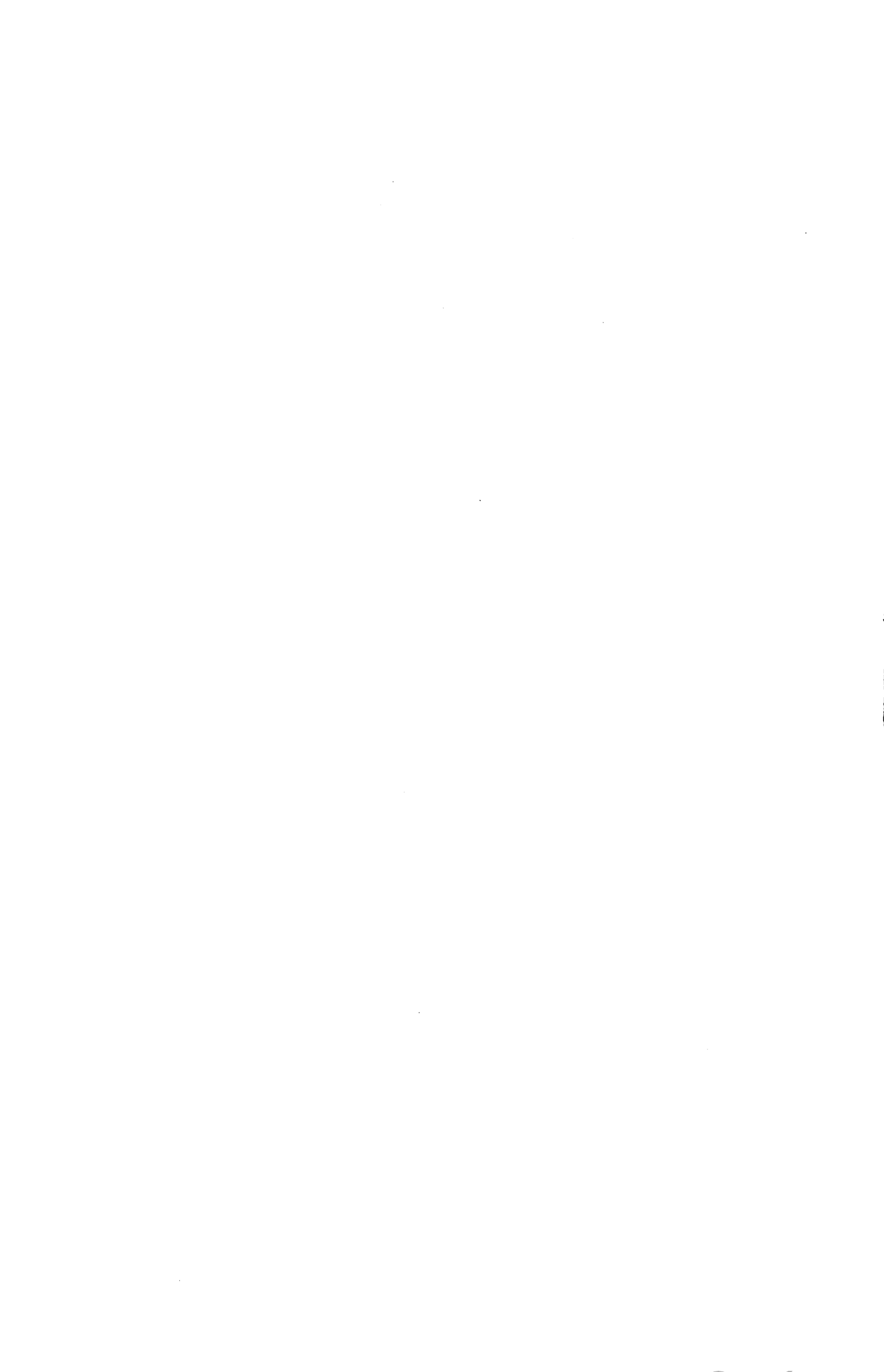


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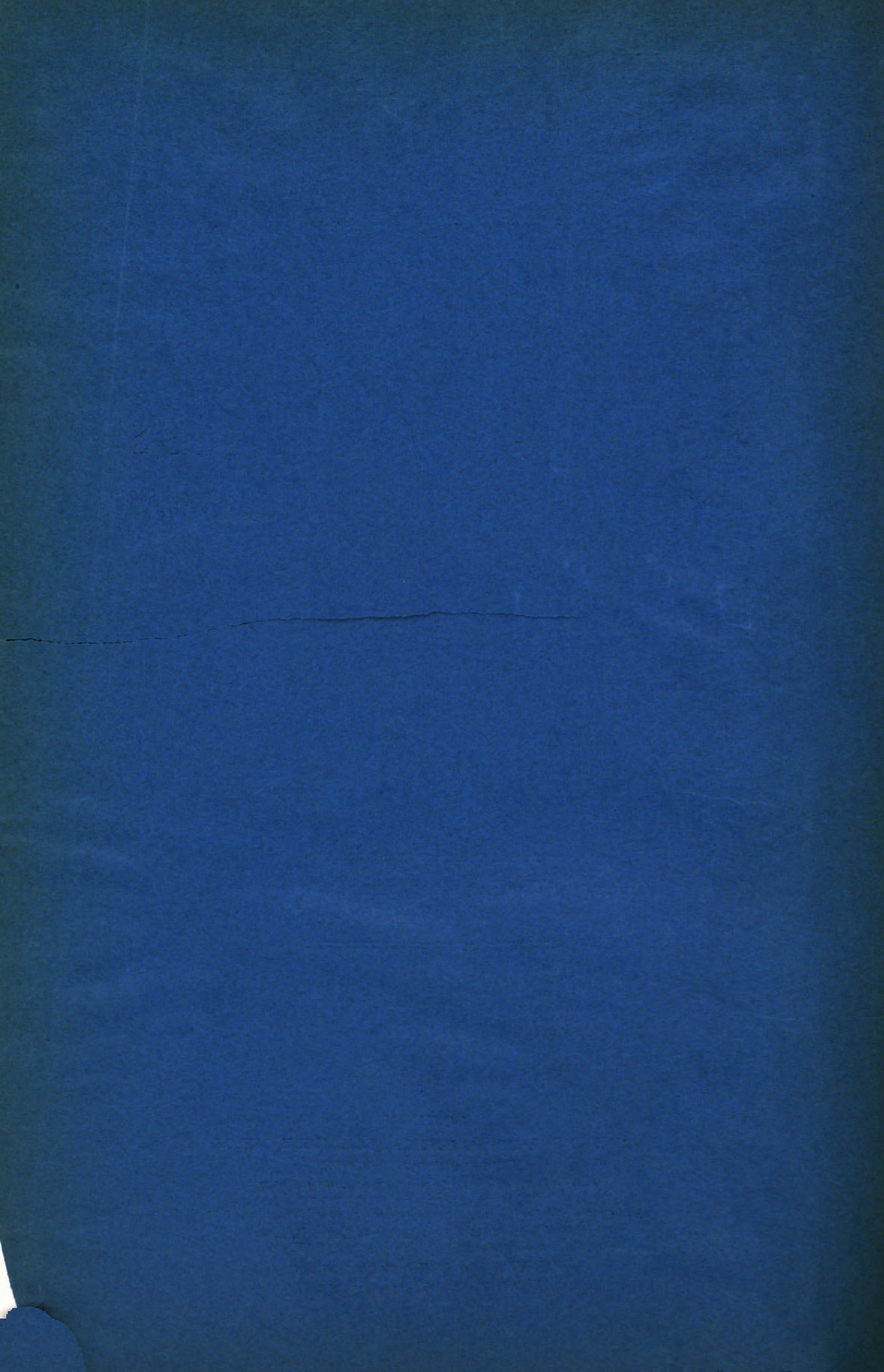
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S. H. L.



ENDOWED CHARITIES (COUNTY OF WILTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 August 1901;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an Inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of Wilts into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and
“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

City and Parish of SALISBURY or NEW SARUM.

Great Britain.

Charity Commission,
May 1907. }

R. DURNFORD.

1850
(Mr. Griffith-Boscawen.)

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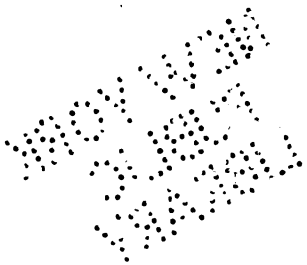


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Charity.	Page.	Charity.	Page.
All Saints Church, East Harnham Repair Fund.	242	Eleemosynary Branch of Municipal Charities.	170
Almshouses, Blechynden's - - -	30, 177	Ellary, Mrs. - - - - -	206
" Brown's - - - - -	183	Emily, Rev. Edward - - - - -	75, 92
" Culver Street - - - - -	41, 208	Eyre's Almshouses - - - - -	16, 153, 166
" Eyre's - - - - -	{ 16, 153, 157, 166	Eyre, Christopher, for Lecture - - - - -	{ 2, 153 164, 169
" Hayter's - - - - -	59, 224	Eyre, John, for St. Thomas - - - - -	57, 220
" St. Ann Street - - - - -	43, 210	Fines, Stock Purchased from - - - - -	7, 158
" Sutton's - - - - -	43, 210	Fisherton Anger, Charities for - - - - -	59, 224
" Taylor's - - - - -	10, 156	" " Church land - - - - -	64, 235
Apprenticeship and Loan Branch (Municipal Charities).	169	" " Congregational Church	247
Apprenticing Charities - - - - -	49, 215	Folliott and Holgate Scholarship Fund	150
Attwater's Gift - - - - -	250	Fort, Ann - - - - -	195, 197
Baker, Edward, for Almshouses - - - - -	{ 7, 26, 158, 208, 213	Fowler, Ann, for Nurses - - - - -	118
Baptist Chapel, Brown Street - - - - -	249	Fox, Sir Stephen - - - - -	21, 177
Barford, Mrs., for Blechynden's Almshouses.	32, 177	Free Grammar School - - - - -	1, 151
Barford, Mrs., for Brickett's Hospital - - - - -	9, 155, 158	Fricker, John - - - - -	{ 6, 40, 55, 165, 192
" " for Eyre's Hospital - - - - -	17, 155, 158	Frowd, Edward - - - - -	36, 195
Barrington, Bishop - - - - -	75, 92	" " for Almshouses - - - - -	38, 199
Bath, Elizabeth - - - - -	50, 215	" " for Apprenticing - - - - -	37, 199
Bee, Thomas - - - - -	15, 153, 157	" " for Family Graves - - - - -	37, 195, 199
Best, Matthew - - - - -	11, 165	" " for Reading Prayers and Sermon.	39, 197, 200
Bible Charity - - - - -	55, 217	" Rev. Edward - - - - -	195, 197
Bishop's School - - - - -	144	Fry and Jeffry, Bible Charity - - - - -	55, 217
Blechynden's Almshouses - - - - -	30, 177	Gardiner, Thomas - - - - -	17, 153, 169
Botly, William - - - - -	187	" for Apprenticing - - - - -	22, 153, 166
Brickett's Hospital - - - - -	8, 155, 173	Gauntlett, John - - - - -	28, 153, 169
Britford Fair Money - - - - -	51, 216	Ghost, William - - - - -	{ 7, 40, 158, 182, 202
Brown's Almshouses, Thomas - - - - -	183	Gifford, Joseph - - - - -	29, 153, 169
Burgess's School, Bishop - - - - -	240	Godolphin School - - - - -	99
Burch, Rev. James - - - - -	9, 155, 158	Goman, Thomas - - - - -	43, 211
" Samuel - - - - -	211	Grammar School - - - - -	1, 151
Chaplain's Endowment Fund (Salisbury Infirmary).	117	Guest, Lydia - - - - -	37, 196, 199
Chaplain's Augmentation Fund - - - - -	118	Harcourt, William - - - - -	204
Chiffinch, William - - - - -	6, 155	Hayter's Almshouses - - - - -	59, 224
Church Lands, Fisherton Anger - - - - -	64, 235	Holgate and Folliot Scholarship Fund - - - - -	150
Church or Fabric Estates, St. Martin - - - - -	45, 214	Hussey, William - - - - -	24, 153, 158
Church Repair Fund, East Harnham - - - - -	242	Hyde, Lady - - - - -	35, 193
Clark, James - - - - -	239	Jeffry and Fry, Bible Charity - - - - -	55, 217
Close, Charities of the - - - - -	35, 193	Kenton, Francis - - - - -	203
Clothing Charity - - - - -	52, 55, 192	Lake, Elizabeth - - - - -	182
Cole, William - - - - -	28, 177	Lake, Mary - - - - -	208
Congregational Church, Fisherton Anger	247	Lambert, Dr., for Fisherton Anger - - - - -	236
Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Branch (Municipal Charities).	167	" for St. Martin's - - - - -	217
Cooksey, Thomas - - - - -	48, 211	" for St. Thomas's - - - - -	223
Cooper, Robert - - - - -	{ 17, 42, 155, 158	Lane, Jane - - - - -	182
Cutler, Rev. James - - - - -	204	Lee, Elizabeth - - - - -	32, 177
Culver Street Almshouses - - - - -	41, 208	Loan and Apprenticeship Branch (Municipal Charities).	169
Earlsman's General Charities - - - - -	{ 34, 41, 57, 59, 188, 243	Mack, Edmund - - - - -	52, 243
Earlsman, Richard, for Dissenters - - - - -	34, 243	Marsh, Robert Sutton - - - - -	42
" " Gift of 500l. Stock - - - - -	190	Maundrel Hall - - - - -	237
" " Residuary Gift - - - - -	188	Maundrel, John Henry - - - - -	237, 239
" " for Six Poor Men - - - - -	53, 222	Mervin, George - - - - -	27, 153, 169
" " for Widows and Apprenticing.	{ 41, 54, 59, 189	Milford, Charities for Parish of - - - - -	240
East Harnham Church Repair Fund - - - - -	242	Mitchell, General - - - - -	64, 235
Edwards's Houses - - - - -	41, 251	Moulton, William - - - - -	7, 158

Charity.	Page.	Charity.	Page.
Municipal Charities - - -	153	Spraggs, Richard - - -	249
Museum, Salisbury and South Wilts -	120	Staples, Thomas - - -	28, 250
Newham, Francis - - -	51, 216	Stock purchased from fines - - -	7, 158
Nicholas, St., Hospital - - -	64, 86	Sutton's, Robert, Almshouses - - -	43, 210
" Dr. Matthew - - -	74	Sutton, Robert, for bread - - -	47, 211
Nowes, John - - -	62, 180	Superannuation Fund - - -	118
Pension and Almshouse Branch (Municipal Charities).	167	Swanton, Francis - - -	6, 12, 23, 158, 169
Perry and Warne - - -	249	Talman's School - - -	58, 222
Peters, William Henry, for Maundrel Hall.	237, 239	Tatum, Mrs. - - -	17, 155, 158
Pike, Sarah - - -	203	Taylor's Almshouses - - -	10, 156
Popley, Joan - - -	13, 153, 156	Thistlethwaite, Mr. - - -	9, 155, 158
Powell, Sir Alexander - - -	6, 158	Thomas, Mrs. - - -	51, 251
" John - - -	29, 194	Thorner, Robert - - -	33, 179
Pump Money - - -	7, 155	Titchborne — - -	6, 165
Rodes, Edward - - -	26, 153, 169	Trinity Hospital - - -	3, 153, 154
St. Anne's Almshouses - - -	43, 210	Unknown Donor for St. Nicholas Hospital.	74
St. Edmund's Charities - - -	56, 194	Unknown Donor for Rector of St. Edmund's.	202
" Mission Church, &c. - - -	206	Victoria Park and Recreation Ground -	128
" Charity for Rector of - - -	202	Viner, William - - -	28, 153, 169
St. Martin's Charities - - -	41, 208	Walsh, Eleanor - - -	10, 42, 173
" Church and Fabric Estates - - -	45, 214	" " for widows and orphans - - -	55, 251
" Salisbury Funds - - -	218	Warne and Perry - - -	249
St. Nicholas Hospital - - -	64, 86	Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property -	245, 246
St. Thomas's Charities - - -	57, 220	Wheeler, John Cotton - - -	186, 249
Salisbury Infirmary - - -	114	" " " for Congregational Church.	249
" Municipal Charities - - -	153	White, Sir Thomas - - -	12, 169
" School - - -	129	Willoughby, Christopher - - -	27, 153, 169
" and South Wilts Museum - - -	120	Wilkes, David - - -	120, 123
Salt Lane Meeting House - - -	245	Windover, Edward - - -	49, 215
Samaritan Fund for Salisbury Infirmary School, Bishop's - - -	118	" William - - -	52, 251
" Bishop Burgess's - - -	144	Woodlands, John - - -	{ 153, 166, 169, 172
" Free Grammar - - -	240	" " for Culver Street Almshouses.	209
" Godolphin - - -	1, 151	Woodward, John, for bread - - -	63, 235
" Nowes's - - -	99	" for clothing - - -	63, 235
" Salisbury - - -	62, 180	Wordsworth's, Bishop, Educational Trust	138
" Talman's - - -	129	Wotton, Dorothy - - -	{ 29, 58, 182, 221
Shaw, Mr. - - -	58, 222	Wyndham, Mrs. - - -	9, 155, 158
Smith, Edward - - -	9, 155, 158	Do. Margaret - - -	43, 251
" Mr. - - -	32, 177		
" Thomas - - -	30, 250		
Somerset, Duke of - - -	40, 201		
	18, 173		

COUNTY of WILTS.

City and Parish of SALISBURY or NEW SARUM.

Salisbury.

I. The Inquiry in this City was held on the 7th, 8th. and 9th February 1906.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the City of Salisbury, dated the 10th January 1833, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act 1 and 2 Will. IV, c. 34, to continue the Inquiries concerning Charities in England and Wales, so far as such Report relates to Charities for the benefit of the City of Salisbury (Vol. 26, page 366). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1833. The remainder of the Report of 1833 will be printed in the Report on the Charities of the Diocese of Salisbury.

II.
Report of
1833.

CITY OF SALISBURY.

Salisbury.

CHARITIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL [*see* page 151].

By an Exemplification of Letters Patent, dated 10th May, in the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth (1569), after reciting, that in the account of the receiver of the county of Wilts there had been allowed to a schoolmaster of a grammar school in Trowbridge 15*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and to another in Bradford 10*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, by the year; and that information had been given to the chancellor and barons of the Court of Exchequer that the said towns of Trowbridge and Bradford were upland towns, wherein did inhabit but few people, having small resort of gentlemen or merchants, by reason whereof there was neither need of such schools and less profiting in good learning; and furthermore, that information had been given that the city of New Salisbury was a convenient place for a school to be kept in, and was a city of sufficient entertainment for a schoolmaster; and that there were many children within the same, and no free school there; and that the mayor and his brethren of New Sarum were contented not only to prepare and maintain one fit house and rooms, at their own charges from time to time for the keeping of a school, so as the said two yearly pensions, amounting together to 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, might be yearly paid towards the maintenance of one schoolmaster and usher for the keeping of the same, and so as the said mayor and his brethren, and their successors, might also have the appointment of the said schoolmaster and usher, being learned and able men, for that purpose, from time to time, but also to supply as much money as should be needful for the maintenance of the said schoolmaster, besides the said several sums above mentioned: it was ordered, that the said mayor and his brethren, and their successors, should and might, as often as need should require, appoint and maintain two able, meet and learned persons, whereof the one to be a schoolmaster and the other his usher, to keep continually a free school within the city of New Salisbury, in such house and rooms as the said mayor and his brethren should appoint and maintain, for teaching of grammar to all such as should resort to the same as scholars and learners thereof, which persons should be resident in, and exercise those rooms themselves, without making of any substitute or deputies, using all diligence in and about the same as should become them; and that there should be allowed and paid yearly to the said mayor and brethren for the time being, towards the maintenance of the said schoolmaster and usher, the said sum of 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* by the general receiver of the revenues within the said county of Wilts for the time being, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, by even portions; and that the payment of the said stipends to the schoolmasters of Trowbridge and Bradford, after the building of the said schoolhouse within the said city, and placing a schoolmaster and usher in the same as aforesaid, should utterly cease.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.
Free Gram-
mar School.

It appears by an order of the trustees for the sale of fee farms, dated 16 February 1651, and certificate annexed thereto, dated 2 December 1651, that the stipends before mentioned were

Salisbury. paid to the schoolmaster and usher of Salisbury, by the receiver of the revenues of the county of Wilts, until 1650.

Report of 1833. From 1650 to the present time, the sum of 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, subject to a deduction of 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for Exchequer fees, has been annually received at Michaelmas, by the chamberlain of the corporation, from the receiver of the fee-farm rents of the county of Wilts, and is by the chamberlain paid over to the master. No part of the stipend appears ever to have been paid to the usher.

Charities under the management of the Corporation. The corporation set apart a house for the school and schoolmaster in Castle-street, in Salisbury, about 1630, which has ever since been applied to that purpose. It consists of three rooms, and a small garden adjoining; and now is, and has for a considerable number of years past, been occupied by the usher.

Free Grammar School —*continued.* From 1743 to the present time, the person who has filled the office of schoolmaster has also been appointed lecturer, or Thursday preacher, at St. Thomas' church, in Salisbury, and has usually, if not invariably, promised to resign the lectureship on resigning the mastership of the school, as it is deemed expedient by the corporation that the two offices should continue united in the same person.

The Rev. Charles Henry Hodgson was appointed master of the school and lecturer of St. Thomas, by the corporation, in December 1804, and has filled these offices ever since. Mr. Hodgson gave a bond for 500*l.*, dated 18 April 1815, which he engaged to pay, provided he did not resign the lectureship whenever he might resign the mastership of the school.

We found upon inquiry that there has been little uniformity in the management of the school; and that from the change of times and inadequacy of the salary of the master, far less benefit has for many years been derived from it than was contemplated by the founder.

The present master admits, that on finding, about 1821, that the applications for the admission of free boys were then increasing, he resolved to confine the instruction of the free boys to Latin grammar and the classics, which alone he conceives himself to be bound to teach by the charter. The Corporation being dissatisfied with this resolution, and desirous of making the school more generally profitable to the children in the town, came to an understanding with the master, that on payment of a guinea a year by each scholar, reading and writing should be taught, and that the boys sent should be of a somewhat higher class than those which had lately been selected. Under this arrangement the school continued to be taught, at the master's own house, from 1821 to the appointment of Mr. Berry as usher, by the mayor and commonalty, by a minute of council, dated 22 January 1829. Mr. Berry has since his appointment resided in the schoolhouse, one room of which is used for the school. It was represented to us, that since the appointment of the present usher in 1829, to the time of our first visit to Salisbury in April 1832, the master had been only once in the school, and wholly failed to discharge the duties which as master he is bound to perform. The master admitted that he had not given personal attendance in the school, but stated that he was ready to teach Latin or Greek if desired; that the usher was perfectly competent to give all the instruction required; and that by ascertaining from the usher how the school was going on, he conceived it to be substantially under his own superintendence. We felt it to be our duty to express to the master our regret at discovering his neglect of the school, and that whatever interpretation might be put upon the charter, his non-attendance was a manifest violation of his duty. On our second visit to the town, in August 1832, we found that he had been only about six times in the school, for about an hour each time, during three months and a half. Mr. Hodgson assured us, however, that this was owing to a severe family affliction, from which he had lately been relieved, and that he proposed in future personally to instruct all the boys in the school then learning Latin grammar, who were only four, three times a week, and more frequently, should the increase of the school require it: and that when present, he not only instructs such boys as are learning Latin, but assists the usher in teaching the other free boys; and also directs the usher how to conduct the school during his absence; and endeavours to excite competition among the boys, especially those learning Latin: and he thought the school was then going on well.

No part of the salary of 24*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is paid by the master to the usher. The only advantage the usher derives from his appointment is the occupation of the schoolhouse, and the guinea a year he receives from the parents of each of the free scholars who are able to pay it.

There are now about 22 free boys attending the school. In addition to these the usher has 16 or 17 pay scholars. The free boys are appointed by the corporation, and are generally recommended by the mayor. They are the children of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, who stand in need of such assistance; are usually sent about eight, and leave about twelve. They are principally taught English, writing and arithmetic, but four are now instructed in Latin grammar.

EYRE'S GIFT FOR A LECTURE [see pages 153, 164 and 169].

Eyre's Gift for a Lecturc.

Christopher Eyre, by his Will, dated 20 July 1617, gave 20*l.* a year for ever for a sufficient minister, who was to be a man fearing God, to preach once a week on the week days at St. Thomas' church, in Sarum, such a one as his executors should think fit to allow of, and if they and the mayor and his brethren for the time being should not be permitted to place in a

minister they liked well of, then his will was that no such 20*l.* per annum should be paid, but the money to come to his wife Esther; but if it might be performed by the mayor and his brethren for the time being, and his executors, to their liking, then he willed his executors to pay into the hands of the mayor and his brethren, unto the chamber of Sarum, the sum of 260*l.*, and the mayor and his brethren, in consideration thereof, to pay a sufficient minister 20*l.* per annum, and to give his executors good security to that purpose; which gift, his will was, should continue for ever; and the city to purchase lands for that purpose with the money.

It cannot be ascertained whether lands were ever actually purchased with the money or not, but there can be little doubt it was received from the executors by the corporation, as it appears from the chamberlain's accounts that a sum of 25*l.* a year has been paid by the corporation on behalf of the charity ever since the year 1715, to the lecturer of St. Thomas' church, for preaching Eyre's lecture sermons.

The lecture was formerly delivered on Thursday, but few people then attending, the day and hour of the lecture were changed in June 1801, at the request of the parishioners, and with the consent of the heir-at-law of the testator, and the lecture has since been delivered on Sunday evening.

The sum bequeathed being small, and the salary of the master of the grammar school being also considered inadequate, the corporation, as already mentioned, have for the last 60 years deemed it expedient that the two offices should be held by the same person, as they now are, and have for many years been.

THE TRINITY HOSPITAL [see pages 153 and 154].

Agnes Bottenham appears to have founded this charity about the year 1379, and it was augmented by *John Chandler*, senior, in the year 1397.

James the 1st, by the charter granted by him to the city of New Sarum, bearing date the 2d March, in the 9th year of his reign, 1612, amongst other regulations therein contained, placed this charity on its present foundation.

This charter recites, that in the city of New Sarum there was a certain hospital, with divers lands and tenements thereto belonging, commonly called The Hospital, or House of the Holy Trinity, which hospital, with the lands and tenements thereto belonging, was in the governance and disposition of the mayor of the said city, being master, guardian or governor of the said hospital; and that, for the better support of the poor living in the said hospital, divers lands and tenements had been theretofore granted to the use thereof, by divers names, and that ambiguities had arisen with respect to the name of the said hospital; and by the said charter the said hospital is founded of one master and 12 poor men, who were then in the said hospital, and of the like number from time to time thereafter to be elected and appointed by the aforesaid mayor and commonalty. The charter afterwards ordains, that the mayor and commonalty of Sarum, and their successors, should be masters of the said hospital; and the poor of the said hospital, are thereby incorporated by the name of The Master and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, in the city of New Sarum. The charter contains the usual proviso, that the corporation should have a common seal, and that they and their successors should have power to sue and be sued, and to enjoy, grant and demise all and singular their lands, goods, chattels and rights under the said common seal; and all goods and chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments, theretofore belonging to the said hospital, are thereby conveyed to the master and poor of the said hospital, their heirs and successors, with the intention and under the confidence that they and their successors, out of the said lands and tenements, should allow to every poor person of the said hospital such relief as in times past were wont to be allowed; and the said charter provides, that the poor of the hospital should be elected, constituted, treated, and in all things governed, by the said mayor and commonalty according to the law and statutes theretofore made, or thereafter by the said mayor and commonalty of the said city to be made, according to their sound discretion.

Trinity Hospital is described by a deed executed by John Chandler, senior, 20 Richard 2d, as being situate in New-street; and the said John Chandler, senior, by another deed executed by him, 1st Henry 4th, gave a house and eight shops in New-street for its support. The present hospital appears to have been rebuilt about the year 1705, and is now situate in Trinity-street. There are now no houses belonging to the hospital in New-street. There are however several houses belonging to the Hospital in Ivy-street and Trinity-street, and as both these streets are in the same line with New-street, it is probable that the whole line of street was anciently called New-street.

The real estates now belonging to the Trinity Hospital consist of certain houses in New Sarum, hereinafter described, which have ever since the charter of James the 1st been demised by the corporation. The leases appear to have been anciently granted for terms of 21 years, but in the time of Charles the 1st, leases were granted for lives or long terms, renewable upon the payment of fines.

In 1800, the corporation of the Hospital resolved that the following fines should be demanded for renewals of leases; viz. two years actual rack rent for leases of 41 or 40 years; one year and three quarters rack rent for leases of 30 or 31 years; one year and a half rack rent for

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Eyre's Gift
for a Lecture
—continued.

The Trinity
Hospital.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 The Trinity
 Hospital—
 continued.

leases of 21 years ; and that no lease whatever should be granted upon lives ; and that no fines for the renewal of any lease should be accepted until the premises had been inspected by some member of the committee of city lands, or by some person intrusted by such committee to report thereon.

This plan is still followed, but the tenants are now expected to renew when one-third of the term has expired, on payment of the fines above-mentioned ; and if the lessee does not renew at the regular time, the fine is increased in proportion to the delay ; and a surveyor is employed to ascertain the full rack rent, at the time of the application for renewal.

There are only two exceptions to this mode of letting : the first, a house and premises in Gigant-street, let to Joseph Scott, at rack rent, in consideration of his having laid out 100*l.* in improvements ; the second, four messuages, in the same street, let to Robert Sworn, at a low rent, without fine, in consideration of his having laid out a sum of 275*l.* in building.

The houses in New Sarum, now belonging to the Trinity Hospital, consist of 25 estates, of which the following Schedule contains a description, with the names of the tenants to whom the premises were last let, the terms for which they are severally demised, the fines paid, the rents reserved thereon respectively.

DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY.	TENANTS' NAMES.	DATE and TERM OF LEASE.	Fines Paid.	Annual Rent.	Flesh Money and Quit Rent.
A house at the corner of Minster and Silver- street.	George Scorey	- - 25 June 1822, for 40 years from Feast of St. John Baptist then last ; expires in 1862.	£. s. d. 17 - -	£. s. d. 8 - -	£. s. d. - 1 6
In Silver-street :					
A house - - -	Charles Lake	- - for 31 years from date - -	20 14 6	6 - -	- 1 6
In Catherine-street :					
A message - - -	William Snook	- - 20 Jan. 1825, for 40 years from 29 Sept. then last ; expires in 1864.	47 10 -	6 - -	- 1 -
A message and out-house	Eliz. Snook	- - 24 July 1818, for 40 years from 25 Mar. then last ; expires in 1858.	25 - -	1 18 8	- 1 4
A message, yard and garden.	Eliz. Snook	- - 24 July 1818, for 40 years from 25 Mar. last ; expires in 1858.	25 - -	2 10 -	- 2 6
In Giggon, otherwise Gigger's-st., other- wise Gigant-st. :					
A message and garden -	Ann Farr	- - 16 Nov. 1808, for 31 years from 29 Sept. then last ; expires in 1839.	28 - -	1 10 -	- 1 -
A message and garden now in two tenements.	Joseph Scott	- - 29 Sept. 1831, for 14 years from date ; expires in 1845.	- -	15 - -	- -
In Barnard's Cross or Paine's Hill :					
Four messuages with court and garden.	Robert Sworn	- - 3 May 1823, for 40 years from 25 Mar. last ; expires in 1863.	- -	2 10 -	- -
A message - - -	Jos. Burch, sen.	- - 9 July 1824, for 40 years from date ; expires in 1864.	32 - -	1 6 8	- 2 -
A message with garden -	George Britten	- - 17 Oct. 1828, for 40 years from Feast of St. Michael, expires in 1868.	38 - -	1 6 8	- 1 6
In Brown-street :					
A message and garden -	Jas. Ainsworth	- - 1 Oct. 1830, for 31 years from 29 Sept. last ; expires in 1861.	10 7 -	2 15 -	- 1 6
A message, The Star public-house.					
In Trinity-st. :					
A message (converted into a cellar,) with a garden adjoining, and message and stable.	- Ditto - -	- - 29 Sept. 1823, for 40 years from date ; expires in 1863.	66 2 6	5 - -	- 1 2
Three messuages - - -	Wm. Harcourt	- - 16 Nov. 1808, for 31 years from 29 Sept. last ; expires in 1839.	15 - -	3 - -	- 3 -
In Ivy-street :					
Two messuages - - -	Joachim Hibberd	- - 29 Sept. 1817, for 31 years from the date ; expires in 1848.	40 - -	1 - -	- -
In Culver-street :					
A message and garden -	Samuel Emley	- - 29 Sept. 1811, for 40 years from date ; expires in 1851.	72 10 -	- 6 8	- 1

DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY.	TENANTS' NAMES.	DATE and TERM OF LEASE.	Fines Paid.	Annual Rent.	Flesh Money and Quit Rent.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Two messuages and garden-ground.	John Snook and Geo. Chandler, executors of John Relton.	-- 29 Sept. 1823, for 40 years from date; expires in 1863.	25 10 -	- 13 4	- - -
Message and garden, the latter converted into a malthouse.	S. Whitechurch and Wm. Whitechurch, executors of Samuel Whitechurch, deceased.	-- 29 Sept. 1823, for 30 years from date; expires in 1853.	43 11 10	- 15 -	- - 6
In Penny-farthing-st. :					
Blacksmith's shop and garden.	Joseph Witt - -	-- 30 April 1828, for 31 years from 25 Mar. 1828; expires in 1859.	14 - -	2 10 -	- - -
A message - - -	Thomas Harris - -	-- 18 Oct. 1805, for 31 years from Christmas then next; expires in 1836.	18 10 -	1 - -	- 1 -
Two messuages and two gardens.	Mark Parsons - -	-- 17 Feb. 1821, for 31 years from 21 Dec. then last; expires in 1851.	20 4 -	2 6 8	- 2 4
In Green Croft-street :					
A message and garden -	John Holdaway - -	-- 27 Sept. 1821, for 40 years from date; expires in 1861.	20 - -	1 - -	- - -
Two messuages and one garden and a court.	Joseph Sauger - -	-- 27 Sept. 1831, for 40 years from date; expires in 1861.	30 - -	1 - -	- - -
In Winchester-street :					
Five messuages and gardens	Joseph Sauger - -	-- 1 May 1826, for 40 years from 25 Mar. then last; expires in 1866.	32 16 -	3 10 -	- 2 -
In Endless-street :					
A message and garden -	George Dew - -	-- 27 April 1825, for 40 years from date; expires in 1865.	85 - -	1 10 -	- 1 4
In Butcher-row :					
A message - - -	Jos. Sweetapple - -	-- 25 June 1822, for 30 years then next; expires in 1852.	38 - -	6 - -	- - -

The flesh money appearing in the last column of the preceding Schedule, seems to have been an ancient reservation in lieu of a piece of meat formerly given to the poor men on Trinity Sunday.

There is no other real property now belonging to the charity besides the houses and premises enumerated in the above 25 leases. We found, however, an entry, dated 23rd October 1706, contained in a ledger, marked D 4, belonging to the corporation, that it was agreed that the inheritance of two tenements in Downton, one granted to William Thorn, the other to William Giles, should be sold to Sir Charles Duncombe for 40 years' purchase, at the rate of 7*l.* a year, upon the agreement of Sir Charles with the tenants in possession for their respective rights. By another entry in the same ledger, of the 16th December 1706, it was ordered, at a council then held, that the debts for building Trinity Hospital should be paid out of Sir Charles Duncombe's purchase-money, that the debts should be stated and allowed by the committee, and that the remainder of the money should be lent out at three per cent., on security to be approved by the committee.

It appears, by another entry in the same ledger, dated 7th February 1708-9, that 270*l.* of the Trinity money, in Mr. Richard Long's hands, was ordered to be paid to Francis Kenton, esq., he giving his bond to repay it with interest. It appears from the same book, that an order of council was made in 1710 for the payment of certain allowances out of Sir Charles Duncombe's money during the pleasure of the council; and by a subsequent entry in the same book, that 270*l.* belonging to the hospital, and made up by the corporation to 300*l.* out of the Chamber money, was placed out on bond. Various other entries respecting a sum of 300*l.* belonging to the hospital, are found in the same ledger. An entry in one of the corporation books, dated 26th April 1738, states that a committee was appointed to consider about putting out 300*l.* Trinity money, and to report their resolutions to the next council. The account book of the receipts and application of the income of the charity contains entries of interest, amounting to about 16*l.* 16*s.* a year, from 1738 to 1749, paid in respect of notes of hand, which were, possibly, the securities upon which the said sum of 300*l.* was then lent.

