

Lastly there must be recorded, with deep regret, the death of Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., which occurred in 1948, a few days only after he had completed his article, printed at p. 129 below, on Old Sarum. He was particularly devoted to that subject, having taken a most active part in the Old Sarum excavations of 1909-15, with special responsibility for the surveying, plans, and architectural drawings. This article, illustrated from his carefully-checked surveys and including material not previously published, is thus of original authority. He will be fitly remembered by it.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF SALISBURY AND TO THE CITY RAMPART, HALL OF JOHN HALLE, COUNCIL HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS

BY FRANK STEVENS

Human occupation in or around the two city-sites, of Old Sarum and New Sarum, has been kept up since the Palaeolithic period. Upper Acheulian implements were found at Bemerton in 1863, closely followed by both Upper and Lower Acheulian at Milford Hill. And then at Fisherton was found a 'Lower Mousterian' implement, with the remains of a Mammoth. Neolithic implements have been found in the Close, and in many of the streets of Salisbury; in 1860, a Bronze Age rapier was found at Fisherton. The Iron Age settlement at Highfield was investigated in 1866-9; later, sites have come to light at Woodbury, and on Harnham Hill, also of that period. Roman occupation, in the immediate neighbourhood, is centred on Old Sarum, with the Roman roads that radiate from it. The Saxons fought the Britons at 'Searobyrg' in 552. Saxon weapons and skeletons were found in 1772 and 1878 near St. Edmund's church, and in 1854 an extensive cemetery of the period was found at Harnham.

The city of Old Sarum took more definite form under the Conqueror. The first Cathedral there was begun in 1075, and consecrated by St. Osmund in 1092. Five days later it was struck by lightning and partially destroyed. Under Henry I, Bishop Roger built the stone 'keep' of the Castle and enlarged the Cathedral. But by Stephen he was taken prisoner and cast into his own dungeons at Devizes; and when he died still in disgrace in 1139, the king seized his castles, among them this of Sarum, alongside the episcopal Cathedral precinct. King's men and Bishop's men failed to live happily together at Old Sarum; and finally the soldiers shut the gates of the city against the Canons and clergy of Bishop Richard Poore, as they returned from their Rogation procession in 1217.

The Bishop at once removed his chair to what became New Sarum, where he laid the foundations of his new Cathedral in 1220. By 1227, the new city had received its first charter, making the Bishop its overlord, with absolute powers. The story of New Sarum is one of a struggle for freedom from this episcopal control, which was not completed until the charter of James I, in 1611.

After the translation of Bishop Poore to Durham in 1228, Bishop Bingham carried on his plans by building Ayleswade Bridge over the river, which deflected traffic from the old capital city of Wilton into Salisbury. From 1261 there was a Mayor, and by 1270 a Bishop's Guildhall and three parish churches, as well as the Liberty of the Close, and two houses of Friars, Black and Grey; in 1295, two members were returned to Parliament. In 1302 the citizens refused to pay 'tallage' and surrendered their charter, but bitterly repented in 1306 and secured a new one.

The City Rampart, Ditch, and Gates. The charter of 1227 gave the Bishop power to enclose the city with a ditch; in 1308 he gave the Mayor permission to undertake the work, and in 1310 the ditch was dug and fortified with an earthen rampart. In 1327 Bishop Wyvil built the stone wall round the Close, for his own greater security, as the citizens were none too friendly. When in 1367 the Bishop urged them to fortify the city again, they still frugally preferred the earthen rampart; but two stone gates were added in 1434. The river Avon protected the city on the west and south, and the Bugmore Marsh lay partly on the east of it, so the rampart ran from St. Martin's church to St. Ann Street, where there was a Bar, and along Rampart Road to Milford Street, where the road from Clarendon Palace entered; here was another Bar, and the rampart continued along Rampart Road to Winchester Street, where was the Winchester stone gate. Thence it crossed the Green Croft to St. Edmund's College, and so to the Avon at Castle Street, where was the second stone gate. The Winchester Gate was pulled down in 1771. The Castle Gate in 1784; most of the rampart has likewise disappeared.

Later Times. In 1450, Bishop Ayscough was murdered by a Salisbury mob at Edington, whither he had fled in the rising of Jack Cade. Nevertheless, Royal visits produced loyal demonstrations. Then the Civil War brought skirmishes in the streets. From time to time plague raged, and the people fled; in 1627 one Mayor, John Ivie, remained with one sergeant-at-mace in the stricken city. The wool trade flourished, but finally died out. Fifteen Guilds or Corporations had their day—the last of them, with only two members, being the Corporation of Merchant Tailors, which ended its career on May 26th, 1880. Of their various Halls, *Joiners' Hall*, in St. Ann's Street, has a fine front remaining, of the sixteenth century. It may be added that the *Poultry Cross*, at the corner of Silver Street, is a fine hexagonal market-cross, of the fifteenth century.

