but moderate fortunes, and their matrimonial partners were not of a high rank.

Concerning Ela, a romantic story is related. Its authenticity has been doubted—as indeed is the case with most ancient legends—but what has been related is sufficiently interesting to repeat. When her parents died, her friends, realising the lawless character of the times, and being well aware that there was not a superabundance of respect for womanhood, despite the zealous outbursts of “chivalry,” caused Ela to be removed to Normandy, where she might be well brought up, and where her honour might enjoy something like safety. There were certain ambitious and unprincipled persons who were particularly anxious to discover the young lady’s whereabouts, and in the time of Richard I. there was a certain knight, named William Talbot, who undertook to discover her abode. He crossed over to Normandy, disguised as a pilgrim, and after wandering up and down the country for about two years, achieved his object.

Having ascertained where the Lady Ela was staying, he doffed the pilgrim’s dress, and donned that of a minstrel. Entering the court of the castle where Ela was living, he began playing skillfully on the harp, and drew eager listeners to him as he sang to them stirring songs of love and war. A minstrel whose harmony could so enthral his listeners found himself soon a welcome guest; and, being much in the place, contrived one day to gain access to Ela, and soon afterwards he was on his way back to England, taking her with him. Whether or not she was a willing companion on the voyage, does not seem clear. On her arrival she was welcomed by King Richard, who, exercising the strange prerogative claimed by the monarchs of those days, undertook (she being an heiress) to provide her with a husband, and so gave her in marriage to his brother William Longespee (Long Sword), the natural son of the Fair Rosamund Clifford—“Rosamund of the Bower of Woodstock.”

As an illustration of this arbitrary custom of the king disposing of the destinies of females who found themselves

in the possession of hereditary estates, the narration of the romance of Ela may well be continued. In the year 1224, Earl William of Salisbury (Longespee I.) repaired to France with the King's brother (Richard Earl of Cornwall and Poictou), with the object of suppressing the rebellion in Gascony. The expedition landed at Bordeaux, on Palm Sunday, 7th of April, and they were engaged in the work of reducing the insurgents for the next six months. In the October following the Earl of Salisbury attempted to return home, but was wrecked on the Isle of Rhé. Fearing capture—although promised shelter by a friendly abbot—he dared not remain on the island, but once more put to sea, and was buffeted about badly, and did not effect a landing on English soil until about Christmas, when he arrived on the Cornish coast. By many he was given up as lost, and accordingly some of the "gallant courtiers" thought the Countess Ela was fair prey for an adventurous marriage. One of these presumptuous suitors was Reimund de Burgh, a nephew of Hubert de Burgh, the Justiciary, the latter a man of great power and importance. The King agreed to approve of Reimund's suit, but condescended to add the proviso that Ela herself must be agreeable to the match.

Thus encouraged, Reimund repaired to the residence of the Countess at Old Sarum, gorgeously arrayed, and attempted the conquest of her heart by a flattering wooing and tempting promises. But he did not find Ela the malleable woman he had hoped to discover. Her answer to him was that she could not marry him, for the simple and chief reason that she was still a wife, for intelligence had been brought her that her lord and husband was still alive, and on his way to rejoin her. But she added, with justifiable scorn, that even if the earl had been dead, it would not have been to Reimund that she would have trusted her future, their unequal rank in regard to marriage forbidding such a union. "You must seek a marriage elsewhere; do you not see you have come hither in vain?"

she continued by way of dismissal. Reimund de Burgh left the lady, deeply chagrined at his reception ; but three years later found a convenient opportunity to secure a profitable alliance by wedding the widow of William Mandeville, Earl of Essex.

The Earl of Salisbury arrived at his castle of Sarum on Saturday, January 4th, 1225. His wife received him with feelings of great delight, but her faithful heart could not conceal from him the intelligence of the indignity that had been offered him in his absence by Hubert de Burgh and his nephew, and on the morrow she told him all that had passed. At this time the king was lying ill at Marlborough, and thither the earl repaired without delay. On meeting Richard, who greeted him most cordially, he at once poured into the royal ears the story of his bitter complaint against Hubert, and warned the king that unless he caused the justiciary to show him full satisfaction, he would himself take personal steps to secure a redress for the outrage, no matter what stir it might make in the kingdom. The justiciary, who was present, made the politic avowal that the fault of the indiscreet occurrence rested alone with him. He tendered an apology, and further assuaged the anger of the earl with the present of some valuable horses and other things ; and an amicable settlement being apparently effected, the earl consented to dine at the justiciary's table. After the feast he was seized with a serious sickness—he is alleged to have been poisoned at the festive board—and on the 7th of March, 1225 (less than two month's after the royal feast at Marlborough) he died.

It is recorded by de Wanda that Longespee's body was brought to New Sarum, "with many tears and deep sighs," and at the very same hour at which, just eight weeks previously, he had been welcomed to the new Cathedral. The following day (a Sunday) he was buried with honours in the "new Church of the Blessed Virgin," among those

who attended the obsequies being the Bishop of Salisbury and an Irish Bishop, the Earls of Pembroke and Essex, the Barons Robert de Vipont, Hugh de Gurnay, and Ralph de Toani, and a great concourse of knights and others.*

It is not surprising to hear that Ela, after losing her husband in such a tragic manner, almost at the moment of a happy reunion, turned a deaf ear to all other suitors. The mother of eight children, she claimed the privilege of a free widowhood, and to act in her own person in the administration of her estates and jurisdiction, and this she was permitted to do, having previously, no doubt, paid those large fines to the Crown which were customary for such privileges."† For a time she administered the revenues of her county, and subsequently paid a fine of 200 marks to hold for life the custody of the county and of the Castle of Sarum. This took place in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry III., and ten years later the Countess retired as a nun to Lacock Abbey, which she herself had founded.

The son of the Earl of Salisbury, William Longespee II., though having attained to the dignity of knighthood, does not appear to have ever been raised to the Earldom of Salisbury, which honour was also withheld from his son, William Longespee III., who died of injuries received at a tournament at Blythe, in 1256. The Countess Ela died in 1261, and for some time the earldom of Salisbury lay dormant, the inheritance being vested in the Countess Margaret, daughter of Longespee III., and afterwards descended to her only surviving child Alice, the wife of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, "who, in her right, claimed also, if he did not actually enjoy, the two additional earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury." He was beheaded in 1322, and the Countess died without issue

* Longespee's effigy is to be seen in Salisbury Cathedral.

† J. G. Nickols, F.S.A., in the Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, 1849.

in 1348. The representation of the Earldom of Salisbury rested on her death with the family of Audley, as descendants from Ela, daughter of Longespee II.

The actual inheritance of the earldom was, however, practically at an end with the death of Longespee I., but a new creation of the dignity was made in 1337 in favour of Lord Montacute. There were four earls in the family of Montacute, two afterwards in the family of Neville (including the celebrated Richard Neville, the "King Maker"), two in the regal house of the Plantagenets, and of the same house, Lady Margaret Pole, the only surviving child of George, Duke of Clarence, was in 1513 raised to the dignity of Countess of Salisbury. Her successor would have been her son Henry, who was, in 1533, summoned to Parliament as Lord Montague. Both mother and son were, however, attainted in the year 1539, and in the May of 1541 Lady Margaret was beheaded on Tower Hill.

From that time there were no earls of Salisbury right through the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. In the year 1605 James I. bestowed the title on his Prime Minister and Lord High Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil, whom he had before raised to the titles of Baron Cecil and Viscount Cranbourne. The title of Earl of Salisbury has been held in lineal succession from Sir Robert Cecil down to the present holder of the dignity, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, ninth Earl and third Marquess of Salisbury,* who is the great leader of the Conservative and Unionist party in England at the present day. At a mass meeting held a year or two since in the town of Trowbridge, it was matter of surprise to some to hear the statement of the late Marquess of Bath, which was confirmed by Lord Salisbury himself, that that was his (Lord Salisbury's) first speech in Wiltshire. It is therefore patent that his lordship has

*The grandfather of the present Earl was raised to the Marquessate in the year 1789.

never publicly spoken in the ancient city from which he takes his title, though he has for several years shown his interest in this district by accepting the presidency of a local political institution, the Wyndham Park Conservative Club.*

* Several events briefly referred to for the purpose of making this chapter complete are chronologically anticipated, but are dealt with more in detail in later chapters

CHAPTER VII.

A Mint at Old Sarum—Known Coins—Formation of the See of Old Sarum—A Sketch of its History from the Days of the Apostle of Wessex—Herman's removal to "the Dry and Waterless Hill"—Foundation and Building of the Old Cathedral.

THOUGH there are no "written records" of a mint at Old Sarum, other evidence, in the shape of coins themselves, of the establishment of such an institution has been discovered, the earliest struck being of the reign of Ethelred II., 978 to 1016. In Hatcher and Benson's and other local works mention is made of a coin of Edward the Confessor, which was said to have been struck by GODRIC ON SEARRVM. On this subject some important and even startling remarks are made by Mr. Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., in his "Notices of the Mints of Wiltshire," in the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute, 1849. He points out that the inscription on the coin just referred to "differs from the reading of any known existing coin; it differs also from the orthography of this town (*i.e.*, Old Sarum), in the Old Sarum records; but it corresponds in sound with the modern name of the ancient city. Of this coin, I believe, no other specimen has ever been seen than the one from which the engraving was taken, and that was in the possession of Mr.—, who was notorious for his skill and practice in falsifying coins. The pieces upon which he exercised his fraudulent ingenuity were the rude productions of our early Saxon and English mints, requiring no great amount of artistic skill. His motive could only have been a disreputable enjoyment of deceiving the antiquary and reaping some pecuniary profit.

With this person this piece probably owes its origin ; at all events, his ordinary practices entitle him to the reputation of adding this to his other forgeries and falsifications." In reference to the orthographical question, it may be mentioned that the name of the city on the coins of Etheldred II. was spelt SEARBE ; on the coins of Canute it was written SAEBER, SEBER, SER, or SERE.

No Salisbury coins of the time of Harold II. are known. There is no mention made of the Salisbury mint in Domesday Book, but coins have been found testifying that the operations of the Old Sarum mint were carried on during the reigns of the Conqueror and Rufus. It is probable that for some reason or other the operations of the mint at Old Sarum were suspended during the time of the Confessor and Harold. Mention has been made of a coin of Sarum mint in the reign of Henry I., and in the British Museum one has been identified which was probably struck here in the time of Stephen. Traces have been discovered of money turned out of the local mint in the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III., the latter being the last of the Old Sarum coins.* Besides Salisbury, the only other towns in Wiltshire known, or believed, to have been the sites of mints are Wilton, Bradford, Cricklade, Marlborough and Malmesbury.

The point has now been reached at which we may conveniently present a brief survey of the ecclesiastical history of Old Sarum. If we desired to give a complete account of this famous see we should have to begin our story so far back as the early part of the seventh century, at the days of Birinus, the "Apostle of Wessex," out of whose immense diocese there had, in the course of years, been taken the episcopates of not only Sarum but Winchester, Sherborne and Ramsbury. The little town of

* We have no reason "to suppose that a mint was ever worked at Salisbury at any later period, except, perhaps, during the troublous period of Charles I."—Hawkins's "Notices of the Mints of Wiltshire."

Dorchester in Oxfordshire was the original see of Wessex, but the "bishop stool" was afterwards removed to Winchester. During the reign of King Ina, in 705, the diocese of Wessex was sub-divided, the bishop-stool of the one episcopate formed, being fixed at Winchester and of the other at Sherborne, the prelate appointed to the former being Daniel, and to the latter Aldhelm. The last named was not only a pious man, but was a musician, a poet, and, moreover, a preacher of resource. It is recorded of him that, finding a difficulty in getting the country people to listen to the exhortations of the preacher, he hit upon the following expedient to impress the truth of Christianity upon them. Disguising himself as a minstrel, he would stand upon a bridge leading to a town or village and sing some popular ballads, and then when a crowd had collected he would preach to them. It will thus be seen that the mode of "spiritually reaching the masses" adopted by certain evangelists of to-day is by no means so novel as some people have supposed.

Though the exact limits of the two new dioceses of Winchester and Sherborne have not been defined with accuracy, it is believed that "though Hampshire, Berkshire and the eastern part of Wiltshire were retained in the newly constituted diocese of Winchester, much of the western portion of Wiltshire (containing not only Malmesbury, but Bradford-on-Avon and Bishopstrow), together with the whole of Dorset and Somerset, were included in that of Sherborne."* Ten bishops in succession ruled over the diocese of Sherborne, as it was constituted in the days of Aldhelm, prominent among them being Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great. Even with the alteration, it was found that sees had been produced which were unwieldy in their proportions, and though during the unsettled reign of Alfred a further sub-division which had been contemplated was not carried into effect, it is

*Jones's "Annals of the Church of Salisbury."

probable that assistant bishops were appointed for the purpose of dividing the labour in the extensive diocese of Sherborne, for it will surprise many to learn that by the end of the ninth century Devonshire and Cornwall were included in the Sherborne Diocese. The second sub-division actually took place in the year 909 (eight years subsequent to Alfred's death). "King Edward and the Bishops (wrote William of Malmesbury) chose for themselves and their followers a salutary council, and heeding our Saviour's words, 'The harvest is truly plenteous, but the labourers are few,' elected and appointed one bishop to every province of the West Saxons, and divided that district which formerly possessed *two* into five bishoprics." The sees thus formed were fixed at Winchester, Wells, Crediton, Ramsbury, and Sherborne. The Diocese of Sherborne as reconstituted comprised Dorsetshire only, and its bishop-stool was at Sherborne; as that of Ramsbury was at Ramsbury, a little town in the north-east of Wiltshire, the original name of which was "Hræfenesbyrif," or *Ravens-bury*. The prelates in the latter diocese have also been called bishops of Sunning, which is to be explained by the fact that they had an estate and residence at Sunning, in Berkshire, as had their successors, the bishops of Salisbury, up to a comparatively recent period. Though Ramsbury was an insignificant see, it reckoned some distinguished men among its prelates, three out of the ten of them having subsequently become Archbishops of Canterbury, viz., Odo, Siric, and Elfric.

The bishop in whom we have the most immediate interest, however, was Herman, the last of the bishops of Ramsbury. In consequence of the poor endowments of Ramsbury, Herman attempted to annex the Abbey of Malmesbury to his bishopric; and, failing in his scheme, retired from his see in a fit of disappointment, and for sometime took refuge in a French monastery. Three years after this, the see of Sherborne fell vacant, owing to

the death of Bishop Elfwold (in the year 1058), and Herman was successful in obtaining the bishopric of Sherborne as well as that of Ramsbury. For seventeen years he held those two sees (residing principally at Sherborne), and he then removed (as bishop of the combined see) to Old Sarum.

The foregoing cursory glance at the history of a protracted period thus brings us to the establishment of the see of Sarum, with its first bishop in the person of Herman, who, though an old man at this time, set himself the task of building a cathedral in the ancient fortress. He could do little more, however, than lay the foundations, for within two years of his establishing the see on the "dry and waterless hill," he was removed by the hand of death, leaving his work to be carried on and completed by Bishop Osmund, sometimes called the "founder" of Old Sarum Cathedral. Osmund is believed to have been a relative of William the Conqueror, and he has been referred to as Earl (or Count) of Seez, in Normandy. When the Conqueror bethought himself to be generous with the property of the people he had vanquished, he did not forget Osmund, to whom he made presents of land in Wilts, Hants, Somerset, and Berks. Osmund has also been called Earl of Wilts, and also of Dorset, but on this point the proof positive is wanting. There is no doubt on the point, however, that he was made Lord High Chancellor of England, and was probably one of the Commissioners appointed to compile Domesday Book, to which we have referred in a previous chapter. Osmund completed his Cathedral in the year 1095, and only a few days after its consecration it fell a "prey to the elements" in a manner which created much remark and somewhat of consternation at the time, a thunderstorm having totally destroyed the roof, and created grievous damage to the walls of the building. Robert of Gloucester refers to the circumstance in the following quaint rhyme:—

"So gret lytnynge was the vyste yer, so that all to nogte
The rof the Chyreh of Salesbury is broute
Rygt even the vyste day that he y halwed was."

The foundations of this early cathedral were discovered in a very remarkable manner during a prolonged drought in the year 1834. The portion of Old Sarum known as the city ward, or the large annular portion situated below the topmost or Castle ward, was at the time mentioned laid down in grass, and upon this the plan of the old cathedral was to be seen in brown outline. The situation was in the north west quarter of the ward. The plan was a plain cross, 270 feet long by 150 feet broad, with a flat east end, the chapter house being formed by an additional bay at the north end of the north transept, and there were double aisles to nave, choir and transepts. When the soil was removed the foundations were revealed, and in them a cavity, which has been identified as the grave of Bishop Osmund. A square of 140 feet on the north side of the choir was the site of the cloisters. Burial grounds for both clergy and laity were also found there.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Episcopacy of St. Osmund: Formation of a Cathedral Chapter—His Canonisation—Remarkable Accounts of Miracles Wrought—Extraordinary Negotiations.

IN our last Chapter we referred to the Cathedral of Osmund, and the remarkable manner in which the outlines of that church were discovered in the summer of 1834. We must now add something about this remarkable prelate himself. Among Osmund's important acts after assuming the bishopric was the formation of a cathedral chapter. "It was constituted on the Norman model, with the 'Quatuor Personæ' at its head, viz., the dean, precentor, chancellor and treasurer, together with a number of canons. Of this chapter the bishop himself was the undoubted and recognised head—the whole body of canons forming his 'Council,' which he summoned on all emergencies."* His canons were "canons secular," some were probably married men and each lived in his own house, and the earliest of these church functionaries chosen by Osmund, were, it is related, noted for their learning and skill in music. In the time of Osmund there was a great variety of rituals in vogue in different parts of England, and about the year 1085 this prelate, with a view to securing something like uniformity in church services, drew up for use in his own diocese that form of ritual so celebrated under the name of the Use of Sarum, which he had compiled from various sources, and was not, as has been supposed by some, an entirely original work. It was very generally adopted in the South of England and other parts of the kingdom, was introduced into Ireland in 1172 and into Scotland about the year 1241.

* Jones's Annals.

Osmund died on Dec. 3rd, 1099, after a painful illness, endured with great fortitude. About three hundred years afterwards he was canonized as a saint. The date at which this occurred will cause us to take, as it were, a bold leap into a period that will be covered by later chapters. The subject, however, deals with a celebrated character in the history of *Old Sarum*, and adopting the plan with which we set out—viz., that of making this story as connectedly interesting as possible,—we make little apology for dealing with so curiously important a topic without further delay.

The details of some of the miracles attributed to the intercession of Osmund, and on which claims to the veneration of his memory were largely based, afford a startling evidence of the remarkable amount of superstition which existed in those days. We should pass them by as incredible, but for the fact that they are gravely and seriously chronicled in the records of the negotiations connected with the canonisation. Considering the day in which he lived, Osmund was undoubtedly a good, as well as a great, man, and we can scarce forbear a feeling of regret that such fables are to be found associated with his otherwise venerated and honoured memory.

The first series of depositions regarding “miracles” wrought through Osmund’s intervention were taken (by virtue of a mandate from Rome) by the Bishops of Bath and Coventry, and the Abbot of Stanley, and here is some of the stupendous nonsense that they found it their business to chronicle. Master Peter, a priest, governor of the schools at Sarum, related that a certain paralysed pilgrim, who was wont to lie at the gate of the Castle in Old Sarum, was told that “he should be conveyed to the tomb of Osmund, the Bishop, and should there recover his health.” The veracious Peter, in his evidence, then went on to say that he saw the paralytic raise himself unaided, and go to the altar (whither

he accompanied him, bearing a wax taper. A centenarian, "Sampson, the Skinner," made testimony to the effect that the pilgrim was carried to the church in a cart, and then borne in the arms of four persons to the tomb of Osmund, where he passed the night in prayer; and that next day he was cured. Still another addition was made to the foregoing story by Agatha, wife of Godfrey of Sarum, who testified that she was one of the persons who assisted in removing the pilgrim to the gate of the Castle, and "that Philip de St. Edward, a canon of Sarum, caused a certain enclosure to be made for him with twigs." There the poor wayfarer lay a year and more, and then declared that Osmund had appeared to him in the night, and he had recovered his health.

An aged priest, named Ralph Barvill, alleged that while one day "sitting irreverently" on Osmund's tomb, he was seized with a violent pain in the head, and lost his appetite for some time. Subsequently he took the advice of a friend, and, returning to the tomb, and craving Osmund's pardon for his irreverence, was cured!

In yet another case a child, belonging to a woman named Jocasta, fell into a well of water, and on being taken out was considered dead. "The child lay cold from the ninth hour to vespers." At length the nurse and father, calling on the name of Osmund, made a taper to be offered at his tomb, and the child immediately stirred! This was at "the first sound of matins." Early the next morning the presumably dead child was carried to the Cathedral, and immediately on being placed on the tomb of Osmund "opened its eyes and smiled"—it smiled, possibly, at the credulity of its parents. The relatives and others present, delighted at the "miracle," offered their devotions, and the infant was taken home alive and well.

One of the "miracles" on which evidence was taken at a second enquiry, conducted by the Abbot of Bindon and Prior of Breamore, reads like the effort of a man who

would have been a successful writer of fiction, had he given his mind to the work. What follows is said to be the statement of "persons worthy of credit," and it is needless to remark that credit must have been a wonderful thing in those days. During the lifetime of Bishop Osmund, a man hailing from the neighbourhood of Salisbury, on returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, waited at the Port of Joppa for the coming of a ship in which he was to voyage homeward. Whilst there he fell asleep, and a beautiful woman appeared to him, and enquired whence he came, and to what people he belonged. "I am an Englishman," replied the pilgrim, "and was born near the city of Sarum, where I reside." "Dost thou know Osmund, the Bishop of Sarum?" asked "the beautiful woman." The pilgrim answered that he knew him well. "Then," said the woman, "take this letter, sealed from my hands, take it to your country, and carry it to good Osmund the Bishop, with these words, 'Thy lady salutes thee, and sends thee this letter, delivered at the port of Joppa.'" She thereupon touched the man with her hand on his naked breast, and the prints of her fingers remained there as long as he lived! When he awoke he was astonished not only to find the letter in his hand, but that he had returned to his own country—a remarkable example of quick travelling which has not yet been reached even by the "ocean greyhounds" of the present day. The story was, of course, an audacious fabrication, but the most astonishing feature of all is that "people worthy of credit" were ready to believe it. The hero of this rapid voyage was said to be a clerk living in the village at Bemerton. Another of these romancing testimonies was to the effect that a certain dyer, named John Swift, whenever he found anything going wrong with his dyeing apparatus, had only to call on the name of Osmund, and all was well!

We have no more space for the class of narrative with which we have just dealt, but will now proceed to give

one or two interesting details as to the negotiations that had to be carried on before Osmund's name could be placed in the calendar of the Saints.

In the year 1228 (after the Cathedral had been removed to New Sarum) Bishop Poore and the Cathedral Chapter, out of consideration for the veneration in which Osmund was held, set themselves the task of endeavouring to procure his canonisation, "conceiving it fit that such a hidden treasure should be opened, such a shining light placed in a candlestick, to the edification of many." Pope Gregory IX., in the year mentioned, sent a mandate to the Bishops of Bath and Coventry and also to the Abbot of Stanley, instructing them to make careful enquiry into this subject and report to him, and some of the particulars of their elaborate investigations have been stated above. The enquiry having been made, the result was chronicled in the records of the church; but the removal of Bishop Poore from Salisbury to Durham, and fresh demands on the time and means of the church in the city having arisen, the matter was allowed to stand in abeyance. It was revived in 1387, but Bishop Erghum and his Chapter found that the quarrels prevailing between themselves monopolised all their energies, and again the proposal for canonization had to stand aside. Another futile attempt was made during the prelacy of Bishop Hallam, 1406, and again in 1417. In 1423 a commission of enquiry was granted by the Pope to James, Bishop of Trieste, and to the Bishops of Winchester and Hereford, but the two latter prelates had affairs of their own to attend to, and so transferred their inquisitorial duties to the Abbot of Bindon and the Prior of Breamore, who commenced their sittings on the 18th of January, 1424, and sat until the May following. Their report was duly sent to Rome, and "procurators," or agents, were appointed with a view to hastening the negotiations to as speedy a conclusion as possible.

For some time, however, it was still but poor progress that was made in the transaction. Popes Martin V. and

Eugenius IV. had too much trouble in Rome to bother about affairs in a South of England diocese. The design was resumed during the more peaceful occupancy of the Papal chair by Nicholas V., when the Bishop and Chapter shewed their generous interest in the project by taxing the prebends of the canons in order to raise funds to further the object. Simon Hutchyns (Master of St. Nicholas), and Precentor Nicholas Upton were sent to Rome as the "procurators," or agents. Some curious correspondence has been preserved, shewing that the mission upon which these "procurators" had entered was by no means an easy one. On arriving at Rome they managed to secure an audience with Pope Nicholas, who, after asking the messengers of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter a great variety of questions, and hearing their replies, put the letters they had brought "in a casket and said he would read them at night," adding that he would communicate with his most reverend brethren, the cardinals, and return the messengers an answer.

The messengers from Salisbury had not long been absent on their errand when financial difficulties began to trouble them. Upton, in a letter which he wrote to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter on July 15th, 1452, expressed the not unreasonable view that the bankers' commission and the carriage of letters should be provided for, for the portorage of eight letters connected with the business had already cost him eight ducats. "You are aware (said he) that neither of us has any money to pay for such things. And know, that if hereafter letters come, and the carriage is not paid, they shall lie for us; because we came with our own money, and nobody is to be found who will accommodate us with a single ducat, even if we should die." From this it is evident either that the credit of the poor Sarum agents was not good, or that the spirit of hospitality was not great in Rome in those days.

Upton and Nicholas applied for pecuniary aid to the Archbishop of Tarento, who, instead of putting his hand

into his own coffers, said he would "speak with the bankers," and the bankers were ready with accommodation up to one or two thousand ducats, at the modest interest of twenty pence a ducat. "We request you therefore," wrote Upton to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter of Sarum, "earnestly to write to Tarento to hasten our affair."

The letters to the Pope still lay unopened. Probably they had not emerged from the privacy of the casket in which he placed them, when he promised to "read them at night"—but forgot to do so. "Those monies," plaintively concluded Upton, "which were granted in your Chapter House cannot suffice for the maintenance of a horse and servant and clothes, according to the fashion of the Court of Rome, which is sumptuous. It is to provide for the expenses of the church, not my own; for no one is obliged to make war at his own charge. Many other expenses have I incurred, for I lost two horses on the road."

It is perfectly clear that those in Rome through whose hands the negotiations would have to filter, intended to do little or nothing unless well paid for it. The Sarum agents at the end of July, 1452, approached the Archbishop of Tarento and begged him to press forward their suit, but the Archbishop informed them that "the Pope would do nothing further till more cardinals came to court, and therefore they must have patience," while a certain consistorial advocate, to whom they had been referred, and who had, he said, composed a "notable supplication" on their behalf, not only refused to deliver the aforesaid "supplication," but also declined to return the documents which the agents had placed in his hands, "till he had been well feed for his pains." "In their perplexity," says Hatcher, who has a full account of these transactions in his elaborate work on Salisbury, "they recurred to the Archbishop, entreating him to pay the advocate, but he adroitly evaded their request, and they were left without

the means of recovering their documents, or even of procuring a solitary ducat" (except at an exorbitant rate of interest). "They, therefore, earnestly pressed for remittances to the bank with all speed, because 'when the sound of money ceases in the court the despatch of business ceases also.'" Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Upton in his letters expressed feelings of mortification and even of anger, for we suppose the axiom "human nature is human nature" held good even in those days. A sensitive reader of Hatcher might, therefore, be inclined to lose patience at that painstaking chronicler's allusions to Upton's "peevishness," "querrelousness," "great degree of ill humour," and so forth.

The fact was that the Archbishop of Tarento, and others connected with the Roman court, were a set of knaves, and Upton and his companion were a couple of poor tools in the hands of ecclesiastical rascals. "I trust in God," says poor Upton, in a subsequent letter to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, "your wisdom and sadness may be such, and so conceive, that the matter may be sped by, for in good faith unto the time that money be in the bank, I cannot see that any answer may be had, which is essential. . . . I had an office which was worth to me ten pounds and more, which will avail me less by my absence, letting you wit that I never made instance by myself, or any mene person, to take this labour on me, as you know right well. Benefice I have none, so that by my absence there is nothing that groweth to mine avail. If I had known that this matter should have been thus long tarried I would not have taken it on me for nothing, for I have spent twenty pounds and more of mine own good, over that ye took to me when I went, in good faith." Other letters in a similar strain were written, and at length the Salisbury ecclesiastics—who had not the common sense to see that nothing could be done in the court, in which the motive power was money, without sending pecuniary aid—cancelled Upton's contract of repre-

sensation and entrusted to Hutchyns the continuation of the negotiations.

From the letter sent withdrawing the power of attorney from Upton, it would seem that the latter had suggested that the canonisation would most likely be secured by a secret treaty with the Pope, at a cost of 3,000 ducats, "which ye desire to be sent by some bank, letting us wete (*i.e.*, 'giving us to understand') that the Pope is ill of the gout, which, as you write, is universal in all his body, with a sore cramp in his neck and shoulders, so that ye dread his death." Upton was evidently desirous to close the negotiations before the gout carried off the pontiff. "Truly," continued the Sarum church dignitaries, "it is not in our power to make purveyance of the said 3,000 ducats, for ye know well that the charge of procurement of money, for four terms of the year, during three years, which should and must rest on every prebend of the church of New Sarum, after the tax of their prebends, by a grant made last Lent, will not, for the two terms that have to run, extend to the value of 1,000 ducats." It is clear that the church authorities at Sarum had at last to come to the conclusion that Upton's complaints and accounts of financial difficulties were not groundless, for in a letter which Hutchyns, now the sole "procurator," wrote to the bishop, he acknowledges letters of advice and announces the lodging of 1,000 ducats in the bank. He admits that no definite estimate of the money that would be required could be given, because the fees varied according to the varying natures of the canonisation. As a matter of fact canonisations were in great request just then, and the court of Rome, or, at any rate, its dependents, practically made their own terms for conferring the honour.

Pope Nicholas died without bestowing the favour which had been so eagerly solicited. He was succeeded in the pontifical chair by Calixtus III.—Alphonso Borgia,

the Spaniard—and now the Bishop and Chapter met better fortune, for both Calixtus and his secretary John Lax (an Englishman), were both warmly in favour of the canonisation of Osmund, and of their own free will pressed matters forward to the desired conclusion. At the end of the year 1456 the Pope wrote that “the grace of God had illuminated his own mind and conscience, and those of his College Cardinals, in moving them to an unanimous sentence for the canonisation of Bishop Osmund.” On the 1st of January ensuing it was his intention to “proceed personally to the completion of this affair, as was becoming to the king and kingdom, and to the salutary state of the church of Salisbury.” The procurator Lax, however, was not to go unremunerated for his share in the business, and his Holiness requested the Bishop, Dean and Chapter to associate him in their body and to secure to him a share in the patrimony of Osmund. The costs of the canonisation were chiefly met by a tax levied on the Prebends, made at the order of the Bishop, Dean, and others.

In the Bull of Canonisation the following occurred:—
“In the church of Salisbury itself we order that his (Osmund’s) tomb be set in a more worthy place, that the multitude of the faithful in Christ may visit it freely, and his memory and festival be celebrated with more propriety. We grant farther, to the faithful of both sexes, truly penitent and having confessed, who shall visit annually and devoutly the church of Salisbury, and the tomb of the said glorious confessor, on his festival and the whole octave ensuing, and who shall contribute to the repair of the tomb, and the adornment and preservation of the church, three years and as many times forty days’ release from penance enjoined at the present and all future times.”

CHAPTER IX.

The Removal of the Cathedral Establishment to New Sarum—Causes for the Translation—Soldiers and Clerics—Traditions—The Fortress Dismantled.

THE history of Old Sarum practically closes with the removal of the cathedral from the hill-top fortress to the pleasant valley in which church and city are located at the present day. For a considerable period before this, the church of Sarum had passed through anxious times. In the days of Richard I. and John, it shared the hardships which were common among Christians in England. Having suffered impoverishment through the exactions made in the former reign for the ransom of the "pious king," it had worse to endure in the time of King John. It was during the reign of that monarch that the whole of the kingdom was laid under the interdict of Pope Innocent III., and readers of English history are familiar with the story of the sadness of these times, and their knowledge renders detailed references here unnecessary.

Rather than proclaim the interdict (with its awful consequences) many bishops fled from their charges and sought refuge abroad. Herbert Poore was the Bishop of Sarum at this time, but it is believed that instead of flying like the others, he stood courageously to his post and helped his flock as best he could to tide over the troubles that were falling upon them. In those days, as has ever been the case when the voice of the church has been stilled, and would be again if ever her sanction and influence were withdrawn from the land, a reign of terror ensued, and the clergy (in common with other Christians)

received far more than a fair share of brutal treatment meted out by the lawless. "The king's soldiers ransacked towns, houses, churches, and even cemeteries, robbing everyone and sparing neither women nor children. Even the priests, standing at the altars and clad in their sacred robes, were seized, ill-treated, robbed, and tortured. Markets and traffic ceased, goods were exposed for sale only in churchyards, agriculture was at a standstill—many feared to go beyond the limits of their churches or their precincts, whither they fled for sanctuary."*

In a temporal sense, it is true, the church made a little progress in Sarum, even in those unsettled days. A royal charter augmented its revenue, and private liberality was bestowed upon it. But there is no doubt that by this time the ecclesiastical authorities realised that their position in the fortress of Old Sarum was becoming unbearable, and their continuance there impossible. Taking advantage of the licence of the times, the soldiers attached to the Castle adopted an insolent bearing towards the clerics, and often accompanied their insults with attempts at, if not actual perpetration of, acts of violence. "So long," wrote Clark, the author of the "Ancient Earthworks of the Avon," "as the bishops held the Castle either independently or for the Crown, the position of the cathedral was sufficiently secure, but when lay castellans took their place, and were men powerful enough to ill-treat their neighbours, the clergy began to suffer, and to make the most of the natural disadvantages of so high and exposed a situation." A writer of those ancient days (Peter de Blois) referred to the church of Sarum as a "captive on the hill," and likened it to the "Ark of God in the House of Baal." "Let us in God's name," cried he, "descend into the plain. There are rich champaign fields and fertile valleys, abounding with the fruits of the earth, and watered by the living stream. There is a seat for the Virgin patroness of our church to which the world cannot produce a parallel."

* Jones's Annals.

As we have said, what induced the clergy to think of changing their quarters was the ill-treatment they suffered at the hands of the soldiery, though others have alleged that want of water was the cause. "Sum think (wrote Leland in his quaint language) that lak of water caussid the inhabitants to relinquish the place; yet were ther many welles of swete water. Some say, that after that in tyme of civil warres that castles and waullid towns were kept, that the castellanes of Old-Saresbyri and the chaouns could not agree, insomuch that the castellanes upon a time prohibited them, coming from Procession and Rogation, to re-entre the toun. Whereupon the bishop and they consulting together, at the last began a chirch on his own proper soyle; and then the people resorted strait to New-Saresbyri and builded ther; and then, in continuance, were great number of the houses of Old-Saresbyri pulled down and set up at New-Saresbyri."

Having decided on the removal, the question of the site arose, and in this connection the legend-monger has been busy, as he has been with many branches of our local history. One tradition describes how the site was determined by the fall of an arrow, shot by a soldier standing on the ramparts of Old Sarum, whilst another alleges that the Blessed Virgin one night appeared to Bishop Poore in a dream and pointed out the spot to him. The site fixed upon was in the Merryfield, or Merefield, the name being said by some to be a corruption of the phrase "Mary's-field" (the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary), and by others it is alleged to refer to Mere-field, signifying a damp or marshy ground. Those who knew the Cathedral and Close in earlier days, when the flooding of the church and its precincts was a serious matter, may be inclined to favour the latter view. However this may be, the site chosen was on ground which was probably Bishop Herbert Poore's private property. Special messengers were sent to Rome to crave the sanction of the Pope to the removal, and the canons, in order to further the work,

agreed to give a quarter of their revenues for the ensuing seven years towards the object. It was left to Bishop Herbert Poore's* brother and successor, Richard, to see his dear wish accomplished, and Richard succeeded in obtaining the Bull necessary for the translation from Honorius III.

There is a tradition to the effect that Bishop Poore frequently consulted with the Abbess of Wilton concerning a proposal to purchase some ground belonging to that convent for the site of the new cathedral. It was on the frustration of his object in this direction that the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to Poore and advised him to build a church in a place called "Merryfield." On this subject the following more or less humorous verses were written by Dr. Pope, an intimate friend of Bishop Ward, who was appointed to the see in 1667:—

“ One time as the prelate lay on his down bed,
Recruiting his spirits with rest,
There appeared, as 'tis said, a beautiful maid,
With her own dear babe at her breast.

To him thus she spoke (the day was scarce broke,
And his eyes yet to slumber did yield),
‘ Go build me a church without any delay,
Go build it in Merry-field.’

He wakes and he rings, up ran monks and friars
At the sound of his little bell;
‘ I must know,’ said he, ‘ where Merry-field is,’
But the devil-a-bit could they tell.

Full early he rose on a morning grey,
To meditate and to walk,
And by chance overheard a soldier on guard,
As he thus to his fellow did talk:—

‘ I will lay on the side of my good yew'en bow,
That I shoot clean over the corn,
As far as that cow in yon Merry-field,
Which grazes under the thorn.’

Then the Bishop cry'd out, ‘ Where 's Merry-field?’
For h's mind was still on his vow;
The soldier reply'd, ‘ By the river side,
Where you see that brindled cow.’

* Bishop Herbert Poore died in 1217.

Upon this he declared his pious intent,
 And about the indulgences ran ;
 And brought in the people to build a good steeple,
 And thus the Cathedral began."

After the removal of the cathedral establishment the importance of Old Sarum began to wane ; the influence attached to the castle gradually decreased, and the soldiers (probably because there were no priests to harass) no doubt found "their occupation gone." It took a little time, however, to properly effect the translation of church and city, for it was not until 1260 that New Sarum was granted by the king (Henry III.) to the bishop "in capite," as parcel of the temporalities of the see, the citizens being, in fact, the demesne men of the bishop. King Edward III. in 1332 granted the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Salisbury permission to remove the walls of the cathedral and canonical houses in the royal fortress of Old Sarum, and to use the materials in the repairs of the Cathedral and Close of New Sarum. The date of the dismantling of the castle proper is not known, and, according to the late Edward T. Stevens, the views occasionally exhibited of it were probably taken from the representation of Sherborne upon Bishop Wyvil's brass in Salisbury Cathedral. Leland thus describes the ruins of Old Sarum, which he visited when in these parts:—"Ther was a paroch of the Holy Rode in Old Saresbyri; and an other over the est gate, whereof yet some tokens remayne. . . . I do not perceive that ther wer any mo gates in Old Saresbyri than 2, one by est, and an other by west. Without eche of these gates was a faire suburbe. And in the est suburbe was a paroch chirch of St. John; and there is yet a chapelle standinge. Ther hath bene houses in tyme of mind inhabited in the est suburbe of Old Saresbyri; but now ther is not one house neither within Old Saresbyri, nor without it, inhabited. Ther was a right fair and strong castelle within Old Saresbyri longging to the Erles of Saresbyri, especially the Longspees. I read that one Gualterus (Walter D'Eureux) was the first Erle,

after the Conquest, of it. Much notable ruinus building of this castelle yet ther remayneth." On the 10th of June, 1668—about a century after Leland's visit—Pepys, the celebrated and eccentric diarist—was travelling in Wiltshire. "So over the plain (he wrote), by the sight of the steeple to Salisbury, by night; but before I came to the town, I saw a great fortification, and there light, and to it, and in it; and find it prodigious, so as to fright me to be in it all alone at that time of night, it being dark. I understand since it to be that that is called Old Sarum." It was on this occasion that poor Pepys experienced the inconvenience of having to pay a high price for good accommodation, at the George Inn, in High Street.* He particularly objected to the charge for horse hire, and 7/6 for beer and bread. At the contents of his bill he was "mad," and "resolved to trouble the mistress about it and get something for the poor."

* These premises which have, of course, undergone much alteration, are now partly in the occupation of Mr. F. Sutton, restaurateur, and partly in the occupation of the executors of the late Mr. Courtenay, boot and shoe manufacturer.

CHAPTER X.

The Political History of Old Sarum—Its Association with the Agitations for Parliamentary Reform—Curious Mode of Election—Disfranchisement.

IN connection with the question of electoral reform, Old Sarum has played a remarkable part, and was prominently in evidence when Pitt, and afterwards Peel, and still later Russel, set themselves the very wholesome task of reforming some of the political abuses of their days. When one reflects upon the degree of purity to which the conduct of elections has attained at present, it seems remarkable to reflect on the fact that for a large number of years the "Mound of Old Sarum," just as we see it now, without a single dwelling upon it, returned two members to Parliament; and continued to do so, right up to the year 1832.

In the year 1295 King Edward, not so much with the desire to concede political rights to his subjects, as to secure personal advantages and timely support, summoned a parliament, which was attended by bishops, abbots, earls and barons, two knights from every shire, and two burgesses from every borough, as well as by representatives of cathedral chapters and the parochial clergy. The first burgesses elected for Old Sarum were Hugh Sener and Peter le Wayte, the privilege of election being vested in the proprietors of certain free tenures in different parts of the manor of Stratford.

There is not much of interest to us in regard to the political affairs of Old Sarum till we reach the latter

portion of the Eighteenth Century, when a strong desire arose in the minds of certain political leaders for the sweeping away of the serious corruptions associated with that class of borough of which Old Sarum was a type. In 1785, Pitt, for the third time, endeavoured to carry a Parliamentary Reform Bill through the House of Commons. His proposal was to set aside a sum of one million pounds for the purpose of buying up seventy-two seats which were practically in private hands (one of these being Old Sarum). In the event of any of the owners declining to sell, the share of the purchase money which would have fallen to such owner was to be laid up at compound interest, until a sufficient sum was amassed to induce the vote monger to part with his very questionable rights. Pitt's extraordinary proposition of traffic with these "constituency proprietors" was probably made with the knowledge that he could only tempt them with a golden bait, but the bill was rejected and his effort failed.

In the March of 1831 the Reform Bill was again brought in, and this time by Lord John Russell. That statesman, in introducing the measure, pointed out that Old Sarum, which returned two members, was "only a green mound, without a habitation upon it;" that two members were also returned by Gatton, which was only a ruined wall, whilst big centres like Birmingham and Manchester were totally without parliamentary representation. The proposal was to sweep away sixty small boroughs, returning 119 members among them, and to give only one member each, instead of two, to forty-six other boroughs almost as small.

The mode of election of the two members for Old Sarum was at one time of a wonderfully unique character — if, indeed, a stronger phrase might not be used. Shortly before the election, leases of "burgage tenements" were granted by the Lord of the Manor to two persons, who

thereupon became "electors" for the time being, but after the purpose had been served by their voting for the lord's two nominees, they quietly surrendered their leases, and retired into private life till the next dissolution. The power of the owner of Old Sarum in this matter was so absolute that on one occasion, having had a dispute with the Prime Minister, the manorial lord threatened a curious sort of revenge, viz., that at the next election one of the two members he would send to parliament to represent Old Sarum should be his black servant. After Old Sarum ceased to be inhabited, the elections took place in a tent erected beneath an elm, popularly known in these later days as "Parliament Tree," its site being supposed to mark that of the "town house" of the ancient borough.

Such an extraordinary mode of election—serious as it must have been, if we look at the matter from a national and constitutional point of view—often gave rise to what in latter day newspaper phraseology we should call amusing incidents. John Lambert, in his "Modern Legislation as a Chapter in our History," makes mention of an election at Old Sarum—the last—when a gentleman of a waggish turn of mind introduced himself to the Returning Officer as a representative of the London press, and "requested to be informed of the state of the poll."

Lord Russel's bill, to which we adverted above, only secured a majority of one on the first reading, and was afterwards withdrawn, with a subsequent dissolution of parliament, and an appeal to the country on the subject. In the new parliament the bill was carried in the Commons, but rejected by the Lords on October 8th, by a majority of 41. Great popular excitement followed, and among those who took part in the spirited debates in the Commons was Macaulay, who, in the course of a memorable speech, urged the ministry to press on to the fulfilment of their purpose. "The public enthusiasm is undiminished," he

said. "Old Sarum has grown no bigger; Manchester has grown no smaller." On Dec. 12th, 1831, the bill was again brought in, and on the 23rd of the following March it was passed in the Commons. After a debate it was at length adopted by the House of Lords, and became an Act of Parliament by royal assent on the 7th June of the same year (1832). By it 41 boroughs, including Old Sarum, were absolutely disfranchised, and it took away one member each from 30 other boroughs. Among the members for Old Sarum was the notorious Horne Tooke, who (with Hardy and Thelwall) was tried for sedition in the disturbed times of George III., but acquitted; the two last members were James Alexander and Josias Dupré Alexander.

In explanation of the statement concerning the "parliament tree," which stands in a field between the fortress of Old Sarum and the village of Stratford, it may be stated that in addition to what we now call Old Sarum, there was outside that stronghold, and chiefly to the south-west, a suburb, or burgh, somewhat large in extent. This burgh, Stevens has told us, was enclosed with a wall, which commenced at the Old Castle Inn on the eastern side of the road, "thence it was carried to the foot of the rampart, which it skirted on the north, west and perhaps the south. It then diverged, leaving a considerable open space on the declivity, and finally abutted on the road leading to Stratford. The area of this enclosure was 49 acres, 3 roods; and the joint extent of the fortress and burgh amounted to 72 acres, 1 rood." The extent of the burgage tenures, or plots of ground that conferred the elective franchise on their owners or occupiers, was 23 acres, 2 roods. In days prior to the strange custom quoted above—the creation of temporary leaseholders—the number of burgage tenures, or tenements, was nine. Of the three situated nearly midway between the Castle and Stratford, the middle one is called "Election Acre," and it is here that the "parliament tree" still stands. Another of the burgage tenures was north of the eastern gate of the

castle, one was at the angle of the two roads entering Stratford from Salisbury, and the other three were near the river in Kingsbridge Meadow.

It may astonish some readers to find that there were people who could calmly and deliberately sit down and write a warm defence of the corrupt state of affairs, electorally speaking, that existed so long in connection with Old Sarum. John Britton, in the Wiltshire edition of "The Beauties of England and Wales" (1814), said: "Much has been written and said about the venality and dangerous tendency of such a borough as Old Sarum: it has been singled out for reprobation and clamorous invective: but the impartial political historian knows that there is as much virtue and independence in this as in many of the Cornish, and other boroughs. . . . The corruption of parliamentary boroughs is not so much in the possessors, or purchasers of burgage tenures, as in the needy and unprincipled persons who thus sell their liberties and privileges. It is the idle and dissolute who first corrupt the source of independence, and these are the most eager to lament over the loss of that liberty and freedom which they have wickedly bartered away." But few people, however, would be now found ready to join in Britton's bold defence of "rotten boroughs," of which Old Sarum was a very bad example, indeed.



PART II.

NEW SARUM.

CHAPTER XI.

The Building of the Cathedral—Great Rejoicings at the Laying of the Foundation Stones and Consecration—Religious zeal—The Dominican Friars at Salisbury—Educational Movement.

THERE is very little reason to doubt that the lay inhabitants of Old Sarum had derived immense benefits from the existence of the Church establishment within the fortress; and it is not at all improbable that they, too, felt the inconveniences, and experienced some of the annoyances, which induced the ecclesiastical authorities to remove their quarters. On the principle also of valuing benefits most when they are threatened to be withdrawn, we can imagine the feelings of the people when the decision of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter became known; and it is easy to paint, in the imagination, a picture of citizens deserting their old homes in the vicinity of the castle, and repairing to the valley in which the new church was to spring up. It is pretty evident that they did not wait for the building of the new cathedral, or even for the laying of the foundation stones, before this migration had begun, for whereas it was not until the 28th of April, 1220, that the stone laying took place, a record of an important character is made by de Wanda, the interesting contemporary authority on whose statements so very much of the early history of the Church of Sarum is founded. “In the year of grace, 1219 (says de

Wanda), a new wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the Blessed Virgin, on Monday next after the close of Easter. In a short time the work was so far advanced that at the Feast of Holy Trinity, the Lord Bishop first celebrated Divine Service therein; and consecrated a cemetery." In this statement, as well as one in a mandate of the bishop issued in 1220 (in reference to the election of a dean), in which the name is given of Henry de Bishopston, "who used to read the Decretals at Oxford, and then governed the schools in the New City of Salisbury," we find evidence of the prior settlement to which we have just alluded.

The scene at Salisbury on that 28th of April, 1220, must have been as devoutly stirring as it was solemn and impressive. There was not the large attendance of the nobles of the land that had been anticipated, for numbers of them were with the king, who was engaged in important negotiations with the Welsh at Shrewsbury. But crowds of the "common folks" flocked in from the surrounding districts, and the spectacle presented was a vast concourse of people wrought with great fervour and religious enthusiasm. The bishop, who had prepared a "solemn entertainment at great expense" for the king and nobility, would fain have delayed the ceremony for the royal presence, but the announcement which had drawn such a concourse of people had been spread so broadcast that that was impossible, and so the stone-laying was carried out in accordance with the arrangements which had been made. Divine service was first performed, and then the bishop, "putting off his shoes, went in procession with the clergy to the place of foundation, singing the Litany," and having delivered an appropriate address to the assembled people, he proceeded to lay no less than five stones: the first for the Pope; the second for the Archbishop of Canterbury; the third for himself; and the other two for the Earl of Salisbury, William Longspee, and his saintly wife, Ela de Vitri. Stones were afterwards laid by the dean and

other of the cathedral dignitaries and officers, the congregation meantime "weeping for joy, and contributing thereto, with a ready mind, according to their ability."* Later, many of the nobility, having returned from their business with the Welsh, repaired to the spot and showed their interest in the sacred venture by laying stones, and binding themselves to the making of contributions for the seven ensuing years.

In the year 1225, the building of the cathedral had so far advanced that divine service could be performed in it. On the day preceding the festival of St. Michael and All Angels (a Sunday) the Bishop of Sarum, accompanied by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, repaired to the Cathedral at early morn, and consecrated three altars: the high altar, at the eastern end (in honour of the Ever-Blessed Trinity and All Saints), a second at the end of the north aisle (in honour of St. Peter and the rest of the apostles), and the third at the end of the south aisle (in honour of St. Stephen and the noble army of martyrs). The following day the consecration of the building in public was performed, the archbishop preaching on the occasion.† The king arrived a few days afterwards and made an offering at the altar.

A quarter of a century from this time passed before the cathedral was really completed. Bishop Richard Poore, during his episcopacy, did his utmost to further the work he had so admirably begun, and his example was followed by the three of his successors during whose terms of diocesan rule the work was proceeded with. In the time of Bishop Bingham all the fines due to the Dean and Chapter were set aside for purposes of the new fabric; the assessments of the various prebendal estates were continued for the same object during the episcopacy

*De Wanda.

† At the feast of Holy Trinity the following year Poore caused the bodies of his predecessors Osmund, Roger, and Jocelin, to be removed from Old Sarum to the new fabric.

of William of York; and soon after Giles de Bridport took possession of the see he found the building so far advanced that it only remained for him to see the roof "covered throughout with lead." On September 20th, 1258, the building was consecrated by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the king and queen. But the building does not appear to have been even now complete in the proper sense of the word, the actual finishing, according to an entry in the statutes of Bishop Roger de Mortival, taking place on the 25th of March, 1266. The whole expense of the fabric up to that time had been 42,000 marks, or about £500,000 of our money at its present value. The towers and spire were added some sixty or seventy years after the first building of the Cathedral.

It was about the period we have now reached that we find religious zeal, and an intense desire to deal with the corruptness and errors of the day, manifesting themselves in the foundation of various religious orders and houses. The Countess Ela had founded the magnificent Abbey at Lacock; and at Salisbury, Bishop Bingham built the hospital of St. Nicholas, near Harnham Bridge. At a time of which it is the sad truth to write that gross ignorance, immorality, and abuses existed among sections of the clergy themselves (giving great anxiety to the bishop and those associated with him in diocesan rule), there arose that zealous and well-meaning body, the Dominican Friars. They landed in England about the year 1221, and a little over 20 years later, under the direct sanction of Bishop Bingham, they entered the Diocese of Salisbury. They settled first of all in what is now West Street, Wilton, about 1245, and a few years later removed to Fisherton, near where Salisbury Infirmary stands, and the site of the old County Gaol.

The desire for the spread of education, which even to the present day is such a remarkable feature in connection

with church work in the diocese of Salisbury, was also much manifested about this period, and among the educational foundations may be mentioned the college of "Vaux," or "de Valle Scholarum," of which Bishop Giles de Bridport was the chief benefactor. The celebrated interdict pronounced by the papal legate Otho, in 1238, on the University of Oxford, drove away many of the students, some of whom found themselves at Salisbury, where they made a settlement. In 1260, Giles de Bridport established a perpetual foundation, consisting of a warden and two chaplains, and made provision for 20 poor scholars. In consequence of the restoration of peace at Oxford, and the growing fame of Bishop Wykeham's school at Winchester, the students began to withdraw from the College of Vaux, and when Leland wrote about it (1540-43) the number of "poor scholars" were reduced to eight. The College of Vaux was situated just outside the Close, near Harnham Gate, but has long been totally destroyed.

Among the other foundations at the period with which we have been dealing (about the middle of the 13th century), was the College of St. Edmund, and documentary evidence also shows the existence of churches of St. Thomas and St. Edmund, as well as the older church of St. Martin, at the same time.

CHAPTER XII.

A time of Prosperity for the City—The Wool Trade Flourishing—Commercial Rivalry between Salisbury and Wilton—Taxation and Rebellion—The Clergy and their Rights—Gathering of Barons at Salisbury—Nobles Defy the King—Plundering of the Clerical Houses and Churches—Quarrel between Bishop and Citizens—Privileges renounced by the City.

THE heart of good Bishop Poore (as we have shewn) was rejoiced at the fact that during his episcopate the building on which he had so much set his heart had so far prospered that the honour of God could be glorified in it. But he did not rest satisfied with the fulfilment of a portion of the good for which he had longed. The spiritual wants of the people had been a matter of solicitation to him, but he did not forget their material needs. He looked with pride on the community which had settled in the vicinity of his church, a community destined in the course of years to raise up a fine city under the shadow, as it were, of the sacred edifice he loved so well. He accordingly had lost no time in procuring from King Henry III. a charter which was framed in such a manner as to further the interests of the citizens whilst safeguarding the rights of the church of the new city. In the royal charter were the following clauses:—"We grant, for us and our heirs that the place called New Sarisbury, be a free city for ever, inclosed with ditches as hereafter specified, and that the citizens be free from toll, pontage, passage, pannage, lestage, stallage, carriage, and every other custom, for all goods which they shall transport by land or water, throughout our realm; and we forbid any to disturb them, their lands or servants, under pain of

forfeiture. We also grant to the citizens, all the liberties and immunities, throughout our realm, which our citizens of Winchester enjoy. We grant the bishop and his successors permission to inclose the city with sufficient ditches to prevent the danger of thieves, and to hold it for ever as their own proper domain, saving to us and our heirs the patronage of the see, and every other right which we enjoy during a vacancy, as in other cathedral churches. It shall not be lawful for the citizens to give, sell or mortgage their burgage houses and tenements, without the consent of the bishop and his successors. We grant to the bishop and his successors, for their own necessities, as well as those of the church, the power of taking a tallage, or reasonable aid, of the citizens, when we or our heirs tallage our domains."

The charter proceeded to state that for the improvement of the city the bishop and his successors were granted "permission to change and remove the roads and bridges leading to it, in the manner most convenient to themselves, saving the rights of others." And that those to whom the privileges were granted did not intend that the clause just quoted should remain a dead letter is evidenced by the action of the next bishop (Bingham) who changed the direction of the road leading into New Sarum, and erected a bridge at Harnham,* the custody of which was granted to the Dean and Chapter. Another clause in the charter provided that the bishop and his successors should have "yearly, for ever, a fair in the city of New Sarisbury, from the Vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the morrow after the octave of that feast, and a weekly market, on Tuesday, with all the liberties and free customs belonging to such fairs and markets."

* This action on the part of Bishop Bingham changed the direction of the Western Road, as before it had run through the village of Bemerton to Old Sarum (see chapter I. in reference to Roman Roads). This alteration was of great advantage to New Sarum, but grievously offended the Wilton people, as its effect was to divert trade from their town.

Bishop Richard Poore, on his part, issued a deed confirming the citizens in the honourable and tranquil possession of their free tenements, allowing them the power of giving, selling or letting, except to the church, or to religious houses; he also fixed a quit rent of twelve-pence yearly for each parcel of land.

Under the patronage, protection, and encouragement of the church, the city of New Sarum rose and prospered; and there is historical evidence that before the close of the 13th century trade had taken a firm stand in the place. The free citizens had enrolled themselves into a Merchant Gild,* and from among them was chosen a mayor and a body of men then named the Commune, and of which the present Town Council is a representative survival. In the year 1275, Edward I. induced Parliament to levy for his benefit an export duty of 6s. 8d. on every sack of wool sent out of the country, a corresponding duty being placed on wood-fells and leather. In the fortified town of Flanders manufacturers of cloths were growing up, and these had to come to England for the greater portion of the raw material which they used. The unsettled state of affairs at the time on the continent rendered the existence of a good wool-producing trade almost impossible there, and in the advantages which for that very reason accrued to the English wool-growers, the people of Salisbury—who knew how to make the best of the natural opportunities presented on the extensive downs of the neighbourhood for sheep-breeding on a large scale—very likely largely shared.

It is, at any rate, perfectly clear that “trade jealousy” existed at this time between New Sarum and Wilton, and even between the former and the population left in Old Sarum. At an enquiry instituted by the Judges in Eyre, in the third year of Edward, the citizens of New Sarum lodged a complaint that the bailiffs of

* There was already a Gild in existence at Old Sarum.

Wilton obstructed merchants carrying their merchandize on the king's highways, in the direction of New Sarum, and compelled them, against their wills, to set down their goods at Wilton and offer them in the market there, instead of carrying them to the mart at Salisbury. Many merchants yielded to bribery or intimidation, and did their trade at Wilton, but those who were not so easily persuaded to stop short in their journey were ill-used, and "led like prisoners" into Wilton, and compelled to transact business in that place.

But the inhabitants of the new city did not have the monopoly of the murrining. The jurors of Old Sarum, at the same enquiry, alleged as a grievance that although the Bishop of Sarum had the privilege under the charter granted by King Henry III. of a free market on Tuesdays, weekly, he allowed several markets to be held in the seven days, instead of one, to the prejudice of the merchants of Old Sarum. Another grievance of theirs was that although the king's predecessors had, by charter, exempted the burgesses of Old Sarum from tolls and customs, as freely as the citizens of Winchester, yet the Bishop of Winchester and his bailiffs infringed these liberties or permitted them to be infringed, "as well at the fair of St. Giles, as elsewhere, contrary to justice, and to the will of the king."*

These facts bear testimony to something besides trade rivalry. They shew that although the new city was rapidly rising into a place of importance, and that the fortunes of Old Sarum were practically lost, yet there were still burgesses left at the latter place, who preferred remaining where they were, instead of joining in the general exodus, and who were, at the same time, determined, by every means in their power, to maintain their chartered rights.

* The jurors of Wilton, on their part, repeated the complaints of Old Sarum as regards the markets.

In the course of the enquiry referred to above, evidence was also taken as to those who had disobeyed the royal commands against the exporting of wools, pending the settlement of a dispute between Edward and the Countess of Flanders, and evidence was adduced against no less than fifteen offenders in the new city of Salisbury alone—a very substantial proof as to the extent to which the trade had developed.

At the time when Edward I. became involved in great expense as the result of his disputes with France and the conquest of Scotland, he found the prosperity of the commercial section of the nation a great personal boon. His ordinary revenues were not adequate for his purposes, and having assembled a number of merchants together, he induced them to agree to an increase of the export duties, and that, too, without the consent of the very Parliament which he had organised more as a tax raising machine, than for the popular purposes for which he ostensibly called the “national council” together. In the same fashion he also persuaded the clergy to grant him large sums of money. In 1296, however, Pope Boniface VIII. issued a Bull, *Clericis laicos*, in which he forbade the clergy to pay taxes to any layman. When, therefore, at the close of the year, Edward made fresh demands on parliament for money grants, Winchelsey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, quoted the Papal Bull, and refused to allow any money to be levied from the ecclesiastics. But the king threatened in that case to withdraw his protection from the clergy, thus giving them up as a prey to the lawless and violent. In the end therefore they were frightened into yielding to the extortionate imposts, on the pretence that they were “making presents to the king.”

But for their fears of Edward, and the royal threats of practically “outlawing” them in the event of opposition, the clergy in Salisbury would, no doubt, have shielded themselves against some of the terrors of the time, under the “constitution” of the papal legate Ottoboni, who,

during the time of Henry III. had denounced the penalty of "the greater excommunication," against all who should assail the clergy and outrage their persons or property. As it was, they only availed themselves of the privileges contained in the "constitutions" in part. During the latter portion of the reign of Edward I., when royal and ecclesiastical differences had been somewhat settled, the local clerics were glad to throw themselves upon the king's protection. In the year 1305—the very year that the incorporation of Scotland with England took place—a tournament was appointed to be held in Salisbury, probably as a form of rejoicing over the great event just mentioned. But tournaments, besides presenting spectacles of great prowess and splendour, also were the means of introducing into neighbourhoods where they took place followings of ill-disposed and violent people. Indeed, so great was the tendency to lawless behaviour in these old days, that (as shewn in a chapter on Old Sarum) even the "chivalrous" men who took part in these "valorous bouts" had to take oaths to abstain themselves from outrageous acts against the king's subjects. Recognising these facts, the clergy appealed to Edward, who issued a royal warrant forbidding unseemly interruptions of divine service in the cathedral and other churches of Salisbury, and warning men against "exacting lodgings or provisions within the Close, or from the canons, their bailiffs, or servants, contrary to their wills." By order of the bishop, Simon de Gandavo (or Ghent), the royal decree, and also the "legatine constitution," were proclaimed in public in the cathedral and parish churches.

The dean and canons, who undertook to see that the proclamations were duly made, announced that, despite the repressive steps that had been taken, bands of armed men had broken into the residence of the bishop, and the houses of the canons and vicars; and that the marauders had not only taken violent possession of those dwellings, but had plundered them wholesale. The sentence of

“the greater excommunication,” was therefore pronounced against the offenders, and the cathedral, and the churches of the city, and of a district for five miles round, were placed under an interdict, until the “violaters of the peace and possessions of the church” should withdraw and make pecuniary amends. These “censures of the church” were powerful weapons, at times, against such offenders, and perhaps had some of the effect desired; but whether the armed mob desisted through such a cause, or merely took themselves away when the finish of the tournament removed the attraction for them in the district, does not seem to be recorded.