No further mention of this 300*l.*, or of the said promissory notes, or the payment of interest, hath been discovered in the corporation books since the year 1749, and we are not able to give any account of the application or loss of this sum.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

The Trinity
Hospital—
continued.

Salisbury. Trinity Hospital has been entirely rebuilt ; but when, or at what expense, the corporation are unable to state.

Report of 1833. It now consists of a brick building, in Trinity-street, containing a chapel, a common-hall, and 13 separate rooms, and a garden adjoining the back of the almshouses, divided into 12 plots.

Charities under the management of the Corporation. This charity hath, since the letters patent of James 1st, been augmented by the following charitable donations :

CHIFFINCH'S RENT-CHARGE [see page 155].

The Trinity Hospital—*continued.*
Chiffinch's Rent-charge.

By Indenture, dated the 23d June 1673, *William Chiffinch* granted an annual rent of 7l. 3s. 10d. issuing out of the manor of Hempton, *alias* Henton, in the county of Southampton, unto the mayor and commonalty, and master of the Trinity hospital, and brethren of the said hospital, their successors and assigns for ever, to the following uses, intents and purposes, that is to say, for and concerning the yearly sum of 6l. parcel of the said annual rent, to the use and behoof of the said brethren of the said hospital, and their successors for ever, for their better support ; and concerning the yearly sum of 20s., other parcel of the said annual rent, towards the augmentation of the stipend and yearly allowance of the chaplain, who should from time to time be hired and allowed by the said mayor and commonalty, or the steward of the said hospital, to read prayers in the chapel of the said hospital ; and concerning the sum of 3s. 10d., residue of the said annual rent, to be from time to time for ever bestowed towards the charge of recovering the said annual rent or otherwise, as the said mayor and commonalty should think fit and appoint.

The sum of 7l. 3s. 10d. is received by the chamberlain of the corporation for the time being from John Richards, esq., of North House, near Petersfield, Hants, the owner of a farm called North Farm, in the parish of Catherington, and which is supposed to form part of the manor of Hempton, mentioned in the deed, and is by the chamberlain carried to the account of Trinity Hospital.

TITCHBORNE'S RENT-CHARGES OF 8s. 8d. [see page 165].

Titchborne's Rent-charges of 8s. 8d.

No copy of *Titchborne's* Will is in the possession of the corporation, and they do not know when these rent-charges were given. However, the sum of 6s. being a fee-farm rent, payable out of Sherfield farm, in the county of Southampton, and also the sum of 2s. 8d. payable out of the Mansion-house and manor of Sherfield aforesaid, amounting together to 8s. 8d. is now regularly paid by John Lockhart, esq., of Sherfield, the present owner of the property, and is carried to the account of Trinity Hospital.

FRICKER'S RENT-CHARGE OF 3l. [see page 165].

Fricker's Rent-charge of 3l.

John Fricker, by his Will, dated 19th October 1691, devised a messuage and premises in the Three Lions Chequer, over against the Fish-market, Salisbury, to trustees, upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay unto the 12 poor persons belonging to the Trinity Hospital 5s. a piece, upon the 28th October in every year, and gave the residue of the said rents for the benefit of the parishes of St. Edmund and St. Martin (as will appear in the account of Fricker's charity*). This rent-charge of 3l. is regularly paid to the chamberlain.

SWANTON'S RENT-CHARGE OF 10l. [see pages 23 and 158].

Swanton's Rent-charge of 10l.

Francis Swanton, in the year 1713, conveyed an estate, called Clotford Meadow, in Southampton, to the corporation of New Sarum, upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay 10l. per annum to the poor men of Trinity Hospital.

POWELL'S BEQUEST OF 50l. [see page 158].

Powell's Bequest of 50l.

It appears by an entry in Ledger F. 5, belonging to the corporation of New Sarum, which entry is dated 20th April 1785, " that Mr. Henry Dench, one of the executors of Sir *Alexander Powell*, knight, deceased, had paid 50l., a legacy left by a codicil of the will of the said late Sir Alexander, to augment the income of the poor in Trinity Hospital, which was ordered to be paid to the steward of the hospital, to be laid out in the purchase of 100l. Three per Cent. Annuities, the difference to be paid him by the steward of Popley's rents, out of that fund.

This 50l. and 8l. 6s. 8d. given from Popley's charity, was on the 27th April 1785 laid out in the purchase of 100l. Three per Cent. Consols, and 3l. per annum, the dividends thereof, have ever since been received and accounted for by the chamberlain to the charity.

This 100l. stock now forms part of a sum of 1,991l. 0s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of William Earl of Radnor, Thomas Ogden Stevens, George Atkinson, and William Bird Brodie.

WILLIAM MOULTON'S BEQUEST [see page 158].

William Moulton, by his Will, dated 26th October 1799, gave to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, masters of the Trinity Hospital, within the said city, the sum of 500*l.* upon trust to invest the same in the Three per Cent. Consols, in the name of such trustees as they should think proper, and to pay the dividends thereof in augmentation of the pay of the poor members of the said hospital, or for such other purposes for the benefit and advantage of the said hospital, and its members, as they should think necessary and expedient.

In the month of April 1804, Mr. Atkinson, the executor of the said testator, paid the legacy of 500*l.*, and 5*l.* for interest, which was invested in the purchase of 895*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of Jacob Earl of Radnor, George Melors, and George Yalden Fort.

This stock now forms part of the sum of 1,991*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* mentioned in Powell's bequest.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.
—
The Trinity
Hospital—
continued.
William
Moulton's
Bequest.

BAKER'S BEQUEST [see pages 26 and 158].

Edward Baker, by the Codicil to his Will, dated 12th September 1796, bequeathed 300 guineas, to be placed out at interest, on security to be approved by the mayor and aldermen of Sarum, upon trust, every 25th day of March, to divide amongst the poor of the Holy Trinity Hospital, Sutton's Almshouse in St. Anne's-street, and the Hospital in Culver-street. This legacy was paid on the 17th July 1797, and was shortly afterwards invested in the purchase of 549*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* in the Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in the names of George Maton, James Goddard, Thomas Lake and William Boucher. This stock now stands in the names of William Boucher, John Pern Tinney, deceased, Edward Davies, and Charles George Brodie. The dividends are received by the chamberlain, and the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* is applied by him for the benefit of this charity, as hereinafter mentioned.

Baker's
Bequest.

GHOST'S BEQUEST OF 100*l.* [see page 158].

William Ghost, by his Will, dated 5th April 1823, gave to his executors 100*l.*, after the decease of his wife, to pay the principal to the trustees of the Trinity Hospital, to be applied to the uses of the said charity.

This legacy was duly paid and invested on the 10th day of March 1832, in the purchase of 107*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, in the names of William Earl of Radnor, Thomas Ogden Stevens, William Boucher and James Bennett.

Ghost's
Bequest of
100*l.*

STOCK PURCHASED FROM FINES [see page 158].

In October 1826 the council recommended that the sum of 300*l.* part of a balance in the hands of the chamberlain, arising from fines or renewals, should be invested by him in 3½ per Cent. Stock, in the names of the Earl of Radnor and Mr. Boucher. This sum was accordingly laid out in the purchase of 337*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, 3½ per Cent. Reduced Annuities, in the names of the Right honourable Jacob Earl of Radnor, and William Boucher, esq. This stock is now standing in the names of William Earl of Radnor, George Atkinson, James Bennett and William Boucher.

Stocks pur-
chased from
Fines.

PUMP MONEY [see page 155].

This charity receives 13*s.* or thereabouts, per annum, from the neighbours, for the use of the pump belonging to the hospital.

The present establishment of the charity consists of 12 single men, who are chosen by the mayor and corporation assembled on the two charter days, and of a nurse. The almsmen are all persons of respectable character, and have generally been in better circumstances. They are usually chosen from persons of the age of at least 60 years. It is not a necessary qualification that they should be infirm. The selection is made from persons belonging to the town, but there is no other restriction. Each of the almspeople has a separate room. The nurse has also an apartment in the hospital, but receives no benefit from the funds of the hospital. She receives a salary of 3*s.* 6*d.* a week as one of the poor on Popley's list. Formerly there was a chaplain belonging to the charity, to whom the sum of 1*l.* was allowed for performing certain services in the chapel, which were discontinued in 1796. The clergyman of St. Martin's parish has since, gratuitously, on the first Wednesday in every month, and on Trinity Sunday, read prayers in the chapel, and also on Trinity Sunday administered the sacrament to the almsmen.

Pump
Money.

In addition to the stipends of 3*s.* 6*d.* a week to each of the almspeople, they are provided with a black cloak and a shirt in alternate years. Fuel is also provided for the hospital.

Rules have at different times been made by the corporation for the government of the poor men. The last rules were made in the year 1828, and relate entirely to the good order and conduct of the poor men.

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 —
 The Trinity
 Hospital—
continued.

The accounts of the receipt and application of the income of the charity in the time of the late and present chamberlain, extending from 1816 to the present time, were produced and examined, and appeared to be correct. It appears that there is now a balance in the hands of the chamberlain of about 200*l.*; and that calculating the average amount of the fines upon renewals at about 40*l.* per annum, the yearly income of the charity would exceed the expenses by about 20*l.* It is the intention of the corporation to increase the weekly allowance of the almsmen as soon as the funds will enable them safely so to do. But though the hospital is generally in good repair, certain parts of it require considerable sums to be laid out from time to time in repairs.

The following schedule contains an account of the present income of the charity, and of the mode in which it is applied :

PRESENT INCOME OF THE CHARITY :		£	s.	d.
Annual rental of houses belonging to the charity	- - - - -	79	13	10
Fines on renewals of the leases have averaged for the last 16 years	- - - - -	41	2	-
Dividends received from the sum of 995 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, being the amount of the two sums of 100 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent., Sir Alexander Powell's legacy ; and 895 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , William Moulton's legacy	- - - - -	29	17	6
Baker's charity (Trinity-hospital share of)	- - - - -	5	10	-
Dividends from the sum of 337 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, the stock purchased out of the 300 <i>l.</i> balance arising from fines in 1826	- - - - -	11	15	11
Dividends from the sum of 107 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Reduced, purchased by Ghost's legacy, March 1832	- - - - -	3	4	10
Chiffinch's rent-charge received from John Richards, esq.	- - - - -	7	3	10
Titchbourn's rent-charge received from John Lockhart, esq.	- - - - -	-	8	8
Clatford rent-charge, Swanton's gift	- - - - -	10	-	-
Fricker's charity	- - - - -	3	-	-
Pump-money	- - - - -	-	13	-
		£	192	9 7

PRESENT MODE OF APPLICATION :		£	s.	d.
3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week to the 12 poor men in the hospital	- - - - -	109	8	-
Baker's charity, 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each, paid to the men in the month of May	- - - - -	5	10	-
Black cloth gowns to each of the poor men every other year, averages for two years 15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , the half	- - - - -	7	15	-
A shirt in the same way, average for two years 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , the half	- - - - -	1	15	-
Coals and fuel for the poor, average of the last four years	- - - - -	21	-	-
Sweeping chimnies, brooms, &c.	- - - - -	-	10	-
Christmas dinner to the poor men	- - - - -	-	13	-
Sacrament wine	- - - - -	-	4	-
Repairs for the last 14 years have averaged about	- - - - -	18	-	-
Land-tax	- - - - -	2	2	11
Insurance (Hospital and Trinity estates)	- - - - -	-	18	6
The Bishop of Salisbury's quit-rent	- - - - -	-	14	-
Attending the clock, paid to Mr. Hunt, clockmaker	- - - - -	2	2	-
Steward's stipend	- - - - -	1	6	8
To the collector of the rents	- - - - -	1	1	-
		£	173	- 1

BRICKETT'S HOSPITAL. [see page 155].

Brickett's
 Hospital.

Thomas Brickett, the founder of this charity, erected the original almshouse in the year 1534, and by his Will declared, that the five almshouses he had builded in Dragon-street should be given to the use of five poor men or women, for Christ's sake, to pray for him, and that gift was to be done by the mayor of the city of New Sarum, and he to have ever at Midsummer 12*d.* for his labour, and every servant 2*d.*; also he willed, that the mayor and his brethren should take the rent of two houses joining to the said almshouses, which was by the year 14*s.* 8*d.*, to the chamber of the said city, and they to see the said almshouses to be well repaired, and every year to pay the quit-rent.

The two houses given for repairs were situate in a street, then called Draghall-street, now called Exeter-street. Some time before the year 1827 they were converted into one house. These premises have been let by the corporation at quit-rents, on payment of fines, for 40 years,

renewable by usage every 14 years. The last lease bears date the 12th of October 1827, and is granted by the Mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum, to William Petit, for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 10*s.*, and in consideration of a fine of 36*l.* The premises are described as a messuage or tenement, with a garden thereunto belonging, in a certain street situate in the said city, called Draghall-street, otherwise Exeter-street, formerly two messuages or tenements, but lately converted into one messuage, containing in width, in the front, against Draghall-street, otherwise Exeter-street, 37 feet 5 inches, from the street to the end of the garden 100 feet 9 inches. The garden, inclosed with a brick wall, and measuring at the east end 53 feet, and bounded on the east with Bugnore gardens, on the west with Draghall-street, otherwise Exeter-street, on the north by Mrs. Dawkin's, late Mrs. Woodyer's, land, and on the south with Brickett's Hospital.

The almshouses were rebuilt in the year 1780, chiefly by voluntary contributions, and it is stated must have cost from 400*l.* to 500*l.* The corporation contributed 40*l.* The present almshouses are substantially built, and are more commodious than the old almshouses. The almshouse premises now consist of a building in Exeter-street, containing six rooms on the ground floor, and six above. These premises appear, from a plan produced, to contain from east to west, on the north side about 112 feet, and on the south side about 110 feet, and from north to south, at the west end, 69 feet 9 inches, and at the east end 57 feet 6 inches. There is a garden at the back of the almshouses, separated by a wall, and not enjoyed by the almswomen. The garden is about 100 feet by 50 feet and is let to Joseph Adams, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 4*l.* 4*s.* which is the full annual value: this rent is applied towards the maintenance of the almswomen. The corporation of New Sarum have kept the almshouses in repair at an average expense of about 7*l.* per annum for the last 16 years, and the premises are now in good repair. This foundation has been augmented by the following charitable donations:

THISTLETHWAITE'S BEQUEST OF 100*l.* [see pages 155 and 158].

Mr. *Thistlethwaite* bequeathed 100*l.* to the hospital in Dragon-street. This sum was paid by his executors to the corporation of New Sarum in the year 1724.

MRS. WYNDHAM'S GIFT OF 100*l.* SOUTH SEA ANNUITIES [see pages 155 and 158].

Barbara Wyndham, in the year 1745, gave the sum of 100*l.* South Sea Annuities, for the support of this hospital. *Thistlethwaite's* legacy of 100*l.*, and *Mrs. Wyndham's* legacy of 100*l.* are now supposed to form the sum of 204*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, part of a sum of 1,691*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of Lord Radnor, Thomas Ogden Stevens, George Atkinson, and William Bird Brodie.

SHAW'S BEQUEST OF 100*l.* [see pages 155 and 158].

Mr. *Shaw*, in the year 1775, bequeathed a sum of 100*l.* for the use of Brickett's Hospital which sum was, in pursuance of an order in council, invested in the purchase of 126*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cents in the names of Lord Radnor and Alexander Powell.

MRS. BARFORD'S LEGACY OF 60*l.* [see pages 155 and 158].

Mrs. *Barford*, by her Will, bequeathed 60*l.* for augmenting the pensioners in Brickett's Hospital. This sum was paid by her executors to the corporation in September 1789.

BURCH'S BEQUEST OF 200*l.* [see pages 155 and 158].

The Rev. *James Burch*, late of the Close, by his Will, dated 22d January 1790, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to the poor in the almshouse in Exeter-street, the said sum of 200*l.* to be placed out at interest by the trustees of the said charity, and the interest to be from time to time applied to the augmenting the annual stipends of the widows belonging to the same. This legacy was paid to the corporation of New Sarum, and ordered by the council to be invested in Three per Cents. for the benefit of the widows of Brickett's Hospital: And on the 16th of March 1790, Mrs. *Barford's* legacy of 60*l.*, and *Burch's* legacy of 200*l.*, were invested in the purchase of 324*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of Earl Radnor, George Matin, and George Yalden Fort.

It appears from an entry in the Ledger, D. 4, of the corporation of New Sarum, that in the year 1711 a release was ordered to be given for Mr. *Clarke's* legacy of 50*l.* to Brickett's Hospital, but no account can now be given of the application of this legacy.

The sum of 655*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* part of the sum of 1,169*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols above mentioned, is now considered and taken to be the full amount of all the several donations and bequests before enumerated, and the dividends of such sum of 655*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, amounting annually to the sum of 19*l.* 13*s.*, together with the rent of 4*l.* 4*s.* for the garden, making together 23*l.* 17*s.*, constitute the annual income, under the management of the corporation, belonging to this charity, which is applied in payments of 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to each of the six almswomen; and an allowance of 2*s.* a week, ever since the year 1790, hath been made to the almswomen from Popley's charity.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Brickett's
Hospital—
continued.

Thistle-
thwaite's
Bequest of
100*l.*

Mrs. Wynd-
ham's Gift of
100*l.* South
Sea Annu-
ties.

Shaw's
Bequest of
100*l.*

Mrs. Bar-
ford's
Legacy of
60*l.*

Burch's
Bequest of
200*l.*

MRS. WALSH'S LEGACY OF 50*l.* [*see page 173*].

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 —
 Brickett's
 Hospital—
continued.
 Mrs. Walsh's
 Legacy of
 50*l.*

Eleanor Walsh, by her Will, bearing date the 28th August 1830, gave to the rector and vestrymen of the parish of St. Martin, in New Sarum, the sum of 50*l.* to be invested in Government security, and the dividends thereof to be paid annually amongst the poor widows who should from time to time occupy the houses in Exeter-street in the said parish on New Year's-day. Mrs. Walsh's will was proved on the 24th March 1831.

The legacy, after deducting the legacy duty, was paid to the minister and churchwardens, and was in the month of June 1831, by them invested in the purchase of 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, which forms part of 635*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* like stock, now standing in the names of the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin. The first half year's dividend of 16*s.* 1½*d.*, which became due in October 1831, was distributed in the month of August 1832 amongst the six almswomen of Brickett's Hospital; and it is intended to distribute the future dividends amongst them yearly, on New Year's-day.

Brickett's Hospital has, ever since it was re-built, been an establishment for six poor women, spinsters or widows, of the town of New Sarum, who are chosen by the mayor of New Sarum, for the time being, and a preference is given to applicants who do not receive parochial relief. Each of the poor women hath the separate occupation of two neat and comfortable rooms, and they are allowed, as aforesaid, 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, which is regularly paid to each of them every Friday; and the dividends, amounting to 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* yearly, arising from Mrs. Walsh's legacy, will in future be distributed equally amongst the six almswomen on New Year's-day.

As soon as a vacancy occurs it is filled up. A regular account has been kept of the receipts and payments on account of this charity, which was produced and examined; and on the last settlement in March 1832 the charity appeared to have been overpaid by the corporation to the amount of 42*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*

TAYLOR'S ALMSHOUSE [*see page 156*].

Taylor's
 Almshouse.

Thomas Taylor, by his Will, dated 18th January 1695, after reciting that he intended to dispose of the sum of 1,000*l.* in the purchase of and erecting a convenient almshouse within the city of New Sarum, and for the maintenance of six poor single men of that city therein, his will was, that in case he should happen to die before his said intent should be fully effected and accomplished, then that his executors thereafter named should, with all convenient speed, next after his decease, purchase and erect a convenient almshouse within the city of New Sarum for the habitation and maintenance of six poor single men of that city. The first six to be nominated by his said executors, and afterwards, as often as there should be a vacancy, the mayor and commonalty of the said city to nominate and put in such poor men as they should think fit, for which purpose he left in his said executors' hands the sum of 1,000*l.*; and he also ordered, that in case any timber should be wanting for erecting the said almshouse, that then his said executors should have free liberty and power to cut down from his estate at Bramshaw 10 good oaks, and he appointed John Bushall and William Anstram executors of his said will.

An information was exhibited by His Majesty's Attorney-general, at the relation of the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum, against the said executors, John Bushall, William Anstram, and against Rowland Taylor, and a decree for an account was obtained on the 7th of November 1699.

The Master made his report, bearing date the 14th February 1699, and thereby found that the said testator, Thomas Taylor, left sufficient personal estate to answer the legacy of 1,000*l.* given to the charity; and found the interest due for the same from the testator's death amounted to 148*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which being added to the said sum, made the sum of 1,148*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*: and the Master further found that the defendants, the executors, had cut down 10 oaks off the deceased's real estate, which had been made use of towards building the almshouse directed by the said testator's will, and that they had also laid out, in the purchase of ground and for building the almshouse, and supplying the poor therein to that time, the sum of 263*l.* 7*s.*, which being deducted out of the said sum of 1,148*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, left a balance of 884*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*: and the Master also, by his said report, certified that Thomas Jervise, of Herriett, in the county of Southampton, esq. had offered, for the sum of 800*l.*, to settle a rent-charge of 32*l.* per annum for ever, issuing out of an estate of 60*l.* per annum, within six miles of the said city, for the use of the said charity, which offer the Master approved of; and the Master further certified that both sides had proposed to him that the Lord Bishop and Dean of Sarum for the time being, and the mayor, recorder and three senior aldermen and chamberlain of the said city of New Sarum for the time being, and the said defendants, the executors, during their respective lives, should have the government and management of the said almshouse, which he also approved of.

The Master of the Rolls made an order on the 5th March following, whereby he confirmed the Master's said report, and directed the said annuity of 32*l.* per annum to be settled by the said Mr. Jervise, with the approbation of the master; and directed that the 84*l.* which remained in the executors' hands above the said 800*l.* should be laid out for the increase of the said annuity, and that what advantage should be made by the increase of the said annuity,

should be applied for the benefit of the said charity either in repairs of the almshouse, or in clothing and coals for the poor men of the said charity, as the said trustees should think fit.

Under and by virtue of this Order, an indenture, bearing date the 13th June 1700, was duly executed between Richard Butler and Samuel Diggle therein described of the first part, and the said Thomas Jervise of the second part, and the Lord Bishop of Sarum, and the mayor, dean, recorder, three senior aldermen and chamberlain of New Sarum, John Bushell and William Anstram, the executors of the said Thomas Taylor of the third part, whereby, after reciting the said order of the 5th March, and further reciting that the said John Bushell and William Anstram were contented to give, for the benefit of the said charity, the further sum of 16*l.*, to make the said sum of 884*l.* the full sum of 900*l.*; it was witnessed, that in pursuance of the said decree, and in consideration of the said 900*l.* to the said Thomas Jervise, paid by the said John Bushell and William Anstram, the said Thomas Jervise, Richard Butler and Samuel Diggle, by the direction and appointment of the said Thomas Jervise, granted and conveyed unto the said parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns, one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 36*l.* to be yearly issuing out of the manor of Stratford Toney, *alias* Stretford Toney, *alias* Stretforde Stoney, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts; and also out of a parcel of land called Lombard's Meadow, in the said county of Wilts, containing, by estimation, 12 acres; and also out of all messuages, cottages, lands, woods, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, to the said manor and meadow land belonging or in anywise appertaining, payable half-yearly, on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, at the Council-house of the city of Sarum, in trust for the benefit of the said charity, subject to the direction of the trustees appointed by the said decree for the management of the same: And by the said deed a power is given to the said parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns, that if it should happen that any part of the said rent-charge should be unpaid by the space of 20 days after either of the said days on which the same ought to be paid, then the said grantors, their heirs and assigns, should forfeit 3*l.* for every 20 days that the said rent-charge, or any part thereof, should be behind after any of the said days: and the said deed also contains a power of entry and distress to the grantees, their heirs and assigns, whenever the said rent charge, or the said sum of 3*l.* should be unpaid for the time therein mentioned.

The corporation are also in possession of a deed of covenant from Thomas Jervise, bearing even date with the above grant, for the production of deeds relating to the title of the estate.

The rent-charge of 36*l.* is now received from George Purefoy Jervise, esq., of Bridford, in the county of Wilts, the present proprietor of the property charged therewith, after a deduction of 3*l.* 12*s.* for land-tax.

The Almshouse consists of six single rooms, with a small garden belonging to each room. It is situated at the corner of Bedwin-street, nearly opposite St. Edmund's church.

The premises appear from a plan produced to extend 79 feet 2 inches on the east side, 58 feet 3 inches on the west side, 37 feet at the north end, and 50 feet at the south end. This charity has been augmented by the following donations.

MATTHEW BEST'S RENT-CHARGE OF 3*s.* PER WEEK, AND 10*l.* EVERY THIRD YEAR [see page 165].

Matthew Best, by his Will, dated 23d November 1733, charged certain hereditaments and premises therein-mentioned with the payment yearly, unto the six brethren in the hospital called Taylor's Hospital, in the parish of St. Edmunds, in the city of New Sarum, of 3*s.* a week, that is to say, 6*d.* to each man on every Friday, and directed that his executors should keep in their hands 10*l.* for the buying of the six brethren great coats, the same they had then; and his will was that the great coats should belong to the hospital for the first two years, and if any one of the brethren should die before the expiration of the two first years, then that the coat should belong to the man that was next elected in, to be worn until the three years were expired, and after the three years were expired the coats to be at their own disposal, and new ones to be bought for them by his executors or their successors once in every three years; and if one or more of the brethren should die, the 6*d.* a week was to continue in the hands of his executors or their successors, to be paid to the next elected brother or brethren; and he appointed Thomas Wentwith, John Marsh and John Piper executors, in trust, of his will: And by a Codicil to his said Will, dated 27th December 1733, after reciting the said charitable bequest given by his will, he thereby discharged the premises which by his said will he had charged with the payment thereof, and by his said codicil charged his lands and tenements and hereditaments in High-street, in the city of New Sarum, with the payment of the said weekly payment for ever to the said poor of Taylor's Hospital, and with the money for the said great coats, in the same manner as he had charged the same by his said will.

The testator's hereditaments in High-street consist of two houses, with a parcel of ground behind them, running down to the River Avon. They are now occupied by Mr. Knight, an upholder, and Mr. Toon, a surgeon. Mr. Joseph Vidler, of Castle-street, is the present owner of the property, and he regularly pays the sum of 7*l.* 16*s.* every year in respect of the weekly payments of 3*s.*, and the sum of 10*l.* once in three years for the coats.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation
—
Taylor's
Almshouse
—continued.

Matthew
Best's Rent-
charge of 3*s.*
per week
and 10*l.*
every third
year.

SWANTON'S RENT-CHARGE OF 5*l.* [*see* pages 23, 153, 158 and 169].

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.

Francis Swanton, by a Deed, bearing date 15th January 1713, conveyed an estate called Clatford, in Southampton, to the corporation of New Sarum, charged with the annual payment of 2*l.* for charitable purposes, 5*l.* whereof he directed to be paid to Taylor's Hospital.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

The annual income of Taylor's Almshouse, which is applicable to the maintenance of the six almsmen, now consists of the said sum of 32*l.* 8*s.*; Baker's charity, received from Mr. Jervise, the sum of 7*l.* 16*s.*; Best's charity, received from Mr. Vidler, and the said sum of 5*l.*, Swanton's charity, paid by the corporation, making together the sum total of 45*l.* 4*d.*,* the whole of which sum is applied and exhausted in part payment of the weekly stipends of 3*s.* 6*d.* now allowed to six almsmen, which amount to 54*l.* 12*s.*, the deficiency being supplied from Popley's charity.

Taylor's
Almshouse
—continued.
Swanton's
Rent-charge
of 5*l.*

The six almsmen are respectable persons, frequently decayed tradesmen. The most deserving objects are selected. They are chosen by the mayor and corporation in council assembled. The vacancies are filled up at the first half-yearly council after they occur. Each almsman has the enjoyment of a separate room and a small garden, and a stipend of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and every third year is furnished with a good and substantial coat, of light blue cloth, from Best's charity.

The almshouses have been constantly kept in repair, and insured by the Corporation; and during the last eight years they have expended upwards of 42*l.* for repairs, insurances and incidental charges, for the benefit of this charity.

Regular accounts were produced of the receipts and payments for this charity from its commencement.

It is to be observed that the rent-charge purchased from Taylor's charity is, in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786, described as Jervoise Clarke's charity.

SIR THOMAS WHITE'S CHARITY TO TWENTY-FOUR CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND
[*see* pages 153 and 169].

Sir Thomas
White's
Charity.

This charity is reported in our 8th Report, page 585.

Sir Thomas White, by an Indenture, bearing date the 1st of July 1566, directed the sum of 104*l.* to be paid by the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Bristol to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, on the feast day of St. Bartholomew 1584, once in every 24 years, for ever, upon condition that the mayor and commonalty of the said city of Sarum, should, on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel next after the receipt thereof, disburse to four poor young men of the town or city of Sarum, being of honest name and fame, occupiers and inhabitants within the same city, and freemen of the same, and clothiers to be preferred above all others, to be named and appointed by the said mayor and commonalty of the said city of Sarum, or the most part of them, the sum of 100*l.*, that is to say, to every of them 25*l.* to have and to occupy the same for the term of ten years next following, to their most commodity, profit and advantage, without anything given or paying for the loan of the same, so as they should dwell within the said city or town, or suburbs of the same for the term of 10 years next after the receipt of the same, they and every of them finding to the said mayor and commonalty sufficient sureties or pawn for the true repayment thereof at the end of the said 10 years, to the intent and upon condition that the mayor and commonalty of the said city should, upon the receipt of the said 100*l.* at the end of the said term of 10 years, deliver the said sum of 100*l.* on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to four other poor young men of the said city of the like description, and upon the same terms and conditions; and after every 10 years end, the same sum of 100*l.* to be received and delivered again by the mayor and commonalty of the said city, and this manner of delivery of the sum of 100*l.* to four young men as aforesaid, to occupy for 10 years, and so from 10 years to 10 years to have continuance within the said city of Salisbury, by God's help, for ever; provided always, that none of the said four young men that had once had the benefit of occupying any of the said sums for ten years should after be admitted to have it any more.

It appears from the account of this charity, contained in the report of the charities under the management of the corporation of Bristol, that the trust deed contains a further covenant that the 4*l.* residue of the 104*l.*, should be employed after the receipt thereof by the mayor and commonalty, as to them should be thought good, for their pains to be taken about the receipts and payments, and delivery of the said 100*l.*

The mayor and commonalty of Bristol have made 11 payments of 104*l.* each to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, in respect of this charity, in the following years 1584, 1608, 1632, 1664, 1684, 1706, 1731, 1755, 1779, 1803, and the last in 1827.

It appears from divers entries in the corporation books of New Sarum, that divers sums of 25*l.* each have been from time to time lent out upon bond to the objects of this charity; but no regular accounts can be produced, prior to the year 1796.

In the year 1796 the mayor and commonalty had only eight bonds belonging to this charity in respect of sums of 25*l.* each, lent to eight objects of the charity. Since the year 1796, two

* [The endowments appear to be misstated, the amounts being 32*l.* 8*s.*, Mr. Jervise's rent-charge; 7*l.* 16*s.* and 10*l.* every second year, Matthew Best's rent-charges; and 5*l.* Francis Swanton's rent-charge.]

further payments of 104*l.* each have been received by the mayor and commonalty. But there are at present only 14 bonds belonging to the mayor and commonalty in respect of this charity, instead of 16 bonds.

This deficiency was accounted for by certain fees having been charged against the charity. But having expressed our opinion that such fees were not properly chargeable upon the charity, it was stated on behalf of the corporation that two additional bonds would forthwith be granted by the mayor and commonalty, to make up the number of 16 bonds; and that in future the charity would not be charged for any of the fees or expenses of granting bonds, and that the objects of the charity would as usual only be charged for the stamp. The mayor and commonalty have also paid a sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* out of the corporation funds, in respect of costs incurred in a chancery suit relating to this charity.

This charity is now applied by the mayor and commonalty in the following manner :

When the bonds fall in or when a sum of 104*l.* is paid by the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, public notice is affixed to the church doors of the three parishes of New Sarum, that on a day therein mentioned persons desirous of receiving the benefit of the charity are to apply at the council chamber, and to state their qualifications and name their sureties. There are usually more applicants than the number of bonds to be granted. The applicants must be free citizens of New Sarum, and residing in the city or suburbs thereof, the most proper objects are selected by the mayor and commonalty. A sum of 25*l.* is lent to each person for 10 years, without interest, on payment of the stamp duty on the bond. Two sufficient securities are required to join in each of the bonds. The bonds are subject to be called in upon the principal's leaving the city, his insolvency or death before the expiration of the 10 years.

None of the bonds have been lost since the year 1796. The following is a schedule of the now existing bonds :—

DATE.	PRINCIPALS.	SURETIES.	When Payable.
28 May 1823	- - Thomas Needham, of New Sarum, cutler.	- - James Bennet, silversmith, and William Carter, watchmaker, both of New Sarum.	28 May 1833.
Same date	- - William Sopp, of New Sarum, tailor.	- - George Brown the younger, and Richard Sopp, both of New Sarum, carriers.	Same time.
3 Nov. 1824	- - Isaac Young, of the parish of St. Edmunds, in New Sarum, shoemaker.	- - Richard Sutton, baker, and Thomas Trotman, pork butcher, both of the same city.	3 Nov. 1834.
1 Nov. 1824	- - William Beach, of New Sarum, cutler.	- - William Askew, cheese-dealer, and William Osmond, stone mason, both of New Sarum.	1 Nov. 1834.
27 Sept. 1827	- - William White, of New Sarum	- - Rev. John Bowle, clerk, and William Bird Brodie, esq. both of New Sarum.	27 Sept. 1837.
Same date	- - John Awbray, baker, of New Sarum.	- - John Knight, grocer, and Joseph Glunn, innholder, both of New Sarum,	Same time.
Same date	- - Thomas Ingram, tailor of New Sarum.	- - Robert Batt, ironmonger, and George Richardson, linen-draper, both of New Sarum.	Same time.
Same date	- - Charles Norris Goddard, of New Sarum, bookbinder,	- - William Osmond, stone-mason, and Samuel Lawes, victualler, both of New Sarum.	Same time.
20 Oct. 1828	- - George Forder, of New Sarum, shoemaker.	- - Samuel Collins, shoemaker, and Daniel Harding, saddler, both of New Sarum.	20 Oct. 1838.
Same date	- - Joseph Elderton, of New Sarum, baker.	- - William Cassey, victualler, and John Bartlett, confectioner, both of New Sarum.	20 Oct. 1838.
Same date	- - William Coombs, of New Sarum, shoemaker.	- - Joseph Scott, bricklayer, and Richard Gilbert, both of New Sarum.	— Oct. 1838.
Same date	- - James Walker, of New Sarum, shoemaker.	- - William Walker, shoemaker, and William Parsons, baker, both of New Sarum.	20 Oct. 1838.
16 Nov. 1831	- - Thomas Merris Shergold, jun. of New Sarum, shoemaker.	- - Thomas Merris Shergold the elder, gentleman, and Stephen Mills, of Elstone, in the county of Wilts, esq.	16 Nov. 1841.
17 March 1832	- - George Oram. of New Sarum, dyer.	- - George Snook, innkeeper, and Joseph Naish, innkeeper, both of New Sarum.	17 March 1842.

To each bond is subjoined a memorandum, signed by the obligees, stating that the bond is given for securing to the chamberlain the payment of 25*l.* lent without interest to the principal debtor therein named, under the will of Sir Thomas White, and that it is agreed that the said sum is so lent to him for the term of 10 years, commencing from the date thereof, without interest, subject nevertheless to be called in and demanded at any time during that period, in case he should remove out of the said city, or become insolvent, or die.