The Hall of John Halle. In the fifteenth century the wool trade still flourished, and John Halle was a wealthy merchant of the Staple. He was a very quarrelsome member of the Corporation; nevertheless he was four times Mayor of the city, and represented it three times in Parliament. His parentage is obscure, but he had a coat of arms as well as his merchant's mark. His daughter married Sir Thomas Hungerford, and his grand-daughter Thomas Wriothsley, Garter King of Arms. He purchased a plot of land on 'the Ditch' opposite the Wool Market in 1467, and the Hall itself was built here between 1470 and 1483. Aubrey mentions it as a Tavern 'on the Ditch' on 1669. Mr. Sampson Payne purchased the premises in 1836 and converted them into a china shop, which a few years ago became a cinema. The Hall and façade of the building were restored under the advice of Augustus Welby Pugin, who was responsible for the frontage, giving on to New Canal. Much of the Hall retains its original form. There is some old glass: a considerable amount dates from 1854 but probably follows the tradition of the early windows. The chimney-piece bears John Halle's arms as well as his merchant's mark. An interesting little window high up on the west wall contains an old piece of glass representing him standing beside the banner of Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward V.

The Council House. The Corporation of modern Salisbury has its Council House on the site of the College of St. Edmund, which was founded in 1269, for a provost and thirteen fellows, attached to St. Edmund's church (p. 155); at the Dissolution the site became Crown property and passed into the possession of William St. Barbe. In 1575 it was sold to Giles Estcourt and leased to Giles Tooker, first Recorder of Salisbury; in 1650 it was mortgaged to Nicholas Gough of Blackfriars, and in 1657 the mortgage was assigned to Wadham Wyndham of Norrington, who died in 1668 and was succeeded by his son, also Wadham Wyndham. The house appears in a drawing of 1670, having mullioned windows and six gables; but this Wyndham replaced the mullions by sash windows and built a parapet hiding the gables—changes which appear in a print dated 1734. His son added the library, and enlarged the grounds. In the grounds stands the old *North Porch of the Cathedral North Transept* (p. 144), removed in 1791 by Wyatt and here re-erected: its pointed roof and pinnacles were then added, by the same Wyndham who also put a new brick coping on the house, and coated the west wing with cement. He died without issue and the property passed into the female line, which took the name of Wyndham; in 1871 it was sold, and in 1873 the house was bought by the Rev. Dr. Bourne for a college, which

he moved from Chardstock and conducted here till 1885 when it was closed. He lived on in the house till his death in 1925, and it was then that the Salisbury Corporation bought it as a Council House.

Near it, in Bedwyn Street, are *Edward Frowd's Almshouses*, which are of 1750. In addition to this foundation and to the Matron's College in the Close (p. 148), Salisbury has also *Trinity Hospital* in Trinity Street, an almshouse of 1702, built round a little court.

The Guildhall, lastly, at the SE. corner of the Market Place, is a building of later date (1788-95). Here the Institute, at the reception by the Mayor on July 14th (p. vii), inspected the City Charters and Plate, and also the Corporation's collection of pictures. These are the subject of the ensuing note, and here then must end this brief Introduction.

NOTE ON THE SALISBURY GUILDHALL COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS

BY E. K. WATERHOUSE

The historically interesting group of portraits dispersed throughout the various rooms of the Guildhall, and also the Corporation Insignia, are well catalogued in *The Salisbury Corporation Pictures and Plate*, by Alderman Charles Haskins, J.P., Salisbury, 1910. The only important addition to the collection of portraits since then is the fine Nathaniel Dance (50 by 40 in.) of *Robert Marsh* of the Hon. East India Company, presented by Mrs. Hussey-Freke in 1921. Of particular local interest are the examples of John Greenhill (c. 1644/5-76), whose father was Diocesan Registrar at Salisbury. These are the portrait done about 1660 before the young painter went to London, of his uncle *Thomas Abbott*, Alderman, whose likeness had to be taken through a keyhole, as the old man refused to sit! and the fine portrait of *Bishop Seth Ward*, done in 1673, after Greenhill had become the most distinguished of the pupils of Lely. Another picture deserving notice is the portrait of *Thomas Chubb*, the Salisbury Deist, done in 1747 by George Beare, a Devonshire (?) painter of talent of whom very little is known: another version of this belongs to the National Portrait Gallery.

Several portraits not reproduced in the Catalogue are to be found illustrated in *The Ancient Guild and Companies of Salisbury* by the same Alderman Charles Haskins, J.P., Salisbury, 1912.