But Edward had to reckon with opposition, perhaps even more formidable than that of the clergy. His quarrel with the barons is a celebrated topic of history, and one in which we have great local interest. In 1297, Edward, having already put his heel upon Scotland, decided to personally conduct one army on an expedition to Flanders, and to send another to Gascony to uphold his rights against Philip IV. In order to raise the requisite funds, and to procure the approval of the barons, he issued writs, dated January 26th of the year named, requiring the presence of the nobility at a meeting to be held at Salisbury on the 24th of the following month, to consult on urgent matters affecting his majesty and the State. Neither the clergy, knights, citizens, nor burghesses were summoned to this conclave. When all who had been called to the council were met, the king acquainted the assembled nobles with the particulars of the expeditions, and among those who received the royal order to go to Gascony were Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and Humfrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, but they declined to obey, on the ground that they were only bound to follow his majesty in person; and that as he was not going to Gascony, neither would they. “By God, sir Earl,” exclaimed the king to one of them, in a passion, “You shall either go or hang,” and the reply came back with equal hauteur,

“By God, King, I will neither go *nor* hang.” Then, without waiting for the royal permission, the incensed nobles turned on their heels and strode from the apartment, the assembly being almost immediately dissolved.

The two earls soon found plenty of sympathy in their opposition, not only on the part of their own class, but of the clergy (who were smarting under the recollections of their recent treatment), and of the merchants (who had become tired of the frequent exactions to which they had been subjected). Exasperated at the rebuff he had received, Edward did all he could to annoy his rebellious subjects (especially the clergy), but in the end he was glad to effect a reconciliation. The *Confirmatio Cartarum* was issued in the king's name on October 10th, 1297. It was a confirmation of *Magna Carta*, but differed from it in some respects. In *Magna Carta*, King John had only engaged not to exact feudal revenue from his vassals without the consent of parliament, whilst Edward further undertook not to exact customs duties without a parliamentary grant. With this proviso, the wool merchants of Salisbury were able to pursue their business under much more advantageous terms than before.

Despite the engagements referred to, the king continued for some time to raise tallages, or special payments, from the tenants of his own demense lands; and it will be remembered that by virtue of the clauses of the Charter of Henry III. (quoted in a previous chapter) the bishop of Salisbury, as tenant of the king, was entitled to call on the citizens, as his demesne men, to pay their share of the burden. The bishop did not think fit to enforce these conditions whenever his majesty imposed a tallage, until the year 1302. The city was by that time in a flourishing and prosperous condition and Gandavo thought the citizens might reasonably be asked to make their tribute without murmuring. In the height of their opulence, however, the citizens forgot to whom they, as a community, owed their most enviable position. They failed to remember that it

was to the church that the city was indebted for its very beginning ; that it was by the church's influence and encouragement that their progress was made so easy ; that, indeed, the very land on which stood their houses, many of them magnificent structures for those times, was practically a free gift from the head of the church, and for which, at any rate, they were only called upon to pay a merely nominal acknowledgement. When the bishop applied to the citizens as his tenants for their due contributions they refused to pay them, and the dispute was carried to the king and council for settlement. The citizens—speaking to the king and council through special agents—based their claims for exemption on the charter of Bishop Poore, who had confirmed to the free citizens the possession of their holdings on the payment of a specific quit rent ; and they also urged the fact that they had not been called upon to meet a similar impost before. The bishop, on his part, relied on the terms of the charter of Henry III., and brought forward another charter of the same king, in which it was provided that the non-use of privileges to which they were entitled should not be urged in prejudice against the prelates of Salisbury.

The decision was in favour of the Bishop, and the King ordered the citizens to be taxed for the advantages they enjoyed. He also gave them the choice of wholly renouncing their liberties, or continuing them under the reasonable terms of the charter of his royal predecessor. The agents of the citizens took the headstrong and unwise step of renouncing all the exemptions and privileges enjoyed by Salisbury, rather than pay tallages or aids to the Bishop, and on the 6th of April, 1302, they (in the presence of the mayor and a full council) surrendered to the king the mayoralty and all their other advantages as free citizens. They had to give security for the delivery up of their common seal, and also to undertake to abstain in future from the exercise of those advantages which they had thought fit to renounce.

CHAPTER XIII

The Quarrel Between the Bishop and Citizens—Repenting at Leisure—Reconciliation Between the Disputants—Some Curious Clauses of the Agreement—How the Citizens did their Marketing—The Raising of the Rampart—Episcopal Discipline.

THE chief inhabitants at length came to the conclusion that a mistake had been committed in their name at the enquiry before the king and council. The more thoughtful portion of them—recollecting the advantages which complying with the conditions of the charter provided them—approached the bishop, confided in his lordship their sense of the folly of which they had been guilty, and requested a return of his lordship's favour and his good offices to secure a reversion to their former state. To this the bishop consented, and on the 26th of August, 1306, a proper agreement was duly signed between the parties.

The preamble of that agreement exhibits the importance which the citizens attached to the bishop's patronage, although it at the same time reveals the abject state of mind to which they had been reduced. "Our reverend mother, the Church of Sarum, nourished and raised up her children, whom she had transferred from the narrow precincts of the Castle of Caesar, to the spacious fields of pleasantness, where New Sarum had grown up. Thither she had gathered them, as a hen gathereth her chickens, procuring from the illustrious Prince Henry the Third that the place should be made a free and pleasant city, and its sons endowed with manifold prerogatives. They were,

indeed, so strengthened with privileges that fame publicly proclaimed those citizens a chosen race, and the city itself so glorious in many respects, that he deemed himself happy who was considered worthy to become a citizen, and to share in its liberties and exemptions. In those days, however, some of the sons of those men, grown wanton with fatness, with a stubborn neck refused to render what was due to their mother, the Church; and appointing certain persons as attorneys, with Richard de Ludgershall, then mayor, exceeded their authority, and rashly renounced their immunities and exemptions; so that they and all remained no longer citizens, but, being stripped of their prerogatives and liberties, became a derision to all people, and their daily song." The remainder of the citizens, however, "clearly perceiving their ruin and dispersion from the effect of these proceedings, had humbly submitted to their bishop, and he, compassioning their distress, had received them, as the pitying father had with joy received his prodigal son." The document then proceeds to relate that the king, at the solicitation of the bishop, had agreed to restore the citizens to their former estates, under certain conditions of compact between them and the head of the church. They were to pay "due subjection and reverence" to the bishop, and to "yield and perform willingly all rents and services, according to the charter of Bishop Poore."

The agreement is of too voluminous a character to be given anything like fully. Among other conditions the citizens undertook not to make further encroachments on the land which the bishop claimed as his own, and he was not to be molested in the disposal of ground already unoccupied. Other clauses show how thoroughly the very government of the city was under the control of the church. The council were to chose a mayor annually, but, "as had been usual," he was to be presented to the bishop, or his steward or bailiff. The council were to elect two sergeants, and a third was appointed by the bishop to

collect money due to him. Twice a year the citizens were to appear at the bishop's court, and do the service called "view of frank pledge," and oftener on the occasion of a royal visit, or under special circumstances. The common seal of the city was to be kept under three keys, one to be held by a citizen on behalf of the bishop, and the others by two citizens on behalf of the council.

The regulations made in the same compact concerning the markets are extremely curious. No one was allowed to occupy stalls in the market without the licence of the bishop's steward or bailiff, and with his lordship's approval. The bishop promised not to demand market tolls from any who had submitted to him, so long as they behaved properly towards him and the church. Before the cathedral clock had struck the hour of one, no person was allowed to buy, or cause to be bought, any fish, flesh, or victuals of any kind, that might be brought into Salisbury, nor were they to resell them that or the following day. Such prohibited purchases were to be forfeited, and the buyers themselves heavily fined. If any offence of this character was committed three times, the offender was debarred from the right of purchase for a certain period, and a stranger "for ever." Anyone going out into the cross roads to intercept butchers, fishermen and others, for the purpose of making purchases, were to be treated in the same manner as "regrators"* within the city itself. Fish brought into the city in the evening or before one o'clock in the morning were to be carried entire to the stalls, and there sold, after sunrise, by the bringer himself and no one else. Another clause in the agreement contains a striking commentary on the customs and "etiquette" of the times. Till one o'clock in the afternoon, whenever it

* A "regrator" was a person who bought corn, provisions, &c., and sold them again in or near the same market. As this had the effect of raising prices it was formerly made a public offence. "Forestalling," against which provisions were also made in the early charters of Salisbury, was the buying up of merchandise on its way to the market, with the intention of selling it again at higher prices.

should happen that servants of the bishops, canons, and citizens met in the market for the purpose of purchasing provisions, the superior was always to take precedence of the inferior—the servant of the prelate having, to use a convenient term of these more modern days, the “pick” of the stalls. The sergeants or other public servants were forbidden to “make collections” in the market, but they were allowed to accept what was offered to them in the way of vituals, “if tendered willingly.” A merchant’s gild was to be established, and all who had made submission to the bishop prior to the drawing up of this agreement, were to be enrolled. In the future no one was to be allowed to enjoy the advantages of membership of the gild except they were admitted by the bishop or the mayor, whilst those persons, who, having renounced their privileges, had declined to return to the bishop’s protection, were not only not entitled to become members of the gild, but were debarred from all public business, from “all contracts and bargains,” from all public offices, and from membership of the council. In a concluding clause, the citizens made themselves liable to be fined a hundred pounds sterling whenever any mayor or council in the future should be guilty of a breach of the agreement, whilst any individual offender was to be summoned before the bishop, and, failing to make “reasonable satisfaction,” was to be punished by exclusion from public business and offices as above referred to.*

The charter in which the King restored the citizens to their former privileges, after the payment of the usual fine, which his majesty did not forget to exact, is dated May 8, 1306. By this document Salisbury was again made a free city of the bishop and his successors, and the conditions in the charter of Henry III., as to the

* The persons (to the number of 217) who became parties to this agreement are grouped in a list that has been preserved in the Episcopal Records under the four aldermanries (or wards) of New-street, the Market, St. Martin’s and the Meadow. Among the signatories were tuckers or fullers, parchment makers, goldsmiths, fishermen, linen drapers, hatters, etc.

power of the prelate to exact a tallage, or reasonable aid, from the citizens whenever a king demanded tallage from his demesnes, was included in express terms.

All disputes having been for a time settled, the bishop proceeded to give proof that he had an earnest desire that the interests of the city should be furthered and safeguarded in every way. Therefore, at a time when apprehension and terror were being occasioned by the systematic plundering of towns and cities by gangs of robbers (often containing men of the very highest class), who roamed the country on their nefarious excursions, his lordship readily acceded to the request of the citizens that they should be allowed to fortify the city with a rampart and ditch. Somewhat later (in the year 1367) Bishop Wylvil, as lord of the soil, granted the citizens, under the provisions of a royal charter, the still further permission to surround the city with a wall, "with sufficient turrets and battlements for its more secure custody." He agreed to the erection of four gates, for the keeping of each of which a porter was to be annually appointed, such appointment being, like that of the mayor and other officers, subject to his approval. The terms of concession naturally bargained for the safe and peaceful ingress and egress of the church authorities, and their representatives and servants.

The bishop also gave the mayor and council permission to build in the Market Place and elsewhere, subject to his approval on the payment of an annual acknowledgment of a penny, and the profits arising therefrom were to be devoted to the support of the fortifications, so that no excuse might arise for levying fresh market tolls or imposts for the admission of goods and merchandise through the city gates. Thus elaborate preparations were made for a system of defence which was apparently not even begun, so far as the walls and gates are concerned. Remains of the rampart and ditch, however, exist to this

very day. A portion of it is in the grounds of the College of St. Edmund's (the residence of Rev. Dr. Bourne, the present sub-dean), and another remaining portion was explored during the excavations made by the relief party at Milford-way during the severe weather the early part of 1895.

Whilst there is ample evidence of the desire of the mediæval Bishops of Salisbury to advance the interests of the commonwealth, we are not without proof abundant that they took care to exercise all their prerogatives and powers, and often in a manner that savoured of extreme severity. During the time of the prelacy of Bishop Roger de Mortival, Wyvil's predecessor, the following curious sentence was passed on Henry Sturmy and others, for having broken into the Bishop's Park at Ramsbury:—"Henry Sturmy shall walk before the procession in our Church of Sarum, on Ascension Day and Whit Sunday, in his tunic, without a hood, in sandals, and carrying each day a lighted wax torch of one pound weight. The procession being concluded, he shall then receive, from the *locum tenens* of the Dean, a flaggellation, piously and devoutly, and immediately afterwards shall offer one of the said wax torches, on Ascension Day, at the High Altar, at the tomb of Simon, formerly Bishop of Sarum, of happy memory, remaining there till they are quite consumed. Roger Bates, and Roger, the servant of Roger of Stotescombe, shall undergo the same punishment, except that the torches they bear are to be only half a pound. This punishment is to extend to Peter of Watener, fisherman, and others subscribed, except that they are to be naked to the middle and carry candles, each of one penny value, instead of torches."

Whatever may be our opinion as to the extraordinary amount of power and influence which the heads of the church were enabled to wield, there is no doubt that

whenever the commercial welfare of Salisbury was threatened the people found the prelate on their side, as was the case when, in 1240, and again in 1304, efforts were being made by the town of Wilton (jealous as ever of Salisbury's prosperity) to prevent Bishop Wyvil and the citizens of Sarum holding a daily market, instead of the Tuesday market only, to which they were entitled under the grant made to the previous bishops of the diocese. The dispute continued till 1364, when a settlement was arrived at, by which Salisbury markets were appointed to be held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and those of Wilton apparently on the accustomed days of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On the days last named no other market was allowed to be held within two leucas (equal to about three miles) of Wilton, and it was through Salisbury infringing this provision that the dispute arose.

But the fire of discontent seemed to be ever smouldering in the breasts of the inhabitants of this city, and it was destined to be a long time ere there should be peace between the Bishop and the citizens. When insurrection and anarchy were at their height about 1380, and when the common people rose, under Watt Tyler, in protest against the imposition of the poll tax, it was not to be expected that Salisbury should escape altogether the fever of excitement and discontent that passed over the land. It must be admitted that many of the people rose under the force of intense provocation, but there were those who gladly found the state of affairs a pretext for rebellion against all authority. In Salisbury this spirit took the shape of resistance to the exercise of the rights of the bishop and clergy, and the grievance assumed such dimensions that the mayor and councillors were cited before the king and council to answer for their conduct. The citizens admitted their guilt and agreed to accept judgment, being bound in two surities of £20,000 sterling to obey the orders of the king and council, and respect the rights of the bishop and

all other church authorities. Two hundred citizens, whose names were also sent to the king, were likewise called upon to give a similar bond for good behaviour, whilst a further order was issued directing the imprisonment till his majesty's pleasure of all who still remained contumacious.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Bishop and People still at Loggerheads—John Halle to the Fore—The King Desires an Explanation and Settlement—Contempt in the Royal Presence : Salisbury Council defy the King—Preparations for a Royal Visit—Attempt at Reconciliation of Differences—The “ Beginning of the End.”

[I]t must not be supposed, however, that the action described at the close of the last chapter finally settled the differences between the bishop and the citizens. Evidences of jealousy against ecclesiastical predominance were time after time forthcoming, and in 1455 we find mention of an effort made for the procuring of a new charter, which would give the mayor and commonalty such control of civic affairs as would practically make them independent, or nearly so, of the rule of the Episcopal Palace and Close. About the year 1465, a serious quarrel arose between Bishop Beauchamp and the citizens, led by their mayor, John Halle. This personage appears to have been a man noted for his extremely bad and overbearing temper and intense liking for bickerings and squabbles, a disposition which, added to a desire to annoy the bishop, was responsible for the grave difference to which we are now about to allude. During the second period of Halle's mayoralty (1456-7), Bishop Beauchamp (as lord of the soil) confirmed to one William Swayne the possession of a small vacant piece of ground near St. Thomas' Churchyard, and thereon Swayne began to build a house. Halle prevailed upon the council to claim the land as a portion of the waste formerly granted to the city. No attention was paid to these claims, and Halle and the council sent a number of men to take forcible possession of the place

during the night. Further, at a meeting specially called, they deprived Swayne of the freedom of the city, and expelled him from the membership of the Twenty-four, only promising to re-instate him on his abandoning his claim to the land in question. The prelate, on his part, did not intend to brook this inference, and when the news of the taking possession of the ground became known, he prosecuted Halle and others at the general sessions of the county, and a charge of riot and misdemeanour was preferred against them, though there does not appear to be a record of the sentence passed, if any, or whether such sentence was or was not carried out.

Efforts at reconciliation between the church and city were made, but they do not appear at first to have been conducted with anything like discretion or good will. The citizens, for instance, wrote a long and wordy appeal to the king, praying the royal intervention against the alleged malicious bearing of the bishop towards them; and overtures were also made for the renunciation by them of all the prelate's feudal rights and privileges, a fee farm rent being offered in lieu thereof. The bishop, on his part, submitted to the king a full recital of the history and substantiality of his claims, and both parties were summoned to the royal court for a discussion on, and a decision concerning, their differences. The bishop did not attend in person, while the citizens were represented by a deputation of which John Halle was a conspicuous member.

When before the king, Halle seems to have forgotten himself, and to have imagined that he was addressing a body of the councillors, towards whom he was accustomed to assume a high hand. His language was so violent and his conduct so unreasonable in the royal presence, that he was committed to prison for contempt of his majesty. In the letter in which notification of Halle's punishment was given to the citizens, the king desires them to immediately proceed to the appointment of another mayor, "of sad,

sober and discreet disposition," to act during the constrained absence of the prisoner. The council took no notice of the royal demand, and did not appoint a mayor. Accordingly, after the expiration of a month, the king wrote, expressing astonishment that his commands had not been obeyed, and calling for an explanation of the disobedience. William Wootton (Halle's deputy), and eight others were appointed to answer the desire for an explanation. With the latter the king was not satisfied, and issued another mandate, requiring the attendance of a deputation of six persons (representing the citizens) before his royal person and his council, to discuss the differences between the inhabitants and the bishop, on the ensuing sixth of November, "and with God's grace such direction shall be set therein as shall accord to the pleasure of God, and to the ease of both parties."

The agents appointed to look after the interests of the citizens were John Halle, John Aporte, John Chaffyn, John Hampton, John Chippenham, and Thomas Pyne. As this list contained the name of the contumacious Halle, who was still in prison, it is somewhat astonishing that the king did not take more severe notice of the affront offered him than he appears to have done. He simply pointed out that the agents must be "at their large and freedom," and called for another name in the place of that of Halle, whereupon the citizens struck out the latter and constituted John Chaffyn the leader of the opposition. The claims and counterclaims of both bishop and citizens were again discussed and argued at length, before the king and council, but nothing could be done towards a proper adjustment of the dispute.

After a time Halle was released, and again took up the duties of the mayoralty, and in this capacity he was at the head of those who made elaborate arrangements the following summer for the reception of the king and queen on their visit to Salisbury. The citizens were

ordered to ride out to meet their majesties in green gowns, and it was decided to make presents of money, oxen and sheep to the queen. For the twenty sheep and two fat oxen allowance was to be made to the city chamberlain in his accounts, and twenty members of the council guaranteed a pound each towards making up the purse of money. It has been thought that these acts of loyal generosity were induced by a desire to regain favour in the eyes of the king, whom the refractory people had offended. Too much value should not, however, be placed on such an opinion, inasmuch as for a very long series of years it was a custom to make these public presents on the coming of royal personages.

But no amount of preparation for royal visits could heal the sore existing between prelate and people. For instance, an effort was made by Lord Audley, Lord Stafford of Southwyck, and Maurice Berkeley, an esquire, to procure an amicable settlement of the differences. Their proposal was that they, with eight merchants, chosen indifferently on either side, should conclude the dispute; but the proposal was rejected on the ground that as the tenants of the Bishop were partly resident and partly not, no one could be found to undertake the performance of any agreement on their behalf.

It is a noteworthy fact that although the citizens were so continually at loggerheads with the episcopal authority, they were by no means at peace among themselves. In 1452 we find the commonalty, for the purpose of preventing the re-election of John Halle as mayor, passing a resolution debarring anyone from taking the post who had held it within the past five years, and instituting a fine of ten pounds for any member of the Twenty-four (aldermen) who should attempt to contravene the regulation. In 1455, five years after the time when a certain portion of the populace shewed their hatred of the Church by the unprovoked murder of Bishop Ayscough—and in the very year

when the citizens were making efforts to obtain a new charter—a special oath was imposed on the aldermen, enforcing loyalty to the mayor, and binding the oath-taker to the obligation to assume the duties of the mayoralty whenever chosen.

But neither oaths, obligations, fines, imprisonments, remonstrances, nor anything else, seemed sufficient to restrain the notorious John Halle, and perhaps some other prominent civic personages whose names have not been handed down to us in this respect. Opposed to Halle in business (the cloth trade) was, as we have before indicated, William Swayne, and these two opponents were so persistent and noisy in their quarrels that it is said that they actually interfered with the proper conduct of public business. For instance, we can imagine how “dignified” it would be if one member of the present council were to address another in the following language, which was used during one of the wordy battles referred to above:—“I defy thee; what art thou? I am as rich as thou, churl, knave, harlot. I am as rich as thou, and greater beloved than thou, and thou sittest here in semblance to contrary thee, and never to agree to thee. I am better of birth than thou, and have borne the worship and estate of this city, and kept it as well as thou.” This is believed to be but a mild example of the “eloquence” adopted in those assemblies, and if there had been newspaper reporters what a variety of choice speeches they would have had to record at that time!

To such an extent did these disputes and their annoying consequences grow that in 1457 a special resolution was passed by the mayor and the council dealing with the evil. At that meeting it was stated that at different times quarrels and discords had occurred, and malicious and unbecoming speeches had been used, whereby several convocations (*i.e.*, meetings of the mayor and councillors) had been annulled, to the great detriment and scandal of

the city. It was therefore decided that "whensoever the Mayor of the city, or his successors, should convene, or cause to be convened, any council or convocation for the advantage and utility of the city, in the house called the Semplehouse, or in any church, or any other place within the city, no one of the Twenty-Four, nor anyone of the society of the Forty-Eight, should indulge in personal invective or reproach, under the penalty of 3s. 4d., to be levied by the chamberlain, at the mandate of the mayor, on the chattels of those offending. Farther, it is ordered that if William Swayne or John Halle shall again offend in this respect, they are to be fined twenty shillings for the benefit of the city; if a second time forty shillings; and a third time to be imprisoned." The names subscribed to this agreement include the bishop, the mayor (John Wheeler), and the obstreperous Halle and Swayne.

The bickerings between the citizens and the bishop continued till at last, in 1474, in Whitsun week, his lordship met the mayor and council by appointment, with a view to settling existing difficulties. The mayor and citizens were apparently of opinion that it would be to their advantage to withdraw their strenuous opposition, and accordingly his worship consented to take the oath before the bishop, as was provided for in the charter, and as his predecessors had done. The sensible portion of the inhabitants followed the example of the mayor, and yielded such submission to the bishop as that personage had a right to expect, and all "litigations, discords and disputes" were referred to him, in the hope that everything would be settled to common and mutual advantage, and that the inhabitants would continue to enjoy the privileges and liberties that were available to them through his lordship.

But it must not be inferred that the arrangement just quoted really meant an ending of the trouble between the two opposing authorities. Whatever advantage the citizens divined would accrue from accomo-

dations of the kind described, the feeling of jealousy which had led to so many disputations and so much rancorous quibbling still existed, often in a dormant state, but ever and anon bursting out. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for instance, the differences once more cropped up, the dispute being chiefly in this case anent the appointment of magistrates, which, by this time, although virtually at the discretion of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper was in this city invariably made on the recommendation of the bishops, with whom, by former acts of parliament, the right of choice had originally lain.

On July 15, 1578, the council passed a resolution to approach the bishop with the view of establishing a practice that all past, present and future mayors should be justices of the peace. This tended by no means to prevent the perpetual jarring of that harmony which should have existed, and the civic records contain frequent allusions to the arising of new disputes. These at length culminated in a violent quarrel between prelate and citizens, in 1593, and both parties laid their claims and grievances before the king's high officers. The citizens complained that the bishop and his officials obstructed the due election of mayors by the attempt to force upon them unreasonable oaths; "that the Lord Bishop hath placed lewd persons, and of light behaviour, to be his officers within the city to arrest men, and do other his commandments, who daily do commit divers misdemeanours, and thereby give occasion of divers quarrels and riots within the city, to the trouble of Her Majesty's peace there;" that the bishop's officers had encroached on the citizens' rights of possession at Bugmore and part of the ditch "whereof the citizens have been in possession these three hundred years;" that the bishop had been in the habit of ordering the markets in the city without troubling to consult the civic authorities; that he (the bishop) had openly spoken in a slighting manner of the mayor at the city Quarter Sessions, and there and elsewhere had affirmed that he was neither mayor nor

justice of the peace; that the bishop and others of the cathedral body had prevented the mayor and his brethren from attending Divine service at the Cathedral at Christmas time, according to custom, "to the hazzard of a tumult within the church," and that the "said Bishop hath been greatly offended with those preachers that have prayed for the mayor in their sermons, as hath been accustomed." Other grievances are catalogued, and the petition concludes with the assertion that "by reason of these innovations and dissensions, the good government of the city is overthrown; poor, idle, and dissolute persons daily increase; and also quarrels and misdemeanours which will, as they fear, grow to greater mischief, if a settled course of government be not in short time provided."

Although the above by no means exhausts the list of the people's murmurings, enough has been written to shew that at length the time had come when they could no longer endure the restraints which their allegiance to episcopacy under the bishops' chartered rights practically involved. The prelate who occupied the See at the time was Caldwell, and he was by no means disposed to allow the powers that he and his predecessors had so long enjoyed to slip lightly from his hands. He, therefore, submitted to the Lord Chancellor a reply on the various points involved; and touching the question of the appointment of magistrates said, "The time was, my Lord, that the Bishops of this diocese had authority to make justices of the peace within this city of Sarum. But sithence the statute of King Henry VIII., which deprived them of that pre-eminence, they have found favour of their predecessor's hands to give the names of such as should be in commission."

More negociations ensued between the parties, and subsequently it would appear that once again the inhabitants of the city saw it would be to their advantage to submit to the bishop's exercise of his feudal rights. But "the beginning of the end" had been reached, and

eventually, in the reign of James I., after a wearying repetition of the quarrels, the people of the city succeeded in obtaining a new charter which made them practically free from that absolute dependency on the will and favour of the bishops which had so long been their lot. That charter embraced the customary privileges of corporate bodies; but at the same time, judicial powers of a character similar to those conceded to the citizens were granted to the bishop and dean within the Liberty of the Close. The mayor was still to take the oath, on election, in the presence of the bishop; or before the dean in the event of the see being vacant; or, in the further alternative, before the retiring mayor, the recorder, or the aldermen.*

* See later chapter on the sketch of municipal history.

CHAPTER XV.

Regulations for the Government of the Corporation—Fines for Not Attending the Mayor—Expulsions from the Council—The Dignity of the Mayoralty—The Dresses of the Mayor and his Brethren Regulated by Resolution—What they wore at Feasts and at Church—Penalties for Default—At the Feast of St George—The Costumes of the Wives of the Mayor and his Brethren also Regulated.

ASSOCIATED with this question of the civic struggle for independence in mediæval days in Salisbury, it is interesting to note the manner in which the members of the corporation seemed unconsciously preparing for a new condition of affairs, by, as it were, setting their own house in order. Either, at times, the honour of membership of such an august body lost its charm and attraction, or the duties had become irksome, for there are frequent allusions in the records to the passing of resolutions and regulations designed to awaken in the members a sense of their responsibilities. It is perfectly plain, too, that the spirit of objection to any kind of subservience or restraint which often was the leading motive of the resistance to, and attacks on, the bishops, induced consequential and noisy members of the corporation to snap their fingers at the deference and obedience due to the mayor or any other superior personage. It would exhaust the limits of the space at our disposal to dwell with anything like detail on the steps taken from time to time on this subject; but a few out of many examples may be quoted, from which readers will glean a general idea. There having evidently been a disposition to ignore the authority and dignity of the mayoral office, we find that on the 10th of April, 1480, the council were warned to attend his worship whenever

he should call a meeting at the Council House or elsewhere. If a member had urgent business, or desired to go out of the town on the day and at the hour for which the assembly was convened, he was to attend before the mayor and his brethren and make his excuses, which, if reasonable, were to be accepted. Failing to so report themselves a fine of 12d. was imposed on aldermen and of 6d. on common councillors; "the money to be applied to the reparation of the tenancies of the common livelihood." The penalty of refusing to pay the fine was expulsion from the corporation.

It was perfectly clear, too, that it was not intended that regulations of this kind should be regarded lightly, for we find that on the 7th May, 1565, Richard Bryan was expelled from the corporation and "utterly disfranchised" for his "misdemeanour and contemptuous acts, of him declared and by him committed and done." Nor was it permitted that those who belonged to the corporation should be merely ornamental members, who could, if they chose, lightly escape the financial obligations due from them, for among the other stringent regulations that we have lighted upon we find one under date of October 26th, 1583, by which it was stipulated that if any member was absent from the city for a year and a day, and did not during his absence pay the usual taxes for the relief of the poor, "as also for watches and all accustomed duties and charges," he should be expelled from the "company" until that company should think fit to recall him. Another interesting feature of this aspect of the history of the city is that the members were evidently at times very jealous of the dignity of the mayoralty, for in 1584, when one Richard Williamson, an innkeeper, was elected alderman, it was resolved "with his own consent" that when he was chosen mayor, he "should not keep any ordinary table for money," during his mayoralty, but keep a table by himself, and in the interval commit his inn and tavern to another person.

It was a wise act, too, which induced the leading citizens to be wary as to the kind of man who should occupy so important a post as that of mayor, especially as among his duties were some obligations that could only be fulfilled by a person of clear-headedness, an impartial disposition and a respectful bearing. For instance, a resolution was passed in November, 1584, by which it was agreed that his worship should attend at the Council House every Wednesday between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by as many of the senior brethren as could conveniently be at leisure, "to hear controversies between neighbour and neighbour, and to make some ends of such controversies, if they may; and also as to other matters touching the welfare of the city."

It is interesting to note that despite the passing of regulations for the internal order of the governing body, things appear to have gone so badly that it was thought fit to see what the introduction of religious influence would do towards softening rebellious spirits, and establishing a better feeling between the members. Thus we find in 1567 a form of prayer was drawn up and ordered to be used at the commencement of the public business of the council. To many this may read as an amusing fact, but we can scarce forbear a feeling of respect for those civic fathers who looked upon the control of public business as a matter of such importance that it could only properly proceed under Divine guidance.

Whilst on the subject of municipal regulations, we may appropriately take a glance at some of the vanities of the corporation in those earlier days. In the centuries that have passed ostentation and the display of all kinds of grandeur impressed, and, as it were, awed the populace as much as they do at this day—and very much more. It has been asserted that the gowns and wigs of judges and barristers, and all the solemn ceremonies performed in assize courts, are often as awe-inspiring and

deterrent in effect to a certain class of people as the most severe sentences passed. It is, at any rate, quite certain that members of the corporation in the old days were great believers in "show," and they were, no doubt, often right when the thought entered their proud heads that they were striking the common people dumb with admiration at their magnificence! The local records that have been preserved shew us enough to justify the assumption that when the Mayor and his brethren publicly appeared in state, either to attend divine service at the Cathedral, or to be present at the Feasts of St. George, etc., or, again, as was often the case, to welcome some royal visitor, their array was gorgeous, and their demeanour characterised by an air of pompousness which would be amusing to a latter day crowd. The feast of St. George was always a great event in the city so long as that function continued, and on those occasions the mayor and his brethren were always conspicuous by the elaborateness of their attire. It was in no sense a matter of choice—whether these good people should please themselves about putting on the sartorial embellishments. The regulations on the subject were made, and had to be obeyed. Thus in 1480 it had been decided that every alderman should provide himself each with a livery of long gown, "of one suit of party playne, or ray, of such colour as the Mayor and other of his brethren shall seem them good, worshipful and necessary for the worship of the city," to be ready and worn at the ensuing feast of St. George. A similar regulation was made as to the official raiment of the common councillors, and the penalty for default in each case was the same, viz., a fine of 13s 4d. Every member who attended the Georgefeast was called on to pay a shilling, whether in disbursement for the dinner, or as a sort of formal collection for some charitable purpose, does not appear. This payment was not to be evaded by abstaining from attending the feast, for if any member was not present, it had to be paid as a sort of penalty for non-attendance. At this "festival" the mayor's cook had, no

doubt, a busy time. We have evidence that such a functionary was attached to the worshipful office, and the mayor for the fine being had to pay for the honour at the rate of 20 shillings in money, and a livery gown, for the cook.

In the year 1574, there was great stir and excitement in the city at the news that Queen Elizabeth was coming hither, and prodigious were the preparations made to fitly welcome so illustrious a guest. It was, of course, decided to make her the usual presents, for monarchs never sojourned in Salisbury without taking away some substantial reminder of their visits. No doubt it was an extravagant and unreasonable practice, but it was the custom and there was an end to the matter. On this occasion the gift was to take the shape of a cup worth 20 marks or upwards, and £20 in gold. In honour of the royal visit the corporation passed a resolution that "for the apparelling Mr. Mayor and his associates who have been mayors, and others of that number, they shall be clad in scarlet gowns." The common councillors were, however, to be content each with a "comely black citizen's gown, lined with tafetta or other silk," and "certain others" were to be dressed in a similar manner to attend the mayor. It was apparently the custom for the wives of the mayor and other important personages to accompany their husbands on the occasion of state functions. A resolution arrived at on October 22nd, 1580, ordered that in future every mayor should not only clothe himself but his wife in scarlet. This was not a new resolution—for it contains the words "according to the orders and customs heretofore used"—but some departure from the general practice had presumably rendered it necessary. A fine of 20s "to the benefit of the Chamber" was the penalty incurred for disobedience to the ordinance. It was further agreed that "every magistrate or alderman, having passed the office of mayor, shall not, by himself nor his wife, accompany the mayor and his brethren, nor the mayor's wife and the mistresses,

upon principal festival days * without wearing their scarlet gowns," under a penalty of five shillings, which was also to be imposed in cases of absence without leave on those occasions. The resolution went on to enact that "every-one of the Twenty-four (i.e., the aldermen) shall meet at the said festival days, clothed in a citizen's gown, of black cloth, or brown or blue, furred with foynes, upon the like pain aforesaid.⁺ And also that everyone of the Forty-eight shall meet at the same days aforesaid, clothed in a citizen's gown, faced or furred with black, upon the like pain aforesaid. And also that all this company[‡] shall keep the like order in apparel, as well on the election days as on the day of the mayor's oath, excepting scarlet."

* The Days referred to were : Christmas Day and the two days following ; New Year's Day, Twelfth Day, "Purification of our Lady," Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday and Whit Monday, and All Hallows Day.

† The penalty of five shillings.

‡ The Mayor and Corporation.

CHAPTER XVI.

Salisbury and the Troubles in Edward II's reign—Parliament Convened at Salisbury—Roger Mortimer's Design on his Opponents—The Countess of Kent Imprisoned at the Castle of Sarum—Richard II. at the Bishop's Palace—Fortifying the City "against the French"—How the Citizens showed their loyalty.

IN several previous chapters we have dealt with matters introduced with the design of illustrating to some extent not only the form of local government in those earlier days, but also with the view of showing the intimate connection between citizens and church, which association for so very long a period played such an important part in our history. In the endeavour to preserve the interest of the subject by dealing with it as connectedly as possible we have, of course, anticipated a good deal, but we must now hark back to other matters which we trust may merit the readers' attention.

So important a city as Salisbury could not fail to evince in some form or another an interest in the events of the reign of that hapless and foolishly weak monarch, Edward II. The bishop of the time, Simon de Gandavo, was among those whose names appeared in connection with the "ordinances" of reform exacted by Parliament from the king, with the view of keeping in check the evil effects of the corrupting influences of Edward's worthless favourite, Piers Gaveston; and Gandavo's successor, Roger de Mortival, took the side of the Earl of Lancaster, and those barons who at length (June 19, 1312), put an end to Gaveston's annoyances by capturing him and sending him to the block on Blacklow Hill.

In relation to the disgraceful episode associated with the names of Queen Isabella (the wife of Edward II.) and Roger Mortimer—a story of cruelty and immorality among the worst in English history—this neighbourhood played a most conspicuous part. Through the despicable intriguing of Isabella, the deposition of the king (who was afterwards brutally murdered in Berkeley Castle) was brought about, and his son, Edward III., who was only 15 years of age at the time, was placed on the throne. A council of regency, with the Duke of Lancaster at its head, was nominated by the parliament, but in reality the power was in the hands of the queen and her paramour, Mortimer. The object of the latter was the attainment of supreme personal authority, and he set about the procuring of it by acts of shameful treachery. Not long after the coronation of the young king, Mortimer called a parliament to meet at Salisbury, his object being, as after events proved, to secure by a trick the persons of some of his leading opponents.

The character of Mortimer, and the effects likely to arise from the visit of such an evil fellow to these parts, were too well known for the inhabitants not to dread acts of violence and disorder. The dean and canons, fearing encroachments on their rights, and outrages on their properties and persons, appealed to the bishop for protection, and Bishop Roger de Mortival followed the example of his predecessor, Gandavo, by pronouncing against all who should offend in such way the penalty of the greater excommunication.

Among those who repaired to Salisbury on this occasion were the Earl of Kent (the king's uncle), and the Earls of Lancaster and Norfolk, but they knew the manner of man they would meet in Mortimer, and so took the precaution to come with a strong escort. The queen's party was, however, better supported numerically, and, therefore, the nobles named retired in order to collect a

sufficient force of men at arms. Conflicts between the parties actually began, but the Archbishop of Canterbury and others intervened and succeeded in procuring a temporary cessation of hostilities. The troubles feared in Salisbury were not realised, but the inhabitants had occasion to anxiously watch the progress of events.

Treachery on the part of the malicious Mortimer afterwards secured the apprehension, and subsequent execution, of the Earl of Kent, who was proceeding to attend the parliament called to meet at Winchester on the 13th of March, 1329. In accordance with the law of attainder, the earl's property was confiscated, and his widow and children were arrested at Arundel Castle, the countess's jewels and property having been seized by order. The countess and her children were committed to custody at the Castle of Sarum, where the Sheriff of Wilts was ordered "securely and honourably to keep them till further orders," and to give them a competent maintenance out of the revenues of his bailiwick. No doubt the citizens of Salisbury felt great sympathy for the bereaved and captive countess; and were not displeased when they heard of the capture of the queen and Mortimer at the Castle of Nottingham, the subsequent hanging of Mortimer at Tyburn (November 29, 1330), and the incarceration of the queen at Castle Rising, near Lynn, where she remained for the rest of her life.

Salisbury, in 1384, was honoured by a visit of King Richard II., who in the month of April attended a parliament held in the Bishop's Palace, which had been specially prepared for the occasion. Some sensation was felt in connection with this gathering, as among the business which it was thought would be there dealt with was the hearing of a charge, brought by a Carmelite friar, against the Duke of Lancaster, of plotting to murder his majesty and take his place on the throne. Lancaster indignantly repudiated the accusation, and demanded that the

friar should be secured in order to substantiate it. Before this could be done, however, the "holy father" was assassinated—some think for the purpose of preventing him giving damnatory testimony, whilst the other, and perhaps more probable, supposition was that the murder was committed with the view of placing on Lancaster the odium of having caused the death of an awkward witness. As a matter of fact, it was doubtful whether parliament dealt with the matter at all; it was perhaps either disposed of before the king in council, or allowed to fall through on the death of the accuser.

A few years later Richard again visited the city—just before his first expedition against the Irish—and, of course, the usual steps were taken to give his majesty the customary greeting in state, the presents taking the shape of three hogsheads of wine. He probably entered the city by the way of Minster-street, as that thoroughfare was then ordered to be put in repair. The wars with France and Scotland were at that time progressing, and the citizens took advantage of that circumstance to impress on parliament the necessity of the defences of the city, by means of the ditches then in course of construction, being made as perfect as possible. Parliament acquiesced and issued an authority to the mayor and bailiffs to see that all who were able should duly contribute their share to the heavy expenses of the undertaking.

The spirit of the "Vicar of Bray" was very much in vogue in those days in Salisbury. The citizens generally liked to be on the winning side. In this they, no doubt, felt an element of safety. Nor was this to be wondered at, for it was no light matter for a community to be at loggerheads with a strong ruling power. When Richard II. resolved to make himself independent of the regency council, and followed this up by compassing the ruin and murder of the Duke of Gloucester, the citizens sent the usual loyal address, which Richard Spencer, William Hall,

and William Walter (or Walker) conveyed to Coventry, where parliament was then sitting. Their business thither took ten days, and they had forty shillings out of the corporation exchequer as their expenses.

When, however, (1399) Henry, Duke of Lancaster, returned with a party of adherents from France, to avenge the banishment into which his royal cousin had sent him, and Richard was taken prisoner and forced to abdicate, the citizens (through the Mayor and Corporation) were among the first to send their loyal salutations to the new king. The very agents who had been sent to Lichfield with a sum of two hundred pounds collected to help Richard in his war-like enterprises, were the persons who conveyed letters of congratulation, and so on, to the Duke of Lancaster.

The "honourable persons" who conveyed the letters to the duke were William Hall and William Walker, and the new king in the course of his acknowledgment of the missives from Salisbury, said: "We greatly thank you and will always regard you favourably, knowing thus that you have a goodwill to be loyal to us and truly obedient. We intend and firmly propose to be a good lord and friend to you, and to preserve your liberties and franchises, as you have enjoyed and used them in the past, without hindrance." The citizens had expected something from their outburst of loyalty, and it will be seen that they obtained it.

After the suppression of the rebellion in the north, in which the Earls of Northumberland and Worcester, and the celebrated "Hotspur" were leading spirits, a body of 115 men was sent from this city to the Isle of Wight on some sort of service to the King. They appear to have been accompanied by the mayor and some of his brethren, and judging from the bill of expenses presented to the corporation for payment, "high old times" were enjoyed on

the march—by the corporate brethren at any rate. The expense of the dinner to the soldiers at Southampton “in beef and mutton” was 8s 6d, and there was an “item to the friar’s, for wood and other things, 11s.” making up 19s 6d on the soldiers’ account. Beef and mutton were not, however, good enough for his worship and companions. In their bill we find a couple of capons at 16d; a couple of ducks at 7d; a pig and a goose, 13d; and pigeons, 4d. They drew up to slake their thirst at Romsey, and consumed sevenpenny worth of ale; and at Lockerley, fivepenny worth. They were not, either, without amusements, for we find they paid 16d to “our minstrel”* at Southampton, and 8d to a “merry friar there.” The manner in which the merry friar earned his eightpence is not officially recorded.

*In the corporation accounts there are frequent references at this period to payments made to minstrels of the king, or of the noblemen and others, either visiting in or passing through the city.

CHAPTER XVII.

A New Bishop's Welcome—Financial Aid for the French war; Arrest of an Objecting Citizen—Fight on Fisherton Bridge, between Men of the City and Soldiers *en route* to the Wars—Array of Armed Men in Salisbury—The Murder of Bishop Ayscough—One of Jack Cade's Quarters sent to Salisbury—Royal Visits—The Wars of the Roses—Brutal Assassination of the Earl of Salisbury.

IN the year 1408 public attention was locally diverted for a time from national affairs to those of interest nearer home. At this period there was a change in the occupancy of the episcopal see, Robert Hallam having succeeded Nicholas Bubwith, on the latter's translation to Bath. We mention this incident, in passing, in order to illustrate the fashion in which in those days the citizens were in the habit of greeting new bishops. It was decided that the Mayor and Corporation should attend the installation in state, with the usual regard as to dress, whilst his lordship was to have a present of 40 marks, or its equivalent value in wine. Expenses of this kind were practically paid out of the public funds, though, in this instance, £10 represented the fine of one John Forest, for escaping service as mayor, and 60 shillings that of Thomas Noyle, senior, for exemption from the office of alderman. The decision was come to at a meeting held in August, but the installation of the bishop did not take place till later (in the mayoralty of William Bishop), in whose accounts there appears the sum of £26 13s. 4d., "to the Lord Bishop at his installation, in the name of the whole community of the city, and 20d. for a purse to contain the money." It might be mentioned, by the way, that the same series of accounts afford pretty plain evidence

that gifts of public money were frequently made in the shape of bribes, for besides presents to the circuit judges, we find such items as the payment of 53s. 4d. "presented to Walter Beauchamp, Sheriff of Wilts, to make him a friend for the year!"

But the citizens were soon to be called upon to provide money for other purposes than complimentary gifts. Henry V. had entered upon his memorable campaign against France, and at a public meeting (probably presided over by the mayor, who was present), a letter was read from the king, asking for monetary aid in his expedition. The amount demanded was evidently a larger one than the citizens felt themselves called upon or able to pay, for Walter Shirle and William Walker were deputed to put themselves in communication with the council of the king, in order to procure, if possible, a reduction of the sum. In this respect they were successful, and the royal demand was reduced to 100 marks. This sum it was decided to raise among the citizens, each to pay in proportion to his position and means. One, Thomas Pistour, was called upon to contribute his share of 6s. 8d., but he absolutely refused to do so, nor would he appear before the mayor and his fellows, to explain his conduct, though repeatedly summoned. Subsequently the mayor (William Dowding), with several of the principal inhabitants, went to the house of Pistour and not finding him at home, "sealed the place with their seal." On the departure of the authorities, Pistour put in an appearance, and, breaking the seal, entered his dwelling. This being considered an act of contempt, Pistour was apprehended, and committed to the custody of the city sergeant, Walter Shrote.

The authorities, in reporting the matter to the king and council, stated that soon after the house had been sealed, Pistour, "in very great despite and rebellion, broke open and re-entered his house, and even shamefully

cursed the mayor and his neighbours loudly, and to the evil example of others. Thereupon the mayor and his neighbours caused the said Thomas Pistour to be taken into custody, and put under ward, till your wise and high advice and discretion should decide what is to be done with him." The royal council were, however, spared the trouble of imparting their "wise and high advice and discretion," as Pistour thought it discreet to forbear his contumacious conduct, and was released on finding a surety for his good behaviour.

To join the expedition to France, a large number of men passed through Salisbury, and between one party and the citizens there was a serious fracas. A body of men attached to the Earl of Lancaster, who were lodging in Fisherton, under the leadership of James Harpyndon, offered insults to several men of the city, who were congregated on Fisherton Bridge. The soldiers attacked them with arrows and swords, killing three men, John Baker, a labourer, William Hore, a tucker, and his servant, Henry. The ringing of the bells of the city called the inhabitants together to deliberate concerning this untoward occurrence; and a cessation of hostilities would appear to have been brought about by a minstrel, hailing from Wales, for the following occurs in the accounts of John Levesham, Mayor:—"To a certain minstrel of Wales, for purchasing peace, and for making him a hood, because he lost his hood in defence of the city, in the insult offered on the bridge at Fisherton, by the men of the Earl of Lancaster."

The political affairs of the day caused the king to be somewhat anxious concerning the internal security of the country, and that was probably the reason why about this time there came another letter from Henry, asking not for money, but for the array of armed men, hobblers* and

* *Hobler* - One who by his tenure was to maintain a horse for military service; a kind of light horseman in the middle ages who was mounted on a hobby. A hobby was a strong active horse, said to have been originally from Ireland.—*Webster's International Dictionary*.

archers, and other defensible men in Salisbury. The Chancellor and Privy Council also wrote directing an examination of the barriers and other defences of the city, and accordingly the members of the various gilds turned out for review. Events in France were watched here with the keenest interest. The news of the English successes at Harfleur and Agincourt, of which an official account was sent to Salisbury, was received with great satisfaction. The money advanced to Henry V. for this expedition was not a gift but a loan, and when the succeeding monarch requested financial aid from the citizens, also for the purposes of "exploits" in France, they took occasion to remind those concerned that the loan to Henry V. had not yet been paid. That money was in the hands of the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester, and he was directed to give it up for the use of the king (in accordance with the royal request made), and due security was given to the citizens for repayment.

In the year 1433 the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Gloucester (prominent personages at this period of history) passed through Salisbury; and at a meeting of the corporation it was decided to meet the noble visitors with due state and ceremony. At the same gathering a decision was come to, which might or might not have had special reference to the auspicious occasion. The said resolution ordered that women of ill repute were not to "dwell in the city promiscuously," but were to have their houses at the cottages at Freren Street, leading to Bugmore. In the year 1452 a more decisive order was issued, removing these women from their houses in Culver Street, out of the city, which they were forbidden on pain of imprisonment to enter or remain in, unless they wore the striped hood significant of their wretched calling.

In 1434 King Henry VI. himself came to the city, and the civic authorities turned out to meet his majesty in liveries of green colour. They had not long to wait before

the king again favoured them with his attention, for the following year, when Henry undertook new "exploits" in France, under the conduct of the Duke of York, "the mayor and commonalty of the City of Saresberie" were asked for a loan of 300 marks. This they granted and also decided to furnish "twelve defensible and able men" to help in the raising of the seige of Calais.

In 1445 the queen came hither. On this occasion all "citizens keeping house within the city" were ordered to provide a gown of "blood colour," in honour of her majesty's coming, under a penalty of 6s. 8d. for failing. Three years later all the citizens and men of substance were ordered to provide themselves with good gowns of blood colour, and a red hood, in anticipation of the arrival of the king. The penalty for non-compliance in this case was 13s. 4d.

Salisbury had but little direct connection with the struggle that so long was carried on between the houses of York and Lancaster. But Bishop Ayscough, of Salisbury, had taken a part in it which rendered him extremely unpopular, and when the unruly section of the people in this neighbourhood caught the fever of disorder which the rebellious conduct of Jack Cade was spreading abroad, excuse was found for the murder of the unlucky prelate* Realising something of his danger, Ayscough had retired to the village of Edington, in Wilts; but he soon discovered that he had not removed far enough out of danger. A party of brutal malcontents, headed by a Salisbury brewer, marched out to Edington, and finding the bishop at the church in the act of saying mass (it being the festival day of St. Peter and St. Paul) they dragged him from the altar, hurried him to an adjacent eminence, and dashed out his brains. Even this did not satisfy their rage, for they robbed the mangled body of its covering, and tearing it into strips carried them away as trophies of

* See reference in previous chapter.

their bloody deed. They afterwards plundered the countryside, spreading terror everywhere they went.

The ruling powers at last found it high time to do something to put a stop to the spirit of lawlessness of which evidence had been found in so many parts of the country, and when the remains of Cade were mutilated after execution, one of the quarters was ordered to be brought to Salisbury and exposed here, as a warning to the rebellious and turbulent. After the restoration of order the king came to Salisbury, and whilst staying at Clarendon Palace inflicted due punishment on those who were proved to have had a hand in the brutal murder of Bishop Ayscough. In 1454 Henry came again to Clarendon, where he spent a good portion of the year, having retired hither, probably, in the hope of finding something like rest from the cares of state, which at this time were hanging heavily upon him.

In passing, it may be mentioned that in the person of the Earl of Salisbury was found one of the most prominent and active among the Yorkists. To follow the career of this nobleman throughout the "Wars of the Roses" would be to occupy more space than we have available; but in his death we find an example of the savagery which became frequent in connection with the doings of those bloody times.

On the return of the Duke of York from Ireland in 1460, he made for the first time a formal claim to the crown before parliament, and that assembly pronounced in favour of his title. York had twice been protector during the king's illness. Parliament agreed that Henry should retain the crown during his life time, and be succeeded at death by the Duke of York, into whose hands the administration was to be committed meanwhile. Queen Margaret rejected the compromise, and assembled an army, 20,000 strong, in the north of England. She was met by the Duke of York with a force of only about a fourth of that

number; and at a battle near Wakefield, York was defeated and killed, and his son, the Duke of Rutland, aged 16, who was said to have been a mere spectator of the contest, was despatched in a cold blooded fashion by the Lord Clifford.

The fate of the Earl of Salisbury (who shared in the leadership of the Yorkists with the Earl of March and the Earl of Warwick) was also sealed. He was dragged by the mob from the Castle of Pontefract, beheaded, and his head set up as a warning and derision on one of the gates of the city of York. By the side of this ghastly token of revenge were placed the heads of York, mockingly decorated with a paper crown, and Rutland. This took place on 31st December, 1460, and three days later a letter in the name of the king was received by the Mayor of Salisbury, asking for the immediate raising of a body of supporters of the king's person, who were to be conducted to his majesty by the mayor himself or some proper substitute. A force of 130 men was collected in obedience to the royal summons. They included William Hore, junior, and Henry Waryn, constables of the city. It was permissible at this time for wealthy and peacefully inclined folks to pay others of a more warlike character to take their places, and there is little doubt that the rest of the Salisbury contingent were substitutes. A week or two later the citizens were alarmed at another message from the King, to the effect that "those misruly and outrageous people in the north parts of this land are coming hitherwards, proposing the utter destruction, as well of this country, of you, and other our true subjects, as the subversion of the commonweal of all this land, the which we in no wise may nor will suffer, but will defend in able wise." The communication concluded with an urgent request for "all the might and number of defensible men" that could be raised in this city. The citizens appear to have responded with loyal enthusiasm, not only raising a levy of men, but providing a banner to be borne before them, which is referred to thus in a memorandum attached to the writ: "Walter Steynour

received by the hand of the Mayor of the aforesaid city, 6/8 for a certain standard, with the image of the Blessed Mary painted on the same." The sum of 16d was paid for the "bokerham of the said standard," "for the fringe of the same 14d, for the making 10d, for the spear of the same 8d, for the covering 2d." This writ was dated the 28th January (1461), and on the 8th of March another letter was received, in the name of Henry, addressed to the mayor and citizens, and asking for the immediate remittance of another month's wages for the men whom they had provided—for it must be remembered that the citizens had to support their own levies whilst on service. This message is supposed to have been written by Queen Margaret, who, with the help of the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Wiltshire, were endeavouring to follow up the success of the battle of Wakefield with a view to retrieving the king's falling fortunes. But their cause was lost at the battle of Towton, Henry was deposed, and Edward Duke of York (son of Richard Duke of York, killed in the battle of Wakefield) had been crowned king.

The proclamation of the change of monarchs was made in London on the 3rd of March, and the following day a meeting of citizens was convened in Salisbury, at which it was agreed to grant 100 marks to Edward for the wages and other expenses of 100 defensible men. The latter were probably those who did service for the previous king, for it only too often happened in those days that bodies of men and individuals alike transferred themselves and their allegiance, with the greatest ease, from the vanquished to the victors. In order to be prepared for any emergency and to move with the strongest party, it was decided that the defences of the city be again vigorously looked to. Watchmen were placed at each of the gates and bridges giving access to the place, and the inhabitants of the streets adjacent were to be obedient to the keepers of the respective gates and bridges.

Soon after his coronation, Edward IV. proceeded on a tour of his dominions, and coming westward probably made a brief stay at Salisbury. There were the usual preparations for a welcome, and the dress ordered to be worn by the council and leading citizens this time comprised "a cloak of dark green, with black felts," and in the name of the mayor and commonalty a present was secured for the king, consisting of a sum of 20 pounds, contained in a gilt box worth just half that amount.

Though the deposition of Henry VI. had ended the dynasty of Lancaster, Edward was not allowed to reign unmolested by his enemies of that line. Some leaders of the latter (including the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence) fled to France, and there formed a conspiracy for the restoration of Henry to the throne. Of these proceedings Edward soon gained tidings, and lost no time in sending out "commissions of array" to the various towns and cities of the kingdom. Among other places one came to Salisbury, and on the 3rd of January, 1463, the citizens in "convocation" granted a sum of 50 marks as the wages of forty men, for the service of the king at Alwrick, Dunsterford, and Bamborough, besides making payments of "ship money," for victualling and equipping *The Trinity*, of Lymington, which was under the command of Lord Audley.

During the fighting that followed there were frequent applications to Salisbury for reinforcements. In response to an appeal addressed from Nottingham on the 20th June, by the king, Salisbury granted 150 marks as the wages of 40 men in the royal service for two months at Doncaster. The wages were fixed for that period at 23s. 4d. per head, and the men were to be under the captaincy of Henry Swayne. Further, in order to show the careful, if not parsimonious character of the citizens, it was decided that Swayne should hold the money in his own hands; and if the men's services were not required for the second month, they should only receive money for the period in which they were actually engaged.

But before the specified two months had expired another pressing request was sent from the king for men to support him at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and again twenty-seven men, under the command of a captain, marched out of the city *en route* to the scene of battle. The wages of the contingent were fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. daily per head, and each was to "bear on his dress, before and behind, the letter S." In the April of the next year (1464) Edward sent another appeal for men "defensibly arrayed" to support him at Leicester, where he contemplated being in the May following. The appeal was responded to as usual. Whether or not the citizens yielded to these repeated exactions in a cheerful spirit is a matter on which we can only conjecture. They probably were no more rejoiced at it than they were at the receipt of the news about this time, that parliament had granted the king an "aid" of £37,000, and that each citizen of Salisbury was called upon for his proportionate contribution to the amount.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In'ernal Affairs of the City—Curious Market Bye-laws—Sanitary Arrangements—The Quality and Price of Beer—Street names—Streams and Bridges.

A GLANCE at some of the local arrangements during the period dealt with in the last two or three chapters will suffice to show that, despite all the national disturbances, the government of the city was well looked after. Some of the regulations concerning the markets are curious and worth referring to. During the mayoralty of William Waryn, in the third year of Henry V., the council passed a resolution forbidding persons bringing goods into the city for sale to sell them at inns, or in private places. They were only to be sold in the proper places assigned for the purpose. Horses bringing provisions or other necessaries to the city, "after being unloaded were to be taken by their drivers, or others, to the inn without the market or common street, lest they should do injury to passengers." Venders of dairy goods, fruits, butchers' meat, etc., were forbidden to sell their goods anywhere except in the places allotted to them, and strange "victuallers" were to be entirely separated in their standings from those of the city. No resident was to receive any grain, "pitched in the market to be sold, into his house after nine o'clock, to keep, under the penalty of half a mark, nor fish and meat, under a like penalty." During the mayoralty of Robert Poynaud (6th Henry V.) an order was made that keepers of pigs, geese, or ducks "shall hinder them from going out of their houses."

Another "ordinance" passed a little later casts a curious light on some trade customs. It was "ordered that butchers shall not kill their animals before the Butcher Row, in the common street, but behind, on account of the abomination or filth of the said animals. Also, that they shall not melt the fat of them by day, but by night, and that they shall not carry out the putrid intestines of the animals by day but by night." During the time of John Bromble (mayor 6th Henry VI.) it was resolved that strange fishermen should have their standings separate from those of the city ("on the common trench behind the fishermen of the city,") and that "all beasts to be sold shall be kept in their proper place near Barnwell's Cross and Culver Street."

At a very early period we find references to the cleansing of the channels in the city; and in May 1452 a kind of sanitary committee was formed, whose duties may be gathered from the following resolution:—"That certain persons, as well from the number of 24 citizens, as of the other commoners, should be chosen for surveying the pavements of the streets, the drains and trenches, and other places, that these might be cleansed, and the banks of the trenches repaired, to preserve the good estate and cleanliness of the city." It was further resolved "that no drivers of carts to the city should hang boughs to their carriages or carts, which thus hung were called dreys, within the bars or compass of the city; nor should anyone carry on the backs or saddles of horses, long bundles, which are commonly call trusses or draughtys, within the bars or circuit of the city, under the penalty of the forfeiture of such dreys, trusses and draughtys, lest by these dreys the pavement of the city should be worn, as formerly, the bank of the common trench injured, or the course of the water changed or obstructed."

Salisbury has always been well represented by those traders who are known as brewers; and in the fifteenth century their business was in a flourishing and prosperous

condition, both at Salisbury and the neighbouring town of Wilton, between which places rivalry and competition apparently existed. In 1464 an agreement was come to between the mayor and corporation on the one part, and the bishop on the other, the point of interest being not only the time and mode of brewing, but also as to the strength and quality of the beer, of which presumably the parties to the agreement were allowed to be judges. A taster for each of the four wards in this city was appointed; the best beer was to be sold at one penny the flagon (containing nearly a gallon and a half of present measurement), and the inferior at a third of a penny. Those who at the present time cannot purchase good ale at less than a shilling the gallon might be astounded at the above statement, until they come to reflect upon the fact that the penny in those days was of much more value than now.

Thanks to the researches of Hatcher into a number of documents of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, we have references to the names of streets which indicate the long roll of years that most of our existing thoroughfares have borne their present appellations. There are references to the Butcher Row, Minster Street, Castle Street, Gigant (or Gigore) Street, Endless (or Endle's) Street, the Poultry Cross, New Street, Fisherton, High Street, Brown Street, Scot's Lane, Rolveston (or Rollestone) Street, Chipper Street, Winchester (or East) Street, Melmonger (sometimes Fellmonger) or Culver Street, and others. The present Milford Street was then called Wynemand Street; St. Ann Street was St. Martin's street; and what is now the Friary was then Freren Street. In very early days the thoroughfares now known as Castle Street, Minster Street, and High Street were one prolonged way called Minster Street; the line consisting of Endless Street, Catherine Street, St. John Street, and Exeter Street were known under the one name of High Street; and the whole line leading from

Crane Bridge to Barnwell's or Barnard's Cross was originally only known as New Street. Endless Street was apparently continued right along to what is now Queen Street (thus curtailing the Market Square space). Winchester Street once extended to Castle Street, occupying the place of the present Blue Boar Row. By the end of the fourteenth century references occur to Endless Street, Cartere or Carteren Street (now Catherine Street), and Drakehall Street (now Exeter Street). Between the north part of Rolleston Street and the present Green Croft was apparently an open space of ground which is frequently mentioned as Martin's Croft. Of this space, that piece now called Green Croft once formed a part; for in 1428 we find a grant from "John Judde, of Salterton, to Richard Payne, of New Sarum, of a garden, with racks, in Martin's Croft, opposite to the Cemetery of St. Edmund."*

We also gather from documentary evidence of the same period that there was a corn market in Castle Street; and that wool and linen markets were regularly held. There are very early references to the High or Poultry Cross. It is alluded to in a transference of property in 1335. This disposes of the popular tradition that the cross was built by one of the Montagues, or by a person named Lawrence, in the time of Bishop Erghum, as a punishment for insulting a passing procession bearing the host, as the date given is before Bishop Erghum's time. The evidence of deeds, conveyances, and grants reminds us of the existence at the same early period of the Butcher Row, the Fish Shambles (now the Fish Row), the Potrewe

* Referring to this subject of street names, Hatcher makes these observations: "This last appellation (Drakehall, now Exeter Street) is derived from a person named Drake, who built a house there, to which he gave the name of Drake Hall. Within a few years it was commonly known as Drag-all Street.

. . . . At the upper or Eastern End (of New Street) stood a Cross, which derived its designation from a person named Barnwell, who lived in this quarter The name of Rolleston, or Rolveston Street, appears in 1399, and was derived from a person named Rolfe, who built a collection or row of houses, then called a town."