Since our inquiry, a charter council hath been held in the city of New Sarum, on the 27th day of September 1832, at which it was resolved that two bonds, of 25*l.* each, should be placed out at the next council on account of Sir Thomas White's charity, and that in future the number of 16 bonds should be kept up, exclusive of any further sums which might thereafter be received from the corporation of Bristol.

POPLEY'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 156].

Joan Popley, by Deed of Feoffment, dated 8th April 1570, conveyed to Roger Tanner, mayor of the city of New Sarum, and others, their heirs and assigns, 20 messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Michael, Bassinghall, in London.

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 —
 Popley's
 Charity—
continued.

By her Will, dated 13th January 1571, reciting that she had theretofore committed her lands upon trust unto the said Roger Tanner and the other trustees in the above deed named, to the use of the Chamber, her very will was, that her executors should deliver all such writings in her custody, thereunto in anywise appertaining, unto the use of the said Chamber, whom she did charge in God's behalf to employ the benefit thereof towards the relief of the poor of the said city.

The property has been from time to time conveyed to new trustees. The last conveyance was by indentures of lease and release, dated the 30th and 31st December 1823. The present trustees are, Henry Hinxman, William Andrews, Charles George Brodie, Thomas Brown and Charles William Everett.

The whole of the houses appear to have been burnt down in the fire of London in 1666. For the purpose of rebuilding them, the trustees, by deed, dated 10th July 1669, granted a lease for 99 years of the parcel of ground, called Popley's Rents, to Sir Thomas Clarges, in consideration of his rebuilding the ground, and of the rents and covenants in the lease mentioned. Popley's Rents are there described as abutting on the east part upon Basinghall-street, and containing, on the north side, towards London-wall, 49 feet 5 inches; on the east side, towards the said street, from the south to a toft of ground belonging to Sir Thomas Clarges, which lay in the middle of the Rents, 62 feet 6 inches; from this toft to the north end, towards London-wall, 66 feet; towards the said street on the east side, and backwards from the said street on the west side, 24 feet on each side; and on the north and south side 23 feet 6 inches on each side. A plan of the ground accompanies the lease.

On the expiration of the lease in 1768 the property was let by auction, in eight lots, to different tenants, on leases for 21 years, the tenants having previously put the premises in repair, pursuant to agreement, and covenanted to keep them insured during the lease.

In order to make the charity property more compact, a house, now numbered 62, in Basinghall-street, was bought in 1806 for 500*l.*; this money was advanced out of what is called the Permanent Fund, belonging to the corporation, by the sale of 775*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Three per Cent. Stock. The stock has since been replaced, by instalments, out of the accumulations of the charity, the last instalment having been discharged on the 24th April 1824.

The house last purchased was, by indentures of lease and release, the release bearing date the 31st March 1824, conveyed to the same trustees, and upon the same trusts named and specified in the conveyance of the other charity property, which was executed in 1823.

The charity estate now extends continuously for 152 feet along the west side of Basinghall-street, and is the identical ground given by Joan Popley, as is shown by the map annexed to Sir Thomas Clarges's lease. It consists of nine houses, at present numbered 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66. The total annual yearly rent of each house, amount of the whole, and other particulars relative thereto, will appear from the following schedule;

PROPERTY.	TENANTS.	Date and Term of Lease.	Annual Rent.	COVENANTS.
No. 58, dwelling-house.	-- James and John Fryer Smallman.	-- 29 September 1821, for 21 years.	£. s. d. 30 - -	-- Usual covenants and covenant to insure and not to assign or to permit noxious trades to be exercised on premises. Ditto.
59, ditto - -	William Field - -	-- 25 March 1823, for 21 years.	£1 10 -	
60, ditto - -	Late Rawlings - -	-- Expired Lady-day 1831, not yet let; rent was.	80 - -	
61, ditto - -	Messrs. Thompson - -	Yearly tenants - - -	38 - -	
62, ditto - -	Mr. Jones - - -	-- 24 June 1817, for 21 years -	40 - -	Ditto.
63, ditto - -	R. Hornby - - -	-- 29 September 1823, for 21 years.	30 - -	Ditto.
64, ditto - -	W. Smith - - -	-- 25 March 1823, for 21 years.	50 - -	Ditto.
65, ditto - -	Messrs. Dolby - - -	Yearly tenant - - -	80 - -	
66, ditto - -	G. Upton - - -	-- 29 September 1831, for 21 years, determinable at the end of 7 or 14 years.	42 - -	-- Usual covenants and covenant not to assign except to widow or sons.
			£ 421 10 -	

The corporation appoint an agent in London to manage the property, who receives a salary of 10*l.* a year, and who, with the assistance of a skilful surveyor, when necessary, takes care that the property is always let at its full value. The property has hitherto been increasing in value, and the houses are now in good tenantable repair.

With respect to the application of the funds of this charity, it appears that during Sir Thomas Clarges's lease, when the income was about 70*l.* a year, 6*s.* per week was paid to Brickett's Hospital, and the remainder was, by order of the corporation in council, distributed by the mayor, at his own discretion, among the poor of the town of Salisbury. About 1780, the allowance to Brickett's Hospital was doubled, 140*l.* a year was paid to the workhouse, and 55*l.* a year distributed by the mayor. There is no reason to doubt that the remainder was disposed of for charitable purposes. Other charities in the town, where their funds proved

insufficient, have also been assisted out of Popley's Charity, according to the exigency of the case and state of the funds.

The average expenditure of the charity for the last seven years, has been about 368*l.* a year.

The following statement presents as correct a view as can be given of the disposal of the funds at present :

	£.	s.	d.	
To 30 pensioners on Popleys list 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week each - - - - -	273	-	-	Salisbury. — Report of 1833. — Charities under the management of the Corporation. — Popley's Charity— <i>continued.</i>
These are respectable aged poor, none of whom reside in the workhouse ; they are chosen by the mayor and commonalty, by majority of votes. The pension is continued for life, in case of good behaviour ; vacancies are filled up at the council which is held every half year. On an average of the last six years the number of pensioners has at no time exceeded 26. The saving arising from deaths and elections is required to meet contingent losses and expenses.				
To a sum of 5 <i>s.</i> to each of 220 poor men and women at Christmas, according to a list - - - - -	55	-	-	
To 6 poor women in Brickett's Hospital, at 2 <i>s.</i> a week each - - - - -	31	4	-	
To 6 poor men in Taylor's Hospital, 8 <i>d.</i> a week each - - - - -	10	8	-	
To 6 poor men in Eyre's Almshouses, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> a week each - - - - -	18	4	-	
To Mr. Emly's salary, for management of the property in London - - - - -	10	-	-	
To beadle, for attendance in respect of the charity - - - - -	1	1	-	
Receiver, for stamps, postages, &c. - - - - -	-	12	-	
	£.	399	9 -	

In May 1829, a balance remained in the hands of the chamberlain of 407*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* This sum consisted chiefly of balances which for many years continued due from a member of the corporation, and which a near relative of his, in a manner highly honourable to his character and feelings, has since fully and voluntarily discharged. In May 1829 the corporation resolved that 300*l.* of this balance should be set apart to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* a week each, to seven poor aged widows, along with the other pensioners, the payments to continue until the whole pensioners should die, or the fund become exhausted. This sum was accordingly paid in October 1829 to the then mayor, and by him deposited in the Salisbury Savings Bank, in the name of Mr. T. O. Stevens. Seven persons were then selected by ballot and put upon the mayor's list. Mr. T. O. Stevens has ever since applied the funds according to the resolution of the corporation. At the end of March 1832 the payments amounted to 130*l.* ; the balance of 169*l.* 2*s.* now stands in the savings bank, in Mr. T. O. Stevens's name, as trustee for Popley's Charity, for this special trust. This, together with 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* received for interest, makes 184*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, which is the present fund applicable to the relief of the five survivors, who are all very aged.

The accounts have been examined and found correct. There is now a very small balance on account of Popley's Charity in the hands of the chamberlain of the corporation.

THOMAS BEE'S CHARITY [see pages 153, 157 and 169].

By an entry in the Corporation Ledger, purporting to be an extract from the Will of Thomas Bee, dated 14th March, 28 Elizabeth, it appears that he gave 50*l.* to be employed by his executors, within two years after his decease, in the purchase of lands, the profits of which were to be employed in placing and binding apprentice to some trade poor young children in the city of New Sarum, by the mayor, with two or three of his brethren and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas ; and he directed the sum of 30*l.* to be laid out in lands, the profits whereof should be disposed of by the mayor and two of his brethren, and the churchwardens of St. Thomas aforesaid, in clothing the poorest and needy of the said city for 19 years together, and the 20th year the profits thereof to be employed in the reparation of the church of St. Thomas.

By Deed Poll, dated 29th November 1624, Bartholomew Tooke and W. Marshall, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Bee, conveyed one messuage or tenement, three gardens and two orchards, with the appurtenants, in Culver-street, *alias* Bellfounder-street, in New Sarum, then divided into two tenements, two orchards and two gardens, situate and bounded as therein described, upon special trust and confidence that five parts of the yearly rents and profits thereof, into eight parts to be divided, should for ever, yearly, be employed in placing and binding poor young friendless children in the manner in the said will mentioned ; and that for the three other parts of the yearly rents and profits thereof, that the mayor and two of his brethren, and the churchwardens of the church of St. Thomas, should dispose thereof in the manner in the said will mentioned.

By Indenture, dated 3d November, 13 Charles 2, the surviving feoffees of the charity lands conveyed them to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, and their successors, for ever, under the trusts of the will.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.Thomas
Bee's
Charity—
continued.

An entry contained in the corporation ledger D., dated 16th October 1645, orders that the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas should be paid for the use of that parish three parts out of eight of the rents and profits issuing out of all such lands as were purchased by Mr. Matthew Bee in pursuance of his father's will. The churchwarden is to receive the three parts of 1644, being the 20th year since it was last paid.

No other entry in the corporation books, or other document besides those above mentioned, have been discovered relating to this charity; even the existence of it was unknown to the present members of the corporation until this inquiry took place.

The property now belonging to the charity is as follows :

1. Two tenements and dwelling-houses and gardens in Salisbury, with appurtenances, formerly one tenement and garden, now let on lease to Samuel Webb for 31 years, from 29th September 1826; the yearly rent is 20s., and the fine paid was 20*l.* The property is bounded by the land of S. Whitchurch, esq. on the west by the street called Guilderland, on the north by the lands belonging to the corporation, and on the south by Milford-street; it is 100 feet long on the west, next Guilderland, and on the south, next Milford-Street, 40 feet 4 inches.

2. A tenement, orchard and appurtenances, formerly two tenements, situate in Guilderland or Bellfounder's-street. The premises extend from Bellfounder's-street eastward to the town-ditch, 144 feet, and are in breadth, at the east-end, 58 feet, and at the west end, next the street, 72 feet 10 inches. They are bounded on the east and south by the lands of the corporation, on the west by Bellfounder's-street, and on the north by the land of Mr. John Baker. They are let on lease for 40 years from 7th May 1800; the yearly rent is 2*l.* 10s., and the fine paid was 12*l.* The interest in the lease is now vested in the representatives of Samuel Whitchurch, esq. of Salisbury. The late Mr. Whitchurch paid 200*l.* for the assignment of the lease, merely to prevent its occupation becoming an annoyance to his own house and grounds, which are contiguous.

3. A piece of ground, formerly a tenement, orchard and garden, with appurtenances, near Cranebridge, on the back part of the Salisbury General Infirmary. By a survey made in 1716, this land extended on the east 107 feet to the said tenement, and 132½ feet on the west, from the highway to the boundary on the north 123 feet, and containing 49 feet in breadth on the north, and 43½ on the south. It is bounded on the east and west by ground belonging to the governors of the Salisbury Infirmary, and on the south by the highway. It was let by lease to the infirmary for 40 years, from 25th March 1831. The yearly rent is 2*l.* 10s. and the fine paid was 10*l.*

The above-mentioned three pieces of property, called Bee's Land, are let at their full annual value, considering the fines received on the renewal of the respective leases.

An account has been kept in the books of the corporation of the rents and profits of the property of this charity ever since 1715, at which time the annual value of it was nearly the same as at present. Both the rents and fines received have been treated as part of the funds of the corporation, and no sums appear either from their books or other document, to have been distributed by them in respect of the charity, except that they have for many years regularly laid out considerable sums in clothing and other donations for the poor beyond the amount of the bequests under their management.

As the nature of the charity is understood, the corporation voluntarily expressed their intention of keeping a separate account of the rents and profits of the property of the charity, and of applying them according to the directions contained in the will of the founder. We recommended that no fines should hereafter be taken at the end of the leases, provided the houses can otherwise be kept in repair, but that the full annual value should be reserved, and leases of moderate endurance granted.

EYRE'S ALMSHOUSES [see pages 153, 157 and 166].

Eyre's Alms-
houses.

Christopher Eyre, by his Will, dated 20th July 1617, bequeathed to the city of New Sarum, to purchase lands for ever for the poor of that city 400*l.*, and so to husband it that six or seven poor couple, that were past labour, might have convenient maintenance paid them quarterly for and during their natural lives; and after the decease of any one of them, others presently to be placed in their places, and to have and enjoy their yearly maintenance, which the testator's desire was might be 26*l.* or 28*l.* yearly at the least, amongst six poor couple; and none to be admitted into those houses but such poor as were past labour and children, and were known to be of honest disposition, such as feared God, that they might live orderly, according to the true intent and meaning of his will: And to the intent that ground and housing might be brought in some fit place near Sarum, which he desired might be about Winchester-gate, if it might be, he gave 200*l.* to build of brick substantial dwellings, convenient for six poor couple of the town of Sarum, and to make six almshouses, with convenient lodging for them: and his will was, that the aforesaid 200*l.* should be paid to the mayor and his brethren of Sarum, to make up the aforesaid sum of 400*l.* to the full sum of 600*l.*, to purchase lands and build six almshouses, for ever to remain to the poor of Sarum; and the placing of the poor in the said houses to be at the discretion of the mayor and his brethren of Sarum for ever.

The mayor and corporation have always acted as trustees of the charity. No land appears to have been purchased with the sum of 400*l.*, but in respect of this sum the allowances hereinafter mentioned are paid by the corporation to the almspeople.

The sum of 224*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* appears from an ancient account-book to have been expended in erecting the almshouse premises, which consist of six small houses, each containing one apartment. They are situated in Winchester street, near to where Winchester gate formerly stood. There is a piece of ground at the back of the almshouses divided into gardens, which are enjoyed by the almspeople. The charity premises appear, from a plan in the possession of the corporation, to contain from north to south about 106 feet, and from east to west, at the north end, 42 feet, and at the south end 46 feet.

The almshouses have been kept in repair by the corporation, and are now in a tolerable state of repair, but the buildings are very old. The six almshouses are used and employed by the corporation for the reception of six poor men and their wives who are past labour and past having children, each couple occupying one of the houses rent free. The objects of the charity are from time to time chosen and appointed by the mayor and commonalty, each member of the corporation having a vote. They are selected from the inhabitants of Salisbury indiscriminately.

This charity hath been augmented by the following bequests and donations :

THOMAS GARDINER'S BEQUEST [see pages 153 and 169].

Thomas Gardiner, by his Will, dated 31st May 1684, gave to the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum the sum of 60*l.*, in trust, nevertheless, that they the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, should, yearly for ever after their receipt of the said 60*l.*, and in consideration thereof, pay or cause to be paid to the poor people who should be from time to time settled and placed in the almshouse at Winchester gate, the sum of 3*l.* in manner following, that is to say, in the time of Lent, 40 days before Easter in every year, 20*s.*, to be equally divided amongst the said poor, in the Easter week in every year 20*s.*, to be disposed as aforesaid, and in the Whitsun-week every year 20*s.* residue of the said yearly payment of 3*l.* to be equally divided and distributed amongst the said poor as aforesaid and in case the mayor and commonalty should not within one year after the testator's decease accept the said 60*l.*, and secure the said yearly payment of 3*l.*, for the use and benefit of the said poor, under the common seal of the said mayor and commonalty, the said testator directed his executors to pay the said sum unto certain trustees, for the benefit of the said poor.

It appears from an entry in one of the books belonging to the corporation, (Ledger D. 4, p. 335) that the executor of the said *Thomas Gardiner* duly paid the said 60*l.* to the corporation, and that the mayor and commonalty, by their deed, under their common seal, bearing date 1st December 1689, covenanted and agreed to pay the said sum of 3*l.* per annum, according to the trusts aforesaid.

MRS. BARFORD'S LEGACY OF 40*l.* [see pages 155 and 158].

The corporation are not in possession of any copy or extract from *Mrs. Barford's* Will, but it appears from an entry in the corporation Ledger 6, bearing date 24th September 1789, that the sum of 40*l.* was received by the Corporation from the executors of *Mrs. Barford*, pursuant to her Will, for the use of the pensioners in Winchester-gate Hospital, and that it was ordered by the corporation that the said 40*l.* should be laid out in the funds.

This 40*l.* was invested accordingly, and now forms part of a sum of 1,691*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of the Earl of Radnor, Thomas Ogden Stevens, George Atkinson, and William Bird Brodie.

MRS. TATUM'S LEGACY OF 200*l.*, THREE PER CENTS [see page 158].

The corporation are not in possession of any copy or extract from *Mrs. Tatum's* Will, but it appears from an entry in the said Ledger 6, dated 14th November 1798, that *Elizabeth Tatum*, late of the city of Salisbury, by her Will, dated 15th May 1795, gave and bequeathed to the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum for the time being, the sum of 200*l.* Three per cent. Bank Annuities, in trust that they and their successors should apply the dividends thereof at all times for ever, in augmentation of the weekly stipends of the poor men and women of the almshouse above Winchester-gate in the same city, viz., such of them only as should reside therein for the time being.

This stock now stands in the names of the mayor and commonalty, and the dividends are by them carried to the account of *Eyre's* charity.

COOPER'S LEGACY OF 400*l.* OLD SOUTH SEA STOCK [see page 158].

Robert Cooper, late of St. Ann's street, Salisbury, by his Will, bearing date 3d November 1792, after the decease of his niece, *Ann Barnes*, left 400*l.*, part of certain Old South Sea Annuities therein mentioned, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum, the interest

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Eyre's Alms-
houses—
continued.

Thomas
Gardiner's
Bequest.

Mrs. Bar-
ford's
Legacy of
40*l.*

Mrs. Tatum's
Legacy of
200*l.* Three
per Cents.

Cooper's
Legacy of
400*l.* South
Sea Stock.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 Eyre's Alms-
 houses—
 continued.

and dividends to be paid to the poor persons inhabiting the six apartments in the almshouses above Winchester-gate, commonly called Eyre's Almshouses, for their better support and maintenance, the dividends or interest to be paid weekly, monthly or quarterly, or at such times as they should judge most proper, and to be divided into six equal shares, as the endowment for that almshouse was very scanty; and he directed that whenever the husband or wife should die in either of the six apartments, that the same dividend or payment should be continued to the survivor during that survivor's life.

The testator's niece, Ann Barnes, did not die until the month of May 1830.

The 400l., South Sea Stock, now stands in the names of the mayor and commonalty, and the dividends are carried by the corporation to the credit of Robert Cooper's charity.

It appears from the accounts of Eyre's Almshouse produced by the corporation, that they have for many years past paid annually to the almspeople, and on account of this charity, sums of money considerably exceeding the annual income derived from the several sources above-mentioned; that is to say, exceeding the interest and dividends produced by the said donations of 400l., 60l., 40l., and 200l. and 400l. stock.

The following allowances are now made to the almspeople: 3s. 6d. is paid to each couple, and 3s. to each single person weekly; and the following sums are annually divided amongst the almspeople:

	£	s.	d.
On the 18th March	-	-	-
Good Friday	2	13	-
Whit-Monday	3	-	-
All Saints-day	1	10	-
St. John's-day	1	12	-
April	6	-	-
October	6	-	-
<hr/>			
Weekly payments of 3s. and 3s. 6d. averaged	50	-	-
<hr/>			
	£	71	11 -

Besides this expenditure the corporation has laid out during the last seven years on an average about 8l. a year, for the repairs of the almshouses.

The payments beyond the income of this charity have been supplied to the amount of 18l. a year out of the funds of Popley's charity, (of which the corporation have the power of disposal for charitable purposes at their discretion), and the remainder from the general funds of the corporation.

DUKE OF SOMERSET'S CHARITY [see page 173].

Duke of
 Somerset's
 Charity.

John, Duke of Somerset, by his Will, dated 17th June 1674, and proved at London 1st June, 1676, among other things gave unto Sir Richard Howe and Sir Thomas Mompesson, knight, the sum of 3,000l., to the intent that they, their executors and administrators, should therewith with all convenient speed purchase lands, tenements and hereditaments in fee simple upon trust, nevertheless, that the rents, issues, and profits of the same should be for ever yearly paid and employed for the apprenticing of such poor children who then were or should be born within the city of Sarum.

Difficulties having arisen with respect to the payment of this legacy, a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery for that purpose, and a decree pronounced therein, dated 5th December 1684.

It was declared by this decree that the said 3,000l. should be paid out of court, and forthwith placed out on good security, till a convenient purchase could be found, which either side or any of the corporation of the said city were at liberty to procure; and when found, that it should be referred to the Master to look into the title, and if he approved thereof, to settle the conveyance, which was to be taken in the names of the persons therein named, being fit persons that dwelt near the city of Salisbury, and their heirs, in trust, that they and the survivors of them should hold and enjoy such purchased lands for the benefit of the said charity, to be disposed in such manner and by such persons as were thereafter mentioned; and when four of the said trustees were dead, the survivors were from time to time to nominate four others, and conveyances were to be made accordingly, as there should be occasion: And it was further ordered, that the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Salisbury, the mayor of Salisbury, the recorder, or in his absence the deputy recorder, and four senior aldermen of the said city for the time being, and their successors, for ever, and Sir Richard Howe and Sir Thomas Mompesson, during their lives respectively, and the life of the survivor of them, or the major part of all the said persons, should from time to time nominate and appoint what poor children, born in Salisbury, should be placed out apprentices with the profits of the said premises, and appoint what sums should be paid, and to whom and to what trades, and order and direct the payment thereof accordingly, so as each respective sum for placing out each respective poor apprentice did not exceed 10l.

The Master made his report, dated 8th July 1685, and stated that he had perused and settled the conveyance of a farm and lands, with the appurtenances, called Laverstock Farm, in the county of Dorset, which had been purchased for the use of the charity. The conveyance, as approved and settled by the Master, appears to have been the following :

By Indentures of Lease and Release, the release dated the 10th July 1685, and made between James Cross, William Codrington and Lewis Butler, of the one part, and Sir Richard Grobham Howe, knight and baronet, Sir Thomas Mompesson, Robert Hyde, Alexander Thistlethwaite, Richard Chandler, John Young and William Hearst, of the other part, reciting, amongst other things, the decree of the 5th December 1684, the will of John, Duke of Somerset, that the 3,000*l.* was paid into Court, and that the said trustees had agreed for the purchase of the premises thereafter mentioned, for the sum of 3,050*l.* : It was witnessed, that in consideration of the said sum of 3,050*l.* paid as therein mentioned, (3,000*l.* part thereof being the money of the charity paid into Court by Thomas Lord Bruce, and 50*l.* residue thereof being paid by the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum,) the said James Cross and Lewis Butler, by the direction and appointment of the said W. Codrington, and also the said W. Codrington, conveyed unto the said Sir R. G. Howe, Sir T. Mompesson, Robert Hyde, Alexander Thistlethwaite, Richard Chandler, John Young and William Hearst, the capital messuage farm and demesne lands in Lavstock, otherwise Laverstock, in the county of Dorset, with the appurtenances, to hold the same unto and to the use of the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the benefit of the charity, to the intent that the rents, issues and profits thereof might, from time to time, be disposed of in such manner, and by such persons, as in the said decretal order mentioned.

It does not appear which of these trustees survived the others. Richard Chandler is supposed to have been the survivor ; but this is not certain, nor is it known who is now his heir-at-law. The property does not appear to have ever since been conveyed to new trustees, but has immemorially been let and managed, as it still continues to be, by the mayor and corporation of Salisbury.

It appears from an old paper in possession of the corporation, entitled, "A particular of the several grounds belonging to Laverstock Farm, in the parish of Stoake Abbey, in the county of Dorset, taken by John Langley and William Goodhind, January 20, 1685-6," that the property then consisted of a dwelling-house, stables, barn, two orchards and large garden, and that there were about the house 99 maiden ash-trees, and about 200 maiden trees of oak, elm and ash on other parts of the land. The land itself consisted of 127 acres of arable land, 58 acres of pasture, 30 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of orchards and gardens, amounting in the whole to 217 acres.

From the copy of a survey and valuation of the farm made by Richard Bloxham, dated 12th September 1774, (entered in the corporations books, Ledger E. 5, among the proceedings of council, on the 24th of April 1782,) in which the extent of each field is specified, and among others a water meadow, consisting of 5 A. 3 R. 11 P., it appears that the total extent of the farm was 218 A. 2R. 38 P., and that it was then valued at the yearly sum of 144*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* At the foot of the survey and valuation is the following memorandum :—"But as the said estate is let on a repairing lease, and the house and barn being much out of repair, for which the tenant must find timber and all other materials, and considerable damage will be done to the lands in cutting down and carrying out the timber now sold, I think it cannot be estimated at any more than 140*l.* per annum."

The rent received from this farm has from time to time materially varied. It was let to William Ryal for three years, from Lady-day 1686, at 140*l.* per annum. From an expired lease remaining in the corporation chest, it appears that the purchased lands, with the exception of the woodlands, were demised to one Robert Cozens, for a term of seven years, from Lady-day 1721, at an annual rent of 120*l.* The same premises were demised to Simeon Bullen, by the mayor and corporation, by another lease, dated 8th October 1774, for 21 years, from Lady-day, in that year, at the annual rent of 150*l.*

From a minute of council entered in the corporation ledger, and dated the 25th November 1786, it appears that the committee for managing charitable donations, or any five of them, were empowered to treat with farmer Simeon Bullen, the tenant of Laverstock, for a lease of 40 years, or any other terms, with a fine and quit-rent, under the usual covenants between lessor and lessee.

By another minute of council, dated 2d May 1787, the council confirmed the contract made with the tenant of Laverstock for the lease of the premises, agreeable to an order of council of the 25th November 1786, and directed that he should have a lease for three lives, he paying a fine of 100*l.* and a yearly rent of 105*l.*, with the usual covenants. The committee above-mentioned were Mr. Mayor, Mr. Mayor elect, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. Long and Mr. George y Fort ; to this number the recorder, Mr. Alderman Tanner, and the chamberlain, were added by a subsequent minute.

The lease executed in pursuance of these minutes, dated the 14th of November 1787, states, that in consideration of the surrender of the lease then subsisting, and of the payment of a sum of 100*l.*, the said mayor and commonalty thereby demised unto Simeon Bullen the said premises, excepting always the wood and underwood growing on the same, with liberty to the said mayor and commonalty to enter upon the said premises, to cut down and carry away the same, and also all mines, minerals and right of hunting, to be held by the said Simeon Bullen,

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.Duke of
Somerset's
Charity—
continued.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 Duke of
 Somerset's
 Charity—
continued.

his executors, administrators and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael then last, for the term of 99 years, if William Fitzherbert Bullen, aged about ten years, Simeon Bullen, aged about eight years, and John Bullen, aged about six years, sons of the said S. Bullen, party thereto, or any of them, should so long live, paying the yearly rent of 105*l.* half-yearly, at the times therein mentioned, in trust for the benefit of the Duke of Somerset's charity, and subject to the covenants therein mentioned; one of which covenants is, that S. Bullen, his executors, administrators and assigns, should at his and their own proper costs and charges, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term thereby granted as often as need should be, well and sufficiently repair, uphold and keep all the houses, outhouses and buildings, hedges, fences, gates, bars, walls, inclosures and pales belonging to the said premises, in all manner of needful repairs, he and they being allowed, upon request, timber sufficient for the same, and not otherwise.

William Fitzherbert Bullen, the first life named in the lease, who had for a considerable number of years previously to his death been let into possession of the farm by his father, Simeon Bullen, and occupied it the whole or the greater part of the time rent-free, died in February 1822. Simeon Bullen, the lessee himself died on the 22^d March, 1822, possessed of the interest in the lease. By his will, dated 22^d February 1822, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1823, he bequeathed his interest therein to the eight younger children of his eldest and deceased son, William Fitzherbert Bullen, viz. Simeon Bullen, Eliza Fitzherbert Bullen, Mary Ann Bullen, William Fitzherbert Bullen, Charles Bullen, all of whom are now of age, together with George Bullen, now about 15, Emma Bullen, about 11 or 12, Matilda Bullen, nearly of the same age, together with Frederick Bullen, who was born after his father's death, and is since dead.

Mr. John Bullen, the third and youngest life named in the lease, was left by Simeon Bullen sole executor of his above-mentioned will, and joint trustee under it for the children, together with Mr. Richard James of Wilford, in the parish of Marsh Wood, in Dorsetshire. Mr. James executed a deed of disclaimer about March or April 1832, and never acted in the trust. John Tatchell Bullen, the eldest son of the deceased William Fitzherbert Bullen, a year or two ago assigned to his mother and surviving brothers and sisters the interest he had in the deceased child's share of the lease. Simeon Bullen, another of the children of William Fitzherbert Bullen, deceased, lately went to America, and previously to his departure sold his interest in the lease to his uncle, John Bullen aforesaid, upon an understanding that he might at any time have it back if he thought proper.

Mr. John Bullen, the sole executor, and now also the sole trustee under his father's will, and also the youngest life named in the lease, has let and managed the farm for the benefit of his brother's widow and children ever since the death of his father and brother in 1822. Two of the lives named in the lease are still living, Simeon Bullen and John Bullen aforesaid. Simeon Bullen, the second life named in the lease, resides in America, but it is not known where; Mr. John Bullen aforesaid, who is a solicitor, resides, partly in London and partly at Charmouth in Devonshire.

We have been informed by Mr. John Bullen that his brother, William Fitzherbert Bullen, was very fond of farming, and that after he was let into possession of Laverstock, he greatly improved both the land and farm buildings. In particular, he stated that his brother built a new barn, stable and gig-house, with a loft over it, and also pulled down an old stable and waggon-house, built of mud, and built stone walls round it. This last house is now made into a cottage and dairy. Mr. John Bullen also says, he infers from common report, and from the remonstrances he has heard his father make to his brother on the large sums he was laying out, that his brother, William Fitzherbert Bullen, thereby materially injured his property and he believes that his father and brother have, during the currency of the present lease, laid out from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* on the farm buildings. He also stated that his father, Simeon Bullen, the lessee, converted some part of the land into water meadow, but cannot tell whether it continues to be so occupied. Allowances have from time to time been made for repairs by the corporation, but he does not know to what extent. We understand from Mr. John Bullen that his brother, William Fitzherbert Bullen, occupied other lands besides the charity estate, but that his, John Bullen's, necessary absence from the spot put it out of his power to give us any precise statement of the sums expended by his father and brother, either on the farm or buildings. He said, however, that he is confident he could not, without such expenditure, have obtained the rent he now receives from the under-tenant. Upon the whole we are inclined to think that considerable sums have been laid out on the farm and farm buildings, but have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information either respecting its actual amount or what part of it was laid out, either in conformity with the covenants in the lease or in permanent improvements.

The rent reserved by the lease amounts to 105*l.* a year; but from this 5*l.* 5*s.* a year is allowed to the representatives of Simeon Bullen, on account of 8,000 young trees which were planted on various parts of the property about 1822; so that the rent actually received on account of the charity only amounts to 99*l.* 15*s.* a year.

On the death of William Fitzherbert Bullen in 1822, the farm was underlet to H. Fowler, who continued to occupy it till 1830. The rent paid by the under-tenant will appear from the following letter, sent by him in reply to another requesting information on the subject: "Grighay Sudborow, 6th April 1832.—Honoured Sir; The rent I paid to Mr. Bullen for

Laverstock and Combe was 410*l.* per annum, and 15*l.* for the land-tax of Laverstock, the land-tax for Combe being redeemed, making together the sum of 425*l.*; Combe was valued at 60*l.* If Mr. Bullen had made me an abatement of 40*l.* a year on the whole, most likely I should have been at Laverstock at this day; *H. Fowler.*" When H. Fowler quitted, the farm of Laverstock exclusive of Combe, was let by Mr. John Bullen to John Peach, in whose occupation it now is, for seven years, from Lady-day 1830, the lease being determinable, at the option of either party at the end of the three first years, at the annual rent of 350*l.* The tenant is said to complain of the highness of the rent, but did not at the end of the three years give notice of his intention to quit the farm. We have not been able to ascertain what induced the corporation to cancel Simeon Bullen's old lease, by which he agreed to pay the yearly rent of 150*l.*, which would not have run out till Michaelmas 1795, and to give him a new lease in 1787 at the rent of 105*l.*, nor yet how it happened that if Simeon Buller was unable to pay the old rent, he was able to advance the premium of 200*l.* paid under the new. It also appears from expired leases in the possession of the corporation, that although they have occasionally granted leases of considerable length, of property belonging to themselves, or under their management, yet that no lease which has been granted of this estate, from the purchase of it to the present time, except the present, has exceeded the period of 21 years. The only circumstance, beyond what appears in the corporation books already referred to, which we could discover as tending to explain why the corporation on this occasion departed from their usual mode of letting is, that a tradition prevails among the members of the corporation that it was difficult at the time to find a tenant; and Mr. Thomas Atkinson, one of its oldest members, recollects, that when he went to measure the timber on the estate about 55 years ago, the land was in so wretched a state, and the buildings so dilapidated, that no person could be found to embark in the concern, unless the trustees would consent to make such a sacrifice as the chamberlain and other members of the corporation did not think they were warranted to make.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Charities
 under the
 management
 of the
 Corporation.
 Duke of
 Somerset's
 Charity—
continued.

Whether a lease of a charity estate of such length, granted under such circumstances, and where the rent received by the tenant so greatly exceeds that which he himself pays, would be sustained or not in a court of equity, appears to us to be deserving of consideration.

With respect to the present state of the farm and farm-buildings, three members of the corporation, who in 1828 inspected the estate, reported on 27th of October of that year, that the farm was and had, since the commencement of the lease, been under good cultivation; that it had been much improved by draining and other means, but that the farm-house and other farm-buildings were in a very dilapidated state. Mr. John Bullen says, he has, within the last year, laid out more than 80*l.* on the buildings, but that they are still far from being in good condition. Simeon Bullen's representatives have, however, between the years 1819 and 1832, been allowed various sums for repairs, amounting altogether to 156*l.* 6*s.* It has been already mentioned that about 8,000 young timber trees were planted on the estate about 1822, but the full grown timber at present standing upon it is not of much value. Timber has been occasionally felled, and the produce carried to the credit of the charity. The last fall was in 1819, and produced 173*l.*

The income of the charity is applied in apprenticing as many children of both sexes, natives of the town, as the funds will allow, a preference being given to orphans. The selection is made annually by the mayor and 10 senior aldermen, being justices, at a meeting held for the purpose. The premium given with each apprentice has lately been 15*l.*, 10*l.* of which is paid down at the beginning of the apprenticeship, and 5*l.* within two or three years afterwards. Masters of respectability cannot be found for less, unless the children are apprenticed to their own parents; this is now very seldom done. Applications for the charity are more numerous than can be satisfied. The objects are never selected with a view to ease the poor-rates of any parish.

The number of boys and girls apprenticed was, in

1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18

It is difficult so to apportion the funds that an equal number of apprentices shall be put out every year, in consequence of some apprentices running away, and at other times proper masters or mistresses not being to be found; but the corporation intend hereafter to bestow all pains in administering the charity with greater regularity.

The accounts for the last 30 years have been examined and found to be correct.

SIR STEPHEN'S FOX'S CHARITY [see page 177].

It appears from an entry in the corporation ledger, dated 21st February 1679, that Sir Stephen Fox had given to the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum the sum of 200*l.*, to enjoy the same for ever, and that the mayor and commonalty, for themselves and their

Sir Stephen
 Fox's
 Charity.

Salisbury. successors, by deed dated the covenanted that they
 — would every year, within one month next before Christmas, lay out and bestow the sum of 8*l.*
 Report of in cloth and in making of garments thereof, for the poor of the city of New Sarum; and that
 1823. the said garment should, before said feast, be distributed by them amongst such and so
 — many of the poor people of the said city as the mayor and justices of the peace of the said
 Charities city should think fit, and that the names of the poor people receiving the garments should be
 under the registered in a book kept for the purpose.
 management No separate account has been kept of this charity, nor can any further explanation of it be
 of the given than that the corporation has for many years distributed considerable quantities of
 Corporation. clothing without knowing from whom the funds for providing it had proceeded.
 — The corporation intend hereafter to keep a separate account of Sir Stephen Fox's charity,
 Sir Stephen and that a list of the receivers of the charity should be entered in a book, as required by
 Fox's the donor.
 Charity—
 continued.

THOMAS GARDINER'S CHARITY FOR SETTING-UP POOR TRADESMEN AND PUTTING OUT
 APPRENTICES [see pages 153 and 169].

Thomas
 Gardiner's
 Charity, &c.

Thomas Gardiner, formerly of the Close of the Canons of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, gentleman, being disposed to make some provision after his death for and towards the setting-up of poor tradesmen, inhabitants within the city of New Sarum, and for the binding of poor children born and inhabiting within the said city of New Sarum apprentices, for that end paid unto the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum the sum of 400*l.*, upon condition that from the time of his death the interest thereof should yearly for ever be paid, laid out and employed by the said mayor and commonalty and their successors, for the purposes aforesaid; and in order to give effect to this charitable donation, a certain indenture bearing date 10th January 1681, was duly entered into, and made and executed by and between the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum of the one part, and the Rev. Thomas Pierce, D.D., dean of the said cathedral church, and the chapter of the said church, and the said Thomas Gardiner, of the other part; whereby it was witnessed, in consideration of the said sum of 400*l.*, paid to the said mayor and commonalty by the said Thomas Gardiner, as therein mentioned, that they the said mayor and commonalty did for themselves and their successors covenant, grant and agree, to and with the said dean and chapter and their successors, in manner following: first, that they, the said mayor and commonalty and their successors, would yearly for ever during every seven years, to be accounted from the natural death of the said Thomas Gardiner, on the Friday next after that day twelvemonth, which should first happen after the death of the said Thomas Gardiner, pay, lay out and employ, 20*l.* yearly, in manner following: that is to say, unto two poor tradesmen, inhabitants within the said city, who had served their apprenticeship within the said city, towards setting-up of their trades, 10*l.* part thereof, that is to say, to each of them 5*l.*; and allow 10*l.*, residue thereof, to placing out and binding two poor children, born and inhabiting within the said city of New Sarum, apprentices to some trades, that is to say, 5*l.* for the placing of each of the said poor children; and would also every eighth year for ever, to be accounted also from the death of the said Thomas Gardiner, on the day after, pay, lay out and employ, 10*l.* in manner following, that is to say, 5*l.*, part thereof to one such poor tradesmen, towards the setting-up of his said trade; and 5*l.*, residue thereof, to the placing out and binding one such poor child apprentice as aforesaid; and it was thereby declared and agreed, first, that the mayor and recorder and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or the greater number of them, should from time to time for ever have the nomination and appointment of the said poor tradesmen to whom the said yearly sum or sums of 5*l.* should be paid, as aforesaid, towards the setting-up of their said trades, and also of the said poor children so to be bound apprentice as aforesaid. Secondly, that all children so to be bound as aforesaid, should, after the serving out of their said respective apprenticeships, be the said poor tradesmen who should from time to time be nominated and capable, before any other tradesman, to have each of them 5*l.* of the said money, to be yearly paid as aforesaid to poor tradesmen towards the setting-up of their respective trades. Thirdly, that each such tradesman, whether he was a person who had been bound or served an apprenticeship as aforesaid, or any other poor tradesman, after that he should have had and received one 5*l.* towards the setting-up and carrying on of his trade, should for ever afterwards be incapable to be nominated to receive any other sum of 5*l.*, or other sum of money whatsoever out of the said charity. Fourthly, that the said apprentices from time to time to be placed and bound out with the said money, should be accounted and called the said Thomas Gardiner's apprentices, and should be so named in their respective indentures of apprenticeship; and, lastly, the said mayor and commonalty for themselves, and their successors, covenanted and agreed from time to time for ever thereafter to keep books in which should be always fairly written by their town-clerk for the time being the names of all such apprentices who should from time to time be bound with the said charity benevolence, and also a short recital of the respective indentures by which they were so bound; and also the names of the said poor tradesmen who should from time to time receive the said several 5*l.* appointed to be paid unto them as aforesaid, and the year and day on which they should so receive the same; which said books should be produced unto the said dean and chapter, and their successors from time to time, upon reasonable request thereof

made to them, the said mayor and commonalty by the said dean and chapter and their successors.

No fund has been specifically set apart to answer the charity, but it is paid from time to time out of the funds of the corporation.

The following entry is contained in the corporation Ledger D. 4. 6th August 1681 :

" A proposal being now made by Mr. Mayor that Mr. Thomas Gardiner, formerly mayor of this city, offered to give 400*l.* to the city, on condition that this council will secure the payment of 5*l.* per cent. per annum to him and Frances his daughter, during their natural lives, and for ever after to lay out 10*l.* per annum in binding out two poor children apprentices, and 10*l.* more in setting-up two persons in honest callings ; and every eighth year after their decease, to pay only 10*l.* for the binding out of one apprentice and setting-up one tradesman, and so to continue every eighth year, this council agreed to accept thereof accordingly."

The corporation is also possessed of a manuscript book, which contains the following statement : " The disposition of Mr. Thomas Gardiner's charity on Friday the 28th May 1686, being the Friday next after the 25th May, 12 months after the day of the death of the same Thomas Gardiner, for the binding out of two apprentices, and setting-up two poor tradesmen, inhabiting within the said city, according to the purport of a deed for settling the aforesaid charity, bearing date the 10th January 1681 " ; and this book also contains the names of two apprentices put out on the said 28th May 1686, and states, that 5*l.* was paid to the masters with each, and also, that two other sums of 5*l.* each, on the same day, were paid to two poor tradesmen ; and the book also contains an abstract of the indentures of apprenticeship.

The corporation is also possessed of a manuscript book, intituled, " The Chamberlain's Accounts, commencing in 1714." This book contains divers entries of payments, on account of Mr. Thomas Gardiner's gift for apprenticing and setting up in trade, down to the year 1743, since which time no regular or distinct accounts of the application of this charity appear to have been kept ; but during the time of the late and present chamberlain, from the year 1816 down to the year 1832, all the payments made on account of this charity have been entered in the chamberlain's account, and on examining such accounts a balance of 155*l.* appeared to be due from the corporation to the charity. The corporation, it is understood, intend in future to keep a separate account of the receipts and payments on account of this charity, and propose to carry the said balance of 155*l.* to the credit of such account, and to apply the same to the equal increase of the premiums for apprentices and the sums advanced for setting up in trade, for some time to come. This understanding hath, since our inquiry, been confirmed by the resolution of a charter-council, held on the 27th September 1832.

The apprentices who have been put out are natives of the city of New Sarum, and the children of poor persons. They have been selected by the mayor and commonalty, and if the apprentice serves out his apprenticeship, and receives a good character from his master, the sum of 5*l.* is paid to him, to enable him to set up in trade.

But great difficulty has been found in obtaining suitable masters for so low a premium as 5*l.*

SWANTON'S CHARITY [see pages 153, 158, 166 and 169].

Francis Swanton, of the Close of New Sarum, esq., by Deed, bearing date 15th January 1713, conveyed to the mayor and commonalty, and their successors for ever, all that meadow ground in Clatford, in the county of Southampton, known by the name of Court Mead, or Clatford Mead, with the appurtenances, upon trust, that the said mayor and commonalty should, after his death, out of the yearly rents and profits of the said premises, pay to the several hospitals or almshouses in New Sarum the annuities or rent-charges following :—To Trinity Hospital, one yearly rent-charge of 10*l.*, to be paid to the poor men thereof respectively at such times as the steward of the said hospital, or other person for that purpose by the mayor and commonalty appointed, should pay them their endowments or other charity-money ; one other yearly rent-charge of 5*l.* to the poor men of Taylor's hospital, in New Sarum, to be paid to them by the persons hereinbefore mentioned, at the times when they receive their other allowances ; and upon further trust, that the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, should with the rents and profits of the said premises, defray the expense of collecting the said rent-charges ; and if there should be no such expense, or being such, it should be defrayed, and there should be an overplus remaining in the hands of the mayor and corporation, that the same, whenever it should amount to 10*l.*, should be laid out in apprenticing one poor boy, born in New Sarum, whose parents should have no relief by reason of poverty from any parish therein, according to the discretion of the said mayor and commonalty, who, or the major part of whom, were always to nominate such boy at the next common council to be held, after the sum of 10*l.* should have been paid to the mayor and commonalty, or their chamberlain or receiver.

The corporation have, ever since the death of *F. Swanton*, been in the possession of the property. It consists of a piece of water, meadow or pasture, near Andover, containing about six acres. A lease of it was granted by the mayor and corporation for 14 years, from 29th September 1823, to *Thomas Dawling*, by whom it is now occupied, at the yearly rent of

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Thomas
Gardiner's
Charity, &c.
—continued.

Swanton's
Charity.

Salisbury.
Report of
1833.

Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Swanton's
Charity—
continued.

23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: this is its full value. The rent actually received is only 21*l.*; the remaining 2*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, being the amount of land-tax, at which the land was rated previously to the granting of the lease.

The rent is received by the city chamberlain, and has been applied according to the directions of the donor. The rent-charges of 10*l.* to Trinity hospital, and 5*l.* to Taylor's hospital, have been regularly paid.

Apprentices have from time to time been put out, as the accumulation of the fund has permitted; within the last six years three boys have been apprenticed, natives of Salisbury, and the children of parents not receiving parochial relief. There is now a balance in hand of 22*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, with which it is intended to put out one apprentice, or two, should the funds permit, at the next council. The premium paid with two of the boys was 10*l.* each, and with the others, 15*l.*; for less than this last sum a good master can hardly be procured. Part of the premium only is usually paid at putting out, and the remainder one or two years afterwards, according to circumstances.

An account has been kept of the receipt and application of the charity, which has been examined and found to be regular.

HUSSEY'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 158].

Hussey's
Charity.

William Hussey, by Indenture of Bargain and Sale, bearing date the 20th February 1794, conveyed unto the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, and to their successors, a plot of land situate in or near Castle-street, within the parish of St. Edmund, in the said city, containing by admeasurement on the east, fronting Castle-street, 97 feet 2 inches, and extending westward to the River Avon, 177 feet on the north side, and 162 feet on the south side, and containing in breadth at the west end, next the said river, 71 feet and 7 inches, bounded on the east by Castle-street aforesaid, on the west by the said River Avon, on the north by lands held by Thomas Wilkins, and on the south by the canal running from the said River Avon into Castle-street; and also 15 messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, then standing upon the said plot of land, and all such parts of the said plot of land as were not covered with buildings, were then used as garden ground, and occupied with the said messuages (and the whole of the said messuages were delineated in the margin of the said deed); to hold the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, for ever, upon trust, from time to time to demise and let five of the said messuages, that is to say, such as in their judgment should for the time being be the best and of the most annual value of the 15 messuages, to such persons as they should think proper, and at the most improved yearly rents that could be reasonably gotten for the same, at such terms, not exceeding 21 years, as the said mayor and commonalty for the time being should judge proper; and upon trust, in the first place, out of the rents to keep all the said messuages insured, in the sum of 500*l.*, against damage by fire, and to pay all outgoings in respect of the said premises; and upon trust to apply the residue of the rents, or so much thereof as they should from time to time in their discretion think necessary, for putting and keeping the said messuages and premises in good, substantial and tenantable repair, and rebuilding the same whenever it should be necessary; and if there should happen to be any surplus after answering the purposes aforesaid, upon trust to retain the same until they should have raised a fund of 50*l.* for the purpose of answering any extraordinary expenses that might at any time thereafter be necessary for repairing or rebuilding the said messuages or tenements, or any part thereof; and in case such surplus rents and profits should at any time thereafter exceed the sum of 50*l.*, upon trust to pay the same in manner thereafter mentioned; and concerning the other 10 messuages, with their appurtenances, upon trust that the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, should from time to time nominate and appoint, out of the old and infirm poor who had for many years dwelt and resided in the city of New Sarum, and who had supported or endeavoured to support themselves and their families by their manual labour, such and so many persons, either men or women, to inhabit and dwell free in the said 10 messuages, under and subject to such terms, conditions and regulations as the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, should from time to time think necessary, and proper, preferring always in such their nomination and appointment men and their wives to single persons, if such there should be fit and proper to be chosen, together with full power to the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, from time to time to remove and displace any person or persons, so, to be nominated and appointed, and to nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person, of the description above-mentioned, in the place of the persons so to be removed; and it was by the said deed provided, that if it should happen that the rents and profits of the said premises, together with the yearly income to arise from the rents of the said five messuages, should be more than sufficient to answer the several purposes to which the same were appropriated, then it should be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, to pay and apply such surplus to and amongst such poor persons as they should have put in to be inhabitants of the said 10 messuages, towards their maintenance, at such times and in such proportions as the said mayor and commonalty should in their discretion think proper, but without prejudice to the said sum of 50*l.* thereinbefore mentioned, to be raised as aforesaid, which was not at any time or upon any consideration to be broken in upon but for the purpose of repairing

or rebuilding the said premises; and if the said fund should at any time thereafter be sunk, or in part reduced, by reason of such repairs or rebuilding as aforesaid, the same should again be made good out of the rents and profits of the five messuages so directed to be demised and let as aforesaid, before any part of such rents and profits should be again applied towards the maintenance of the poor inhabitants of the other 10 messuages; and power was given by the said deed to the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, at any time they should think fit, to set apart so much of the said plot of land thereby conveyed as was delineated in the said plan, in the margin of the said deed, and marked with the letter G., and contained by admeasurement, on the west side, next the river, 36 feet, on the north 62 feet, on the east 36 feet, and on the south 58 feet, for any public purpose whatsoever, and to convey the same to any person or persons, and to apply the rents and profits, if demised or let, or the purchase-money, if sold, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the said 10 messuages for the time being, or in any other manner that the mayor and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, for the time being, should think most conducive to the support of the said charitable institution.

The said William Hussey also by his will, bearing date 13th April 1809, bequeathed unto his executors 3,500*l.* capital stock, in the Three per Cent. Consols; and he directed them to transfer the same as soon after his decease as might be, conveniently, into the names of the then recorder, deputy-recorder, and two representatives in Parliament of and for the city of New Sarum, on this special trust and confidence, that they and their successors should from time to time, for ever, pay the dividends, interest and produce to arise therefrom to the mayor and commonalty of the said city, to be by them distributed weekly, in equal shares and proportions, amongst all and every the inhabitants for the time being of the several houses and tenements in Castle-street, which were sometime since given by him to the said mayor and commonalty for the habitation of the poor of the said city, towards their better support; and he thereby directed, that on the death or removal of one or more of them, the said recorder, deputy recorder, and representatives for the said city, as soon after as conveniently might be, that the survivor and survivors of them, or such one or more of them as should remain in their respective offices, should transfer the said capital stock of 3,500*l.* into the names of themselves, and of the successor or successors of such of them, his said trustees, as should be then dead or removed, reimbursing themselves from time to time out of the said dividends and produce all such costs, and charges, and expenses as should be incurred by them in and about such transfer.

The testator, William Hussey, esq. died in the month of January 1813; and the sum of 3,500*l.* Three per Cent. Consols was soon afterwards transferred into the names of the trustees directed by his will. But 254*l.* 6*s.* part of this stock, was sold out in the year 1817, for the purpose of paying the legacy duty, and the said trust fund was thereby reduced to the sum of 3,245*l.* 14*s.* which now stands in the names of Jacob Earl of Radnor, deceased, James Burrough, the Hon. William Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Lord Folkestone, and George Purefoy Jervoise.

The houses and garden ground conveyed by the above stated deed of 20th February, and the stock bequeathed by Mr. Hussey's will, are the only property now belonging to this charity.

The property conveyed by the deed consists of 18 houses, situate in Castle-street, instead of 15 houses. This increase in number arose from three of the houses having been each converted into two houses during the lifetime of Mr. Hussey.

The five best houses always have been and now are let at their full value. The names of the present five tenants, and the yearly rents paid by them respectively, are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Richard Rolles	5	5	-
John Lawrence	4	10	-
James Brown	4	-	-
Mrs. Crew	3	-	-
John White	2	10	-
£:	19	5	-

The surplus rents of these five houses, after paying the sums hereinafter mentioned for insurance, land-tax and quit rents, have been from time to time applied towards keeping the charity premises in repair, but have not been nearly sufficient for that purpose, and although a considerable sum in addition has been expended by the corporation, the whole of the houses (save one) are in a decayed state; one of the houses, in the year 1831, was rebuilt at an expense of 70*l.*; all the other houses are old buildings. The 18 houses are insured in the Royal Exchange Assurance office, London, to the amount of 500*l.* at an annual premium of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the trustees also pay 3*l.* 13*s.* a year for land-tax, and 3*s.* 7*d.* bishop's quit-rent.

The plot of ground marked G. in the plan contained in the trust-deed before mentioned, has never been let, the utmost rent for which it could be let would not amount to 2*l.* a year, and as the greater part of the ground is occupied by the objects of the charity hereinafter

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.Hussey's
Charity—
continued.

Salisbury. mentioned, as garden ground, it is considered most beneficial for them that the ground should not be let.

Report of 1833. The 13 remaining houses are used and employed as almshouses for the reception of 13 aged men and their wives, each couple occupying one of the houses rent-free.

Charities under the management of the Corporation. The objects of this charity are chosen and selected from the inhabitants of New Sarum, by the mayor and commonalty in council. They are persons of good character and of industrious habits; a preference is always given to aged men who have wives, and the survivor is allowed to remain in the house till his or her death; but in default of married men aged single men are admitted.

Hussey's Charity—continued. The only income of this charity applicable to the support of the almspeople, was the dividends of the trust fund, or sum of 3,245*l.* 14*s.* Three per cent. Consols before mentioned, amounting annually to 97*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* which used to be apportioned and divided into weekly allowances of 2*s.* 10*d.* to each of the 13 almshouses, leaving a balance or surplus of 1*l.* 12*s.*, which used to be divided amongst the 13 houses at the end of the year.

Since 1824 to the present time the allowance of 2*s.* 10*d.* a week to the 13 houses has been and is now increased to 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, the deficiency in the income being from time to time supplied out of Popley's charity. The weekly allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* made to a couple is continued to the survivor, and if any house is vacant, the allowance which would become due to it, if occupied, is divided among the others at the end of the year. The vacancies are filled up twice a year.

Accounts of the receipts and payments in respect of this charity were produced and examined, and appeared to be correct.

BAKER'S CHARITY; DONATION OF 300 GUINEAS TO THE CORPORATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRINITY HOSPITAL, SUTTON'S ALMSHOUSES, AND THE HOSPITAL IN ST. ANNE'S STREET [see pages 158, 208 and 213].

Baker's Charity.

By Indenture, dated the 24th July 1797, between George Maton and three other aldermen of the city of New Sarum, of the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the said city, of the other part: after reciting, that *Edward Baker*, late of the said city, by a codicil to his will, dated the 12th September 1796, gave and bequeathed unto the mayor and aldermen of the said city, for the time being, the sum of 300 guineas, upon trust, to be by them placed out at interest, on such security as they, or the majority of them, should deem secure; and directed that they should, on the 25th March in every year, or as soon after as might be, divide among the poor persons belonging to the almshouses thereinafter mentioned, that is to say, one third of the said interest to be divided between the poor persons resident in Trinity Hospital; another third part to the poor persons in Sutton's almshouse; and the remaining third part to the hospital or almshouse in Culver Street; and further reciting, that at a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, held the 17th July 1797, the sum of 296*l.* 2*s.* after deducting 18*l.* 18*s.* for legacy duty had been paid to the said mayor and aldermen by Mr. Baker's executors, in full of the said legacy, and had already been laid out in the purchase of 549*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in the names of the said mayor and aldermen: It was thereby witnessed and declared, that the said George Maton and others, their respective executors and administrators, should stand possessed of the said stock, upon trust, to receive the dividends and yearly produce thereof, and pay over the same yearly, on or before the 25th of March, to the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to the intent that the said mayor and aldermen should divide the same among the poor in the hospital and almshouses, as in the said codicil directed. The mayor and aldermen are empowered by the deed to change the stock, or lay out the produce on real security. It was also provided, that whenever two of the trustees should die, the survivors should transfer the stock into the joint names of the survivors or survivor, and such other persons as the mayor and aldermen for the time being should direct.

The stock now stands in the names of William Boucher, John Perne Tinney, deceased, Edward Davies and Charles George Brodie.

The dividends, which amount to 16*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* a year, are applied by the chamberlain for the time being on behalf of the corporation, as directed by the testator; 5*l.* 10*s.* is given to the almspeople in Trinity Hospital, in sums of 9*s.* 2*d.* each, 5*l.* 10*s.* to the six poor women in the almshouses in Culver-street, in sums of 18*s.* 4*d.* each, and 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* in sums of 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to each of the occupiers of Sutton's three almshouses in St. Ann-street (formerly Tanner-street); two-pence additional is paid to the oldest of the three poor persons. These payments are made annually in May.

Accounts up to the present time were produced and examined, and found to be correct.

RODES'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

Rodes's Charity.

Edward Rodes, late of the city of New Sarum, by his Will, dated 10th June 1611, gave amongst other things unto the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum, and their successors, for ever, six tenements and gardens in New-street, in the city aforesaid, upon condition, "That the mayor of the said city for the time being, with the assistance of six or

four of his brethren who had been mayors of the said city, should yearly, upon Good Friday, for ever, pay out of the same lands 12*d.* a piece unto 40 poor and aged people inhabiting within the city of New Sarum, and that the names of each of the poor people should be yearly registered in a book therefore to be made by the clerk to the said mayor and commonalty, and that such poor people as should receive the same in any one year should not have the same again within two years then next following; and the said mayor and commonalty should yearly, for ever, pay unto the said clerk, for his pains therein to be taken, 2*s.* out of the said lands."

The property so devised was, under an Act of Parliament, exchanged by the corporation for part of the ground on which the present council chamber stands. The corporation has since the death of the testator given 2*l.* a year to the mayor and justices, which they have distributed among 40 poor widows, inhabitants of Salisbury, on Good Friday, who then attend at the council chamber and receive a shilling each. Those receiving the shilling one year do not receive it during the two years following. The names are registered as required, and the clerk receives 2*s.* annually for performing that duty.

The book in which the names have been registered for many years back was produced and examined, and the accounts found correct.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.
—
Rodes's
Charity—
continued.

MERVIN'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

By Indenture, dated 3d April 1662, after reciting that *George Mervin* had, before the execution thereof, given and delivered unto the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum the sum of 100*l.* for the poor of the city; the mayor and commonalty, for themselves and their successors, thereby granted to the trustees therein named, and their heirs, for ever, a yearly rent-charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* out of certain premises situate in Castle-street, in New Sarum, payable on the 21st of December yearly, with power of entry and distress in default of payment. The intent and meaning of the parties thereto is declared to be, that 1*l.* 10*s.* of the said rent-charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* should be dispensed yearly unto such poor decayed persons of the parish of St. Edmund as receive not weekly relief, nor are idle nor begging poor, 20*s.* thereof unto the like poor decayed persons of St. Martin, 20*s.* more thereof unto the like poor and decayed persons of St. Thomas, and the other 20*s.* to be paid for a sermon to be preached on the anniversary of the death of the testator. These respective payments are directed to be made by the mayor and any three aldermen who have borne the office of mayor, on the 21st or 22d of December yearly, and provision is made for the appointment of new trustees. No appointment of trustees appears to have been made since December 1689, and it is not known in whom the legal estate in the rent-charge is now vested.

Mervin's
Charity.

We have not been able to learn whether the corporation are now in possession of the three houses in Castle-street on which the annuity is charged; but since the date of the deed, 3*l.* 10*s.* has been given by them to the poor of the three parishes in the proportions specified, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for the annual sermon. By some mistake in keeping the accounts, the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* a year only has, since the year 1816, been distributed among the poor; but on the 21st of December next the corporation intend to distribute 5*l.* 5*s.*, the amount of the deficiency during this period, among the poor, in the proportions to which they are entitled to it by the deed.

The whole charity of 3*l.* 10*s.* a year is now given to the poor of the three parishes jointly; but it is intended in future that the charity shall be distributed to each parish in the proportions specified by the donor, and that the names of the persons to whom the money is given shall be entered in a book to be kept in the same manner as in Rodes's charity before mentioned.

The accounts of the payment and application of the money were produced and examined, and, with the exception of the accidental error alluded to, were found correct.

WILLOUGHBY'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

By Deed Poll, dated 20th November 1678, after reciting that the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum had received of *Christopher Willoughby* the sum of 400*l.* for the use of the said city to enjoy for ever, and that in consideration thereof the mayor and commonalty had executed an instrument, which was then given up to be cancelled, the mayor and commonalty thereby covenanted and granted to and with the said Christopher Willoughby, his executors and administrators, that they and their successors would distribute the sum of 4*l.* yearly, for ever, to and amongst the poor of the said city of New Sarum; and also cause to be paid to the churchwardens of the parish of West Knoyle, in the county of Wilts, and their successors, for ever, the sum of 16*l.* yearly; the said sums of 4*l.* and 16*l.* to be paid upon the 25th March in every year, at the new council house in New Sarum.

Willough-
by's Charity.

The corporation regularly pay 16*l.* to the churchwardens of West Knoyle every year about Easter, and 4*l.* to the mayor and justices of New Sarum, which is by them distributed once a year, on Good Friday, among such poor persons of the town as in their discretion they deem most deserving. Each of the justices who attends the meeting on Good Friday receives an equal portion of the money for distribution. This has been the invariable practice.

GAUNTLETT'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

Salisbury. It appears by an entry in a book, in which the names of the poor people who have received this charity since 1721 have been entered, that *John Gauntlett*, by his Will, dated a short time previously, gave and bequeathed to the mayor and corporation of the said city of New Sarum 100*l.*, the interest whereof he directed to be equally distributed among 10 poor inhabitants of the said city, who received not alms of any parish.

Report of
1833.
Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.

Gauntlett's
Charity.

An entry in the corporation ledger, D. 4, dated 18th December 1721, orders that the 100*l.* left by John Gauntlett should be disposed of for an East India bond till a proper security should be found, and that the corporation should not be answerable for more interest than should come to their hands for the same.

Nothing further is known respecting this money, or the purpose for which it was given. An annual sum of 3*l.* has been paid as the interest of it by the corporation since 1740. The mayor and 10 other members of the corporation distribute the 3*l.* annually, in sums of 6*s.* each, on St. Thomas's day, to 10 poor persons, who are always inhabitants of Salisbury of respectable character, and who, in the judgment of the distributors, stand most in need of such assistance. The names of the receivers are generally, but not always, entered in a book kept for the purpose, and strict inquiry has not always been made whether they have received parish relief or not. But it is proposed that this should always be done in future, and that the names of all the receivers of the charity should be regularly entered in the book for that purpose.

STAPLES'S CHARITY [see page 250].

Staples's
Charity.

It appears from the Parliamentary Returns of 1786, that *Thomas Staples* gave, for the benefit of poor Dissenters, money producing 10*s.* a year, to be vested in the corporation.

We could procure no information respecting this charity, nor could we learn that any sum on account of it had ever been paid by the corporation.

CLOTHING CHARITIES.

Clothing
Charities.

VINER'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

Viner's
Charity.

William Viner, by Will, dated 1st October 1677, gave to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, 50*l.*, on payment whereof they should assure, according as his executrix should think fit, the sum of 50*s.* for ever, to be yearly laid out in buying 25 yards of grey cloth, to be yearly disposed of, on the 15th December, to five poor men, inhabitants within the said city for the time being; that is to say, to each of them five yards, such cloth to be provided and distributed as the mayor of the said city for the time being should direct and appoint.

A minute of council of 22d January 1702 acknowledges the receipt of the 50*l.* by the mayor and commonalty.

The five coats are now annually given to five poor men of the city, on the 15th December. The cost of each is about 1*l.* 1*s.* The poor men are selected by the mayor for the time being, and the objects of the charity are changed every year. The names and abodes of the persons who receive the coats are entered in a book. The charity has been regularly distributed by the corporation according to the will.

COLE'S CHARITY [see page 177].

Cole's
Charity.

It appears, by a minute of council of 18th November 1674, that *William Cole*, by his Will, dated 16th March 1673, gave unto the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum the sum of 100*l.*, the use and interest whereof was to be applied yearly to clothe 10 poor men in such coarse cloth as the mayor and commonalty did usually give to the poor citizens of the said city; and in case the same should not be sufficient to clothe 10, then the same to be employed for clothing so many poor people as the same would amount unto.

At the same council it was ordered that a deed should be prepared, acknowledging the receipt of this legacy.

Ten coats of the same kind as those given under Viner's gift are given to 10 poor men at Christmas by the mayor and justices. The coats are given to different individuals every year.

The accounts of the present and former chamberlain, with respect to the distribution, have been examined and found to be correct.

In addition to the clothing given away on account of the two preceding charities, 26 coats and 20 petticoats are given away to a like number of poor persons of the city at Christmas; but it is not known on account of what charitable bequests or donations they are so given.

BREAD CHARITIES.

GIFFORD'S CHARITY [see pages 153 and 169].

Joseph Gifford, by a Codicil to his Will, dated 20th December 1728, gave to the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum, 50*l.*, to be by them laid out in Government securities, or otherwise as they should think fit. And his will was, "that the interest and produce of the said money, as the same should arise, should every year be laid out in buying 12 penny loaves of bread on Good Friday, to be distributed by the mayor and justices of the said city for the time being to the poor; viz. the first year to the poor of St. Thomas's, the second year to the poor of St. Edmund's, and the third year to the poor of St. Martin's, and so on in that course and succession for ever, within the said city. And his will was, that the chiefest regard might be had to poor housekeepers not receiving alms."

From the corporation books, the money appears to have been paid to the corporation in 1729, and that a distribution of the charity took place in 1731. In that year the 50*l.* was laid out on personal security at four per cent. It was afterwards called in, and ever since seems to have remained blended with the funds of the corporation.

Forty loaves, of the value of 1*s.* each, are distributed annually in the council chamber, on Good Friday, by the mayor and justices, amongst widows and other poor persons belonging to the three parishes named, regard being chiefly had to those who are not receiving alms. None receive but those who are personally present.

A separate account has been kept of the receipt of the charity and its distribution, which was produced and examined.

WOTTON'S CHARITY [see pages 182 and 221].

Dorothy Wotton, by her Will, dated 4th November 1608, left 52*l.*, to be employed in the manner pointed out by her, so as to produce 4*l.* a year of interest, which she directed might be delivered to one of the bakers of New Sarum, of good name, who should give security to bring to the parish-church of St. Thomas, every Sunday morning during the year following, 20 penny loaves of good bread, to be distributed by the collector and overseers of the poor of the whole city, or by such as by them from time to time should be, with the advice of the churchwardens of the parish, assigned for that purpose, among the truly poor, aged and impotent throughout the city, without partiality or affection, immediately after morning service.

An entry in the corporation ledger, of 28th March 1665, shows the legacy of Mrs. Wotton to have been then discharged by Mr. George Lowe, of Oxford, who paid to the corporation the sum of 61*l.* for principal and arrears. The corporation then undertook to continue the charitable gift according to the will, as far as the use of the money would go.

The sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* a year has long been paid by the chamberlain of the corporation to a baker in the town, who sends the proper quantity of bread to St. Thomas's church, where it is distributed among the poor people by the churchwardens after morning service. Instead of distributing 20 penny loaves every week, it has, in consequence of the increased price of bread, been thought better, for a considerable time back, to distribute 20 twopenny loaves once a fortnight.

The accounts of the corporation have been examined, and the 4*l.* 10*s.* a year appears to have been regularly paid. In 1828, the late chamberlain reported to the corporation that a great departure had taken place in the distribution of the bread from the intention of the testatrix, and the churchwardens of St. Thomas's parish were recommended to correct it, which they are believed to have since done.

POWELL'S CHARITY [see page 194].

John Powell, by his Will, dated 23rd May 1759, directed that, in case Mary Willis and Ellen Piper, to each of whom one third of certain goods he had given to his wife were devised upon her death, should predecease her, the share or shares of them, or either of them, so dying should be paid to the mayor and corporation of New Sarum, to be by them put out at interest, and the produce thereof paid to the churchwardens of St. Edmund's parish, in New Sarum aforesaid, to be by them laid out annually in sixpenny loaves of bread, and given away upon the feast of St. John the Baptist to poor families of the Four Chequers, beginning at St. Edmund's church, and down Church-street to Winchester Corner.

An entry in the corporation books, dated 4th May 1769, which seems to have been made shortly after the death of the testator's widow, shows that 50*l.* was paid to the mayor as the produce of this legacy. By another entry, of 8th March 1770, it was ordered to be invested in the Four per Cent. Annuities.

This stock has been transferred into the Three per Cent. Consols, and now stands in the name of the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum. The dividends, amounting to 1*l.* 10*s.* a year, are received by the chamberlain, and by him paid to the churchwardens of St. Edmund's, on or about St. John Baptist's day (24 June). The annual receipt and payment of the money is regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.Bread
Charities.Gifford's
Charity.Wotton's
Charity.Powell's
Charity.

SMITH'S CHARITY [see page 250].

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Charities
under the
management
of the
Corporation.Bread
Charities.Smith's
Charity.

The corporation in council on 22d December 1774, ordered the legacy of 25*l.*, given by the will of Mr. — *Smith*, for the benefit of the children of the workhouse, to be placed in the Three per Cent. Annuities, in the name of the Earl of Radnor; and that the clause in Mr. Smith's will should be transcribed into the council book. A blank is left for that purpose, but the clause has never been transcribed, nor have the corporation a copy of or extract from the will.

On 24th June 1775, the legacy was invested in 28*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Annuities, which now forms part of a sum of 1,691*l.* 5*s.* like stock, standing in the names of William, Earl of Radnor, Thomas Ogden Stevens, George Atkinson and William Bird Brodie, as trustees for the corporation.

The annual dividends amount to 16*s.* 10*d.* with which the chamberlain purchases cakes about Easter, which are distributed among the children in the workhouse. The chamberlain's accounts have been examined, and show this amount to have been regularly given away.

In the Return of charities made to Parliament in 1786, a bequest of the same amount, and for the same purpose, is said to have been made by Edward Smith; of this nothing is known, and it is probably the present charity under another name.

BLECHYNDEN'S ALMSHOUSES [see page 177].

Blechynden's Alms-
houses.

Margaret Blechynden, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, by her Will, bearing date 3d February 1682, directed the residue of her estate to be laid out by her executor in building a house for six poor widows, and in purchasing lands of inheritance for their support, and for the repairing of the house for ever; and the manner of ordering thereof she left to her executor, and she appointed her nephew, Samuel Eyre, to be her sole executor.

Samuel Eyre, the nephew of the testatrix, who became afterwards Sir Samuel Eyre, proved this will in 1683. The testatrix was not seised of any real estate. The residue of her personal estate, applicable to this charity, amounted to the sum of 566*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

On the 21st March 1684, Samuel Eyre invested 120*l.* 10*s.*, part of this residue, in the purchase of a plot of garden ground hereinafter described, on which he erected the present almshouse for six poor widows, which cost 99*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The remaining sum of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, was not invested in the purchase of land by Samuel Eyre.