(or Pot Row), a continuation of the Butcher Row westwards. There was also a Wheelers' (or Wheelwrights' Row), an Ironmongers' Row (near the present Oatmeal Row), a Cordwainers' Row (near the Poultry Cross), a Cook Row (at the bottom of Castle Street), and a Smiths' Row (in Winchester Street). Many street corners were designated by the names of the occupiers of corner houses (such as Steynte's corner) at the junction of Brown Street and Wynemand Street (or Milford Street), just as some of the corners and courts at the present day are called after their owners, &c., for example, Wilke's corner and Roe's corner in Queen Street, Fullford's Court in Castle Street, and Griffin's Court in Fisherton Street.

Streams of some considerable width evidently ran through the streets at the time referred to (perhaps not what were known as the channels later), for there are several references to the Black Bridge in New Street (1365); to the three bridges in the Market Place; to a bridge (1413) in St. Ann Street (over the water course leading from Trinity Street, into St. Ann Street, called Ivy Bridge); to a bridge in Endless Street, at the lower end of Scot's Lane (1429); and to a bridge in Castle Street. The bridges spanning the rivers in Fisherton Street and at Harnham were objects of great attention, and bequests in behalf of their maintenance frequently occur. To the numerous gilds or confraternities of various callings—there was a confraternity of great importance attached to the cathedral establishment—we have more than once already alluded, whilst the very numerous references to sums of money left for charitable purposes, and for the saying of masses for the benefit of the donors' souls, give us an insight into the religious tendencies of the age.

CHAPTER XIX. .

Execution of Rebel Noblemen at Bemerton Gallows—Demands for Levies by the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence—John Hall in Evidence—Hall asked to Render an Account of his Stewardship—The Temporary Triumph of Henry VI. and the ultimate Victory of Edward IV.

IN the previous chapter we have given such a glimpse as space would allow into the internal arrangements of the city; but must now leave for a time the domestic life of the good people of Salisbury, and revert once more to the stirring national events in which, locally, great interest was perforce taken by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. The conspiracy formed under the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence against Edward IV.—in helping to repel which the Earl of Pembroke and his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, met their deaths at the hands of the rebels after capture at the battle of Banbury—extended westward, and infected many people in this part of the country. Henry Courtenay, brother of the Earl of Devon (beheaded at York in 1461), and Lord Hungerford, of Rowde, near Devizes, were apprehended for attempting to excite a rising in Salisbury and other parts of this county, and were committed to the custody of the Sheriff. Edward did not come to Salisbury in person, as was at first intended, to sit in judgment on the prisoners, but their trial was conducted by the royal council, with the co-operation of the mayor, John Aporte. Both of the noblemen were adjudged guilty of treason, and were taken to the gallows at Bemerton, and there hung.

In the end, Warwick and Clarence met defeat, and dismissing their levies retired into Devonshire, with the hope of finding supporters there. The king resolved to follow on their track, and accordingly he despatched a letter to Salisbury, warning the inhabitants against harbouring the retreating rebels, and urging them to secure their arrest if they came this way. Edward also asked for "a convenient and sufficient fellowship of men on horseback, defensibly arrayed, to assist and go with us and our host, in this our journey, providing also horse and man's meat against our coming, for us and our said host, to the number of 40,000 men, not failing hereof, as you will eschew our high displeasure." The citizens accordingly provided ten horsemen, and raised a contribution of £12 12s 3d for the use of the king. Edward pursued the rebels, Warwick and Clarence, into Devonshire, but they escaped him by embarking at Dartmouth, *en route* to Calais. On his return from this vain chase, King Edward paid a visit to Salisbury, and was entertained in the customary fashion, and received the usual presents.

On the subsequent return of the fugitives from France (where they had formed an alliance with Louis XI., and a compact with Margaret, Queen of the late Henry VI.) they passed through Salisbury, *en route*, to try conclusions with the king in the north, and here demanded the levies of men (forty), &c., usually granted to the king. At a meeting of the Twenty-Four, on 21st April, 1470, the demand was tendered on Warwick's behalf by John Pike, Esquire, but at the same time a letter was received from Thomas Selenger, esquire of the king's body, calling on the citizens to resist and oppose the rebels. Consternation naturally prevailed in the city at these demands and counter demands. The authorities were, however, unable to treat the strength of Warwick and Clarence with contempt, and sought to effect a compromise by offering the rebel lords 40 marks instead of the armed men.

This amount was collected, but on being offered to the agent of the rebels he refused it, and said the men must be supplied at once, on pain of the visitation of unpleasant penalties. But the redoubtable John Halle was to the fore. It is true he had already promised to support the king; but he now undertook to find the men for the rebel lords, if the citizens would hand him the forty marks, which Warwick's agent had refused. This was agreed to, and Halle appears to have carried out his bargain, and followed Warwick's forces, with which it was intended to try issues at Nottingham with the king. The latter, shortly afterwards, overwhelmed by treachery and despair, gave up the crown, and beat a hasty retreat to the continent. At a meeting of the council of the city on the 28th October, 1470, the allegation was made that Halle had not raised the number of men for whom he received the money; and it was decided that the council would not be satisfied without assurance by letter from Clarence and Warwick that the stipulated number of men had been provided; failing that, Halle was to refund the sum he had received.

But curious events were about to happen. After the flight of Edward, and the temporary triumph of the Lancastrians, Henry was released from the Tower, where he had been imprisoned, and proclaimed king. On April 14th, 1471, John Halle (deputy mayor) received from the Duke of Somerset a demand for armed men from this city to support the re-instated king. A day or two later than this, however, Henry's burlesque of authority was at an end. Edward had returned to England, landed on the Yorkshire coast, and marched almost unmolested to London, where the people triumphantly received him, whilst Henry, deserted once more by pseudo friends, became a prisoner again. On news of this change in national affairs reaching Salisbury the inhabitants assembled in St. Thomas' Church, under the presidency of John Halle, and decided to transfer the contingent of forty men which they had promised to

Henry to the service of Edward, and a sum of £24 15s 3d was collected from the citizens for the pay and appointments of the soldiers.

Great anxiety and excitement prevailed in the city during this crisis, and the inhabitants were at their wit's end at a report that Queen Margaret (consort of Henry VI.) and her son Edward were marching towards Salisbury, with a large army, to utterly destroy the place. The defences of the town were accordingly looked to, and a contingent of soldiers kept here on guard. Under the influence of this fright the mayor (John Wyse) hesitated to proclaim Edward on his return, and 6s. 8d. was spent on a messenger to ride out and meet Edward and make excuses for the non-proclamation.

The deaths of Warwick and the Marquis of Montacute having crushed the hopes of the Lancastrians, and the triumph of Edward being now certain, the citizens had no difficulty in making up their minds to show their loyalty to the winner of the prolonged contest, by granting him contingents and almost anything else he desired or demanded. They also despatched a party of forty horse soldiers to Kent to help in putting out the flickering light of rebellion in that county, each man being allowed 5s. 10d. a week for three weeks. Among those who went on that expedition were two valiant members of the corporation, John Aporte and William Johnes. But the spirit of insurrection died hard. The contest between the Yorkists and Lancastrians had been a long one; the vanquished had yearnings for revenge, and there were debts of blood that they desired to pay. This spirit led to the formation of those "Associations" whose existence with impunity would have boded ill to the King. It was a spirit that existed to some extent in Salisbury, as elsewhere; and consequently brought from his majesty a command to the mayor and other city authorities to repress any such associations, or demonstrations of opposition to the exist-

ing law and menaces against the king's peace and safety. Accordingly the civic rulers issued an announcement to the effect that all ill-disposed persons and evil-doers would be punished in accordance with the king's pleasure. As, however, the royal writ was dated Feb. 11th, and the injunction of the local council was only issued on Aug. 8, they do not seem to have been in any particular hurry about obeying Edward's commands.

CHAPTER XX.

Conviviality in the Early Days—Citizens sup off the Duke of Clarence's Deer—The Tailors' Company—Ceremonies at their Anniversary—Master, Journeyman and Apprentice: The order of Dining—Complaints as to the Conduct of the Clergy officiating in the Cathedral—Trade Guilds and the Royal Service—The Defences of the City—Capture of the Duke of Buckingham—The Duke brought to Salisbury and Executed in the Market Place.

IN spite of national troubles, in spite of those constant bickerings which disturbed the harmony that should have existed between the church and the people locally, we have proofs that in the mediæval period of Salisbury's history, the spirit of conviviality, in many forms, was by no means conspicuous by its absence. In 1472 the Duke of Clarence directed the keepers of his park at Wardour to deliver two deer to the mayor and citizens "in the hunting season"; and a similar order was made in respect to the park at Canford. As, however, four deer were not sufficient to procure a banquet for the whole of the citizens, it was resolved in council assembled, and at which the Duke of Clarence's "warrants" were read, to procure other "appropriate victuals," to provide a common supper to which all should be invited, at the "ensuing Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross," at the house kept by Edith Clerk, near Crane Bridge, those having the the management of the feast being John Wishford, Andrew Corne, William Pole, and John Petewyn.

The regulations of the Tailors' Company (incorporated by charter by Edward IV., on the 14th December, 1461), throw a light upon the social side of these confraternities,

whose annual feasts might almost be said to be represented in the present day by the large number of friendly societies' and other dinners or suppers which come upon us in such abundance in Salisbury every winter. The anniversary of the Tailors' Company was on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John, and the proceedings always commenced with a service in the church of St. Thomas, at which mass was said for the souls of the founder, William Swayne, and his wife, Christen, as well as for the souls of all brothers and sisters of the craft departed this life. The mayor, council, civic officers, and all leading citizens attended in the church in state, "to bring ynne the light of our said fraternitie, from the chandeleris hous, unto the said Seint Thomas Church, unto Seint John's Chaple ther; and ther to abide at the mass and offer at the same, all our craft."

Members of the craft absent without lawful excuse were fined a pound of wax. The stewards of the company were every year to make two wax tapers, weighing one pound each, and set them upon the altar in St. John's Chapel (in St. Thomas' Church), to place a garland of roses on the saint's head, and to strew the chapel with green rushes. Mass over, on these occasions, all went together to dinner, for which the charge was the following:—A master and his wife, twelve pence, "and for his (*i.e.*, their) soper (supper) if they come thereto, the same money;" the price for a man only was eightpence, and for a woman alone, sixpence. All who promised to attend and failed were to pay the stewards eightpence. The servants (or journeymen) of the chief members of the craft had to wait upon their masters, both at the mass and at the dinner; and they in turn were to be waited upon by the apprentices. But despite the performance of the duties of waiters, the journeymen did not escape paying for the meal, for which each had to hand to the stewards fourpence. The following regulation is curious:—"Our said stewardis, whanne the masters be served in at the first course, they shall purvey an honest

place for all soche servants (*i.e.*, journeymen), to be sette at a borde or bordes conveniently wythin the same place, and to be served by the apprentices, at the masters' assignment, conveniently for here (*i.e.*, their) degree. And then for the second cours of the masters, by the seyd stewardis they shall be warned to arise, and for to serve ynn lykewyse the said masters, as they did the first cours, and then to go to their place agen, and to be served agen of their second cours, making theym as merry as they can." Another regulation ordered the making every year of eight torches ("weighing five score lb. and seven") and five tapers to be offered at St. Thomas' Church every Midsummer Day, for the manufacture of which the chamberlains of the confraternity were to "receyue of every brother and sister, that be coupled, twelve pence, and for every journeyman, four pence."

The spirit of material enjoyment which seemed to pervade all classes of people, appeared, however, to have had some degenerating effects, even among the grade of persons from whom better things might reasonably have been expected. Some years earlier than the date to which we have just alluded, that is to say in 1440 (on the 20th July), a visitation of the cathedral was held by Bishop Ayscough (whose murder has been the subject of remark in other chapters), and there are some rather startling revelations in connection with the enquiries made. Witnesses who were examined alleged that "by the babbling garrulations of the canons and vicars in the choir, the divine offices are often interrupted," and the devotion of the people much diminished by the unseemliness of the conduct of these clergy. Each canon, it was complained, was represented in his absence by his vicar, and though for such service a certain salary was payable from each stall, the bishop discovered that the amount of arrears was large. It was also not only charged against the vicars that they left the cathedral at night before the services were nearly concluded, and that they grossly neglected their duties in

respect to celebrating, but that when they went in procession to the chapter, instead of walking in pairs as was right according to the orders of the church, they rushed forward in a crowd, talking loudly and improperly all the time. Their conduct at mass was minus all appearance of or even pretence at devoutness, and altogether their behaviour was astonishingly bad, a fact that might be explained by still another complaint to the effect that the canons frequently committed the fault of chosing as their vicars people totally unfit in every way to perform the duties of such a sacred office.

But even the prelate's intervention does not appear to have mended matters, for when a second visitation was held seven years later the condition of things was reported to be even worse than before. The vicars attended morning service in coloured jackets, instead of copes and surplices, they failed to treat the holy sacrament with due respect, they kept hawks, and allowed their dogs to follow them into the church. They are even accused of playing a game called "pile" at the time of divine service. Worse than all, the serious charge is made against their moral characters that they lived in open adultery with the wives of other men. To cure such a frightful scandal to the church, only the most sweeping and drastic measures would have sufficed, but there is no record of such being taken.

If we turn again for a moment to the trade guilds of Salisbury, we shall discover that not only did their combination serve to promote their mutual interests, but they were of service to the country at large: that is, if the frequent wars with continental kings which our monarchs seemed to have often indulged in as a kind of royal pastime, can be admitted to be of national advantage. In 1474, when Edward IV. resolved on picking a quarrel with the French king, twenty-four men of this city were supplied for his service, and a half of the number were furnished and accounted by the following crafts: the mercers, tailors,

butchers, saddlers, smiths, dubbers, brewers, bakers, fishmongers, tanners, innholders and weavers, one man each. When a second contingent was demanded in the February of the following year, the founders and pewterers supplied two men; the brewers, one; the tuckers, barbers, and shoemakers, one each; the mercers, nine; the brewers, four; the tailors, three; the carpenters, two; the weavers, tuckers, butchers, saddlers, fishmongers, innholders, tanners, bakers, smiths, dubbers, and others, one man each.

We have only to mention now the present of two oxen, twenty sheep, four cygnets, and six heron mews which the council resolved to make in 1476, when Edward IV. decided on visiting Salisbury, and to record that the city had to pay a hundred pounds towards the grant from the people called the "benevolence" in order to allow Edward to carry on his wars with Scotland, and we have finished with that monarch so far as Salisbury is concerned.

Little is known of the municipal or social life of Salisbury during the brief and tragic reign of Edward V., but the anxiety manifested at the troubled state of the country is shewn by the precautions taken to protect the city as much as possible from assaults and surprises. In the April of 1483 it was resolved to repair the barriers, which were then in a bad condition, and for this purpose a tax was levied, to be paid as follows:-- The aldermen, twenty pence each; the common councillors, twelve pence each; and every inhabitant of the city eligible to be members of the body of aldermen or councillors, but not yet of those bodies, were likewise to pay twelve pence each.*

The uneasiness experienced in the city increased on the coronation of the blood-thirsty and despicable Richard III.,

*The barriers referred to were:--Castle Gate, the Barres by Seynt Edmund, Winchester Gate, Milford Barres, St. Martyn's Barres, Harnham Bridge, the Nether Bridge (Crane Bridge), and Fisherton Bridge.

against whom plots were being formed with the object of ridding the country of his detestable rule. Cognizant of these facts, Richard seems to have taken measures to prevent insurrections as far as possible; and it was very likely acting on his instructions that at the council meeting held on September 14th, 1483, it was decided to appoint a special body of men to keep watch in the streets and at the gate and barriers, with the orders to close the barriers "in times of peril," "save such barriers as the mayor and his brethren, with the constables, can think ought to be opened." The constables, by the way, were in charge of the watch.

One of the principal instigators of the conspiracies against Richard was his whilom comrade and supporter, the Duke of Buckingham. The circumstances under which Buckingham fell into the hands of his enemies at Shrewsbury (having been betrayed by Banister, the man whom he had so much befriended) are known to readers of history. In scene 4, Act IV. of "King Richard III.," Shakespear thus makes Sir William Catesby announce to Richard the longed-for capture of Buckingham:—

My hege, the Duke of Buckingham is taken,
That is the best news.

Then Richard replies, in a burst of gratified and exultant frenzy, and of impatience to make the best of the turn affairs had taken:—

Away towards Salisbury; while we reason here,
A royal battle might be won and lost:—
Someone take order Buckingham be brought
To Salisbury:—the rest march on with me.

In accordance with Richard's command the Duke of Buckingham was sent from Shrewsbury, in the custody of Sir James Tyler, and after an examination in private (in which he is said to have confessed his guilt and explained the details of the plot) he was ordered for immediate execution. The decapitation is recorded to have taken place on a "new scaffold" erected in the courtyard of the Blue Boar Inn. On the site of that hostelry the Saracen's

Head was subsequently erected, and a few years ago that was pulled down and the handsome premises of Messrs. Style and Gerrish erected in its stead. As to the place of burial of the murdered Duke opinions differ. About sixty years ago a mutilated human skeleton was discovered beneath the brick flooring of one of the rooms of the Saracen's Head, and this led many to believe Buckingham was buried at the spot on which he was executed. By others St. Thomas' Church has been fixed on as the place of interment; by yet others it is averred that the remains were entombed in the Church of the Grey Friar's (which was situated at the back of St. Ann's Street), whilst the most common belief fixes on Britford Church as the place which received the Duke's remains. In the chancel of Britford Church there is an altar tomb commemorating the Duke of Buckingham's fate. We must not omit to mention that for a very long time doubts existed in the minds of many students of history as to whether it was not at Shrewsbury, rather than at Salisbury, that the execution of the Duke took place, but historical proof has decided in favour of Salisbury.

After the execution of Buckingham, Richard marched from Salisbury, at the head of a large army, and put out the flames of rebellion with rigorous measures, wreaking his vengeance on ringleaders whenever he had a chance. At Exeter his own brother-in-law, Sir Thomas St. Leger, was among those put to death. At the Parliament which assembled on the 23rd day of January following a bill of attainder for treasonable acts was passed against several persons residing in this locality, including Roger Tocotes, knight (of Bromham), Edmund Hampden, gentlemen (of Fisherton), John Cheyney, esquire (of Falston), Thomas Milborne and John Milborne, gentlemen (of Laverstock), William Hall and Michael Skilling, gentlemen (of Salisbury), etc. The Bishop of Salisbury (like his brother bishops of Ely and Exeter) was also attainted and whilst his life was spared, he was ordered to forfeit all his temporal and feudal possessions and privileges.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Watching Ceremonies—The Mayor and Corporation Encourage Social Convivialty—Gradual Decline of Public Interest Therein—Religious Persecutions—Some Curious Cases—The Injunctions of Bishop Shaxton.

WE do not find Salisbury evincing more than the average interest in the events that marked the reign of Henry VII., though that monarch visited the city no less than four times, viz., in 1486, 1488, 1491, and 1496, when he was accompanied by his queen and the Duchess of Somerset. They were received in state, as usual, and a minute of the corporation referring to the last named visit gives an interesting description of the spectacle that was to be witnessed on the occasion. All aldermen who had served the office of mayor rode out to meet the king in scarlet robes, and those who had not served the office were in crimson, each riding before his worship, the common councillors coming after the mayor in green. Besides these a number of men, representing each craft in the city, joined in the gay calvacade. The king was met on the western road about a mile beyond Harnham. There the mayor delivered him the mace, in token of submission to the royal authority, and his worship having received it back, the procession moved on once more, the mayor, bearing the mace, riding before the king all the way to his palace at Clarendon. Having escorted his majesty thus far, the party rode out to bring in the Queen and the Duchess of Somerset in the like manner, the only variation from the former programme being that the mace was not delivered up. At the departure of the royal party the procedure was somewhat similar.

In the course of this reign there were several demands of contingents for the king's service on various expeditions, which were complied with as usual. It is not necessary to particularise them, but, as shewing that by degrees the citizens were becoming tired of these constant calls on their purses and patience, it may be mentioned that they at length made it a rule, whilst providing and equipping bodies of men, to bid them look to the king and not to the authorities of the city for their wages.

At this period the ceremonies of keeping the watches on Midsummer night, St. Peter's night, St. Osmund's night, &c., were observed; and the pageants were doubtless gorgeous and interesting to the common people who played the part of spectators. A great feature was the procession, in which the members of the various crafts took part, with the mayor and council, the armed men, the merchants and their fellowship, and the constables and theirs. The houses on these occasions were made gay with garlands and bouquets, and were illuminated with quaint lamps, making the scene interesting and picturesque. Mirth and conviviality prevailed among all classes, and the bowl flowed quite as freely as was advisable. By degrees, and probably owing to the sentiment of puritanism that was gradually growing up among the people, interest in these pageants began to wane, and there are instances of endeavours made by the civic authorities to revive the dying custom by the imposition of penalties. In 1510 (April 4) every alderman was ordered to find two men, and every common councillor one man, "well and cleanly harnessed to wait on the George yearly, to Church and from Church." Later, however, in the reign of Henry VIII. we have evidence that the local ruling powers had come to the conclusion that the spirit of conviviality, which was a common feature all over the country in those days, was leading to undesirable excesses; and in 1520 we have an order issued to the various crafts to only hold their

revels, and that in an orderly manner, once a year, under the penalty of various fines. One regulation was for the punishment of journeymen who were in the habit of getting obstreperous and disobedient to their masters whilst in their cups. Two years later (April 14, 1522) it was decided to put a stop to the holding of all feasts (with the exception of the George and the Mayor's feasts). It is probable that these merry customs were dying a natural death, and that such regulations were unnecessary, for in 1524 the council issued an order for the keeping of the watch on St. Osmond's night "in the best manner that might be done," and any citizens refusing to take part in the procession, or declining to contribute their share of the cost, were to be punished "in accordance with the Mayor's discretion." In 1526 and 1527 resolutions with a similar purport were adopted, but in course of time the custom was abandoned altogether.

As we reach the period when so many suffered horrible deaths for their opinions' sake, we find in Salisbury there were several who were victims of the ecclesiastical tyranny of the time, though many escaped the worst of fates by recantation of what were termed their heresies. John Powle, weaver, and William Wynch were thus persecuted in 1506; and Richard Randyll, in 1518. The offence of Powle was his declaration that "the time shall come that the world shall be burnt, and there shall a water come, and purge it; and so shall it be one of the seven heavens, and full of mirth, every man of the world being here dwelling. And at the day of doom, devils hope to be saved, and then shall nothing be in hell but the sin of the world." "I have holden and said (confessed Wynch) that a man's soul is nothing but a blast of wind; and that among the relics that be worshipped in churches is many a sheep's bone." Richard Randyll, living in the parish of St. Edmund, said "I have openly spoken that confession ought not to be made by me, or by any other man, not hurting or deceiving any man, but only for a custom of the church."

Powle, for his expression of opinion, was ordered the Sunday following to walk before the cross in the procession in St. Edmund's Church, with head and feet naked, and bearing a faggot on his shoulder, and further was to read his recantation in the presence of the people at the time of celebration of the mass. A similar sentence was passed on Randyll, who was to read his recantation publicly, first in St. Edmund's Church one Sunday, in St. Thomas's Church the Sunday following, and the next day in the Market Place, the apparitor preceding him, and the curate of St. Edmund's, in his surplice, following. Wynch, for his offence, was ordered to feed on bread and water every Friday in Lent, and to repeat the Psalter of the Blessed Virgin every Friday during his life. A similar penalty was awarded to Robert Eiley, a Salisbury Friar, for saying that "a dog might have resurrection," and other words offensive to pious souls."

In dealing with the Reformation, at which period the passing of the Act of Supremacy entirely severed the church from any control by Rome, it should be mentioned that Salisbury's Bishop, Campeggio (the pope's nominee), was one of the papal delegates appointed to hear the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine of Arragon, and for his action in this matter he was in 1535 deprived by act of parliament of his see (on the ground of non-residence), and was succeeded by Nicholas Shaxton. This Bishop in 1538 issued a number of injunctions* to be carried out throughout the diocese, and they shew the earnestness of his wish to remedy the evils and abuses that existed in the church at that period. He issued instructions against non-residents, and forbade French and Jewish priests, who could not properly speak the English tongue, to act as curates. The gospel and epistle were to be read in the English tongue at high mass, and the king's supremacy was to be set

* See Bishop Shaxton's "Injunctions," in Burnet's "History of the Reformation."

forth, and the usurpation of the bishop of Rome protested against. Sermons were to be preached purely, sincerely and according to the scriptures; and friars or persons in religious habits were to be forbidden to perform any service in the Church. The clergy were to commit to memory the gospel of St. Matthew and St. John, with other portions of the New Testament (including the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and the Acts of the Apostles). The people were to be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in their own tongue. Preaching was not to be discontinued for "any procession or other service;" priests were to take care that the parishioners were present at the preaching; and to see that no one at that time resorted to the ale-house, tavern, or elsewhere. There were to be no night watches in the churches, nor adoring of images, no one was to be permitted to kneel to images, or to "offer candles, oats, cake, bread, cheese, wool or other things; but to instruct the people to look upon them as one looketh upon a book." He complains of the deceiving of the people by false relics, "such as stinking boots, mucky combs, ragged rochetts, rotten girdles, pyled purses, great bullocks' horns, locks of hair, filthy rags, and gobbets of wood, under the name of parcels of the Holy Cross, and such pelfries, to the shameful abuse of such as peradventure be true relics indeed, whereof certain proof is none." Therefore all such things were to be brought to him at his house at Rainsbury, or elsewhere, that he might examine them, promising to restore such as were to be found true relics, with an instruction how they ought to be used. He also ordered the discontinuance of the tolling of the Ave or Pardon Bell, which used to be tolled three times a day. Unfortunately this well-meaning prelate was forced to recant later under the terrorising provisions of the Six Articles. He was condemned to the stake at the same time as Latimer, but saved his life by recanting.*

* He preached a recantation sermon at the burning of Ann Askew and others for "heresy."

CHAPTER XXII.

The Dissolution of Monasteries—Houses Suppressed in Salisbury—The “Royal Visitation”—Removal of Images from the Cathedral and City Churches—Effects of the Sweeping Away of Religious Establishments—The Enclosure Riots—Uproar on Harnham Hill—Religious Persecutions—Burning at the Stake at Fisherton and in Salisbury Market Place—Resumption of Superstitious Practices.

BY the act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. for the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, and the surrender of all the property connected therewith to the Crown, the College de Vaux was among the establishments sacrificed in these parts* ; and when the subsequent act was passed for the sweeping away of the larger religious institutions, the College of St. Edmund and the two convents of Friars Preachers and Friars Minors fell among the general havoc. The site, building and property of the College de Vaux were granted in 1536 to Sir Michael Lester ; the House of the Friars Preachers in 1544 to John Pollard and William Byrte ; and that of the Friars Minors to John Wroth.

In the arrangements for the “Royal Visitation” during the early part of the reign of Edward VI., Salisbury was one of the six circuits, and was associated for visitation purposes with Bath, Exeter, Bristol, and Gloucester. The object of the visitation was to promote the progress of the reformed religion, which was in danger of relapse to old methods. The commissioners were charged with numerous injunctions, by virtue of which they were to enquire into the religious provisions for every parish, to

* The Chapel of St. John on the Bridge at Harnham, with the property set apart for the maintenance of the two officiating priests connected with the chapel, probably fell in the general plunder.

remove images which had been the objects of superstitious adoration, and to see that large Bibles, with Erasmus's paraphrases on the Gospels, were provided in each church. As a result of their surveillance in Salisbury, many images and stained-glass windows were removed from the cathedral and parish churches. The "George," the image associated with the confraternity with which the Mayor and Corporation were connected, seems to have been taken down by the orders of the commissioners from its place of honour in the church of St. Thomas.

In our rapid glance at Salisbury's connection with the Reformation movement, we may say a passing word upon the motives which are alleged to have led to the wiping out of monasteries and other religious houses. One of the pleas for such a drastic measure of reform was that habits of dissoluteness and immorality had been allowed to grow up in and around them. History shews that although avarice was more the actuating motive for this wholesale plunder than a desire for purity, yet there was only too much truth in many of the indictments set up. Our references to Bishop Shaxton's Visitation in the last chapter gave sad evidence of the gross irregularities and abuses that had been practised by priests officiating in the cathedral, and evidence might also be quoted from Bishop Erghum's Visitation of the College of St. Edmund to shew what prosperity, luxury, and a life of comparative ease had done at a much earlier period towards making havoc in the morals of those connected with that house.

But there is one thing that must not be forgotten in connection with the places that were doomed in the reign of Henry VIII. Many of these establishments were rich; and as the proprietors were thus in easy and opulent circumstances they could afford to be generous and hospitable; small tenants could secure lands attached to abbeys, etc., at moderate rentals, and the poor, whether

residing near the gates or passing them on their wanderings over the countryside, were enabled to find charity and sustenance. When the ownership of these houses changed hands the new proprietors were in but few cases moved by the same liberal impulses. The spirit of greed and plunder which created the determination to rob monks, priests, and the dependent poor of their property and privileges became more and more predominant among the class of persons into whose possession the confiscated properties fell. They became rack renters, and ruined the small tenant; they enclosed common and waste lands on which the people had tacit if not actual rights; they converted arable land into pasture; and, grasping property right and left, carried on a system of enclosure which went beyond the bounds of all toleration. King, Protector and Parliament alike protested against this action of the people who had struck these questionable bargains with the Crown. But protestations were all in vain. Tenants were ruined, and country folks living on the fringe of the surrendered estates deprived of their rights; the number of the poor increased, and there began that plague of vagrancy from which we have never since been free.

The rights of property should ever be protected—if needs be, by rigorous measures—and notwithstanding that those of whom we have been writing probably thought they were acting within their strict and just limits, yet even they could hardly have expected to be allowed to carry their high-handed procedure to such lengths without encountering opposition. It is no wonder that risings of the people against this class of tyranny took place in various parts of the country, and though we have nothing to justify us in concluding that in these parts the disturbances were so serious as in some other localities, yet it is evident that discontent prevailed here to some degree, as we have the word of an old Salisbury chronicler that in 1549 there was a serious uproar on Harnham Hill in connection with these enclosure riots.

Bringing our story to the reign of Queen Mary, we reach that reactionary period when so many Protestants suffered torture and death at the hands of their bigotted and revengeful Roman Catholic persecutors. Capon, the Bishop of Salisbury, was one of the commissioners appointed to try all persons suspected of heresy; and it is a blot on our local history that a prelate of this see was found to be a party to such iniquities as that which sent Hooper, Rogers, Saunders, Rowland Taylor and many others to the stake for denying the doctrine of "transubstantiation." It was at the commencement of the Marian persecutions that Capon was associated with the commission, but later on he confined his grim pursuit of heretic hunting to his own diocese, being aided in his bloody work by his chancellor, Jefferies.

Among the first to be sacrificed to Capon's rigid and severe adherence to what he, perhaps, called his duty in this respect, were a farmer named John Maundrel, a mason named John Spencer, and a tailor named William Coberly. Maundrel had before been in trouble on account of his religious opinions, having in the reign of Henry VIII. been sentenced to walk round the Market Square of Devizes, in his shirt, and with a lighted candle in his hand, as penance for having spoken disrespectfully of "holy water." In order to escape persecution in the time of Queen Mary he at first fled to other parts of the kingdom, but returned sometime afterwards and formed a companionship with the other reformers, Spencer and Coberley. In Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" we have a touchingly graphic account of the manner in which these men fell into the clutches of Capon. One Sunday they went to the parish church of Keevil,* and when they saw the congregation going in procession they appealed to them to forsake their "idolatries" and

* Maundrel was a native of Bulkington, in the parish of Keevil. A hall, built as a memorial to Maundrel stands in Fisherton Street, nearly opposite the Infirmary, and here a commemorative service is conducted every year by the Rev. E. N. Thwaites.

“turn to the living God,” and whilst the vicar was reading the Bede roll and was about to pray for souls in purgatory, they interrupted him by various exclamations, among other things declaring that purgatory was the pope’s “pin-pound.” For this they were apprehended and set in the stocks during the rest of the service, and next day a magistrate sent them in custody before Capon and Jefferies. Being examined in prison, they denied the three propositions which were always put forward as tests of heresy,* and also refused to acknowledge the pope’s supremacy.

Having heard their denials, Jefferies handed the three men over to the Sheriff to be burnt.

“O, Mr. Sheriff,” exclaimed Spencer, on hearing the sentence, “now must you be the butcher, that you may be guilty also with *them* of innocent blood before the Lord.”

The following day, March 24th, 1556, they were carried from the goal to a place called Fisherton Fields, (probably near Fisherton Church) where stakes were erected for their burning. A great crowd of people assembled, and though the terrorising effects of the law against heresy awed many into a suppression of the opinions which they really held, and though, further, there were no doubt in Salisbury many who were as bigotted as the bigotted Capon himself, yet we may assuredly surmise that in that crowd there were a great number who were openly touched at the revolting scene, and who could not forbear tears and exclamations of admiration and sympathy on witnessing the fortitude with which these men met their horrible deaths for their faith’s sake.

* These were: (1) Whether the natural body of Christ be really present under the species of bread and wine, by virtue of the consecrating words spoken by the priest; (2) whether the substances of bread and wine cease to exist after consecration (this was known as the transubstantiation doctrine) and (3) whether the Mass be a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of the living and the dead.

On reaching the stake, the condemned men fell on their knees, and engaged in silent prayer. They were then stripped of their clothing, save their shirts; and the ordinary form was gone through of the sheriff offering them the queen's pardon if they would recant. They refused, however, to save their lives by what they considered condemnatory falsehoods.

"Not for all Salisbury," cried Maundrel.

"Amen," rejoined Spencer, adding, "This is the most joyful day I ever saw."

The faggots were then lighted, and the bodies gradually consumed by the fire. "Coberley," says Foxe, "was somewhat long in burning. After his body was scorched, and his arm drawn and taken from him by the violence of the fire, so that the flesh was burnt to the white bone, at length he stooped over the chain, and with the right hand knocked on his breast softly, the blood and matter issuing out of his mouth."

Somewhat later a similar horrible scene was enacted in Salisbury Market Place at the burning of three Protestants named Spenser (a former Romish priest), Ramsey, and Hewitt, who were condemned for heresy. Alice, the wife of Coberley, one of the martyrs of Fisherton Fields, escaped sharing her husband's cruel fate by recantation.

In common with the rest of the country, Salisbury resumed its superstitious religious practices under the Marian rule, as records in the parish churches bear ample testimony, which testimony is corroborated by a resolution passed at the time of the arrest of the martyr, Maundrel, and his brethren, by which the Corporation decided to revive the annual singing of the dirges in the parish church of St. Thomas. The watch on St. Osmund eve, and other customs which had flourished under the old order of things religious, were not, however, resumed, all interest in them having very likely been lost, whilst perhaps, also, times were too troubled for people to think much of festivities.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Vagrancy Problem in Salisbury—Public Action and Private Charity—A Workhouse Established—Overcrowding the Labour Market—Trades Swamped by Strangers—Salisbury Visited by a Plague—Establishment of Salisbury Races—Class Distinctions in the Reign of James I.—Gentlemen and Tradesmen in Salisbury Corporation—Interesting Regulations of the Incorporated Trades and Callings.

IN the reign of Queen Elizabeth we find in Salisbury, as in other parts of the country, appalling indications of poverty and vagrancy, traceable to want of employment among agricultural labourers and others, which want of employment in its turn arose from causes which we have already explained. To meet the evils thus accruing, and to dispose of the number of idle people who flocked into the city, overcrowding houses and swamping trades and occupations, the authorities and leading townsmen cast about to find an effectual remedy. But it is pleasing and interesting to know that it was not the authorities alone who evinced a desire to grapple with this difficulty, for it is from this period that several of those charities for which Salisbury has been so much noted bear date. It may be said that it was out of the troubles of the time now under consideration that the workhouse system was evolved—a system originally started with humane, as well as politic motives, and, moreover, a system which in course of time took the shape of a method of dealing with the poor that was grossly inhuman and scandalously and brutally tyrannical. It will suffice to add to the last remark the gratifying reflection that in these latter days the abuses of administration and officialdom have for the most part disappeared, and that not only philanthropists, but even politicians, do not think it beneath the dignity of their

public duty to see if they cannot so amend the law relating to the poor that unavoidable indigence shall no longer be stamped with the stigma of shame and with the likeness to a crime; and who realise that the time has at last arrived when a difference must be made, if possible, between honesty in poverty as distinguished from wilful idleness, abuse of indulgence and criminal laziness.

It was at the meeting of the city council of Salisbury, on April 10, 1564, that it was decided to convert premises situated in Winchester Street into a workhouse, "to hold and set to work idle people, so that there shall be none which be able to work that shall be suffered to go idly abroad, in begging; nor also any impotent person shall be permitted to beg abroad, within or without the city, dwelling within the city." Four years later, at a meeting on June 22, the council appointed Robert Wall, Robert Newman, Thomas Wolf and Robert Hart, "to expel all vagrants and idle persons," in which duties they were to have the assistance of the beadle, Humphrey Verey, saddler, "which beadle shall be attended by all officers within the city."

Among the inconveniences and dangers arising from the large number of strangers who flocked into the town—many probably tramping in search of employment, just as so many tramp now, and others coming to sojourn in the city—was the increase of pauperisation by the overcrowding of the labour market. It was the realization of this fact that prompted the citizens (reconciled for the moment with the bishop in the midst of those unceasing quarrels to which we have already devoted enough space) to petition Bishop Cotton, in the year 1598, to secure the royal incorporation of the various trades and crafts in order to prevent the evils and inconveniences arising from the influx of strangers and "foreigners." In compliance with this request a number of regulations were drawn up, among

others one forbidding anyone who had not served an apprenticeship of seven years in the city of Salisbury to sell goods appertaining to any of the incorporated crafts ; another ordering all who had not served a seven years' apprenticeship, and who had settled in the city within a period of ten years, to remove their dwellings and goods out of the city and not to return ; a third forbidding anyone to let premises to any tradesmen who had not served the apprenticeship aforesaid ; and a fourth, which provided that " any stranger or foreigner or other, not having served his apprenticeship by the space of seven years, in the said city of Sarum, or in the suburbs thereof, exercising any trade or mystery, used in the said city, who shall hereafter plant himself, to dwell in the said city, or else shall continue dwelling and exercising his trade there, every such person or persons shall be from time to time taxed, assessed and rated at double so much, in all payments, taxes and rates, as such persons of the same mystery or trade, inhabiting in the same city, is or shall be subject to be rated, assessed or taxed."

The corporation records of the period (reign of Queen Elizabeth) several times have references to resolutions passed for the purpose of empowering responsible persons to make periodical surveillance of the houses in the city, with the object of preventing overcrowding ; and an entry made in November, 1597, plainly shews that all efforts made, all steps taken, and all protective regulations in support of incorporation privileges failed to have the desired effect. Strangers still continued to find their way into the city and overcrowd it ; and so at the meeting held on the date just referred to the following more stringent course of action was decided on : " At this assembly order is taken for the requiring of all new comers, idle and common beggars, both young and old, which are able to work, that they may be set to work, and such obstinate persons as shall refuse to be reformed be sent to Bridewell, or other-

wise punished according to law ; and also all persons to keep the streets and water courses clean and wholesome before their houses, and that none be suffered to go about the streets begging, in performance whereof several tickets are at this assembly delivered to divers several persons, to govern in their several streets."

The order that all persons were to "keep the streets and watercourses clean and wholesome before their houses" reminds us of another fact connected with this reign. About this time Salisbury was visited by a grave sickness, probably brought about by the overcrowded and unwholesome conditions of living, which had been one of the results of the poverty and vagrancy of which we have spoken, and which sickness was but a forerunner of the more terrible plague which followed later. It is generally supposed that the plague which visited England about the year 1579 was brought hither from the Netherlands. That might have been so, but its growth in Salisbury, as elsewhere, was undoubtedly fostered by the causes alluded to, for filth, especially when accompanied by want, is an apt assistant to the plague fiend. In the year named, 1579, the sickness was so bad in the streets near St. Edmund's Church, about the time of the election of mayor, that it was deemed advisable, lest the Mayor and his brethren be infected, to perform the ceremony of electing the mayor in St. Thomas's Church, instead of in St. Edmund's Church as heretofore.

An event of this period of great interest to a large number of persons both in Salisbury and out of it, was the establishment, in the year 1584, of Salisbury Races, of which a notice has been preserved in the following terms:—
"These two years, in March, there was a race run with horses, at the farthest three miles from Sarum, at which there were divers noble personages, whose names are underwritten, and the Earl of Cumberland won the Golden

Bell, which was valued at £50 and better, the which earl is to bring the same again, next year, which he promised to do, upon his honour, to the Mayor of the city." The names appended give an indication of the importance of the personages who patronised the races in these early days: the Earl of Cumberland, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Essex, the Lord Chandos, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lord William Howard, Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir John Danvers, Sir Thomas Wroughton, Sir William Courtenay, Sir Mathew Arundel, Mr. Thomas Gorge (Privy Councillor), &c. In the course of time a golden snaffle was provided as a prize, as well as the golden bell, for in 1603 we have the following entry:—"Mr. Maior hath received the golden snaffle, and an obligation wherein Mr. Stanbye standeth bounden for the delivery of the golden bell, given to the city by the late Earl of Pembroke." In the Corporation records of the 17th century there are, frequently, other entries which shew the keen interest taken by the authorities, in conjunction with the country gentry, to develop the sport. If we may judge, however, of a minute of February, 18, 1650, it would appear that sometimes the country people had to be stirred up to the keeping of their bargain. In the minute referred to it was decided to entreat them "to make good their articles to the city, as the city have done their part, or else we shall not provide a cupp of the same value as formerly." It was, however, decided to present the cup of usual value that year, but not to deliver it up until the contribution due to the city in respect of it had been paid.

There is extant an agreement between Sir Edward Baynton and the Mayor and Corporation, which throws an interesting light on the conditions on which the races were founded. It is dated 28th March, 1654, and among the facts set forth are these: that a previous Earl of Pembroke gave a golden bell, and a previous Earl of Essex a golden

snaffle, as prizes for the encouragement of the races; that in 1619 patrons of the race raised a "stocke of money" to buy a silver gilt cup, to be competed for yearly; and that it was decided to sell the bell and snaffle and add the proceeds to any subscriptions that could be raised on behalf of the race cup fund. In 1629 the Mayor and Corporation had in hand the sum of £40, the proceeds of the sale of the bell and snaffle, as well as £246 16s 9d, representing subscriptions raised. It was agreed between the parties to the indenture that the inhabitants should be requested to raise voluntary subscriptions sufficient to increase the amount in hand to £320, which should remain in possession of the Mayor and Corporation for ever, as a settled stock for the providing of a race cup. Out of these funds the Mayor and Corporation undertook to annually find a cup of the value of £18, and in connection with this was the arrangement that if any cup provided was not quite of the value of £18 the difference should be paid to the winner, but if it was over the value then the winner should refund the surplus value. Each person entering the race had to pay a fee of 20 shillings "for stables for the race;" and the Corporation had to provide starters and judges for the events.

On March 30, 1695, the City Chamberlain was ordered to pay £5 to Mr. Thomas Goddard, to be added to money already held by him towards buying a piece of plate, to be run for at the "races on the Plain." Later, in the year 1722, a new arrangement for the conducting of the races was come to, with the consent of the representatives of Sir Robert Baynton. It was agreed that instead of a cup a montest (or monteth), of the value of £18 be provided. The plate was to be run for on the first Thursday in May yearly, "on the new round course on Salisbury Plain," and the ceremony of presenting the trophy to the winner was performed at the George Inn, in High Street, probably with "felicitious speeches" and so on, but without the

presence of the newspaper reporter, who would be in evidence on similar occasions in these present days. The conditions of the race for this City Plate are interesting. Each horse was to carry ten stone, with saddle and bridle; the race was run in three heats, the best (first) horse to take the plate, and the second best horse to win the stakes. The entries were to be made before the head serjeant at Salisbury, the entrance fee being one guinea, and the post entry two guineas.

Evidence of the interest taken in the racing by inhabitants of this city is found in the fact that sometimes when some local or district notable personage won the race, the event was signalled by the merry ringing of church bells. For instance, in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Thomas there is, under date, 1646, the entry: "Ringing the Race Day that Ye Erle of Pembrook his horse woon the Cupp, 5s."

The Mayor and Corporation still yearly provide the sum of £18, out of the city funds, towards the prizes in connection with the race known as the City Bowl.

In Charles Knight's History of England there is a very entertaining description of Court, Town, and Country, in the reign of James I., from which we make the following extract, dealing with the social peculiarities of the time, for purposes of local illustration:—"It is amusing to observe the jealous distinctions that still prevailed among the different classes. Only a great magnifico or royal merchant was worthy to prefix Master or Mr. to his name; and if he was addressed as the 'worshipful' it was only when a soothing compliment was necessary; but the addition of 'gentleman' or 'esquire' would have thrown the whole Court into an uproar. Even in such a trifling matter as a light in the dark streets at night the same scrupulous distinctions were observed; the courtiers were lighted with torches, merchants and lawyers with links, and

mechanics with lanthorns." These remarks refer particularly to London, but that the same class distinctions existed in a very pronounced form in Salisbury is evidenced by the following resolution, passed by the corporation on April 25, 1625:—"It is ordered, that if any gentlemen, who are inhabitants or residing, or that shall inhabit or reside, within this city, and bear office within the same, that their formalities, that is to say, their walking in robes and ranks, and sitting in assemblies and meetings, shall be dispensed withal, if they desire it, in such manner that after any of them shall have borne the office of mayor, he shall not be enforced to keep his place, as others who have been merchants or tradesmen have used to do; but resort to the company of gentlemen, in such place as they had before, where they shall chuse it; and the like dispensation to be for their wives. But during the time of the mayoralty, he is to use all formalities as other mayors have used to do; and in all meetings of councils and assemblies, all such gentlemen shall have a place of sitting, assigned to be proper for them, in some seat by themselves, if they desire it. And they are then to use the formalities as other the Council of this city in their respective places use to do. And touching attendance upon Councils, they are to be named, and to attend in person, as other of the Council by order of the house are to do."

We may conclude this chapter with a brief reference to some of the bye-laws and regulations of the various companies existing at the period of James I. The regulations invariably forbade working or trading on Sundays on the part of members of the companies or their employes, and there were also provisions aimed at preventing acts that would prejudice the individual or public health and safety. Thus the butchers and their servants were forbidden to "empty the bellies or cast the entrails of any beefs, etc., into the town ditch, or over Fisherton Bridge,

except it be in the current of the river, or down the stairs appointed for the purpose." It is also evident that at one time there was a cattle market held at Barnard's Cross, for we have the following regulation :—"No foreign butcher shall, by himself or other, buy any fat ware, either oxen, kine, steers, sheep or lambs, at the market usually kept for fat beasts, at Barnard's Cross, before nine o'clock in the morning. All foreign butchers and their servants are also to cease buying, and depart out of the market, by twelve o'clock." Among the rules of the barber-surgeons was one forbidding unskilful persons to "take or meddle with any cure of chirurgery," and another provided that "for the better increase of skill and knowledge among the chirurgeons and barbers of this city," the wardens of the company, upon making request to the mayor, recorder and justices, might have the body of any executed felon "to make an anatomy thereof," a practice which continued in England till comparatively recent times.

CHAPTER XXIV.

City visited again by the Plague—Panic among the Residents—General Exodus—Stringent Internal Regulations—Shocking Scenes—Charges of Burying People Alive.

In the year 1604 there was another visitation of the Plague, and the results that were dreaded caused the civic authorities to again resort to the plan of changing the place for mayor choosing. Thus it was decided that the election on November 2nd of the year named should be held in the Council Chamber; but that in succeeding years they should revert to the practice of holding the election in St. Edmund's Church. The mortality in the city on this occasion (1604) was very great. In St. Thomas' parish, the number of deaths was 358; in St. Edmund's 501; and in St. Martin's, 148; besides many deaths in Fisherton and the suburbs. Great distress naturally prevailed, and a special rate was raised in the city for the relief of the sufferers.

There is every cause to fear that during the prevalence of this disorder many shocking spectacles were witnessed, and acts of outrage committed by that class of persons who seem to have existed in every age, as they exist even now—who apparently take grim delight in scenes of horror, and whose very souls are dead to compassion while they are insensible of any desire to spare the feelings of others. On the 17th of September, 1625, over twenty years after this particular outbreak, an enquiry was held for some reason or other as to certain allegations against those connected with the burial of infected corpses. A statement made by a collar maker, named Thomas Saddler,

charged Ursula Barrett, "one of the sworn searchers of such as do die of the plague," with being instrumental in causing a child to be buried alive. "Thomas Saddler, being again examined,"—we are quoting the depositions—"saith it is true that there being one child dead in the said Freestone's house, he saw the bearers carrying it out of the door to burial. The said Ursula Barrett called to the bearers, and told them they should have another child to carry to burial by-and-bye, and then he heard him bring the child downstairs, and heard the child cry, but saw it not; and saith that he then departed, and came no more back to that house, but he heard the child was buried an hour and a half afterwards."

Defoe, in his "Journal of the Plague Year," makes the following observations, which, though they refer to the later and "Great" Plague of 1665, give a pretty fair idea of the panic and general flight which an outbreak invariably caused:—"This hurry of the people was such for some Weeks that there was no getting at the Lord Mayor's Door without exceeding Difficulty; there was such pressing and crowding there to get passes and Certificates of Health for such as travelled abroad, for without these, there was no being admitted to pass through the Towns upon the Road or to lodge in any Inn. Now as there had none died in the City for all this time My Lord Mayor gave Certificates of Health without any Difficulty to all those who lived in the 97 parishes, and to those within the Liberties, too, for a while. This Hurry, I say, continued some Weeks, that is to say, all the Month of May and June, and the more because it was rumoured that an order of the Government was to be issued out to place Turnpikes and Barriers on the Road and not suffer People from London to pass for fear of bringing the Infection along with them, though neither of these Rumours had any Foundation but in the Imagination, especially at first."

In accordance with custom on such sad occasions the governing bodies of the city took rigorous steps to prevent strangers bringing the plague into Salisbury. At a meeting of the mayor and justices, held on 29th July, 1625, it was decided to strengthen the watch and ward of the city, and men, bearing halberts, were appointed to stand one at each of the entrances into Salisbury. The watchmen and warders had orders to allow no strangers to lodge or stay in the city unless they could prove that they had not come from London, or any other infected quarter; and if any such desired to pass through the town they were to be conducted by the warders or watchmen by way of the "utmost streets," and not to be allowed to enter any inn or house, or to stay in the streets. Any Salisbury person who chanced to be in London during the time of the plague was forbidden to enter his city within three months after returning to these parts—having to stay outside for a three months' quarantine, as we might now express it. No one (save the owners or those set to watch the property) was allowed to go near any goods that had come from London, and which happened to be lying outside Salisbury, on pain of imprisonment; and the city carrier was ordered not to bring London goods any nearer Salisbury than Three Mile Hill. Householders were ordered to permit no one to enter their houses who had been in London within a month prior to their coming hither; and any residents offending in this way were not to be allowed to stir out of their houses, either themselves or their guests, except upon the licence of the mayor or the magistrates. Watchmen, too, were warned against drinking or fraternising in any way with Londoners or other prohibited persons.

The following resolution passed on the same occasion is interesting enough to quote in full, illustrating as it does the serious straits to which the city had been reduced, and the feeling even of the authorities that it was a Divine visitation, as well as the penalty of grossly bad sanitation,

that was upon them :—“ Seeing it hath pleased the King’s majesty to command that a general fast be held and observed throughout this whole kingdom, which hath in this city been solemnly entered into, and proposed to have continuance until it shall please God to turn away his heavy wrath from us, which is now inflicted by the general infection and disease of the Plague, and it being therefore conceived by us that it is agreeing unto and intended by his said Royal commandment, that seeing we are to fast on one day in the week, for the cause aforesaid, therefore we ought not to feast upon any day, until it shall please Almighty God to be appeased, and to turn his wrath from us. We do therefore direct and advise that all public feasting be forborne, and that none of the companies of this city do keep their feasts neither upon the said day of Fast, nor upon any other day until other directions shall be given in that behalf. Item, that the common musicians of this city shall forbear to repair to inns and other houses on the Sundays or Wednesdays, and shall not at their repair to inns or other places during the time of the infection, nor afterwards, until further order be made therein by us, wear the chains or the arms of this city; and all others are hereby advised to forbear the use of public or private music so far forth as may seem best to accord with his Majesty’s said royal commandment.” Persons were appointed to search, examine, and report to the mayor as to persons sick, dying, or dead, and others for the purpose of burying the victims of the disorder. These officials were compelled to carry a staff when they walked abroad, so that passers-by could identify the nature of their calling, and so avoid coming in contact with them, with the risk of being infected.

In the month of March, 1627, the dread disease made its appearance in Salisbury, and threw people into a state of alarm and misery. Panic seized upon the inhabitants, and all who had the means of flying from the city did so

with all expedition, even the clergy who had at first tried to find safety in shutting the gates of the Close against the people of the city joining in the general exodus.* It is calculated that about three quarters of the inhabitants left, and those who remained were in a sorry plight. The scene of desolation can be better imagined than described—the closed houses, the almost deserted streets, the stricken citizen staggering homeward to die, it may be, on the threshold of his house, the agonising cries that came from afflicted dwellings, the rumble of the dead cart, the call of the buryers to the householders to “bring out their dead,” and, worse than all eventually, the acts and sounds of brutal wantonness on the part of those appointed to deal with the dying and the dead, hurrying away bodies for interment in some common pit ere life had scarce flown, and, to crown their infamies, rioting and making merry among the tombs of the departed sufferers.

It was a fortunate circumstance, however, that the mayor at the time was not only a philanthropic, but a brave man. His name was John Ivie, and he was a goldsmith. Ivie was the only magistrate who remained behind to do what he could to relieve the sufferings of the distracted people, and to govern the city under most painful and trying circumstances. In a narrative written by himself, he said: “There was none left to assist me and comfort the poor in so great a misery, neither recorder, justice, churchwarden, or overseer in all the city, nor high constable, but only two of the petty constables that had no friends to receive them in the country, wherefore I got them to stay with me, and they did prove to me a great comfort, both by night and by day.” Ivie had sent his wife out of

* They refused to open the Close gates and allow the people to worship in the Cathedral, but one Sunday a lady of the Eyre family was admitted the mob forced open the gates and rushed in. A porter hastened to the choir of the Cathedral, informing the clergy of what had happened, and the canons immediately ordered the doors of the Cathedral to be closed to prevent people entering.

the town, accompanied by a servant, at the beginning of the outbreak, but a sergeant at mace and a man servant and maid servant remained behind. They and the Mayor joined in a vow to be faithful to each other under all circumstances, undertaking that if one of them should fall sick those who remained in health should nurse the victim.

Ivie found himself face to face with the fact that there were nearly three thousand of those left behind in need of food and other relief, and to supply these to the best of his ability, he pledged his own credit whilst waiting for help, which afterwards came, from the gentry in the country, all local people with means having fled. For the greater part of the time that the plague prevailed seven quarters of wheaten bread, three loads of butter and cheese, and sixteen hogsheads of beer were distributed weekly at storehouses opened in each parish, where all coners were served in rotation. In addition to this relief, three houses were set apart in Bugmore as a hospital* for the treatment of the worst cases; and everything that possibly could be done to alleviate the suffering and misery was done. But even this did not prevent sections of the populace from acts of most ungrateful violence. About two hundred persons formed themselves into a band of malcontents who clamoured for more help, and who resolved to plunder the houses of absentees if they could not get it. Their leader, Richard Coulter, having one evening gone to the mayor and threatened and insulted him, he was seized by Ivie and dragged to the prison, which adjoined the Council Chamber. Even the watchmen revolted, and on one occasion between thirty and forty of them, armed with bills and staves, assembled to

* Subsequently this hospital was destroyed by fire, but the whole of the eighty-seven inmates managed to escape by crawling from the burning building to an adjacent field. They were naked and in a wretched condition; the people, however, who gathered to the spot compassionately stripped themselves in order to clothe the sufferers, who were removed to their homes pending the building of a new hospital.

demand an increase of wages. Their leader was a cobbler named Thomas Johnson, and when the Mayor came on the scene, he called on all present to assist him "in the King's name," and then darting in among the crowd he seized Johnson just as he was about to speak, and dragged him to the gaol. He was taking a similar course with William Painter, who at first demurred to the order that everybody should watch his own house that night, according to the custom of the city, but Painter saw that the mayor was not to be trifled with, and so asked pardon, and was released on receiving it. This intimidated the other malcontents, and all went quietly home. The bearers and buryers, to whose callous conduct we have already alluded, not only outraged the dead and insulted the living by their ribaldry, but they also in their turn became contumacious, taking advantage of the plight in which the Mayor found himself to advance what they thought were their own ends. Not only did they go to the Council House, armed with sticks, to demand an increase of wages, but afterwards became gangs of maurading plunderers, whose outrages were only stopped with great difficulty.

Perhaps it is not unnatural to learn that at such a time folks resorted to the inns and taverns in large numbers, there to drown their misery in drink, for which they had plenty of opportunity, as there were at the time in Salisbury fifty inns and eighty ale-houses. For the sake of public order Ivie thought it advisable to close these places, and succeeded in doing so except in one instance. At this house four weavers assembled, and placing a tub of ale on the table swore they would not leave the inn till they had drunk it all. With the assistance of John Chapple, the landlord, and his wife and servant, they kept their rash vow, but the excessive drinking proved fatal, for in three days they were all dead. The people, as was natural in those days, looked upon the occurrence as a Divine judgment, and this had a great effect towards

sobering the populace and keeping them from excesses for a while. The plague continued to rage for some time, but in the winter it gradually subsided. The number of the people who died of the disorder between November 29, 1627, and the 17th of March following, is recorded in a manuscript chronicle of the city as 369.

CHAPTER XXV.

Local Events in the reign of Charles I.—Establishment of a Public Brewhouse—Opposition by Local Brewers—A Troublesome Mayor—Visit of Charles I.—A Royal Beggar—Summary Act of Judicial Vengeance—Reco der Sherfield's Puritanic Zeal—Trial before the Star Chamber—The Corporation and their Seats in St. Edmund's Church: More "Class" Distinctions—Cattle attend Church, but are Not Welcome.

THERE are several events in the reign of Charles I. of considerable interest to the Salisbury reader, and to which we will now devote a brief space. At the present time, when projects are being discussed for placing the public houses of the country in the hands of municipalities, it may be interesting to record that about two years before Charles came to the throne, viz., in 1623, the Salisbury Council had started a common brewhouse, "at the charge of the chamber," the proceeds of which went to the relief of the poor of the city and the maintenance of the workhouse. Taking into account the existence of that which we call human nature, it is not surprising to discover that the brewers of the city did not take kindly to this trade opposition in official quarters, and in the latter part of 1626 (*temp*, Charles I.) some troublesome opposition was shewn, not only outside the council, but inside that body, which comprised several brewers. The mayor at the time was Robert Joles, and he seems to have made undue use of his official position to obstruct the efforts of the Council in regard to the brewhouse. He had previously paid a fine to escape service as mayor for five years, but when the municipal brewhouse project was afoot he sought the post which he had earlier declined to accept. He succeeded in his desire on the pretence that he

was favourable to the establishment of the brewhouse, but he was not long in office before his hypocrisy became apparent. Indeed, he seems to have been as hot-headed and troublesome a mayor as Salisbury was ever afflicted with in its whole history. In council meeting he bullied the aldermen and assistants, was fond of hurling the word "thou" at their heads in the form of an opprobrious epithet, and at a meeting of magistrates so far forgot himself as to call one of them (Mr. Robert Barnes) "a fool." He was of such a violent disposition that members of the council were afraid to enter the meeting room singly, for fear of assault, but waited outside till others of their brethren arrived, and so they would enter together in the hope of finding comparative safety in numbers.

It is perfectly clear that Joles was not a total abstainer, for once at least during his mayoralty he was badly "dis-tempered with drink," and this is what happened to him, according to a local chronicler:—"In the night-time, about eight o'clock, as he was getting towards Mr. Harnes's house, he being in Gaunts' Kyve, which is the filthy miry ditch that runneth through the Greyhound, he could not get over the bridge, but fell into the same gutter, and getting out with much adoe, thinking to go over the stuppes, he walked through the river, and then went into Mr. Harnes's house at the back door. . . . In his mayoralty or soon after, he waited, about eleven o'clock, in the street, to assault Mr. Robert Borwell, who married his mother, and did there meet and assault him in such a manner that he feared to go home, but took refuge for the night at the house of Mr. Thomas Lawes." Notwithstanding Joles's conduct, which, to use the mildest phrase, was "eccentric," the brewhouse scheme was successfully worked for some time, and the poor reaped the benefit.

In a foregoing paragraph we mentioned the name of Charles I., and it may now be added that not long after his

coronation this monarch came to Salisbury, and established his residence here for a time; and on the 28th September, 1625, the King and Queen Henrietta Maria stayed for a short while at Wilton, where they were entertained by William Earl of Pembroke. At this time the Privy Council met in Salisbury, and the Mayor and Commonalty took the opportunity of presenting to that body a petition in which they pointed out that their streets and canal banks were in a dilapidated condition, and that owing to the poverty of many of the inhabitants they were unable to contribute towards its repair. They asked that the matter might be taken into consideration, and the Privy Council, by way of reply, directed a survey and valuation of all the houses and property in the city, and the levying of a proportionate rate on the owners.

It was at this period, too, that matters of religious politics, or political religion, were once more giving general trouble, and then it was that warrants were issued directing lord lieutenants of counties to search the houses of Popish recusants, and the seizure of all arms and munition found. The Bishop of Salisbury had authority to receive and store up for safety the arms seized in the County of Wilts, and those belonging to Lord Arundel of Wardour and Lord Castlehaven (charged with recusancy) were confiscated and sent for safe keeping to the Bishop's Palace. In the October of 1625, the king, who, as mentioned above, had been staying for some time at Wilton, removed to Salisbury, and being in financial straits he borrowed £1,000 from the city (on the bond of the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer), a process which he repeated at Southampton and other places. It was while the King was here that his Majesty performed the act of dismissal of William, Bishop of Lincoln, as Keeper of the Seals.

It was during the reign of Charles I. that an incident occurred in Salisbury which created a great sensation at

the time, and which taught people of violent dispositions that the judges of those days were not to be trifled with, nor to be expected to shew any toleration or moderation in cases of personal affront. It was at the time of the Assizes in 1630, and Chief Justice Richardson had just sentenced a prisoner, when the latter threw a brickbat at the judge, striking his lordship an ugly blow. It has occurred to many as strange that a prisoner in custody should have been able to get possession of the missile. The judge, however, did not wait for considerations of that sort, but proceeded to an act of judicial vengeance. He ordered the prisoner to be arraigned immediately, and on his being found guilty, he was sentenced to death, the execution taking place at once, outside the Council House, the culprit's right hand being first struck off.

In the administration of Laud, the famous primate of the time of Charles I., and one whose name stands out boldly in the religious history of England, Salisbury is immediately and particularly interested. Laud enforced ecclesiastical discipline with great severity; but "it is a great mistake," says the Rev. C. A. Lane, in his admirable "Notes on English Church History," "to suppose that Laud desired to introduce novel ceremonies; and he never went beyond the rubrics, canons, and statute-law in England, as laid down in the courts of his day, when striving to set his dioceses in order, and to regulate his province after he became Primate in succession to Abbott (A.D. 1633). But it is possible to strain the law harshly; and this undoubtedly Laud did by imposing the severest penalties allowed in an unmerciful age; as when a Mr. Sherfield was fined £500 for breaking a stained-glass window in a church near Salisbury."

Mr. Lane uses a wrong expression when he says "a church near Salisbury;" for the edifice in question was *in* Salisbury—in fact, it was the parish church of St. Edmund.

Sherfield, who was Recorder of Salisbury, held strong puritanical views, and appears to have become much exercised about the design of a stained-glass window in St. Edmund's Church, the subject of which was the Creation. That he was not alone in his views is evidenced by the fact that in January, 1629, the Vestry gave him permission, by a special vote, to take down the window, provided he substituted one of plain glass, "for the said window is somewhat decayed and broken, and is very darksome, whereby such as sit near the same cannot see to read in their books." But Sherfield was not content to quietly remove the offending window, but went to work with a pompous determination to express his hatred of church authority by smashing the glass with his staff, afterwards boasting about his act, and threatening to demolish all other painted windows in the same way.

For this obnoxious conduct Sherfield was, as we learn from national historians, cited before the Star Chamber in February 1633. He pleaded in excuse that the window in question did not contain a true "history" of the creation. God was represented in the window as a "little old man in a long blue coat," and the sections of glass to illustrate the various days' work of the Creation had, according to Sherfield, being arranged in a wrong order of date, as well as being profanely ludicrous in character. He further pleaded that "besides the indignity offered to Almighty God, by such unworthy resemblances to His Majesty, he had been informed that some ignorant persons had committed idolatry by bowing before these representations." The sentence inflicted was that he should be committed to the Fleet, be fined £500, and that he should, before a number of authorised persons, make an acknowledgement of his offence to the Bishop of Salisbury. Those who judged the case animadverted strongly on Sherfield's conduct. Lord Cottingham (Chancellor of the Exchequer), urged

that he should be deprived of the recordership,* the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Devon, Lord Falkland, Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Stafford), Chief Justice Richardson, and others taking the same view. Laud was of a like opinion, and in delivering judgment cast this scathing speech at Sherfield:—"There was a time when churchmen were as great in this kingdom as you are now. Let me be bold to prophesy that there will be a time also when you will be as low as the Church is at present, if you go on thus treating it with contempt."

Whilst touching on this incident at St. Edmund's Church, it is interesting to note one or two other matters in connection with the same place of worship. It was the usual custom in those days to set apart special seats for the use of the Corporation there, and from a resolution of the vestry passed on April 16, 1613, we find that although such custom had long existed the aldermen had not been in the habit of fully using their privileges in this respect, for which reason the practice had grown up of allowing other parishioners to occupy the vacant places. Latterly, however, these august gentlemen appear to have been more regular attendants, and so the special seats were reserved for their exclusive use once more, and such as were "not of that company" (not aldermen) were entreated to take sittings elsewhere, the aldermen being required to take their places "according to the ancient customs." Special seats were also provided for the common councilmen. Nothing is said in the resolution quoted about the mayor, but we presume his worship also had a chief place of honour in which to practice his devotions.

The following clause of the resolution above mentioned provides evidence that the "class distinctions" to which we referred in a previous chapter were practised in the

*Sherfield was not removed from office, but was Recorder till his death.

parish churches as elsewhere: "That all others that are not of the company of the Twenty Four and Forty-Eight (*i.e.*, aldermen and councillors) shall not take place in the church above those of the said companies, unless it be for the especial respect to be allowed by the churchwardens, and confirmed at the next vestry, and not otherwise; and that those that shall be admitted to sit in any place shall pay to all taxes of the church equal with such as sit in that seat or rank, and not under." A resolution of the vestry on January 6, 1625, ordered that "the seats on the north side of the church, next to the north wall, shall be enlarged at the end towards the walk, and the seats are to be made narrower, to the end that more pews may be made in that space, for the benefit of the church. The special purpose being that seats may be prepared and afforded for the sons and daughters of the twenty-four and forty-eight, and for children of other of the better sort of the parish, or as many of them as may be there placed, for which the fathers and friends of them are to give to the church such sums of money as shall be taxed chosen and sworn by the vestry It is ordered and declared, that when any person of this parish be of the Twenty-Four he is to yield up the seat where he sate before to the church, and to take his place in one of the pews of the Twenty-Four, according to his place, and his wife is likewise to give her seat where she sate before, to the church, and to take her place in the pews of the wives of the Twenty-Four."

Apparently at this time there was some question as to the possession of the St. Edmund's Churchyard, which was held by private persons, and about which there were frequent legal disputes. On March 10, 1630, the vestry registered a complaint concerning the nuisance caused by the "putting in of beasts and ajistment cattle, which came into the church porch and sometimes into the church." Therefore "seeing the composition offered by the parish

is refused by Mr. Edward Tooker, it is now ordered that a lease shall be forthwith sealed, to try the title of ejection, and if it be recorded, the churchyard to be "for ever annexed to the church as it ought to be." Tooker promised to have the difference tried at the assizes, but failed to carry out his bargain. This being the case, and seeing that a new lease was taken up by Mr. Ivie, it was decided to impound all cattle found in the churchyard, the vestry hoping in this way to have the matter legally settled.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Salisbury and the Civil War—The Levy of Ship Money—Views as to the Impost in Salisbury—Laud's Visitation of the Diocese of Salisbury—The representation of the City and the Commotions of the Time—Hyde and the Corporation: Party Feeling Runs High—Cavaliers and Roundheads in Salisbury—Fighting in the Market Place and the Close.

WE have now reached a very important period of the history of England, namely, that of the Civil War. We shall, of course, confine ourselves to the part played in the neighbourhood of Salisbury in that great and sanguinary contest, though the temptation to go beyond our necessarily limited area is very great. It is not our purpose to deal with the causes which operated to bring about the great political convulsion, nor to consider the opposing opinions as to whether Charles I., on the one hand, was an ill-used martyr; or whether, on the other, by his conduct generally, and, in particular, his persistent attacks on the liberty of the people, who at last could not trust him out of the grave—whether for that reason he deserved the fate which overtook him. Neither shall we pause to consider whether Oliver Cromwell was the saint that even many modern "hero worshippers" desire to paint him, or was merely an unprincipled hypocrite, who sought and secured personal aggrandisement, under the plea of acting at a time of public necessity. These are matters outside the pale of discussion in a local history.

The greatest friends of Charles I. find it hard, however, to justify that monarch in the levying of ship money; and it is clear that in Salisbury, as was the case all over the country, there were very many people who doubted

the legality or justice of the king's action in this matter. We are warranted in saying this, because we note that on September 11th, 1635, the Corporation passed a resolution agreeing "that if Mr. John Dove, Mayor, be questioned, troubled, or put to any expense or charge, touching the rate or tax by him made for the raising of the sum of £300, appointed and agreed to be raised in this city, towards the providing and furnishing a ship of war of seven hundred tons, for his Majesty's service, to be provided by the County of Wilts, in virtue of his Majesty's writ, bearing the date the 4th of August, the said Mr. John Dove, his heirs, &c., shall be defended and saved harmless by this company."

Side by side with these civil and factious disputes, that great revulsion of feeling in matters of religion, in connection with which the puritans were rapidly gaining the ascendancy, was taking place. It is quite evident that a change of opinion was rapidly developing in the church, for the legislation attempted at the time shews the anxiety which the king and the ecclesiastical leaders experienced at this juncture. In 1634, Archbishop Laud, by the medium of his Vicar-General, Sir Nicholas Brent, held a visitation of the dioceses in the province of Canterbury, for the purpose, if possible, of putting a stop to the growing change in religious practices. In the account which he rendered to King Charles concerning Salisbury, the commissioner stated that he had found that the Bishop of this diocese had "taken a great deal of care about his majesty's instructions, and had caused copies of them to be sent to most of the ministers." He added that the Cathedral of Salisbury was "much pestered with seats, which he had given orders to remove," as he had done at York and Durham; and complained that the greater part of Wiltshire was "overgrown with the humours of those men who do not conform."

That the Corporation of Salisbury, in regard to its *personnel*, was largely tinctured with puritanism, may be gathered from their attitude in reference to the parliamentary representation of the city. One of the burgesses selected was Sergeant Robert Hyde (second son of Sir Laurence Hyde, and cousin to Sir Edward Hyde, who subsequently became Earl of Clarendon), and he was at the time recorder of the city. The other was the nominee of the Earl of Pembroke, who was a strong adherent of the parliament party. Hyde being a partizan of the royal party, and an advocate of church doctrines to boot, the Corporation sought his dismissal from the parliamentary representation, for which purpose they submitted a petition to the House of Commons. In this petition they charged Hyde with being a "violent advancer of the levying of ship money," and alleged that he denied justice to those who complained of the way in which the tax was raised. His share in this odious method of extortion no doubt went quite so far to incense the citizens, as the offence with which he was charged, viz., advising the corporation to surrender their chartered rights to seats on the magisterial bench, for the alleged purpose of giving the ecclesiastical party the ascendancy in the local magistracy. The petition from Salisbury was referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons, and in a division of the House on the committee's report on March 3, 1641, the election was confirmed by 216 votes against 130.

In the early part of the struggle between king and parliament partizan feeling ran very high in Salisbury; and one of the Mayors of the time, Thomas Lawes, was committed to the Tower of London for publishing a royal proclamation contrary to the orders of parliament. As for Hyde, trouble for him continued to brew. A certain Mr. Whateley having made public expression of his opinion that the parliament was composed of rebels, the then mayor (and a parliamentarian) Mr. Dove, com-

mitted him to gaol. Having done this, Dove communicated with Recorder Hyde and requested him to bring the subject before the House. But Hyde was hardly to be expected to be in a humour to please his adversaries, and so not only refused the mayor's request, but on coming back to Salisbury proceeded forthwith to release Whateley. Hyde's procedure was reported, in turn, to the House of Commons, and by that body he was declared a criminal, who was incapacitated from sitting in parliament. On the 4th August he was committed a prisoner to the Tower during pleasure, and was released a fortnight later, on his own prayer for liberty. Upon regaining his freedom Hyde seems to have given Salisbury a wide berth, and this provided his enemies, the corporation, with a plausible pretext for dismissing him from the post of recorder, on the ground of prolonged absence from the city. This they did by resolution on May 11, 1646, and he was succeeded by William Stephens, who is described as a royalist, but who very probably had subscribed the oaths of supremacy, allegiance to the king, etc., as a mere matter of form.

When it became apparent to all observant persons that a severe conflict was bound, at no distant date, to take place between the two great opposing factions in the kingdom, the royalists and the parliamentarians, the authorities of the various cities and towns set to work to provide against surprises and attacks. Steps of this nature were taken in Salisbury, and not without reason, for it was not long before the inhabitants experienced the miseries associated with the occurrence of civil disputes. Faction fights were common in the neighbourhood, and even in the streets of the city among the residents themselves; and whilst the roysterers and the sanguinarily inclined made the best uses of their opportunities for the picking of quarrels and the shedding of blood, the nefariously disposed rejoiced in the harvests they were able to reap by plundering the houses

and shops of the peaceable citizens, royalists and parliamentarians alike. After the battle of Edgehill, Prince Maurice and the Duke of Marlborough paid a visit to Salisbury, and marked their arrival by arresting the mayor, and keeping him in custody for the space of three weeks.

In the month of February, 1642, a body of parliament troops, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford, entered Salisbury, and made it their first business to endeavour to capture the Sheriff, Sir John Vaughan. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and consoled themselves for their disappointment by laying hands on such money, plate, and other portable property as they found it convenient to carry away, whilst Hungerford raised a sum of £1,500 as an indemnity against further plunder of the inhabitants. He afterwards released a young man who had been imprisoned for making remarks against the king, which somebody or other had judged to be treasonable, and then departed with his men for Devizes.

Considering the aspect of the quarrel of these times it is not surprising that in the infliction of their annoyances the parliamentary troops when in Salisbury by no means passed over the clergy. The latter, in the hope of doing something to safeguard themselves against future outrages, decided to arm themselves and their dependants, and sent an invitation to some of the "king's men" to come and help them, holding out inducements calculated to attract those whom they desired should be their succourers. But there were traitors abroad, and the message fell into the wrong hands. As a consequence, Sir William Waller was sent hither with sufficient troops to secure Salisbury for the parliament. He improved the opportunity by raising a body of horse to support his own side. He then proceeded into Dorsetshire; and it is alleged that in doing so he left Salisbury entirely to its own devices of safety. This, however, is hardly probable; but, it may be reasonably supposed, on

the other hand, that the body of volunteers raised for the defence of the city, under the command of Mr. Francis Dove, had something to do with the visit.

The corporation at this time refused to execute the commission of array issued by Charles, and sought support for their action in an appeal to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, who, as already indicated, was on the side of the parliament, for which advocacy the right honourable gentleman has been unreasonably abused by local writers in later days. As a mark of their esteem of, and faith in, his lordship they undertook to guard his person and property against all assaults, and they had an opportunity of proving their fidelity later by relieving Wilton House from an attack by a party of marauders who were alleged to be royalists, driving them out of the county. Later, as the civil war proceeded, and the parliament saw the necessity of looking to the warlike resources of the southern and western counties, the Earl of Pembroke was appointed supreme military commander in Wilts, Hants, &c., a commission which he accepted, but was afterwards obliged to resign on account of advancing age, his command being transferred to Lord Robertes. It is not unnatural that the royalists were eager to wreak vengeance on Pembroke for his adherence to the opposing cause, and this explains their effort in 1643 to bring that noble lord and the Earl of Northumberland, as well as several members of the House of Commons, to trial at Salisbury on a charge of high treason. The grand jury before whom the case was brought refused to find a true bill, and the House of Commons turned the tables by impeaching the judges (Heath, Bankes, Foster, and Glanville), who had been appointed as a commission to decide the matter by the king.

The years 1643 and 1644 were troublous ones for Salisbury and district. In the former year the parliamentarians, under Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir John

Horner and Colonel Strode, made their presence unpleasantly felt in Dorset and Wiltshire, in the latter county taking possession of Wardour, the seat of the Arundels. In May, 1643, the Marquis of Hertford was in Salisbury with a party of royalists, *en route* to the west, from Oxford, but did not stay long, moving into Dorset, where he came up with Waller, who gave him considerable trouble. In 1644, Sir William Balfour was despatched westward by Waller, to follow up and harrass the adherents of Charles in the west, and on their way they came to Salisbury. It is charged against Balfour that when he arrived here he delivered the city into the hands of his followers for free pillage, but that the chief sufferers were the believers in the royal cause. That is a very common charge to make against the parliamentarians, but it must not be forgotten that allegations of a similar character are freely lodged against the royalist troops. There is no doubt that in those days of bitter retaliation, outrages were committed by both parties, and that very little reliance must be placed on the statements of partizan historians who, in regard to this crisis, have endeavoured to put the best complexion on the doings of that side which their opinions favour.

Those acquainted with this period of England's history will remember that in the year 1644 the royalists had secured some successes in the west, and this cheered the hearts of their adherents in these parts, who one day gave vent to shouts of triumph as they saw Ludlow, with a party of temporarily vanquished parliamentarians, flying through the streets of Salisbury in their retreat to Southampton, with Sir Francis Dodington and his party in pursuit. But their joy was only shortlived, for soon afterwards Ludlow, with a party of eighty horsemen, came back to the city, and having secured a list of those who had shewn their antagonism to the parliament demanded a contribution of £500. Upon their entreaty, he reduced the amount to £200, and

having secured that sum he rode forthwith to London, in order to provide his soldiers with necessaries in the way of equipment.

In June of the same year the Earl of Essex, in command of the parliament forces, came to Salisbury, on his way to relieve Lyme, which was besieged by the royalists, and subsequent to his departure other bodies of parliamentarians came hither, parties of whom in August, at the Cathedral, committed extensive robberies of plate, surplices, copes, tippets, hoods, &c., as well as a picture of the Virgin. All these things they sent to the parliament for their disposal. The latter ordered the plate to be restored to the Cathedral authorities, but directed that the "relics of superstition" might be divided as spoil among those who seized them.

Towards the end of the month of September great terror and alarm were experienced by the inhabitants of the city, who were dreading at any moment a collision and terrible onslaught between the royalist and parliamentary forces, who were advancing in this direction in large numbers from different quarters. Waller, with his force, had marched from Shaftesbury, and taken up his quarters at Winterbourne Stoke, afterwards moving on to Andover, across the Plain, to avoid contact with the numerically superior forces of the king, having failed to effect a junction with the troops of Essex and Manchester. The king, on the way from Dorsetshire to his winter quarters at Oxford, slept at Cranbourne on the 14th October, and the next day entered Salisbury at the head of his army. Charles having learnt of the movements of his enemies, resolved to follow and attack Waller at Andover. He first of all put a hundred men in garrison at Langford House (now Longford Castle), leaving the greater portion of his ordnance and heavy baggage there. Orders were given that no one should leave the city without the royal permission, so that infor-

mation could not be sent to Waller, and other precautionary measures were taken. The next morning the king and his troops marched along the London-road (which then passed through Milford Hollow) to Clarendon, which he reached at seven o'clock. Four hours later he was joined by Prince Rupert, who had come on from Wilton. The march to Andover was commenced about noon, but when the royal army was about four miles distant from that town Waller became aware of their approach, and having left a few troops behind to cover his retreat, quitted the locality with all speed. The great battle which it was anticipated would take place at Andover did not transpire, and beyond the loss of a few lives in a skirmish between the advance guard of the king and the rear guard of the parliamentarians no loss was sustained.

But the troubles of Salisbury were by no means over. Towards the close of 1644 Colonel Coke came hither with the intention of occupying the city for the royalists, but was defeated in his plans by Major Wansey, who, at the head of a body of parliamentarians, entered Salisbury by burning the city gates, and sent away Coke and eighty men prisoners to Southampton. In the New Year the citizens received a visit from Ludlow and his army. Ludlow learnt of the occupation of Langford House by the royalists, and so decided to place a garrison in the Campanile of the cathedral. One evening, whilst directing operations at the Campanile, he received news that the royalists were on his track, and had got as far on their journey as Amesbury. He sent out a scouting party of a captain and sixty men, and came up behind with the remainder of his force. The parties met near Amesbury, and after a slight brush, Ludlow, outnumbered, made all speed back to Salisbury. Having reason to suspect that the king's army would follow him, he ordered all his troops to be on the *qui vive* till the morning broke, and

placed sentinels at various points of observation. The prisoners he had taken in the Amesbury skirmish he placed in safe custody in the Campanile.

Ludlow had not long to wait for the realization of his fears, for soon he learnt that the royalists was just outside the city. He rode up Winchester Street, with six troopers, to personally ascertain the truth of the reports, but had not gone far when he was informed that horsemen were pouring into the city from the direction of Castle Street. On coming back to the Market Place he found it was occupied by royalists troops, and accordingly galloped down what is now Queen Street and along the Canal, to join his men in the Close. Arriving there he was astonished to find he had been deceived as to the fidelity of his followers. Some had disregarded his orders to be on the alert, and had gone to bed, whilst others had taken advantage of the night-time and deserted. He found he had only about thirty troopers to stand by him. Ten of them (commanded by a cornet), he sent to charge the royalists. In company with the remainder he proceeded to the Market Square by way of the narrow thoroughfare near the Poultry Cross, resorting to the stratagem of causing a trumpet to be blown some distance behind, to make the enemy believe a larger force was bringing up the rear. On reaching the Market Place he found the cornet and his men having warm work with the royalists, and then, with his following, making a sharp and decisive charge on the king's supporters, had the satisfaction of demoralising them completely.

Something like a hundred royalists fled for their lives up Winchester-street, to join their comrades outside the city; and about 200 others of the routed party beat a retreat up Endless-street. With Mark Twain's hero in the "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," they might well have ejaculated in disgust, "How were we to know it was a cul-de-sac?" Ludlow followed in pursuit. At

the end of the street the fugitives were brought to bay; and one of the royalist officers, Colonel Middleton, being thrown from his horse, was taken prisoner by Waller, who granted his appeal for quarter—a rather magnanimous act, considering that only a moment before Middleton had furiously attacked Waller, on the latter's horse stumbling through the sudden check.

It appeared from a statement made by Middleton that the party routed by Ludlow's small band numbered 300; that a like number was ready to support the scattered royalists, and that there was another reserve party of 300 outside the city. Upon hearing this, Ludlow sent Colonel Middleton, and his own wounded men to the Campanile, and having hastened to his own lodgings in the Close, put on his armour, and sallied out of the Close by the Harnham gate, evidently in search of assistance. He had got as far as Harnham Hill, when he met a small force of his own men (a cornet and twelve troopers). Ludlow returned to the Close, and whilst he was conversing with the guard at the Campanile, a large body of royalists (under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale) poured in by the north gate. Ludlow fought pluckily with his small force, but had to retreat towards Harnham before the press of superior numbers. He was followed by some of the royalists, whilst others of the latter captured the garrison at the Campanile,* burning down the door by lighting a cart load of charcoal, which a man happened to be driving by at the time. In this encounter Ludlow lost five officers, eighty men, and the colours of his regiment.

* Readers may be reminded that the Campanile (or Belfry) was a building detached from the Cathedral.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Continuation of the Narrative of Salisbury's Connection with the Civil War—A Scene at the Catherine Wheel : Toasting the Devil—Royalists Levy Blackmail on the Citizens—The Surrender of Langford House—The Rising under Penruddocke and Grove—Judges of Assizes and Sheriff Seized in Salisbury—Surrender and Execution of Penruddocke and Grove—Persecutions by the Puritans—Executions for Witchery.

DURING the progress of the Civil War, and subsequent to the events recorded in our last chapter, Salisbury was frequently taken possession of, at one time by the royalists, and at another by the parliamentarians. By the soldiery of both parties the inhabitants were harassed in turn, and they were particularly troubled by marauding bands whose object was more that of plunder than of supporting either of the two conflicting sections in the country. Not long after the skirmish in the Close, we find the royalists in Salisbury, under the command of Lieut.-General Goring, whose followers whilst here seem to have behaved with great coarseness and licence.

Concerning one band of the "king's men," a curious story is told, the very existence of which narrative testifies to the grossly superstitious character of the people of past ages and their chroniclers. The men were one day making merry at the Catherine Wheel Inn, and were drinking and toasting their royal master with accustomed gallantry. The healths of King Charles, his Queen and brave Prince Rupert had been duly honoured—as we now express it—when one of the troopers begged to submit a toast not on the list. He therefore gave them "The Devil!" The proposal was received with boisterous merriment, and one of the comrades present said he had

no objection to drink the toast, if he could see the subject of it, as he had a doubt as to the existence of such a personage. This plea of scepticism seems to have incensed his Satanic Majesty—who must have been hovering pretty close at the time—as we are gravely assured that thereupon “the room was filled with noisome fumes of sulphur,” and a hideous monster, “which was the devil, no doubt,” arose, and seizing the proposer of his health flew with him out of the window! It may be supposed that such an extraordinary tale soon circulated, and lost nothing in the way of exaggeration on the journey. The citizens were certainly not only glad to be rid of Goring and his men, because of their leaguings with the Unholy One, but also because of their excesses and brutality. They not only persecuted adherents of the parliament, but plundered right and left, destroying and robbing property to the tune of something like £30,000.

They would probably have committed further devastation, had not the advent of Waller and Cromwell, with 5,000 horsemen, scared Goring from the city, whence he fled westward, with Waller and Cromwell in pursuit. After giving up the chase the parliament leaders took up their quarters near the city, and whilst here they seem to have made an ineffectual attempt to capture the garrison of the royalists at Langford House (Longford Castle) to which garrison we have already made reference. On the 5th of May, 1645, Cromwell was in Salisbury for one night, and the following month we find General Fairfax so near as Stonehenge, which was the halting place for his troops before they proceeded westward through Bowerchalke and Wilton. On the 17th October Cromwell was again in Salisbury, and whilst in this neighbourhood intimidated the plucky force at Langford into surrender. It was then garrisoned by the parliamentarians, between whom and bands of royalists in the neighbourhood skirmishes frequently took place. On the 23rd April, 1646, Fairfax

was once more in Salisbury, and whilst here he made a journey to Wilton House, to see Princess Henrietta, who was under Lord Pembroke's care, prior to her removal to Richmond. On the 25th of the month named he marched from Salisbury to Andover, where he passed the night, *en route* to Oxford.

In the gallant but futile attempt made by some of the gentlemen of the south and west of England to re-establish the fortunes of monarchy and overthrow the Cromwellian dictatorship, Salisbury and neighbourhood played a very important part. In Wiltshire there was a rising, and the leader of it was Colonel Penruddocke, of Compton, an honoured name still associated with the same residence. It had been intended to collect forces at Salisbury on St. Valentine's Day of 1654—under the plea of assembling to witness horse racing; but thanks partly to the hypocrisy of the times, which forbade all sports and all semblance of enjoyment, and partly owing, probably, to a fear that it would be dangerous to permit large gatherings of county gentlemen, the puritan authorities would not allow the race to be run; and so this part of the plot fell through. Other schemes were afterwards thought of, but difficulties were placed in the way of their being carried out, especially after the arrest of some of the leaders at the instigation of a Mr. Manning, who had been in the pay of the king, but turned traitor and informer for a bribe.

But the conspirators were determined to strike the blow, long meditated, without further delay; and it was their precipitation that led to their ruin. The step they took for carrying out their purpose was a bold and daring one. At four o'clock in the morning of the 14th March, 1655, Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, Colonel Penruddocke and Captain Hugh Grove rode into the city with 150 horsemen, at the time when the Assizes were being conducted by Chief Justice Rolle and Baron Nicholas. The judges

were in bed at the time, and, together with the sheriff, (Colonel Dove), were astonished at being awakened and told they were prisoners. The judges were frightened into the surrender of their commissions; and for the time it looked as if but short shrift was to be expected by these functionaries, Wagstaffe, the most hot-headed of the conspirators, proposing to execute the captured officials on the spot. Through the intervention of Penruddocke, the lives of the judges were spared—though they were detained in gaol—but as the sheriff refused to read the royal proclamation, sentence upon him was deferred. The citizens as a body appear to have taken no demonstrative part in the proceedings, though they no doubt heard with mixed feelings the news that the conspirators (after locking up the stables to secure all the horses) had thrown open the doors of the prison, and set all the inmates free. After their exploit at Salisbury, Penruddocke and his party left the city, with the sheriff in their custody, and called at Downton on their way westward. Information of this astounding procedure soon reached Cromwell, and Major General Desbrowe, with a large force, was sent in pursuit of the insurrectionists. Major Boteler came hitherward on the same errand, and immediately released the judges, who were not only surprised at the treatment they had received but agreeably astonished at being able to greet Sheriff Dove, who had been released at Yeovil on parole, and had come back to Salisbury at once.

The ultimate fate of the royalist conspirators is common history. They found their way into Devonshire, and in a skirmish at South Molton with a troop of horse, commanded by Captain Crook, they were forced to surrender, and were carried prisoners to Exeter. They were tried in that city before a special commission. The trial commenced on April 18th, 1655, and on the 23rd, twenty-six (including Penruddocke and Grove) were convicted of high treason. They pleaded for their lives on the ground that they had

slain no man, and also because Captain Crook had agreed to articles by which their lives were to be spared. It was true that Crook had done this; but (as the late Professor Freeman has pointed out), that was "an agreement clearly beyond the power of a military officer." "If we may not be thought fit to live in this commonwealth (they pleaded) we hope at least we may be suffered to spend the remainder of our days in her defence, together with the rest of Christendom, against the too powerful and common enemy, the Turk." But all their prayers were unavailing. Penruddocke and Grove were beheaded in the yard of the Castle of Exeter, and several were hanged at Heavitree, a suburb of that city. Both Penruddocke and Grove made speeches on the scaffold. Penruddocke, in his remarks, thanked the Lord Protector, "for that he hath indulged me so far as to have my head severed from my body," and before dying he made a bitter complaint of Crook's causing a surrender on terms which he was incapable of fulfilling.

In the West of England there is a generally-credited tradition that the remains of Colonel Penruddocke were interred in the church of St. Lawrence, Exeter, and, indeed, it is a tradition adopted by the historical writers connected with that city, with very few exceptions. A statement made on the subject by the author of this work as it was passing through the columns of the *Wiltshire County Mirror and Express* drew from Mr. Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Park, a communication of so great importance to a question on which there has long been so much misapprehension that we give the following extract:—"In the Parish Register of Compton Chamberlayne," says Mr. Penruddocke, "is the following entry in Mr. Martin's (the vicar's) handwriting:

"John Penruddocke, Esquire, died at Exeter May 16th (1655) and was buried at Compton ye 19th of ye same month."

In an account book preserved at Compton we read:—

For bringing home Mr. Penruddocke's body from Exon to Compton	£07	09	00
For a tombstone and the mason's work about it	02	07	06
More for ribbands and gloves	00	19	11

Then follow items,

“For Mourning,” and servants at Exon (large sums).

And one for “sawing boards.”

“In the autumn of 1855 some repairs were made to the floor of the Penruddocke family pew in the chancel of Compton Church, when, in a small brick vault beneath, a large coffin was discovered almost entirely decayed—the bottom only just holding to the sides. No doubt it was that of John Penruddocke. It appeared, on examination, that a body had been enclosed, first in an half-inch elm shell, and that again in a mahogany coffin having an outer covering of oak, with large thick pieces of wood screwed on the outside, as if to protect it and form a packing case, for travelling, to the whole, a large extra lid being fastened on the top of all. The nails were of brass, thickly gilt. No inscription survived. Cloth had been used as a covering of the coffin, but it was totally decayed, the brick vault in which the interment was made having been very damp. The inner coffin contained bones (apparently those of a middle-aged man) and portions of a substance supposed to be skin, with short light-coloured, or red, hairs on it. No part of a skull or teeth could be discovered, so that most probably the head was never placed with the body. If it was exposed on the scaffold, or on the Castle gate at Exeter, it may easily have disappeared.”

At our request, on the appearance of the letter referred to above, several gentlemen interested in the subject very kindly made investigations concerning it. The Rev. W. Everitt (Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter), consulted the archives of his church, and reported to us as follows:—

“There is not the slightest reference to Colonel Penruddocke in any parish books, and no monument or inscription *visible* in the church.” In another part of his letter, however, he makes these further remarks:—“With regard to Penruddocke there is a tradition, as you say, that his body was buried in St. Lawrence Church. . . . St. Lawrence Church is, as you know, the nearest to the Castle, where he was beheaded. The sexton’s family here have often told me that a few years ago the body was exhumed (by Order of the Council) by the representatives of the Penruddocke family, and taken away to the family burial place, and this quite recently, in Mr. Davis’s incumbency.” The latter statement (which Mr. Everitt rightly says cannot be reconciled with the extracts from the Parish Register of Compton) must now be regarded as inaccurate; but it serves as another illustration of the deep-rootedness of the idea as to Exeter being the place of interment of the Colonel’s remains.

Mr. Harry Hems, of Fair Park, Exeter, a well-known topographical authority, produced abundant evidence of the commonly-accepted opinion that Penruddocke’s remains were buried at Exeter, but after the extracts from the Compton Chamberlayne Register, he, too, could only conclude that the opinion was an erroneous one. Of that there seems now no question. As to what gave rise to the tradition referred to, that must ever remain a mystery. It may have been that before the body was removed from the city some sacred rites were permitted to be performed over it in the church of St. Lawrence, which is not far from the place of execution. Or was it that the head alone found a resting place in that sacred building? In regard to both of these particulars there is nothing now to guide us to a conclusion.*

* We have also to thank Mr. Dan Scott, of Penrith, for inserting in his valuable paper the *Penrith Observer*, a series of articles (from the pen of Mr. Charles Penruddocke), on the Penruddockes of Penruddocke, Cumberland, with a view to eliciting authentic information on this interesting subject.

There seems to be no dispute, however, about the fact that the remains of Grove were buried in the Church of St. Sidwell's, Exeter. At the time that the enquiries were made concerning Penruddocke, the Rev. C. M. Rice (of St. Sidwell's), and Mr. Hems made investigations concerning the resting place of the remains of Grove. Mr. Rice very kindly took the pains to search the registers of that church, and there found an entry, under date May 17th, 1655, shewing that Hugh Grove was "beheaded in the Castle of Exon ; buried in St. Sidwell's chancel," whilst Mr. Hems reported the existence of a mural tablet in St. Sidwell's to the memory of Grove. Two or three of Colonel John Penruddocke's comrades in arms, natives of Compton Chamberlayne, and probably friends or tenants, were buried in St. Sidwell's, and their names appear in the Register of that parish.

At Salisbury twenty persons were arraigned in connection with the rising. Of those who were in custody seven pleaded guilty to the charge of raising war—(viz., John Lucas, John Deane, John Kenseg, Edmund Macke, John Thorpe, Henry Lawrence, and John Fryer)—and a verdict of guilty was found against six persons who were accused of taking advantage of the disturbance to help themselves to the property of others. In the indictments of treason there also appears the name of Margaret Gingell, convicted of witchery—it was probably thought the luckless woman might have "witched" the royalists into rebellion. Most of those convicted of high treason were executed, and those who escaped that punishment were sent (as was the case at Exeter), to a perhaps more awful ordeal, viz., that of slavery in the Barbadoes, "a treatment (says Professor Freeman) characteristic of the seventeenth century."

Considering the temper of the times, it is not a matter of surprise to learn from what historians can tell us that those who triumphed in the matter of what they called

religious reform became, when they had the upper hand, intollerable bigots and cruel tyrants in only too many cases. We quote one or two local instances for purposes of illustration. One Sunday a party of Parliament soldiers entered Fisherton Church, whilst the Rev. Richard Kent, (Church of England minister) was officiating with the ordinary liturgy (called by the puritans, "The Mass Book,") and demanded the surrender of the parson. This the congregation refused, and, standing loyally by their minister, offered to protect him even by force. A chronicler of the time, writing with characteristic and envenomed bias, thus describes what happened in the church. When the person of Kent was demanded, the congregation's "present answer was given in a most outrageous manner, with stones and brickbats about the souldier's eares, who, by way of entreaty, desired that wretched rabble to keepe their seates, and no hurt should in the least be done unto them, but they, in an insulting manner, would not desist. Whereupon the souldiers, being constrained in their own safety, drew their swords in their defence, hurting some of the most notorious, active varlets, who being much more incensed, the whole multitude, in a most violent manner, fell upon them, and jangling the bells to call more of that bloody minded crew (who coming in an instant well armed) they were constrained to retreat out of the towne." The chronicler then alludes to an attack on the minister—evidently made at the instigation of the parliamentary soldiery, but in a most droll manner he turns the blame upon the other party. "After this the violent multitude of these wicked varlets, in a violent manner, being still more greedy (as a lion) of their prey, with cruelle rage ranne downe to the house of their aged minister (who was then performing those duties to God which he could not be permitted to exercise in that church), brake open his doores, rushing in with drawne swords most barberously, and in cruelle manner wounding him on the head in two or three several places, to the terrour of all honest people

who were in and without that towne. They likewise struck down his wife and daughter, most furiously running at 'em with their weapons who, through God's great mercy, escaped their cruelle rage. Then throwing the grave minister, with his aged wife, downe the staires they turned them out of doores, possessing themselves of what he had, and making themselves merry with what they found in his house." After this there were skirmishes between the mob and the soldiers, in which the latter got the worst of the conflict.

But the puritans, in the height of their bigotry, did not content themselves with persecuting churchmen, whom they reckoned as nothing better than papists, but extended their bitter intollerance to other sects, even to those whose chief offence, after all, was that they took a much more serious and fanatical view of religion than their persecutors themselves. We refer to the quakers. The quakers were described by a writer of the times as "a new sect who shew no respect to any man, magistrate or other, and seem a melancholy proud sort of people and exceedingly ignorant." It was probably this indifference which incensed the puritan leaders, who, although they had made war against authority and kings, were despots at heart, and loved deference and surveillance as they loved their very lives. The quakers were certainly largely tinctured with fanaticism, and their conduct in places of worship, in the markets and streets, constituted them public nuisances, who had to be repressed in some way—though less of severity would have served the purpose equally well.

Katherine Evans was one of these overwrought religionists, and in March, 1657, she was found in Salisbury Market Place haranguing the people, pouring forth the usual abuse of the evils of the time, the usual denunciation of existing religious practices, and the usual appeal to "flee from the wrath to come." By the command of the

mayor, who was probably a callous brute, as intollerant religionists generally are, Evans was strung up to the whipping post and flogged by the beadle. She was then sent out of the city, but her fanatical zeal overcame her fear of the mayor and the beadle's lash, and returning to Salisbury she commenced her former tactics. She was sent to bridewell, and there confined in a loathsome hole (called the blind house), which had been tenanted by a couple of madmen, who had died in their prison. The mayor refused to allow the woman to be visited by her friends, and would only permit her to have such food as she could earn in the dreadful place where she was immured. Several of the "tender-hearted Christians" who composed the puritan bench of magistrates had made up their minds to enjoy the sight of another public flogging of Evans, but one of their number, Colonel Wheat—who was evidently more humane if not quite so pious as his brethren—protested against the proposal, and the magistrates, with perhaps a sense of shame awakened in them, thought it advisable to send the woman quietly out of the city without further ill-treatment.

In Salisbury the abolition of prelacy was taken advantage of by the Corporation (where puritanism was in the ascendancy), by an application to the new rulers for the purchase of the bishop's lands, &c. They were successful in their design, and immediate steps were taken for the raising of the amount, the first instalment being £1,800. They also took advantage of the act of April, 1649, by purchasing the houses of the canons, in order to provide dwellings for ministers of their own persuasion.

In passing, we may mention, as an example of the gross cruelty practised in this age of ignorance and fanaticism, the execution of an old woman named Ann Bodenham, wife of a clothier living in Fisherton. Her age, perhaps her wizened appearance, and a fondness for

talking of uncanny things, added to the fact that she had been the servant of Dr. Lambe (who in 1640 had been killed by a London mob as a sorcerer), was sufficient to gain her the reputation of being a witch, and in this capacity she was often consulted by the foolish people of the neighbourhood. She procured her death sentence on evidence that at this distant date seems so remarkably foolish that it is difficult to conceive a jury, much less a judge, believing it. A resident of the Close had lost a silver spoon, and one day, when a servant went to the house to endeavour to discover if Mistress Bodenham had traced the thief, she (the servant) was followed by a black dog, which shewed her the way to the witch's abode. When she approached the door it flew open of its own accord, and five spirits in the shape of ragged boys (!) appeared at the witch's summons, after which Mistress Bodenham varied the programme by turning herself into a cat! This was the statement made by a girl who, probably, wickedly concocted the whole fantastic story, but it seemed to satisfy the jury and chief Baron Wild; and on such evidence Bodenham was executed at Fisherton. We have already referred to the legal murder of Margaret Gignall, whose offence it may be mentioned was for witching one person to death, and another to such an extent that he "pined."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Restoration of Monarchy : Local effects—Visit of Charles II.—Remarkable Exactions by the Royal Retinue—Religious Persecutions—Pepys at Old Sarum—Evelyn's Opinion of Salisbury—Flight of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester—Hiding at Hele House—A Visit to Stonehenge—Royalist Head-quarters in Exeter Street—A Secret Chamber in the Close—The Navigation of the Avon—Charles and the City Charter.

ON the death of Oliver Cromwell, on September 3, 1658, his son Richard was nominated as Protector by the Parliamentary Commissioners, but his rule only lasted till the 25th of May, 1659, when he discovered his weakness in the point of governing, and gave up the exalted, but onerous post. The Council of Officers to whom the government had been relegated after the dissolution of the parliament on April 22nd had recalled the remnant of the Long Parliament. Under the direction of the latter Salisbury's then existing charter was revoked, and the government of the city ordered to be resumed under the old charter. The re-action in public feeling which brought about the restoration of monarchy had as one of its effects in Salisbury the re-instatement of Sir Robert Hyde, a staunch loyalist, to the office of recorder, whilst an evidence of the circumstance that folks were beginning to get tired of the habits of moroseness and melancholy into which the hypocrisy of the ultra-puritans had driven them is to be found in the resumption of Salisbury Races in 1661.

By the Act passed in 1662 for the regulation of corporations, several members of the Salisbury Corporation, whose acts and views had rendered their filling such offices inexpedient in the public interest under the altered condition

of affairs, were removed, and others appointed in their stead. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, was in the same year invested with the authority and duties of the post of High Steward of the city. This was the nobleman who later (1667) fell a victim of the persecution of a variety of enemies in the state—courtiers, papists and sectaries alike, for their own selfish reasons, clamouring for his fall. He was a great man—indeed has been described as the only great statesman that Charles II. had—but he was disliked by the Queen Mother, was a victim of the jealousy and bitter detestation of those about the court, and his haughtiness and avaricious disposition rendered him an object of intense hatred on the part of the common people. To Salisbury he seems, however, to have been a distinguished friend, who served the city's interests in many ways. When the act was passed taking from him the Great Seal and incapacitating him from holding any office in the state, he had, among other posts, to relinquish that of High Steward of Salisbury. The fact, however, that it was not till five years later that the corporation troubled about filling up the vacancy may be taken as evidence of their desire to shew that his services could not be too easily dispensed with. Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, was his successor, his appointment dating from August 30, 1672. Shaftesbury died in January, 1683, and Henry Earl of Clarendon, was elected in his stead, in honour of the city's previous benefactor.

In the year 1665 occurred the Great Plague, which occasioned such terrible ravages in London. It spread to Salisbury, as might have been expected, considering the number of followers who came hither with the king when his majesty removed his court here, having fled from the metropolis to avoid infection. The king arrived in Salisbury at the end of July, and prolonged his stay till about the middle of September, when he removed to Oxford. Presents weremade, as usual, to the king and queen, and

it is interesting to note in connection with this visit—as was the custom on all similar occasions—that not only the Royal Family but their vast retinue were a tax upon the local public purse. In this instance we find a sum of £37 0s 6d, representing the “fees of homage demanded to be due to the King’s servants* from each high sheriff and chief magistrate of every Corporation through which his Majesty first passeth.” The servants exacting these remarkable dues included “Gentlemen Ushers Day Waiters,” Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, “Gentlemen Usher Quarter Waiters,” Sergeants at Arms, Knight Harbingers, Knight Marshalls, Sewers of the Chamber, Yeomen of the Wardrobe, Grooms and Pages of the Wardrobe, Sergeant Trumpets, Yeomen of the Mouth, Pages of the Presence, Yeomen Ushers, Grooms of the Chamber, Footmen, Coachmen, Yeomen of the Field, Porters at Gate, the Surveyor of the King’s Way, and even the King’s Jester.

The scourage in Salisbury in 1665 was not quite so bad as that described in a previous chapter, but the following year the visitation of the plague seems to have been of a more severe kind, so serious, indeed, that in that year the election did not take place in the city as usual, but in the Close.

In the repressive legislation which the government of the day had deemed it necessary to pass against dissenters (the Conventicle Act, &c.) we are locally concerned, inasmuch as Neale, the historian of the Puritans, charges Bishop Ward, of Salisbury, with being a rigorous persecutor (under cover of these enactments) of those who differed from him religiously. “In the Diocese of Salisbury,” says Neale, “the persecution was hottest, by the instigation of Bishop Ward, many hundreds being prosecuted with industry, and driven from their families and

*On this occasion, no less than 125 persons had to be bribed in this way.

trades." This is a subject on which a good deal of picturesque exaggeration has been expended. There is no doubt that in many cases very great hardships were endured, and that the law was only too often carried out with unjustifiable severity. But the dissenters had to thank some of their leaders for much of what they had to endure, for there is very little question that these nonconformist assemblies were frequently nothing more than meetings convened for the purpose of concocting schemes of resistance to the government of the time.

Among other acts of tyranny alleged are the following : that in 1674, during the mayoralty of James Bennett, the nonconformists were disturbed in their private meetings, and Mr. Swafield, the minister, was put in Fisherton prison for twelve months; the mayor of the following year, William Smith, disturbed a nonconformist meeting and imprisoned the minister (Mr. Francis Bampfield), releasing him afterwards on his forfeiting twenty shillings to the bishop; in 1678 the mayor, Oliver Shergold, went with his officers and broke into the house of John Hedgley, where a religious meeting was being held. Many apprehensions were made, but Shergold "did nothing to them, for he was a quiet mayor." On the 20th June, 1680, during the mayoralty of Robert Baskett, the last named, accompanied by some justices and constables, "upon the information on oath of some of Bishop Ward's servants and bailiffs, went to the meeting-house in Castle-street to disturb Mr. Hedgley, and broke open the doors; and by the encouragement of the Bishop's servants, the multitudes threw great stones upon the house, and which broke the tiles and windows." They smashed the pulpits and seats; "abused many people, by tearing their clothes, and took down their names; but the mayor being a quiet man, nothing was done to them." On Sunday, 18th December, whilst the mayor, Richard Minefye, was in London, a similar assault was made on the meeting house in Castle

street. The intruders "pulled down the pulpits and seats, and broke the walls of the house, and threw them into the main stream, and took the names of several persons to prosecute them." These extracts from the account of a contemporary chronicler, it will have been noticed, describe Baskett and Shergold as "quiet mayors," who did nothing to persons apprehended; but it must not be forgotten that the very acts which repressed the dissenters also contained clauses exacting penalties from magistrates who were remiss in carrying the law into force.

A motion in the city ledger, under date of June 12, 1699, shews that even on the part of the Corporation, there was an extraordinary amount of interference with people in their religious views. The motion records that many persons in the parish of St. Edmund gave as a reason for their meeting at private houses on Sunday that they had no sermons at the parish church. The bishop was acquainted with this excuse, and in order to remove it signified that "such persons shall have sermons every Sunday morning, either at St. Edmund's or St. Thomas Church, if they will agree with any sufficient preacher as his lordship shall approve, and give him a competent stipend for his pains therein, and come to prayers and sermons there." The Council therefore ordered that "the churchwardens do cause public notice thereof to be given in the parish church, and also move it in their vestry, that the persons aforesaid may be left without excuse in that respect, or reduced to conformity." On April 22nd, 1681, they had passed this peculiarly bigotted resolution:—"No person is to have any money granted by the Common Council, unless he frequent his parish church and divine service, and receive the sacrament according to law."

In the light of present day toleration it seems strange to read of such acts of petty tyranny; but in considering them, we must not only remember the temper and customs

of the times alluded to, but also bear in mind that although, frequently, the ecclesiastical authorities undoubtedly acted with a high hand, yet it was through the church that the city enjoyed so many of the privileges that conduced to the building up of local prosperity.

Pepys, the Diarist, whose fright at being alone in Old Sarum in the dark has already been mentioned, was a friend of Bishop Ward. On June 10, 1668, he visited this city, where, according to the words of his Diary, he "came to the George Inn, where lay in a silk bed, and very good diet. Up, and Mr. Hewer and I up and down the town, and find it a very brave place. The City great; I think greater than Hereford. But the Minster (Cathedral) most admirable: as big, I think, and handsomer than Westminster, and a most large Close about it, and houses for the officers thereof, and a fine palace for the Bishop." During the same visit he went to Stonehenge, and thus describes the journey:—"So the three women behind Mr. Hewer, Murford and our guide, and I single to Stonehenge, over the plain, and some great hills to fright us. Come hither and find them as prodigious as any tales I ever heard of them, and worth going this journey to see. God knows what their use was; they are hard to tell, but yet may be told. Gave the shepherd woman for leading our horses, 4d. So back by Wilton, my Lord Pembroke's house, which we could not see, he being just coming to town, but the situation I do not like, nor the house at present much, it being in a low but rich valley. So back home, and there being light, we to the church, and there find them at prayers again, so could not see the choir.* But I sent the women home, and I did go in, and saw very many fine tombs, and among the rest some very ancient of the Montagues. Home to dinner and that being done, paid the

* Poor Pepys had before his Stonehenge trip been similarly disappointed when he took his "wife and people" to see the Cathedral.

reckoning, which was so exorbitant, and in particular in rate of my horses and 7s 6d for bread and beer, that I was mad, and resolve to trouble the mistress about it, and get something for the poor, and come away in that humour."

Evelyn, who had come hither some years previously (July, 1654), did not tell a very flattering tale of Salisbury's appearance. "The Market Place, with most of the streets (he says in his Diary) are watered by a quick current and pure stream, running through the middle of them, but are negligently kept, where, with small charge, they might be purged and rendered infinitely agreeable, and made one of the sweetest townes, but now the common buildings are despicable, and the streets dirty." Evelyn considered the Cathedral to be the "completest piece of Gothic work in Europe." Other remarks of his in the same document shew that the love of coursing and other sports was as keen in the neighbourhood then as now. He says, after visiting Wilton House, "we returned this evening by the Plain, and Fourteen Mile Race, where, out of my Lord's hawewarren, we were entertained with a long course of a hare, for near two miles in sight. Near this is a pergola, or stand, built to view the sports."

Whilst writing of the visits of distinguished persons, it may also be mentioned that in 1669, the city was honoured by the presence of Cosmo de Medici (Hereditary Prince of Tuscany). He was received in state by the mayor and leading citizens, being also met by the Earl of Pembroke (with his son, Lord Herbert), who afterwards entertained him at Wilton House. During his stay the Duke visited Stonehenge, and the Cathedral, being much impressed with the marvellousness of the one and the beauty of the other.

Before closing our remarks with reference to Charles II., there are two or three incidents connecting that monarch with Salisbury that are worth touching upon.

It should be remembered that Charles became "king *de jure*," by the death of his father on June 30, 1649, and from that date the years of his reign are legally computed. Therefore the first year of his actual reign (1660-1685) is counted in the statutes as his twelfth. He was for a short period during the Commonwealth "king *de facto*," (1650-1651), but his defeat at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, made him an exile on the continent till the Restoration. It is with his flight after that battle of Worcester that we shall now deal.

Subsequently to his hiding in the oak at Boscobel, Charles had many other "hairbreadth 'scapes," and among the places in which he found secret shelter on his flight to the coast, was Hele House, not far from Salisbury, now the residence of Hon. Louis Greville, son of the fourth, and brother of the present, Earl of Warwick. Charles II., in the account which he dictated to Pepys, relates the manner in which he came in from Mr. Frank Wyndham's seat at Trent, near Sherborne, to this neighbourhood. Whilst at Wyndham's (he spells it Windham) "I sent away (he says) "presently to Colonel Robert Philips, who then lived at Salisbury, to see what he could do for the getting me a ship, which he undertook very willingly, and had got one at Southampton but by misfortune she was, amongst others, pressed to transport their soldiers to Jersey, by which she failed us also.* Upon this I sent further, into Sussex, where Robin Philips knew one Colonel Gunter, to see whether he could hire a ship anywhere upon the coast. And not thinking it convenient for me to stay much longer at Frank Windham's (where I had been in all about a fortnight, and was become known to very many), I went directly away to a widow gentlewoman's house, one Mrs. Hyde, some four or five miles from Salisbury, where I came into the house just as it was almost dark, with Robin Philips only,

* The word "also" is an allusion to previous attempts in Dorset and elsewhere to get a convenient vessel in which the king might leave our shores.

not intending at first to make myself known. But just as I alighted at the door Mrs. Hyde knew me, though she had never seen me but once in her life, and that was with the king, my father, in the army, when we marched by Salisbury, some years before, in the time of the war, but she being a discreet woman took no notice at that time of me, I passing only as a friend of Robin Philips's, by whose advice I went thither.

“ At supper there were with us Frederick Hyde, since a judge, and a sister in law, a widow, Robin Philips, myself, and Dr. Henshaw, since Bishop of London, whom I had appointed to meet me there. While we were at supper, I observed Mrs. Hyde, and her brother Frederick, to look a little earnestly at me, which led me to believe they might know me. But I was not at all startled at it, it having been my purpose to let her know who I was ; and accordingly after supper Mrs. Hyde came up to me, and I discovered myself to her ; who told me she had a very safe place to hide me in, till we knew whether our ship was ready or no. But she said it was not safe for her to trust anybody but herself and her sister, and therefore advised me to take my horse next morning, and make as if I quitted the house, and return again about night ; for she would order it so that all her servants and everybody should be out of the house, but herself and her sister, whose name I remember not. So Robin Phillips and I took our horses, and went as far as Stonehenge, and there we staid looking upon the stones for some time, and returned back again to Hale (the place where Mrs. Hyde lived), about the hour she appointed ; where I went up into the hiding hole, that was very convenient and safe, and staid there all night alone (Robin Phillips then going away to Salisbury) some four or five days.” At length (Oct. 15, 1651), the King left his hiding place early in the morning, leaving the house by the back way, and made

all speed for Shoreham, where a ship had been secured. Sail was set for France, and the royal fugitive landed at Fécamp, in Normandy, on the 17th.

It is said of Mrs. Hyde that she was so "transported with joy and loyalty" at having the king in her house, "that at supper, though his majesty was set at the lower end of the table, yet the good gentlewoman had much ado to overcome herself, and not carve for him first. However, she could not refrain from drinking to him in a glass of wine, and giving him two larks, when others had but one."

In reference to "hiding holes" there is a note in the late Mr. E. T. Stevens' "Jottings" for the Stonehenge excursion, on the occasion of the meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society in Salisbury in 1876, which it may be interesting to quote here:—"An ingeniously concealed 'hiding hole' was discovered, a few years since, in a wainscotted summer-house, in the garden behind Mr. Morris's residence, in the Close, Salisbury.* A spring was accidentally touched, and a panel immediately opened, disclosing a small cupboard with a shelf in it; this shelf is sliding, and, when removed, access is gained to a small door, only twelve or fourteen inches wide, on the right-hand side of the cupboard. This door is kept shut from the outside by the sliding shelf: it may also be fastened by the occupant of the hiding place, on the inside, by means of an iron hasp and staple, which can be secured by an iron pin having a hole in its bent top; through this hole a cord was intended to be passed to fasten the pin to the staple. Behind the door is a very narrow steep ascent, formed by the arch of the chimney of a hidden fire place; this leads to the joists above the ceiling of the summer-house, and apart from its main ceiling. Here is a wooden

*The house referred to is that situated immediately within St. Ann-street Gate, an 1 is at present the residence of Miss Marrion.

platform, so contrived as to allow a person to sit or lie down ; and through a chink, left in the carved ornamental facing of the building, it is possible for a person so concealed to see what is going on outside, and to observe the approach of anyone. At the time of the discovery of this 'hiding hole,' there were found in it a mattress and handsomely worked velvet pillow, both of which fell to pieces on being touched. There was likewise found a drinking horn, the metal rim of which had been removed ; this vessel, being a veritable tumbler, was inverted upon the boards There are other concealed chambers in the mansion itself."

It is interesting to note that the King's Arms Inn, in St. John-street, is celebrated in connection with the flight of King Charles, this house having been a rendezvous of his supporters both before and after the disastrous battle of Worcester. Among those who undertook to bring about the safe journey of the king from Col. Wyndham's seat at Trent (near Sherborne) to Hele House were John Coventry, a resident of the Close, and Dr. Henschman, formerly a precentor of the Cathedral, afterwards the Bishop, who was transferred to the see of London on September 13th, 1663. He is the person referred to in Charles' narrative as Dr. Henshaw. Lord Wilnot, who was one of the first of those who were taken into the king's confidence concerning his escape, lay concealed at the King's Arms whilst Charles was at Hele. At the same inn there lodged for the time Henry Peters, a trusted servant of Wyndham's, who kept a "look out" for Charles' adherents, and made himself useful in carrying messages from one party of royalists to the other. Charles refers to "Frank Windham's man Peter" in his narrative.

The Corporation succeeded in securing from Charles II. a new charter, and at a council meeting on March 16,

1675, it was formally produced. Among the new provisions was the reduction of the number of common councilmen from 40 to 30. Aldermen were to be fined 5s, and common councilmen 2s 6d, for non-attendance at meetings, and a fine of not exceeding £100 was to be enforced against any person refusing to serve the office of mayor. The mayor, ex-mayor, and ten aldermen were constituted justices of the peace, and their orders were to be executed by the city bailiff, as sheriff. The privilege of filling up vacancies on the magisterial bench was vested in the mayor, recorder and aldermen. The mayor and corporation were empowered to purchase and hold lands up to the annual value of £100. When Charles, as a punishment of the citizens of London, for their devotion to the cause of the people, deprived the corporation of that city of their charter, there was a general surrender of charters throughout England. For the favour of receiving them back corporations had to pay heavy sums of money, and Charles only restored that of London on the condition of his having the disposal of the chief municipal offices. The Mayor of Salisbury at the time (William Clement) was either overzealous to shew subserviance to the king, or was afraid of incurring the royal wrath, for it is alleged against him that he delivered up the charter before it was required.

Before closing the present chapter, we might mention, as an item of local interest, that in September, 1673, the Corporation determined that the place in St. Thomas's Churchyard which had long been used as a Bridewell-house, or House of Correction, should no longer be used for that purpose, but that it be leased out as Chamber land, for the benefit of the city. It was further decided that in future the Workhouse at Crane Bridge be used as the Bridewell. The Workhouse referred to (now the Church House) was formerly known as Audley House. It was at one time the property of Mervin, Lord Audley, Earl of

Castlehaven. In 1631, Castlehaven was executed on Tower Hill, having been found guilty by his peers of crimes too abominable to mention. His property was forfeited, including his house in Crane Bridge Road, to which we are now referring. One half of the property was escheated to the bishop, as lord of the manor, and a member of the corporation, named Collis, bought the remainder. The bishop presented his share to the city as a Workhouse and House of Correction.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Legal Butcheries in the Reign of James II.—The King and Salisbury Corporation—Charter again Surrendered—The Coming of the Prince of Orange: James's Terror: His Forces in Salisbury—The King Deserted by his Friends—Superstitious Fears—Triumphant Entry of the Prince of Orange into Salisbury—Right of the Corporation to Elect Members of Parliament—Messages Congratulatory and Sympathetic—Mayor's Right of Precedence in the Close—Marlborough's Victories—New Charter Granted by Queen Anne—"A Health to the King"—Discipline in the Corporation—Fines for Non-Attendance on the Mayor at Church.

WE have now reached the troublous reign of James II., by whom a new charter was granted (1685) to the city of Salisbury, it being probably a confirmation of that surrendered in the course of the late reign. One of the earliest events that marked the sway of this ill-advised monarch was the carrying out, in the name of the law, of those horrible butcheries known as "The Bloody Assize," in connection with which the names of Jefferies and Kirke are handed down to detestation. Either fear, or extreme loyalty to a tyrant, caused the citizens of Salisbury, fortunately for themselves, to adopt a passive attitude over the unhappy Monmouth rebellion. For that reason the streets of this city were not converted into human shambles, such as was the case in Dorset, and other places; and so far as can be gathered, not a single execution of political offenders took place on that occasion. Jefferies and his emissaries were, of course, bound to find some excuse for indulging in the cruelty so dear to their hearts, and it is not surprising to learn that several prominent Whigs in this city were brutally whipped and imprisoned. Beyond this, the authors of the foulest outrages that stain the book of English history do not seem to have seen their way clear to act so far as Salisbury is concerned.

Encouraged by the terror wrought in the hearts of the people by the atrocities of Jefferies and Kirke, and egged on by an extreme section of the clergy, James set to work on the furtherance of his two pet schemes, the assumption of his own absolute power and the re-establishment of the Catholic religion—by which schemes he worked out his doom. In order to serve his purpose, he not only dismissed parliaments that would not yield to his will in regard to the provisions of the Test Act, but caused to be removed from corporations all those persons whose views were deemed to be politically inconvenient. On Nov. 27, 1687, a royal order was issued displacing Mr. George Clement from the office of mayor, and very extensive changes were made in the composition of the corporation. At this time James (among other arbitrary acts) repeated the steps taken by his predecessor in revoking the charters of several corporations, Salisbury being among the number; it was afterwards replaced by a new one, fashioned on a plan of James' own creation for ruling cities according to his views.*

The birth of a Prince of Wales was celebrated in Salisbury, as in other places, with feasts and bonfires. But it was far from a happy event for the king, for it hastened on the plot which had been some time in progress for ridding the country of James' more than despotic rule, in which scheme the Prince of Orange was destined to play such a significant part. When the king received a letter from his minister at the Hague, warning him of an immediate invasion, he was terror-struck, and betrayed his fear by a precipitate attempt at retracing his steps, among

* By this charter, the corporation was to consist of a high steward, a recorder, a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-three assistants (or common councillors), and a town clerk. The Earl of Clarendon was named as high steward, the Earl of Rochester, recorder; and Robert Hall (bridle cutler) mayor; Richard Cole, town clerk; and Charles Brownall, sword bearer. The mayor and eleven of the aldermen were to be justices of the peace.

other things issuing a proclamation re-instating mayors and other corporate officers removed from their public positions, this proclamation applying to Salisbury, of course.

But James was too late. The people had made up their minds to put an end to his obnoxious rule ; and at their invitation William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay, Devonshire, on Nov. 5th, 1688. His arrival in the West was somewhat unexpected there, and thoughts of the terrorising consequences of having taken part in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion caused the people at first to be somewhat lukewarm in their reception of the Dutch prince. But Sir Edward Seymour and other gentlemen joined him, and public confidence in their deliverer was soon complete. William advanced to Exeter, where he made a triumphant entry, and in the Cathedral of that city a stirring sermon was preached by his chaplain, Burnett, who afterwards became Bishop of Salisbury.

Meantime James, frightened into activity, announced his intention of calling a parliament, and hurried to Salisbury, where also he ordered his forces to assemble, in preparation for the expected attack and repulse of the Prince of Orange. Soon the city and neighbourhood were thronged with the soldiers of the king. On Sunday, the 18th, three of James' best regiments entered the city, viz., the Duke of Berwick's (commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Francis Compton), the Duke of St. Alban's (commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Langton), and Sir John Fenwick's (commanded by Lieut. - Colonel Sutherland). Lord Cornbury, the eldest son of James' nephew, the Earl of Clarendon, had deserted to William on the 12th, and the three officers named above, under a pretended order to march against the prince, followed Cornbury's example after a little reflection. They did this on the morning of

the 19th, and on the evening of the same day the king arrived, and was received and conducted in state by the mayor to his lodgings in the Bishop's Palace.