But he executed a certain deed poll, bearing date 7th February 1692, whereby after stating that there was in his hands a sum of money above the money then laid out by him, which he meant to invest in the purchase of lands of inheritance, and to settle the same upon the trusts of the will of the said *Margaret Blechynden*, but that he might possibly die before he carried such intention into effect, he did therefore thereby direct his heir-at-law immediately after his decease to name six freeholders and inhabitants of the city of New Sarum, whereof two should be of the parish of St. Thomas, two of the parish of St. Edmund, and two of the parish of St. Martin, and none of whom should be members of the corporation, to be trustees of the said *Margaret Blechynden's* charity; and that his said heir-at-law should convey the charity premises to the said trustees and their heirs; and that the trusts reposed in the said trustees should determine, in case they should cease to inhabit the city of New Sarum for six months; or should become members of the corporation of New Sarum, and that within one month after his decease, the money remaining in his hands on account of the said charity should be paid to the said trustees to be by them laid out in the purchase of lands or rents of inheritance, and in the meantime to be lent out, in the names of the trustees, at interest: And the said Samuel Eyre did by the said deed also direct that when any one of the widows who should remain in the house at his death, or at any time after, should die, there should be placed in her room an honest poor widow who had been industrious and of good conversation, and above the age of 50 years, and who had never received any relief by a public rate, and that the widow who should from time to time be chosen, should hold the said charity during her widowhood, unless she should live unchastely, or be vexatious or troublesome to the other widows, or should suffer any man above the age of 14 years to be a whole night in the room, or suffer whoredom or other immodest actions to be committed by others in her room, that then, or in either of the said cases, she might be removed from the benefit of the said charity; and he also directed his heir-at-law, out of the interest of the said money, and out of the rents and profits of the said lands, after the money should be invested, to pay unto every widow the sum of 12*s.* at the end of every twelfth week, to keep the said almshouse in repair; and in case there should be a surplus, to divide the same equally amongst the said widows at the end of every year; and in case of a deficiency, the same to be deducted out of all widows' stipends equally; and he also directed that the election of a widow should always be made at the time of payment of the stipends: and he also directed that on the death of a trustee, or in his interest in the trust ceasing in manner aforesaid, the other trustees, or the major part of them, should elect another trustee, and should by some deed convey the said charity lands then purchased, and such as should be thereafter purchased, to the use of themselves and such other trustee, upon the same trusts: and he directed that all evidences, writings and accounts relating to the charity, should be kept in the room over the

gate to the almshouse, and that the elections of new trustees and of widows, and all other matters relating to the said charity, should be transacted in the said room, and that two locks should be affixed to the same room, and that the keys of the said locks should be kept by two of the trustees, to be nominated by a majority of the trustees; and he directed lastly, that in case one of the widows' rooms should be void, and one of the trustees at the same time dead or removed, that the election of a widow before another trustee should be constituted should be void, and that not less than six trustees should be present at the election or removal of a widow.

Sir Samuel Eyre died without having invested the balance of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* in hand. Sir Robert Eyre was his heir-at-law, and he also died without having invested this balance in hand or put it out at interest, and leaving Robert Eyre his heir-at-law.

Sir Samuel Eyre and Dame Martha, his widow, and Robert Eyre, during their respective lives filled up the vacancies in the almshouse, and paid the allowance to the widows and kept the house in repair, and expended more than the interest of the said balance on the charity.

In the year 1752 the said Robert Eyre, the grandson and heir-at-law of Sir Samuel Eyre, determined to make a provision for the perpetual support of the charity by conveying the almshouse and certain lands of his own, which were then of the annual value of 20*l.*, to trustees, upon the trusts declared by the said deed-poll of Sir Samuel Eyre.

And for this purpose Robert Eyre executed an indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12th May 1752, whereby in consideration of his retaining the said balance of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* to his own use, he conveyed unto Edward Rudge and five others, whom he had nominated trustees, and all of whom were resident in the city of New Sarum, and not members of the corporation, all that corner plot of garden ground lying on the east side of Green Croft-street, and bounded by the said street on the west side, and by Winchester-street on the south, and bounded by houses on the west and north sides, and containing 63 feet on each side, or thereabouts with the almshouses built upon part of the said plot of ground; and also conveyed a piece of meadow ground, commonly called the Talbot Mead, situate in the parish of Laverstock, near the said city of New Sarum, and containing by estimation 12 acres; and also two closes of pasture ground, commonly called Thichhorn, containing by estimation nine acres, and a close of arable land, commonly called Cookshard, containing by estimation four acres, situate within the manor of Temple Combe, in the county of Somerset, to hold the same premises unto and to the use of the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts declared in an indenture of even date therewith.

The said indenture of declaration of trust of even date, (12th May 1752,) recites the will of Margaret Blechynden and her death, and that Samuel Eyre proved her will, and took upon himself the burthen of the executor thereof, and that after payment of her funeral expenses, debts and legacies, there remained the sum of 566*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and no more, and that she had no real estate; and further recites an indenture of feoffment, of 21 March 1684, whereby William Smith, in consideration of 120*l.* 10*s.*, conveyed the plot of garden ground on which the almshouses are built; and further recites that the said Samuel Eyre had erected, on part of the said plot of ground, a house containing six rooms, convenient for the habitation of six widows, with several garden plots with the said rooms severally, and other conveniences in common amongst them, with a room over the gate and passage going into the said house; and further recites that the said Samuel Eyre had expended 219*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* in the purchase of the said plot of ground, and in the building the said house with the appurtenances, which being deducted from the said sum of 566*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, there then remained the sum of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* to be laid out in the purchase of land of inheritance for the supporting the widows, and repairing the said house; and further recites the said deed poll of 7th February 1692; and that the said Samuel Eyre had not laid out the said sum of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* in the purchase of land, and that the said sum had neither been invested in land, nor put out at interest by the said Sir Robert Eyre in his life-time, and that the said Sir Samuel Eyre, Dame Martha Eyre, his widow, and Sir Robert Eyre, during their respective lives, did, and that the said Robert Eyre, after their deaths, had named the widows to be put into the same house, and had paid the allowance of 12*s.*, and kept the premises in repair, whereby they had spent more than the interest of the said sum, and that the said Robert Eyre was desirous to make a provision for the perpetual support of the said charity, and recites the said bargain and sale of even date, and that for the purpose aforesaid the said indenture of bargain and sale of even date had been executed; and further recites that the said several lands and premises lying in the parish of Laverstock, and in the manor of Temple Combe therein-before mentioned to be granted to the said trustees, then let at the yearly rent of 20*l.* and upwards, and were worth, to be sold, considerably more than the aforesaid sum of 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and it is by the said indenture witnessed, that the said plot of ground, messuage or almshouse, and all other the lands, hereditaments and premises aforesaid were thereby conveyed upon trust, that the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, should stand seised of the same upon such trusts, and subject to such provisoes as are in the said deed-poll of 7th February 1692 declared concerning the said charity, or as near thereto as might be and the deed contains a power as to the appointment and removal of trustees similar to the power contained in the said deed-poll for those purposes.

And there is indorsed on the said indenture a declaration of even date therewith, under the hand and seal of the said Richard Eyre, empowering the trustees for the time being, who should not be able to attend in their own persons at the election or removal of a widow, to

Salisbury.

—
Report of
1833.—
Blechynden's Alms-
houses—
continued.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—

appoint a sufficient deputy to act for each of them, the said trustees for the time being, who could not attend at the election or removal of a widow, and rendering the election or removal of such widow valid and effectual.

This charity has been augmented by the following donations :

Blechynden's Alms-
houses—
continued.

ELIZABETH LEE'S DONATION OF 300*l.* [see page 177].

Elizabeth
Lee's Dona-
tion of 300*l.*

Elizabeth Lee, widow, sister of the said Robert Eyre, by Indenture, bearing date 12th Nov. 1755, and enrolled in Chancery, after reciting the said Robert Eyre's indenture of bargain and sale of 12th May 1752, and that she was desirous to make a further provision for the six poor widows which did then, and should for the future, belong to the said Blechynden almshouse, granted unto the said Edward Rudge and five others, then trustees of the said charity, the sum of 300*l.* upon trust, with all convenient speed to invest the same in the purchase of lands of inheritance, to be conveyed upon the same trusts as were mentioned and expressed concerning the lands therein before-mentioned to have been bargained and sold by the said Robert Eyre, but with the following additional trust, that the rents and profits of the lands should be divided equally once a quarter amongst the six poor widows, and that from time to time, as vacancies should happen, two at least of the said six widows should be chosen either from the parish of Whiteparish, in the county of Wilts, or that part of the parish of Downton which lies between the parish of Landford and the top of Load Hill, going off the Downton Common, in case proper objects of either of the said places should be willing and desirous to accept a provision by means of the said almshouse, and that until such purchase should be made, the said 300*l.* should be placed out in Government security, and the interest thereof applied in the same way.

This 300*l.* was accordingly invested on 18th November 1755 in the purchase of the sum of 330*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of the said Edward Rudge, and of two other persons, and on the stock-receipt for the purchase of the said stock there is an indorsement in the hand-writing of the said Edward Rudge, declaring that the 300*l.* given by Mrs. Lee to the trustees of the almshouse in or near Winchester-street, had been invested in the said 330*l.* stock, for the uses and purposes mentioned in Mrs. Lee's deed of gift thereof.

This sum of 330*l.* Three per Cents. is now standing in the names of the present trustees of the charity.

EDWARD SMITH'S LEGACY OF 100*l.* [see page 177].

Edward
Smith's
Legacy of
100*l.*

Edward Smith bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* the interest whereof he directed should be applied in aid of the charitable purposes of these almshouses.

The trustees are not in possession of any copy or extract from the will. But it appears by the recitals in a conveyance to new trustees, bearing date 30th October 1778, that Edward Smith's gift had been invested in the purchase of 170*l.* Three per Cents., and this sum still forms part of the funded property belonging to this charity.

MRS. BARFORD'S LEGACY OF 20*l.* [see page 177].

Mrs. Bar-
ford's
Legacy of
20*l.*

No copy or extract could be produced of Mrs. *Barford's* Will ; but it appears by a conveyance to new trustees, bearing date 22d June 1809, that an additional sum of 100*l.* Three per Cents. had been purchased for the charity, with Mrs. Barford's legacy of 20*l.* and other monies.

This charity hath also been further augmented by savings from the income having been from time to time invested in the purchase of Three per Cents.

In the year 1815, the funded property amounted, as aforesaid, to 600*l.* ; that is to say, 330*l.* Mrs. Lee's gift ; 170*l.* Mr. Smith's legacy, and 100*l.* Mrs. Barford's legacy and savings, on the 21st August 1815, an additional 100*l.* Three per Cents. was purchased with the sum of 58*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and on the 22d June 1820, another 100*l.* Three per Cents. was purchased with the sum of 68*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, making altogether 800*l.* Three per Cents.

The trust estates and funds have been conveyed and assigned to successive trustees from time to time. The last conveyance and assignment is by indentures of lease and release, and declaration of trust, dated 13th and 14th June 1831, which release and declaration of trust is made between Herbert Hawes, clerk, rector of the parish of St. Edmund, George Dew, of the parish of St. Thomas, Wadham Wyndham, of the parish of St. Edmund, Edward Baker, of the parish of St. Martin, and Charles Stokes, of the parish of St. Thomas, of the one part ; and William Wyndham Tatum, clerk, rector of the parish of St. Martin, of the other part ; all of them freeholders and inhabitants, and not members of the corporation of the city of New Sarum ; and by the said indenture it is declared and agreed between the parties thereto, that the said 330*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, purchased with the 300*l.* given by Elizabeth Lee ; and also the further sum of 170*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, some time since purchased with a legacy of 100*l.*, and interest thereon given by the will of Edward Smith, gentleman, in aid of the charitable purposes of the same almshouses ; and likewise the further sum of 300*l.* like stock purchased with a legacy of 20*l.* (in the said deed erroneously called 200*l.*) given by the will of

Frances Barford, widow, and other monies appropriated to the said charity, and invested in the like funds, making together the sum of 800*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, then standing in the joint names of Robert Cary Corfe, deceased, Herbert Hawes, Henry Shorto, and the said George Dew, were intended henceforth to be vested in the said parties to the said deed, upon the trust declared by the said indenture of gift of the said Elizabeth Lee, and upon the trusts declared by the wills of the said Edward Smith and Frances Barford respectively.

The lands belonging to this charity consist of the plot of garden ground in Winchester-street and Green Croft-street, about 63 feet square, and on part of which the almshouses now stand, and of the meadow ground in Laverstock, called the Talbot Mead, estimated at 12 acres; and of the land at Temple Combe, consisting of two closes of pasture ground, called Thickhorn, estimated to contain nine acres, and one close of arable, called Cookshard, estimated to contain four acres. All which premises are described in the indenture of bargain and sale of 12th May 1752, herein-before recited.

The garden ground on which the almshouses are built, renders no rent, the gardens being occupied by the almspeople.

The meadow-ground at Laverstock is let to Thomas Perry, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 35*l.*

The land at Temple Combe is let to Moses Parsons, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 21*l.*

Both the lettings are at rack-rents. The property has been let at the same rent since 1815. The rent has been regularly paid up to Lady-day last.

The only other property belonging to the charity consists of the sum of 800*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of Robert Cary Corfe, deceased, Herbert Hawes, Henry Shorto and George Dew.

The present income of the charity consists of the rents of the land amounting to 56*l.*, and of the dividends on the 800*l.* Three per Cents. amounting to 24*l.*, making together 80*l.*, which is applied in the following manner :

	£.	s.	d.
There is paid in weekly stipends to the widows, per annum -	-	66	12 -
And in respect of Mrs. Barford's legacy of 20 <i>l.</i> on Christmas-day -	-	-	18 -
For annual insurance of almshouses -	-	1	2 6
Leaving a balance annually of -	£.	11	6 -

which is applicable to the payment of repairs, and the expense of conveyances to new trustees.

The buildings were substantially repaired in 1815 at a cost of 40*l.* The almshouses are now in good tenantable repair, but a constant expense is incurred in order to keep the buildings, which are very old, in tenantable repair.

The balance in hand now consists of only 21*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* It is not anticipated that there will be any accumulation from the funds of the charity more than sufficient to answer the current expenses.

The accounts of the present treasurer, beginning in 1815, were produced and examined, and found correct. These accounts have been regularly audited by the trustees from time to time.

The trustees are chosen according to the directions of the deeds, two out of each of the three parishes. The directions for the choice of trustees, contained in the original trust-deed, are strictly complied with.

The persons who receive the benefit of the charity are six widows, exceeding the age of 50 years at the time of their appointment. They are chosen by the trustees, and a preference is given to such applicants as have never received parish relief. The vacancies, on the deaths of the widows, are filled up within a month. There are always numerous applications, and the most deserving objects are chosen by the trustees. Mrs. Lee's directions as to two of the widows being chosen from the places mentioned by her, have not been strictly adhered to. The other widows are chosen from the city of Salisbury.

The almshouse premises consist of six single rooms, of about 16 feet by 11½ feet in dimensions, each with a wash-house and a plot of garden ground.

The benefit which the widows receive under the charity are as follows: each of the widows has the enjoyment of one of the six apartments and a portion of the garden, which is divided into six plots, and each of the almswomen receive a weekly allowance of 4*s.* 6*d.* from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and an allowance of 4*s.* weekly for the rest of the year, and on Christmas-day 3*s.* each, in respect of Mrs. Barford's legacy.

THORNER'S GIFT [see page 179].

For an account of this charity see our 13th Report, page 191.

So far as the town of New Sarum is interested in this charity, the testator directed that after the expiration of a lease, which has long ago expired, 100*l.* per annum out of the rents and profits of the lands given by his will, should be employed as follows: one fourth part

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.

Bleahynden's Alms-
houses—
continued.

Thorner's
Gift.

Salisbury.
Report of
1833.
Thorner's
Gift—
continued.

thereof towards the free-school of Litton, and the other three fourth parts thereof to the binding-out apprentices to mechanical labouring trades such poor children and youth as were of pious and sober persons of the parish of Litton, the towns of Dorchester and Southampton, and the city of Sarum, to every child for placing them out apprentices 5*l.* and 5*l.* more for a stock at the end of their apprenticeship.

From another clause in the will it appears the testator intended that three-fourths of the 100*l.* a year should be equally divided between Dorchester, Southampton and Sarum.

It is stated in the Report above mentioned, that at the close of 1823 there was 180*l.* due to New Sarum in respect of Mr. Thorner's yearly gift of 25*l.* a year. It appears that 50*l.* was paid to it in 1824. Mr. John Cotton Wheeler, of Salisbury, who since 1825 has, at the request of one of the trustees, selected the objects and applied the funds of the charity at that place, has since received from the trustees the following sums: in 1825, 50*l.*; in 1826, 50*l.* 5*s.*; in 1827, 25*l.*; in 1831, 25*l.*; and in 1832, 25*l.*; making together 275*l.* 5*s.*

These sums have been applied in apprenticing boys and in payments to them at the end of their apprenticeships, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1825. For six apprentices at 5 <i>l.</i> each	30	—	—
To four on completing apprenticeship	20	—	—
In 1826. For six apprentices at 5 <i>l.</i> each	30	—	—
For postages and stamps	—	7	—
Remainder of premium with one	3	—	—
In 1827. For six apprentices at 5 <i>l.</i> each	30	—	—
To one, on completing apprenticeship	5	—	—
Stamps and postages	—	2	9
In 1828. For seven apprentices at 5 <i>l.</i> each	35	—	—
To one, on completing apprenticeship	5	—	—
Postages and stamps	—	8	6
In 1829. Premium with three apprentices	15	—	—
Two completed	10	—	—
Postages and stamp	—	3	6
In 1830. Premiums with three apprentices	15	—	—
One completed	5	—	—
Stamp and postages	—	3	6
In 1831. Four apprenticed	20	—	—
Three completed	15	—	—
Stamp and postages	—	3	6
In 1832. Two apprenticed	10	—	—
Five completed	25	—	—
Stamp and postages	—	6	9
	£.	274	15 6

From an examination of the accounts of the trustee, it appears that there was, at the end of 1832, due to New Sarum the sum of 95*l.* 1*s.*

The apprenticeships are for seven years. The apprentices are all boys of Salisbury, and chiefly children of Dissenters. None are selected but such as are personally known to Mr. Wheeler to be well behaved and children of respectable poor persons, or recommended as such by persons whom he can trust. The premium is so small that no suitable master could otherwise be procured. He has been equally careful in the selection of masters. With few exceptions the boys have turned out well. He has seldom found any deficiency of application for the charity. The boys often live with and are partly supported by their parents. An additional premium has sometimes been paid by the parents. The indentures of apprenticeship, and receipts for the 5*l.* given in completing the apprenticeship, are regularly sent to the trustees in London.

EARLSMAN'S GENERAL CHARITIES [see pages 188 and 243].

Earlsman's
General
Charities.

Richard Earlsman, of New Sarum, stonemason, by his Will, dated 30th August 1830, gave unto William Smith and Joseph Sanger, both of New Sarum aforesaid, six bonds of 50*l.* each, secured on the Kingswood Turnpike Trust, producing 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum, in trust to pay the interest yearly while such bonds should be in force, in the following proportions, viz.: 10*l.* to the treasurer for the time being of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, established in London, for the benefit of that society, and 3*l.* 10*s.*, the residue thereof, to be paid in equal portions to the treasurer for the time being of the Church of England Sunday-schools of the three parishes of St. Thomas, St. Edmund and St. Martin, in the said city of New Sarum, to be by them applied for the said schools. He further directed that when any of the bonds should be paid off, the produce should from time to time be invested by his trustees for the time being in some of the public stocks of Great Britain, and the dividends thereof applied

for ever in the same manner and proportions as the interest arising from the said bonds: and he gave unto the said Joseph Sanger, Samuel Whitchurch and William Long, the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators and assigns of the survivor, 1,180*l.*, part of a sum standing in his name in the Three-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, in trust to pay the dividends for ever half yearly, as the same should be received, in the manner and proportions following, viz.: 20*l.* to the poor not receiving parochial relief, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in New Sarum, at their or his discretion; 1*l.*, other part thereof, to the treasurer for the time being of the Benevolent Society established amongst the said Wesleyan Methodists, in trust for the purposes of the said society; 1*l.*, other part thereof, to the treasurer for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-School in New Sarum, for the benefit thereof; 1*l.*, other part thereof, to the treasurer for the time being of the Wesleyan Dorcas Charity, to augment the funds of the same; and 18*s.* 6*d.*,* being the residue of the said dividends, to be paid in equal proportions to the authorized receivers of the funds of the Baptist, Endless-street and Scot's lane, Dissenting Societies in New Sarum, to be appropriated to the purposes of the said societies; the residue of his real and personal estate he bequeathed unto the said William Smith and Joseph Sanger, upon trust that they or the survivor of them, or the executors, administrators or assigns of such survivor, should as soon as conveniently might be after his decease, sell and dispose of such part thereof as should consist of money and securities for money, either by public auction or private contract, and after payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and pecuniary legacies given by his will, invest the produce thereof, and such part of it as should consist of Three per Cent. Consols, and pay the dividends and proceeds thereof for ever, half yearly, as the same should be received, unto the respective ministers for the time being of the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Edmund and St. Martin, in the proportions following, viz.: to the minister of the parish of St. Thomas 6*s.* in the pound, and to the respective ministers of the parishes of St. Edmund and St. Martin 7*s.* in the pound each on the amount of the said dividends, upon trust that they should distribute the same to the elderly poor of those parishes respectively. He empowered the trustees under the respective trusts of his will, and the survivor of them respectively, and the executors, administrators and assigns of such survivor, from time to time to change the stocks or funds in which his said property then was, or should be placed into other stocks or funds, as they should think advantageous to the said trusts, and should, out of the said trust-monies respectively re-imburse themselves all reasonable costs and charges any of them should pay or be put unto in the execution of the trusts.

The six turnpike bonds have been claimed by the testator's heirs at law as real estate, subject to the operation of the Mortmain Act.

The residue of the testator's personal estate, it was stated, would, after payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and pecuniary legacies, amount to nearly 2,000*l.*, which the executors proposed to invest in stock forthwith. Since our inquiry we have been informed by a letter received from Joseph Sanger, that 2,000*l.* was in August 1832, purchased in the Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of William Smith and Joseph Sanger.

The 1,180*l.* Three-and-a-half-per cent. Consols were, in May 1832, transferred into, and still remain in the names of Joseph Sanger, Samuel Whitchurch and William Long.

No dividends have been paid to any of the parties entitled to them, in consequence of doubts having been entertained by the executors, whether the year's dividends which became due within the twelvemonth next after the testator's death should not be deemed part of his residuary estate, and form part of the funds given to the other charities contained in the will: the executors, however, stated, that the year's dividends due within the twelvemonth immediately following the testator's death should be paid over to the parties entitled to it, in the proportions specified in the will.

The personal estate of the testator was nearly all collected, but had not been fully administered at the time of our inquiry.

The testator's real estate was also devised by his will to charitable purposes, but the devise being void under the Mortmain Act, the whole of the real estate has been claimed and is now possessed by the testator's heirs at law.

DISTRICT OF THE CLOSE.

LADY HYDE'S CHARITY [see page 193].

RENT-CHARGE OF 10*l.* TO THE POOR OF THE CLOSE.—Dame *Ann Hyde* widow, by her Will, bearing date 11th May 1687, gave her farm, called Semblin or Solomon's place, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts, to Daniel Dobbins, his heirs and assigns, upon trust, in case of the death of her cousins Robert Hyde and Edmund Waller, Stephen Waller and William Waller without heirs male of their body, to the governors of Christs Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and their successors for ever, to be employed as other charities there, to be equally divided between the said hospitals, subject and chargeable with the sum of 10*l.* to be paid yearly to the use of the cathedral church of Salisbury, for the memory of her deceased husband, Sir Frederick Hyde, at 20*s.* apiece to nine poor people, and

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.

Earlsman's
General
Charities—
continued.

District of
the Close.

Lady Hyde's
Charity.

Salisbury. the other 20s. to him that should distribute it, according to a provision made by her in a certain deed. The successive payments to be made within one week before Christmas. And for default of such payment, 20 days after the time thereby limited for the payment thereof, she desired that the dean and chapter of the said church, and others having the government there, or some one duly authorized from them, should enter upon the said premises and keep possession thereof, and receive the profits till they should be satisfied all arrears and the charges incident thereto.

Report of 1833. District of the Close. Lady Hyde's Charity—continued. The Deed mentioned in this Will, or any copy thereof, cannot now be produced, and the purport and effect of the Deed is not known.

The overseer of the poor of the close of Sarum (by whom this charity has been distributed for many years), is in the possession of a manuscript book containing the following entries:—

“Ann Hyde, relict of Sir Frederick Hyde and daughter of Nathaniel Tomkins by Cecilia Waller, left in 1687 to the poor of the close of Salisbury, 10*l.* a year for ever, issuing out of a farm called Sembline or Solomon's Place, in Wiltshire. The reversion of it, after the decease of Robert Hyde, Esq., Edmund Waller, Esq., Stephen and William, brothers of the said Edmund, if they leave no heirs male behind them, is given to the hospitals of Christ Church and St. Bartholomew's, London; written on her tombstone in the churchyard of Beaconsfield, Bucks.”

“Paid by Farmer Bracher of or near Sembline, times past.”

“But now by Mr. Bracher, maltster at Hindon, 1781.”

“Paid by Mr. Phelps of Warminster, 1811.”

“1817, Paid one moiety by the above Mr. Phelps, and the other by Mr. Chitty of Shaston.”

“The farm out of which this rent-charge issues, is situate at Hatch near Tisbury, in the county of Wilts.”

The present owners of the farm are Sir Hyde Parker, bart., and J. J. Dillon, esq., whose agents have since the year 1817 paid the rent-charge of 10*l.* in equal shares.

Mr. Phelps of Warminster now acts as agent of Sir Hyde Parker, bart., and continues regularly to pay a moiety of the rent-charge. Mr. Chitty used to act as agent of Mr. Dillon, and had paid the other moiety up to Christmas 1830. Mr. Chitty was no longer the agent, and Mr. Dillon's moiety was in arrear since Christmas 1830. Since our inquiry the arrears of the rent-charge due from Mr. Dillon have been paid by Mr. Bristol, who is stated to be the tenant of the Hatch estate, and we are informed there is every reason to suppose the money will in future be regularly paid by Mr. Bristol at Christmas.

The rent-charge of 10*l.* has been for many years past paid to the overseer of the poor of the close for the time being, and has been by him distributed in yearly payments of 1*l.* each to ten persons whose names are entered in the book above-mentioned, and who are nominated by the dean and chapter, and receive the annual payment of 1*l.* each during their respective lives. The vacancies are filled up by the dean and canons in the following manner; the overseer recommends the most deserving aged poor men or women of the close to the dean or canon in rotation, who attends to the recommendation, unless he himself knows of some more deserving person. Mr. Beddlecombe is the present overseer of the poor of the close, and he had continued the full payments of 10*l.* per annum, although Mr. Dillon's moiety of the rent-charge had been in arrear as aforesaid.

Parish of St. Edmund.

PARISH OF ST. EDMUND.

FROWD'S HOSPITAL AND CHARITIES [see page 195].

Frowd's Hospital and Charities.

Edward Frowd, of St. Bartholomew, in the city of London, by his Will, dated the 11th February 1719-20, amongst other things directed that the sum of 8,000*l.* should be raised out of his real and personal estate, and placed at interest in some of the public funds, or upon mortgage or other security, with the approbation of his sister Lydia Guest, to whom the interest was to be paid during her life; of this sum he directed 500*l.* to be laid out in lands, and the income to be paid for a sermon and prayers to be read and preached in the parish church of St. Edmund in the city of New Sarum, at the time in his Will mentioned. The remaining 7,500*l.* he gave to buy a piece of ground as near St. Edmund's church as conveniently might be, and build upon it twenty-four almshouses, after a husbandly manner, with little gardens to each, and so built that the poor people might have a comfortable living. The residue of the 7,500*l.* he ordered to be laid out in free land, and the incomes of it to be paid to the twenty-four almspeople for their subsistence; the almspeople to consist of twelve poor men and twelve poor women. He also desired that there might be a pew made in St. Edmund's church, that all of them might sit together, and that every one of them should go constantly to hear the service directed by him to be preached in St. Edmund's church, except some extraordinary business should prevent; and he would have these twelve poor men and poor women to belong to the parish of St. Edmund, except that in any case, at any time after his decease, any of his poor relations should be willing to live in the said houses, and to partake of the said charity; in that case he directed, that upon a vacancy occurring, his poor relations should be preferred to any other person, though such relations did not belong to the parish of St. Edmund's. He further directed, that no person should be chosen to live in the said houses, or partake of the said charity, under fifty years, unless so lame and infirm as not to be able to

work; and that none of the persons partaking of the charity should at the same time receive any public alms from the parish, for in such case they should from thenceforth be incapable of partaking of the charity. He also directed that as soon as possible after his decease, his executors should raise the sum of 1,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land, the yearly rents and profits of which he gave, for ever, for putting out such poor children apprentice as should be born in the parish of St. Edmund's, to be chosen and appointed by his executors and the churchwardens thereof for the time being; and he allowed 10*l.* for each child so to be appointed, and no more. He directed that his executors should cause to be railed round, with iron rails, that part of the churchyard where his near relations and himself were or should be buried; and that 50*l.* should be laid out in lands, the income of which should be applied for ever in keeping the rails and stones on the graves in good order.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
St. Edmund.
—
Frowd's
Hospital and
Charities—
continued.

In 1722 a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery for carrying the testator's Will into execution, which was not brought to a determination till about 1773. Copies of a variety of proceedings which took place during its progress were produced before us, but not sufficiently complete to show all the material orders made by the court relating to the various questions raised before it.

It appears, however, that through the malversation of the testator's executors, and other causes, the funds for the several charities given were reduced to somewhat less than half their original amount. By an Order made by the Master of the Rolls, dated 9th December 1735, a Report of one of the Masters was confirmed, which certifying, that one sum of 502*l.* 12*s.*, and another of 38*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, formed that proportion of the testator's funds which should be set apart in respect of the testator's legacy of 1,000*l.* for apprenticing boys, and that 25*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* was the proportion to be set aside in respect of the legacy of 50*l.* given by him for keeping the grave-stones of his family, and railing round them, in repair. It appears, by another Order, dated 28th February 1750, that 4,008*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* South Sea Annuities, had sometime previously been settled by the court to be the proportion of the testator's funds belonging to the charity for the erection and endowment of the almshouses. The same Order confirmed a Report of the Master, which proposed a scheme for the charity corresponding to the reduction of the funds for its establishment. The Report also contained regulations for its management, to be hereafter mentioned. By a subsequent Order, dated 15th June 1750, all future dividends, as they should become due on the above-mentioned sum of 4,008*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* are directed to be applied for the support of the almspeople and almshouses. It appears by the same Order that 86*l.* had, under the authority of the Court, been paid to Mr. Wyndham for a piece of ground on which to build the almshouses, and that two sums of 481*l.* 0*s.* 11¼*d.* and 484*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.* making together 965*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* was the cost of the almshouses themselves. By a certificate of the Accountant-General, dated 11th May 1773, it appears that the almshouse fund of 4,008*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*, had then been reduced to the sum of 3,838*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, at which amount it stood at the termination of the suit.

The present state of the funds of each of the four charities established by the testator, and the mode of their application is as follows:—

1. FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY GRAVES AND RAILING.—The sum of 25*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* which was set apart for the support of the family graves and railings round them, remains exactly as it was fixed by the Order of the Master of the Rolls of 9th December 1735.

Mrs. Lydia Guest, sister of Edmund Frowd, left by Will the interest of 50*l.* for the same purpose; and by an agreement dated 14th March 1745, contained in a book of accounts belonging to the trustees of Frowd's charities, and signed both by the trustees and Mrs. Guest's executors, two-thirds of the expense incurred for the repairs were in future to be defrayed by Mrs. Guest's executors and the other third by the trustees. This agreement has hitherto been fulfilled. The sums paid by the trustees during the last thirty years on account of the graves and railing have amounted to about 25*l.*

The remainder of the interest of this fund has been added to the apprenticing fund, and has been incorporated with it, in the manner after mentioned.

2. THE APPRENTICING FUND.—Of the two sums of 502*l.* 12*s.* and 38*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* set apart by the Decree of 9th December 1735, for apprenticing, the last appears to have been disposed of before the termination of the suit, in a manner of which no certain explanation can now be given. It was probably applied in payment of costs. The remaining 502*l.* 12*s.* was long ago added to 25*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* the fund for supporting of the graves and railing, making together 527*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* This sum was, about 1745, by means which we could not discover, reduced to 523*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, its present actual amount. It is vested in the Three per Cent. Consols, and still stands in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, together with part of the funds of the almshouse.

About thirty apprentices have been put out since 1800, but none later than 1824, though instalments of apprentice fees remaining due have been paid down to 1827. It will be found upon calculation that the dividends accruing during that period somewhat exceed 500*l.* while the amount of premiums paid scarcely exceeds 300*l.* Deducting this 300*l.* and the 25*l.* paid for the graves from the 500*l.* just mentioned, there remains a balance of 175*l.* the whole of which has been applied by the trustees of Frowd's charities for the support of the almshouses and almspeople. Though this has been done by the trustees from motives of humanity and partly from necessity, it was thought the balance ought to be restored to the

Salisbury. fund to which it properly belongs ; but as a sudden diminution of the almshouse fund would be very prejudicial to the objects of the charity, it was suggested that it would be best that the apprenticing funds should hereafter be strictly applied to their proper purpose ; and as it appeared on an inspection of the alms-fund account, that there would, on the 1st of November ensuing, be a balance of 74*l.* standing to the credit of that charity, that 60*l.* part of that sum should be transferred to the account of the fund for apprenticing. The trustees offered to adopt this suggestion.

Report of
1833.
Parish of
St. Edmund.
Frowd's
Hospital and
Charities—
continued.

All the boys apprenticed have been born in the parish of St. Edmund, and upwards of 14 years of age. Care is taken that they be themselves deserving, and the children of respectable parents who stand in need of the charity ; 10*l.* was for many years given with each. In 1815, it was reduced to 9*l.* 15*s.* in order that disputes arising between master and servant might come within the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Half the apprentice-fee is paid at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of the apprenticeship.

3. THE ALMSHOUSES.—The ground on which the almshouses are built was by Deed, dated 8th April 1749, conveyed by H. Wyndham, and Sarah his mother, to the trustees therein named, and is described as consisting of a corner garden plot in New Sarum, in or near Church-street and Rolleston-street, in length from east to west 114 feet, and in breadth from north to south 48 feet, and bounded on the north by Church-street and on the west by Rolleston-street.

The premises were by Deed, dated 26th May 1832, conveyed to Edward George Ballard, Hezekiah Wyche, William Bennett Blackburne, Alexander Minty, Robert Square, Henry Shorto and George Brown, as new trustees ; the Deed contains a proviso, that a new conveyance may be executed whenever the trustees are reduced to five, and that they should never be reduced to one.

The following are the most important of the regulations before mentioned to have been proposed by the Master, and approved by the Court, for the government of the almshouse :

1st. Six poor unmarried men and six unmarried women, under the qualifications and restrictions in the Will of the said Edward Frowd mentioned, instead of twelve of each of the said sort, are to live in the said almshouses during their lives, being first elected into the same by the trustees or their successors, or the major part of them, from time to time for ever ; the yearly dividends or interest of the South Sea Annuities stock, remaining in the Bank for the several charities in the said Will mentioned, after paying thereout the costs of the said purchase, the costs of the said suit, and the yearly sums of money appointed to be paid for apprenticing poor children, and paying the rector of St. Edmund's for prayers and a sermon, monthly, the expenses of keeping the said almshouses in repair from time to time, and other incidental expenses attending the said charity, are to be paid and divided amongst the six poor men and six poor women, subject to the deductions for purchasing clothes after mentioned. The almshouses are always to be kept full, so that upon the death or expulsion of any one, another shall be admitted within the space of one month afterwards at the farthest, and the weekly allowance which would be at any time saved during such vacancy, is to be accounted for and divided among the rest of the poor people, or reserved by the trustees or the majority of them for keeping the almshouse in repair.

2d. One of the trustees is yearly to be appointed treasurer of the charity. The election is to take place on Midsummer-day, or one week after. The manner of keeping and auditing the accounts is also pointed out.

4th. The men and women are to attend divine service in the church of St. Edmund's on Sundays, morning and afternoon, and on the first Friday in every month, when the rector of the said church is appointed by the said Edward Frowd's Will to read prayers and to preach, for which he is to have a yearly salary of 12*l.* out of the said charities.

5th. Each of the said six men is to have a room on the ground-floor, and each of the said women the same on the chamber-floor of the said almshouses, and each of them a little garden allotted to their respective apartments.