The rest of the story, though no excuse can be found for James' conduct, is a melancholy one. The king harangued the army at Salisbury, and his officers swore to stand loyally by him. But disaffection speedily became general, among the most notable deserters being Lord Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), and the Duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II. The truth now dawned upon the king that he was being utterly abandoned, and he was filled with consternation and grief, which were accentuated by the news of fresh desertions and disasters which hourly poured in. Anxiety and distress had an effect which they often have on other people. His nose fell bleeding, and the flow of blood was with difficulty staunched. Being somewhat superstitious, he looked upon this circumstance as an evil sign, and his fears in this direction were aggravated by the accidental falling of a mimic crown (placed over the door of the Council House), the fall taking place just at the moment he was hypocritically declaring that he would shed his last drop of blood in defence of the Protestant religion—a thing he never intended to do, even if he had been given the opportunity. Finding his cause hopeless, James fled from Salisbury, and at Andover was abandoned by Prince George of Denmark, the husband of his daughter Anne. When he reached London he found that even Anne had followed the example of his other false friends, having fled to London with Lady Churchill and the Bishop of London. On hearing this he cried, in a paroxysm of anguish, "God help me; my own children have forsaken me!" Hoping no further, the king followed the queen and their infant son in their flight to France—on the 11th December—thus putting an end for ever to his kingly rule.

On the 14th of December the Prince of Orange, who had slept at Berwick St. Leonard, entered Salisbury, with the Dutch army, amidst great rejoicings. The mayor and aldermen went out in state to meet him, and conducted him to the Bishop's Palace, an act of homage they had a week or two previously paid to King James. At the head of William's military escort marched Count Solmes' regiment of "Foot Guards," with "colours flying, drums beating, hautboys playing;"* next came troops of horse, "with their kettle drums beating, colours flourishing, trumpets sounding, the officers shewing their courtesy to the people." The Prince of Orange, with the Prince of Denmark on his right hand, and the Duke of Ormond on his left, came next. The windows of the houses in the street through which the gay cavalcade passed were thronged with people, applauding and waving hats and bonnets; the crowds in the streets kept up a very roar of cheering, and the bells of the churches clanged out their merry music to add to the welcome. It is said to have been one of the most remarkable sights ever witnessed in Salisbury—more remarkable than at Exeter—and it was one which we may be sure the people did not soon forget. The Prince slept one night at the Bishop's Palace, and then took the road Oxford way, in pursuit of James's troops.

After this, there was a little local squabbling over the election of members to represent the city in the Convention Parliament. The mayor and corporation, in virtue of letters issued by the Prince of Orange, had selected Thomas Hoby, of Breamore, and Giles Eyre, recorder, in opposition to whom the other party in the city nominated Samuel Eyre and Dr. David Thomas. The matter was referred to parliament, and the Committee of Elections confirmed the choice of the mayor and corporation, on the ground that the right of electing members to Parliament

*John White's Diary of the Expedition.

had always been exercised by them. Giles Eyre was soon after made a judge, and his place in Parliament was taken by Thomas Pitt, of Stratford-sub-Castle, who had been admitted a free citizen in order to obtain the necessary qualification.

In the midst of the many attempts made to overthrow the authority of William, Salisbury appears to have been, on the whole, loyal to the new king, who was crowned on the 13th February, 1689, with Mary as Queen. The Corporation (who had to thank William for the protection of their privileges) set aside days of thanksgiving for his victories in Ireland, the preservation of his life in the Netherlands, and from the hands of the enemies who laid in wait for him on his return one day from hunting, a sport of which he was very fond. Rejoicings also took place on the conclusion of the General Peace of Rhyswick, which was signed September 10, 1697. And when on the death of James II. (Sept. 16, 1701) Louis XIV. of France, acting in defiance of the Treaty of Ryswick, proceeded to acknowledge James' fifth son (James Francis Edward) as king of Great Britain and Ireland, the mayor and corporation of Salisbury shared in the general expressions of loyalty to King William, by presenting an address in which they expressed their "abhorrence" of the French king's proceeding, in proclaiming "the pretended Prince of Wales." A vote of condolence was also passed to the king by the corporation on Queen Mary's death from small-pox.

We now furnish an addition to the many examples we have already adduced as to the manner in which the corporation upon all occasions strove—and very rightly—to uphold their dignity, and as to the way in which they enforced their claims to precedence. In the year 1700 there was a dispute between the mayor and corporation and the sheriff

(Francis Mereweather), the latter claiming, by virtue of his office, right of precedence over the mayor in the Close during processions to and from prayers at the Cathedral. The dispute took place at the time of the summer assize, and accordingly the judge (Sir John Powell) had the parties before him at his lodgings on the Sunday morning of the 28th July. The recorder was present and argued, on behalf of the city, that his majesty's predecessors had granted to the mayors the power to have their maces borne before them, going to and from the Cathedral, "in the same manner and with the same honors as within the city." On this being made clear, the sheriff withdrew his claim, and the judge declared that the mayor had the right of precedence of the sheriff, in the Close as well as in the city. Acting under this decision the mayor repaired to church, taking precedence of the sheriff, as usual.

The victories of the Duke of Marlborough are among the subjects of the chiefest interest in the reign of Queen Anne. His successes in Holland in 1702 were the occasion of great rejoicing in England, Parliament voting him their thanks, and giving him the patent of a duke, and a pension of £5,000 per year, which was subsequently made perpetual. On the 18th of November in the year named the Salisbury corporation ordered the chamberlain to provide a treat, in the Council House, on the 3rd of the following month, to celebrate the victories, and the more than usually large sum of £10 was voted for the purpose. Two years later (16th November) the corporation decided to send an address of congratulation to the queen on the triumph at Blenheim, and on the 22nd of November, 1708, the victory at Malplaquet was celebrated in the city by feasting and merrymaking.

Comparatively speaking, the reign of Queen Anne was freer from domestic brawls than some previous periods, though we do not forget, of course, the famous contentions

between the High and Low party in the Church, and the Whig and Tory in the arena of politics. This comparative cessation from internecine strife of the more serious kind gave communities such as Salisbury the opportunity of attending to domestic affairs, and that the opportunity was seized here there is ample evidence. For the better despatch of business and for the removing of disputes, the corporation secured a new charter, which was read and accepted on June 30, 1707. By this charter, the Thursday after the Feast of St. Matthew, and a fortnight after Easter Day, annually, were fixed as the days of election for members of the corporation. Among other provisions in the charter the mayor was debarred from calling a council meeting without giving due notice to the justices. Vacancies among the aldermen were to be filled thus: before the day of election a meeting of the mayor and aldermen was to be held, and they were to nominate two fit persons for the vacancy, one of whom should be chosen on the proper day by the common council; and the chosen aldermen were to be sworn sometime at or within thirty days of election, under a penalty of £20. The election of the mayor was not called in question. A year or two later, a bye-law was passed by which aldermen refusing to serve or failing to be sworn within three months were to be fined £80; assistants (councillors), £40; and constables or sub-constables who refused or neglected to be sworn at the proper time were to be fined £5.

At a council meeting on the 16th August, 1714, those who were present took the oath of allegiance to King George I. Two days later a meeting was held at which an address of loyal congratulation was voted to the king; and on the day of coronation a public treat was held (a sum not exceeding £10 being allowed for the purpose), and two humberkins of beer were available under the Council House, in order that there might be liquor in which to drink His Majesty's health.

We have had to quote more than one instance, earlier, of the way in which the corporation had felt themselves called upon to pass resolutions in order to prevent the growth of a feeling of indifference to the regulations and discipline of their august body. More than once members had occasioned trouble by "snapping their fingers" at the order and custom of attending the mayor to church; and this difficulty cropped up again in this reign. In the latter part of his predecessor's reign, the whole of the corporation had been ordered by resolution to attend the mayor to the cathedral, at least once a month, in their robes, under pain of stipulated penalties. In 1715 (George I.) the expedient was hit upon of dividing the council, for the purpose of getting over the church non-attendance difficulty, into two parts, each half to attend the mayor to church alternately, unless excused by the council or magistrates, or by sending another councillor as a substitute. The mayor was permitted to grant leave on one Sunday, on an especial excuse.

For some reason or other, membership of the corporation seemed to have become more and more unpopular as time went on—financial difficulties, as the result of bad trade, being, perhaps, a reason which induced many to hold aloof. On March 4th, 1719, the council passed a resolution that anyone refusing, after the 25th of the following September, to take the office of mayor should be fined £100; every person elected alderman, who was not sworn for three months, should be fined £50; everyone refusing the office of chamberlain after election, £10; and every common councillor, £5.

CHAPTER XXX.

Decline of the Cloth Trade : Causes and Effects—The Unemployed ;
Outbreaks of Small Pox : Lord Folkestone's Generosity—Dear Food
and Discontent—Poverty and Public Improvements—"The Dead
Drummer of Salisbury Plain"—Canals—New Council Chamber.

SALISBURY had long been a flourishing centre of industry for the cloth trade, but the time at length came when, from various causes, its prosperity began rapidly to decline. In the course of the Eighteenth Century this fact was brought home in an unpleasant fashion to the merchants and traders of the city, and the local records contain many instances of the public statement of their grievances. Foreign competition was among the causes for the decline of the industry, and it was a grievance that was felt by the whole of the cloth traders in the country. In addition to this, Salisbury had to face the awkward fact that this class of trade was gradually leaving the southern and western counties, drifting northwards and settling there. In regard to the first alleged cause of depression, it might be mentioned that in the year 1718 the English weavers had occasion to complain of the manner in which their trade was prejudiced by the too common practice of smuggling wool out of the country for sale in France. Thus the home manufacturers found a serious lack of raw material, and whilst they were the victims of hard-driven bargains for purchases of wool at home, the prices which they received for the finished goods when exported were ruinously low. It was calculated that in Salisbury alone no less than 2,000 persons were seriously affected by this condition of things. Those interested in the cloth industries approached

Parliament on the subject, and as a result of their representations an act was passed (Feb. 12, 1718), the object of which was to put a stop to "the clandestine running of goods, and to prevent effectually frauds relating to the customs."

In December of the year following the Salisbury clothiers made an independent petition to Parliament in regard to what they considered unfair conditions under which they had to carry on their business. They grievously complained of "the great encouragement given to printed and painted calicoes and linens, as also to East India prohibited goods." They were in the habit, they pointed out, of disposing of their cloth to Turkey and Italian merchants, who, in return, furnished great quantities of raw silk, "to be manufactured in England, whereby numbers of poor people are employed." By reason of the circumstances of which they complained, the consumption of raw silk was much decreased, and "the exportation of woollen cloths and other manufactures greatly interrupted." The question was so important, not only in the interest of the manufacturers, but the great number of people for whom they found employment, that the appeal of the clothiers was backed up by petitions from the Mayor and Corporation, the Grand Jury at the Assizes, and the Court of Quarter Sessions. The legislature saw the necessity of interfering in the behalf of one of the staple trades of the country, and to this end a bill was introduced, prohibiting the use and wearing of printed, stained and dyed calicoes and linens, and for restricting the number of apprentices to be taken in the weaving trade. It is interesting to note that on December 2nd, 1719, the council passed a resolution to send a letter to the parliamentary representatives of the city, asking them to use their endeavours to procure a clause in an act of parliament prohibiting traders in the woollen

manufactures from paying their workfolks in goods or truck, the laws hitherto made having proved ineffectual. The necessity of passing such an act makes it apparent that the employers of labour in these industries were not always so solicitous for the welfare of the poor artizan as their pathetically-worded appeals against the encouragement of competition with their particular trades might have led some people to believe.

The decline locally of the cloth trade must have had a serious effect on the artizan population, when it is realised that that industry alone, at the lowest estimate, in the Eighteenth Century gave employment to more than a quarter of the population here. Salisbury had also been distinguished for its cutlery, whilst the number of trades' guilds which we have shewn to exist in former times testifies to the fact that Sarum was once a busy and thriving home of industry.

The blow struck at local trade meant, of course, that a large number of persons were thrown out of employment, and when that happens the scale of pauperism naturally rises rapidly. How to deal with this mass of indigence sorely taxed the ingenuity and resources of the local authorities. One result of the increase of pauperism was that the poor rate, in course of time, became so burdensome as to be almost unbearable to those who had to pay it; and in order to grant a little relief to the ratepayers the somewhat novel expedient was resorted to in 1761, and the two following years, of appropriating the rents of Popley's Land (a corporation charity) towards the cost of the maintenance of the poor in the workhouse.

In 1723, and again in 1752, matters were made worse by a serious epidemic of smallpox, which naturally committed the greatest ravages in the poorer quarters of the city, where the existing sanitary conditions were by no

means perfect. Sympathy and help were not wanting, however, on the part of the more fortunate portion of the community. Lord Folkestone had previously been the author of an act of practical charity, by giving £100 for the benefit of the poor of Salisbury, and when the smallpox broke out this munificence was used for the purpose of giving relief, to the extent of 5s. per head, to all who had suffered from the terrible disorder, and who cared to accept the gift.

The great scarcity and extreme dearness of provisions—which were evils added to the want of employment—not only were a source of distress to the poor, but not unnaturally fostered a spirit of discontent, which at times took a serious form. In 1766 the price of wheat was from 6s 6d to 6s 8d the bushel: this practically put it out of the reach of large numbers of distressed and starving people, who gathered in large numbers on September 22nd (a market day), and shewed a disposition to break the peace. Several farmers present, either prompted by a sentiment of humanity, or, which was more likely, becoming scared at the attitude adopted by the crowd round them, agreed to dispose of whatever wheat remained at 5s the bushel, a consideration for many people. There was not, however, a supply adequate to satisfy all demands, and, accordingly a party of the enraged and disappointed people marched off in a body to attack the Town Mill. Their conduct became so threatening that the aid of the soldiery had to be called in; and this soon had the effect of restoring order. The ringleaders were arrested and sent to prison, and the others, seeing the futility of further disturbance, departed to their homes.

In the month of April, 1770, a new act dealing with the poor came into force, under the provisions of which paupers of the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Thomas, and

St. Martin were to be employed, supported and provided for by the churchwardens and overseers, at whose disposal certain public funds were placed. But the poverty increased at such a rate that the benevolent had to be appealed to outside any question of rating. In 1795, a sum of no less than £1,200 was raised, and 3,000 persons were supported out of that fund for several weeks. During the summer of the same year a meeting of several gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood was held to consider the question of the high price of provisions and their scarcity. These very wise personages came to the extraordinary conclusion that the real cause of the prevalent distress and misery among the poor was not so much high prices as waste and extravagance. There was no doubt a little truth in the line of argument adopted by these sapient individuals, who so cleverly found a convenient mode of explaining away a serious condition of affairs. But all who know anything of the history of the period are only too well aware that such a summing up of the situation was ludicrously false and wickedly cruel, and was simply an excuse made for many acts of unjustifiable oppression which were afterwards adopted towards the "lower orders." The poverty-stricken condition of the city would appear also to have interfered to prevent the progress of public improvements, for in 1737 (February 10) the Mayor and Corporation had to appeal to Parliament for a special act empowering them to order the cleaning, repairing and paving of the highways, streets and watercourses, which were in a deplorable condition, the petitioners pointing out that the laws in existence could not be put in force without great hardship to the poor. They also asked for powers for properly lighting the streets, and appointing watch and ward. The bill was secured and received the royal assent on the 22nd April. On December 18, 1771, a further act was applied for in respect to the improvement of the

streets and footpaths, a clause to be inserted for "regulating chairmen," and forbidding the driving of wheelbarrows on the footpaths, which practice had become a source of annoyance to pedestrians.

The Rev. Robert Barham ("Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.") in his introduction to the "The Dead Drummer, a Legend of Salisbury Plain," in the "Ingoldsby Legends," says:—"The incidents recorded in the succeeding legend were communicated to a dear friend of our family by the late lamented Sir Walter Scott. The names and localities have been scrupulously retained, as he is ready to testify. The proceedings in this case are, I believe, recorded in some of our law reports, though I have never been able to lay my hand upon them." In his characteristically quaint rhyme, Mr. Barham did retain the name of the murderer of the Drummer Boy, but made a mistake as to the locality of the deed.

The facts connected with this tragedy, the revelation of which created a great stir at the time, were briefly as follows:—On the 15th June, 1786, Jarvis (or Gervase) Matcham, a sailor, and a shipmate, named Sheppard, who had been paid off from the man-of-war *Sampson*, at Plymouth, were making their way homeward on foot. In the course of their journey they had to cross Salisbury Plain, and when they arrived near the Woodyates Inn, a thunderstorm, which appears to have been terrific in its character, overtook them.

' It's a very sad thing to be caught in the rain,
When night's coming on upon Salisbury Plain,"

says "Ingoldsby." Sheppard, no doubt, was able to appreciate the sentiment contained in the foregoing lines, but the effect of the storm on Matcham was of an entirely different character. The vivid flashing of the lightning and loud and continuous roar of the thunder struck him with terror of the most abject kind. He ran wildly about,

declared that a ghost of horribly menacing form was standing in his path, grovelled on the earth, and shrieked for mercy, imploring his companion to protect him from haunting fiends. At one time he declared that he saw a strange shape like a woman rise from the ground, and on its vanishing into the earth a huge stone rose up in its place. His hallucinations went so far as to induce him to believe that the very stones rolled about and dashed themselves against him.

"Hillo, messmate, what cheer? How queer you *do* steer!"

Cried Bill, whose short legs kept him still in the rear.

"Why, what's in the wind, Be?—what is it you fear?"

For he saw in a moment that something was fright'ning

His shipmate much more than the thunder and lightning.

"Fear?" stammered out Waters,* "why, HIM!—don't you see

What faces that Drummer Boy's making at me!—How he dodges me so
wherever I go?

What is it he wants with me, Bill,—do you know?"

"What Drummer Boy, Harry?" cries Bill in surprise,

(With a brief exclamation that ended in "eyes")

"What Drummer Boy, Waters, the coast is all clear,

We haven't got never no Drummer Boy here."

"Why there!—don't you see how he's following me?

Now this way, now that way, and won't let me be!

Keep him off, Bill—look here—don't let him come near!

Only see how the blood-drops his features besmear!

What, the dead come to life again! Bless me! Oh dear!"

Bill remarked in reply, "This is all very queer—

What, a Drummer Boy! bloody, too, eh—well, I never;

I can't see no Drummer Boy here whatsumdever."

"Not see him!—why there, look! he's close by the post;

Hark!—hark!—how he drums at me now. He's a ghost!"

"A what?" returned Bill. At that moment a flash

More than commonly awful preceded a crash

Like what's called in Kentucky "an Almighty Smash."

And down Harry Waters went plump on his knees,

While the sound, though prolonged, died away by degrees;

In its last sinking echoes, however, were some

Which, Bill could not help thinking, resembled a drum.

After the subsidence of the storm, and when he had settled into a somewhat calmer state of mind, Matcham confessed to his companion that he had committed a

* "Waters" is the name under which Matcham first appears in the "Ingoldsby Legend" from which these verses are quoted.

murder, the victim of which had haunted him in that terrible storm. The details of his confession—entirely different to those set forth in “Ingoldsby Legends”—were to this effect:—Seven years previously Matcham joined a regiment that was stationed near Huntingdon, and shortly afterwards he was walking with a drummer, named Jones, about seventeen years of age, and the son of a sergeant attached to the regiment. Matcham, who had been drinking, quarrelled with Jones, whom he knocked down and murdered, afterwards robbing him of six guineas in gold, with which Jones had been entrusted by his father. He left the body lying by the side of the road, and hurried away to London, where for a time he found employment at Tower Wharf; he afterwards became a sailor, and in that capacity visited several foreign countries. The image of the murdered youth had always haunted him. Wherever he went he could find no peace of mind night or day, and so desired to give himself up to justice and end his terrors by death. On arrival at Salisbury, Matcham, accompanied by Sheppard, went before the mayor and surrendered as a murderer. It was thought by some that Matcham was merely suffering from hallucinations brought on by drinking; but on enquiries being made in Huntingdonshire, it transpired that a murder such as Matcham said he was guilty of was actually committed seven years before. On the evidence adduced, added to his own confession, he was afterwards found guilty and hanged.

It might be briefly noticed that during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, Salisbury was frequently the scene of public rejoicing on account of royal visits, as it was the custom of the kings and queens and other members of the ruling families to make long sojourns in this city, on their way to and from Weymouth, which in those days enjoyed the great distinction of having royal

personages often among its visitors. During the visit of George III and his Queen on the 17th August, 1792, their majesties (who were being entertained at the Bishop's Palace) attended service at the Cathedral. On this occasion the organist (Mr. Corfe) played the Coronation Anthem and other selections of music on the new organ, which had been presented to the Cathedral by the king. There are two interesting coincidences in connection with this event. It is not many months ago that the local press announced the death, at the age of 97, of a daughter of Mr. Corfe, whilst the organ on which that gifted musician played on the occasion of King George's visit now stands in St. Thomas' church, and after helping in the devotions of that place of worship for so many years, has at length become sadly out of repair.* It need scarcely be added in this paragraph that coronation days and all other events of national importance were observed in Salisbury at this period with due and proper ceremony.

In past times there have been several attempts to render the river Avon navigable, and the close of the Eighteenth Century is remarkable for the projects that were afloat for opening canal accommodation between this city and the sea. In the year 1770, Mr. Brindley and Mr. Whitworth estimated that the expense of making a canal from Salisbury to Redbridge would be £40,000. It was believed on all hands that if the scheme could be carried out the city would benefit in many ways. It was computed, for instance, that £3,000 would be saved annually by tradesmen and others in the carriage of coals alone, a like economy being expected in regard to

* Since writing the above we have been informed by the organist of St. Thomas' Church (Mr. W. T. Bowey) that it has been decided to rebuild the organ on entirely modern lines, and that the work will be commenced forthwith. The Mr. Corfe referred to was the grandfather of Mr. R. A. Wilson, Steynings, Crane Street, Salisbury.

timber, bricks and other goods that were brought into the city. In 1793 a bill was introduced into Parliament authorising the formation of a canal company with a capital of £56,000, in 560 shares of £100 each, with power to raise, if necessary, a further sum of £30,000, one half by shares and the other by mortgage. The affairs of the company were to be in the hands of twenty-two directors, ten to be residents in Salisbury or neighbourhood, ten from Southampton, and two from Bristol, half the number to retire annually, in order that "new blood" might be introduced. It was proposed that the canal should commence at the port of Southampton, and proceed by way of Millbrook and Redbridge, to join that of Andover; it was to leave the Andover canal at Kimmeridge Mill (in the parish of Michael Marsh), and running through Mottisfont, Lockerly, East and West Dean, East and West Grimstead, Alderbury, Petersfinger, Laverstock, and Milford, was to have its terminus near St. Martin's Church in this city. The making of the canal was taken in hand after the formation of the company, and the undertaking had so far progressed that in December, 1798, a notice was issued informing the public that the canal would shortly be opened to the sixth lock, near Dean. Having, however, got thus far, the undertaking was suddenly abandoned for want of funds, the whole of the vast outlay on the project being thus completely money wasted. On the subject of canals it might be noted that some years later (1824) public attention was engaged by a project for opening up water communication between Salisbury and Wilton and the Kennett and Avon Canal; but it failed owing to the opposition of owners and occupiers of land along the suggested route.

We close this chapter by dealing briefly with a subject which is not only peculiarly appropriate at the present time, when extensive alterations of the Council Chamber

are in progress, but which also affords evidence of the practical and most liberal interest evinced in the welfare of the city by the Radnor family in the last century—an interest that has ever been maintained by the members of the distinguished household of Longford, and is a characteristic of the present time. For some years prior to the particular period of which we are about to write, the Corporation and others had taken seriously into consideration the question of enlarging and increasing the accommodation of the Council House, and on the 15th November, 1780, a catastrophe happened which opened the way for a practical solution of the problem. On the date named, the newly-appointed mayor, Mr. Joseph Hinxman, had entertained his brethren, the city officials, and some leading inhabitants and county gentry, in the customary hospitable fashion at the Council House. The festivities were destined, however, to have an unfortunate termination. The party did not “break up” till nearly five o’clock the following morning, and, not long after they had left, the upper part of the building was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was raised, help was speedily forthcoming, and by nine o’clock the fire was got under; not, however, before serious and extensive damage had been done to the building, though happily the Corporation chests, containing the charters and other valuable city records, were saved from destruction. The untoward event naturally created a great deal of vexation, but Earl Radnor (the recorder), instead of wasting time and words on mere expressions of commiseration with the citizens in the disaster, proceeded at an early date to show the people of Salisbury how earnest and genuine was his desire to help them in a practical fashion. The following letter will illustrate what we mean:—

“Longford Castle, November 19th, 1781.

“SIR,

“I flatter myself it will be readily believed that I am too sensible of the many favours which I have received in my family, and in my own person,

from your city, not to be anxious to contribute by every means in my power to the external dignity and respect, as well as to the real welfare, of the Corporation.

"The accident which befel our Council House last year seemed to afford me an opportunity of gratifying my wishes, by giving immediately a lasting proof of my gratitude and respect; and, indeed, you would not have been so long without an offer, for you have already had an intimation of my intention to provide a more commodious and elegant chamber than the present one ever was, had there been either less difficulty in fixing upon a situation, or had the expense been limited to that of accommodating a Corporation: but as from local circumstances courts of justice must likewise be provided, and as no new building could be thought of but such as should be at once substantial, capacious, and decently elegant, I have taken some time to consider of and digest a proposal, and the result is that—

"If it be the sense and choice of the body to have the present Council House pulled down, and an entirely new one erected, I hereby offer to provide one, in the situation which I think by far the most eligible, the centre of the Market Place. But I must fairly premise that then the building must be upon my own plan; and that I must have my own time allowed me for the performance of the engagement.

"Should not this meet the approbation of the body, the only alternative which I can propose is the reparation of the present edifice, with such improvements and accommodations as may suggest themselves, which, if agreeable, I will immediately take upon myself.

"I have taken the liberty of troubling you, Sir, with this letter, and of requesting you to communicate it to the Council, believing it to be more respectful to the body at large, and possibly more agreeable to individuals, to leave a matter in which I am so much concerned to be considered in my absence. I offer this as an apology for not attending a council summoned at my own request.*

I am, sir, etc.,

"RADNOR."

It would have been an unnatural and ungrateful act for the Corporation to have refused such an offer, and at the specially convened meeting they accepted the proposal to rebuild. The citizens generally could not have failed to appreciate the value of such an example of munificence, yet the plan was not allowed to be carried out without some opposition at first. There was a great objection to the project on the ground that it would unduly encroach on the Market-Square, and this view having been strongly

*In the capacity of recorder, the Earl of Radnor had a right to participate in the deliberations of the Corporation.

urged at a subsequent meeting (on the last day of December) of the Council, the scheme was temporarily abandoned. Even this discouragement did not turn the Earl from his generous purpose. Negotiations were effectually carried on, and by 1785 had reached such a satisfactory stage that an agreement was come to (in order to provide land on which to erect the new building) by which the Dean and Chapter gave up ground in the Guildhall Chequer in exchange for the Vine and Old Theatre in the Cheese Cross, and a tenement in High Street. By the autumn of 1795, the new building was completed, and still stands (with certain alterations) a monument to liberality by no means common—a building which so long as it, or any portion of it, lasts will bear eloquent testimony to the cordial relationship which has for such an extended period existed between the citizens of Salisbury, and their distinguished neighbours at Longford Castle. A letter from Lord Radnor, handing over the Council Chamber to the city, is worth giving in full, not only as being a missive replete with sentiments of noble generosity, but as an example of the style of thoughtful and elegant letter writing which is rapidly “going out of fashion”:

“Camp near Folkestone, Sept. 14, 1795.

“SIR,

“The term has at last arrived when I can announce to you, and I do it with real pleasure, that my engagement entered on your minutes, July 9th, 1787, is performed. The new Council House is ready for your acceptance. I trust you will find it to your perfect satisfaction.

“Honoured as my family has been by you, upon various occasions, and especially by the delegation of different individuals of it, during a period of more than half-a-century, without a single interruption, to represent your city in Parliament, a circumstance seldom paralleled in the annals of the kingdom, I am bound to deliver to you a monument of my respect, gratitude and attachment, which I believe to be without a parallel.

“If the genuine principles of loyalty—if the love of legal freedom—if the habitual observance of municipal decorum—if a manly sense of individual independence, shall migrate with you to your new Council House, and continue the characteristics of the members of this body, I shall, zealous as I

am for you welfare, and sharing in your credit, have reason to be proud indeed.

"It is an anxious wish of my heart that it may not, in after times, ever be suggested that with the remains of our homely but venerable building disappeared the simplicity of manners, the disinterestedness of conduct, the consistency of character of the citizens of Salisbury.

"I have the honour to be,

"With much respect and esteem,

"Your faithful and very obedient servant,

"RADNOR."

"To the Mayor."

Whilst dealing with the subject of the Council Chamber it is worthy of being put on permanent record that, within the last few years, the desirability of enlarging and improving the accommodation of the building has been much to the front. Mr. E. F. Pye-Smith, during his mayoralty in 1895, evinced much practical interest in this subject, and brought forward for the consideration of the Corporation and citizens, a well thought-out scheme, the aim of which was to meet the increasing demands for better arrangements. He had been induced to give his long-considered views tangible expression in order to remove, if possible, the frequent and often well-founded complaints of Her Majesty's judges that the conveniences and accommodation of the Council Chamber were not what they ought to be. Of course, to describe the Salisbury Assize Courts as "the worst in England," or even "the worst in Wilts" is gross exaggeration, as any whose business takes them into other similar buildings, in the county of Wilts even, can readily testify. Still, the fact remains that these complaints have been made by those in high places, a statement which, we believe, the present Earl Radnor, the late member for the city (Mr. E. H. Hulse) and others can personally corroborate.

In the present day, when efforts are being made to centralise all county business at Trowbridge, and when there is even talk of attempts to deprive Salisbury altogether of the title of being an assize town, it behoves

the authorities of Sarum—the chiefest town in Wilts, and the county town, to boot—to see that their Town Hall is, both from the architectural and accommodative points of view, a building worthy not only of an ancient and historical city, but of a place of commercial growth and enterprise. At the same time, citizens are naturally anxious for the preservation of a building which has so long done service, and which, as we have explained, became their property under circumstances of such extraordinary munificence. And it was with this thought uppermost that Mr. Pye-Smith, in his scheme, proposed that, whilst making extensive alterations, the character of the existing building, from a point of view of design and architecture, should be as much as possible preserved. His idea was not only to provide better accommodation for assize and sessions business, but also for the transaction of municipal affairs, for the facilitating of which he proposed gathering the various offices, which are now scattered broadcast over the city, under one roof.

The plans were in due course set forth in detail by their author, and were the subject of friendly criticism in the Council and in the columns of the local press. On one point there was a concensus of opinion, and that was that there must be no undue encroachment on our fine old Market Square. Mr. Pye-Smith pointed out at the time that his project, if carried out, would mean a very little encroachment beyond the present frontage line, whilst it is interesting, from an historical point of view, to note that his proposed building would not encroach so far on the open space as the structure which was displaced by the present Council Chamber. The cost of what was proposed was estimated at about £4,000. To find this sum, Mr. Pye-Smith suggested that the Corporation should obtain the authority of the Local Government Board to take funds belonging to the city, and now invested in consols

—representing a sum of about £4,100 cash, and being the proceeds of sale of corporation properties. There is a provision in an act of parliament (Public Health Act) to the effect that if the Local Government Board is satisfied that the money is wanted for a public and strictly permanent improvement, the Corporation are empowered to utilize it without repayment of the same; but as it might be a question whether the mere alteration of the Council Chamber could be considered a “permanent improvement,” the amount might have to be refunded by a small annual payment.

The desire of Mr. Pye-Smith to provide better accommodation at the Council Chamber has been cordially approved by Mr. Malden, and the present Mayor (Mr. Arthur Whitehead); and the result of their efforts, seconded by the hearty co-operation of the Town Council, is that a new Crown Court has been erected, and other internal accommodation made which will go far to remove the reproach under which Salisbury, so far as its chief civic building is concerned, has so long suffered.

PART III.

MODERN SALISBURY.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Nineteenth Century Salisbury—Bad Times for the Poor : George III's Jubilee—Peace Rejoicings—Royal Visits—The Accessions of William IV and Victoria—Events in Queen Victoria's Reign : Commercial Crises ; Visit of Her Majesty ; Coming of Age of the Earl of Pembroke ; Manceuvres ; other Events.

IN the course of our narrative we have now reached the Nineteenth Century, and in this section we shall record the leading events in Salisbury's history from the year 1800 down to the present. This portion of the work should be especially interesting at this period, when we are on the eve of celebrating the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, inasmuch as it will embrace all local occurrences of any importance during the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The Eighteenth Century had closed with very troublesome times. The wars with the French had occupied public attention. Salisbury people had shared in the national rejoicings at the victory of Nelson at the Battle of the Nile, and when that great hero passed through Salisbury on the 20th of December, 1800, the Mayor and Corporation bestowed on him the Freedom of the City, as a mark of recognition of his illustrious deeds in the service of his country. But despite the nation's pride at the glorious achievements of Nelson, there was, among the people, a great longing for peace.

Taxation was heavy, money was scarce, food was dear, and the effects of these combined difficulties were severely felt in Salisbury. In the year 1800 butter had become so expensive a luxury, that the inhabitants took the extraordinary step of resolving, at a meeting at the Council Chamber, to enter into a general agreement not to use that article of diet until the price was reduced to one shilling a pound. The harvest of 1800 was a bad one, and that year and the following the price of corn rose till it reached 156 shillings a quarter. Bread was at famine prices, and the distress among the poor was intense. To make matters worse, Salisbury was fast losing its manufacturing industries, and this had the effect of raising the rates, which in 1801 were no less than 12s. in the pound. The peace, which was longed for, was not vouchsafed until 1802, when a short respite from war was granted by the promulgation of the treaty of Amiens, which was settled on the 28th of March. The first of June following was observed as a day of thanksgiving, and the public rejoicings in Salisbury were carried out with great zest. The Mayor and Corporation, attended by the various companies and gilds, marched in procession to the Cathedral. Later in the day the mayor and his brethren entertained a number of friends at dinner at the Council Chamber, and in the evening the general public were treated to a splendid display of fireworks, which wound up a happily-spent day.

The Jubilee of the reign of George III. was celebrated on October 25th, 1809, at the commencement of the 50th year, instead of the end. In Salisbury the day was kept as one of general holiday and festivity. The houses and shops were gaily decorated, there was the usual procession to the Cathedral, and to wind up the rejoicings a public ball and supper were held. The citizens had come forward liberally, indeed lavishly, with their subscriptions,

and when all was over and a reckoning made, it was found that there were funds sufficient in hand to give 1,000 blankets to be divided among the aged and deserving poor—a practical memento of the day, which was no doubt greatly appreciated during the ensuing winter.

Among the notable events of the year 1810—and one which seriously affected the commercial portion of the population—was the failure of Messrs. Bowles, Ogden and Wyndham, bankers, of Salisbury and Shaftesbury. The occurrence of note the following year was the arrival in the city of the Duke of Gloucester, who, after having visited the Cathedral, left for West Park, and dined on the 8th November with Sir Edward Hulse. In 1812 the brave Duke of Wellington, whose achievements were adding fresh glories to England's name, made his triumphant entry into Madrid, after defeating Marmont at Salamanca. This was on July 22nd, and on the 9th of September, on the news of this exploit reaching home, the city of Salisbury was illuminated in honour of the event. On August 20th, 1813, the Duke of Cambridge, who was on a visit to Chancellor Douglas, was presented with the Freedom of the City. At the time a musical festival was being held (at which Madame Catalani and Mr. Braham were the principal artistes). His Royal Highness attended all the performances, and his presence no doubt largely accounted for the big audience, over 4,000 tickets having been sold.

The signing of "The Peace of Paris" on the 30th of May, 1814, was the first act of Louis XVIII, brother of the murdered Louis XVI. This termination of a long series of wars with America, in which so many nations were involved, and so much blood spilt, was hailed with great delight in the country. The formal proclamation was made in Salisbury on June 28th, with great ceremony.

The Mayor and Corporation, with sergeants at mace, constables and other officials, and attended by a band of music, assembled in the Market Square, where the glad tidings were published to a crowd which numbered many thousands of persons; and subsequently a move was made to the Poultry Cross and High Street, where the proclamation was repeated. Two fat sheep and an ox were roasted whole in the Market Place, and served among the people, the other gifts to the populace being 2,500 loaves of bread and 12 hogsheads of beer. In addition to the public programme, there were festivities of a semi-private character. The Mayor (Mr. W. Andrews) entertained a party of 60 at dinner at the Spread Eagle, and 100 friends and neighbours feasted off a fat sheep, roasted whole by Mr. James Meatyard, butcher, of Castle Street. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and a display of fireworks was given in front of the residence of Mr. James Hussey, in New Street, the following night. "Thanksgiving Day" was the following Monday, and the civic authorities went in procession to the Cathedral, where the Dean preached an impressive and appropriate sermon. The same day the Mayor and Corporation gave a banquet, to which a numerous company sat down, and dinners were also held at most of the companies' gild-halls. A grand illumination was generally the wind up of rejoicings in the city, and it was intended to have adhered to this interesting custom the following evening, but the rain, which often comes just at the time when it is not wanted, was too much in evidence on this occasion to allow the project to be carried out.

On December 15th, 1814, Salisbury was honoured by the visit of Princess Charlotte of Wales, who was entertained at the Bishop's Palace. The Princess paid a visit to the Cathedral and tarried a while at the historic home of the Pembroke's at Wilton, and afterwards continued

her journey to Cranbourne. Her Royal Highness was in Salisbury again on the 1st January, 1816, and stayed at the Palace for one night. During her sojourn Messrs. Seagrim, Thring and Nightingale, carpet manufacturers at Wilton, were introduced to the Princess, who was pleased to accept four elegant hearthrugs, emblazoned with Her Royal Highness's arms, and which were presented to her as a memento of an important local industry. Another distinguished visitor arrived in Salisbury, on the 23rd February, 1817, in the person of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother to the Czar. The Grand Duke spent some days at Wilton House, and before leaving shewed the interest and pleasure he had experienced during his stay by planting a tree on the lawn at Lord Pembroke's residence. The Cathedral, Stonehenge, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood were also visited.

The winter of 1816-17 was very severe, and a large number of men were thrown out of work. The more fortunate of the citizens, however, were ready with their customary generosity and ready help. About £400 was raised in subscriptions, and this was used to pay the unemployed men and youths, who were engaged for two months on the task of lowering Harnham Hill. Added to the distress caused by the rigour of the weather were the dearness and scarcity of food. The price of wheat was high, and bread in the beginning of the year was 2s. 8d. per gallon. It rose 2d. by May, and though the price was lowered somewhat during the summer, by Michaelmas it had gone up again to 2s. Other articles of food were also dear, and the poor experienced a terrible time.

Two distinguished visitors were in Salisbury in 1818. His Serene Highness Prince Leopold, who was passing through the city, was the guest of the Bishop, on the 5th January, and on May 10th, Chancellor Douglas entertained

the Prince of Hesse Homburg, who next day paid visits to places of local interest. The Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, arrived on the 2nd January, 1819, and made the White Hart Hotel his quarters. He was shewn the local "lions," and on the Sunday (the day before his departure) attended service at the Roman Catholic Church. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent, with their infant Princess (now our Gracious Queen) and Princess Feodore, came to Salisbury from Kensington, on December 20th. They were entertained at the Bishop's Palace, and next day were pleased to receive in audience the Mayor and Corporation, as well as the Dean and other Cathedral dignitaries. They subsequently visited the Earl of Radnor at Longford Castle, and the next day paid a call at Wilton House. The usual objects of interest were inspected, and the royal party left the following day for Sidmouth, in Devonshire.

King George III. died on January 29th, 1820, and was succeeded by his son, George IV. As, however, the latter had for many years been acting as Regent, the change was only a nominal one. But there was, of course, the usual proclamation, and the ceremony took place in Salisbury with the customary form, the Mayor publishing the event in the Market Place, at the Poultry Cross and in High Street.

The Duchess of Clarence (Queen Adelaide) and the Princess Amelia honoured Salisbury with a visit on July 11th, 1827, being escorted by the Salisbury troop of Yeomanry on their arrival. The royal party sojourned at the Prince Regent's Hotel; the following day they were conducted over the Cathedral and ascended the tower as far as the eight doors. On their departure for Weymouth the Yeomanry* escorted the distinguished visitors two

*The Salisbury Yeomanry also formed the escort to this royal party when they were in the city again in the Autumn of the same year (1827).

miles on their outward journey. Don Miguel was here on the 15th January of the following year, and stayed at the Prince Regent's Hotel, the Yeomanry forming an escort on his departure.

The duty and honour of proclaiming William IV. as King fell to the lot of the Town Clerk, who on the 1st July, 1830, read the proclamation in the Market Place, at the Poultry Cross, at Mitre Corner (the High Street end of New Street) and at the corner of the Canal and Catherine Street. The Mayor and Corporation were present in their robes of office, and there was a large concourse of people. There were greater rejoicings, however, at the coronation of William and Queen Adelaide on September 8th of the year following. Merry peals clangoured forth from the church towers, there was volley firing by the Volunteers in the Market Place, flags, banners and bunting gaily adorned the city, and when evening came the streets were bright with illuminations. Hospitality, which has nearly always been characteristic of such functions in this locality, was not forgotten. Sums of money were distributed among the poor: the Mayor and Corporation, and many of the leading citizens dined at the Council Chamber, and the Volunteers were rewarded for their loyal services by being regaled at the various hostelryes.

The 10th of January, 1833, is notable as the date on which gas was first used as an illuminant in the streets of Salisbury. Its welcome was not an unanimous one. Many were the forebodings of the evils that would result from its use, suffocation and poisoning, explosion and conflagration, being among the terrors dreaded by the more nervous of those who looked upon the innovation with disfavour. Its value and utility were soon demonstrated and acknowledged, until at length it has come into universal service, not only as an illuminant, but as an

agent for heating and cooking purposes, and as an invaluable motive power, whilst the Salisbury Gas Company is so prosperous a concern that to hold shares in it is to be possessed of a good investment. Incidentally we may remind readers that an Electric Lighting Company has also been formed in Salisbury, and sooner or later we may find that illuminant in general requisition.

In the earlier days of the present century, smuggling was a common practice, and there have been exciting scenes in connection with the running of contraband goods into convenient spots on the Hampshire and Dorset coasts. Strange stories have been told, too, of the manner of the disposal of the illicit stores, and of the people who were the receivers of them. Many good folks of Salisbury were not free from suspicion in this respect; and that suspicion was heightened when on May 16th, 1834, a cart containing eleven packages of tobacco, and the same number of tubs of contraband spirit, were seized near Harnham Cliff.

On October 8th, 1834, the famous Lord Brougham (Lord Chancellor) was on a visit to the Earl of Radnor at Longford Castle. His lordship desired, in order that Lord Brougham might be able to deliver a speech, the use of the Council Chamber—which, be it remembered, was his father's munificent gift to the city—but the mayor declined on political grounds. The difficulty was, however, got over by the Lord Chancellor going to the White Hart Hotel, from the balcony of which he addressed a large crowd of enthusiastic people.

On September 4th, 1835, Prince George of Cambridge slept at the White Hart Hotel, and four days later the Duc de Nemours came to Salisbury to view the Cathedral.

The great event of 1837, was, of course, the accession of our good Queen Victoria to the Throne. The Town Clerk, on June 24th, read the proclamation at the Council House, in the middle of the Market Square, at the Poultry Cross, near the Sun Inn (Fisherton), in the Close, and at the top of St. Ann Street. Her Majesty's coronation was celebrated in Salisbury in a manner that testified both to the loyalty of the citizens, and their aptitude for keeping great holidays in a fashion that was adequate and pleasing. It is needless to say that the decision come to at meetings previously held to make the 28th of June, 1838, one of fitting festivity was heartily endorsed by the inhabitants. The day was not allowed to grow very old before the spirit of gaiety was abroad in the ancient streets, and by ten o'clock the carrying out of the prearranged programme was begun. At that hour there was a parade of 300 Sunday School children, and shortly afterwards the strains of martial music were heard, and the Salisbury troop of Yeomanry marched through the town *en route* to their training ground on the Race Plain. Sometime subsequently the Yeomanry returned and joined the Volunteers in a parade through the streets, through which also wended a procession of which our familiar friends the Giant and Hobnob were conspicuous figures. Such an auspicious event could not, of course, pass off without the feasting so dear still to the heart of an Englishman worthy the name. Accordingly the Mayor and Corporation, with the magistrates, charitable trustees, and officers of Yeomanry and Volunteers, sat down at the Council Chamber to a sumptuous banquet—to which Mr. Sidney Herbert contributed a fine buck—supplied by Clapperton of the Three Swans. The members of the volunteer corps dined at their head quarters; meals of a less formal kind were held at many of the inns, whilst there were also feasting and rejoicing in most of the homes in the old city. Mr. J. Naish, of

the White Horse Inn, in Castle Street, roasted a sheep whole outside his premises, and a similar event also took place in Fisherton Street. The poor were not forgotten, and each necessitous family was visited and supplied with a certain sum of money to provide comforts which would help to make their hearts glad at a time when all should be merry. Lastly the Earl of Radnor signalised the event by allowing double wages to the whole of the workmen on his estate. During the day various amusements were provided in the Green Croft, where in the night a brilliant display of fireworks was given, which, with the illuminations of the city, fittingly brought the rejoicings to a close.

When the Queen opened Parliament in person on the 16th January, 1840, she announced her intention to marry her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It was a betrothal founded on pure affection rather than political or state considerations, and the announcement was hailed with great satisfaction in the country, and when the marriage took place on the following 10th of February there was no community more loyal in its joyous demonstrations than that of Salisbury, where the event was celebrated much in the fashion of festivities already described.

There was great public rejoicing, too, in the city on January 25th, 1842, when the christening of the Prince of Wales was celebrated. Royal salutes in the Market Place ushered in the dawn of the auspicious day, and soon the sound of joyous music from the church bells in the fine old city floated on the air. There was the inevitable procession through the public streets, dinners at the inns, and a free entertainment of music at the Council Chamber in the evening, the whole winding up, as usual, with a grand pyrotechnic exhibition on the Green Croft. A generous public had subscribed for the occasion no less a sum than £800, and after the entertainments described had been provided for, the organisers of the

festivities were enabled to gladden the hearts of 8,000 persons with presents of beef, bread, beer and coals.

On the 29th of June, 1844, the King of Saxony arrived in Salisbury, and made his stay at the White Hart. His majesty had come from Oxford, passing Stonehenge on his way to the city, and during his brief sojourn he attended service at the Cathedral and the Roman Catholic Chapel, and visited Wilton House. Subsequently he continued his journey to Weymouth.

In 1844 another great blow to the commercial interests of Salisbury and district was struck by the failure of Messrs. Brodie, bankers, who were gazetted bankrupts on November 5th of that year. The unfortunate firm were the subject of much well-placed sympathy. Their collapse was unnecessary, as after the assets had been realised, and the enormous expenses attendant on such occasions had been met, the estate shewed a value of over 20s. in the pound.

As will have been observed from what has been written in previous chapters, the people of Salisbury in earlier times had known more than once what it was to be afflicted with the scourge of epidemics, and in July of the year 1849 cholera broke out in the city with terrible virulence. Between July 8th, when the first death from this fell disease occurred, to September 15th, cholera had claimed 160 victims, 26 succumbed to bad attacks of diarrhœa, and 48 died from other causes, many of them of a character suspected to be akin to the most dreaded of the maladies. The total number of deaths for the quarter ending in September was 263, whereas the average for the corresponding period of the four preceding years was only 48. It is needless to picture the scenes of terror and suffering that must have been experienced. As the colder weather of the winter came, the cloud had practically passed, and

when, on the 15th November, thanksgiving services were held in the churches and chapels, we may depend that there was the voice of genuine gratitude in the prayers of thanksgiving offered in the churches and chapels. We shall not be judged guilty of impiety if we remark that the insanitary condition of the city, and the laxity of the local government on matters pertaining to health, were, no doubt, largely responsible for the visitation. It is a pleasing commentary and comparison concerning the present day, to remark that to Salisbury's excellent system of sanitation, and its well framed bye-laws, are largely attributable the fact that the local Sanitary Authority can claim New Sarum as one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom.

The year 1849, by the way, is the date of the meeting of the Royal Archæological Association in Salisbury, the visit being renewed in 1858. On the 22nd September, 1864, when the association was meeting at Bath, a number of the members came to Salisbury and visited the places of interest in the city and neighbourhood.

On the 11th August, 1851, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, came to Salisbury. He arrived by special train, and being met by General Buckley was conducted by that gentleman to Stonehenge. His Royal Highness spent some time in his examination of this wonderful monument of past ages, and, returning to the city, left at 5.30 in the evening.

The years 1854 and 1855 form a period that will never be forgotten by Englishmen. It was in 1853 that Nicholas, Czar of Russia, after failing in his proposals to divide the "sick man's inheritance" (as he called the Sublime Porte) with England, decided, in the alternative, to seize it for himself. In 1853, England and France declared war in defence of Turkey, and sent expeditions to the Baltic and

the Euxine. The victories of the allied armies on the river Alma, the splendid charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on the Russian guns at the battle at Balaklava, and the heroic conduct of the British Infantry at Inkerman (1854) are marks in the modern history of the pluck and bravery of English forces which will never be obliterated. The entry of the allies into the city of Sevastapol* took place on September 8th, 1855. The news of the fall of that city soon reached England, and on the 10th there was great rejoicing in Salisbury at the event. The church towers rocked once more with the swinging bells, clanging forth their joyous music; and the picturesque old Market Place was lighted up with the flames of a roaring bonfire when evening came, whilst four days later there was a display of fireworks in the Cricket Ground to celebrate the same event. An event of interest on the 17th of December of the same year was the arrival at the railway station of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had come on a visit to the Hon. Sidney Herbert at Wilton House to join a shooting party, at which there were other distinguished guests.

Peace with Russia was concluded at Paris on the 30th March, 1856. On the 30th of the following month peace was proclaimed in the usual places in Salisbury, and on the 29th of May a grand peace festival was held. After the procession, a public dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, besides a supply of 900 gallons of beer, was partaken of in the Market Place by 3,000 persons; and 4,000 others (to whom were allotted 310 gallons of beer) were regaled with the "good old English fare" at their

* A Russian gun taken at Sevastopol was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury, in state, on January 25th 1858. It now stands on a stone platform at the left-hand side of the Council Chamber. In the October of 1859 a painted window was placed in the Cathedral as a memorial to the soldiers of the 62nd (Wilts.) Regiment, who fell during the Crimean War.

homes. Sports in the Green Croft and fireworks in the Market Place were included in the programme of festivities.

On the 15th of August following the citizens were gratified by a visit of the Queen, Prince Albert, and other members of the Royal family and suite, who were passing *en route* to Osborne from Plymouth. The Mayor and Corporation received the Royal party at the railway station, and they were escorted to the White Hart Hotel by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, who had arrived in Salisbury. The royal guests made an inspection of the Cathedral and Chapter House, and afterwards visited the Bishop's Palace. They left Salisbury on the way to their destination at quarter past four. On the 14th October the Prince of Wales was here, in the company of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, his tutor, on their way to Osborne. They spent a pleasant time at various places of interest in the city and neighbourhood, including the Chapter House of the Cathedral, Wilton House, and Wardour Castle.

The most notable local event of the year 1857 was the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in Salisbury. The show opened in the Butts on the 21st July, and was continued the three following days. The numbers passing the turnstiles were :—

First day...	...	...	...	...	969
Second ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2 620
Third ,, ...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Fourth ,, ..	...	...	...	...	18,439
					36,019
Total	...	...	...	...	36,019

The Prince Consort was present at the show on the second day, being entertained at the Bishop's Palace at luncheon.

On July 29th, 1861, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and suite made a brief stay at Salisbury. They lunched at the White Hart, and made a special point of visiting the Cathedral, which, it is believed, they came on purpose to see. On the 14th January, 1863, Princess Louis of Hesse was in these parts, on a visit to Stonehenge.

Salisbury, which had so many times previously during the present century been a city of rejoicing, was once more *en fete* on the 10th of March, 1863, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There was the customary procession, sports in the Market Place, and a bonfire in the Green Croft, besides a concert in the Market House, followed by a "people's ball," with a full dress ball also at the Assembly Rooms. About 250 persons sat down to a sumptuous breakfast at the Council Chamber, and feasts were held by the local clubs at their club rooms. The wherewithal to provide dinners at their own homes was furnished for 4,557 adults, and 3,449 children. The infants were given a liberal breakfast of tea and cake, and the older children were similarly regaled in the evening.

Those whose memories carry them back 30 years or so will remember the serious devastation wrought among live stock by the cattle plague. So great was the evil in this district, that the 3rd of March, 1866, was observed as a day of humiliation, when prayers were offered in the places of worship, moving Heaven to stay the visitation. Since that time beneficial legislation dealing with the importation of diseased cattle has had the effect of practically eradicating the worst form of disorders.

Two events of social interest in the year 1866 were the holding of the show of the Bath and West of England Society in the Butts, from June 14th to 18th, 28,025 persons having paid for entrance; and the visit of

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who had been staying with the Bishop, and who on September 6th addressed a crowded meeting on the politics of the day, at the Council Chamber. In regard to the show, it may be mentioned that the plague referred to above was responsible for the non-exhibition of cattle; but the buildings that would have accommodated them were allowed to remain, and the society came to Salisbury again in June of the following year. The show was opened from the 10th to the 14th, during which time it was visited by nearly 25,000 persons.

On the 19th December, 1870—a year memorable in the history of education in this country—the Corporation decided that they would apply to the Education Department for the establishment of a School Board in Salisbury, and on the 25th February of the following year (1871) the mayor received from the Department instructions to proceed to an election. The candidates were Rev. G. R. Swayne, afterwards Canon, Mr. Alfred Williams, Mr. E. T. Stevens, Mr. W. Hicks, Mr. W. Pinckney, Mr. R. M. Wilson and Mr. J. Style. There being no opposition the gentlemen named were elected, and formed the first School Board for Salisbury.

Still another royal visit. On August 10th, 1871, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with their son (afterwards the Emperor of Germany) came to Salisbury, and whilst here viewed various objects of interest, including the Cathedral and Stonehenge.

The people of Salisbury were much interested in the rejoicings which took place on July 6th, 1871, at the neighbouring town of Wilton, on the occasion of the Earl of Pembroke obtaining his majority. Wilton was decorated in a most profuse and charming manner, and the example the mayor (Mr. Mayo) and his fellow townspeople had thus set was followed at Quidhampton, Ditchampton, and

other villages in the district. The arrival of the young earl was announced by a salute from a small battery of guns placed in a field near the railway station. At 4.30 a procession, which included 150 of the tenantry, mounted and riding four abreast, was formed, with two bands of music (the Volunteer Band and the Wilton Town Brass Band). His lordship was accompanied by his revered mother, Lady Herbert of Lea, and on being seen by the public they were received with deafening and hearty cheers. Outside the entrance to Wilton Park a halt was made, and the mayor presented an address, in which the people of Wilton welcomed the noble earl to the home of his ancestors. In the evening the grounds of Wilton Park were illuminated with lanterns and various devices which converted the lawns and gardens into what has been described as a veritable fairy land, and the attractions also included a magnificent display of fireworks, by the well-known pyrotechnist, Mr. Brock. There was a banquet at Wilton House, followed by a concert, and the Salisbury Promenade Band performed selections of music in the Hop Garden. On the following day (a Friday) the workmen and labourers and their wives (to the number of 450) had dinner, and dancing followed, whilst the children and their teachers were also regaled. The *Salisbury Standard* (now incorporated in the *Wilts County Mirror and Express*), writing of the event at the time, remarked of the new lord of Wilton: "The Earl is about 6ft. 4in. in height, and his features bear a strong resemblance to those of his late father (when a young man), whose statue adorns the Salisbury Market Place." This description is adjudged by those who knew the Earl best to be an accurate one. His lordship, in acknowledging the congratulations and kind expressions of the Mayor and others, who looked forward to a long and happy relationship between Wilton House and the borough, said, with that modesty which was always one of the late earl's

characteristics, that he feared he did not deserve all their good wishes, but hoped he would one day. It is needless now to say how thoroughly the earl (whose loss by death was so deeply lamented) earned all the confidence and affection which the people of the district then reposed in and felt for him. He succeeded in creating a bond of sympathy and interest between the Pembrokes and the Wilton and Salisbury folks which has never since been broken, and which the present earl, by the aid of his esteemed partner, the countess, is not only doing so much to strengthen, but even to increase among all classes.

The year 1872 was a noteworthy period locally, in two respects. On the 27th February there were great demonstrations of rejoicing at the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness, and in September of the same year his Royal Highness visited Salisbury in connection with the Autumn Manœuvres, which were carried out in this neighbourhood on a grand scale. The manœuvres presented a spectacle which still lingers in the memory of those who were fortunate spectators of it. Such details, therefore, as our limited space may permit of will be interesting. The limits of the area within which the manœuvres were to take place were thus laid down: The area was deemed to be enclosed by a boundary line drawn from the railway bridge over the river Avon, near Ringwood, westerly along the high road leading to Crawford Bridge; thence along the high road to the church at the village of Kingstone; thence along an imaginary straight line to the western point of the ancient entrenchment on Hameldon Hill; thence along an imaginary straight line to the church at Longbridge Deverill; thence along the high road to the railway station at Warminster; thence along an imaginary straight line to the railway station at Woodborough; thence along the railway easterly of the engine house, near the town of Wilton; thence along an

imaginary straight line to the Grately station on the South Western Railway; thence along that railway to the bridge over the river Avon to Salisbury; thence along the river Avon to the railway bridge near Ringwood.

The troops engaged were formed into two armies, the Northern, which was to assemble at Aldershot, and the Southern, which was concentrated in the neighbourhood of Blandford. The southern force assembled some time before the northern, and was complete by the 20th of August, when the first field day was held, which was devoted to practising outpost duties. This army consisted of two divisions, under the command of General Sir John Mitchel, G.C.B. Its total complement was six regiments of cavalry, 19 battalions infantry, 18 horse artillery guns, 24 field guns, 4 companies of engineers—total, about 15,000 men. The northern army, which was meantime being concentrated at Aldershot, consisted of 7 regiments of cavalry, 19 battalions of infantry, 18 Royal Horse Artillery guns, 24 field guns, and 2 companies of engineers—total, about 15,000 men. This army corps was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., and consisted of two divisions, numbered the third and fourth. The following official programme for the manœuvres, issued at Salisbury on the 31st August, 1872, gives the “general idea” of the movements:

“The operations of the manœuvres are represented by the action of the two corps forming the advance portions of the two opposing armies. The Blandford or Southern Corps is part of a force marching from Weymouth on London.

“Dorchester is occupied, and a strong detachment is sent forward towards Yeovil to cut the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line of railway. Another strong detachment has reached Sturminster Newton on 5th September in order to watch the Somerset and Dorset railway, and to prevent any attack being made on the communication of the Southern Army, from the directions of Bath and Wilts.

“The right flank is protected by a force of 10,000 men, which has landed at Poole, for the purpose of co-operating with the Dorchester force, and has reached Ringwood by September 5th.

“Moreover, the whole of the invading force on this side of England (which may be taken at less than 50,000 men), is subsidiary to a main invasion on the Eastern or South Eastern Coast. This invasion is in process of being checked.

“On the North side a corps of 15,000 men is collected at Pewsey, and constitutes the advanced portion of a force assembled at Aldershot to stop the progress of the invaders. In addition to this force troops are being got together at Bristol and Bath, and are preparing to join the Pewsey corps, should it advance to the river Wylye, or to support it if forced to retreat from the line of that river. Part of these reinforcements are capable of being sent forward to the neighbourhood of Warminster by the 6th September.

“A strong position, the South of Salisbury, as well as the city itself, is held by the defending army, the force here being reckoned at 6,000 men of all arms. Wilton is occupied by a force of 3 000 men. The Salisbury position is too strong to allow of its being carried by a force advancing from the direction of Ringwood.

“The generals in command of the respective corps at Pewsey and Blandford have, on the above supposition, full liberty of action (subject, of course, to orders to be issued during the progress of the operations), with one restriction, namely, that neither force must cross the Wylye before 4 a.m. on September 6th. In naming this date no reference is made to the movements of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery.

“Salisbury Plain offers peculiar advantages for the manœuvring of these arms, and, no doubt, the generals in command of the corps will make the fullest use of their services during the advance.”

We have not sufficient space to describe in detail the manœuvres which were carried out upon instructions of so complicated a nature as the above. There are, however, one or two facts of local interest to be mentioned. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and a number of foreign officers, took a great interest in the proceedings. His Royal Highness lodged from the 4th September to the 9th of that month at Bemerton Lodge, which had been placed at his disposal by Dr. Finch, whilst the Duke of Cambridge stayed at Miss Townsend's (now Mr. W. M. Hammick's) residence in the Close. On the 7th the foreign officers were enter-

tained by Dr. Lush, M.P., to a banquet at the Council Chamber, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck being also among the guests.

The march past, which took place on the 12th, was a sight which, as we have already said, will long live in the memory of the spectators, and is even now a subject of interesting "local talk." The scene was the portion of the plain lying at the base of Beacon Hill, and was a spot most admirably adapted for the purpose, whilst the slopes and summit of the hill afforded splendid opportunities of watching the movements of the troops. Early on the morning of the review day (a Thursday) pedestrians began moving out of Salisbury, *en route* to the "scene of battle," and from eight or nine o'clock onwards, large numbers of vehicles commenced leaving the city for the same destination, many hundreds having come hither from long distances in the country. By ten o'clock a vast concourse of people had assembled in the neighbourhood of Beacon Hill, and by the time fixed for the review at noon it is calculated that there were about 100,000 lookers-on at this grand military display. At 12 o'clock the royal salute boomed from a battery of artillery, announcing the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who was received by the Duke of Cambridge, a large staff of general officers, and the foreign military representatives. Needless to say his Royal Highness was received with a veritable roar of enthusiasm from the lungs and throats of loyal Wiltshiremen and other patriotic people. Among the spectators was a distinguished company, including Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, Lord Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Winchester, Sir Henry Stocks, the Japanese Ambassador, the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., &c.

The march past commenced about 1.30, and lasted an hour and forty minutes, during which time the vast concourse of people were enabled to feast their eyes on a scene of stirring martial brilliancy and magnificence. Among the troops taking part were the Wilts Yeomanry, whose soldierlike bearing drew expressions of appreciation from the crowd.

It is almost needless to say that Salisbury people "celebrated" the event with decorations, illuminations (both on the Thursday and the preceding day), processions, and other forms of rejoicing, a grand display of fireworks being given in the Market Place on the evening of the 12th to wind up the proceedings. The Prince of Wales after leaving Bemerton Lodge, paid a brief visit to Amport, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, and then returned to London. On the Thursday evening the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, issued an order, in the course of which he said :—"The exemplary conduct of all ranks, and the cheerful manner in which they have met the fatigues and discomfort incidental to large operations in the field, have been thoroughly appreciated by his Royal Highness (the Duke); and have elicited from the civil population with whom they have been brought in contact the highest and most deserved encomiums, producing a reciprocal feeling of cordiality, which must be considered in a public sense as equally valuable and gratifying."