9th. If it shall happen that any one possessed of this charity shall be entitled by devise, gift or otherwise to any real or personal estate equal to the amount of what they shall receive from the charity, it shall be lawful for a majority of the trustees to deprive such person of the benefit of the said almshouse and charity as if such person were naturally dead.

10th. Any of the alms-persons who marry, are, within ten days thereafter, to depart the house.

16th. The trustees may keep back so much of the weekly pay of the poor people as will be sufficient to buy the men each a coat of the same colour, and the women a gown of the same colour once in two years, and also once a year a shirt for the men and a shift for the women, with a pair of shoes and stockings for each, that they may appear neat and clean.

18th. The trustees and their successors, who are to be chosen from time to time according to the directions of the Court of Chancery, contained in the purchase Deed of the ground on which the said almshouses are erected, or the majority of them, may at all times thereafter

make such alterations in and amendments to the rules and orders herein specified, and such additions to them by laws and ordinances, as in the judgments of the said trustees shall appear needful for the government of the said almshouse people and management of the charities in general left by the Will of the said Edward Frowd.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
St. Edmund.
—
Frowd's
Hospital and
Charities—
continued.

The present funds of the almshouse consist of the following particulars:—

First, 3,838*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, which remained at the end of the suit already mentioned; to which was added 200*l.* in like stock in 1773, making together 4,038*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

This stock stands in the name of the Accountant General, to the credit of the cause Attorney General *v.* Popjoy and others, and the dividends are received by a power of attorney, executed by the persons to whom it is directed by the Court to be paid.

Secondly, Of successive purchases of Old South Sea Annuities between 1786 and 1818, effected principally by savings of income. They are now consolidated into one sum, which stands in the names of the Trustees appointed by the Deed of 1832, and amounts to 800*l.*

The annual dividends of the 4,038 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent.	£.	s.	d.
Consols, amounts to - - - - -	121	4	-
Those of the 800 <i>l.</i> South Sea Stock to - - - - -	24	-	-
Making together - - - - - £.	145	4	-

Which is the whole income of the charity, and is applied in the following manner:—

Each of the twelve Poor People receives every Monday morning	£.	s.	d.
4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> amounting for 52 weeks to - - - - -	140	8	-
The allowance was long 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; it was afterwards raised to 4 <i>s.</i> and in 1820 to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			
There is equally distributed amongst them at Christmas - - -	3	3	-
Half-a-crown each on Candlemas-day, for coals - - - - -	-	18	-
One Almsman and one Almswoman 1 <i>s.</i> a quarter each, as Patron and Matron, for locking the doors and paying the Almspeople -	-	8	-
£.	144	17	-

All the almspeople have for 30 years been upwards of 60 when appointed, except the relations of the founder. Much pains has been taken in choosing proper objects, and none now receive parochial relief; all except relations of the founder, have, when elected, been parishioners of St. Edmund's. All who are able, attend St. Edmund's church, as required by the Will, and sit together in two pews, provided for them ever since the establishment of the charity by the parish.

For some time back, in compliance with the wishes of the pensioners, no deductions have been made from their allowances for clothes.

The trustee, who acts as treasurer, manages the charity without any charge whatever, except the expense of a power of attorney to Messrs. Hoare of Fleet Street to receive the dividends of the 800*l.*

The accounts are audited from time to time at the meetings of the trustees; they were examined, and found to be correct.

In January 1832 there was a balance of 191*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the hands of the treasurer, out of which the current expenses will continue to be paid till November, that being the season when the dividends of the stock standing in the name of the Accountant General have hitherto been annually paid.

Applications for admission are numerous. The number is generally full, but for some years the trustees on a vacancy have not filled it up for a month or more, to diminish the heavy repairs which the state of the houses has occasioned. They propose hereafter to fill them up according to the regulations.

4. READING PRAYERS, AND THE SERMON.—The sum of 296*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Old South Sea Stock now stands in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, of which the Rev. Dr. Herbert Hawes, rector of St. Edmund's, who reads prayers and preaches the sermon, receives the dividends, amounting to 8*l.* 18*s.* a year. This fund was probably appropriated by the Court of Chancery, though we could not ascertain this to be the case. The prayers are read and the sermon preached on the first Friday in every month. It is understood that the duty required by the Will was reduced by the Decree made in the cause, so as to correspond with the remuneration: Dr. Hawes receives the dividends once a year, upon an affidavit by some person present in church, that the duty has been performed.

Salisbury.

FRICKER'S GIFT [see pages 55 and 192].

Report of
1833.Parish of
St. Edmund.Fricke's
Gift.

For a fuller account of this charity, see the Parish of St. Martin.

Cloth, to the value of 4*l.* a year has been sent by the corporation, and distributed at the church of St Edmund on the 5th November every year to persons of this parish, in the same manner as is done in St. Martin's parish.

The cloth consists of lindsey-woolsey stuff, sufficient to make 19 petticoats, of two yards and a quarter each, which is given to 19 of the most deserving poor women of the parish, who attend church most regularly.

SMITH'S GIFT [see page 201].

Smith's
Gift.

It appears, by an extract of the Will of *Thomas Smith*, of the city of New Sarum, dated 20th February 1782, entered in the account-book of the charity, that he thereby gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmund, in the city of New Sarum, and their successors for the time being, the sum of 2,000*l.*, to be by them placed in the Bank of England, the interest thereof to be by them for ever paid weekly in equal portions to such four poor men and four poor women (as should be chosen and approved of by them), who had lived in the said parish of St. Edmund 10 years.

The legacy was paid by Mr. Smith's executors in December 1784, and laid out in January 1785, in the purchase of 3,600*l.* Three per Cent. Consols.

This sum comprises the whole funds of the charity. It has been transferred to successive trustees, and now stands in the names of Dr. Herbert Hawes, Charles Dew and Wadham Wyndham, esquires, who are all living.

The annual dividend amounts to 108*l.* It is distributed thus: each of the eight persons receives 5*s.* a week, making 104*l.* a year, and the remaining 4*l.* is disposed of in a gratuity of 10*s.* to each person at Christmas.

The rector and churchwardens nominate to vacancies alternately. Persons of good character, possessing the qualifications required by the donor, are always selected. Most of those nominated have been in better circumstances, and are not known to receive any other relief.

The accounts of the charity have been examined, and found correct. They are made up to Easter 1832, at which time there remained in the hands of the trustees a balance of 38*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

In the account-book a list has been kept of all who have received the charity from its commencement to the present time.

GHOST'S GIFT [see page 202].

Ghost's
Gift.

William Ghost, by his Will, dated 5th April 1823, bequeathed to the executors therein named the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling, upon trust that they should invest the same in their names in the Three per Cent. Consols, and should, after the decease of his wife, transfer the stock to be purchased into the names of the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Edmund, in the city of New Sarum, and should stand possessed of the same, upon trust, to divide the dividends arising therefrom among six poor weavers, who did not receive relief from the parish, and belonging to the said city of New Sarum, by weekly payments, to be made every Monday morning; and he desired that the six first receivers of the charity should be chosen from those who should be or had been his own weavers, should any be living; the election of proper objects from time to time to be by the said minister and churchwardens of the said parish of St. Edmund, but he did not mean the same to be confined to any one of the three parishes in New Sarum, but only that proper objects should be chosen. In case it should happen that there should not be six poor weavers to be found, then that the minister and churchwardens should make up the number from any deserving objects not receiving parish relief, and belonging to the city of New Sarum.

Mr. Ghost died 27th April 1831.

The legacy, after payment of the duty, was laid out in the purchase of 962*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, and now stands in the names of Dr. Herbert Hawes, Mr. H. Hatcher, and Mr. John Knight.

The minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmund met on the 30th January 1832, and selected six persons as objects of the charity, none of whom received parochial relief, and all of whom had been in the employment of Mr. Ghost. They are all now living. They were not all weavers; a sufficient number of such applicants not being then found in the employment of the testator.

The trustees agreed at this meeting that 13*s.* should be given to each of these persons, as a gratuity for Christmas 1831, and the same amount for Easter 1832. These sums exhausted the dividends then in hand, and this was done in order that the regular allowances to the objects of the charity might commence at the beginning of the present year.

The stock invested produces yearly 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Each of the objects of the charity receives weekly 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the payments to the six come to 28*l.* 12*s.* at the end of the year.

EARLSMAN'S CHARITY TO SIX POOR WIDOWS OF THE PARISHES OF ST. THOMAS, ST. EDMUND, AND ST. MARTIN, AND FOR APPRENTICING BOYS [see pages 54 and 189].

For an account of this charity, see the Report of the Charities in the parish of St. Martin.

EDWARDS'S HOUSES IN BEDWIN-STREET AND ENDLESS-STREET [see page 251].

There are now twenty-six houses, partly in Bedwin-street and partly in Endless-street, in the parish of St. Edmund, which are occupied by twenty-six different persons, and are commonly known by the name of *Edwards's* Almshouses. There were more of these houses once standing in Endless-street, adjoining Dr. Winzer's premises, but they have now fallen down, and the site is thrown into garden-ground, which is occupied by the tenants of the houses adjoining.

No rent has been asked or paid for any of the houses for the last thirty years. A surveyor was employed by Mr. Boucher, about 1818, to make a plan of the houses and gardens, that gentleman conceiving them in law to be part of his property. The surveyor made a plan of all the houses he was allowed to enter.

Other charity houses of Edwards are, by report, said to have stood in Love-lane in the parish of St. Martin, but all of them have either fallen or been pulled down, and others built in their stead. None of these last houses are now existing.

A general persuasion prevails among the inhabitants of Salisbury, that charity houses to the number of about thirty, were left by Mr. Edwards in the three streets above mentioned. It certainly appears that about 50 or 60 years ago he put poor people into these houses, from whom he took little or no rent, but whether he ever intended wholly to apply them to a charitable purpose, is very uncertain.

Mr. Boucher, who claims them under the Will of Mr. Edwards's daughter, and sole heiress, informed us, that the houses were devised for charitable purposes by a Madame Menks, but that the bequest was deemed to be void by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, pronounced between 1760 and 1780, but that no copy of it is in his possession. This Decree has been searched for without success. Independently of this consideration, however, we found upon close investigation, that every one of the houses, except two or three, of which we could obtain no information, had been disposed of by the poor people, who alleged themselves to be the owners, and many of them two or three times over, for valuable considerations.

EARLSMAN'S GENERAL CHARITIES [see pages 34, 188, and 243].

This parish is entitled to a portion of these charities, of which an account has already been given under the city of Salisbury.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.

ALMSHOUSES IN CULVER-STREET [see page 208].

This parish hath ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth been possessed of six almshouses in Culver-street. These premises have, by divers ancient deeds of feoffment been from time to time conveyed to feoffees, inhabitants of this parish, together with certain other estates belonging to the parish, by the description of six small tenements, called Almshouses, with appurtenances, situate in two streets, called Melford-street and Culver-street.

The almshouses form a row, consisting of six small tenements, each divided into two rooms; all the houses are under the same roof. The frontage of the whole is about 20 yards. There are now no appurtenance, garden or outlet at the back of or belonging to the buildings. It was however stated to us by an old inhabitant of the parish, that there was, many years ago, a yard or passage belonging to the almshouses, about seven feet wide, and extending the whole length of the back of the almshouses, and which contained a pump and two privies; and that a Mr. Rolfe, formerly a churchwarden of the parish, used to pay the six almspeople 1s. a year each for the occupation of this yard or passage, and that the same is now occupied by Samuel Webbe, esq. as a passage leading from his dwelling-house to a malt-house let by him to a tenant, and that the said Samuel Webbe continues to make the payment of 6s. a year to the almspeople. Samuel Webbe, on his examination on oath, stated, that the piece of ground in question was left to him by the Will of Mrs. Rolfe, and that he has given the sum of 6s. a year to the poor almswomen at Christmas merely as a Christmas box. He also further stated, that Mr. Rolfe died about 35 years ago, and that the same payment had been made by him for several years before his death, and was continued by Mrs. Rolfe his widow, up to the time of her death (seven years ago); that Mrs. Rolfe was his aunt, and he has heard her say the payment was a gift; that the almspeople in Mrs. Rolfe's time used to say she made the payment as the rent of a garden. Upon examination of the premises, no outlet can now be discovered from the almshouses to the yard in question. An official extract from Mrs. Rolfe's Will has been obtained, which confirms Mr. Webbe's statement as to the devise to him. This Will contains a legacy of 5*l.* to the almswomen.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Parish of
St. Edmund.

Earlsman's
Charity.

Edwards's
Houses, &c.

Earlsman's
General
Charities.

Parish of
St. Martin.

Almshouses
in Culver-
street.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Parish of
 St. Martin.

Almshouses
 in Culver-
 street—
continued.

These six houses have always been employed by the parish as almshouses. The objects of this charity are six elderly single women, each of whom occupies one of the almshouses, consisting of two rooms on the ground floor, the front room being three yards and three-quarters in length, and two yards and a half in width, the back room three yards and three-quarters in length, and two yards in width, divided only by a partition two yards and a half high.

This Charity has been augmented by the following donations :

ROBERT SUTTON MARSH'S BREAD CHARITY.—*Robert Sutton Marsh*, by his Will, bearing date the 3d June 1765, gave the sum of 100*l.* to the churchwardens of the parish, to lay the same out in Three per Cents, and upon trust, that the said churchwardens should receive the dividends of such stock, and lay the same out in bread, to be by them disposed of weekly for ever, at St. Martin's church on Sunday mornings, immediately after divine service, in six three-penny loaves, one each to the six poor women who should inhabit the six almshouses in Culver-street, on condition that such six poor women, if they were able, should constantly attend all the time of divine service in the morning, and there receive the loaves, and the loaves to be sent to such of them as should not be able to attend ; and in case any of such poor women should be able to attend, and should neglect so to do, their loaves to be disposed of to any other poor persons, at the discretion of the churchwardens.

This legacy was, in the year 1774, invested in the purchase of 113*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, which sum now forms part of the sum of 635*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* like stock standing in the name of the minister and churchwardens of this parish. The dividends of the 113*l.* stock, amounting to 3*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* are laid out in the purchase of bread. Six three-penny loaves have been regularly distributed every Sunday to the six almswomen since the year 1824, which occasionally cost the parish more than the amount of the dividends of the stock. This charity is considered to be now indebted to the parish 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It is proposed to charge this balance to the General Bread Charities hereinafter mentioned, to which the parish is indebted.

ROBERT COOPER'S LEGACY OF £600 OLD SOUTH SEA STOCK.—*Robert Cooper*, by his Will, bearing date the 3d day of November 1792, after the decease of his niece Ann Barnes, gave 600*l.* part of the sum of 1,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, to the churchwardens and vestry of St. Martin's parish, for the benefit and better support of the six poor women in the almshouses in Culver-street ; the dividends arising therefrom to be paid in equal shares to each of the said poor women, either monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, as the vestry should think best.

The sum of 600*l.* Old South Sea Annuities was transferred into the names of William Hiscocks, James George Coombs, James Sutton, and Charles George Brodie, on the 9th April 1831, by the personal representative of the executor of Robert Cooper, and the stock is still standing in the same names. At the time of the transfer, William Hiscocks and James George Coombs were churchwardens, and all the trustees were vestrymen. The first half-yearly dividend of 9*l.* was received in June 1831, and was equally distributed among the six almswomen on the 22d of the same month. Two half-yearly dividends have since been received, and have been applied in the same manner.

MRS. WALSH'S LEGACY OF £50.—*Eleanor Walsh*, by her Will, bearing date 28th August 1830, bequeathed to the rector and vestrymen the sum of 50*l.* to be vested on Government security, and the dividends thereof to be paid annually on New Year's day to the six poor widows who should from time to time occupy the almshouses in Culver-street. Mrs. Walsh died 8th March 1831.

This bequest, after deducting legacy duty, was invested, on the 1st June, 1831, in the purchase of 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, and now forms part of the said sum of 635*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* standing in the names of the minister and churchwardens. The dividends of this stock will be distributed in future yearly on New-year's day.

The almswomen also yearly receive the sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* from the chamberlain of the city on account of Baker's charity, being one-third part of 16*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The dividends of a sum of 549*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cents Reduced, given by Edward Baker, to be distributed to the six poor women in the Culver-street almshouses. The benefits applicable to the support of the six almswomen therefore now consist of the allowance of six three-penny loaves of bread weekly, in respect of Robert Sutton Marsh's charity ; 18*l.* a year in respect of Robert Cooper's legacy, and 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* being the dividend of 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Old South Sea stock in respect of Mrs. Walsh's gift ; and the sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* from the chamberlain for Baker's charity.

The almswomen are appointed at a vestry meeting called for the purpose immediately after a vacancy occurs ; they are chosen by election by a majority of the vestry. The oldest applicant is generally appointed. There are from five to eight candidates on every vacancy.

Four of the present almswomen also receive regular parochial relief, 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each, and the other two almswomen receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each from the chamberlain from Joan Popley's charity.

The almshouses being in a dilapidated state, and there being no funds applicable to the repairs, we suggested that the parish should take into consideration the propriety of putting the almshouses into a proper state of repair, the repairs having been hitherto defrayed out of the general funds of the parish, and the charity having now become of greater importance to the parish, in consequence of the benefits received by the almswomen having been so recently augmented by Cooper's charity.

SUTTON'S OR ST. ANN-STREET ALMSHOUSES [see page 210].

Salisbury.

Robert Sutton, by his Will, dated 10th November 1699, after the death of two persons therein named, devised three messuages and gardens, with their appurtenances, in Tanner-street, in the city of New Sarum, which were then in lease to one Thomas Langley, unto the vestrymen and churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin, upon trust, that they or the major part of them who should be living in the said parish, should from time to time make choice of, permit and suffer three poor weavers of the said city to dwell rent-free in the said three tenements and gardens, and their widows after their decease, for so long time as they should continue widows, and no longer, and to those uses he gave the same for ever; and further, after the decease of the tenant for life therein named, he devised another tenement and garden, with the appurtenances, in Tanner-street, which was then in the occupation of the said Thomas Langley, unto the vestrymen and churchwardens of the said parish for ever, upon trust, that the rents and profits thereof should be yearly employed for the repairing and maintaining of the other three messuages in Tanner-street aforesaid, and for discharging all taxes, rates or payments that might at any time thereafter be laid upon the said three tenements, or any of them.

Report of
1833.Parish of
St. Martin.Sutton's or
St. Ann-
street Alms-
houses.

The parish appears to have come into possession of the property devised by the Will as early as the year 1719. Three of the houses have been always occupied as almshouses for three poor men and their wives, and the fourth has been let from time to time. In the year 1737, it was let at the rent of 7*l.*; in 1800 at 8*l.* 8*s.* From that time to within a few years it continued at the same rent. It is now let to William Coward, baker, at the annual rent of 12*l.* as yearly tenant; 12*l.* is considered to be the utmost value. Mr. Coward has been tenant for many years; the house is used as a bakehouse.

The charity premises are situate on the north side of St. Ann's-street, which was formerly called Tanner-street, about the middle of the street. The frontage of the four houses is 62½ feet by 23 feet; there is a piece of garden-ground, 92 feet long, nearly half of which is occupied by the baker. On the part occupied by the baker is erected a bakehouse and a large wood-shed. The rest of the garden is enjoyed by the almspeople; the four houses are each two stories high.

The rent of the fourth house appears, since the year 1787, to have been from time to time applied for repairs, and the payment of insurance and land-tax. Upwards of 52*l.* was expended in the year 1823, and some repairs are now wanting, but the almshouses are considered to be in a tolerable state. Before the year 1787 the rents had been allowed to accumulate. In the year 1787 a balance of 148*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* had accumulated, which, by an order of vestry, (bearing date 9th March 1787,) was directed to be laid out in the funds, and was accordingly invested in the purchase of 193*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cent. Old South Sea Annuities (which now forms part of the sum of 635*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* like stock,) which is now standing in the names of the minister and churchwardens of the parish; the annual dividends, amounting to 5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* together with the surplus rent of the fourth house, if any, appear to have been expended in bread since the year 1787 for the benefit of the almspeople; but in future the parish intend to apply the surplus income in keeping the almshouses in substantial repair, and also in improving them.

On the settlement of the charity accounts, 17th August 1832, there was only a balance of 14*s.* 8*d.* in favour of this charity.

The objects of the charity are poor married weavers and their wives. The widows are allowed to continue to occupy the almshouse after the death of their husbands.

When a vacancy occurs, notice is affixed on the church-door, and also given in the church, that a vestry meeting will be held to fill up the vacancy. The applications from married weavers are numerous. At the last four or five elections there were applications for four sets of weavers and their wives. The election is made by a majority of the vestry, generally by ballot. The almshouses are now occupied by three poor weavers and their wives, rent-free. A half-gallon loaf per week is allowed by the parish to each of the three houses out of the bread charities. The old women also, in respect of Margaret Wyndham's charity (an account of which is given in the Report of the Charities under the management of the Corporation) receive from the chamberlain of the Corporation a gown and black bonnet each at Christmas. The gowns and bonnets are considered to be worth about 3*l.* 12*s.* The chamberlain also annually distributes equally between the three almshouses the sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* in respect of Baker's charity (an account of which charity is also given in the Report of the Charities under the management of the Corporation).

THOMAS GOMAN'S CHARITY [see page 211].

Thomas Goman, of the city of New Sarum, by his Will, bearing date the 3d day of February, in the ninth year of James the First, devised to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin, and to their successors, all his lands and tenements within the said parish, to and for the use of the poor people of the said parish.

Thomas
Goman's
Charity.

The real estates devised to the parish by Thomas Goman are described in a Deed Poll bearing date 19th April 18th James I. and executed by the then churchwardens, as consisting of two messuages and tenements and two gardens, with their appurtenances, situate together

Saisbury.

Report of
1833.

Parish of
St. Martin.

Thomas
Goman's
Charity—
continued.

in the city of New Sarum, in or near Milford-street, bounded by a tenement on the east part, by the lands of the hospital of the Trinity on the south, the King's highway or open street on the north and west part, the one of such houses being a corner house.

This property was afterwards converted into one house and one garden, and was conveyed by Deeds of Feoffment of 13th August 1645, 19th May 1695, and 8th April 1822; a malthouse has since been erected, part of which stands upon the charity lands.

Goman's estate is conveyed, together with certain other estates, to the feoffees in trust of the lands belonging to the parish church (herein-after mentioned in the Report of the Church Lands belonging to this parish).

This charity estate appears, from divers old leases, to have been let in the time of Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Goman, the donor, at *1l. 13s. 4d.* a year, for a term of 21 years.

In the time of James I. the property was let for *3l.* a year for a term of 27 years; and in the time of Charles I. for *5l. 10s.* for a term of 31 years; 35 Charles II. a lease was granted for 61 years at the same rent of *5l.*; but in consideration of *100l.* and upwards expended by the lessee in converting the premises into one house and garden. The premises were afterwards let for terms of 21 years at the same rent, on payment of fines of *10l. 20l.,* and *14l.* until the year 1796, when the lease was for 40 years, at the same rent, on payment of a fine of *31l. 10s.*; and on 23d December 1812, a lease for 40 years, at the same rent, was granted, on payment of a fine of *50l.*

In the lease granted in the time of George II. (27th November 1758-9), the lessors are described as feoffees in trust of certain lands, which were some time since the lands of Thomas Goman, and by him given to the use of the poor of the parish.

But in the next lease, granted 24th June 1772, the lessors are described as feoffees of the lands belonging to the church of the parish; and in all the subsequent leases the lessors are described in the same way.

The last lease which has been granted of the charity premises bears date the 16th September 1830, and is made between William Ellis, esq., Charles George Brodie, wine-merchant, William Woolfryes, esq. Thomas Cusse, maltster, Joseph Saunders, twine manufacturer, Henry White, gentleman, Richard Sutton Baker and George Atkinson, by the description of surviving feoffees, in trust of the lands belonging to the parish church of St. Martin, of the one part; and Samuel Whitchurch, brewer, of the other part. This lease is granted in consideration of the surrender of the lease of 23d December 1812, and payment of a fine of *90l.* The charity premises are described as being all that part of a malthouse built by Samuel Whitchurch, deceased, upon the site of the corner messuage and garden theretofore two tenements and two gardens, then lately taken down for the purpose of building the said malthouse, which part of the said malthouse is situate in Milford-street, bounded by the said street on the north, Culver-street on the west, the lands of the Trinity Hospital on the south, and lands formerly of John James on the east, and delineated on a plan in the margin of the said lease, and measuring in length from north to south on the west side thereof 76 feet, and on the east side thereof 61 feet, and from east to west on the north side thereof 59 feet, and on the south side thereof 39 feet, then in the tenure of the said Samuel Whitchurch. The premises are by the said lease let to the said Samuel Whitchurch for the term of 40 years from the 5th April then last, at the annual rent of *5l. 10s.* The lease contains a covenant on the part of the lessee to repair the premises.

This lease was granted upon the valuation of Mr. Penistone a surveyor for the parish. The *90l.* fine was not obtained without considerable difficulty.

It appeared from the books of account kept by the former churchwardens, which were produced, that all the fines received upon the renewal of leases down to the period of granting the last lease, had been carried to the general account of the churchwardens, and such fines did not thereby appear to have been applied in any particular way for the use of the poor.

The fines not having been applied for the purposes of the charity is accounted for by the circumstance of this charity, ever since the year 1730 down to the year 1823, having been described in the churchwardens' accounts as the money or rent of Mr. Fricker's house or charity, and the sum of *5l. 10s.* having been accounted for yearly as disposed of to poor persons in small sums not exceeding *1s.* until the year 1764, when half the money was expended and distributed in bread, and so continued to be applied until the year 1796, when the whole was distributed in bread, and this charity hath ever since been considered as one of the bread charities. Accounts were kept by the churchwardens, in which the sum of *5l. 10s.* was annually carried to the credit of Fricker's charity down to the year 1823, when Mr. Cobb, who was then churchwarden, discovered that the charity lands had been given by the Will of Thomas Goman, and in his accounts described and accounted for the said charity as Goman's charity, under which name the accounts for the rent of *5l. 10s.* have been subsequently kept. In the year 1824, Mr. Cobb received a balance of *56l. 0s. 9d.* in respect of the rents of the charity premises, for which he gave the charity credit in his account, and in the same year debited the charity with *10l. 10s.* for bread, and in 1825 with *9l. 19s. 9d.,* in 1826 with *11l. 7s. 6d.,* in the next four years with *5l. 10s.* each year, and in the year 1831, *42l. 13s. 4d.* was charged to the debit of the charity as expended in bread. The charity has received credit during the period aforesaid for the sum of *5l. 10s.* in each year for the said eight years, and in the year 1830 was given credit for the fine of *90l.* received on the last renewal of the lease. The balance now admitted to be due from the churchwardens to this

charity is 87*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The fine of 50*l.* for the renewal granted in 1812, it was thought ought also to be added to the said balance, which would make a balance of 137*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* as now due to the charity.

For the application of the annual rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* and the 90*l.* fine, *see* the end of the Report of the Sutton and Cooksey's Bread Charities.

The parish propose to apply the balance of 137*l.* now due on account of Goman's charity, or so much as may be necessary in improving and putting the almshouses in Culver-street in substantial repair, and to apply so much as may be necessary of the sums to be received on future renewals of the lease for the like purpose, and to lay out the surplus fines in bread along with the annual rent.

Salisbury.

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Report of
1833.—
Parish of
St. Martin.—
Thomas
Goman's
Charity—
continued.

CHURCH OR FABRIC ESTATES [*see* page 214].

This parish hath ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth been possessed of certain houses and premises situate within the parish, the rents and profits whereof (save the six almshouses in Culver-street after mentioned) have been always applied for or towards the repairs of the parish church. These premises have from time to time been conveyed to new feoffees, inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin. It is not known how any part of the property was originally acquired by the parish.

The most ancient feoffment in the possession of the parish is made in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but this Deed is in a very imperfect condition. By a Deed of Feoffment, 19 James I., the following premises appear to have been conveyed to new feoffees.

A corner house and garden and six small tenements called almshouses, with the appurtenances, situate in two streets called Milford-street and Culver-street, four tenements with garden, and one tenement with a garden, all in Culver-street, four tenements with gardens in St. Martin-street, and one house and garden in Dragon-street.

The church estates were from time to time until after the year 1728 conveyed to new feoffees, distinct from the four belonging to Goman's charity (before reported). But Goman's estate hath for many years since been from time to time conveyed to the same feoffees and by the same conveyance as the church estates; and latterly the estate in St. Ann-street, otherwise Tanner-street, belonging to Thomas Sutton's almshouses (before reported), hath also been included in the same conveyance.

Divers alterations appear by the descriptions in the several feoffments to have taken place in the houses and premises belonging to the parish.

The last conveyance to new feoffees is by Deed Poll, bearing date the 8th April 1822, and thereby all the charities estates belonging to the parish are by Robert Carey Corfe, William Ghost, both since deceased, William Ellis, common brewer, as surviving feoffees, in trust of the said premises, conveyed to Ambrose Baker, esq. (since deceased) John Pern Finney, (since deceased) gent. John Woolfryes, (since deceased), Charles George Brodie, wine merchant, William Woolfryes, common brewer, Thomas Cusse, maltster, Joseph Saunders, twine manufacturer, Henry White, gent., Richard Sutton, baker, George Atkinson, wine merchant, vestrymen and inhabitants of the said parish, their heirs and assigns, by the description following: (that is to say) a corner messuage and garden in Milford-street, bounded by a tenement on the south, formerly of Robert Neale, by the lands late of Thomas Staples on the west, Milford-street on the north, and Culver-street on the east; three messuages and one garden plot on the west side of Culver-street, one of which tenements was anciently called the Gate-house, and adjoining to six almshouses of the parish, and the other two bounded with a tenement and lands of the said parish on the south part, and Culver-street on the east part; also a messuage, garden-plot and leaden pump in Culver-street, bounded with the lands of the parish of St. Martin aforesaid, being the last above-mentioned messuage and premises on the north and west parts, with the lands late of Philip Pyne on the south, and Culver-street on the east; which said premises were demised to Joan Wolfe for a term of 21 years, by lease, dated 21st December 1814. Also six small tenements called almshouses, near adjoining thereunto, in the occupation of six poor persons who had severally been admitted to the same: And also three messuages and gardens, with appurtenances in Culver-street, bounded by the lands late of George Whitlock on the north part, by other land belonging to the said parish of St. Martin on the south, by Culver-street on the east, and by the lands late of Josiah Rolfe and Francis Hall on the west: All which premises were by lease, dated 23rd June 1813, demised to John Snook and George Chandler, as devisees in trust of John Rolton, for 21 years: And also two tenements, pump and garden situate in Culver-street, measuring in length from east to west 90 feet, and in width from north to south 33 feet, with a projection at the east part of the garden of about 3½ feet, now the lands of one John Penistone; which said tenements and premises are bounded by the lands of said John Penistone on the north, and on the south by lands now belonging to William White, with Culver-street aforesaid, on the east and north, the lands of the Presbyterians of Hogg-lane on the west: All which last-mentioned premises were then in the possession of James Sutton, esq., or of his under-tenants, and were by lease dated 23d April 1821, demised to the said James Sutton for a term of 41 years: Also a messuage, well and garden in Culver street, bounded by the other lands of the parish on the north, and by the lands of Joseph Schammel and Culver-street on the east, and with the lands of Josiah Rolfe on the west; which premises were by Indenture of Lease dated 1st September 1816,

Church or
Fabric
Estates.

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 —
 Church or
 Fabric
 Estates—
continued.

demised to William Birch for the term of 21 years: Also a messuage formerly let as two tenements and garden in Church-street, adjoining to the churchyard of the parish of St. Martin: Also the newly erected buildings and workshops lately erected on lands belonging to the parish church with the permission of the feoffees, on the site of several small tenements next adjoining to the last-mentioned messuage, and the several yards, gardens and lands belonging to the same, then in the occupation of Robert Price, Herbert Hawes and James Evans, Ann Hewes or their under-tenants, and used as a public charity-school, bounded on the west with the lands late of William Smith, deceased, extending in front from the church path 74 feet 5 inches, and in depth from the church path down to the water edge 236 feet 6 inches, and in breadth at the bottom of the garden 76 feet, more or less, and demised by lease, dated the 4th September 1811, to the said Robert Price, Herbert Hawes and James Evans for a term of 40 years: A messuage and garden-plot, containing by estimation $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top, $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, 6 luggs and a half in Draghall otherwise Exeter-street, bounded with the lands of John Sanger, deceased, on the south part, the lands of the parish church on the east part, the lands of Robert C. Corfe on the north, and the said street on the west, demised by lease, 12th February 1789, to John Edgar and William Stevens for a term of 40 years: A piece of ground or garden-plot, 28 feet long and 22 feet broad, in Bugmore-street, bounded with the lands late of Thomas Martin on the south and east part, and the lands of the late Elizabeth Biggs on the north, and the lands of the parish church on the west, let by lease of 1st July 1811 to Charles Millet for a term of 42 years: A messuage and garden, yard and premises on the north of St. Ann's-street otherwise Tanner-street, in the possession of Abraham Coward, as tenant at will of the feoffees of the lands belonging to this parish: And three small tenements, called almshouses, adjoining thereto, in the occupation of poor persons who have been admitted to the same (the said premises last described being Sutton's almshouses): And also part of a newly-erected malt-house, formerly described as the corner messuage and garden, theretofore two messuages and two gardens situate in Milford-street, bounded by the same street on the north, Culver-street on the west, part of the lands of Trinity Hospital on the south, and the lands of John James, deceased, on the east; and by lease, 23d December 1812, demised to Samuel Whitchurch for 40 years (being Goman's charity estates); to have and to hold the said premises unto and to the use of the surviving and new trustees and their heirs, upon trust, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin, for the purpose of maintaining the fabric of the church of the said parish, and for other charitable purposes, to and for which the said premises and the rents and profits of the same ought for ever to be appropriated and applied.

The whole of the premises described in the above-recited Deed of Feoffment, save the six almshouses in Culver-street and the messuage and garden in St. Ann's street, otherwise Tanner-street, and three small almshouses adjoining thereto, called Sutton's Almshouses, and also the part of the newly erected malt-house which was formerly a corner messuage and garden, and originally two messuages and two gardens situate in Milford-street, are reputed to be the Church or Fabric estates.

These estates are now demised by seven leases, by the descriptions and to the tenants, and for the terms, fines and rents mentioned in the following Schedule.

A SCHEDULE of the CHURCH or FABRIC ESTATES of the Parish of *Saint Martin*,
 situate in the same Parish.

Property.	Tenants.	Date and Term of Leases.	Fines.	Quit Rents.
1. A piece of garden ground, 28 feet long and 22 feet broad, in New Sarum, in a place called Bugmore, bounded with the lands of Thomas Martin, south and east; with the lands of Elizabeth Biggs, north, and the lands of the parish church of Saint Martin, west.	Charles Millett - -	1st July 1811, for 42 years, from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, then last.	£ s. d. 1 1 -	£ s. d. - 5 -
2. Two messuages, pump, and garden, in Culver-street, in New Sarum, admeasuring in length, from east to west, 90 feet, and in width, from north to south, 38 feet; bounded, east, by Culver-street, and west, by lands belonging to the Presbyterians of Hog-lane.	James Sutton - -	23d April 1821, for 41 years, from 29th September 1818.	19 10 -	1 10 -
3. A messuage and garden, containing $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet at top, $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet at bottom, $6\frac{1}{2}$ luggs (or perches) long in Draghall-street, otherwise Exeter-street, in New Sarum; bounded with the lands of the Parish Church on the east, and with the said street on the west.	William Fiford - -	10th November 1824, for 40 years, from 29th September last.	130 - -	2 - -

Property.	Tenants.	Date, and Term of Leases.	Fines.	Quit Rents.
4. A corner messuage and garden in Milford-street, in New Sarum, bounded with the said street on the north, and Culver-street on the east; and three messuages and one garden on the west side of Culver-street; one of which three tenements was anciently called the Gate-house, and adjoining Almshouses of the said Parish, and the other two bounded with a tenement of the lands of said Parish Church on the south, and Culver-street east; and a messuage and garden plot, and leaden pump, in Culver-street, bounded with the lands of the said Parish Church on the north and west part, and Culver-street on the east.	Samuel Webb - -	21st December 1825, for 21 years, from 25th December then instant.	£ s. d. 25 - -	£ s. d. 4 2 -
5. Three messuages and garden in Culver-street, bounded by the lands of the Parish Church of St. Martin on the south, by the said street on the east.	John Snook and Geo. Chandler, devisees in trust for John Relton.	9th April 1828, for 21 years, from 29th September then last.	38 15 -	2 - -
6. A messuage, formerly two tenements and garden, in Saint Martin's, Church-street, and adjoining the churchyard of Saint Martin and buildings used as a National School, with yards and gardens extending in front from the church path 74 feet 5 inches, and in depth from the church path down to the water edge, 236 feet 6 inches, and in breadth, at the bottom of the garden, 76 feet.	Reverend Herbert Hawes, William Boucher, Esq. and Daniel Eyne, Esq.	28th September 1828, for 40 years from the day next after the date.	105 - -	10 - -
7. A messuage, well and garden, in Culver-street, bounded by the lands of the Parish of St. Martin on the north, the said street on the east.	William Burch - -	12th March 1830, for 21 years, from 25th December then last.	9 5 -	1 - -
			£. 328 11 -	20 17 -

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
St. Martin.
—
Church or
Fabric
Estates—
continued.