Salisbury folks watched with great interest the rejoicings at Trafalgar House, on September 9th, 1875, when a distinguished company, as well as the tenants, labourers, workpeople and many others, assembled to greet and congratulate Viscount Trafalgar, son and heir of the Earl of Nelson, on his coming of age. The actual date of the attainment of the majority was July 19th, on which day a number of tenants were invited to

dine at Trafalgar House, when the Viscount was presented with a splendid Queen Anne cup, of solid silver. The general festivities were postponed, however, until September 9th (a Thursday), as the harvest was in progress. On the night previous to that date a distinguished company at the house took part in a ball, at which the dancing was led by Viscount Trafalgar and Lady Caroline Agar. On the Thursday Viscount Trafalgar was presented with a silver inkstand, subscribed for by the servants on the estate, and a claret goblet and glasses, from the labourers on Barford Farm (Downton). The presentation took place in the portico of the mansion, in the presence of the Earl and Countess Nelson, Lady Alice Nelson, &c. At two o'clock about 300 persons were entertained at dinner in a large marquee in the Park, with the Earl Nelson in the chair, and later in the day his lordship treated 800 school children of Downton and the surrounding villages to a tea. A garden party was also held, at which the Volunteer Band from Salisbury supplied the music. At the dinner to which reference is made above, the speeches bore allusion to the good feeling existant between the Nelson family and the tenants and neighbours. It is interesting to recall that as recently as July 23rd, 1896, further evidence of that kindly feeling was forthcoming, when the tenantry and employes presented addresses to the Earl and Countess Nelson on the celebration of that happy event, their golden wedding.

In July of 1876 there were several troops of soldiers in the city who had come from various parts to encamp on the Race Plain, on Homington Down, at Yarnborough, Codford, &c. They numbered 8,000 and were the Fifth Army Corps under the new mobilization scheme. The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops on Stapleford Down on the 14th, and the march past took place on Rockborne Down on the 22nd. New colours (consecrated by the Bishop of

Salisbury) were, on the 25th, presented to the 2nd Battalion Worcester Militia, on Homington Down.

In the early part of the year 1882 the citizens of Salisbury had two opportunities of testifying their loyalty, under circumstances of varying character. In March another of those attempts upon the life of the Queen, by fanatics, such as had several times previously startled and roused the indignation of the nation, was made. On Sunday, the 5th day of the month named, references to the alarming event were uttered in the pulpits of the Cathedral, and the churches and chapels of Salisbury, and public thanks was returned to the Almighty for preserving Her Majesty's life. At a meeting of the magistrates the following morning a resolution was passed, recording their "deep feeling of gratitude that the dastardly outrage was, through the divine interposition of providence, frustrated, and it is the fervent hope of the magistrates that Her Majesty may long be spared to preside over the government of this country." On Thursday, the 27th of the following month, there were manifestations of loyal feeling of quite a different description. The occasion was the marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck, and in celebration of the auspicious event merry peals were rung on the bells of the parish churches, and the Royal Standard was floated from the Council Chamber. The Hon. Sidney Herbert and Lady Beatrix Herbert, and Mr. Coleridge Kennard, M.P., and Mrs. Kennard were among those who had the honour of being invited to the wedding ceremony.

The city of Salisbury was honoured, on Wednesday afternoon, December 6th, 1882, by a visit of the Duke of Albany, who presided at a meeting held in the interests of the Royal College of Music, of which the Prince of Wales, his brother, was the founder and president. An address on matters musical was given by Mr. Grove, the Director of the Institute; and a resolution moved by Bishop

Moberley was adopted, approving of the Prince of Wales' proposal to establish a Royal College of Music as a national institution. The meeting pledged itself to raise the sum of £3,000 to found scholarships for Salisbury and South Wilts, the Corporation agreeing to give a subscription of 50 guineas, and Mr. Coleridge Kennard promising to contribute the sum of £100. After leaving the Council Chamber, the Duke of Albany and party, had tea together at the White Hart Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge Kennard having the honour to be among the guests. Earlier in the day His Royal Highness had had luncheon at the hospitable quarters named, and such general satisfaction was given by the catering under the management of Mr. H. T. Bowes, that the following letter was sent to him by royal order:—

“Claremont, Esher, December 7, 1882.

“Mr. Bowes,—Sir,—The Duke of Albany desires me to express his entire satisfaction at the arrangements you made yesterday on the occasion of His Royal Highness lunching with the Mayor* at your hotel.”

His Royal Highness seems to have taken great interest in the affairs of Salisbury. For example, when a meeting was held on the 18th March, 1882, in connection with a proposal to form a branch of the Charity Organization Society in the city, the Mayor announced the receipt of letters approving the movement from the Duke of Albany, the Earl Nelson and the Earl of Pembroke. A branch was formed, but it is now almost forgotten, Salisbury people, who have ever been noted for their benevolence, preferring to let their acts of charity be genuine, instead of having it dispensed through any channels whatsoever of inquisitorial officialism. The Duke being such a friend to Salisbury, the news of his death (received on the 28th

* The Mayor at this time was Mr. C. Moody.

of March) naturally evoked profound sorrow among the inhabitants.

On the following day the receipt of the news of his death, the secretary of the St. Ann-street Club (Mr. W. L. Anset), at a gathering of the members, remarked that "it was his melancholy duty to advert to the lamentable loss England had sustained by the sudden death of the Duke." He also referred to the fact that when the Prince visited the city a year or two previously, Mr. Coleridge Kennard had given the club upwards of 500 volumes of books as a memento of the honour done Salisbury. A vote of condolence with the Queen and Royal Family was passed. The following Sunday there were references to the sad event at the Cathedral, parish churches, and other places of worship, and the "Dead March" was played. The next day (Monday) the Royal Standard was floated half mast on the Council Chamber, and the church bells were tolled. At the funeral, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the present Earl of Pembroke, was one of the supporters of the pall; the Wiltshire Society, with which the late Duke was connected, was represented; and Mr. Coleridge Kennard was among those who had special invitations to the obsequies.

One Sunday morning in May, 1882, congregations assembled at St. Edmunds and Fisherton Churches were startled to hear from the pulpits the announcement that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Bourke had been assassinated in Phoenix Park, and at public functions subsequently held there were general expressions of horror at the tragedy, and of sympathy with the bereaved friends. It is a coincidence that during last year (1896)—more than fourteen years after the occurrence—public attention was

* It may be noted that for some time His Royal Highness resided at Boyton House, Wilts, where he received musical instruction from Mr. Spinney, of Salisbury.

again called to the Phœnix Park murders, by the arrest in Boulogne of Tynan, the celebrated No. 1, a man believed to have been an active participator in the terrible crime but who was subsequently released.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Salvation Army Riots—Dynamite Outrages in Salisbury; Exemplary Punishment of the Culprit—Railway Disaster near Downton; Local People Injured—Enthroning a Bishop of Salisbury.

THE discreditable disturbances in connection with the Salvation Army processions through the public streets were a feature of the events of the summer of 1882. It is not necessary to describe the disorders in detail; they were on a par with those which were unhappily common in all parts of the country. There is but little doubt that these new evangelists brought much of the trouble upon themselves by the adoption of an aggressive and uncompromising attitude, but there was nothing in their conduct to warrant the brutality and senselessness of the outrages committed against them, nor anything to excuse the indirect encouragement given to the roughs by certain prominent citizens in places of authority. Public meetings had been held, calling upon the magistrates to take steps to preserve the peace, and the answer had been given that while the justices were willing to do what they could in that direction, they thought an appeal should be made to the Captain of the "Army" (Forster), who had been guilty of using language calculated to move the roughs to rebellious conduct. In the end a number of special constables were sworn in, but, reading the newspaper reports of the occurrences, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that frequently there was a too obvious sympathy with the assailants of the salvationists on the part of these "specials" to practically prevent outrages. The assaults on the "Army" were chiefly made by a discreditable organi-

zation with the name of the "Skeleton Army," who were not content with throwing rotten eggs, and other filthy missiles, but who used bludgeons and other formidable weapons, and attacked defenceless females as well as men. It goes to the credit of the Chief Constable and of Superintendent Stephens, who was with him on some occasions - -and, who by the way, has only recently left Salisbury to fill a higher post, after many years of valuable public service here—to say that they personally did their best to protect those who were being assailed. Happily such manifestations against the Salvationists have not occurred since in this locality. People of all shades of opinion now realise that, strange though some of their methods are, the members of the Salvation Army are doing a good work among a class of people whom churches and chapels alike have hitherto been unable to reach.

The year 1882 is a period marked by the prevalence all over the country of stupid scares perpetrated by a number of foolhardy and inconsiderate persons who took advantage of the public state of terror at the time to commit what were called "dynamite outrages," but which were often nothing more than alarming tricks played by wickedly mischievous youths. "On Wednesday morning," said a local paper,* dated Tuesday, April 24th, 1882, "the citizens of Salisbury were thrown into a degree of the greatest consternation by the report that there had been made a diabolical attempt to blow up their beautiful Cathedral. The report was on all hands discredited. It soon proved, unhappily, that either an outrageous hoax had been perpetrated, or that the reported attempt had been actually made, and there were put in circulation various rumours more or less exaggerated." The Chief Constable (Mr. Mathews) made the following official report in his Occurrence Book:—"At 11 p.m. on Tuesday P.C. Tomkins was patrolling

* *The Wiltshire County Mirror.*

the Close, when in one of the recesses he discovered a mysterious looking box under the Cathedral wall. He reported the circumstances, after which he returned with Inspector Ainsworth and Mr. Lucas, one of the constables of the Close, to the spot. The box was found to be in dimensions 18in. by 12in. by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of wood, and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. It was fastened with two bands of iron hoops and six screws, with a piece of paper inserted in a touch hole at the top, which was sprinkled with white powder. On being removed and lighted by Inspector Ainsworth, the powder burnt slowly with a hissing noise. The box was at once taken to Superintendent Mathews at the Police Station, and he and Inspector Ainsworth opened it. A portion of the substance taken from the paper bag under the touch hole, on being tested, exploded slightly. The box was, by direction of Superintendent Mathews, removed to the magazine at the back of the Market House. Afterwards Superintendent Mathews, Inspector Ainsworth, and Mr. Lucas, one of the Close constables, examined the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, also the Cloisters, but they failed to make any discovery."

This affair turned out to be a stupid hoax. The Chief Constable afterwards made an examination of the "infernal machine" in company with Inspector Lansdowne, of Scotland Yard, and found it filled with mould and saw dust, whilst a grim looking bottle with a label, "Nitro-glycerine, to be kept in a cool place, and do not take out the cork," was found to contain gum water! The Dean and Chapter offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the persons guilty of this insane act of "facetiousness," and also for the seizure of the writer of an anonymous threatening letter to the Bishop.

About 10.30 on the night of Wednesday, July 26th, 1884, a loud report of an explosion was heard in the

neighbourhood of the Market Place, and on an investigation being made, it was found that about a pound of gun powder, placed in a box, had been lodged at the foot of the Hon. Sidney Herbert's statue, and ignited. The occurrence was looked upon as another imbecile freak, having for its object the alarm of people, but a reward of £50 was offered for the perpetrators of this act of criminal folly.

A third, and even more serious outrage of this kind, was committed on the night of September 27th (a Saturday) of the same year. Shortly before eleven o'clock, just as tradesmen were closing their shops, and when only a comparatively few loiterers were in the streets, people in the neighbourhood of the Council Chamber were startled by the sounds of a terrific explosion. This time, too, investigation showed that some explosive machine had been used, the chemical, whatever it was, having been enclosed in a canister, which was shattered to pieces. It had been placed on the platform in the recess to the left of the Council Chamber, on which the Russian Gun stands, and the force of the explosion had been sufficient, not only to slightly damage the exterior of that end of the building, but to smash fourteen panes of glass in the banqueting room, whilst windows were also broken on the premises of Mr. Gould and Mr. Horder, in Queen Street. Colonel Ford, Chief Government Inspector of Explosives, made a personal investigation on the spot, and it turned out that the material that had been used was merely coarse blasting powder, a fact which did not, however, minimise the seriousness of the offence. A reward of £200 was offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

For some time the police authorities were unable to obtain any clue to the miscreants, and inhabitants were beginning to forget the occurrence, when, on the evening

of Wednesday, January 17, 1885, the alarm was renewed by an explosion at Warminster, described as an "attempt to blow up the Town Hall." This increased the vigilance of the police. The county authorities placed the matter in the hands of that astute officer Superintendent Stephens, and in the end seven Salisbury young men were arrested, five of whom were afterwards released. The remaining two—who were first charged with committing the outrage at Warminster, but were acquitted of that for want of evidence—on the conclusive testimony Chief Constable Mathews was able to bring forward as to the local outrages, were sent for trial at the summer assizes and arraigned on a charge of "unlawfully and maliciously causing, by an explosive substance, an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property." The prisoners were proved to have had connection with all the outrages referred to in Salisbury, as well as one at Andover Town Hall, and the Judge (Mr. Justice Field), whilst believing that the offences arose merely out of a mischievous desire to alarm the public, said he felt bound to pass a sentence which would "tend to induce foolish, and wicked, and stupid people to abstain from such conduct in the future." The principal offender was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with such hard labour as his state of health would allow, and his less culpable accomplice was ordered to be detained in prison for two months. It is satisfactory to note that these exemplary sentences put a stop not only to the serious class of offence for which the two culprits suffered, but to a system of dangerous practical joking which had passed out of the stage of the ridiculous and had become a public nuisance.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 10th, 1884, a shocking accident occurred on the London and South Western Railway, to the train which left Salisbury for Weymouth

at 4.43 p.m. About a mile beyond Downton, near the College of Agriculture, after having just passed a well-known bridge over the Avon, the train by some means fell over the embankment (on the College side), and became a wreck. Four persons were killed, and a number of others injured, the latter including Mr. Hillier, bookseller, of Fisherton; Miss Kate Fawcett, Church Fields, Salisbury; and Samuel Pennel, Wyndham Park, Salisbury. Among those who were killed was Mr. G. Waters, of Toyd Farm, Fordingbridge, a member of the Salisbury and Hindon Troop of Yeomanry.

On Wednesday, July 13th, 1884, the National Rose Society held a show at the Palace Grounds. The exhibition was a great success, and at a luncheon held in connection with it at the White Hart Hotel, the Mayor (Mr. T. S. Fitcher) expressed a hope that "the love of roses which prevailed would lead to the successful issue of the movement to start a Horticultural Society in the city." At a meeting of the Local Committee later, it was resolved that the balance of £178 10s. 11d. be paid into Messrs. Pinckney's Bank on deposit, to form the nucleus of a fund for future horticultural shows.

In its proper place will be found a list of bishops of the diocese, but we think it will be convenient to give at this point a brief account of the ceremonies in connection with the enthronization (on November 4th, 1885) of the present occupant of the See of Sarum, Bishop Wordsworth, they being very much of the character of those associated with the introduction of bishops to the actual and corporal possession of the bishopric in former times.*

*Dr. Wordsworth's predecessor (Bishop Moberly) died on Monday, July 6th, 1885, being buried in the Cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral the following Friday. He had been a popular prelate, whose loss was sincerely mourned.

The usual preliminary of the Bishop turning a sod at Bishopsdown was on this occasion dispensed with. Shortly before noon Dr. Wordsworth arrived at the Council Chamber, and was received at the entrance by the Mayor (Mr. George Fullford) and the Town Clerk (Mr. W. C. Powning). Preceded by the Sergeants of the Mace, the Bishop was conducted into the Council Chamber, where the Corporation, attired in their robes of office, awaited the Bishop's arrival. The Mayor then took the chair, and Dr. Wordsworth was seated on his right. It may be interesting here to recall the names of those who were also present, viz., the ex-Mayor (Mr. T. S. Fatcher), Aldermen Norton, Read, Aylward, Brown, and Hicks; Councillors Marlow, Parker, Newton, Harris, Brittan, Gibbs, Stevens, Waters, Dear, Hammick, Moody, Griffin, Lovibond and Fawcett. The Mayor of Dorchester (Mr. Gregory) was also present, as were Mr. Coleridge J. Kenward, M.P., Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, Mr. W. Pinckney and Mr. C. Williams. The Bishop was accompanied by his brother-in-law Rev. H. Coxe, who carried the pastoral staff, the Rev. E. R. Bernard (chaplain), Mr. John Hassard, the principal registrar, and Mr. Francis Hodding, (bishop's secretary). After an address of welcome by the Mayor and a reply by the Bishop, a move was made towards Mitre House, whither Dr. Wordsworth drove, in consequence of the rain, the procession of the Mayor and Corporation following his lordship's carriage. Mitre House, situated near the north gate of the Close, at the end of New Street, was then occupied by Mr. Broadbeer, second-hand bookseller; within the last year or two the place has been altered and now forms a provision shop, occupied by Mr. Crook. The Dean and Canons met his lordship at Mitre House, and they having robed, the Dean called on Mr. D. J. K. Macdonald to be a witness of their proceedings. The Bishop, vested in his episcopal habit, having been introduced to the Chapter, delivered to the Dean the

mandate of the Archbishop of Canterbury for his induction, enthronization and installation into the Bishopric of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. The Chapter Clerk read the archiepiscopal mandate, and the Dean nominated Canon Gordon the Proctor for administering to the Bishop the declaration required to be taken at the time of enthronization. Next, the Bishop, with the Dean on his right hand, and Canon Gordon (senior canon) on his left, the other members of the chapter, prebendaries, &c., following in procession, and led by the vergers, proceeded through the north gate, where they found in attendance the Mayor and Corporation, the vicars choral and a full choir. The procession now advanced in the following order:—

- The Chief Constable.
- The City Police.
- The Sergeants at Mace.
- The Town Clerk and City Treasurer.
- The Mayor of Dorchester.
- Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, J.P., Mr. J. H. Jacob, J.P.
- Mr William Pinckney, J.P., and Mr. C. Williams, J.P.,
- Mr. Coleridge Kennard, M.P.
- The Mayor of Salisbury (Mr. George Fullford).
- The Members of the Corporation.
- Students of the Theological College.
- Diocesan Clergy (207 in number).
- The Clergy of the city churches.
- The Organist (Mr. South).
- The Cathedral Choir.
- The Lay Vicars.
- The Cathedral Vergers.
- The Vicar's Choral :
- Revs. H. W. Carpenter, H. J. Morton, and G. Bennett.
- The Non-Residentiary Canons :—
- Canons Banks, Hodgson, Bernard, Broadley, Nash, Rooke, John Smith, Houghton, Jacob, Warre, Lowndes, Parr, Stephenson Sir Tabot Baker, Bart., Woodcock, Goddard, Cholmeley, Meade, Hutchings. Glyn, Morrie, Sir James Phillips, Bart., Green, Lyon, Dawson Damer, Duncan, Kingsbury, Dugmore, and Olivier.
- The Archdeacon of Wilts (Archdeacon Buchanan).
- The Sub-Dean (Rev. Slater-Brown), and the Sub-Chanter.
- The Bishop's Verger.
- The Rev. Milgrove Coxo bearing the pastoral staff.
- Rev. Canon Gordon. THE BISHOP. The Dean.
- Ven. Archdeacon Lear, Rev. Chancellor Swayne.

Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary, Rev. Succentor Lakin.
 Bishop's Chaplains.
 The Chapter Clerks (Messrs. Macdonald & Malden).
 Bishop's Secretaries (Messrs. Hassard & Hodding).

The choir, as the procession continued on its way, sang Psalm cxxii., "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord." On arriving opposite the Choristers' School, one of the scholars (Master A. E. Collins) addressed the Bishop in a Latin congratulatory oration, his lordship making a feeling reply in the same tongue. The procession then resumed its progress towards the west door of the Cathedral, the choir singing the hymn 239 A. & M., "Christ is our corner stone." A large number of persons had already assembled within the Cathedral, which after the entry of the procession was soon crowded with spectators of the imposing ceremonies. The Cathedral having been entered, the Mayor and Corporation took up positions on each side of the nave, and the Bishop, kneeling, made the declaration tendered to him by the Proctor of the Chapter, in which he undertook to be faithful to the Church of Sarum and to inviolably observe the ancient and approved customs of the said church, and defend its rights, privileges and dignities to the utmost of his power.*

The procession next advanced up the nave, the choir singing the hymn, "Hark! the sound of Holy Voices." The Bishop was conducted by the Dean and Canon Gordon to the Altar, where his lordship knelt during the reading of the proper prayers, and was afterwards raised from his kneeling position by the Dean and Canon Gordon

*"The exact wording was as follows:—"In the name of God, Amen. We, John Wordsworth, by Divine permission, Bishop of the Church of Sarum, do promise and declare that we will be faithful to the said Church of Sarum, and that we will inviolably observe the ancient and approved customs of the said church, and will, to the utmost of our power, defend the rights, privileges and dignities of the said church, as far as they are consistent with the Word of God and the statutes of this realm."

and conducted to the throne, at the entrance to which the Dean declared his lordship about to be inducted, installed and enthroned, in accordance with the mandate of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Wordsworth then took his seat on the throne, the *Te Deum* was sung, the Dean offered an appropriate prayer, his lordship pronounced a benediction, and this portion of the service was concluded. The Bishop was afterwards conducted to the Chapter House, where he was instituted to the probend of Potterne, held *in commendam* with the bishopric, afterwards returning to the Choir, where the canons installed him in the stall of Potterne. Once more the Canons, with the Bishop, returned to the Chapter House, where the installation was duly reported. The next step was the declaration of the Dean: "We assign the said John, Lord Bishop of this Church, a place and voice in our chapter." After the reading, by the Dean, of special Latin prayers, and the giving of the Kiss of Charity or Welcome, the chapter was dissolved. The members of the latter, together with the Bishop, then returned to the Choir. The anthem, "The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men," was sung, and the service was concluded by the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Bishop. At two o'clock his lordship was entertained at luncheon at the Council Chamber by the Mayor and Corporation, the guests invited to meet him numbering about 120.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Queen's Jubilee — How it was kept in Salisbury — Bonfire on Harnham Hill—A Happy Day and a Hot Day—Procession to the Cathedral—Dinner in the Market Place—Sports and Fireworks—Festivities for the Children — Presentations to the Mayor and Mayoress—The Jubilee and Public Improvements.

THE chief events in the year 1887, were, of course, the festivities in connection with Her Majesty's Jubilee; and in view of the fact that the people of Salisbury will this year celebrate a still more important occurrence, namely, the Queen's enjoyment of the longest reign of any British monarch, a few particulars concerning the doings of 1887 may be of interest. The Mayor at the time was Mr. Fred Griffin, and he carried out the duties of his office on that momentous occasion with so much success that it will always stand out as one of the most auspicious mayoralties of the modern days of Salisbury's history.

The Jubilee festival took place in Salisbury on the 22nd June, the day after the great ceremonies in London were carried out, but the 21st was by no means uneventful, so far as this city was concerned. The latter, of course, looked picturesque and gay with the decorations of the streets, shops, and houses, whilst at night there were illuminations on what a chronicler of the time described as a "fairly extensive scale." A large bonfire was also erected on Harnham Hill, to which shortly after ten o'clock, after a few words had been spoken by the Mayor and Mr. Hulse, M.P., a torch was set and the pile blazed up, amid the cheers of the large crowd assembled.

Early on the Wednesday—Jubilee morning—many of the inhabitants were astir, and as the day grew older the streets became more and more filled with people in holiday attire, bent on the enjoyment which fell to their lot, and with which only the too potent rays of the brilliant Midsummer sun lent anything like inconvenience. At nine o'clock merry music clanged forth from the belfries of the parish churches, and at the same hour a procession began to move forward.

The route to the Cathedral was as follows :—The procession started from the West-end of the Blue Boar Row, and proceeded *viâ* Castle-street, Chipper Lane, Endless Street, Bedwin Street, to London Road, along the top of the Green Croft, through Winchester Street, Queen Street, New Canal, part of High Street, Bridge Street, Fisherton Street, Dew's Road, West Street, South Street, to Harcourt Terrace, Crane Bridge Road, Crane Street, into High Street, through High Street Close Gate to the West Front of the Cathedral.

On arriving at the Cathedral the members of the procession were conducted to seats set apart for their use. The service was the "Special Form of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, upon the completion of 50 years of Her Majesty's reign;" the devotions commencing with the singing of the National Anthem by the choir and the immense congregation. Among the clergy who took part in the service were the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Dean, the Sub-Dean of Salisbury, Archdeacon Lear, Chancellor Swayne, Rev. G. H. Fowler, Canon Hutchings, Rev. H. W. Carpenter and Rev. H. J. Morton. The Mayoress (Miss Griffin) and Mrs. Wordsworth (wife of the Bishop) occupied seats in the front stalls. The Bishop preached a powerful and impressively appropriate sermon from 17th chapter of Samuel, the 13th and 14th verses. After the discourse the hymn, "All people that on earth do

dwel" (to the tune of "The Old Hundreth") was sung, his lordship concluding the service with four short special prayers from the pulpit, whilst Mr. South played Handel's Coronation Anthem as an out-voluntary.

Those constituting the procession having in an orderly and decorous fashion moved out of the Cathedral, re-formed outside the West-front entrance, and returned to the city by the following route:—Through the Broad Walk and St. Ann's Gate, to St. Ann's Street, through Love Lane, Gigant Street, Milford Street, Catherine Street, New Street, High Street, Silver Street, Minster Street, to the Market Place, which was reached about 1.30 p.m. Here dinner was served at long tables, placed in the open square. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men sat down, and their wants were ministered to by a staff of no less than 400 carvers. Grace was said by the Dean, and then the great company "set to," and the grand old Market Place echoed with the sound of cutlery, the chinking of glasses, and the merry chatter of the diners. The Mayor and Corporation, with the member for the city (Mr. Hulse), the Bishop, the Dean, and several magistrates occupied a raised table near the Council Chamber. Dinner over, and grace said, the Mayor mounted the table and addressed to the assembled people a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. On the proposal of his worship the Queen's health was drunk with much enthusiasm, and when the band afterwards struck up the air of the National Anthem, the strain was heartily sung by nearly 4,000 throats. Next the Bishop proposed the health of the Mayor, and after referring to Mr. Griffin's energy and public enterprise, concluded with these remarks:—"I will only say that though his mayoralty will pass away—and I have already, in the short time I have been with you, seen two mayors retire—yet he will leave behind him an enduring monument in the shape of the Recreation Ground. That,

I believe, was wholly his idea from the first, and we at once saw it was a right thing. We shall, I hope, adjourn thither very soon, and see with our own eyes what it will be for Salisbury on days of holiday like this, which, I trust, may be many in the future. I believe it is a very great blessing to a town and neighbourhood that happy, wholesome, and innocent holidays of this kind should recur with some frequency, and if that is to be the case it will be through the help of the Recreation Ground, which we shall owe to the present Mayor." Needless to say the toast was drunk with every cordiality, and Mr. Griffin made a reply, in the course of which he showed signs of emotion, concluding his address in the subjoined language:—"I hope my friends—and especially the young—that you will always recollect this as a red-letter day in your lives. It is not very likely there will be many amongst us here who will, perhaps, live to see another jubilee day. There are but a few amongst us at the present moment who can recollect a jubilee day: but amongst those, I am happy and proud to say, my good old father—who is here present—recollects well the last jubilee, that of George III. May God grant that many of you young ones may live as long and as good a life as he has. And may I emulate such a man who has brought up a son, I hope, to be worthy of him, and I am sure to-day he is proud to see me here." A number of sturdy young fellows near then "chaired" the Mayor, and amid the ringing plaudits of the crowd bore him to the Council Chamber.

After dinner, the Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by the City Member, and followed by the bands and large numbers of citizens, proceeded to the Recreation Ground. Mr. Griffin formally declared it open, his worship being thanked in the name of the citizens by Mr. Hulse; and Mr. G. Fullford, who, from the very inception of the

movement down to the present time has taken great interest in this public acquisition, also added some observations. Rustic sports, witnessed by some 10,000 people, were carried out in the grounds by a Sports Committee, of which Mr. W. Leach was chairman, and Mr. J. R. Adams, hon. sec., while Mr. F. Carey acted as starter, and Mr. W. G. Knight as judge. At five o'clock 3,560 women sat down to tea in the Market Place, their wants being ministered to by a number of ladies, who had the advantage as secretary of the services of Mrs. Brown, a lady who worked zealously and hard to secure the pleasure of all. Here, as at the dinner, the band played the "National Anthem," which the women joined in singing.

In the evening there were illuminations, the principal being at the Council Chamber, the Mayor's residence in Fisherton Street, and the White Hart Hotel. A torch-light procession, with about 300 torch bearers, many of the processionists being in grotesque costumes, started from the yard of the "Three Swans" (now no longer a licensed house) in Winchester Street, and after a parade of the principal streets reached the Green Croft, where the day's rejoicings were wound up with a grand pyrotechnic display. Several thousands of persons were present, and the Rector of St. Edmund's (Rev. W. J. Tait) kindly placed the rectory grounds at the disposal of ladies. Among the "set pieces" was one in honour of the mayor, and, as a finale, a portrait of the Queen, during the exhibition of which the Volunteer Band played the National Anthem, in the singing of which the assembled people joined.

The following day (Thursday) there was a children's demonstration. Shortly after three, the schools began to assemble in the Market Place, according to a plan that had been previously issued by Sergt.-Major Ball and Mr.

A. Wheeler (St. Edmund's Schools). We give the plan (which placed the children in groups) in order that readers might form an idea as to the number of schools in the city at the time :

Group A consisted of Choristers' School, Godolphin, Miss Goddard's, Miss Oldings, Mrs. Miles', Mrs. Skinner's, Mr. Bentley's, Mr. Foreman's and Mr. Notley's; Group B, the children from the Alderbury Union; Group C, the Baptist School, Brown Street; Group D, the Baptist School, Harcourt Terrace and Bethany Hall; Group E, the Congregational School; Group F, the Congregational School, Fisherton; Group G, St. Edmund's Girls' School; Group H, St. Edmund's Boys' School; Group I, St. Edmund's Infants; Group J, Fisherton Church Girls; Group K, Fisherton Church Boys; Group L, Fisherton Church Infants; Group M, the Free School; Group N, St. Martin's Girls'; Group O, St. Martin's Boys'; Group P, St. Martin's Infants'; Group Q, St. Martin's Park; Group R, St. Osmund's; Group S, the Primitive Methodists; Group T, the Salvation Army; Group U, St. Thomas' Girls'; Group V, St. Thomas' Boys'; Group W, the United Mission; Group X, the United Methodist; Group Y, the Wesleyan, Church Street; Group Z, the Wesleyan, Wilton Road. The whole of these groups arrived marching four abreast, and entered the Blue Boar Row from the east end, and advanced towards the Market Place. The number of children present was estimated at 3,700, and these were massed into two columns, ten deep, each column facing the other.

At half-past three the children passed in procession through the principal streets, accompanied by the 1st W.R.V. Band, St. Edmund's Brass Band, Salisbury Temperance Brass Band, Salvation Army Band, and the Drum and Fife Band. At quarter-past four they returned to the Market Square, and fifteen minutes afterwards were

feasting to their hearts' content, the infants who could not accompany the procession having been previously regaled. The youngsters were presented with the mug and plate they had used as mementoes of the occasion.

At quarter-past six the children re-assembled at their schools and were marched to the Market House, where at 7 o'clock Mr. J. M. Hayden (conductor of the Salisbury Vocal Union), gave a capital concert as an appropriate wind-up to the day's proceedings. Mr. Hayden conducted, and the orchestra was composed of the following:—1st violins: Mr. Calkin, Miss Calkin, Miss Nellie Harding, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Leach, Mr. F. Sly, and Mr. Smith; 2nd violins: Mr. Woodrow, Mr. White, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harding, Mr. Moore, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Davies, and Mr. A. Scamell. Violas: Mr. Walter Harding and Mr. Plowman. Violincello: Mr. Leonard J. Sly and Mr. J. Scamell. Double Bass: Mr. Scamell and Mr. Parker. Clarionets: Mr. Carter and Mr. Orchard. Flutes: Mr. Ramshaw, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Moore. Cornets: Mr. Saunders and Mr. Lovibond. Trombones: Mr. Williams, Mr. Jerred, and Mr. Davies. Side Drums: Mr. Archer. Kettle Drums: Mr. Mills. The Organ: Mr. Alfred Foley. The concert over, the Mayor, in the name of those present, thanked all who had contributed to the day's enjoyment, and Mr. Hayden and Mr. S. R. Atkins acknowledged the compliment.

It need hardly be mentioned that at the Workhouse, Fisherton Asylum, the Infirmary, and other local institutions, where the unfortunate inmates could not join in the day's festivities, care was taken to signalise the occasion in some appropriate fashion.

So great had been the success attending the Jubilee celebrations that the citizens felt that the Mayor's efforts should not be allowed to pass without public recognition.

A proposal was set on foot to organise a public testimonial to his worship and Miss Griffin, and the public response was hearty. On Wednesday, October 26th, a large audience assembled at the Hamilton Hall, which had been embellished and beautified for the occasion by a number of willing workers, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Haskins, Mr. Cockett, jun., Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. Bailey and others, Messrs. Keynes, Williams & Co., having lent plants and flowers, and Messrs. G. Fullford, F. Simmonds, H. Mullins, and A. H. Cockett having sent valuable articles to assist in the transformation of the interior. A committee, of which Mr. A. H. Cockett was chairman, Mr. P. Bently vice-chairman, Mr. George Fullford treasurer, and Mr. George Harris hon. secretary, was formed, and subscriptions amounting to £223 2s were collected, the subscribers numbering 977. The articles comprised in the testimonial were a very handsome solid silver candelabra and epergne, and an album containing an illuminated address and names of the subscribers. Mr. A. H. Cockett made the presentation in the name of the subscribers, and Mr. Fullford afterwards placed on the wrist of Miss Griffin a 20-guinea gold bracelet in recognition of her efforts in connection with the organisation of the Women's Jubilee Offering in Salisbury. In addition to many other valuable gifts during Jubilee year one that the Mayor highly prized was a spontaneous offering by the working-men and women of Salisbury of a silver salver and illuminated album containing the names of the subscribers.

In connection with the commemoration of the Jubilee, several public improvements were suggested, among which we shall briefly mention two. One suggestion of the mayor would have constituted a public boon if it could have been carried out. The proposal was to get the sanction of the directors of the London and South Western Railway Company to the making of a footpath by the side of their

line, with a foot-bridge crossing the river in Castle Street, from the street named to the station at Fisherton. The conveniences of such a route to people journeying from Fisherton to Milford and *vice versa* are obvious, and it was hoped at first that the project would be carried out, but it fell through, the railway company deeming the expense too great. It is interesting to note that comparatively recently a similar idea has been much before the public. Already Mr. T. Scamell has constructed a bridge and road by the route alluded to, and at no great distance of time it will be opened to the public. It is also worthy of record that at the present time the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Folliott are engaged in organising a petition to the London and South Western Railway Company for a platform near the London Road tunnel, for the convenience of persons living in the growing districts of Milford and Wyndham Park.*

Another proposal, also emanating from the Jubilee Mayor, was to form a public walk along the riverside, through the Infirmary property, thus connecting Fisherton Street and Crane Bridge Road for the purpose of pedestrian traffic. This project also came to nothing, the Governors of the Infirmary objecting on the ground that such a path would be most prejudicial to the interests and welfare of the institution named. "It would," said a special report, presented to the Committee of Management by the medical staff in May, 1887, and signed by Messrs. W. D. Wilkes, F. R. P. Darke, F. Fawson Lee, Harcourt Coates, and L. S. Luckham, "destroy its (the Infirmary's) privacy, and lessen the cheerfulness by the loss of space and extent of view; but what is of more importance, it would prevent the quietude, and thereby lessen the hope of recovery of poor women who have undergone operations of the

*Since the above was written we are sorry to learn that the London and South Western Railway Company have refused to entertain the project.

abdomen, as ovariectomy, etc. They are placed and operated on in a room of the children's ward, adjoining the river, for the purity of the air and quietude of the surroundings. The path would also be a nuisance from its proximity to the out-patient department. They wish also to state that every resident officer and nurse join with them in feeling how annoying it will be to their privacy and comfort."

Altogether 1887 was an eventful one for Salisbury. In that year the trees which give such a refreshing and additionally picturesque appearance to the Market Place were planted; in May, the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society held their show in Salisbury; in June there was a Choral Festival at the Cathedral; in August the city was honoured by another visit of the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; in September the Hospital Saturday and Sunday movement was started; and on the 5th of November the Bonfire Boys (a society all too short-lived) gave a Guy Fawkes demonstration. It may be mentioned that in the January of the same year an effort was made to organise a Co-operative Society in Salisbury, but without success at that time. On the 25th of the month named, a meeting (presided over by Mr. R. G. Wilson), was held in the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Vansittart Neale, of the Guild of Co-operators, being the principal speaker. The promoters encountered a good deal of opposition, it being feared by many that the project would be unfairly prejudicial to the interests of local traders. The proceedings were of a noisy description; and in the end the meeting carried a resolution, proposed by Mr. Terrill, and seconded by T. Scamell, to the effect that "No co-operative trade, society or store, is needed in the city for the working or any other class."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Education Question—Voluntary v. Board Schools—Establishment of the Free Library—A Noisy Meeting—Visit of the A.M.C.—Old Sarum in Danger—A Royal Wedding—The Diamond Jubilee—How it was Commemorated in Salisbury—The Permanent Memorial Schemes—Thanksgiving Service at the Cathedral—A Gay City—Bonfire on Harnham Hill—Grand Procession—Feasting in the Market Place—Sports and Fireworks—The Children's Great Day.

FOR many years subsequent to the formation of the School Board in Salisbury the question of education was one which absorbed a good deal of the attention of the inhabitants. Controversy was frequent, and two parties were formed—one in favour of maintaining the Voluntary system of education, whilst the other section advocated the establishment of Board Schools. In 1890 the Salisbury School Question formed the subject of an important speech by Mr. Mundella (Minister of Education) in the House of Commons, to which oration Mr. E. H. Hulse, the Member for Salisbury, made a memorable reply, in the course of which he rendered great service to the Voluntary Party, whose cause he espoused during the long period in which he represented Salisbury (1885-1897) in the Legislature.

It is not the province of a local historian to write in a partizan spirit, but it is only just and proper to point out that at the date of Mr. Hulse's speech the Voluntary School Party were successfully providing—as they are doing at the present time—the whole of the elementary education of the city. In addition to this a good class of secondary education is now available at the Bishop's

Organized Science School. The result, however, of the opposition that Voluntarists had to meet in several quarters was the formation in 1888 of the Salisbury Church Day Schools' Association, a useful institution which still does good work in watching the interests of the Voluntary Schools in the city and the rest of the diocese. At the first annual meeting in May, 1889, the Council of the Association pointed out that in addition to "the immediate object of meeting the more pressing needs in the city," they had in view, according to their rules, "the maintenance of the efficiency of such church schools as may avail themselves of their organization." The report added: "The Council feel that unless strenuous efforts are made by the richer districts helping the poorer, by the superintendance and advice of a perambulating master or inspector, and the formation of supplementary central classes for pupil teachers, it will be difficult for our country schools to satisfy the requirements of the age." Relying, therefore, on the experience of similar associations, they had engaged the services of Mr. J. Gale, B.A., Oxford, who was for three-and-a-half years assistant inspector to the Manchester and Salford Association; and he commenced his duties as Organizing Master on September 10th, 1888. Centres were formed for the purposes named in the report at Marlborough, Devizes, Calne, Melksham, Warminster, Tisbury, Wilton, Lyme Regis, and Bournemouth, "in order that schools in their neighbourhood might avail themselves of his (Mr. Gale's) services, which they may obtain at a rate not exceeding £5 a week, exclusive of travelling expenses and lodging." A considerable amount of interest was revived in the education question in this city in 1892, when Mr. Diggles, a prominent member of the London School Board, attended at the County Hall, and addressed a large meeting there in the interests of the Voluntary Party. There was some opposition, and Mr. Alfred Goodere made a forcible speech on behalf of the Board

School Party. Since that time little concern has been shewn in the subject, people apparently being content with the present excellent system of providing instruction for the children of the city.

In view of the movement that is at present afoot for establishing more suitable premises for the Free Public Library in this city, it may be interesting to note that on the 5th of May, 1890, a public meeting was held to consider the advisability of adopting the Free Libraries Act. After discussion a poll was demanded and the meeting adjourned for a month, when at a council meeting the mayor was able to declare that the result of the polling was as follows:—

In favour of adopting the act ... 984

Against 856

The number on the register at the time was 2,838; and the balance of 998 represents non-votes, spoil papers, &c.

There was a stormy scene at the Council Chamber, on the 17th February, 1890, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Association for the Stopping of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays. The chair was occupied by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, but the meeting was so disorderly, and it was so utterly impossible for the speakers to obtain a hearing that his lordship declared the meeting closed, and vacated the chair. The bishop's place was immediately taken by Mr. W. C. Wells; and Mr. George Hicks, of the Traders' Defence Association, moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting the compulsory closing of public-houses on the Sunday would be an infringement of the rights and liberties of the producing classes of the country. The motion was seconded by the chairman, and carried, and the meeting soon after broke up.

The great event of the year 1891, was the meeting of the Annual Moveable Committee of the Ancient Order of

Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), in Salisbury. The citizens determined to give the delegates a very hearty welcome, and succeeded in their endeavours. The proceedings commenced on Monday, May 18th, but by the preceding Saturday the elaborate decorations of the city had been nearly completed. In order to carry out this work a Decoration Committee was appointed, of which the chairman was Mr. E. Hale, and the secretary, Mr. J. Shelley Curtis. Those responsible for the various districts were:—Market Place and Canal, Mr. J. Shelley Curtis, Mr. Fred Burroughs, and Mr. A. Crick; Fisherton, Messrs. E. Brittan, S. Perkins, and Hillier; Castle Street, Messrs. A. Cox and S. Wooff; High Street, Mr. W. Mullins, Mr. F. Highman, Mr. W. Pearce, and Mr. Woodroffe; Catherine Street, Mr. E. Alexander, and Mr. F. Butt; Minster Street and Silver Street, Mr. Haskell, Mr. E. G. Kimber, and Mr. Snook.

On the Saturday there was a reception service. The Grand Master of the Order was at the function met by the Mayor (Mr. J. W. Lovibond), who was attended by the following members of the Corporation:—Aldermen Hicks and Brown; Councillors Griffin, Fullford, Woolley, Marlow, Pye-Smith, Parker, Waters, Hammick, and Williams. Among the others present was the Bishop of the Diocese, who evinced great interest in the proceedings of the A.M.C. throughout the whole of the week. Music was supplied at the reception, and the orchestra was under the conductorship of Mr. A. Foley. On the Sunday there were special services at the Cathedral, the parish churches, and Nonconformist places of worship. There was a special service at St. Thomas' in the morning, when the Rev. H. G. Rogers occupied the pulpit. The Mayor and Corporation attended the Cathedral in the afternoon in the company of a large number of the delegates, who went in procession, headed by a band. The sermon was preached

by the Rev. L. B. Weldon, D.D. In the evening the delegates walked in procession from the Market Place to the Congregational Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Hassan.

The business of the A.M.C. commenced at nine o'clock on the Monday morning, the meeting being held at the County Hall, where the Grand Master (Mr. Campkin), gave the inaugural address, which, on account of the eloquence of the speaker, and his masterly grasp of the details of his large subject, created a great impression upon all hearers. In the evening there was a procession round the streets, and subsequently an adjournment to the Victoria Park, where a fête was held, the enjoyment of the spectators being somewhat marred by the bad weather. The same evening a large party visited the Salisbury and Blackmore Museums, over which they were conducted by the custodian, Mr. Hill, who gave an intelligent and interesting address on the unique and valuable collections. On the Wednesday night there was a banquet at the Market House, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr. F. Simmonds. The Earl of Radnor was in the chair, and Viscount Folkestone was present, but the member for the city, Mr. Hulse, was unfortunately absent owing to illness. During the week there was a "social evening" at the Red Lion Hotel, and other entertainments were provided with the view of making the stay of the delegates in Salisbury as enjoyable as possible.

In the month of July, 1891, the Town Council received a communication from the Dean and Chapter to the effect that certain gentlemen interested in archæological subjects were desirous of purchasing Old Sarum. There was, however, great opposition to the project among the majority of the citizens, and a memorial was sent to the Dean and Chapter asking that the people of Salisbury

should have the opportunity of purchasing the site of the old city "before it passed into the hands of strangers." The Dean replied to the effect that whatever decision was arrived at "it would be their most earnest endeavour to secure the rights of the people in the preservation of the valuable relic." It is gratifying to note that the threatened loss of the site to the citizens did not take place, and that afterwards the Dean and Chapter placed it under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act.

The 6th of July, 1893, will long be remembered by the present generation of Salisbury people, as a day of rejoicing in connection with the marriage of Princess May and the Duke of York. On this occasion there was the customary procession (in which the Giant and Hobnob figured conspicuously) round the streets, with a service afterwards at the Cathedral. In the evening there were sports in the Victoria Park, a torchlight procession in the evening, and a display of fireworks on the Green Croft to wind up the day's pleasure. The following day there was a treat to the school children. It is needless to add that the streets of the city were gaily decorated on this auspicious occasion.

We cannot do better, in concluding the section dealing with the history of Salisbury in Victoria's reign, than to present our readers with a brief account of the manner in which the inhabitants of this city celebrated the great event of 1897, viz., the completion by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of her sixtieth year of reign. In March of the year named the Mayor (Mr. Arthur Whitehead) convened a public meeting of citizens to decide upon the mode of celebration, and at that gathering it was resolved that the commemoration of the auspicious event should be in two sections, one a permanent memorial and the other the giving up of two or three days in the week to public rejoicings.

The only matter on which there was any difference of opinion was as regarded the permanent memorial. Two schemes were placed before the meeting. One, which the Mayor expressed himself in favour of, was for the provision of a wing to the Salisbury Infirmary, for the better accommodation of the nurses, and to be called the Victoria Nurses' Home. The other scheme took the form of a proposal to amalgamate the Free Library and the Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museums under one roof, the central house to be at the Museums in St. Ann Street. The Nurses' Home project found most favour and that was adopted. As to the festivities there was no dispute, and there was a unanimous determination to make the celebration one well worthy of the city.

The week's rejoicings began on Sunday (20th June), the day appointed for thanksgiving services to be held throughout the country. At 2.20 p.m. there was a grand procession to the Cathedral in the following order :—

Police.
 Marshal, Sergeant-Major Glass.
 Stewards with wands of office.
 Chairmen of Procession Committee.
 Band of the 1st Wilts R V.
 Yeomanry.
 A and B Companies 1st Wilts R. V.
 Chief Constable (Mr. A. Mathews).
 The Mayor (Mr. A. Whitehead) and Mr. Allhusen, M.P.
 The Members of the Corporation
 Church Lads' Brigade.
 Volunteer Fire Brigade.
 Town Band.
 Wilts Friendly Society.
 New Sarum Lodge of Oddfellows.
 Victoria Lodge of Oddfellows.
 Widow and Orphans Lodge of Oddfellows.
 Unity Lodge of Oddfellows.
 Juvenile Oddfellows.
 Reel Club.
 Odstock Band.
 Court Egerton and Wyndham—Foresters.

Court Lush and Alexandra—Foresters.
 Juvenile Foresters.
 Pride of Sarum Tent of Rechabites.
 Jubilee Tent of Rechabites.
 Juvenile Rechabites.
 Hearts of Oak.
 City Club.
 Post Office Officials.
 Salisbury Cycling and Athletic Club.
 Old Sarum Lodge of "Buffaloes."

The route taken by the procession was *viâ* Minster Street, Silver Street, High Street, to the Close, and Dean's walk. A large crowd lined the streets the whole way to the Close, and here an immense concourse was found waiting. At the Dean's Walk the Volunteers lined the pathway, whilst the rest of the procession passed into the Cathedral, where already a large number of ladies (who had been admitted early by the north front door) had congregated. The general public were admitted after all the processionists had entered, and the large building was soon crowded to its utmost capacity, and very many were unable to obtain admission. The clergy and city choirs robed in the Chapter House, and, accompanied by the banners of the choirs, passed through the Cloisters and also entered by the west door. Messrs. Keynes, Williams & Co., and residents in the Close had kindly supplied quantities of roses (England's national emblem), and the clergy and choristers wore these flowers. "All people that on earth do dwell" had been selected as the processional hymn, and was led by the cornets from the Volunteer Band. The clergy in the procession were the Bishop of Salisbury, who was accompanied by the Rev. G. Myers, carrying the pastoral staff, Precentor Carpenter, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Gordon, Archdeacon Buchanan, Subdean Bourne, Succentor Lakin, Canon Sidebotham (Mentone), Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, Rev. J. D. Morrice, Rev. H. J. Trueman, Rev. H. C. Bush, Rev. E. E. Dorling, Rev. S. Baker, Rev. J. H. Thomas, Rev. S. J. Buchanau, Rev. P. A. C. Ellis, Rev.

W. R. S. Majendie, Rev. H. E. Hadow, Rev. H. A. Caryl, and Rev. A. B. Portman. The Dean was present at the service, but did not take part in the procession. The service was intoned by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, and the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis were sung to Smart in B flat. The proper Psalms were xx., ci., and cxxi. The Rev. J. D. Morrice read the first lesson, Joshua i. 10; and Archdeacon Buchanan the second lesson, Romans xiii. 11. The anthem was "Zadok the Priest," the Coronation Anthem composed by Handel in honour of George the Second. The special hymns included the Bishop of Wakefield's Diamond Jubilee hymn "O King of Kings," which was sung as an offertory hymn to music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The other noticeable feature in the musical portion of the service was the magnificent rendering of the National Anthem by the augmented choir and the congregation, the organ music (played by Mr. South) being supplemented by brass instruments and drums of the 1st W.R. Volunteer band. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. Wordsworth) preached a powerfully appropriate sermon from Proverbs xvi. 12, "The Throne is established in righteousness."

The citizens spent Monday in hastening on the decorations and illuminations, which when completed (as most of them were before Tuesday afternoon) were on a score of grandeur and brilliancy that, it was believed, had never been equalled in Salisbury before. A large number of people journeyed to Harnham Hill on Tuesday night to witness the lighting of a bonfire the size of which may be calculated when we state that over a thousand faggots, besides other materials, were used in its construction. From the eminence named and other vantage points around Salisbury many fires burning in various parts of the county were discerned. Previous to the lighting of the bonfire (which ceremony was per-

formed by the Mayor) a commemoration flight of 60 rockets appeared in the air, having been lit by His Worship's eldest son.

The proceedings on Wednesday morning—the day fixed for the festivities proper—commenced with the firing of a *feu de joie* at 10 o'clock, in front of the Council Chamber, by the Salisbury Volunteers under the command of Capt. Hodding. About 11 o'clock the procession (the greater portion of which had been arranged in the Green Croft), proceeded on a perambulation of the principal street in the following order :—

- Chief Constable and Police.
- Marshal (Sergeant-Major Glass).
- Stewards with wands of office.
- Chairmen of Procession Committee.
- Town Band.
- Hob Nob and the Giant.
- Wilts Friendly Society.
- New Sarum Lodge of Oddfellows.
- Victoria Lodge of Oddfellows.
- Widow and Orphans Lodge of Oddfellows.
- Unity Lodge of Oddfellows.
- Juvenile Oddfellows.
- Red Club.
- Odstock Band.
- Court Egerton and Wyndham—Foresters.
- Court Lush and Alexandra.
- Juvenile Foresters.
- Pride of Sarum Tent of Rechabites.
- Jubilee Tent.
- Juvenile Rechabites.
- Bishopstone Band.
- Hearts of Oak.
- L. & S. W. R. Men.
- City Club.
- Post Office Officials.
- Salisbury Cycling and Athletic Club.
- Decorated Cycles.
- Salisbury Football Club.
- The R. A. O. B.
- Building Trades' Association.
- Volunteer Fire Brigade.
- Chu ch Lads' Brigade.
- Salisbury Companies 1st Wilts R. V., with their Band.
- County Magistrates.
- The Local Press.
- City Magistrates.
- The Mayor (Mr. A. Whitehead) and the City Member (Mr. H. E. Allhusen).
- Members of the Corporation.
- Decorated Carriages.

Several cars were very novel and effective. The "Harriett Bartlett" Lodge, I.O.O.F., had an Empire car, members of the lodges disposed on the three tiers of the trolley being dressed in costumes illustrative of different nations of the world, "Brittania" crowning the whole. "Bear ye one another's burdens," was the inscription on a canopy surmounting a car contributed by Court Egerton and Wyndham (Foresters), whilst the Juvenile Lodge of Oddfellows had a splendid car emblematic of our Empire in its broadest sense, and having a conspicuous inscription, "Greater Britain; What we've got we'll hold," with young Oddfellows in dresses typical of the Colonies. The United Juvenile Foresters were represented by a car representing a child's sick room with doctor, patient, visitors and every accessory complete. A handsome car was supplied by the Salisbury Cycling and Athletic Club, which was effectively decorated, and carried examples of the latest types of machine. The City Club contributed two cars, one decorated and arranged to represent the boating and the other the cricketing sections of their club. Members of the Salisbury Football Club had taken up positions in a wagon to represent a six-a-side tournament. A very effective car was furnished by the Salisbury Building Trades' Association, with picturesque groups of workmen busy at their respective trades. A section of Salisbury cyclists, headed by Mr. Henbest and Mr. T. B. Bridle, turned out on decorated machines, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchett, of Wilton, riding a tandem bicycle, fitted so as to represent a yacht. Mr. Keevil, of St. Mark's Road, had organized a very amusing group, representing milkmen in old fashioned smock frocks and carrying milk pails. Mr. Hale, Milford, was also present with a milk cart.

The decorated carriages, which were a feature introduced at the suggestion of the Mayoress (Mrs. Whitehead), were very handsome and effective and

attracted a good deal of attention. Among those contributing to the display were the Mayoress (Mrs. Whitehead), Mrs. Wordsworth (wife of the Bishop of Salisbury), Mrs. Malden, Mrs. Richard Dear, Miss Townsend, Miss Pinckney, Mrs. Harcourt Coates, Mrs. C. Woodrow, Miss Lovibond, Mrs. Corbin, Miss Witcomb, Mrs. Marlow, Misses Squarey, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Gale and Mr. Sparey.

After perambulating the City the processionists returned to the Market Place, where a public dinner was held in the open air. It is calculated that nearly 4,500 sat down, and for these there had been provided nearly 4,000 pounds of beef and over 1,500 pounds of pudding. Included in the supply of beef was 300 pounds from the Jubilee Ox, (which had been roasted whole in the Market Place the previous day, in the presence of large crowds of people, numbers of whom paid a small fee for basting the carcass.) A tea for women was held at five o'clock, for which over 4,000 tickets had been given away, and in the afternoon and evening very large numbers of people witnessed the sports in the Victoria Park. From thence, at dusk, a torchlight procession was formed, many of those composing it being in grotesque costumes, and marched to the Green Croft, *via* Castle Street, Minster Street, Silver Street, High Street, The Canal, Queen Street and Winchester Street. Here a grand display of fireworks was held, under the direction of Mr. E. W. Gawthorne, Captain of the Salisbury Volunteer Fire Brigade. The latter kept the ground here as at the bonfire.

At five o'clock on the following afternoon (Thursday, the 24th), a grand procession of children* proceeded from the Blue Boar Row, headed by the Mayor and Mayoress,

* Upon Mr. A. Wheeler, assisted by Mr. N. J. Wills, fell the "lion's share" of the work in connection with the Children's Festival.

Mrs. Wordsworth, Mrs. Malden, and Mr. H. E. Allhusen, M.P., and walked *viâ* Castle Street to the Victoria Park. There were about 5,000 children, all in costumes, carrying banners, &c., and in addition there was a floral parade of decorated cars, donkeys, mail carts and groups, arranged by the Mayoress, and for which prizes were given. We have no space to deal with this portion of the week's celebrations in detail, and must content ourselves by recording the fact that it was one of the prettiest and most successful functions ever held in the city, and evoked expressions of general admiration. The non-official programmes of rejoicing included an illuminated procession of boats organized by the Boating Club in connection with the City Club, at West Harnham, on Monday, the 21st, and a public "garden party" on the evening of the 25th, when the Bishop and Mrs. Wordsworth threw open the Palace Grounds at the nominal charge of one penny, the proceeds being devoted to Salisbury Infirmary. The Volunteer Band was in attendance.

The public were loud in their praise of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead carried out their duties on this momentous occasion, and at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 1st July, his worship was accorded a vote of thanks for his very large share in promoting the great success of Salisbury's commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.



PART IV.

LOCAL MISCELLANEA.

CHAPTER XXXV.

- A Chapter on Salisbury's Municipal Government—The Power of the Bishops over the City—Relations of City and Close—The Corporation Supports Church and State—Civic Rulers Past and Present.

MANY readers will find it interesting to contrast the municipal government of the city at present with what it was at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill. The authority at present is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors (six of the latter for each of the three wards of St Thomas, St. Martin, and St. Edmund. The borough officials include a town clerk, borough treasurer, borough surveyor and deputy-surveyor, clerk of the peace, a coroner and deputy-coroner, a medical officer of health and police surgeon, a public analyst, a chief constable (who is also inspector of weights and measures, inspector under the Foods and Drugs Act, inspector of hackney carriages, inspector under the Explosive's Act, etc.), a public librarian, an inspector of water waste, a sanitary inspector, an inspector under the C.D. (Animals') Act, a rate collector, a town crier, and three sergeants-at-mace. The market tolls are leased. The judicial business of the city is conducted by a recorder, the mayor and ex-mayor, and several magistrates. The chief officials are a magistrate's clerk for Petty Sessions work, and a clerk of the peace for Quarter Sessions.

The Mayor at the present time (July, 1897) is Mr. Arthur Whitehead, and the Deputy Mayor (Mr. Arthur Russell Malden), the rest of the Corporation being composed as follows:—Aldermen: Mr. J. Read, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. W. M. Hammick, Mr. J. W. Lovibond, Mr. G. Fullford, and Mr. F. Griffin (the last named recently appointed in the room of the late Mr. S. Parker). Councillors: Mr. C. Haskins, Mr. E. J. Brittan, Mr. E. F. Pye-Smith, Mr. H. Harris, and Mr. E. Alexander (due to retire in 1897, as is Mr. Whitehead), Mr. E. Waters, Mr. S. Fawcett, Mr. J. A. Folliott, Mr. R. Dear, and Mr. D. Stevens (due to retire in 1898, as is Mr. Malden), Mr. H. G. Gregory, Mr. T. Scamell, Mr. E. W. Gawthorne, Mr. C. J. Woodrow, Mr. W. Marlow, and Mr. A. Watson (due to retire in 1899). The term of service is three years, but members are eligible for re-election; and it is a noteworthy fact that so great is the confidence of the public in the way in which the members of the Corporation do their duty that municipal contests are very few, and there are seldom any changes except those for which death is responsible. The Recorder is Mr. Charles Willie Mathews, appointed in 1893; and the city is ably represented in Parliament by Mr. H. E. Allhusen. That gentleman succeeded Mr. E. H. Hulse, who retired in January, 1897, after faithfully serving the city for ten-and-a-half years, and who for his devotion to the interests of the inhabitants during that long period, is, within a few days of our going to press, to be presented with the Freedom of the City. Salisbury is represented on the County Council, and the Board of Guardians by the gentlemen whose names appear in an appendix.

In connection with Quarter Sessions it is interesting to note that Salisbury enjoys a great immunity from the

more serious forms of crime. So much is this the case that the presentation of white gloves to the Recorder is an almost invariable function at Quarter Sessions. This same immunity was also responsible for the step which the Town Council took about two years ago in deducting £50 per annum from the Recorder's salary (formerly £100). Real economy was, however, apparently not the object, as the amount was immediately added to the Mayor's salary, which now stands at £100 per annum, instead of £50 as hitherto.

We may now compare the mode of government described above with that in vogue up to the passing of the Reform Bill, and it will surprise many to learn of the very extended power enjoyed by the Bishop and Close authorities even down to so late a date as that mentioned. The powers of the Bishop of Salisbury gave him the same authority over the city and its inhabitants as the lord of a manor in his demesnes. He held half yearly a court leet to which every inhabitant was supposed to come, if required, and take the oath of allegiance. If present at the court held next after Michaelmas Day the bishop administered the oath of office to the Mayor. The bishop was also empowered to hold a court baron every fortnight, at which the freeholders, with a few exceptions, were bound to pay a just rent and take an oath of fealty. His lordship was entitled also to hold a court for all actions, "be the debt or damages ever so great," the proceedings being by jury according to the common law. Citizens or householders could not, however, be arrested or their goods attached till they were first summoned to appear in person or by attorney.

The Bishop appointed a bailiff by patent, the office being held in 1834 by the Earl of Pembroke. The deputy bailiff and the coroner were also appointed by his lordship.

In the reign of James I. the Close, by charter, was constituted a separate jurisdiction, and so remained up to the passing of the Reform Bill. The magistrates of the Close were the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor of the church, treasurer and canons residentiary. They were empowered to hold sessions for the Liberty of the Close, either in the Guild Hall (Council Chamber), or within the precincts of the Close itself with the Bishop's license, and they enjoyed the same privileges in every respect as the justices of the peace of Salisbury or the county of Wilts. By the same charter all persons were prohibited from serving any handicraft or trade, within the Liberty of the Close, except one carpenter and one glazier, whose services might be required for the repair of the fabric.

The municipal rights and privileges of the Corporation were founded on the charter of James I., as modified by those of Charles II. and Queen Anne. The Corporation (Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New Sarum) consisted of a mayor, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twenty-four aldermen, and thirty assistants (or common councillors). The mayor for the time being, the ex-mayor, the recorder, deputy recorder, and ten senior alderman who had served the office of mayor, were the magistrates for the city.

The first Thursday after St. Matthew's Day (September 21st), and the third Wednesday after Easter Monday were called "charter days," and at the first named, annually, took place the election of mayor. Vacancies among either the aldermen or councillors were also filled on charter days. The recorder was elected within fifteen days of the death or removal of his predecessor, and the deputy recorder "at any fit time."

Proper and regular forms were gone through in regard to the election of mayor, the *modus operandi* being the

following:--Shortly before the autumn charter day a meeting of the mayor and aldermen was held, and two persons selected as competent to fill the post. The names were submitted to the Common Council on Charter Day, a vote taken, and the person selected was from that day till the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Martin (November 11th), termed the mayor-elect. On the 11th November he took the usual oaths, and entered upon his mayoral duties.

The mayor, aldermen and councillors elected the Recorder, subject to the approval of the Crown, the choice of the deputy recorder laying with the mayor and aldermen only. For the election of aldermen a meeting of the mayor and aldermen was held on the day before Charter Day, when two common councillors were nominated, and one of them afterwards elected by the vote of members of their own body. Assistants were chosen by the Common Council on either of the Charter Days. The mayor-elect was sworn in in the presence of the Bishop, or if there was a vacancy in the See, in the presence of the Dean, or else before the retiring mayor, the mayor of the previous year, the recorder and aldermen (or any four of that body). The recorder was sworn before the mayor and aldermen, and the deputy recorder before the mayor only. Aldermen and councillors took their oaths before the mayor, recorder or deputy recorder. Twenty-five members including the mayor, recorder or deputy recorder, were requisite to form a quorum, and except on the two charter days the mayor had not the power to convene a council meeting without the previous consent of the magistrates of the city. Under the charter of James I. the magistrates in the General Sessions were vested with the power of dealing with all cases of crime below treason. The recorder or his deputy presided at the Sessions.

During the present century, at any rate, the most cordial relationship seems to have existed between the civic

authority and the bishop, dean and chapter. This happy state of affairs is often referred to at the present day by post-prandial orators, and in connection with it a characteristic letter sent by the mayor and corporation at their meeting in Aug., 1839, to the bishop on the occasion of his marriage, may be worth quoting. It is as follows:—

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Edward, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Sarum.

May it please your lordship—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of New Sarum in council assembled do hereby, with feelings of profound respect and esteem, tender to your lordship our heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious event of your lordship's marriage, accompanied by the expression of our most sincere wishes and our ardent hope that by God's blessing an union based upon the present affection and cemented by the tenderest sympathies may be crowned by many years of that happiness which piety and virtue can alone secure.

We gladly avail ourselves of so fitting an occasion to manifest our grateful sense of the eminent services rendered to this diocese by your lordship's exemplary discharge of your sacred functions, by the unremitting fidelity and zeal with which your lordship has watched over and promoted the best interests of the Christian Religion and the Established Church as well as the spiritual and temporal interests of the "fold committed to your charge," and by the devoted earnestness wherewith you have upon all occasions laboured as became a faithful servant of the "Lord and Shepherd of All" in stimulating and encouraging the inculcation not only throughout your diocese but throughout the empire of that first and greatest of all national blessings, the religious instruction of the people in the principles of the Protestant faith and under the superintendence of Protestant Ministers of the Gospel.

At the following meeting of the Council the reply of the Bishop was read as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—

I return you my best thanks for the address of congratulation which you have done me the honour to present to me.

I recognize in it equally the expression of kind feeling to myself personally, and that of respect for the office which I have been called to fill in the Church of Christ, and I beg to assure you that I meet both these sentiments with a corresponding return.

It is highly gratifying to me to feel that though the necessary and formal connections which used to subsist between the Bishop of Salisbury and the Corporation of the city, has been terminated by the changes which have taken place in your municipal constitution, you do not the less recognise that higher bond of union which naturally connects those who as "powers ordained of God" have different but not unconnected spheres of duty assigned to them by His ordinance.

The wisdom of our ancestors in blending throughout our institutions sacred with civil things, marked their sense that piety towards God is the only sure foundation of social order, and that it is the duty of a Christian Government to uphold in its outward ordinances that religion from which it receives in return its best and firmest support.

I am sensible, therefore, that in endeavouring, by the Divine assistance, to discharge to the best of my powers my duties, I am co-operating with you in the fulfilment of yours; and I also rejoice in the assurance that in every effort to promote in this city the Church of Christ established among us, I may rely with confidence on your zealous co-operation and steady support.

I have the honour to be,
 Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
 With much respect and regard,
 Your very faithful friend and servant,

E. SARUM.

As shewing that up to as comparatively late a date as the year of our gracious Queen's accession the Salisbury Corporation mixed politics and religion with their public business in a way that would not now be countenanced, it may be mentioned that on the 22nd May, 1837, they presented a petition to Parliament against the measure for the abolition of Church rates. "Your petitioners," they urged, "are fully persuaded that the proposed measure directly leads to the destruction of the alliance between the Church and State which, under Divine Providence, has been the means of exalting the national character of the country to a position signally pre-eminent among the nations of the world." In contrast to the above, it may be added that at the present time it is impossible to urge against the Corporation charges of political or sectarian bias in connection with the discharge of their public duties; while the result of a strict and unwavering attention to the interests of the ratepayers generally, and the proper carrying out of sanitary requirements, is that at the present time Salisbury can claim to be one of the lowest rated and most healthy boroughs in the kingdom.

The rigidity with which the Corporation enforced their regulations in the present century is shewn in connection with the office of mayor, for the non-acceptance of which there were frequent fines. In 1803, no less than four were fined £100—Thomas Tatum, Alexander Minty, Blackmore and George Short—Joseph Everett being eventually elected; in 1807, Targett was fined for

refusal to fill the office; in 1811, Fisher; in 1814, Dowding and John Hussey; and in 1816, Thomas Lake. On Charter Day (September 21st), 1819, there was no mayor, and consequently there could be no election of officers of the Corporation. Under these circumstances a writ of mandamus was applied for and granted, and on the 1st of October William Boucher was elected. He refused to serve, however, and paid the fine; and on November 17th, Joseph Tanner was elected. C. W. Everett, Henry Shorto, and John Woolfrye each paid the fine in 1820, as did Dr. John Grove the following year; Walter Goddard in 1825; Henry Everett and J. D. P. Loder in 1826; George Brown, Jun., in 1828; whilst in 1829 no less than five persons chose to forfeit the £100 rather than undertake the responsibilities of the office, viz., William Blackmore, Aldermen Atkinson and Loder, George Brown, Sen., and Dr. Fowler; on this occasion George Sutton was elected. In 1830, George Sampson, Alderman Minty, W. B. Blackmore, Mathew Targett, and Thomas Brown, each refused the honours of the mayoralty, and were mulct in the usual sum. The Court of King's Bench on being acquainted with the dilemma sent down a writ of mandamus, and Mr. John Pinckney, who had served in 1810, volunteered to accept the post. In 1831 it was found that all the old members of the Council had either filled the office or paid the fine, and so were exempt. Under these circumstances William Fawcett was elected as a councillor, and on taking his seat was appointed as mayor.

Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the fine has only been exacted in one instance, viz., that of Mr. George Richardson in 1871, when that gentleman was mulct in the penalty of £100 for refusing to act as mayor, a decision which created some dissatisfaction both

inside and outside the Council, as Mr. Richardson repeatedly expressed his inability to serve that year, though he intimated that he would be willing to accept the post at a later date.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Defensive Forces—History of the Volunteer Movement in Salisbury—
A Sketch of the History of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Salisbury
Yeomanry as Preservers of the Public Peace—The Machinery
Riot—Desperate Fight on Bishop Down.

The history of the Volunteer movement practically dates from 1799. In that year volunteer companies were generally formed, liberally backed up by public subscriptions, in view of French aggression. In the city of Salisbury two companies were raised, being liable for service in any part of Great Britain, and, contrary to the present conditions of service, also liable, like the Yeomanry, to assist the civil power in the event of public disorder. These companies were known as the Sarum Armed Associations. On the 7th October their colours, which were given by Mr. William Hussey, were presented by Miss Hussey, this interesting ceremony being followed by a dinner in the Council Chamber. The Peace of Amiens (October 1st, 1801), did not last long, and war broke out again in all its rancorous vigour in the year 1803. It was on this occasion that Bonaparte affronted England by publicly insulting the British Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, and the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury were among the public bodies that addressed to the King expressions of indignation. The martial spirit was at the same time aroused and Salisbury decided to raise a battalion of volunteers 600 strong. Government accepted the loyal offer in part; a corps of 430 was raised and no less a sum than £2,000 collected towards the cost of the equipment. Mr. William

Boucher had distinguished himself as an officer connected with the Salisbury Armed Association, and to him the command of the Volunteers was assigned. The Corporation offered to provide arms, but this the Government, with a ready generosity which was not shewn to the auxiliary forces in some later days, decided to do themselves. On the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, and the establishment of peace, the volunteers were disbanded. In 1831 another body of "citizen soldiers" was formed—consisting of four companies, under the command of two field officers, a colonel and a major—and when the Corporation decided to establish a watch and ward, in consequence of the frequency of night robberies, the newly formed corps cheerfully undertook to do that duty, so that in the volunteers of these earlier days we have, as it were, the first police of Salisbury. The officers gazetted were the following:—Lieut.-Colonel, W. B. Brodie; Major, C. W. Everett; Captains, C. G. Brodie, George Short, George Pain, and C. Finch; Lieutenants, James Bennett, A. H. Minty, J. Sparshatt, and J. B. H. Tanner; Ensigns, T. O. Stevens, W. Blackmore, H. Cooper, and T. N. Chubb; Surgeon, George Sampson.

In the year 1859 there was reason to fear further troubles from France, the serious differences between the two countries being chiefly occasioned this time by the refusal of the British Government to extradite the political fugitive Orsini, who was charged with being a leader of the conspirators who had attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The menaces which came from across Channel were met by another and more effectual volunteer movement, which was attended with such success that it has meant the adding to our forces of a permanent reserve.

Of the towns and cities to first bestir themselves in this direction one was Salisbury. On Wednesday, May

18th, 1859, a meeting of citizens was held at the White Hart Hotel, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Volunteer Rifle Corps, and to adopt the best means to accomplish that object. Mr. J. H. Jacob, of the Close, presided over a very large attendance. A lengthy discussion on the objects of the meeting ensued, and it was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. T. W. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. J. Pinckney :—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a Rifle Corps be established in this city, to be called the Salisbury Rifle Corps, and to be under the regulations received from the War Office." A committee to carry out the work of forming the corps, enrolling members, receiving subscriptions, making regulations, &c, was afterwards appointed, on the motion of Mr. A. Denis Hussey, seconded by Mr. James Brown, the committee to consist of Messrs. J. H. Jacob, A. D. Hussey, T. W. Gilbert, J. Pinckney, James Brown, E. W. Brodie, E. Fisher, John Read, W. Pain, E. Sidford, W. Fawcett, jr., R. Cobb, and N. Davis, with power to add to their number. Mr. George Smith, solicitor, was appointed honorary secretary to the committee.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee it was resolved to open subscription lists at the local banks for the purchase of arms and accoutrements, the Government having not only required members to find their own clothing, but compelled the corps to be at the charge of providing arms, etc. It was calculated that the expense of becoming a member of the corps would be about the following: Rifle (Lancaster), £4 6s; suit of uniform, £2 15s; chaco and ornament, 7s 6d; belt and pouch, £1 2s 6d; total, £8 11s. This meeting appointed Mr. John Pinckney as Treasurer, and then adjourned. Mr. Hussey and Captain Robinson were enabled to report at the meeting of the committee on June 10th, that subscriptions to the extent of £151 5s 6d had been obtained,

and at the meeting on the 17th, the following motion, by Mr. T. W. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. James Brown, was adopted :—“ That the Lord Lieutenant of the County having intimated that he would recommend Her Majesty’s Government to accept the services of an independent rifle corps for the city of Salisbury, and it appearing that 58 persons have consented to enrol themselves members of such corps, providing uniform at their own expense, and that sufficient funds have been raised for providing the necessary arms and accoutrements, the committee are requested to make application to the Lord Lieutenant to advise Her Majesty’s Government to embody the corps under the provisions of 44 George 3rd c. 54.” It was also decided to ask the Lord Lieutenant to issue commissions to the following gentlemen :—

Commanding Officer—	Mr. John Henry Jacob.
Subalterns	{ Mr. Beverley Robinson (late Captain Wilts Militia).
	{ Mr. Ambrose Denis Hussey.
	{ Mr. John Pinckney.
Surgeon	Mr. John Magor Cardell.

When the committee assembled on the 16th August, the Secretary informed them that a letter had been received from the Lord Lieutenant, bringing information from the War Office that the Queen had been pleased to approve and accept the services of the proposed corps. The establishment of the company was to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and one hundred men of all ranks. The letter, which was signed Charles H. Radcliffe, added that the County of Wilts held the ninth place in the Volunteer force of Great Britain, and that the Salisbury corps was the first company in the County of Wilts. It continued :—“ I have no doubt Mr. Foot (Clerk to the Lord Lieutenancy) will shortly receive instructions to prepare the necessary commissions.” But there appears to have been, in these early days, a great

deal of laxity and indifference on the part of the Government in regard to volunteers, and the remarkable fact was recorded at a later meeting of the committee that although it was understood that the appointment of officers recommended had been approved, none of them were gazetted.

But despite discouragement from the legislature and sneers and snubs from the military authorities, the movement in Salisbury seemed steadily to gain popularity, and at a general meeting of the members of the Corps, held at the Council Chamber, on August 17th, 1859, the committee were able to report a membership of 67, and subscriptions to the amount of £377. They also announced that they had been in constant communication with the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of a ground for rifle practice, and had obtained a most favourable site, about a mile from Salisbury at West Harnham, which site had been approved by the Government officer sent down to inspect it. Very shortly afterwards, however, the butts were erected at Laverstock Down.*

When the corps had been duly formed, the next thing necessary was to frame rules for its management, and accordingly at a committee meeting held on the 29th October, it was reported that a communication had been received from the Secretary for War (the Hon. Sidney Herbert), through the Lord Lieutenant, pointing out that Her Majesty "did not disallow" (!) the rules drawn up for the control of the corps. Among the

*The approval of the Secretary of War to this range was reported to the committee on the 19th November. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Mr. Thomas Pain, "for his great liberality in kindly allowing the corps the use of Laverstock Down for a target practice ground, and further Mr. Pain be and hereby is elected an honorary member of the corps." Votes of thanks to the owners and tenants of the farm on which the range is situated were subsequently recorded at every annual meeting. Thanks were also tendered at the November meeting referred to to Mr. Jo'm Waters (surveyor), "for his kindness in preparing the plans and survey of the target practice ground at Laverstock." Sergeant-Major Brown afterwards presented a flag staff, on which to hoist the red danger flag, and was duly thanked by the corps.

rules it was provided that the corps should consist of two classes (1)—enrolled members consisting of effectives, non-effectives and supernumeraries; and of (2) honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the corps, but not enrolled for service. A general meeting of the enrolled members was to have the power of requiring a subscription from every member of not less than £1 1s. Candidates for admission to the corps were to be proposed by two enrolled members of the corps, and be elected by a majority of the committee. The senior officer in command was to have power, subject to the approval of the commanding officer, to inflict fines for minor offences as follows:—

For talking or other misbehaviour in the ranks	...	...	6d.
Loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	...	...	2s. 6d.
For discharging the rifle accidentally	...	...	5s. 0d.
For pointing the same loaded or unloaded at any person	...	...	10s. 0d.
without orders	...	...	10s. 0d.

The last rule, to say the least, was a novel one, but if a similar penalty could at the present time be inflicted on civilians who are fond of carelessly handling guns and revolvers, and “playfully” pointing them at people, with fatal results often, it would be a good thing.

On the 3rd December a report was read from the committee appointed to consider the question of organizing a band, stating that they had received subscriptions or promises for the object amounting to £205, and that Mr. Aylward had promised to undertake the details connected with the formation of the band. “It was deemed most desirable (the committee continued) to provide first-class instruments, and the committee have great satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Aylward having most liberally offered to supply the 17 necessary instruments of the very first make for the sum of £154 14s., they have instructed him to furnish them. It is understood by the bandsmen that they have to render themselves effective members of

the corps, and that both their clothes and instruments will be the property of the corps. The committee beg to congratulate the corps on the prospect of a most efficient band, the bandsmen selected, with one or two exceptions, being already skilful musicians, and your committee hope that efforts will hereafter be made to raise the number of bandsmen to 21." It was resolved that the band uniform be of grey cloth, with red braid facings, "similar in every respect to that now worn by the bugler." At the following committee meeting it was decided to accept the tender of Mr. Perris to make the band uniform, "including caps, but not buttons or badges," at £3 5s. per suit. The band were to be permitted to wear gloves on parade, "provided they are of a black colour."*

At a very early date it became necessary to look round and see what could be done to popularise the corps, many desirable young men evidently abstaining from becoming members owing to the initial expense. The provision of clothing seemed to be a serious item, and at a meeting held on October 20, 1860, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Pain, seconded by Mr. Cardell, that "the available balance to the credit of this committee, be applied in providing clothing for members of the corps already or hereafter to be enrolled, and wishing to take advantage of such accommodation; that all volunteers hereafter becoming enrolled, and availing themselves of the resolution be proposed and seconded in the usual way, and that the proposer, seconder, and volunteer do severally undertake to repay the cost of the uniform by monthly instalments of 5s., a deposit of 5s. on account being paid on delivery of the order for the uniform by the Hon. Secretary." In the minutes there are several other entries of a similar character, but the above will suffice as an example. It may be interesting to note in this

*Committee minute, 4th February, 1860.

connection that at the present time volunteers are provided with one new and one part worn suit on joining, and another new suit the following year. But it must not be forgotten that at length the Government has come to the conclusion that the volunteers are a body of men worth encouraging, and that accordingly something in the shape of financial help—though still inadequate—is now given. The 1st Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers was (as briefly stated above) formed in 1861, the eight corps being thus placed :—

1st Corps,	Headquarters	Salisbury
2nd „	„	Trowbridge
6th „	„	Maiden Bradley
8th „	„	Mere
9th „	„	Bradford-on-Avon
10th „	„	Warminster
13th „	„	Westbury
14th „	„	Wilton

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th and 12th corps represent the 2nd Administrative Battalion (North Wilts).

Lieut.-General Buckley, M.P. for Salisbury (and father of our esteemed neighbour, Mr. A. Buckley), an officer of the Guards, and a Subaltern at Waterloo, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel; Captain J. H. Jacob, of the 1st Corps, Major; and Captain R. D. Gibney, of the Indian Army, as Adjutant; Mr. Charles Bleeck was the Battalion Surgeon; Mr. William Fawcett, Quartermaster; and the Marquis of Bath, Honorary Colonel. The complete list of officers of the Salisbury Corps (which now consisted of two companies) was thus given :—

Beverley Robinson, Captain.
 E. D. Fisher, Lieutenant.
 George Smith, Lieutenant.

Wyndham Pain, Lieutenant.
James Brown, Ensign.
C. Brown, Ensign.
John M. Cardell, Assistant Surgeon.
Rev. Robert G. Swayne, Chaplain.

On the lamented death of Major Jacob, on the 24th August, 1862, the vacancy in the battalion was filled by Captain T. Clark, of Trowbridge; and in April, 1866, Captain J. F. Everett, of the Borderers, assumed the command of the regiment, as Lieut.-Colonel in the room of General Buckley, deceased. Under Lieut.-Colonel Everett the condition of the corps rapidly improved, and at present he takes a deep interest in its welfare. On the 25th July of the same year a review was held on the race-course, Lansdowne, Bath, and we find the names of the staff of the Administrative Battalion on this occasion to be the following:—Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, commanding; Captain Max, Major of Brigade. The Salisbury Corps was thus composed:—Captains Pinckney and Smith; Lieutenants J. Brown and Pain; Ensigns Wilton and Kelsey; 7 sergeants; rank and file 51; total 90. The selection of Mr. W. Pinckney as Captain was quite a popular choice in the corps. He took great interest in it and in volunteering generally, and the following extract from his letter of thanks shews how inadequate he even then believed to be the assistance which these citizen soldiers received from Government: “I sincerely hope that a new era has commenced for the volunteers, and that the increased efficiency demanded of the officers and non-commissioned officers will tend towards making the force a reality. It is composed of first-rate material and might be made into anything if it had the support of Government.” In 1874 we find Mr. George Smith as Captain Commandant in the place of Mr. Pinckney; Mr. F. Hodding raised in rank from Ensign to Lieutenant; and Mr. F. Fawson Lee, M.B., as assistant surgeon.

Captain Smith's term of office came to a close in the latter part of 1874, under somewhat unfortunate circumstances. He had been a most valuable officer, and was a great advocate of proper discipline, on which point he seems to have fallen foul of the band attached to the corps. We note from the minutes to which we have already referred that in March, 1871, a falling off was noticed in the numbers of the band owing to a disagreement between the Bandmaster and the men, and this difficulty was surmounted by a change of bandmasters. In December of the same year the General Committee of the Corps gave the Band Committee power to manage their own affairs subject to their submitting their accounts periodically to the General Committee, and with the strict understanding that in no year should that expenditure be allowed to exceed the amount of income they received in the shape of subscriptions and donations. In Mr. Kimber, who succeeded the Bandmaster whose term of office was cut short under the circumstances mentioned above, an officer was evidently found who was popular with those under him. But the feeling which existed between the bandsmen and the officer commanding at this period, seems to have been of a by no means amicable character. Indeed, Capt. Smith in 1874 felt called upon to disband the body of musicians for acts of insubordination, including a refusal to march into camp on a certain date in that year. His resignation was received with regret, and he declined to listen to the appeal of the General Committee that he should reconsider his decision. Mr. Smith was followed in the command of the corps by Lieut. Kelsey, who, in turn was succeeded by Capt. Hodding, who still holds that position. The latter's accession to the post was received with general acclamation and during the whole time he has been in the corps he has done much to improve its discipline, and to increase its popularity, so much so that more than once recruiting has had to be discontinued. Capt. Hodding's inti-

mation of retirement at no very distant date has been received with expressions of genuine regret. It is not flattery to say that his place will be a difficult one to fill. Apart from his ability as captain in command, he has always taken the deepest interest in the "social side" of volunteering, and glancing through the minute books we find his name prominent among the arrangers of public recreations, of balls and bazaars held to augment the funds of the corps, and in other ways he has made himself a useful and most agreeable officer, for whom the men have always had a real affection.

In the summer of 1896 Capt. Hodding intimated his intention of retiring at no distant date after over 30 years' service in the corps, but was desirous, before doing so, of once more meeting comrades in arms, of whom many, by lapse of time, and in consequence of business calls, and through other causes and contingencies, had become scattered over all parts of the country. He therefore organized a parade of veterans, and evidence of the Captain's popularity was found in the readiness with which the old members answered to his invitation to take part in a church parade on Sunday, June 28th. The scene in the Cathedral was one such as spectators will long remember, and as the day might be far distant ere a spectacle of the kind is again witnessed in this city, we append herewith a list of all who answered to the roll on this occasion, both past and present members:—

PAST MEMBERS.

OFFICERS.—Col. J. F. Everett, 1st Wilts R.V., Major W. Pinkney, 1st Wilts R.V., Hon. Col. E. F. Kelsey, 1st Wilts R.V. (from Bideford), Hon. Major Wheaton, S.B., 4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment, formerly a Sergeant in the Salisbury Companies, Capt. G. Harris, 1st Wilts R.V., Capt. R. Kelsey, 2nd Sussex Vol. Artillery, Eastbourne, formerly a Corporal in the Salisbury Companies, Lieuts. G. H. Gordon, J. Kelland, R. A. Wilson, A. Whithead.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergeants G. Bartlett, F. Blake, Band-Sergeant W. Collins, Sergeants N. Davis, G. Edgar senr. (from Swanage),

Sergeant Edgar junr. (now Sergeant in Dorset Artillery Vcls., from Swanage), Band-Sergeants R. C. Harding, F. Highman, Sergeants T. A. Judd, E. W. Judd, F. Masters, W. G. Newbery, G. Purton, Band-Sergeant W. Saunders, Sergeants T. Verrinder (from London), E. J. West, W. Young.

PRIVATES.—R. Aubrey, E. C. Alexander, E. J. Abrahams (from London), R. J. Adlam (from Guildford), A. Brown, C. G. Baker (from Andover), E. Barnes, A. G. Bedford, E. Bath (from Bournemouth), T. Bugden (from Stockbridge), C. B. Bartlett (from London), M. Beaven, P. B. Brown, H. Brooks, E. J. Brittan, S. J. Britton, W. Butt, A. Bath, W. Bunsell, F. Butt, F. Bailey, A. C. Bothams, A. C. Barnwell, W. H. Brown, A. R. Best, W. E. Blanchett (from Wilton), C. A. Bentlif, S. Brown, A. Brown, H. Clark, W. Carter, J. E. Calkin (from Salcombe), H. Cook (from Tytherley), F. Chalke, W. J. Curtis, J. Carter, G. Clark, W. Cripps, J. Clyde, G. Carter, S. Coombs, W. Curtis, S. Chalke, E. Chew, W. H. Coward, E. G. Collins, G. Conduit, S. A. Curtis, Edwin Crockett, R. Collins, D. T. Dyke, W. B. Dyke (from Maidstone), H. G. Davis (from Romsey), J. A. Dixon, G. Dolman (from Bournemouth), Richard Dear, S. Deal, G. Dear, J. Daniells, S. Dennis, G. H. Davis, J. F. Eynou, Henry Elliott, A. Earle, Herbert Elliott (from Bournemouth), E. Elliott, H. J. Fulker, E. Franklin, A. H. Franklin, A. E. Fryer, H. J. Foley, L. T. Fulker, L. G. Fulker, W. Franklin, J. Foot, S. Fawcett, J. A. Follitt, C. T. Farr, C. R. Farrant, W. E. Fryer, F. Goddard, F. Griffin, E. Gale, J. Hopkins, W. B. Haskell, F. W. Hill, H. S. Hill, S. A. Horder, W. W. Hart, S. Hibberd, J. J. Hiscock, H. J. Horder, W. J. F. Hill, W. Hayter (Winterbourne), W. B. Harman, G. Harris, E. Hodgson, Ireland, S. J. Jennings, J. M. Jenkins, G. Jeffery, A. H. Jones (from London), J. King, W. G. Knight, F. C. Keene (from Bournemouth), R. J. Latty, C. Ling, F. M. Luxton, E. W. Lear, C. J. Langford, J. Lush (from Bristol), S. Lawrence, H. W. Larkam, Frank Lodge, A. L. Morris, W. B. Mullins, G. Marlow, E. J. Mist, G. Maton, J. Miller, W. Marlow, H. Marlow, Tom Miles, G. Nicholson (from Weymouth), J. H. Naish, F. Newton, E. Newton, S. R. Naish, T. Norris, W. M. Neale, A. Newton (from Wimborne), W. Noble, J. Parsons, C. Parsons, S. Parker, F. Pern, F. Pike, W. H. Pearce, J. D. Powell, J. E. Poynton, F. R. Pepperell, C. Parsons, W. Pickett, H. Pocock, J. Podger, F. Payne, J. Parfitt, J. F. Passmore, J. H. Plank, W. Pearce, A. Quinton, E. Roe, W. Robbins, H. Rowland, W. Rowland, F. J. Robinson (from London), T. Rawlings, S. Rumbold (from Bulford), J. Robbins, N. Rumbold (from Andover), J. N. Sutton (from London), D. Stevens, W. Sheppard, A. J. Saunders (from Winterbourne), G. Sheppard, W. G. Snook (from Lyminster), G. Strong, F. Syms, A. Sheppard, A. Sawkins, H. A. Small, E. F. Smith, W. Sewell junr., C. Scammell, Josiah Saunders, A. Tucker, P. Tryhorn, B. Tabor, E. H. Turner (from Reading), R. Voce, W. Verge, J. Vincent, W. J. Valters, R. T. Wooff (from London), G. West (from London), C. W. White, S. Witcombe (from Bournemouth), J. Whapshare, A. H. Warren, T. Wingrove, A. Watson (from Reading), G. Woodgate, H. B. Wells, H. J. West, C. J. Witcombe, C. A. Wright, W. C. Westmoreland, C. J. Whapshare, S. West (Australia), A. F. Wingrove, J. C. Watts, W. F. Wort, T. Wade, A. W. Whitlock, W. F. Young, J. B. Young, E. F. Young.

The members belonging to the corps at the time of the parade fell in

according to orders at 2.20, nearly the whole being present, and here it may be interesting to give their names.

MEMBERS IN JUNE, 1896.

“A” COMPANY—OFFICERS.—Captain C. MacGill, Lieut. W. H. Jackson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergeant-Major E. Glass, Bandmaster C. Fanner, Col.-Sergeant F. Simmonds, Drum-Major W. M. Bungay, Sergeants A. F. Horder, H. W. Young, A. R. Dixon, R. Canaway, F. H. B adbeer, R. Cooper, J. M. Cooper, A. H. Cope, A. H. W. Corry, W. Cripps, R. L. Deall, H. J. Dear, A. Dolman, H. F. Dolman, J. H. Dolman, C. J. Draper, J. Dyer, W. H. Fleming, A. J. Fletcher, C. Forder, J. F. Gale, F. Gange, W. J. Gaulton C. Godwin, F. Goodridge, O. A. W. Gollop H. Hale, M. Hall, G. B. Hardy, F. S. C. Hill, W. Holton, S. Humby, W. Humby, J. Jacobs, T. J. Jacobs, F. H. Jenkins, C. Josling, R. W. Kellow, A. W. Kimber, H. W. King, R. C. Lake, A. Lever, E. Mabbett, H. G. Maddock, J. Moore, F. Mussell, F. W. Newman, F. H. Newton, G. W. C. Newton, W. J. Orchard, W. H. Parfitt, F. J. Pearce, J. Pengelly, A. Pistell, A. W. Poolman, A. J. Randle, R. Robey, H. G. Roper, W. E. Rowland, S. Safe, F. R. Saunders, S. Silk, A. T. Smith, J. J. Smith, H. J. Snook, E. Tarring, D. J. Thorn, G. Tryhorn, G. W. Viney, W. Waite, C. E. Ward, H. C. Whale, C. Whapshare, A. E. Whitlock, I. Williams, A. Wilton, S. W. Wingrove, B. J. Witt, E. H. Witt, C. J. Woodrow, W. A. Woodroffe, W. S. Wooff.

“B” COMPANY—OFFICERS.—Major Viscount Folkestone, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. F. F. Lee, Captain F. Hodding, 2nd Lieut. Hon. S. Bouverie.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Col.-Sergeant J. M. Follitt, Sergeants F. W. Cox, H. Soper, E. Hieks, A. E. White, M. Harding Lance-Sergeants G. Vick, E. F. Norton, F. Sutton, A. Scamell, Corporals W. E. M. George, J. Feltham, E. Goddard, Lance-Corporals H. Usher, C. J. Ling, A. H. Jay, T. Edgar, S. Best, G. Lailey, Bugler Lance-Corporal C. Mills.

PRIVATEES.—E. A. Adey, W. Adlam, T. Baker, A. E. Bast, W. E. Bast, W. H. Bast, C. Beaver, J. Blake, A. J. Burfitt, C. W. Bush, F. Butler, G. Camfield, T. Clissold, J. C. Coleman, S. Cooper, F. R. Coram, H. Coram, C. Daniels, G. S. Day, W. Day, S. Dear, C. J. Elliott, E. G. Elsworth, F. W. Eynon, E. J. Farr, W. T. Farr, H. A. C. Foot, A. Fry, G. Gay, C. M. Hale, G. W. Harris, E. G. Harrison, C. E. Hibberd, J. E. Hill, H. F. Jay, F. Jenkins, J. Judd, T. F. Kimber, C. King, E. King, T. R. Lewis, W. H. Ling, C. W. Luxton, F. Marlow, C. E. Martin, J. Milard, T. F. C. Miles, E. Moore, W. Newman, G. T. Oram, J. Partridge, T. J. Paine, P. J. Paine, C. H. Pike, H. C. Plowman, W. Porton, F. C. Prince, G. F. Prince, A. J. Pritchett, S. J. Rambridge, A. E. Rawlings, G. W. Risley, C. H. Risley, C. H. Roberts, A. T. Sanson, W. Sainsbury, F. Skutt, F. W. Small, T. C. Smith, G. Street, T. G. Taylor, E. M. Terry, C. J. Titt, W. P. Tizard, W. C. Viney, D. Wardley, W. Wardley, C. W. Warren, A. J. Wells, F. J. Wheeler, A. J. White, W. S. Wise, W. E. Woolley, F. H. Wort, J. G. Wort, H. G. Young.

Total past members on parade	...	...	234
Total present members on parade	...	...	199
G and total	...	...	433

Above we have spoken of the Salisbury Volunteer Band in the past, and it will be appropriate to add a word or two as to its present constitution. Mr. Kimber (alluded to above) died suddenly in the year 1877, and as a tribute of the esteem in which his comrades held him a memorial was sent to his widow (signed by Mr. J. T. Calkin, as Bandmaster) and the whole of the bandsmen. It recorded the fact that Mr. Kimber had been associated with the band since its formation, and added:—“We admired his straightforward, manly ways, we respected him as our leader, we esteemed him as our friend, and it will be long before the recollection of his sterling qualities, his geniality of manner, and his kindness of heart fades from our memory.” This touching memorial of a man’s worth is signed by W. Sanders, W. Collins, G. Woodgate, H. Mould, W. J. Jay, G. Sheppard, I. J. Williams, C. Belcher, A. J. Lenton, G. Marlow, T. Norris, F. Marlow, A. Barnwell, T. Barnes, C. Mills, W. Wingrove, W. Verge, S. Hibberd, W. Porton, G. Gilbert and T. Archer. Mr. Calkin, whose name heads the above address to Mrs. Kimber, was succeeded by Mr. C. Fanner in 1884. During Mr. Fanner’s mastership the band has been raised to a high musical standard. Locally it is a corps of musicians of which the citizens are proud, but in other parts, notably at the great camp at Aldershot, its excellence has been the subject of high praise. Its composition is as follows:—Eb clarinet, Sergt. Carter; 1st Bb clarinets, Privates Orchard, Cooper, Small; solo cornet, Lance-Sergt. Scamell; 1st cornets, Privates Titt, Mabbett, Whitlock; repiano cornets, Privates Whapshare and Percy; solo horn, Private Martin; 1st Eb tenor, Private Sainsbury; 2nd Eb tenor, Private Plowman; 1st baritone, Private Marlow; 2nd baritone, Private Lewis; solo euphonium, Private Hathrill; 1st euphonium, Private Fry; 1st trombone, Private Stretch; 2nd trombone, Private Warren;

basses, Privates Porton, Baker, Viney ; glockenspiel, Private I. Williams ; bass drum, Private J. Dolman ; side drum, Private A. Dolman ; tenor drum, Private Street ; cymbals, Private F. Williams. The post of Drum Major is held by Mr. W. M. Bungay, whose fine presence and soldier-like bearing makes him a conspicuous and appropriate figure at the head of the band when on the march.

Captain Hodding is at present still the commanding officer of the corps, the details of the staff being as follows : —A Company, Captain MacGill and Lieut. Jackson ; B Company, Captain Hodding, Lieut. the Hon. Stuart Bouverie (in charge of the Maxim gun detachment), and Second Lieut. C. G. Bennett. In the Medical Department are Brigade - Surgeon Lieut. - Colonel Lee and Surgeon-Lieut. Wilks.

We may conclude our remarks on the Volunteers with a brief reference to the more prominent achievements of the local corps in regard to the shooting. For some years past the Salisbury companies have produced the best shot in the 1st Wilts Battalion, whilst in 1895 Sergt. (now Quarter-Master Sergt.) Soper created what was considered a record shoot for England, making a total of 191 out of a possible 196 in three courses of Government class firing. Excellent as that achievement was he beat it in the following year, establishing an undoubted record by compiling a total of 194 out of a possible 196. But the great surprise of the year 1896 was the fact that Quarter-Master Sergt. Soper was beaten before the close of the shooting season by another Salisbury Volunteer, viz., Pte. A. J. Wells, who, although he tied with Soper, secured the premier honour in all the country by making the highest score at the long ranges. The challenge cup, which was presented by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., in 1860, was won in that year by Sergt. Butler ; in 1861, by

Corpl. C. Sheppard; in 1862, by Col.-Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) Wilton; in 1863, by Pte. Young; in 1864, by Pte. A. Watson; in 1865, by Pte. (now Major) Wheaton; in 1866, by Corpl. A. Watson; in 1867, by Ensign (now Major) Kelsey; in 1868, by Corpl. (now Capt.) Harris; in 1869, by Col.-Sergt. Clapperton; in 1870, by Quarter-Master Harris; in 1871, by Ensign (now Capt.) Hodding; in 1872, by Col.-Sergt. Calkin; in 1873, by Corpl. Wheaton; in 1874, by Pte. Masters; in 1875, by Corpl. Stewart; in 1876, by Pte. T. A. Judd; in 1877, by Sergt. W. G. Newbery; in 1878, by Pte. A. Wells; in 1879, by Sergt. Wells; in 1880, by Sergt. Butcher; and in 1881, 1882 and 1883, by Sergt. W. G. Newbery. Sergt. Newbery having won the cup three times in succession it became his absolute property. At a volunteer dinner at the Council Chamber in October, 1883, at which Sir John Whittaker Ellis, a candidate for Parliamentary honours, was present, it was decided to raise a subscription to provide another cup, to be shot for on the condition that it should remain the property of the corps and not become any winner's absolute property. The following are the winners in the respective years named:—1884, Capt. Hodding; 1885 and 1886, Lance-Corpl. (now Quarter-Master Sergt.) Soper; 1887, 1888 and 1889, Corpl. (now Sergt.) Horder; in 1890 and 1891, Sergt. (now Quarter-Master Sergt.) Soper; 1892, Corpl. (now Sergt.) Horder; 1893, Sergt. (now Quarter-Master Sergt.) Soper; 1894, 1895 and 1896, Pte. Woodrow, who thus holds the cup at present. The local winners of the County Challenge Cup have been:—1861, Sergt. Butler; 1862, Col.-Sergt. Wilton; 1867, Pte. Perris; 1868, Pte. (now Major) Wheaton; 1875, Corpl. W. Wells; 1881, Sergt. Newbery; 1884, Pte. (now Sergt.) Horder. Since that year the cup has gone to Devizes men. The Officers' Challenge Cup (given by the late Mr. T. H. Allen Poynder, High Sheriff of Wilts, 1864), has been won by Salisbury officers as

follows :—1865, Lieut. Pain ; 1871, Ensign (now Capt.) Hodding ; 1877, Lieut. (now Capt.) Hodding.

The writer cannot close this chapter without mentioning that in addition to the facts gathered by him from the official records of the corps (for the use of which he is indebted to Captain Hodding), he has received much assistance in regard to returns, etc., from the present very popular Sergeant-Major. It may be mentioned that Sergeant-Major Glass joined the old 62nd Wiltshire Springers (now the 1st Wilts Regiment) in 1868, and went to India with them the same year ; served with them all the time they were in India, and returned to England with them in 1882. He was promoted Colour-Sergeant on the 17th March, 1876, and was transferred to the Permanent Staff of the 1st Wilts R.V.C. on the 1st of September, 1883, and was appointed Sergeant-Major on joining. During the time he has been in Salisbury he has trained no less than 460 recruits for A and B Companies.

We need hardly remind readers of the very great and practical interest taken in the corps by the late Colonel Commandant of the Division, Earl Pembroke, news of whose death was received with such profound sorrow in Volunteer Corps. His lordship has been succeeded by a most capable and much liked commander, the Duke of Somerset.

Associated with the Volunteers we may now add a few brief particulars of another defensive force, though we regret that it is our duty to remark that at the time of writing the Salisbury troop of Yeomanry has become almost a "thing of the past." The troubles with France which led to the outburst of patriotic feeling of which the raising of volunteer forces was one result, has already been alluded to, but we may mention that the decision to raise a body of Yeomanry Cavalry for the County of Wilts was come

to, at the meeting held at Devizes on the 31st May, 1794, and the first parade of the Salisbury troop took place on November 10th, the men presenting a smart and soldier-like appearance. Their dress is described as consisting of a blue coatee, white leather breeches, and long black gaiters, and a black leather helmet, with a black plume over the ridge, and a small red feather plume at the side. They were armed with a sword and pistol. In 1797, through the instrumentality of Lord Frederick Bruce, the ten troops, which up to now had had practically an independent existence, were amalgamated into one regiment under the title of the Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which Lord Bruce was the Colonel Commandant; Captain James Sutton, Lieut.-Colonel; and Captain John Audry, Major.

On Tuesday, June 12, 1798, Lord Bruce assembled the whole of his regiment together at Devizes, for the purpose of presenting them with the colours which he desired them to bear. The regiment was drawn up in five squadrons, composed as follows:—1st, Marlborough and Swindon; 2nd, Devizes and Everley; 3rd, Melksham and Warminster; 4th, Malmesbury and Chippenham; 5th, Hindon and Salisbury. The colours were of crimson silk, fringed with gold; they bore the insignia of the regiment, painted in the centre, and the number of the respective squadrons to which they would belong. They were presented by Lady Bruce (who had prepared them with her own hands), in the presence of a large crowd of people, and amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. The total number on parade on the occasion was 28 officers, 564 non-commissioned officers and men. The parade state of the Salisbury troop was as follows:—Captain Wyndham, Lieut. Pettit, Cornet Weeks, 67 non-commissioned officers and men.

The earlier history of the Regiment is of extreme interest, but space forbids more than the very briefest mention of facts immediately concerning Salisbury. In passing, however, we must point out, as a matter of general interest, that on the 18th February, 1863, the Prince of Wales came to Wiltshire on a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury (Colonel of the Wiltshire Yeomanry), at his residence in the beautiful Forest of Savernake. On this occasion the Marlborough troop formed an escort to His Royal Highness, who expressed his high approval of the soldierlike bearing of the men, together with the completeness of their movements. Considering the admiration expressed so complimentary to the whole regiment, the Marquis of Ailesbury suggested that His Royal Highness should give it some permanent record, and inasmuch as this was the first regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry that had had the honour of attending the Prince of Wales, he (the Colonel) desired that it should henceforth bear the Royal visitor's name, and be called "The Prince of Wales' Own." To this the Prince readily assented, on condition that it received the approval of the Queen and a communication from the War Office, dated April 23rd, 1863, stated that "the Queen had been graciously pleased to approve of the title of 'The Prince of Wales' Own' Royal Regiment being borne by the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry."

As an appropriate addendum to the facts just mentioned we may record that in the year 1885, the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry was allotted the premier position in the Precedence Table of Yeomanry Cavalry; and secondly, that in 1893, the regiment celebrated its centenary, the Prince of Wales honouring his regiment by inspecting it in person. The muster roll of the Salisbury troop on this occasion was as follows:—Captain Sir John Kelk, Bart.; Lieutenant J. Bennett-Stanford, Lieutenant R. A. Poore,

Sergeant-Major A. Simons (Regimental Sergeant-Major), Quarter Master J. Nutbeam, Sergeant F. Herring, Sergeant H. Woods, Corporal C. M. Brown, Corporal J. Roper, and the following Troopers (names arranged alphabetically):—T. Airs, M. Braithwaite, H. Curtis, S. Dennis, T. Duxon, H. Field, G. Ford, G. George, T. Grierson, F. Highman, T. W. Jennings, H. Moore, H. Northover, J. Read Roe, and C. Wallbridge.

An important part of the duties of the Yeomanry was to assist the civil authorities in the suppression of insurrections and the maintenance of public order, and the Salisbury troop gave a signal instance of this in 1810, when they were engaged in the quelling of a serious riot at Devizes, caused by serious acts of insubordination on the part of one Marmion, a Salisbury brushmaker, and a member of the Wiltshire Militia. But far more serious than the troubles created by Marmion, and the malcontent weavers of West Wilts, later (in 1826) were what is known as the Machinery Riots. The effects of these were felt all over the county of Wilts, and the neighbourhood of Salisbury was by no means exempt. By the third week in November, 1830, rioting had become general in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Buckinghamshire. On the 19th November the Salisbury magistrates were apprised of a contemplated attack on Mr. Figes's ironworks in this city. An application having been made for the assistance of the Salisbury Yeomanry, the men assembled the same afternoon under the command of Lieut. Peniston (in the absence of Lord Arundell), and Cornet Henry Everett. That very afternoon the farm buildings of Mr. White, of Knook, and Mr. Ford, of Collingbourne, had been burned down, and the assembly of a large and threatening mob in the neighbourhood of Porton caused renewed apprehensions in this locality, and Lieut. Peniston sent an urgent message to Capt. Wyndham, asking for

the help of the Hindon troop. For a time trouble was prevented in this locality by the clever capture of twenty-four of the organizers of the insurrection, who were surrounded by a strong detachment of Yeomanry, under Capt. Phipps, in a public house at Woodborough, where the agitators were busy with their deliberations when the troops arrived suddenly on the scene.

On the morning of Tuesday, November 23rd, Salisbury was thrown into a state of agitation and alarm by the news brought into the city that a large number of rioters was marching hither along the London-road. The design of the leaders, two of whom had gone on to Downton and Whaddon, had been to collect men from different points in the neighbourhood and make an attack on Salisbury, but they had reckoned without their host in the shape of the wide-awake Yeomanry. A message was at once sent for help to the Hindon troop; the Salisbury Yeomanry promptly assembled, and accompanied by several special constables and one of the city magistrates, Mr. Wyndham, of the College, marched towards the London-road to meet the rioters. The latter had made a halt on Bishop Down, and having destroyed all the machinery they could find on the farm there, had just resumed their journey towards Salisbury when they were somewhat surprised to find their progress arrested by the local cavalry. An effort was made to induce the men to disperse quietly, but this being unavailing the Riot Act was read, and the special constables charged the mob. The latter was numerically too strong for the "specials," and the services of the Yeomanry were promptly brought into play. The rioters were in the Green Croft and along the road between the Croft and the Weeping Cross Trees. The mob harrassed the troop by stone-throwing, whereupon Lieut. Peniston charged down upon them. The special constables took advantage of the consequent

scattered condition of the rioters, and, rushing in and laying about them with their staves, sent them flying in every direction. Twenty-two of the disturbers of the peace were taken prisoners, and marched back to Fisherton Gaol, under the escort of the cavalymen.

The dispersal of the mob at Bishop Down did something to restore public confidence, but many of the inhabitants slept with uneasy heads that night, as it was known that numbers of suspected characters were loitering about the city, and to prevent them assembling the Salisbury troopers paraded the streets. A dismounted guard of ten men, armed with carbines, was posted at the Council House, and it was decided that the Salisbury troop should remain on duty all night, and be relieved in the morning by the Hindon troop, who had already in the afternoon marched into the city, under the command of Capt. Wyndham, Lord Arundell arrived on the evening of the 23rd, and the following morning, Lieut. Col. Baker arrived and established his headquarters in the city.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, whilst the men of the Salisbury Troop were at dinner at the Three Swans, an express arrived with an appeal from Lord Radnor and Mr. Fort, for assistance against a mob that had gathered at Alderbury, and who would not listen to the desire expressed to them by the gentlemen named that they should disperse. No time was lost in putting the troops on the road to Alderbury, where they found the rioters had been creating havoc among the machinery and other property in the neighbourhood. A part of their plan had been to collect men in that locality, and to join the other sections in the attack on Salisbury. The leaders were holding a consultation in the Green Dragon Inn, when the Yeomanry surrounded the house and took them prisoners, allowing the rest to disperse, which they did not

hesitate to do so after hearing of the defeat of their comrades at Bishop Down, and knowing the trap into which the men had fallen who were in confab at the Green Dragon.

The troops returned with their prisoners to Salisbury, but soon found that their work in the public service was by no means at an end. A letter was awaiting Col. Baker on his return at five o'clock in the afternoon. It was from Mr. Eyre Coote, of West Park, and stated that a large party was on its way to attack his house. The Salisbury troop at once marched to the spot, and found that a number of gentlemen and their servants had come to Mr. Coote's assistance, and driven the rioters off, after taking eleven prisoners. Lord Arundell, with a portion of the troop, returned at 10 o'clock to Salisbury, with the prisoners, and Lieut. Peniston* and twelve men remained till the next morning, as Mr. Coote stated that the rioters were still hiding in the woods, and would return again to the attack, adding that he and his friends had had no sleep for three nights and were worn out with anxiety and watching.

The next morning the Hindon Troop hastened out from Salisbury (in the company of Mr. Wyndham), with the object of frustrating the designs of a large party of marauders who were marching on Pyt House. On their arrival they found that a large quantity of machinery had been destroyed in that neighbourhood, and that Mr. Bennett had narrowly escaped with his life, after haranguing the mob in front of his house. The residence

*Lieut. Peniston was the grandfather of Mr. Peniston, De Vaux Place, Salisbury. For some time Lieut. Peniston also acted as Adjutant, and was, we believe, the only civilian ever appointed to the Adjutancy of any regiment of Yeomanry, whether in Wilts or elsewhere. Government refused to gazette him, though Lord Bath (then Colonel of the Regiment), desired that that should be done. The father of Mr. Peniston, of De Vaux Place, also for some time acted as Adjutant, pending a permanent appointment of the successor of Lieut. Peniston (referred to above).

was not attacked, but all the machinery and farm buildings were destroyed. By threats the men secured beer, bread, and other food, as well as a sum of money from the servants at Pyt House, and they proceeded to Lindley Farm, where they continued their work of destruction. After that the men took the road to Tisbury, where in the portion of the roadway that runs through a cutting they came up with the Hindon Troop. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, the rioters using pieces of broken machinery, axes, sledge-hammers, pickaxes, and any other weapons they could lay their hands on. The *melée* lasted twenty minutes, and as the result of it Capt. Wyndham was severely wounded in the head and face, many of the troopers were cut and bruised, and their horses also maimed. The rioters fared badly. A large number received severe wounds, one, named Harding, was shot dead by a Yeoman (who could not keep his temper as well as his fellows could), and twenty-five were taken prisoners and sent on to Fisherton Gaol.

There were further disturbances, in the quelling of which the Salisbury and other Troops of Yeomanry rendered service, but with those we are not immediately concerned. By the 6th December, order had been so far restored that the Salisbury and Hindon troops were dismissed with Lieut. Colonel Baker's warmest thanks for the zeal and good conduct they had uniformly displayed "throughout the late tedious and harrowing duties," but with a request that they would "hold themselves in readiness to turn out for active service at the shortest notice."

A special commission to try the rioters who had been apprehended was appointed, and the Judges arrived in Salisbury on the 27th December, and found that there were no less than 330 prisoners for trial. Of these two men, named Peter Withers (indicted for feloniously assault-

ing Oliver Codrington, at Rockley), and James Lush (for taking a leading part in an attack, at midnight, on the house of Mr. Pinniger, at Coombe Bissett) were condemned to be hanged.

The death sentence was afterwards commuted, a petition having been presented to the Crown, signed by no less than 1,100 of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, including those who had been injured by the rioters and nearly all the jurymen who convicted. Twenty-six other prisoners were transported for life, others to varying terms of imprisonment or transportation, and many were acquitted or discharged on recognizances. The trial lasted three weeks. Subsequently the Wiltshire Yeomanry received not only the thanks of the County Magistrates, but of the King himself for their services in restoring public order.

It may be interesting to note that the Yeomanry have assembled for their annual training at Salisbury in the following years:—1805 (when the regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, commanding the district); in 1809; in 1840 (when they were inspected on Homington Down, by Lord de Roos, in the presence of over 10,000 spectators); in 1844 (inspected by Lord Rosslyn); in 1848; in 1856 (inspected by Lord George Paget; in 1859; in 1864; in 1869 (inspected by Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles); in 1870; in 1873; in 1875; in 1876; in 1877 (when the headquarters of the regiment were transferred from Marlborough to Salisbury; in 1878; in 1880; in 1882; in 1884; in 1886; in 1888; and, the last time, in 1892, when they they were inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. For some reason that appears unaccountable, the Salisbury troop has gradually dwindled in numbers and interest until at last a “mere handful of

men" represent what was once a good troop. They are at the present time amalgamated with the Warminster troop, whilst the head-quarters of the regiment which for a number of years had been at Salisbury are now removed to Chippenham.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A Chapter on Crime—The Severity of the Penal Code—Death for Offences against Property—A Ghastly Procession—Bank Note Forger's Fate—Pillory and Whipping Post.

WE purpose now to give a glance at the procedure of the local assizes and quarter sessions during the first half of the present century. The facts that come to light concerning that period reveal the existence of a great amount of the more serious forms of crime, as well as the harshness of the penal code, and the utmost rigour with which judges and magistrates "carried out the law" against offenders. In the piece of old wall now standing near the Infirmary, and on which the Robert's memorial clock has been erected, we have a remnant of a gaol on gallows outside which, no doubt, many a wretched criminal has been launched into the unknown in the presence of a callous, morbid-minded rabble, who have flocked to the foot of the scaffold more in the spirit of holiday keepers than anything else. In the remains of the subsequent gaol in Fisherton (near the site of the present church of St. Paul) we have also a reminder of days when the felon's rope was the reward for crimes for which now imprisonment for six or nine months is often held to be adequate punishment. In all parts of the country it was frequently the custom, in cases of murder, not to hang the culprits in the precincts of the prisons where they were last confined, but on some gallows near the spot where the crime was committed, and where the corpse was allowed for a certain period to remain suspended as a hideous warning to evil-doers, and as a gruesome object to fright wayfarers along lonely roads. More than once during the

earlier half of the present century has the spectacle been witnessed in this part of the world of some condemned wretch, sitting on his own coffin in the death cart, being drawn to the place of execution, followed by a ribald and merciless mob, who could not have been more hilarious if they had been on their way to the village fair.

We may instance here the execution of George Carpenter and George Ruddock, two young agricultural labourers of 20 and 21 years of age, respectively, who were self-confessed murderers of a farmer named Webb, and his domestic, Mary Gibbons, at Roddenbury. They were convicted at the Salisbury Lent Assizes in the year 1813, and were condemned to be hung near the scene of murder. The dread sentence of the law was carried out on Warminster Down on the 15th of March, the unhappy men being conveyed to the scene of their doom with a parade which was no doubt intended to act as an awe-inspiring warning, but which to a more modern observer would appear revoltingly ridiculous. When the hour arrived the following escort was formed, a patrol of yeomanry on each side keeping the way:—First came a detachment of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, followed by about 200 "peace officers," and gentlemen on foot, with white wands, they being under the command of Captain C. L. Phipps; next came the bailiff of Warminster; then a mounted sheriff's officer; then the under-sheriff, the magistrates of the division, and about one hundred gentlemen, mounted; and following them the captain and a party of the javelin men. The executioner was in the centre of this melancholy cavalcade, and behind him came the culprits seated in a cart, attended by a clergyman who, as the mournful procession passed onward, exhorted the terror-stricken youths to repent of their evil deeds, and to hope for the future beyond the felon's grave. Next, in order to give the proceedings the extremest suggestion of

horror, there walked eight men bearing two coffins. Behind these came the clergymen of Warminster, and the following, in the order named, brought up the rear :—The county gaoler and his attendants; another party of javelin men; the sheriff's officer and others, with white wands, and, finally, another detachment of yeomanry. It is said that the prisoners died penitent, and had profited by the ministrations of their spiritual advisers in the short interval between the day when their sentence was pronounced and the hour of their ignominious death.

Another case that might be referred to was the execution of Robert Turner Watkins, who was tried at the Salisbury Assizes in 1819, for the murder, on the 7th May of that year, of a coal and salt merchant, named Stephen Rodney, whom the prisoner waylaid and shot at Moor Stones, a spot lying between Purton and Purton Stoke. Watkins was found guilty and ordered to be hung near the scene of the crime. Early on the morning of the appointed day, he was removed from Fisherton Gaol to Moor Stones in a mourning coach, in the company of the Governor of the prison, the chaplain, and other officials. A short distance from the gallows he was placed on a hurdle in a cart, in which was also his coffin; and in this way the culprit was drawn to the place of execution. Before the latter was reached some touching scenes were witnessed by the mob—numbering about 15,000 people—who flocked to see the hangman carry out his gruesome business. The prisoner's wife had died of a broken heart on his arrest, but near the scaffold the felon's cart passed the poor, weeping, distracted mother, whose devotion had drawn her to be a spectator of the carrying out on her son of a well deserved sentence for a premeditated and brutal murder. The cart having once been brought to a standstill, in consequence of some kind of obstruction, the mother and son were able to shake hands and take of each other a farewell for ever, so far as this world is concerned.

On the journey, when there had been a stoppage for refreshments, prisoner's children were brought to him. "Mammy is dead," said one of the little ones. "Ah!" he rejoined, "and so will your daddy be shortly." He appears to have behaved throughout with perfect composure. On the scaffold he joined in prayer with the chaplain, and, at his own request, was permitted to read aloud to the people the 108th psalm. Having done this he called down a blessing on all whom he saw around him, and as the executioner was adjusting the rope, he ejaculated, "This can only kill the body." At the very moment that the hangman performed his last grim office, the sky, which had been singularly bright with sunshine, became suddenly overcast. A violent thunderstorm burst, as it were, just over the fatal spot, and for the space of thirty minutes or so the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed and quivered in a manner that struck terror in a good many, and greatly impressed everybody present on this solemn occasion of the satisfying of justice.

During the period referred to, there were numerous executions for murder. To particulars of these we need not devote space, but some other cases of hanging for offences of a less serious character may be mentioned. In 1801, there were seven executions for sheep stealing, one for horse stealing, one for calf stealing, and one for highway robbery. The alleged horse-stealer was a gipsy, forty years of age, named Joshua Sheinp, and concerning his death at the scaffold, and a subsequent startling revelation of his innocence, the last governor of Fisherton Gaol (Mr. William Dowding) has given the following account in his compilation, "Statistics of Crime":—"At his execution he ascended the platform with firmness, and looking round saw his wife and daughters, called them to him, and asked if they were prepared to take away his body. On their answering in the affirmative, he com-

mended their care and then conversed with other persons. Turning to one of the many gipsies present, he said:— ‘ You see what you have brought me to. Live soberly and take care of your family.’ He asserted his innocence to the last, and behaved with undaunted courage, unmingled with indecent insensibility. Having stretched the rope tight, and tried it with his own hand, he gave the signal and died almost immediately. He was a remarkably robust and powerful man. Sometime after his execution it became known that the gipsy whom he particularly addressed was his daughter’s husband, and who, being afterwards executed at Winchester, confessed that his father-in-law had been hanged innocently, to save the life of his son-in-law, who had actually stolen the horse.” A monument to the memory of the victim of this miscarriage of justice is to be seen in Odstock Churchyard.

In 1802 John Everett (or Everard) was executed for passing forged bank notes; and the following year Thomas Hilliker was hung for participation in machinery riots, and there were two executions for horse stealing; one for horse stealing and two for oxen stealing in 1804; one for uttering forged bank notes in 1805; one for highway robbery and two for sheep stealing in 1806; one for cattle stealing in 1807; four for burglary in 1810; one for arson in 1814; one for arson and one for sheep stealing in 1815; one for forgery and one for highway robbery in 1816; two for highway robbery and two (man and wife) for sheep stealing in 1817; one for burglary in 1818; two for burglary in 1819. In 1820 William Lee, a native of High Wycomb, Bucks, and a man of respectable family connection, was executed for uttering forged bank notes. Of this case Mr. Dowding (before quoted) thus wrote:—“ The prisoner did not betray much anxiety during his trial, but while sentence was being passed dropped on his knees, and cried out in a wild

tone for mercy, and in that state was removed. Great exertions were made to obtain a reprieve, but the bank directors were inexorable. His penitence appeared deep and unfeigned, he was distressed in mind even to agony, and doubted much if God would forgive one who had led so dissolute a life. He made an artless confession, and said that as often as conscience had produced in him a conviction of the wrong course he had been taking, just as often did he stifle feelings so ill-suited to his viscious propensities. In the final interview with his family, it is recorded that no language can do justice to the pathetic emphasis of his broken prayers, in which, with the unstudied eloquence of a broken heart, he implored mercy for himself, his family, his fellow prisoners, and all who occurred to his hurried recollections. . . . About this period a legislative enactment had passed into law, making the mere possession of forged bank notes a minor offence, liable (*i.e.*, the offender was liable) to fourteen years' transportation. An application was made to the bank directors to obtain their consent to Lee's pleading guilty to this minor crime, but they refused to do so, as he appears to have been the *primum mobile* in a very extensive system of fraud."

In connection with the above case it is interesting to note that the following year four men received sentence of 14 years' each transportation for "possessing" forged bank notes. There was sufficient evidence to have hung the men on the indictment for uttering, but the prosecutors (the bank directors) decided to proceed on the minor charge—an indication of the gradual growth of that humane feeling which at last culminated in the limitation, practically, of the capital sentence to the crime of murder. There was one execution for rape in 1823; two for highway robbery in 1824; one for rape and one for burglary in 1827; one for sheep stealing in 1828; one for arson in

1831; three for rape and one for arson in 1832; one for arson in 1834; and two for arson in 1835.

We have seen in a previous chapter that the bodies of malefactors were often placed at the disposal of surgeons for anatomical purposes. Later, friends were allowed to remove the bodies for decent burial, and prisoners have been known to have often struck bargains for the sale of their own corpses. For instance, in the year 1736, a condemned felon named James Brocke had written to Mr. Edward Goldwyr, a surgeon, residing in the Close, a letter, in the course of which he said:—"Having no friends on earth that will speak a word to save my life, nor send me a morsel of bread to keep body and soul together until that fatal day (*i.e.*, the day of execution), so, if you will vouchsafe to come hither, I will gladly sell you my body (being whole and sound) to be ordered at your discretion, knowing that it will rise again at the general resurrection as well from your house as from the grave." At Fisherton Gaol the bodies of executed murderers were generally given to the prison surgeon for purposes of dissection. The burial of corpses not taken away by their friends or otherwise disposed of were sometimes interred in Fisherton Churchyard, and sometimes at the foot of the gallows; but about the year 1830 an act of Parliament was passed by which all malefactors' bodies were to be buried within the precincts of the prison in which they were last confined. The site of the gallows attached to the new Fisherton Gaol, which was ready for the reception of prisoners at the end of the year 1822, was at the point of junction of the Wilton-road and Devizes-road. Near here in October, 1851, some men who were laying gas mains found a number of skeletons, believed to be those of persons executed, and only a year or two ago similar remains were discovered near the same spot.

Punishment by flogging or exposure in the stocks and pillory was frequently ordered by the Salisbury magistrates. When the chastisement was not inflicted at the cart's tail, it was generally administered at the whipping-post which was set up in the Market-place, nearly opposite what are now Messrs. Style and Gerrish's premises. Here also were the pillory and stocks. To be pilloried was to suffer a greater punishment than many people may imagine, apart from the question of the disgrace. It was the common practice for the jeering rabble who assembled to pelt the hapless culprits with evil smelling eggs, potatoes, turnips, and other missiles, often maiming the wretches for life, if not actually causing death. The stocks were removed to the Canal about forty years ago, but the pillory-post, which was taken down at the same time, was not again erected. The abolition of punishment by pillory took place in the year 1837. In the year 1808, two young men of property and good social standing were ordered to be publicly whipped three times in the Market-place for cutting and destroying young trees in woods belonging to the Earl of Radnor. This punishment was in addition to three months' imprisonment, which the magistrates were bound to award in accordance with the law as it stood. The damaging of trees was a serious offence, and under the Act of George III., "the cropping and spoiling of timber trees" in the night time was felony, and rendered the offender liable to seven years' transportation. Indeed, in the year 1823, a man was sentenced at Salisbury to 14 years' transportation for cutting and injuring young trees.