The ancient method of letting the church estates appears to have been for terms varying from 21 to 40 years, on payment of fines on granting leases for renewals, which were expected to be made at the expiration of a third part of the term.

The value of the fine is now ascertained by a committee of four or five, or sometimes more persons, selected by the vestry, with power to call in such further assistance as they shall think necessary. On a lease of 40 years $2\frac{3}{4}$ years', and on a lease for 21 years $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' full rent is required by way of a fine.

The feoffees have generally considerable difficulty in obtaining the full amount of the fines they require. The present rental of the church estates amounts to 20*l.* 17*s.*; in the year 1737 it was as high as 28*l.*, but since the year 1780 the rental has only been about 20*l.*

The quit-rents and fines obtained on renewals have not been sufficient to keep the church in repair, and the balances which are before and hereinafter stated to have been found due from the parish to the several charities above and hereinafter reported, have arisen in consequence of the said charity funds having been from time to time applied towards the repairs of the church.

And the church appeared by the statement of accounts of the 17th August 1832, signed by the rector, churchwardens and five of the vestry, to be indebted to the charities belonging to the parish 251*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* This debt it is proposed to discharge by a church rate. Since our inquiry the balance has been reduced about 140*l.* by the means of a church rate.

The balance on account of the church estates in the hands of the churchwardens on the settlement of the charity accounts, 17th August 1832, was 34*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

BREAD CHARITIES.

ROBERT SUTTON'S CHARITY [see page 211].

Robert Sutton, formerly of the city of New Sarum, clothier, by his Will, bearing date 10th November 1699, gave to the poor of the parish of St. Martin, in the said city the sum of 200*l.* to be paid by his executors into the vestry of the said parish within 12 months after his decease; and his Will was, that such vestrymen, or such men as had been churchwardens of the said parish, or the major part of them, as should be living in the said parish when the said 200*l.* should be paid, should therewith purchase lands, or let

Bread
Charities.

Robert
Sutton's
Charity.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 Robert
 Sutton's
 Charity—
 continued.

the same out at interest, and the rent interest, or profit which should be made thereof yearly should be laid out by the churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, in the hardest time of the winter, yearly and every year for ever, in loaves of good wholesome wheaten bread of the value of 12*d.* each loaf; which loaves should be yearly given by the churchwardens of the said parish at their discretion to poor housekeepers of the same parish, provided they did not give above one loaf of the said bread to a family, until every poor housekeeper of the parish should have a loaf of the said bread, and then to begin again, and so on for ever.

This 200*l.* was paid to the vestrymen and churchwardens on or before the year 1716, and was invested in the purchase of a rent-charge of 8*l.* which is secured and conveyed by an Indenture, bearing date 3d December 1716, and purports to be made and executed by and between Richard Marsh, of the one part, and John Payne, and 15 others, vestrymen, and the two churchwardens of St. Martin, of the other part; and it is thereby witnessed, that in consideration of the sum of 200*l.* to the said Richard Marsh by the said John Payne and others, parties of the second part, paid, the said Richard Marsh did grant his messuage with the appurtenances in Shapwick, in the county of Dorset, and one close of ground in Shapwick, commonly called Curtise, containing one acre; another close of ground, called Furze Bush, containing one acre; another close of ground there, containing one acre, and 29½ acres of arable land, lying dispersed abroad in the common fields of Shapwick; one acre and twelve feet of meadow lying in the common mead of Shapwick, commonly called Curtise; a goare of meadow, called a running goare, when it shall happen, and common of pasture for 100 sheep, and eight Rother beasts, on the commons of Shapwick aforesaid, then in the tenure of William Byles, senior, to receive a yearly rent-charge of 8*l.* free from all rates and taxes, to the said John Payne and others, and their successors, vestrymen and churchwardens, for ever, to be paid on the feast of St. Michael yearly, upon the trusts in the Will of the said Robert Sutton declared; and the said deed contains a power for the vestrymen and churchwardens for the time being, in default of payment for 15 days after the said day of payment of the said annuity, to enter and distrain for the same.

The rent-charge of 8*l.* has been paid in full. It is now paid by William Small of Shapwick the present owner of the property charged. As far as known by the churchwardens, the property is in the same state as it is above described to be.

Although the whole rent-charge appears to have been paid in full, it does not appear to have been regularly paid, and although distributions of bread have been made in most years, yet the distributions appear to have been irregular in amount, and in some years no distribution appears to have been made at all.

It appeared from the churchwarden's accounts, that in 1808 there was an unapplied balance of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This balance appeared in subsequent years to have varied in amount, and to have gradually increased.

In the year 1816 it amounted to 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the year 1824, when Mr. Cobb was churchwarden, the balance in hand amounted to 30*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* and the rent-charge was then three years in arrear. The sum of 24*l.* in respect of the arrears was received by Mr. Cobb in October 1824 and a distribution of bread amounting to 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was made on 23d December in the same year, leaving an unapplied balance of 45*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The sum of 8*l.* a year since 1824, to the year 1831, appears to have been laid out and distributed in bread. On 17th August 1832, a balance of 43*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* appeared to be due to the charity.

There is no specific distribution in respect of the charity; it is given away, together with the other Bread Charities after mentioned.

COOKSEY'S CHARITY.—*Thomas Cooksey*, by his Will, bearing date 11th April 1792, and proved 2d November 1793, after giving his four houses in Giggon street to the churchwardens and vestrymen of the parish, in trust for them to give to such poor men of the parish as they thought most fit; if any of the descendants of John Jenneways, formerly of the said parish, applied for it, they were to be preferred, as he intended the four houses to be in the manner of almshouses for men and their wives. The said testator bequeathed to the churchwardens and vestrymen of the said parish 2,000*l.* in the Four per Cent. Government securities, in trust, to pay out of the interest 13*l.* per annum, or 5*s.* a week, to be allowed to each of the four persons they permitted to inhabit the houses in Giggon street; he also gave to be paid out of the aforesaid interest the sum of 42*s.* to the Sunday School and to the minister of the parish 15*s.* for preaching a sermon on St. Thomas's day, and to the clerk and sexton 5*s.* each to be paid at the same time, and to the churchwarden 21*s.* for his trouble to keep the account. And the testator desired that the remaining part of the aforesaid interest, after all expenses, should be given to the poor of the parish of St. Martin only, at or near St. Thomas's day yearly in bread, or at their discretion.

An information was exhibited at the relation of William Finney and others, inhabitants and vestrymen of the parish of St. Martin, against William Whitechurch and others, executors and next of kin of the testator. A decree was made on 9th June 1796, by which the bequest of 13*l.* a year to the four almsmen was declared void in mortmain; and it was referred to the Master to take an account of the interest which had accrued on the sum of 2,000*l.* Bank Four per Cents since the death of the testator, and to see how much of the 2,000*l.* Four per Cents would have produced the 52*l.* a year given for the endowment of the said almshouses.

The Master made his report 1st March 1797, by which he found that the dividends accrued due amounted to the sum of 280*l.* and that the sum of 1,300*l.* was so much of the said 2,000*l.* Four per Cents as would have produced the said sum of 52*l.* a year, leaving the sum of 700*l.* Four per Cent. Bank annuities, and that the share of dividends on the said 700*l.* would be 98*l.*; and that the said two last-mentioned sums were the sums to be transferred to the relators, to be applied to the other purposes mentioned in the Will; and he taxed the relators' costs, amounting to 102*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* at 87*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; which costs were directed to be paid out of testator's estate.

It appears, by a memorandum at the foot of the Decree, that the said sum of 98*l.* and a further sum of 28*l.* for a year's interest to October 1797, was transferred to the relators.

The churchwardens appear to have given the charity credit in account for these two sums of 98*l.* and 28*l.* and also for a further sum of 14*l.* for subsequent dividends up to April 1798.

These sums appear to have been applied in part in the year 1798 in the payment of the five years arrears of the allowances to the Sunday school, minister, churchwardens, parish clerk and sexton of the parish; and the sum of 42*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* appears to have been expended in bread, and in payment of 25*l.* for law charges, leaving a balance of 50*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in favour of the charity. The balance appears in the next year to have been reduced to 18*l.*; and a balance varying in amount, but averaging about 20*l.* has from time to time remained in the hands of the churchwardens up to the present time.

The sum of 700*l.* Four per Cents was afterwards reduced to Three-and-a-half per Cents, which sum is now standing in the names of James Sutton, John Pern Finney (deceased), John Woolfries (deceased) and Thomas Casse.

The dividends are received through the bank of Messrs. Brodie & Co. by the vestry clerk, who pays them to the acting churchwardens for the time being.

The annual dividends now amount to 24*l.* 10*s.* whereof 15*s.* is now paid for a sermon on St. Thomas's day, 10*s.* to the clerk and sexton, 1*l.* 1*s.* to the acting churchwarden, 2*l.* 2*s.* to the trustees of the Sunday school. About 20*l.* a year is paid out in bread, which is given away as part of the general bread distribution after mentioned. The balance due to the charity on the last statement of accounts in 1832, was 17*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The annual income arising from these two charities (Sutton's and Cooksey's) and from Goman's charity, before reported, amounts to 33*l.* 12*s.* This sum is laid out in the purchase of gallon, half gallon and quarter gallon loaves, which are distributed once a year in the depth of winter, about St. Thomas's day, by the churchwardens, to all the poor inhabitants of the parish the bread given being apportioned according to the number of persons in a family. The distribution is made in the vestry room of the church.

In the year 1824, 394 gallon loaves, 196 half gallon loaves, 112 quarter gallon loaves, were distributed amongst 711 grown up persons and 616 children.

In consequence of the result of a law-suit to settle boundaries in the said year 1824, the number of poor parishioners became greatly increased; and in that year, the then churchwardens made out a list, containing the names of the persons to whom the bread was given, and the quantity given to each. But this practice has not been uniformly observed by the subsequent churchwardens. The bread is supplied by all the bakers of the parish. The bread is of the best quality, and no complaints have been made. Three or four days' notice of the day of distribution is given in the church, and a notice is also fixed upon the church-doors. In the year 1832, 850 gallon loaves and 371 half and quarter gallon loaves were distributed amongst 850 adults and 900 children.

The parish consider it desirable from time to time to retain a balance in hand in respect of these Bread Charities, for the purpose of providing against any sudden rise in the price of bread.

APPRENTICING CHARITIES [see page 215].

WINDOVER'S CHARITY.—*Edward Windover*, by his Will, bearing date 27th September 1605, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, devised unto the churchwardens of the parish church of St. Martin's, and to their successors for ever, one rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which he purchased of Henry Ashley, to be received yearly of the chapter of the cathedral church of Sarum, and to be bestowed yearly for ever to bind such poor children apprentices as had most need, and were like to charge the parish of St. Martin aforesaid, as to the discretion of the churchwardens and the rest of those who had been churchwardens of the parish aforesaid or the most part of them, from time to time should seem meet.

By an indenture, bearing date 25th September, 17th James I. (1620), between John Windover, son and heir-apparent of Edward Windover, of the first part; and Christopher Horton and Thomas Chiffinche, churchwardens of the said parish, of the second part; the said John Windover granted and assigned the said annuity or rent-charge to the said parties of the second part, and their successors, churchwardens for the time being of the said parish aforesaid upon the trusts of the Will of the said Edward Windover.

The rent-charge of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* has always been regularly paid to the churchwardens by the dean and chapter of Sarum.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Parish of
St. Martin.

Robert
Sutton's
Charity—
continued.

Appren-
ticing Char-
ities.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 Apprenticing Charities—
 continued.

The money is received from the chapter clerk. The churchwardens are not in possession of the Deed of Grant of the rent-charge from Henry Ashley.

In the year 1824 the parish was indebted to this charity 41*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Two apprentices were put out in that year, one of them with a premium of 15*l.* and another with a premium of 12*l.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* was also paid for a moiety of the expense of the indenture, leaving a balance of 14*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the charity. No apprentices have since been put out.

The balance admitted to be due from the parish to the charity at the passing of the churchwardens' account on 17th August 1832, was 26*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The parish propose to put out one apprentice in the present year, with a premium of 15*l.* or 20*l.* and allow the surplus to accumulate for the purpose of putting out another apprentice, when the fund will admit, with a premium of 20*l.* In January 1833, since our inquiry, the parish ordered 20*l.* to be applied in putting out an apprentice under this charity.

The method employed by the parish in putting out apprentices, will appear under the charity next mentioned.

ELIZABETH BATH'S CHARITY.—*Elizabeth Bath*, spinster, by her Will, bearing date the 20th March 1701, (proved at Sarum 26th March 1701) gave unto the minister and gentlemen of the vestry of the parish church of St. Martin for the time being, 100*l.* for ever, for the use of it; to put out a poor friendless girl of the said parish an apprentice, every other year, as they in their discretion should think fit to dispose of it; and if there was any money to be preserved out of the use, she desired, if it could be, that every apprentice lawfully serving out her time might have 40*s.* at the end of the said term.

It appears from the book of Samuel Emly, who was churchwarden in 1787, that Mrs. Bath's money then consisted of the sum of 155*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, the dividend whereof was 4*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; and that by an order of vestry, dated 9th March 1787, it was resolved that 50*l.* of the accumulated interest of Mrs. Bath's money should be laid out in the stocks to the increase of the principal; and from the account of Robert Wood, who was churchwarden in 1789, that Mrs. Bath's money then consisted of 220*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, which is the sum now belonging to the charity, and forms part of a sum of 635*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* like stock, belonging to this and other charities, now standing in the names of the minister and churchwardens of this parish.

The balance due from the parish on account of Bath's charity, appears by the churchwardens' account for the year 1804 to have been 26*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

In the month of April 1805, two apprentices were put out with premiums of 8*l.* each. After that period, no apprentices appear to have been put out until the year 1821, when one apprentice was put out with a premium of 12*l.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* paid for preparing the indenture of apprenticeship.

This charity appears to have suffered a loss of 30*l.* by the bankruptcy of Messrs. Bowles, Ogden & Wyndham, bankers of Sarum, which occurred in the year 1810.

It appeared from the account of the churchwarden for 1824, that the balance then in hand in favour of the charity was 100*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; and that in the same year dividends to the amount of 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* were also received, and that three apprentices were put out, one with a premium of 12*l.* and two with premiums of 15*l.* each, and that 10*s.* 6*d.* was paid on each indenture, being a moiety of the expense thereof, leaving a balance of 63*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the charity, which was paid over by Mr. Cobb, the then churchwarden, to Mr. Finley, his successor. No apprentices have since been put out.

The balance due to the charity on the 17th August 1832, appears from churchwarden Coomb's account to have been 109*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

The non-application of this charity has been occasioned by the charity funds having been misapplied as hereinbefore mentioned, towards defraying the expense of repairing the parish church.

The method adopted by the parish for putting out apprentices under this and Windover's charity in the year 1824, when the charity funds were last applied for that purpose, was as follows: Notice was affixed on the church-door and also given in church on three successive Sundays, that the persons desirous of receiving the benefit of the said respective charities should make application to the churchwardens, and at the same time state the condition in life of the parents of the applicant, and the name and occupation of the person to whom the child was to be apprenticed, with the terms and conditions on which the apprentice would be taken.

The premiums paid were 12*l.* or 15*l.* with each apprentice; they were bound for terms of seven years: for these premiums the masters undertook to maintain and clothe the apprentices during the terms of their apprenticeship; the parish, however, consider that 15*l.* is the lowest premium that ought to be paid, and that it would be desirable to give 20*l.*

The boys and girls who are put out apprentice are required to be the children of respectable parishioners, and the parish require that the person who takes the apprentice shall be carrying on business on his own account. They also make inquiries as to his character and circumstances. The parish have hitherto been able to obtain good masters and mistresses to take the apprentices at a premium of 15*l.* but with great difficulty, a premium of 25*l.* being allowed by the corporation for apprentices put out by them. The parish propose to invest 100*l.* part of the balance now in hand, on account of Elizabeth Bath's charity, in augmenting the fund to enable

them to put out one girl apprentice every other year with an increased premium, and to give the sum of 40s. to the apprentice at the end of the term if possible; and to put out one apprentice in the course of the present year 1832, with a premium of 15*l.* Since our inquiry, the sum of 100*l.* has been invested by the parish in the purchase of 117*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, in the names of the minister and churchwardens of the parish; this investment was made on the 4th January 1833.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
St. Martin.

MRS. THOMAS'S CHARITY FOR APPRENTICING BOYS.—This charity is mentioned in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786 in the following manner: Mrs. *Thomas*, whether by Deed or Will unknown, gave 100*l.* for apprenticing 10 poor boys, vested in the overseers.

Apprenticing Charities—
continued.

Mr. W. Sutton, the present acting overseer of the parish, produced the overseers' account book, commencing in 1744 and ending in 1801, but this book contained no mention of the charity.

Upon his examination, he stated that he had made every inquiry in his power, but could not find that any such sum was received by the overseers; but suggested that the money might perhaps have been received and applied in putting out apprentices so as to exhaust the gift, and further stated, that Mrs. Thomas died probably about 1786.

This suggestion was afterwards corroborated by the statement of John Burch, the parish clerk, aged about 78, who recollected Mrs. Thomas's bequest, and always understood that it was a bequest of 100*l.* given to apprentice ten boys at 10*l.* each. His brother also remembered the bequest, and knew some of the boys apprenticed. Both of them well recollected Mrs. Thomas.

FRANCIS NEWHAM'S BEQUEST OF THE INTEREST OF £1,000 STOCK TO EIGHT POOR HOUSEKEEPERS [see page 216].

Francis Newham, by a codicil to his Will, bearing date the 12th March 1807, which was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 8th April in the same year, gave to the incumbent and the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Martin, the sum of 1,000*l.* in the Four per Cent. Bank annuities, upon trust that they and such other persons as should be trustees thereof under his Will for the time being, should receive and pay the dividends thereof unto the incumbent, churchwardens and overseers of the said parish, to be by them on 12th August for ever distributed annually amongst eight poor housekeepers of the said parish, such objects being of the Established Church.

Francis Newham's Bequest, &c.

17th July 1807, an order of vestry was made for the transfer of the said sum of 1,000*l.* Four per Cents into the names of Samuel Emly and three others for the benefit of the poor.

This stock has from time to time been transferred into the names of new trustees; the last transfer was made on the 6th April 1822, when the sum of 1,000*l.* Four per Cents was transferred into the names of Rev. Thomas Davis, James Sutton, William Woolfryes and Charles George Brodie. This stock has since been reduced to 1,000*l.* Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, which is now standing in the names of the same trustees, all of whom, save the Rev. Thomas Davis, are now living.

From the commencement of this charity until the year 1823, the dividends of the trust fund used to be annually distributed by the rector and churchwardens and overseers among poor people of the parish, but without calling a public meeting. In the year 1823 it was considered that it would be better that the money should be distributed publicly amongst eight poor housekeepers; and since that time a notice has been fixed to the church-door, and has also been given in church on the Sunday previous to the distribution, that the rector, churchwardens and overseers of the parish would meet in the vestry-room on a day named, for the purpose of making a distribution of the dividends arising from the 1,000*l.* stock given by the Will of Francis Newham amongst eight poor housekeepers of the parish, members of the Established Church of England, and requiring all persons soliciting the benefit of the said charity to attend.

There are commonly between 40 and 50 applicants for this charity, eight of whom are chosen in the following manner; two are named by the rector, two by each churchwarden, and one by each overseer. The most deserving objects are chosen, and they are required to be members of the Established Church, and a preference is given to those who do not receive parish relief.

Since the year 1823 accounts have been kept (on separate pieces of parchment) of the names of the persons who have in each year received the benefit of this charity, and of the sums given to each person.

It is stated that there is every reason to believe that the dividends of this trust fund have been fully applied, from the commencement of the charity down to the year 1823, by the rector and parish officers, for the benefit of the poor.

It is intended to continue the present mode of applying this charity, and a separate account of the application is to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Salisbury.

WILLIAM WINDOVER'S LEGACY OF 50*l.* TO BE LENT ON BOND [see page 251].Report of
1833.Parish of
St. Martin.William
Windover's
Legacy.

William Windover, by his Will, dated in January 1632, gave 50*l.* to this parish to be reserved for the reparation of the church when need should require; in the meantime to be freely lent to their parishioners upon good security by 5*l.* to a man for a year, and at Easter to be paid in, and to be lent to the men again, or to others as the vestry should think fit, according to their custom of letting their church stock; and in every bond so taken to make mention that it is part of 50*l.* given by William Windover.

There are no bonds now existing in respect of this charity, and the parish is not now possessed of any church stock; however, by an entry in a vestry-book, bearing date 5th May 1710, Windover's charity is described as then consisting of 5*l.* in the hands of the churchwardens, the interest to be distributed to the poor; and in the churchwardens' account for 1824, the charity is described as consisting of 5*l.*, and in that year the sum of 5*s.* was distributed by the churchwardens to five poor women in respect of this charity, and the same sum has also since been distributed in one other year.

CLOTHING CHARITY [see pages 55 and 192].

Clothing
Charity.

In respect of Fricker's charity (hereinafter reported) the churchwardens of this parish have for many years, on or before the 5th day of November in each year, received from the steward of the Trinity Hospital, 4*l.* worth of lindsey-woolsey cloth, sufficient to make nineteen petticoats of two yards and a half each. The cloth has always been good, and to the full value of 4*l.*, but has somewhat varied in quality according to the price. The cloth is given away by the minister and churchwardens on the 5th November yearly to nineteen of the most deserving women of the parish, a preference being given to those who attend church most frequently.

Under the arrangement for letting the charity estate to Mr. Dew, mentioned in the report of Fricker's charity, the minister and churchwardens will, instead of 4*l.* worth of cloth annually, be entitled to receive the sum of 14*l.* 10*s.* to be distributed in clothing on the 5th November to the ancient poor of the parish of St. Martin, preference being given to those of sober, religious lives and conversation.

MACK'S CHARITY [see page 243].

Mack's
Charity.

Edmund Mack, of New Sarum, by his Will, bearing date 26th July 1699, bequeathed unto the congregation in New Sarum, commonly known by the name of Presbyterians, the sum of 200*l.* in order that the members of the congregation, or some sufficient persons, should lay it out in a piece of land, and should yearly for ever equally distribute the rents and profits thereof in apprenticing two poor boys of such as were members of the said congregation, and should live in the parish of St. Martin.

This 200*l.* was in the year 1700 invested in the purchase of real property, which was conveyed to trustees, and is by the conveyance described as consisting of five tenements and four gardens, situate in Gigon-street, in the city of New Sarum; four of the tenements and three of the gardens lying together on the west side of Gigon-street, bounded by that street on the east, on the west and south by the lands of Robert Shergold; which four tenements were in the possession of John Cheaker and — Bishop, widow, and others, and the fifth tenement and remaining garden lying on the east side of the same street, bounded on the east by lands belonging to the parish of St. Martin's, on the north by the lands of William Lawes, and on the south with lands belonging to Francis Gardner. The premises are subject to the payment of 1*s.* a year to the chief lord.

A suit in Chancery was instituted respecting the application of the funds belonging to this charity, and a Decree pronounced by Lord Chancellor Eldon, bearing date 29th July 1808, whereby it was declared that the surplus of the rents of the trust property ought to be applied in apprenticing poor boys of such as were members of the congregation named in the testator's Will, who lived in the parish of St. Martin; and should there be a deficiency in St. Martin's, then such as lived in any other parish or place; and should there be a deficiency in any other parish or place, then that it should be applied in apprenticing poor girls of such as were members of the said congregation living in St. Martin's; failing whom, then such as lived in any other parish or place; failing all such boys and girls, in apprenticing poor boys, members of any other Presbyterian congregation of St. Martin's; failing whom, sons of Presbyterians in any other parish or place in Salisbury or its vicinity; failing whom, to poor girls, under the same limitations.

This case is reported by the name of Attorney-General *v.* Wansay, 15 Ves. p. 231. The trust estate has been from time to time conveyed to new trustees. The last conveyance to trustees bears date 20th December 1831. The trustees named therein are Joseph Sanger, James Dredge, William Harding and Daniel Harding, all of whom are now living.

In consequence of the frequent changes of the trustees, and the irregular and imperfect manner in which the books and documents relating to this charity have been kept, we have been unable satisfactorily to trace in what manner the charity rents were formerly

applied, or to ascertain the amount of the funds accumulated from the savings of rent, or in what manner such accumulations have been disposed of.

It appears, however (from a memorandum book remaining in the hands of the present trustees) that between 1722, when the charity first came into operation, and 1789, 58 boys had been apprenticed at an expense of nearly 300*l.*

That in the year 1775, 87*l.* had accumulated for want of suitable objects of the charity, and that the trustees resolved to lend this sum for the repairs of property belonging to the congregation, and to apply the interest to the use of the trust; and that further accumulations afterwards took place, and in the year 1794, 450*l.* Three per Cent. Consols were purchased in the name of the then trustees; and that the charity was afterwards involved in a Chancery suit, which terminated in 1808; and it is stated that the charity is not at present possessed of any funded property.

Five apprentices were appointed between 1811 and 1814, and the premiums given with them amounted to 45*l.* Ten have been put out between 1823 and 1831. The premiums generally paid have been either 4*l.* 15*s.* or 5*l.* when the apprenticeship began, and as much more when it ended.

The particulars of the property now possessed by the charity, will appear by the following Schedule. It is believed to be the same that was purchased with the money given by Edmund Mack's Will, and that no part of it has been lost.

Property.	Tenant.	Tenure.	Rent.
Two Houses and one Garden - - -	John Cheator - - -	Lease for lives - - - - -	£ 10 - -
One House and one Garden - - -	Elizabeth Bishop - - -	Yearly tenant - - - - -	6 10 -
One House and one Garden - - -	Joseph Scott - - -	Repairing lease, ending in 1833 - - -	7 - -
One House and one Garden - - -	George Flower - - -	Yearly tenant - - - - -	6 10 -
			£ 30 - -
	Deductions:		
	Poor Rates - - - - -	£ - 8 9	
	Land Tax - - - - -	2 4 2	
	Insurance - - - - -	16 6	
	Bishop's Rent - - - - -	1 -	
			3 10 5
		Net Yearly Rent - - - - -	£ 26 9 7

The houses are stated to be let at their full value, and are now in good condition. Between 1821 and 1823 upwards of 160*l.* was laid out in repairs.

Two sums of 50*l.* each were a considerable time ago borrowed on account of the charity. One of them has been paid off, the other is still due. The accounts have for many years been kept very carelessly, but have lately been put into better order. There is now a balance of 14*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in the hands of the treasurer, and in December 1831, 16*l.* of the charity money was very improperly paid for the support of the minister of the congregation. This last sum the trustees propose to repay and to apply the same, together with the balance in the hands of the treasurer, and such part of the rents as can be spared, to the speedy discharge of the debt of 50*l.* They also propose that greater care should be hereafter taken in keeping the accounts and preserving the documents relating to the charity.

The boys selected to be put out as apprentices are those most deserving, or whose parents are most respectable or in most destitute circumstances. St. Martin's parish always has the preference, then St. Edmund's. One apprentice has been put out from Milford.

EARLSMAN'S CHARITY TO SIX POOR MEN [see page 222].

By Indenture, dated 11th of November, 1829, made between Thomas Ogden Stevens and others of the one part, and Richard Earlsman, of the city of New Sarum, gentleman, of the other part, after reciting, that Richard Earlsman had lately purchased the sum of 1,000*l.* Bank stock, then standing in the names of the said Thomas Ogden Stevens and others, to the intent that the same should for ever remain for the purposes thereafter mentioned; It is witnessed, that the said Thomas Ogden Stevens and others did thereby severally agree with the said Richard Earlsman, his executors, administrators and assigns, that they and the survivors and survivor of them would at all times thereafter, during the continuance of the trusts therein mentioned, stand possessed of the said 1,000*l.* Bank stock, dividends and other annual proceeds thereof, upon trust that they and their successors should pay and apply the dividends and annual produce thereof for the use of Mary Poore, the said Richard Earlsman's sister, during her life, and immediately after her decease should thereout every year distribute unto six poor men, inhabitants and parishioners of the parish of St. Martin in New Sarum, who should have respectively attained the age of 50 years, the sum of 5*s.* a week each, and should divide the residue thereof, after defraying the expenses of the trust equally among the said six poor men, such surplus payment to be made on Whitmond day yearly; and it is thereby provided that no

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Parish of
St. Martin.Mack's
Charity—
continued.Earlsman's
Charity to
Six Poor
Men.

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1833.
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 Earlsman's
 Charity to
 Six Poor
 Men—
continued.

person should be entitled to receive any part of the said weekly distribution, unless he should have been thereto appointed by the said trustees and their successors for the time being, or the major part of them; and when any of the persons so appointed should die or cease to reside in the city of New Sarum, or within 30 miles thereof, the said trustees and the survivors and survivor of them and their successors for the time being, are to appoint such other poor men, inhabitants of the before-mentioned parish, to supply the place of him or them so dying or ceasing to reside in the said city, or within 30 miles thereof, and immediately upon such appointment to pay to them all the allowances to which their predecessors were entitled; and whenever any of the said trustees shall die, decline or become incapable to act, the surviving or continuing trustees at their discretion, are to appoint any other person or persons, being a vestryman or vestrymen of the said parish of St. Thomas, instead of such trustee, and immediately thereupon all the said trust monies are to become vested in such new trustees, or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees, with the same powers, and subject to the same trusts, as if he or they had been originally appointed; and it is provided, that the trustees acting shall, out of the trust-monies, defray all charges incurred in execution of the trust.

The testator's sister, Mary Poore, died in 1830, and never received any of the dividends of the stock.

Six poor men were nominated by Richard Earlsman in his lifetime, to be the first receivers of the charity. They were all above the age of 50 years, but two of them were not inhabitants of St. Martin. The trustees, out of respect to Richard Earlsman, confirmed the whole of his nominations, though two of them did not strictly come within the terms of the trust, but entered a resolution in the books of the charity, testifying their sense of the irregularity, and guarding against any recurrence of it in future.

Several persons receiving the charity have died since its foundation in 1829; and all those since appointed have been duly qualified according to the trust. The number is now full.

No account has hitherto been kept of the weekly payments to the poor people, but it is proposed to do so in future.

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements have been examined, and found to be correct. The whole remainder of the dividends was distributed at Whitsuntide last among the poor people, as directed. The half year's dividends, amounting to 40*l.* due in April last, have been received, and out of them the poor people's payments will be made till next half-year's dividends become due.

Thomas Ogden Stevens, George Brown, John Day, Pinckney Loder and William Smith, are the trustees in whose names the stock at present stands, and they are all now living.

EARLSMAN'S CHARITY TO SIX POOR WIDOWS OF THE PARISHES OF ST. THOMAS, ST. EDMUND AND ST. MARTIN, AND FOR APPRENTICING BOYS [*see page 189*].

Earlsman's
 Charity to
 Six Poor
 Widows and
 for appren-
 ticing Boys.

By Indenture, dated 6th October 1830, made between Ambrose Hussey, of New Sarum, Esq. and others of the one part, and *Richard Earlsman*, of the said city, stone-mason, of the other part, after reciting, that the said Richard Earlsman had lately transferred to the said Ambrose Hussey and others the sum of 6,200*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, which was then standing in their names; the said Ambrose Hussey and others thereby acknowledged and declared, that the said 6,200*l.* capital stock, was so transferred into their names upon trust, that the said trustees should, as the dividends thereof should be received by them thereout, pay the sum of 5*s.* every week to each of six poor widows who should have been for seven years next preceding their nomination inhabitants of the respective parishes of St. Thomas, St Edmund and St. Martin, in the city of New Sarum, such women to be appointed, in equal proportions, by the respective ministers and churchwardens for the time being of the said three parishes, which nomination should be made in rotation; and the three first by the respective ministers of the said parishes, and should apply the residue of the said dividends, when received, in apprenticing three boys for the term of seven years every year to some trade within the said city, whose age should then not exceed 14 years, and whose parents should be poor inhabitants of the city, one of such boys to be nominated and his master chosen by each of the said respective ministers and churchwardens for the time being of the said three parishes, the said nomination to be made in rotation, and the first from each parish by the said respective ministers, the masters to clothe and maintain the said apprentice during the term of their apprenticeship, unless their parents or other persons should bind themselves by indenture so to do; and it was further provided, that the trustees for the time being should, out of the said dividends, before all other payments, defray all charges incurred in the execution of the trust; and that the ministers for the time being of the said three parishes, should for ever be three of the trustees for executing the trust; and that whenever there should be but one surviving trustee, the said capital stock, or such fund as should be then available for the said charitable purposes, should be transferred to three other persons jointly with such surviving trustee, and the said three persons and such survivor should then have the same powers and privileges in all respects as the trustees originally named.

The six widows were first nominated by Mr. Earlsman himself, and all of them are now living.

Two boys were, in 1832, apprenticed by the respective rectors of St. Edmund and St. Martin. The moiety of the premium paid with the first, was 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and with the second 14*l.* One apprentice, nominated by the rector of St. Thomas, had been on trial for some time, and having been approved of by his master, the boy's indenture was immediately to be made out. No apprentice has ever been nominated by the churchwardens of any of the three parishes.

The accounts of the charity, which are at present kept by the rector of St. Edmund's, have been examined, and found correct. Including the dividends due in August 1852, there is a balance of nearly 170*l.* in hand, and 18*l.* placed in the savings bank, making together about 189*l.*

The trustees in whose names the stock at present stands are, Ambrose Hussey, esq., the Rev. John Greenly, the Rev. Herbert Hawes, and the Rev. William Wyndham, who are all living.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Parish of
St. Martin.Earlsmen's
Charity to
Six Poor
Widows and
for appren-
ticing Boys
—continued.

JEFFRY'S AND FRY'S BIBLE CHARITY [see page 217].

It appears, by an entry made in the year 1743, in a vestry book belonging to this parish, that the churchwarden had then in his hands, in addition to the church stock, the following monies :

Jeffry's and
Fry's Bible
Charity.

	£	s.	d.
Harding's Gift	10	—	—
Windover's Gift	5	—	—
Jeffry's Gift	5	—	—
Hoare's Gift	5	—	—
Fry's Gift	5	—	—

Underneath the above names and sums of money, the following memorandum is written : "the interest of this last to be disposed of in bibles for the poor children of the parish."

No subsequent entries appear to have been made in the vestry book relative to this bible charity ; but in a churchwarden's book of accounts in 1798, credit is given for 10*l.* *Richard Hoar Harding Jeffry and Fry's* money, interest of same given in two bibles ; and in the churchwarden's account for 1805, the same entry is continued ; and in 1806 two of the names are omitted, and the charity is styled simply Jeffry and Fry's Charity.

In 1824 two bibles were distributed under the name of Jeffry and Fry's Charity.

There is now a balance of 14*s.* interest of the 10*l.* in the hands of the churchwardens ; it is intended to lay out this sum forthwith in the purchase of two bibles, to be given to two deserving poor persons.

ELEANOR WALSH'S CHARITY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS [see page 251].