The ease with which, under the law as it stood in former days, lawyers were able to procure the acquittal of guilty persons has often been the subject of comment; and Salisbury Assize and Sessions courts have from time to time afforded examples. In 1829 a domestic servant was tried at the Salisbury Hilary Sessions for stealing

five sovereigns, an offence which, under an act of Parliament passed the previous year, would have rendered her liable to the penalty of death. When the five sovereigns in this case were weighed, one was proved to be light, and on this ground the capital charge was abandoned. Again, at the Lent Assizes in 1832 three men were acquitted of a charge of arson, because in the bill of indictment they were alleged to have set fire to a rick of straw, whereas they were able to prove it was stubble; and in a subsequent case two of the same men escaped punishment after having been found guilty of setting fire to a cowshed, which, their counsel contended, had been wrongly described in the indictment as an "outhouse or barn." In still another case (1837), in which it was perfectly clear that a man and woman (James Curtis and Ann Pontin) had stolen a sheep, they were acquitted, as the stolen property was described in the indictment as "mutton." It is a fact that has been well observed that not only were counsel apt to take advantage of any flaws of this kind, but judges were often ready to admit the validity of them. Probably they had begun to realise that to forfeit life for mere offences against property was a terrible duty, and that they were sometimes glad of technical excuses to avoid performing it.



PART V.

In paragraph one, line seven, of Appendices read “two British Schools” instead of “two Board Schools.”

APPENDICES.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN SALISBURY.

SALISBURY, as we had occasion to remark in a previous chapter, is exceptionally well provided for in the matter of education for the youth of the city. The Church Day Schools Association, with Canon Steward as secretary, managed about the year 1889 to raise the sum of £20,000 and thus were enabled to meet the demand, of the Educational Department in the matter of school accommodation, which had become inadequate (chiefly owing to the closing of two board schools), by the building of new schools, including Fisherton (the largest in Salisbury), the boys' department at St. Thomas,' new schools for boys,' girls' and infants in Wyndham Park (St. Mark's), a new school in Gigant Street (for infants), and extensive alterations in St. Martin's.* About the same time the Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. Wordsworth) expressed a desire to do something for a higher grade of education, and his views on this point were all the more appropriate from the fact that the subject of technical education was just at that time coming to the front.

The result of his lordship's efforts has been the raising of the educational establishment in Exeter Street named after him (the Bishop's School). Here, under the able mastership of Mr. R. Bracher and a capable staff of assistant masters, not only is a sound general education given, but a training in practical science, carpentry and other technical forms of instruction which serve to equip lads for the battle of life in a manner that people a score of years ago would hardly have dreamed of as being possible in a school intended for the sons of middle class people. So highly are the educational advantages at the Bishop's School valued, that scholars attend it from even remote parts of the diocese; and to meet the convenience of these an excellent boarding house (in connection with the school and under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Bracher), was opened in September, 1893. This school, which began with 20 boys has now 150, whilst the boarders number 30. Several boys holding scholarships awarded by the Wilts Technical Education Committee attend this school, and receive an advanced secondary and technical education.

ST. THOMAS' SCHOOLS, occupying a central position in the city, consist of three departments, boys', girls' and infants', accommodating 480 scholars. The schools are under the control of a committee at the head of which is the

* This year (1897) important additions have been made at St. Edmund's Schools in order to satisfy departmental demands.

vicar of St. Thomas's, the Rev. W. J. Pirkbeck. The boys' school was erected in 1890 at an expense of £1,500 and contains all the modern arrangements and appliances for carrying on the work of education in an efficient manner. The head master of this department is Mr. E. J. Batt, and the school curriculum, in addition to the ordinary elementary subjects, provides for the teaching of shorthand, book-keeping and commercial correspondence. Miss Hunt is the head mistress of the girls' department. Here drawing, cookery and domestic economy are the additional subjects taught in the upper classes of the school. The physical education of the children receives much careful attention; military drill is under the efficient care of Sergt.-Major Glass, and the staff of the school have in their own hands the control of the sports.

ST. EDMUND'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS were erected in 1861, with accommodation for 189 boys, 190 girls, and 195 infants. With the alterations referred to in a preceding page the accommodation is increased to 220 boys, 120 girls and 235 infants. Mr. Alfred Wheeler, who takes a great interest in all affecting the welfare of children, has held the post of headmaster since 1874. The mistress of the girls' school is Miss Filley, and of the infants' school, Miss Fanner.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL has accommodation for 120 boys, 120 girls, and 120 infants. Mr. N. J. Wills is the head master of the boys' school, Miss Griffiths, mistress of the girls' school, and Miss Anderson, mistress of the infants' school.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL dates from 1810, since when a most valuable educational work has been done among a class of children who in many instances most needed scholastic attention. The schools are large, there being accommodation for 263 boys, 174 girls, and 190 infants. Mr. Daniel Sutton is the master of the boys' school; Miss M. Walden, mistress of the girls' school, and Miss Curtis infants' mistress.

The OLD FISHERTON SCHOOLS, which were erected in 1867 for boys, girls and infants, are now used only for senior girls and infants, there being accommodation for about 120 girls and 240 infants. Miss Evans is the girls' mistress, and Miss Lucy King mistress of the infants' school. The Fisherton New Schools were among those places of education erected in 1890 as an outcome of the education agitation referred to in Chapter XXXIV. They give accommodation for 350 boys and 150 junior girls. Mr. Smith is the headmaster.

What is known as the CHURCH SCHOOLS in MILFORD STREET, of which Mr. Sydney John Britton is the master, is doing a most valuable service in promoting education chiefly among the poorer class of children. The schools were erected in 1873, and give accommodation for 128 boys and 132 girls and infants.

The GEORGE HERBERT (another Church school corresponding to the last named) is situated in Gigant Street. It was erected in 1890 for the accommodation of 200 infants. The mistress is Miss Mary Wood.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul conduct the School for ROMAN CATHOLIC children in Exeter Street, which was erected in 1868 for the accommodation of 90 children. The same charitable ladies have the control of St. Elizabeth's Home and Industrial School, which was founded in 1871 by Lady Herbert of Lea.

The THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, in the Close, which was founded by Bishop Hamilton, has as its principal Canon Whiteford, M.A., and the Rev. H. F. Stewart, vice-Principal. The Rev. E. E. Dolling is master of the CHORISTERS' SCHOOL in the Close.

Canon Steward is the principal of the TRAINING SCHOOL for NATIONAL SCHOOLMISTRESSES, in the Close; Miss Hill is the lady superintendent, and the staff is composed as follows:—Mistresses—Misses Forth, Manning, Newman, Hayward, Whatley, and Hinton; music tutor, Mr. J. M. Hayden. This college has had a career of great success since its formation in 1841, and in consequence of the thorough training given here the students on the completion of their terms seldom find any difficulty in getting good situations as mistresses.

There are several important private schools, of which one of the best is SALISBURY SCHOOL, situated on the London Road, and of which the principal is the Rev. J. C. Alcock. Pupils at this school have received high distinctions, particularly in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION is provided for at the School of Science and Art in New Street (of which Mr. Joseph Harris is head master, whilst Mr. W. M. Hammick is secretary), and at the Technical Institute in Brown Street. At the time of writing, however, the question of Technical Education in the city is in an unsettled state, owing to a dispute between the Town Council and the County Technical Education Committee as to the disposal of the funds. The county authorities demand that due attention shall be given to the needs of the School of Science and Art, and help afforded to Evening Continuation Schools, if possible. It remains to be seen whether, under these circumstances, many of the classes at the City Institute, which have done a useful work, will not have to be curtailed.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

In Salisbury the Church Lads' Brigade is a very popular and successful organization. It may be explained that in the Salisbury Diocese the work was commenced by the Rev. W. Gardiner, of Marlborough, in March, 1893; and but a few months later it was started in Salisbury, on October 26th, 1893, by Rev. H. G. Rogers, and continued with much success by Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, with Mr. J. Freestone as the commanding officer. Since the date of commencement, Salisbury has formed a good centre for this branch of Church organization. Two other companies have been started in the city, one at

S. Martin's by Rev. C. Myers, and the other at S. Edmund's by Rev. J. D. Morrice. A Company has been organized at Alderbury by the Rev. Canon Hutchings, and others are working successfully at Weymouth, West Lavington, Calne, Charminster, Parkstone, Wimborne, Swanage, Marlborough, Dorchester, Warminster and Christchurch. It is gratifying also to know the movement is rapidly increasing. It will interest readers to learn that consent has been granted by Head Quarter's Staff to form the Diocesan Companies into three battalions. The total muster in Salisbury and district is upwards of 100. An interesting feature in connection with the Diocesan Regiment was a Review of Companies held in the Palace Grounds, by kind permission of the Bishop, on September 30th, 1896. The total muster was about 430. Lieut.-Col. Chaloner, M. P., 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers, accompanied by Col. W. M. Gee, C. L. B., inspected the battalion, which was commanded by Major Beresford, and Capt. Hodding and Capt. Mac-Gill, 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers. The Inspecting Officer spoke in highly commendatory terms of the Brigade movements, and of the way in which the drills were performed. On July 14th, 1897, the Church Lads' Brigade of the Diocese of Salisbury took part in a Royal Review (by the Duke of Connaught) at Hyde Park, when their march past evoked loud plaudits from the thousands of spectators.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

In addition to the Cathedral, the Council Chamber, and other public buildings which have been referred to, there are several other objects of interest in the city, such, for instance, as the POULTRY CROSS at the junction of Silver Street and Minster Street, which is a source of great attraction to the visitor. It is popularly supposed to have been erected as an act of penance by Montacute, nephew of the Earl of Salisbury. Tradition alleges that Bishop Erghum (1375-1378) imposed this task on Montacute as a punishment for insulting the Host whilst it was being carried through the streets in procession. The Cross is believed, however, to have been in existence long before Bishop Erghum's days.

The HALLE OF JOHN HALLE, situated on the Canal, and now forming a portion of the business premises of Messrs. Alfred Watson and Co., was built by John Halle, Wool Stapler, Mayor and Parliamentary representative of the city, in the year 1470. It is an object of great antiquarian interest and is opened for inspection daily (Sundays excepted).

In High Street are the remains of the celebrated GEORGE INN (referred to on page 67). The premises occupied by representatives of the late Mr. Courtenay as boot shops are generally pointed out as "The George," but there is little doubt that the interesting old premises of Mr. Fred. Sutton were included in this ancient hostelry. At any rate, Mr. Sutton's premises are rich in antiquities, and there is no finer oak carving to be found in the city. In the summer of 1893 Mr.

Sutton, whilst carrying out a renovation of the interior of some of his rooms uncovered the following quaint inscription, supposed to be of the Elizabethan period :—

“Have God before thine eyes, who searcheth hart and raines : and live according to his lawe, then glorie is thy gains.”

In the same room as that in which the inscription appears Mr. Sutton has, with much skill and taste, put together a mantelpiece composed of materials obtained in the course of alterations carried out on the premises. A conspicuous feature of this mantelpiece is a carving of the Early Tudor period, consisting of four medallion portraits, supposed to represent a merchant and his wife, with their son and daughter-in-law. The men wear the looped up biretta, the furred amice and the short ruff which are characteristic of the costume of a merchant of the period. The head dress of the women is also of a typical character. As in the case of the inscription before referred to, the four figures (which were all in one panel) had been covered over with paint by some person to whom such unique relics of past ages evidently had no interest.

THE CHURCH HOUSE in Crane Bridge Road (which with adjacent premises formerly belonged to Lord Audley, who was executed on Tower Hill for a shocking crime in 1631, and which was afterwards a Workhouse) and the JOINERS' HALL in St. Ann Street (a building reminiscent of the old days of the Trades Guilds) are also worthy of observation. The objects of chief interest in the environments of the city are GEORGE HERBERT'S CHURCH at Bemerton (associated with the name of the saintly George Herbert), WILTON HOUSE (the historic home of the Earl of Pembroke), LONGFORD CASTLE (the seat of the Earl of Radnor), and CLARENDON PARK, a once royal domain, where Henry II., in 1164, convened the Great Council of the Nation at which the celebrated Constitutions of Clarendon were adopted.

THE PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.—This institution in Endless Street was practically the outcome of a discussion initiated in the old Parliamentary Debating Society by Mr. J. B. Gullett, who enlisted the sympathies of a large number of workmen in the neighbourhood, with the result mentioned at page 292. The Library is under the control of the following committee :—The Mayor, the Ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Brown, Mr. Alderman Fullford, Mr. Alderman Hammick, Mr. Alderman Griffin, Mr. Haskins, Mr. Pye-Smith, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Watson, Rev. Canon Whitefoord, Mr. C. W. Holgate, Mr. S. R. Atkins, Mr. J. B. Gullett, Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, Mr. E. J. Tatum (the last six named not being members of the Town Council) with power to supply vacancies. The Chief Librarian is Mr. Oliver Langmead.

VICTORIA PARK.—At the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887 it was decided by the citizens that the permanent memorial should be the acquisition of a Public Park and Recreation Ground. Accordingly, sixteen acres of land situate mainly in the parish of Milford, within three-quarters of a mile of the centre of the City, at the North side, were purchased of the Dean

and Chapter of Salisbury for £1,600. Of this sum £1,550 was subscribed, and the remaining £50 was given by Mr. Fred Griffin, the Jubilee Mayor of Salisbury, in addition to his earlier and liberal subscription, and to whose energy, continuous generosity, and public spirit the citizens are principally indebted for their possession of this extensive pleasure ground. The Park was formally conveyed to twenty-five Trustees, who are responsible for its management, and it is controlled by them under Bye-laws sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners for England acting under the Recreation Grounds Act. Subject to being closed to the public on twenty-one days in each year, when entrance money can be taken (as at Fetes, &c.) it is entirely free. It has never received any support from rates, and is almost solely supported by voluntary subscriptions. Including the cost of purchase, the formation of Cycling Track (four laps to the mile), Cricket and Football field, Tennis Courts, laying out gardens, making roads, erection of buildings, planting, &c., the entire outlay was, up to December, 1895, £4,090; but this by no means represents the actual cost, as much labour of both men and horses in road making, &c., was provided without cost to the Trustees, and gifts of materials for building, of trees, shrubs, &c., were received. The Pavilion, costing £270, was paid for by (in addition to many other generous gifts received from them) a gift of £150 from Mr. E. H. Hulse, then M.P. for the City, and Mrs Hulse, by a £15 from the Cycling and Athletic Club, and by receipts for letting the Park for football matches to the various clubs of the city. A bazaar held by many ladies and gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood in May, 1888, produced £700, almost wholly spent in labour in the initial work of laying out the grounds. The subsoil is a very dry white gravel. The Park with the growth of trees is becoming more beautiful year by year and is a valuable acquisition to the city. The duties of Hon. Treasurer and Secretary have since October, 1887, been discharged by Mr. George Fullford, who also acts as Hon. Manager to the Trustees, and in every way takes a deep and real interest in the Park.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

For very many years—certainly during the whole of the present century—Salisbury has enjoyed the well-earned reputation of being essentially a “musical city,” and evidence of this fact is found to-day in the existence of several societies having for their object the promotion of the divine art. First among these must be mentioned the Sarum Choral Society. Its age may be judged from the fact that next year (1898) it will celebrate its Jubilee, but it is believed by many to be really the resuscitation of a Salisbury Musical Society which existed so early as the year 1801. Mr. W. H. Jackson (the Secretary of the Sarum Choral Society) has placed in the hands of the writer a programme of a “Choral Concert,” held in the city on Thursday, December 17th, 1801, when the vocalists were Mrs. Second, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Burden, Mr. Lacy and Master Ball, and when in addition to other selections a portion of the “Messiah” was performed.*

* In the parcel handed to the writer by Mr. Jackson is a programme (in which the names of Messrs. Lacy and Burden appear) of a concert given at the Blandford Assembly Rooms, on October 15th, 1794.

The SARUM CHORAL SOCIETY has seen many vicissitudes, and even now cannot boast of that amount of public support which it deserves, but there is no over estimating its value as a medium for the encouragement of high-class music in the city. The chairman of the society is the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Edward Waters is the hon. treasurer, and the secretarial duties are carried out by Mr. W. H. Jackson. The baton is wielded by Mr. W. T. Bowey, who has shewn such marked ability, that it justified his selection for the post of conductor when Mr. C. F. South retired a few years ago. Miss Aylward (well-known in local musical circles) is the accompanist. Mr. Ll. Bartlett, a talented young violinist, is leader of the orchestra, and among the vocalists is Mr. Walter Foreman, a young Salisburian who gives much promise of a successful career in the musical world.

The SALISBURY VOCAL UNION was founded at the end of the year 1879 by Mr. J. M. Hayden, for the especial study and practice of unaccompanied vocal music. The first concert was given in 1880 (by invitation) in the small Assembly Room, with 40 members, and the success of this at once led to an increase of members who soon afterwards gave a concert of sacred and secular music on a larger scale, which in turn was followed by a series of unbroken successes extending over fifteen years, during which no less than forty-four concerts were given. The results attending the earlier efforts of the Society led to the natural desire to do better work still. Hence we find the introduction of a long list of Cantatas and lengthy selections from such Oratorios as the *Messiah*, *Judas* and *Samson*, with orchestral accompaniment, all of which were performed with success. A grand Musical Festival for school children was given in 1887, and is referred to in another chapter. We may also mention the splendid concert of November, 1894, at the County Hall, in which 160 performers took part, including a choir of 40 voices selected from the Schools and especially trained by the conductor for this concert. The incessant labour during many years in connection with the Vocal Union, in addition to the manifold duties of conductor, entailed on Mr. Hayden a period of enforced rest; and the last concert was given to the inmates of the Salisbury Infirmary, an institution in which the Society has frequently given much pleasure by their annual entertainments. It is, however, to be hoped that with the restored health and strength of the conductor the good work of this Society may be continued in future.

Another Salisbury Musical Society is the PHILHARMONIC; founded and still conducted by Mr. Alfred Foley, and which is the means of annually providing for music lovers concerts of a very high order.

The ORPHEUS GLEE SOCIETY (conducted by Mr. Spinney) might also be mentioned.

POLITICAL CLUBS.

The Conservative Party in Salisbury has three clubs. The parent institution is situated in St. Ann Street. It was opened by the Earl Nelson in July, 1882. Its affairs are controlled at present by the following officials:—President, Viscount Folkestone, M.P.; Chairman, Mr. E. C. Boyle; Treasurer, Mr. Caleb W. Gater, J.P.; Secretary, Mr. W. L. Anset (who has held the post and that of Librarian since the commencement); Collector, Mr. W. G. Newbery; Caterer, J. Bennett; Committee, Messrs. F. T. Brown, W. Wort, W. Shergold, A. Harwood, G. Hann, S. Spearing, Harry Rowe, H. Hazelwood, H. Turpin, T. Read, W. L. Keith, J. Carey, C. Prewitt, W. C. Low, and H. T. Lancaster.—In January, 1891, the Secretary (Mr. W. L. Anset), was presented with a handsome barometer and clock combined, and also an illuminated address, on the occasion of his second marriage, as a token of the energetic manner in which he had filled the office of secretary, and as an acknowledgment of the many valuable services rendered by him to the Conservative cause. The presentation was made by the then Chairman, Mr. Arthur Whitehead.

FISHERTON CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—This flourishing club is situated in Fisherton Street. The official list for 1896-7 was the following:—President, the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Gramshaw; Chairman, Colonel Everett; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Edward Waters; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Rigden; Hon. Sec., Mr. H. W. Major; Assistant Sec., Mr. F. Sheppard; Librarian, W. Noble; Committee, Messrs. F. Griffin, C. Haskins, A. Cockett, Jos. Snook, C. Adey, F. Searle, T. Farris, F. Baker, J. A. Mills, G. N. Beal, C. J. Tutt, E. Sawkins, T. J. Northy, W. Osmond, F. Prince, A. Naish, H. Coram, A. R. Best, T. Scammell, F. Highman, S. Best, E. T. Burns, F. R. Sheppard, S. J. Wooff, E. H. Major, L. J. Parker, F. Butt, Inight, W. Whitehorn, A. Henning, W. Wiltshire, H. E. Berry, C. W. Anset, S. Cooper, F. D. Trapnell, and S. Dennis; Caretaker, Mr. S. White. Mr. Major has held the post of secretary for a great number of years, and has performed his duties so faithfully and satisfactorily that a year or two since the members of the club presented him with a handsome gift in recognition of his long and valuable services. In connection with this club there is a very excellent Amateur Dramatic Society whose members at frequent intervals give very meritorious performances in behalf of charities and movements that have nothing at all to do with politics. One of the members—Miss Irene Rooke—has during the last year or two achieved marked success on the professional stage, in connection with Mr. Ben Greet's well known companies. In the provinces she has scored a triumph as *Mercia* in the "Sign of the Cross," and during the present spring played successfully the role of *Ophelia* at the Olympic Theatre, London.

WYNDHAM PARK CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—Present officials: President, Marquis of Salisbury; Chairman, Mr. R. Dear; Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. Fawcett; Committee: Mr. F. Alexander, Mr. J. A. Folliott, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. H. W. Rumbold, Mr. G. Way, Mr. W. Tryhorn, Mr. E. Scammell, Mr. H.

Rowthorne, Mr. T. Lewis, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. F. Payne, Mr. G. Burrows, Mr. A. Corry, and Dr. Proctor; Hon. Secretary, Mr. James R. Adams; Librarian, Mr. Rowthorne; Caretaker, Mr. Wingrove. Mr. Adams' long-continued, practical and ever valuable services in the interest of his party have been more than once publicly and substantially recognized.

SOUTH WILTS CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association was started in March 10, 1885. The President is the Earl of Pembroke; and the Chief Secretary (whose offices are in Castle Street), is Mr. W. M. Hammick.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.—The members have commodious premises in Endless Street. Secretary, Mr. Thring.

SALISBURY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—President, Mr. C. J. Horder; Chairman, Mr. H. Ware; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. J. Woodrow.

The Conservative Agent is Mr. Francis Hodding; and the Liberal Agent Mr. Gullett. (The latter post was held by Mr. Robert Hall for many years).

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET.

There are few places of the size of Salisbury that are better provided for in the matter of recreation and healthy amusement. In the summer time boating and cricketing are in vogue, whilst garden parties and fêtes are numerous. In winter great interest is taken in the game of football. Previous to 1892, football in Salisbury was of a very uninteresting character, and no matches, except with clubs in the surrounding villages, were played at all. There was practically no organization, the players one week were assisting one Club and the following week another. There were only about thirty men who were playing regularly. In the year mentioned, however, it was thought by a few older footballers that an endeavour should be made to create more interest in the game. A meeting was held in the Schoolroom at St. Thomas', Rev. J. A. Jacob in the chair, and after a long discussion it was decided to offer a Challenge Cup to be competed for between the various Clubs in the neighbourhood. Mr. C. Hibberd was elected to the post of Secretary, and by means of subscriptions a Cup was purchased, and called the "Salisbury and District Football Challenge Cup," the competition being open to four Salisbury Clubs, and others outside the City. The entries for the first year of the League numbered six, viz., Salisbury Wanderers, Sarum Central, St. Edmunds, Wilton, Downton College, and Fordingbridge Turks. The contests were very much appreciated and caused a great amount of enthusiasm. The winners were the Sarum Central. The first annual meeting was held in 1893, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gale (the Organizing Master of Schools), and then the matter was further advanced by the addition of one more team to the League, viz., Sarum Swifts. In 1893 the matches were more evenly contested and resulted in the Cup being won by the Sarum Swifts. Enthusiasm in the game was now at its height, and the following year saw an addition to the League of two more Clubs, viz., Anlover and Guilder Rovers, the Sarum Central having become defunct.

The Cup was won in 1894 by the Andover Club, and was presented to them at the annual meeting held in the Council Chamber. The next season Downton College and the Salisbury Wanderers withdrew from the League, the latter Club having amalgamated with the Sarum Swifts. Now came the tug of war: should Andover be allowed to keep the Cup for the second year? They, however, managed to go through the season with almost an unbroken record, the only Club to make a draw with them being the Fordingbridge Turks, on the latter's ground, at Fordingbridge. Last year (1896) the Andover Club won the Cup outright, after a hard tussle with the Salisbury teams. The League at that time was placed on a sound working basis, the committee consisting of Mr. F. Hodding, Chairman; Mr. W. M. Hammick, Vice-Chairman; Mr. H. W. Major, Secretary; Mr. W. H. Brown, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. E. H. Parham, Treasurer, with two representatives of each of the competing Clubs. The Headquarters were at the Chough Hotel. The League was affiliated to the English Association and the Referee's Association. Several members of the League passed the examination for Referees, and a sub-district of the Referees' Association was allotted to Salisbury, by the sanction of the parent body. Mr. E. J. Naish was Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Brown and Mr. H. J. Humber were the committee to carry out the duties for this district. With the loss of the Challenge Cup, Salisbury players began to seriously consider the question—which had been mooted on many previous occasions—of forming one united club for the city. At the close of 1896-97 season a public meeting was called, when it was unanimously decided to form a city club, Messrs. Summerbee and W. Usher being elected joint hon. secretaries. It may be mentioned that in the year 1894, with a view to popularising football, the Salisbury Early Closing Association presented a cup to be competed for by the Salisbury Teams. It was won by the Sarum Swifts twice in succession, and became their property.

In Salisbury there are some very good Cricket Clubs in connection with local schools, &c., but the South Wilts C.C. is without doubt the leading Club in the district from which it takes its name. The average number of members (including players and honorary) is about ninety. The President is the Earl of Pembroke. The executive consists of a Committee of eight, a Captain, Secretary, and Treasurer. The ground is at Bemerton and is considered one of the prettiest in the County. Thanks to the energy of the Ground man, Mr. Vining, it has been much improved in the last few years. About twenty matches are played a year, but it is to be much regretted that more interest in cricket is not taken by people residing in the neighbourhood, for though the ground is open to the public, free, hardly ever do more than fifty persons, excluding the eleven, repair to the ground to witness matches.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The Early Closing Movement practically dates from 1889, when a few drapers and outfitters set the example by closing their shops at 4 p.m. on Wednesday afternoons. The following spring an Associa-

tion was formed, Mr. C. Haskins acting as chairman, and Mr. George H. Haynes as secretary. This post Mr. Haynes held till 1896, when he retired, after having rendered valuable services to the Society, appreciation of which devotion to their interests the members shewed by publicly presenting him with a testimonial. The Society secured the services of Mr. B. S. Hiscock in September, 1896, as secretary. At the present time most of the shops close at two o'clock on Wednesdays, and the object of the Society is to popularize the mid-week holiday, and make the two o'clock closing general.—In connection with this association, Mr. Hulse (the late member) and Mrs. Hulse organized a series of Wednesday evening entertainments for shop assistants, and they also shewed their interest in the working classes by providing excellent Saturday evening entertainments. With these latter Mrs. Hulse is still actively identified, Major Vincent (as successor to Mr. Rathmell Wilson, who formerly undertook the duties) being the hon. secretary.

SALISBURY VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

One of the most useful institutions in the city of Salisbury is the Volunteer Fire Brigade. Prior to the formation of this body there was a public brigade, under the control of and in the pay of the Corporation, but for many years the want of an efficient body of firemen to cope promptly and thoroughly with conflagrations in the city had been sorely felt, and, accordingly, on the 17th July, 1884, a meeting was held to consider the subject. A number of citizens decided to form themselves into a Volunteer Fire Brigade. They determined that their services should be entirely gratuitous, deciding not only to buy their own clothes, but to provide themselves with fire axes and other equipment at their own cost. At the August meeting (1884) of the Town Council, Mr. Lovibond brought the matter before the body named, explaining that the brigade was to consist of 25 active members, and as many honorary members as would come forward with their support. The brigade officials were the following:—Captain, Mr. F. Style; 1st Lieutenant, Mr. E. W. Gawthorne; 2nd Lieutenant, Mr. L. Waters; 3rd Lieutenant, Mr. G. B. Gibbs; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. Bingham; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Anderson; Committee, Messrs. J. W. Lovibond, G. Wilkes, F. Aston Dawes, S. Fawcett, and W. Leach, junr. It was resolved that the uniform should consist of a dark blue serge suit, with helmet, belt and axe. In the first roll of active members were the following:—Messrs. F. Griffin, E. W. Gawthorne, E. C. Harris, A. Folliott, J. Folliott, S. Fawcett, A. Crick, W. Leach, Jun., C. Woodrow, E. J. Roe, Jun., F. C. Gibbs, R. Gerrish, F. Style, A. D. Stroyan, S. Gibbs, L. Waters, E. H. Steer, G. B. Gibbs, W. J. Stileman, W. H. Williams, A. Bingham, A. F. Horder, A. Anderson and F. A. Dawes. The present (1897) composition of the Brigade is as follows:—Captain, Mr. E. W. Gawthorne; Second Officer, Mr. S. Fawcett; Engineers, J. M. Folliott and Bingham; Firemen F. A. Dawes, S. Laming, R. Dawes, F. Newton, J. A. Folliott, E. E. Parham, H. Folliott, M. Parker, J. Feltham, F. Rigden, W. E. M. George, A. E. Rawlings, J. J. Smith, L. J. Sly, W. S. Woolf; Resident Fireman and Station Keeper,

Herbert Hobbs ; Auxiliary Members, Mr. F. Griffin, and Mr. R. Gerrish ; Committee, the Mayor (Mr. A. Whitehead), Mr. Alderman Brown, Captain Gawthorne, 2nd Officer Fawcett, Engineers Folliott and Bingham ; Firemen Feltham, Parham, George, Rigden, Smith ; Hon. Secretary, Fireman W. E. M. George ; Hon. Treasurer, Fireman F. Rigden. Mr. Gawthorne has occupied the post of Captain without intermission since the date of his appointment in 1885, and under his direction the organization has achieved much success. For many years Mr. E. C. Harris occupied the joint posts of Second-Officer and Hon. Secretary, and filled them with great ability. He retired in 1896, and as his successor in the second-officership a much respected and genial member of the Brigade was found in the person of Mr. Sidney Fawcett ; Mr. W. E. M. George kindly undertaking the secretarial duties.

THE CITY CLUB.

THE CITY CLUB, which is situated in Catherine Street, was opened in 1892, and is doing a good work among the young men of the city, providing for them wholesome physical and intellectual modes of enjoyment. The membership is at present about 40. The following are the officials :— Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Tatum ; Chairman, Rev. Chancellor Bernard ; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Frank Alexander ; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sidney J. Rawlings ; Committee, Rev. H. C. Caryl, Mr. E. H. Major, Mr. G. B. Hardy, Mr. G. H. Procter, Rev. H. F. Stewart, Mr. F. Fry, Mr. A. Foley, and Mr. H. J. Roper.

CYCLING AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held at the Council Chamber on June 23rd, 1885, it was decided to form a Cycling and Athletic Club. Mr. W. Pinckney was appointed President (a post that gentleman still holds) ; Mr. H. Sidford, Captain, and Mr. W. F. Folliott, Hon. Secretary. Shortly afterwards Mr. Folliott resigned and his place was taken by Mr. C. Brown. Subsequently Mr. H. Weston Major undertook the office. Mr. Major resigned in March, 1887, and the duties of secretary were undertaken by Mr. Leonard J. Sly, who still retains this important post. On the retirement of Mr. Sidford, Mr. C. Bentlif became captain, and on his having to relinquish the leadership owing to ill-health in March, 1890, a successor was found in the person of Mr. Geo. Fullford, who at present enjoys great popularity in that capacity. The officials for 1897 are :—President, Mr. W. Pinckney ; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Earl Pembroke, the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, the Right Hon. Viscount Folkestone, M.P., Sir H. Malet, Bart., Sir F. Bathurst, Bart., Mr. H. E. Allhusen, M.P., Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. L. E. Pyke, Q.C., the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Chancellor Bernard, the Rev. Canon Renaud, the Rev. A. Earle, the Mayor of

Salisbury (Mr. A. Whitehead), Mr. A. R. Malden (Ex-Mayor), Captain Hodding, Mr. W. H. Gramshaw, Mr. E. F. Pye-Smith, Mr. F. Griffin, J.P., Mr. G. Fullford, J.P., Mr. E. Waters, J.P., Mr. C. Haskins, Mr. H. W. Rigden, Mr. H. J. King, Mr. H. Fulton, Mr. C. Bentlif, Mr. A. Folllott. Captain, Mr. G. Fullford; Road Captain, Mr. W. J. Saunders; Sub-Captains, Mr. T. Bridle, Mr. T. M. Jameson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leonard J. Sly; Hon. Treasurer and Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Henbest; Committee: Mr. G. Blagrove, Mr. J. Wort, Mr. H. T. Fullford, Mr. A. T. Fricker, Mr. M. Harding, Mr. G. Haynes, Mr. F. Henbest, Mr. C. King, Mr. G. Kington, Mr. T. Perkins; Auditor, Mr. P. Bentlif.

CHESS CLUB.

The city of Salisbury and the neighbourhood can boast of some good chess players, and with a view to the improvement of the "King of Games" locally, and as well affording means of mutual intercourse and enjoyment between players, it was decided in 1888 to form a Chess Club. For the first season the members met at the Church House, but not long afterwards the head-quarters were fixed at Mr. Fred Sutton's Restaurant, in High Street, where they remained till last year (1895), when, owing to the increase of Mr. Sutton's business, a change of premises became necessary. After temporary sojourns at one or two different places the club has at last settled down in convenient and commodious quarters at Mr. Mursell's Crown Hotel. The officers for 1896-7 are as follows:—President, Mr. J. W. Clark; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, *Mr. C. J. Woodrow; Committee, Mr. A. Goodere, Mr. Oakley Gummer, *Mr. W. M. Hammick. *Mr. W. H. Jackson, *Mr. F. Sutton, *Mr. A. Watson; Members of the Club (not including the above)—Mr. Bowden Bennett, Mr. T. Brinsmead, Mr. E. C. Boyle, Mr. H. E. Chapman, Mr. B. Chaffey, Mr. F. W. Fry, Mr. H. T. Fullford, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. A. S. Holfe, Mr. H. J. King, Colonel Law, Mr. P. T. Mussell, Mr. E. Musselwhite, Mr. F. H. Parfitt, *Mr. H. J. Manning, Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. L. J. Parker, Mr. E. Roe, Mr. J. Sargent, Mr. C. F. South, Mr. K. R. Ward, *Rev. E. Wells, Rev. J. F. Welsh, Canon Whiteford and Mr. F. E. Young. [*Past Presidents of the Club.]

PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Chief of these is the SALISBURY INFIRMARY, founded through the liberality of Anthony, Lord Feversham, who in the year 1763, left £500 to the first county hospital that should be established within five years after his death. Salisbury secured the legacy, the foundation stone of the Infirmary having been laid in 1767, and the building opened in 1771 for the reception of patients.

The Earl of Radnor is the Visitor ; the Earl of Pembroke, President ; Mr. Alfred Buckley, Chairman ; Mr. S. J. Buchanan Smith, Secretary ; Mr. G. F. Henbest, Clerk. The Medical and Nursing Staffs are as follows : House Surgeon, Mr. W. Gordon ; Matron, Miss Johnstone ; Consulting Physicians, Dr. John Roberts and Dr. F. W. Coates ; Consulting Surgeon, Mr. F. R. P. Darke ; Physicians, Mr. F. F. Lee, M.B., Mr. G. G. Morrice, M.D., and Mr. J. Kelland ; Surgeons, Mr. H. Coates and Mr. L. S. Luckham.

The SALISBURY and SOUTH WILTS PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, situated in High Street, is a most valuable society, whose claims are not always so thoroughly recognised as they ought to be. The affairs are managed by a representative committee of honorary and benefit members, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Southby as Secretary and Manager. The members number over 8,250.

THE SALISBURY HYMN BOOK.

On page 52 (Chapter VIII.) there is a reference to the Use of Sarum. The knowledge of that work (the object of which was to produce uniformity in church services) is world-wide, but the Salisbury Hymn Book is not so well known in these later days. Thanks to the courtesy of the Earl Nelson, the writer is able to present his readers with a few interesting particulars of the Sarum Hymn Book.* In 1855, the Earl Nelson induced the famous churchman and poet, Mr. Keble, to help him in bringing out the first book of Hymns Ancient and Modern. Before that they had only the "Hymnal Noted," with very stiff translations from the Latin and some small four-verse collections of modern hymns to be used with Tate and Brady's collection. Until Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne) brought out his splendid book, with the originals of the modern hymns, Earl Nelson and Mr. Keble had only the four verse collections to be guided by, and in "polishing these up" Mr. Keble often remarked how poor they were in scripture reference compared with the ancient hymns. The omitted verses of the original supplied the want abundantly. When the Nelson-Keble book was compiled, the Earl Nelson asked from Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury permission to call it the Salisbury Hymn Book. The desired leave was granted, and the Bishop wrote to the Earl Nelson : "I have to thank you for having secured to my diocese so very valuable a work, and I am very sanguine about the good fruits it will bear." In another communication his lordship said : "I very much like the Hymn Book you have sent me, and I quite approve of your publishing it." Thus for the time the "Sarum Use" again led the way, and with Mr. Keble's permission selections from "The Christian Year" were allowed to be used in the Church Service. Hymns Ancient and Modern soon followed, the arrangers appropriating many hymns from the "Salisbury Hymn Book," and when the compilers of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" followed up

* Letter to author from Earl Nelson, December 5th, 1895.

with tunes our local compilers were driven out of the field. Bishop Hamilton then asked Canon (afterwards Bishop) Woodford and Mr. Heathcote (his chaplain) to bring out a fuller book, and with tunes. There, again, the local compilers forestalled "Hymns Ancient and Modern" with many hymns used by them for the first time. But once more they were beaten, although the last edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" contained nearly all of the hymns to be found in the "Salisbury Hymn Book." Bishop Hamilton just before his death saw the new book, but would not agree that it was as good as its predecessor. After all, "The Salisbury Hymn Book" led the devotions of praise in our churches for a long time, and thus once more "The Use of Sarum" was brought to the front.

BISHOPS OF SHIRBORNE. (See Chapter VII).

705, Aldhelm; 709, Forthere; 736, Herewald; 778, Athelmond; 793, Denefrith; 801, Wigbert; 824, Ealdstan; 868, Heahmund; 872, Ethelheage; 883, Alfsy or Wulfsy; 900, Asser; 910, Ethelweard; Werstan; 918, Ethelbald; 926, Sighelm; 933, Alfred; 943, Wulfsy; 958, Elfwold; 992, Wulfsy; 978, Ethelsy; 1001, Ethelric; Brihtwy; 1017, Elmer; Brihtwy; 1045, Elfwold; 1058, Herman.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

1072, Herman; 1078, Osmund; 1107, Roger; 1142, Joscelyn de Bailu; 1189, Hubert Walter; 1194, Herbert (the Poor); 1217, Richard (the Poor); 1228, Robert de Bingham; 1246, William of York; 1256, Giles de Bridport; 1263, Walter de la Wyle; 1274, Robert de Wykehampton; 1284, Walter Scammel; 1287, Henry de Braundeston; 1289, Walter de la Corner; 1291, Nicholas Longespeye; 1297, Simon of Ghent; 1315, Roger de Mortivallis; 1330, Robert Wyville; 1375, Ralph Erghum; 1388, John de Waltham; 1396, Richard Mitford; 1407, Nicholas Bubbewyth; 1408, Robert Hallum; 1417, John Chaundeler; 1427, Robert Nevill; 1438, William Ayscough; 1450, Richard Beauchamp; 1482, Lionel Woodvill; 1485, Thomas Langton; 1493, John Blythe; 1500, Henry Dean; 1502, Edmund Audley; 1525, Lawrence Campegius; 1535, Nicholas Shaxton; 1539, John Salcote; 1558, Francis Mallet; 1560, John Jewel; 1571, Edmund Gheast; 1577, John Piers; 1591, John Coldwell; 1598, Henry Cotton; 1615, Robert Abbott; 1618, Martin Fotherby; 1620, Robert Townson; 1621, John Davenant; 1641, Brian Duppa; 1660, Humphrey Henchman; 1663, John Earle; 1665, Alexander Hyde; 1667, Seth Ward; 1689, Gilbert Burnet; 1715, William Talbot; 1721, Richard Willis; 1723, Benjamin Hoadley; 1734, Thomas Sherlock; 1748, John Gilbert; 1757, John Thomas; 1761, Robert Hay Drummond; 1761, John Thomas; 1766, John Hume; 1782, Hon. Shute Barrington; 1791, John Douglas; 1807, John Fisher; 1825, Thomas Burgess; 1837, Edward Denison; 1854, Walter Kerr Hamilton; 1869, George Moberley; 1885, John Wordsworth.

MAYORS UNDER THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACTS.

1835, William Smith ; 1836, Charles Finch ; 1837, Alexander Lucas ; 1838, Richard Hetley ; 1839, Thomas Norwood Chubb ; 1840, Robert Mackrell ; 1841, William Blackmore ; 1842, William Corbyn Finch, M.D. ; 1843, James Hussey ; 1844, Edward Edmund Peach Kelsey ; 1845, William Brown-John ; 1846, George Fullford ; 1847, Robert Farrant ; 1848, Robert Farrant (2) ; 1849, Thomas Robert Moore, M.D., ; 1850, George Brown ; 1851, Edward Edmund Peach Kelsey (2) ; 1852, Edward Edmund Peach Kelsey (3) ; 1853, John Lambert ; 1854, Thomas Pain ; 1855, Abraham Jackson ; 1856, Thomas Pain (2) ; 1857, Coard William Squarey ; 1858, Philip Pinckney Cother ; 1859, William Woodlands ; 1860, Philip Watson Ottawa ; 1861, Charles Mann Cornwallis Whatman ; 1862, John Style ; 1863, John Waters ; 1864, Richard Henry Rigden ; 1865, Robert Stokes ; 1866, John Alfred Lush, M.D. ; 1867, Stephen Eldridge ; 1868, William Price Aylward ; 1869, Charles Richard Norton ; 1870, William Fawcett, junr. ; 1871, John Harding Jackson ; (G. Richardson elected, but paid fine) ; 1872, James Read ; 1873, Henry Brown ; 1874, Samuel Ralph Atkins ; 1875, Charles Henry Radcliffe ; 1876, John Keynes ; 1877, Richard Monkhouse Wilson ; 1878, Joseph Williams Lovibond ; 1879, William Hicks ; 1880, Edward Frederick Kelsey ; 1881, William Leach ; 1882, Charles Moody ; 1883, Thomas Stephen Futcher ; 1884, George Fullford ; 1885, William Maxwell Hammick ; 1886, Frederick Griffin ; 1887, Edward Waters ; 1888, Samuel Parker ; 1889, George Nodder ; 1890, Joseph Williams Lovibond (2) ; 1891, William Marlow ; 1892, Arthur Whitehead ; 1893, Charles Haskins ; 1894, Edward Foulger Pye-Smith ; 1895, Arthur Russell Malden ; 1896, Arthur Whitehead (2).

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following is a list of Members of Parliament representing Salisbury, who have sat since the passing of the Reform Bill :—1833, William Bird Brodie and Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie (Wadham Wyndham who had been declared returned was unseated on petition to Parliament) ; 1835, William Bird Brodie and Wadham Wyndham ; 1837, William Bird Brodie and Wadham Wyndham ; 1841, Wadham Wyndham and William Bird Brodie ; 1842, John Henry Campbell was elected in the stead of Wadham Wyndham, deceased ; 1843, Ambrose Hussey, in the place of William Bird Brodie, resigned ; 1847, William James Chaplin and Charles Baring Wall ; 1852, William James Chaplin and Charles Baring Wall ; 1857, Edward Percy Buckley and Matthew Henry Marsh ; 1865, Matthew Henry Marsh and Edward William Terrick Hamilton ; 1868, John Alfred Lush, M.D., and Edward Terrick Hamilton ; 1869, Alfred Seymour *vice* Hamilton, resigned ; 1874, Granville Richard Ryder and John Alfred Lush ; 1880, William Henry Grenfell and John Passmore Edwards ; 1882, Coleridge John Kennard *vice* Grenfell, appointed groom-in-waiting to the Queen ; 1885, Edward Henry Hulse (Distribution of Seats Bill reducing the representation to one member). Mr. Hulse, who was elected in the summer of 1885, held the seat till January, 1897.

On the 19th July, 1897, at a mass meeting at the County Hall, the Mayor (Mr. Arthur Whitehead) in the names of the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury presented Mr. Hulse with the honorary freedom of the city, the first time such an honour had ever been conferred. Mr. Hulse was elected by the votes of the Conservative party; but two prominent Liberals, Mr. J. W. Lovibond and Mr. S. R. Atkins, delivered addresses in which they bore testimony to the fact that having once been elected Mr. Hulse faithfully represented all classes of his constituents, and was a firm and genuine friend to all, irrespective of creed or politics.

On Mr. Hulse retiring in January of 1897, Mr. H. E. Allhusen was elected by 1,425 votes against 1,278 of his opponent Mr Fuller. It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Allhusen are giving evidence of a desire to carry on the good work inaugurated and fostered by Mr. and Mrs. Hulse.

PRESENT CITY MAGISTRATES.

Mayor Mr. Arthur Whitehead, Recorder, Mr. Charles Willie Mathews, 1893; Ex-Mayor, Mr. A. R. Malden, Mr. James Read, 1872; Mr. Philip Watson Ottaway, 1880; Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins, 1880; Mr. Wm. Maxwell Hammick, 1886; Mr. George Fullford, 1888; Mr. Frederick Griffin, 1888; Mr. Edward Waters, 1889; Mr. Henry Brown, 1889; Mr. Henry Charles Radcliffe, 1892; Mr. Henry George Gregory, 1893; Mr. Robert Curtis Harding, 1893; Mr. William Marlow, 1893; Mr. Caleb William Gater, 1896; Clerk to the Magistrates Mr. Wm. Chas. Powning, 1877.

PRESENT COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

For Salisbury and Amesbury Petty Sessional Divisions:—The Earl of Radnor, The Earl of Pembroke, Viscount Folkestone, M.P., The Earl Nelson, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Edward Hulse, Sir H. C. E. Malet, Rev. J. E. Gordon Bond, Mr. F. A. Bradburne, Mr. A. Buckley, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. William Eyre Eyre Matcham, Colonel Everett, Mr. G. M. Fort, Mr. F. C. Fowle, Mr. H. N. Good, Mr. J. Ledger Hill, Mr. M. H. W. Devenish, Major Goff, Mr. G. E. B. Eyre, Mr. P. Yates, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. J. H. Jacob, Mr. F. J. E. Jervoise, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. George Henry Eyre Matcham, Mr. Charles Penruddocke, Mr. Charles Penruddocke, Jun., Mr. W. Pinckney, Major Robert Poore, Mr. J. A. T. Lowell, Mr. H. C. Stephens, and Mr. J. M. Swayne (the chairmen of District Councils are magistrates *ex-offi-vo*). Mr. H. W. Cobb is Clerk to the Magistrates. Superintendent Longstone, is the head of the police in the division.

 REPRESENTATIVES OF SALISBURY ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Mr. C. H. Radcliffe, Mr. J. W. Lovibond, Mr. S. R. Atkins, and Mr. W. Lane.

SALISBURY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS

Mr. W. M. Hammick, Mr. C. H. Radcliffe, Mr. J. Bingham, Mr. R. C. Harding, Mr. C. W. Anset, Mr. S. J. M. Moody, Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. E. J. Brittan, Mr. H. W. Larkam, Mr. F. C. Gibbs, Mr. G. Barlett, & Mr. J. Naish.

MILFORD-WITHOUT PARISH COUNCIL.

Chairman, Mr. Hamilton Fulton; Vice-Chairman, Rev. J. C. Alcock; other members, Mr. E. M. Austin, Mr. J. R. Adams, Mr. C. Hale (Laverstock), Mr. E. Hale (Castle Street), Mr. E. Bowle, Mr. S. Gibbs, Mr. F. T. B. Bates, Mr. M. Phillips, and Mr. Adlam. Clerk, Mr. J. Clyde.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Ward Aldermen—St. Edmund, Alderman Read; St. Thomas, Alderman Lovibond; St. Martins, Alderman Brown. Elective Auditors—Messrs. F. Aston Dawes and J. K. Dowden. Mayor's Auditor—Mr. Alderman Brown. Town Clerk and Clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority—Mr. W. C. Powning, appointed 1882. Clerk of the Peace—Mr. F. Hodding—1866. Corporation Surveyor—Mr. J. C. Bothams, M. Inst. C.E.—1866. Urban Sanitary Authority Surveyor—Mr. J. C. Bothams, M. Inst. C.E.—1853. Treasurer to the Town Council and Urban Sanitary Authority—Mr. M. H. W. Devenish—1894. City Coroner—Mr. S. Buchanan Smith—1895. Deputy Coroner—Mr. W. J. Trethowan—1895. Assistant Surveyor—Mr. A. C. Bothams, M. Inst. C.E.—1889. Medical Officer—Mr. Harcourt Coates—1891. Public Analyst—Mr. F. W. Stoddart, F.C.S.—1880. Police Surgeon—Mr. Harcourt Coates—1887. Chief of Police and Inspector of Weights and Measures—Mr. A. Mathews—1874. Inspector under Food and Drugs Act—Mr. A. Mathews—1878. Inspector of Nuisances, Common Lodging Houses and Slaughter Houses—Mr. G. Carey—1887. Inspectors under the "Diseases of Animals Acts"—Mr. E. R. Harding, M.R.C.V.S.—1893, and Mr. G. Carey—1888. Collector of Sanitary Rates—Mr. W. C. Westmoreland—1872. Inspector of Water Waste—Mr. W. R. Carter—1886. Public Librarian—Mr. Oliver Langmead—1894. Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the District of New Sarum—Mr. W. C. Powning—1877. Surveyor of Taxes—Mr. J. Thomas. Postmaster—Mr. Frederick Mackland. Captain of Volunteer Fire Brigade—Mr. E. W. Gawthorne. Trustees of Municipal Charities—Ex-Officio Trustee

—The Right Worshipful the Mayor. Co-optative Trustees—Messrs. T. Bloom, H. Brown, S. R. Atkins, R. A. Wilson, J. Pinckney, J. Read, E. Waters, E. W. Gawthorne and R. Stokes. Representative Trustees—Messrs. G. Fullford, J. A. Ffolliott, W. M. Hammick, J. H. Jacob, F. Griffin, G. J. Main, S. Parker,* and T. Sly; Mr. H. Fulton, Clerk. Salisbury Burial Board—Consisting of 15 members, of whom the following 12 are appointed by the Urban Sanitary Authority, viz.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Read, Mr. Alderman Parker,* Mr. Alderman Fullford, Mr. Alderman Hammick, Mr. Marlow, Mr. Ffolliott, Mr. Harris, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Gawthorne, together with three members appointed by the Parish Council of Milford Without; Mr. W. C. Powning, Clerk. Fisherton Anger Burial Board—Consisting of nine members, of whom the following six are appointed by the Urban Sanitary Authority, viz.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Ex-Mayor, Ald. Griffin, Mr. Waters, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Scamell, together with three members appointed by the Parish Council of Fisherton Anger Without; Mr. W. C. Powning, Clerk. School Board—Mr. W. M. Hammick (Chairman), Rev. E. N. Thwaites (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. H. Brown, J. Saunders, E. F. Pye-Smith, R. A. Wilson, and Major Vincent; Mr. G. Harris, Clerk.

* Since the compilation of this list Mr. Parker has died.

FISHERTON WITHOUT PARISH COUNCIL.

The following were elected at the 1897 meeting:—Messrs. W. Beck, E. J. Brittan, T. Clissold, G. Coles, J. Dowdell, H. Elliott, T. Harding, R. C. Harding, G. F. Henbest, T. Perkins, H. Scott, J. Sansom, and C. J. Tutt.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

As to these organizations locally, the author has had a mass of most interesting information placed at his disposal, but limits of space prevent the touching of more than the barest fringe of the subject on the present occasion. Oddfellowship appears to have been the order introduced into Salisbury the earliest, and to a Polish Jew, whose name was pronounced in convenient English as Joseph Simmonds, the credit of the introduction in July, 1843, is due. The first lodge was held in a public house in Trinity Street, known as the "Bird-in-Hand," and its popularity became so great that on the 23rd July, the year following, "The Loyal Victoria Lodge" was set on foot at the "Vine Inn" (now St. Edmund's Society's House) in Bedwyn Street; and about a year later, "The Widow and Orphans" Lodge and the "Pride of Avon" Lodge were started. Up to 1849, they were all attached to the Devizes district, but at the date mentioned all, with the exception of the "Victoria" Lodge, dissolved partnership with Devizes, and in combination laid the foundation stones of the Salisbury district. From this time forward the District began to grow in numbers and usefulness. It was in 1865 that Mr. George Bartlett became Corresponding Secretary, and from that time he has aided the cause of Oddfellowship and of other friendly societies in general, with advice and practical guidance such as few men have been able, in this district at any rate, to bring to bear upon the conduct

of such organizations. In connection with friendly societies, as well as other things, there has long existed a prejudice against the admission of women into the order as members who should enjoy advantages similar to men, but the long standing barrier against them has at length been broken, and female lodges of Oddfellows and Foresters are being formed all over the country. In Salisbury the "Harriett Bartlett" Lodge of Oddfellows, started early in 1897, was named after the daughter of the Corresponding Secretary, as a tribute to her emulation of her father's zeal in regard to friendly societies, and the Foresters of Salisbury have also a female lodge. In addition to the Oddfellows and the Foresters there are in Salisbury branches of the Society of Shepherds, Rechabites, &c., whilst the Old Sarum Lodge of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, though not a friendly society in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, is a benevolent order that is the means of doing many acts of charity, as well as being a medium for social recreation among members.

Strong as is the temptation to draw upon our store of interesting facts and traditions concerning the past, we must be content (owing to the limitations of space) to briefly mention the names of the existing societies:—

ODDFELLOWS.—New Sarum Lodge.—Secretary, Mr. J. Charlton. Victoria Lodge.—Secretary, Mr. W. L. Keith. Unity Lodge.—Secretary, Mr. F. Tapper. Widows and Orphans Lodge.—Secretary, Mr. J. H. Davis. Juveniles—Mr. T. Marshall. "Harriett Bartlett."—Secretary, Miss Bartlett. Juvenile Female Lodge.—Secretary, Mrs. Stride.

WILTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Steward of Salisbury Branch, Mr. Bush.

FORESTERS.—Court "Egerton and Wyndham."—Secretary, Mr. R. Jarvis. Court "Lush and Alexandra."—Secretary, Mr. T. Wingrove. Juveniles.—Secretary, Mr. J. Bower.

HEARTS OF OAK.—Local Secretary, Mr. Harry Barber.

ROYAL ANTEDILUVIAN ORDER OF BUFFALOES.—Old Sarum Lodge.—Secretary, "Sir" H. Weston Major (*vice* Primo Butt, who held the office for many years).

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Temperance party in Salisbury is very strong numerically and doing a good work. The Organizing Secretary of the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society is Mr. Kathmell G. Wilson, who is also actively identified with the "Spare Time" Movement, the object of which is to provide healthy and profitable recreation in leisure hours, whilst at the same time it helps to put into the hands of the British workmen money which has hitherto gone to the foreigner for toys, etc. The Salisbury Temperance Association was established in 1840 and re-organized in 1893. Mr. Robert

Hall is president, Mr. H. G. Gregory vice-president, Mrs. A. C. Bothams treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Hall hon. secretary. Other temperance organizations are the following :—Rising Star Jubilee Tent of Rechabites, Mr. H. T. Cooke, secretary ; Jubilee Tent of Rechabites, Mr. F. J. Jacobs, secretary ; Vale of Avon (Female) Tent of Rechabites, Mrs. Jacobs, secretary ; Pride of Sarum (Juvenile) Tent of Rechabites, Mr. J. Adlam, secretary ; Barnard's Cross Mission Band, Mr. G. Bath, secretary ; Fisherton Branch of the C.E.T.S., Mr. Arthur Smith, secretary ; Fisherton Branch of the C.E.T.S. (Junior), Miss Kate Rooke, secretary ; Wesleyan Temperance Society (Wilton-road), Mr. F. Harris, secretary ; Wesleyan Band of Hope (Wilton-road), Mr. F. C. Miles, secretary ; Wesleyan Temperance Society (Church-street), Mr. Howes, secretary ; Wesleyan Band of Hope (Church-street), Miss C. A. Barber, secretary ; St. Thomas' Branch of the C.E.T.S., Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, secretary ; St. Thomas' Band of Hope, Mr. W. A. Collis, secretary ; Salisbury Branch of the V.A.U., Mrs. C. S. Welch, secretary ; Brown-street Band of Hope, Mrs. A. C. Bothams, secretary ; British Women's Temperance Association, Mrs. C. J. Woodrow, secretary ; United Kingdom Railway Temperance Mission, Mr. C. Reed, secretary ; Salvation Army, Mr. V. J. Blew, secretary ; Salvation Army Band of Love, Mr. W. Tapper, secretary ; Congregational Band of Hope, Mrs. W. H. Carter, secretary ; Pride of Sarum Tent of Rechabites, Mr. M. Phillips, secretary ; Barnard's Cross Band of Hope, Mr. Medway, secretary ; Primitive Methodist Temperance Association (Park), Mrs. H. Portnall, secretary ; Primitive Methodist Band of Hope (Park), Mrs. H. Portnall, secretary ; Primitive Methodist Temperance Society (Fisherton), Mr. C. Haynes, secretary ; Primitive Methodist Band of Hope (Fisherton), Mr. C. Haynes, secretary ; United Free Methodist Band of Hope, Mr. A. S. Davis, secretary ; Brown-street Temperance Association, Miss B. Foley, secretary ; St. Mark's Band of Hope, Miss Griffiths, secretary ; St. Edmund's C.E.T.S., Miss M. E. Parham, secretary ; St. Edmund's Band of Hope, Rev. S. J. Buchanan, secretary ; St. Martin's Band of Hope, Mrs. Lardner Green, secretary.

CABMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

During his term of office as representative of the city in Parliament, Mr. E. H. Hulse frequently urged on the cabmen of the city the advantages of co-operation for the purposes of mutual aid. The question was brought forward again at a dinner to cabmen and busmen held at the Angel Hotel in January of this year (1897), when Mr. Hulse's views were heartily endorsed by the present parliamentary representative, Mr. H. E. Allhusen, Mr. Fred Griffin and others. Mr. Fred Baker, who had charge of the arrangements at the dinner referred to, promised that those concerned should take the proposal into serious consideration, and the result has been the formation of an association called "The Salisbury Cabmen's and Busmen's Association," of which the following are the officials for 1897 :—President, Mr. F. Griffin ; chairman,

Mr. H. Turner ; secretary, Mr. Frank Baker, who for the past nine years has been actively engaged in connection with the annual dinners of the local cabmen), and the following committee : Messrs. T. Lucas, J. Osmond, F. Stanford, M. Beauchamp, and F. Watts. Present membership about 40.

SALISBURY BELL FOUNDERS.

Bell Founding was in early days a "staple trade" in Salisbury. The industry is now extinct, so far as actual founding is concerned, though it is represented at the present time by the belfry work done by Mr. Blackbourne, of St. Ann Street. We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Jerram (an authority on Campanology) for the following notes on Salisbury Bell Founders :—

HENRY PENKER's name as a bell founder appears as early as 1494. In St. Edmunds' accounts, 1494-5, appears the following :—

"Henrico Penker pro effusione Xc de belle bras pro secunda parua Campana ecclesie predicte fienda VI VIIjd."

He is said to have cast the original peal that was first hung in the old tower of St. Edmunds. If any of his bells were left in 1653, they were destroyed then in the fall of the tower.

JOHN WALLIS commenced business about 1580. He cast a large number of bells throughout the neighbourhood of Wilts, Dorset, and adjoining counties. He was churchwarden of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, in 1606. During his year of office he recast the second and fifth bells then in the old tower, before it fell. His bells usually bore short English inscriptions in plain Roman capitals, such as : "Hope well"—"Feare God"—"Praise the Lord"—"Geve thanks to God" and sometimes "Be mec (meek) and loly (lowly) to heare the worde of God." His initials were generally added (J.W.) and the date. He was buried in the old church of St. Edmunds in 1624.

JOHN DANTON carried on business with Wallis during the latter part of Wallis's life and for some years after his death. He used much the same inscriptions as Wallis, and his initials (J.D.) and date. He cast the tenor at St. Martin's, Salisbury and put on it—"Call a solemme assemblee ; gather the people." Died about 1640.

WILLIAM PURDUE followed Danton and cast a large number of bells in the southern counties, among which was a peal of six for St. Edmunds, in 1655, after the tower was rebuilt ; and the former peal that used to hang in St. Thomas' tower five years later. Also the large bell now in the Cathedral tower, which was the sixth of the old peal of eight formerly in the campanile. He rarely put any inscriptions on his bells beyond the names of the parochial officers, etc., and his initials (W.P.) often in conjunction with his brother Roger's (R.P.) and those of Nathiel Bolter, a partner. He was buried at Limerick Cathedral.

JOHN LETT seems to have also been in business on his own account during the latter part of Purdue's time and for some years after his death. He usually put the date on his bells, accompanied by the words "Anno Domini," in large capitals, and his initials (J.L.), with a rude figure of a bell between them.

CLEMENT TOSIER began business about 1680, and in that year recast the seventh and tenor of the peal in the old campanile of the Cathedral, in conjunction with Elizabeth Flowerly. Many of his bells are to be found in the neighbourhood. He was a very illiterate man, who spelt his own name in a variety of ways. On Downton tenor, which he cast, he put "Clement Tosier cast me in the 12 yer of Quin Ann rain, 1731, pes this yere" (*i.e.* "peace this year.") He was followed by William and John Tosier, and the foundry (which is supposed to have been situated somewhere in Culver St.) was finally wound up in 1731, most of the trade having gone to Aldbourne in North Wilts, where first Oliver, then William with Robert, and then John Corr, and afterwards Robert and James Wells in succession, carried on a flourishing business in the bell-founding line from the end of the seventeenth century till 1830 or thereabouts.

PHILATELY IN SALISBURY.

The study of the now "fashionable" science of philately is very popular in Salisbury, and interest in it has been largely fostered by the existence of an excellent philatelic society. The Salisbury and District Philatelic Society was started on November 22nd, 1895, with Mr. W. Brown as president and Mr. S. C. Skipton as vice-president. The first annual meeting was held on October 9th, 1896, when the hon. secretary (Mr. H. Weston Major) announced in his report that, at the instigation of Mr. W. Brown, His Honour Judge Philbrick had consented to act as president, a position to which he was unanimously elected and still holds. At the annual meeting in 1896, Mr. Major tendered his resignation of secretary (through pressure of business), and Mr. E. Palmer was unanimously appointed in his stead. We learn from Mr. Palmer at the moment of going to press that the membership is now 28. Philately in Salisbury also boasts journalistic representation, the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," which is published by Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, having secured several honours at philatelic exhibitions.

SWIMMING CLUBS.

The Salisbury Swimming Club's Head Quarters are at the Baths in Rolleston Street, the Secretaries being Messrs. W. Prown and S. C. Skipton. Of a recently formed Ladies Swimming Club Miss V. Pinckney is the Hon. Sec.

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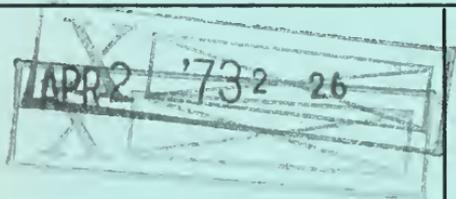
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