Eleanor Walsh widow, by her Will, dated the 28th August 1830, in the events which have happened, bequeathed two sums of 200*l.* and 100*l.* unto her nephews and niece, Thomas Thomas, James Thomas and Mary Thomas, children of her sister Elizabeth Thomas, to be equally divided between them, with benefit of survivorship in case of the death of either of them in her lifetime, or in the lifetime of the others or other of them, without leaving a child or children surviving ; and in case of leaving any child or children, the share to go to such child or children in equal shares ; and the said testatrix, after making a charitable bequest of 50*l.* in favour of the Culver-street almshouses, and of 50*l.* in favour of the Exeter-street, otherwise Brickett's almshouses (an account of which legacies is given before in the Reports of the Culver-street and of Brickett's almshouses), gave the residue of her personal estate unto her executors, to be distributed amongst the several poor widows and orphan children of the parish of St. Martin, at such times and places as they should appoint for that purpose, and appointed William Henry Coates and James Cobb to be her executors. The testatrix died on the 8th of March 1831, and her will was proved by both her executors on the 24th of the same month, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Eleanor
Walsh's
Charity.

The two charitable bequests of 50*l.* each, after deducting 10*l.* for legacy duty, were invested by the executors, on the 1st June 1831, in the purchase of 107*l.* 13*s.* old South Sea Annuities, in the names of the minister and churchwardens of this parish.*

The remaining part of the testatrix's personal estate, on 23rd August 1832, consisted of the sum of 600*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the testatrix's name, and 67*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* cash in the hands of the executors ; but they have not been able to ascertain the clear residue, in consequence of the said legacies of 200*l.* and 100*l.* given by testatrix to her nephews and niece, who were resident in Ireland, and it was not known whether they were living. Several different persons had claimed to be entitled to the legacy, which may possibly subject the residue to the costs of a Chancery suit.

FRICKER'S CHARITY TO THE TRINITY HOSPITAL AND THE PARISHES OF ST. EDMUND
AND ST. MARTIN [see page 192].

John Fricker, by his Will, bearing date 19th October 1696, and proved 16th April 1701, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, devised to John Payne, and three other persons and their

Fricker's
Charity

* [See pages 173 and 208.]

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.

Parish of
St. Martin.

Fricker's
Charity—
continued.

heirs, a messuage and premises, with their appurtenances, in New Sarum, situate in the street called the Three Lyon Chequer, over against the Fish-market, upon trust, after the decease of the said testator's wife, that the said trustees should, out of the yearly rents and profits of the said house and premises, pay unto the 12 poor persons who should, on the 28th day of October in every year, be and belong to the Trinity Hospital within the city of New Sarum, the sum of 5s. a piece, upon the said 28th day of October in every year; and upon further trust, that the said trustees should yearly, on the 1st day of November, pay unto the ministers of the respective parish churches of St. Edmund and St. Martin, within the said city, and their successors, for the time being, by equal moieties, all the rest and residue of the clear rents and profits of the said messuage and premises, deduction being first made of all such repairs, taxes and charges as should be incident unto or charged on the said premises or any part thereof, the same to be paid unto them the said ministers for the time being, upon the special trust and confidence in them reposed, that they should every year lay out their several moieties of the remainder of the said yearly rents in buying of good and substantial cloth, for the making of coats for so many ancient poor people in their respective parishes as the same should be sufficient for, and should, upon the 5th day of November in every year distribute the said cloth so by them to be bought unto such poor ancient people within their respective parishes as they in their discretion should think fit, always in the first place having particular regard to those poor persons who had been of sober, religious lives and conversations: and the testator further desired, that whenever it should happen that any two or more of his said trustees should die or resign the trust, that the surviving trustees should by good and sufficient means convey the said messuage and premises unto such other persons as they, with the consent of the ministers of the said respective parish churches of St. Edmund and St. Martin for the time being should think fit to nominate and appoint, to be held by the new trustees and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, upon the same trusts, from time to time, for ever.

The charity estate appears from time to time to have been conveyed to new trustees, and to have been let by the trustees for the time being for terms of years. The charity estate was last demised by an Indenture of Lease, dated 20th February 1733, whereby William Batt and seven others, by the description of trustees duly nominated and appointed pursuant to the will of John Fricker, deceased, in consideration of the surrender of a former lease for 21 years dated 29th September 1719, and of the rent and covenants thereinafter mentioned, and in consideration also that George Fort, the lessee after mentioned, had agreed thenceforth during the term to repair and to pay the land-tax (by means whereof the intent of the testator could be better answered, inasmuch as the said premises were old and decaying) demised the said charity estate unto the said George Fort, by the description of all that messuage, backside and out-housing, with the appurtenances, situate in the city of New Sarum, in a certain street called the Three Lyon Chequer, over against the Fish-market, lying between a tenement in the possession of Thomas Creed, basket-maker, on the north, and a tenement then late in the possession of Edward Creed, but then of J. Page, cutler, on the south part, to hold to the said George Fort, his executors, administrators and assigns, from Michaelmas then last, for the term of 99 years, at the annual rent of 11*l.* The lease contains covenants on the part of the lessee to pay all taxes and rates, ordinary and extraordinary, and to repair the premises at his own expense, and deliver them up in good repair at the end of the term.

The last conveyance to new trustees is by Indenture of Lease and Release, the Release dated 17th December 1805, and is made between Henry Penruddock Wyndham, esquire (described as surviving feoffee) of the one part; and John Pern Tinney, gentleman (since deceased), James Hussey, of New Sarum, clothier, George Ambrose Baker, linen-draper, Wadham Wyndham, esquire, Alexander Powell, William Henry Tinney, gentleman, Thomas Brown the younger, currier, all of the city of Sarum, of the other part; and thereby the said charity estate was vested in the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, upon the trusts of the will of the said John Fricker: and it is by the said deed provided, that when there should not be above two or three of the trustees surviving, that then such of the trustees as should be living, should convey the premises unto eight or more new trustees: of these trustees, John P. Tinney, James Hussey and George Ambrose, baker, are since dead.

The lease for 99 years became vested in Mr. Charles Dew, hatter, and expired at Michaelmas 1831. Mr. Dew was only tenant at will, but having lived in the house all his life, and then carrying on his business of a hatter there, he was willing and desirous to take and accept a lease from the present trustees for a term of 21 years, at a rent of 32*l.*, instead of 11*l.*, the former rent, and to do all manner of repairs, both landlord's and tenant's, and to pay all taxes; (according to a report made to the Committee of City Lands by Mr. Fisher.) Since our inquiry, the trustees of the charity have agreed to grant Mr. Dew a lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 32*l.*, Mr. Dew covenanting to pay the land-tax, and do all the repairs.

This charity hath hitherto been managed by the corporation of New Sarum, the rent of 11*l.* having been received by the steward of the Trinity Hospital, who, after paying 3*l.* to the Trinity Hospital, expended the remaining 8*l.* in cloth, and sent the same in equal shares to the two parishes of St. Edmund and St. Martin. [For the application and distribution of the cloth by these parishes, *see* the Report of St. Martin's and St. Edmund's Parishes.]

EARLSMAN'S GENERAL CHARITIES [see pages 34, 188 and 243].

This parish is entitled to a portion of these charities, of which an account has already been given under the city of Salisbury.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

EYRE'S CHARITY [see page 220].

It appears, from a copy of the Will of *John Eyre*, dated 13th July 1599, and entered in a book kept in the chest of the parish of St. Thomas, Salisbury, that he gave to the poor people of St. Thomas, where he dwelt, all that his lands and tenements, lying in Alderbury, in the county of Wilts, to the use and good of the said poor for ever.

By a copy of an indenture, dated 1st September 1602, and contained in the same book, it appears, that Robert Eyre, in performance of the last will of his brother, John Eyre, thereby conveyed three messuages or cottages, with their appurtenances, situate in Alwardburie, to Oliver Powell and Robert Roberts, their heirs and assigns, for ever; and by another Indenture, a copy of which is contained in the same book, dated 2d September 1602, Powell and Roberts conveyed to Thomas Eyre and others, their heirs and assigns, for ever, the said three cottages, upon the trusts in John Eyre's aforesaid will specified, with power from time to time to appoint new trustees, so that two should be always existing.

No original documents relating to the charity were produced.

There is a tradition, that on the bankruptcy of Michael Burrough, one of the trustees, which occurred in 1813, such of the documents belonging to the Charity as were then in his possession were carried away, and have never been recovered.

By the award of the commissioners for the Alderbury inclosure, dated 2d December 1809, the commissioners, with the consent of Jacob then Earl of Radnor, and the then trustees of the charity, awarded unto the trustees of Eyre's Charity all that old inclosure of meadow or pasture land, containing 3A. 1R. 11P. called Pitt Close, situate at East Harnham, in the parish of Britford, in the county of Wilts, bounded on the south by the public road leading from New Sarum to West Harnham, on the east by land belonging to the Reverend John Baker, and on the west by lands in West Harnham belonging to William Boucher, esq.; and one other parcel of arable land, situate in the West Field of East Harnham aforesaid, containing 2A. 2R. 4P. bounded on the north by the public road leading from New Sarum to West Harnham, on the west by a private road, and on the east and south by lands on the said West Field, belonging to the said Earl and John Baker respectively, in exchange for the charity property at Alderbury, consisting of a cottage, with a garden and appurtenances, situate in Castle-lane, in Alderbury aforesaid, containing 32 perches; one close of pasture land thereto adjoining, called the Pightle, containing 2R. 14P.; another cottage or tenement, with a garden and appurtenances, situate in Silver-street, in Alderbury aforesaid, containing 1R. 27P.; another cottage, with a garden and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Folly-lane, containing 23 perches; one piece of arable land, being the north part of an old inclosure called Pilgrim's Acre, containing 16 perches; another old inclosure of arable land, called Light's-lane Ground, containing 1A. 28P.; and also all the allotment situate on the late Alderbury common, containing 9A. 3R. 12P. by the said award allotted to the said trustees.

There has been no conveyance to trustees since the date of the award, and all the trustees to whom the property was then awarded, are dead, except Matthew Targett; the deed of 1602 provides, that when the trustees are reduced to two, there should be a new appointment. It is proposed that Matthew Targett shall execute a conveyance to new trustees.

The account books of the churchwardens show, that the rent of the whole premises at Alderbury, from 1784 to the date of the exchange, amounted yearly to about 10*l.* 15*s.*, which was deemed its full value. From the date of the exchange to the present time the premises received in exchange have been let at the yearly rent of 15*l.* clear of all deductions. Lord Radnor paid the expense of the award and exchange, and there can be no doubt that the exchange has been highly beneficial to the charity.

The charity is now in possession of the whole land allotted to it by and described in the award. For the last 50 years it has been let, and the rents received by the churchwardens. It is now let to Frederick Kelsey, as yearly tenant, at a rent of 15*l.* What the fair annual value is has frequently been discussed at vestry meetings, and a persuasion prevails among a certain number of the parishioners, that it is now underlet. We were informed by a person of property that for a lease of 7, 14 or 21 years he would give 20*l.* a year, keeping such fences as are now on the premises in repair, and that he had no doubt several responsible persons would be willing to take the premises on the same terms, we suggested to the minister of the parish, that this rent, or one as high as could properly be obtained, should be got in future. He assured us steps should immediately be taken for that purpose by the vestry.

The rent received has always been laid out year by year in bread, and distributed among the poor. Forty-eight threepenny loaves are distributed at the church every alternate Sunday, among persons entered on a list kept for the purpose by the churchwardens. When a vacancy occurs, it is filled up by the churchwardens. They endeavour to select the most deserving poor who attend church, but those selected do not all belong to St. Thomas,

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Parish of
 St. Thomas.
 —
 Eyre's
 Charity—
continued.

It was suggested that the bread should in future be given exclusively to poor residing in the parish of St. Thomas at the time of distribution. The bread is now furnished by a baker who has supplied it about two years, who succeeded another baker who supplied it from 1809 to his death in 1829. The old practice was, that four bakers should supply the bread for three months each in succession. The baker sends the bread to the church, and his bill is paid at the end of the year. We recommended a return to the old practice; and as a suspicion appears to prevail among some of the poor people, that justice is not done to them in the weight of the bread, that the trustees, as soon as they conveniently could, should get the loaves made of a certain and fixed weight, in order that imposition in that respect might be avoided.

WOTTON'S CHARITY [see pages 182 and 221].

Wotton's
 Charity.

[See account of this charity under the head of "Bread Charities, under the management of the Corporation."]*

Twenty two-penny loaves are sent by a baker to the church once a fortnight, on account of this charity. Six of the loaves are distributed among as many poor in the almshouses; the remaining fourteen are given away by the churchwardens among poor who attend church to receive them. The distribution is not confined to residents in the parish: a list is kept of the receivers, who, when once entered on the list, are continued for life. Vacancies are filled up as in Eyre's Charity.

But as the bread is to be distributed without favour to all the poor of the city, and as six loaves are regularly given to St. Martin's parish it was thought six of the receivers should also belong to the parish of St. Edmund, the remaining eight being reserved for the poor of St. Thomas.

TALMAN'S SCHOOL [see page 222].

Talman's
 School.

By an Indenture, dated the 10th June 1755, a copy of which is also preserved in a parish book belonging to the parish of St. Thomas in New Sarum, after reciting that *John Talman*, clerk, had long observed the miserable want of education in the parish of St. Thomas, in the said city, and was therefore minded for ever to establish a charity-school in the said parish, for the education and instruction of eight poor girls of the said parish in reading and the church catechism, and in plain needle-work, each for three years only, and so on in succession for ever, the said John Talman conveyed all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate in High-street, New Sarum, on the west side thereof, bounded by the King's highway on the east, on the south with a messuage, formerly in the occupation of Nathaniel Sturge, on the north by a messuage or tenement then in the occupation of Robert Stillingfleet, to the use of the trustees therein named, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust, that they should from time to time, and at all times thereafter, permit the schoolmistress of the said school for the time being to receive the rents and profits of the said messuage to her own use, except as hereinafter mentioned: and he declared that the receipt of the said schoolmistress should be a good discharge to the tenants of the premises for the rent thereof: and he directed that the said schoolmistress, in consideration of the rents and profits of the said premises, should from time to time instruct eight poor girls to be put into the said school in manner hereinafter mentioned, to read, and in the church catechism, and to work at plain needle-work, without receiving any salary, gratuity or reward for the same, either from the said parish of St. Thomas, or from any of the relations or friends of any of the said eight poor girls; but that none of them should be taught longer than three years: and that the said eight poor scholars, and likewise the schoolmistress, should be from time to time nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, or the major part of them: and that the said eight poor scholars should be natives, if it might be, or at least inhabitants of the said parish. And he directed that the schoolmistress and her successors should be at liberty to take any other girls as scholars into the said school, not exceeding 20 in number, and to take such salaries or rewards for teaching them as they should think fit: and that the minister and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, should once a year enter into and view the state of the premises thereby conveyed, and out of the rents and profits thereof from time to time keep the same in good repair and insured against fire: and that the trustees or the major part of them, should, every Tuesday in Easter week meet in the said school, and examine into all neglects or miscarriages of the schoolmistress for the time being, or any of the eight girls; and make such reasonable bye-laws and ordinances as they should think fit, for the better government of the said schoolmistress and eight children: and the trustees, or the majority of them, were empowered, for any gross offence or neglect, to deprive or suspend the schoolmistress, or expel any of the poor children. He also directed that the trustees should enter in a book the names of the eight children, with the date of their election and admission into the said school, and removal or departure therefrom, and the minutes of the proceedings of the trustees at their yearly meeting, and all rules and orders and acts of the trustees, or the majority of them, which should be made touching the said school, and such books should be produced upon any regular notice.

The churchwardens have never interfered, as trustees of the charity, thinking it proper to leave the management thereof entirely to the minister for the time being.

The house in High-street now is and has always been occupied by the schoolmistress. It consists of three stories, containing three or four rooms. The repairs have been always paid by the parish, and the house is now in good condition.

Minutes of the proceedings of the trustees have not been kept in strict conformity with the directions of the trust, but the schoolmistress sends to the minister of the parish a list of the names of all the eight poor girls, and the dates of their departure or removal.

The present incumbent of the parish has also kept a book containing the names of all admissions and applications for admission, since he became connected with the parish. He is well acquainted with the condition of the parish, and takes great pains in selecting proper objects for the charity. Those admitted are as nearly eight years of age as possible. None are received before six nor after ten. They are all natives of the parish. Applications for admission of this description are very numerous, and the number is always kept full. The present schoolmistress frequently receives several children gratis, and the school has been eminently useful under her management.

The children are taught reading, plain needle-work, as required, and ornamental needle-work in addition. She also insists that they shall all regularly attend a Sunday-school for religious instruction.

The only benefit the schoolmistress derives from the school, is the use of the house, and what she receives for pay-scholars, who now amount to eight or ten. The house is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* a year. It is insured for 100*l.*, and the premium is paid by the parish.

The present mistress is Mrs. Storey, who has taught the school for 40 years, and succeeded Mrs. Noyes, the first mistress. The instruction of the eight girls is entirely gratuitous.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
St. Thomas.
—
Talman's
School—
continued.

EARLSMAN'S CHARITY TO SIX POOR WIDOWS OF THE PARISHES OF ST. THOMAS, ST. EDMUND
AND ST. MARTIN AND FOR APPRENTICING BOYS (*see* pages 54 and 189).

For an account of this charity, *see* the Report of the Charities in the parish of St. Martin.

Earlsman's
Charity.

EARLSMAN'S GENERAL CHARITIES [*see* pages 34, 188 and 243].

This parish is entitled to a portion of these charities, of which an account has already been given under the city of Salisbury.

Earlsman's
General
Charities.

The following is the Report of the above-mentioned Commissioners on the Charities of the parish of Fisherton Anger, which parish is now included in the City of Salisbury. The Report is dated the 10th January 1833 (Vol. 26, page 473), and is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1833 on Charities of Fisherton Anger.

Report of
1833, on
Charities of
Fisherton
Anger.

PARISH OF FISHERTON ANGER.

HAYTER'S ALMSHOUSES [*see* page 224].

Fisherton
Anger.
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By Indenture of three parts, dated 31 August 1797, after reciting that *Sarah Hayter*, of Carswell, in County of Berks, spinster, was seised in the fee-simple of the lands intended to be thereby conveyed, it is witnessed, that the said *Sarah Hayter*, with the privity and consent of the trustees named of the second part, [who are thereby entrusted with the selection of the almspeople, to be supported by the trust property] conveyed to the trustees named of the third part, to be under their management,

Hayter's
Alms-houses.

All the manor, or reputed manor, of Fisherton Anger, in the parish of Fisherton Anger, in the county of Wilts.

A messuage or farm-house, with the barn, stable and garden thereto adjoining, situate in Fisherton Anger aforesaid, near the church there, and also a garden behind the said messuage, containing by measure 2*r.* 5*p.*

A barn, with the backside and garden adjoining, situate near the road leading from Fisherton-street to the church, containing by measure half an acre.

A piece of arable land, lying in a field called the North Field, in Fisherton Anger aforesaid, containing 50*a.* 3*r.*, bounded by a meadow called Cold Harbour, and certain meadows in the parish of Bemerton, on the east, by the turnpike road leading from New Sarum to Devizes on the west; by a common field, in the parish of Bemerton, on the north, and by a piece of arable land belonging to the rector of Fisherton Anger on the south.

A piece of arable land, lying in a field called Church Field, in Fisherton Anger, containing 10½ acres, bounded by the workhouse and garden aforesaid on the east, by Broad Meadow Drove and Spring Ditch on the west, by lands belonging to Lord Malmesbury on the north, and by the river or millpond, and a slip of ground, called the Valley, on the south.

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1833.
 —
 Parish of
 Fisherton
 Anger.
 —
 Hayter's
 Almshouses
 —continued.

A piece of meadow or marsh ground, called Cold Harbour, containing 9A. 3R. 11P., bounded by the River Avon on the east; a piece of arable land, situate in the North Field thereinbefore mentioned, on the west; the same piece of arable land and certain meadows in Bemerton Parish, on the north, and a piece of meadow belonging to the rector of Fisherton Anger on the south.

A piece of meadow ground, formerly two pieces, with a small piece lately added thereto, containing in the whole 8A. 0R. 26P., bounded by an ancient watercourse on the east; by a part of St. Ann's Stile, called the Cattle Ground, on the west; by Parsonage Mead on the north, and Friar's Mead on the south.

A piece of meadow ground, called Broad Mead, or Ten Acre Mead, bounded by the river running from Wilton to Fisherton and Harnham Mills, on the east and south; by the withey beds, then belonging to Joseph Tanner, on the north, and Bemerton Drain on the west.

A piece of arable land, being part of the cattle-ground, containing 2A. 3R. 1P., bounded by Friar's Mead and the said piece of meadow thereto adjoining, on the east part thereof; other part of the said cattle-ground, belonging to Joseph Tanner, on the West; the road leading from Fisherton-street or turnpike unto Parsonage Mead and the meadows adjoining on the north, and a meadow, then belonging to John Marris, on the south.

A piece of meadow ground, called Friar's Mead, containing 5A. 2R. 30P., bounded by the ancient watercourse on the east; the said cattle-ground on the west; the meadow aforesaid, which was formerly two meadows, on the north; an orchard, then in the occupation of Joseph Tanner, and the piece of meadow ground next thereinafter mentioned, on the south.

A piece of meadow ground, with the piece of ground thereto adjoining, called the Wilderness, formerly part of Friar's Mead, containing together one acre, bounded with the said orchard on the east, the said cattle-ground and meadow belonging to John Marris on the west, Friar's Mead on the north, and the gardens belonging to certain tenements in Fisherton-street, on the south.

A piece of ground called the Valley, containing half an acre, bounded by the Church Field on the north, and by the river on the south, all which said last-mentioned lands and premises were then in the occupation of Joseph Tanner and W. Woolfryes.

Several messuages, formerly two messuages and three gardens, in Fisherton Anger, on the north side of the street or common highway, there then held by Mary the daughter of John Mason, by lease, for the remainder of a term of 99 years, determinable on lives, except such part thereof as had been surrendered to the said Sarah Hayter, for the purpose of building thereon the six tenements next mentioned.

Six tenements under one roof, with the courts or gardens thereunto belonging, being part of the said premises granted to the said John Mason as aforesaid, and then walled in and divided therefrom, and called the Asylum.

The said Sarah Hayter also conveyed to the same trustees by the said deed, 67 other tenements, with their appurtenances, all lying in the street of Fisherton Anger, as a security after discharging three quit-rents, amounting to 6s. 6d. yearly, for the payment of 5s. each a week to the poor women thereinafter mentioned, in case it should ever happen that the lands thereby conveyed should prove insufficient for that purpose.

So far as related to the trustees to whom the management of the trust property was committed, the trusts were, that the trustees, their heirs and assigns, should for ever permit the poor women therein mentioned to inhabit all the six tenements under one roof, with the gardens and appurtenances thereto belonging, without paying any rent or consideration in respect thereof; that as to the rest of the premises thereinbefore mentioned, that they should, as soon as conveniently might be, out of the yearly rents and profits thereof, raise as much money as would put the said six tenements into a proper state of repair, and should pay the same to the persons who should be entitled to the freehold and inheritance of the said premises, viz., the dean of Salisbury, the minister of the parish of St. Thomas, in Salisbury, the rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger, for the time being, respectively to be by them applied for the purposes therein last-mentioned; that they should out of such rents and profits always keep the said six tenements and appurtenances in substantial repair, and re-build the same when necessary, and should cause the following inscription, cut on a white stone, to be affixed on the most conspicuous part of the said six tenements: "This Asylum, built and endowed for six poor women, by Mrs. Sarah Hayter, lady of this manor, 1797;" and should for ever keep the said inscription clean and legible, and also immediately insure and keep insured the said six tenements, and all the erections and buildings thereunto belonging, to their full value, in their own names; that they should from time to time pay all charges which the dean of Salisbury, the minister of St. Thomas, the rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger, for the time being respectively, should be put to in the execution of the trusts reposed in them respectively; that they should, out of such rents and profits, pay, on every Saturday, to each of the poor women inhabiting the said tenements, the sum of 5s., without any deduction whatsoever; and should also, on every Saturday, pay to each of the poor women the further sum of 6d. for every 20l. per annum which the premises thereinbefore conveyed in the renting of William Woolfryes and Joseph Tanner, should be let for or increased in value above 160l. per annum; and that, subject and without prejudice to the premises thereinbefore contained, they should stand seised of the rest and residue of the premises thereby conveyed in trust for the said Sarah Hayter, her heirs and assigns.

So far as related to the trustees for selecting the objects of the charity, the trusts were,— that six poor unmarried women, to be named by Sarah Hayter during her life, and after her decease by the dean of Sarum, the minister of St. Thomas, the rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger, for the time being respectively, (whom she named perpetual trustees for that purpose,) should be admitted into the said six tenements respectively, as soon as the same should be ready for their reception, and should dwell in the same respectively, so long as they should respectively continue unmarried, and conform to the rules and regulations therein-after mentioned; that as often as any of the said tenements should be destitute of an inhabitant, from death or any other cause, Sarah Hayter, during life, and should she die or decline to act, the dean of Sarum, minister of St. Thomas, rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger, for the time being respectively, should, within 30 days next after such vacancy, appoint some poor unmarried woman of 50 years or upwards, who should not have received any relief from any parish for the space of five years then next preceding, being a parishioner of Fisherton Anger, in case any person eligible should be found in the said parish, whom failing, then being a parishioner of Bemerton aforesaid, whom failing, then being a parishioner of St. Thomas, whom failing, then being a parishioner of any other parish or place within the county of Wilts, which said poor woman so appointed should be admitted into the said tenement with the appurtenances, and dwell therein so long as she should continue unmarried and conform to the regulations, and be entitled to the said weekly sum from the time such vacancy happened, provided the same should happen otherwise than by death; and in case the same should happen by death, she should be entitled to the weekly allowance from the expiration of four weeks from the death of the person occasioning the vacancy; and this four weeks' allowance should go to defray the expense of her funeral.

The most material of the rules and regulations referred to in the deed aforesaid, are as follows:—

1. That the said poor women should be sober and of peaceable deportment.
2. That they should not take any inmate, except in case of illness, and then with the consent of the dean of Sarum, minister of St. Thomas, rector of Bemerton, and rector of Fisherton Anger respectively, for the time being, or some or one of them.
3. That the poor women should attend divine worship every Sunday, except in case of sickness or infirmity, at the parish church of Fisherton Anger; and if any of them should neglect to attend service, the person so neglecting should forfeit 3*d.*, to be deducted from her ensuing payment, and the money arising from such forfeitures should be equally divided annually on the 30th November, between the inhabitants for the time being of the said asylum.
4. That no person should be admitted into or remain in the asylum who was not a member of the Church of England by the law established.
5. That the dean of Salisbury, the minister of St. Thomas, the rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger respectively, for the time being, should make such rules and regulations for the management of the said charity, by writing under their hands and seals, as they should in their discretion from time to time think proper.

It was further provided by the said deed, that whenever the trustees entrusted with the management of the property, should, by resignation or otherwise be reduced to five, the dean of Sarum, the minister of St. Thomas, the rector of Bemerton, and the rector of Fisherton Anger respectively, for the time being, should forthwith appoint so many fit persons residing in or near New Sarum, as should complete the number to nine; and immediately after such appointment, the trust premises should be conveyed to them by the surviving trustees, so as to vest the premises in the surviving and new trustees, upon the same trusts, and under the same powers, provisos and declarations, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case would admit; and if any of the said trustees should die, or be desirous of being discharged from the trusts, or become incapable to act, other fit persons, residing in or near New Sarum, should forthwith be nominated in their stead by the persons, in the manner aforesaid, and the continuing or surviving trustees and their heirs should convey to such persons, as they should think fit; and it was directed, that the costs and charges of all conveyances of the trust premises, should be paid out of the rents and profits thereof, and that the trustees, the dean of Sarum, the minister of St. Thomas, rector of Bemerton, and rector of Fisherton Anger respectively for the time being, should each be answerable only for his own acts and receipts.

Mrs. Hayter died in July 1822.

The last conveyance of the premises was by Deed, dated 13 November 1824, and was made to William Dyke, Edward Foyle, William Bowles, Joseph Tanner, Wadham Wyndham, Alexander Powell, William Bird Brodie, Matthew Marsh, and Thomas Ogden Stevens, all of whom resided in Salisbury or the neighbourhood. The trusts are the same as those contained in the Deed of 1797. All the trustees are now living, except William Bowles, Edward Foyle, William Dyke and Joseph Tanner.

The trust premises have undergone no alteration since the constitution of the charity; they consist of the closes above described, amounting altogether to about 100 acres, and are now let in one farm to John Pike as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 200*l.* A moiety of the

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.

Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

Hayter's
Almshouses
—continued.

Salisbury.

Report of
1833.Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.Hayter's
Almshouses
—continued.

parcel in the deed of 1797, called the Cattle-ground, containing about two acres and a half, was purchased by Mrs. Hayter about 1803, and has ever since been let along with the other moiety, belonging to the farm charged with the payments to the charity, and is not distinguished by metes or boundaries of any description. The two moieties of the cattle-ground form a close by themselves.

Ever since the death of Mrs. Hayter, the trust property has been let by Francis Thomas Egerton, esq., of Roche-court, in the parish of Winterslow, who is entitled to the rent after the charges of the charity have been satisfied, none of the trustees having at all interfered in the management of the trust property, except the late Mr. Tanner, who was Mr. Egerton's agent.

The trust property has been let at 200*l.* a year, including the 2½ acres above mentioned, belonging to Mr. Egerton. We were informed that this was believed to be the fair value of the whole property let; that the same rent had been received for the same property for the last six years; that this has been done without any reference to the trusts of Mrs. Hayter's Deed, and that the present tenant had lately applied for a reduction of rent, though it had not yet been granted. No evidence was laid before us from which it could be inferred, that the exact rent received from the property for the last six years, had been fixed with any view to injure the poor women; but if the charity property which, with only 2½ acres more, brought 200*l.* a year, could by good management have been raised to 200*l.* a year without it, the objects of the charity would have gained an additional allowance of 7*l.* 16*s.* a year; we therefore thought it right to testify our disapprobation of the property having been all along managed on the part of Mr. Egerton, without any communication with any of the trustees of the charity, except his own steward. We also recommended to the trustees for managing the property of the charity, that they should take care to let the charity property separately from the 2½ acres, and that the rent should be raised to 200*l.*, if it could fairly be done, in order that each of the poor women might receive an additional weekly sixpence. Mr. Pike held the farm under a lease from Mr. Egerton, which expired two years ago.

The rent of the premises having exceeded 180*l.* ever since 1822, the six poor women have each received 5*s.* 6*d.* a week, but have never become entitled to more.

The houses have always been kept full, except when difficulties have arisen about the qualification of the candidates in case of vacancies.

The almswomen had generally been appointed, since Mrs. Hayter's death, by Dr. Nicholas, the rector of Fisherton Anger, the other trustees adopting his recommendation. Dr. Nicholas ceased to be resident at Salisbury about seven years ago; the almswomen have since been appointed thus:—Dr. Nicholas, by letter, requests the concurrence of Mr. Greenly, the rector of the parish of Saint Thomas, in the appointment of the person he thereby nominates. Mr. Greenly, upon satisfying himself by inquiry of the respectability and qualification of the nominees, gives his concurrence. Mr. Greenly has kept a list of all the almswomen appointed since he became rector of St. Thomas in 1822. The women have hitherto always been selected from the parish of Fisherton Anger. All in the almshouses, at the time of our inquiry, were upwards of 50 years of age when appointed, and members of the Church of England.

None of the poor women have been removed except by death, nor has any forfeiture been declared within the last eight years.

The almswomen regularly attend divine service, and are unmarried.

The almshouse premises consist of a building under one roof, containing six tenements of two rooms each, with a garden behind divided into six plots. The building is in good repair; Mr. Egerton pays for the repairs.

The women when sick apply to Mr. Greenly for leave to a person to remain in the house to attend them.

The Rules and Regulations are hung up in each of the almshouses.

The payments to the almspeople are made by Mr. Tanner, Mr. Egerton's agent; he keeps an account of the sums paid weekly to the almspeople. The account was produced, and on examination appeared to be correct.

As the number of trustees was reduced to five, it was suggested that a new appointment should be made, and that in future the trustees should themselves direct the management of the property.

NOWES'S SCHOOL [see page 180].

Nowes's
School.

For an account of this charity, see our 4th Report, p. 326, and 14th Report, p. 479.

By the last of these Reports, the examination of the charity was carried down to the end of 1824, the rent of the landed property being then reduced to 246*l.* per annum; the funded property consisting of 2,814*l.* 16*s.* Three per Cent. Consols, 800*l.* Exchequer bills, and 473*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in the hands of the receiver. This 800*l.* and the money which was in the hands of Mr. Elderfield, the late receiver, at the time of his death, has since been bought into the Three per Cents. The sum total belonging to the charity in the Three per Cents. amounted, in December 1832, to 4,680*l.*, and more was speedily to be invested.

Mr. Tubb, of Salisbury, land-surveyor, has for many years last past, at the request of the trustees, acted as their agent for the school at Salisbury, and received money from them

through the treasurer, who is now Mr. Charles Daman of New Romsey, in Hampshire, solicitor; he has kept an account of all sums received, and applied them to the purposes of the trust.

For the last 20 years there have always been 10 charity boys in the school, whom Mr. Tubb has selected. The schoolmaster takes other boys. As there is no charity school-house, the boys are taught in the house of the master; they are instructed in all branches of learning required by the donor, and the parish appears to be satisfied with the manner in which the instruction is given. The parents of the charity children pay a penny a week each for pens and ink if the boys are taught writing; some of the charity children once paid this sum, though not taught writing, but this practice has wholly ceased. The boys are otherwise instructed gratuitously. The schoolmaster receives 15*l.* for instructing them from the trustees. The children attend Fisherton church twice on Sundays, and are publicly examined during Lent in the Church of England Catechism.

Mr. Tubb sends yearly a list of the boys to the trustees, with their places of residence, age, date of admission, and settlement of their parents. The children are admitted at eight, and continue till thirteen.

A preference is always given to children of parishioners of Fisherton Anger, provided a sufficient number can be found; failing them, the number has been filled up from children whose parents belong to one of the parishes of Salisbury; failing which last, from the children of industrious housekeepers of Fisherton Anger.

In consequence of the old-fashioned dress worn by the boys, the trustees made a resolution about 12 years ago, that none should be admitted under eight years of age.

The dress worn is prescribed by the donor; in addition to which, two pair of short leather boots, two pair of stockings, and two pair of bands, are allowed every year to each boy.

All boys who remain till 13 are apprenticed if their parents desire it. None are apprenticed before. Of this desire Mr. Tubb informs the trustees, who thereupon send an apprentice fee of 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* for the expense of the indentures.

No money has ever been sent to Salisbury or any of the other charity schools by the trustees for setting up any boy in the world, as the funds have not hitherto permitted it. In consequence of their accumulation, it is intended in future to set apart a sum of money for this purpose. We were assured this step would greatly increase the usefulness of the charity.

Complaints were made to us that some of the apprentices had run away, and others were allowed to come to Fisherton Anger to sleep, though apprenticed in Salisbury, whereby the school became a burden rather than a benefit to the parish.

We found it upon inquiry to be true, that one or two apprentices had run away, while others, in consequence of returning from Salisbury, were or would become settled in Fisherton Anger. Mr. Tubb assured us in vindication of himself, and in explanation of what had happened, that he had used all diligence in selecting the best masters, both as to character and capacity; but he acknowledged that it is almost impossible to find adequate masters for so small a premium as that now given by the charity.

It was suggested to the trustees whether, in justice both to the boys and the parish of Fisherton Anger, the premium should not be increased when the funds would admit of it, in order that better masters might be procured, and the boys live in the master's house; and if the allowance for apprenticing could not be increased, whether it would not be better that the premium should be increased, and the number of apprentices diminished.

WOODWARD'S BREAD CHARITY [see page 235].

By a tablet put up in the church, it appears that *John Woodward*, in the year 1731, left 20*s.* arising from the rent of a bakehouse in order to distribute bread to poor housekeepers on St. Thomas's Day.

There is a tradition in the parish that the bakehouse itself was given for the charity, and not merely a yearly charge of 20*s.* out of it. It is not known where the testator died. A search has been made at Doctors' Commons for the Will, but without success.

The 20*s.* a year is the sum which now is and always has been received by the churchwardens. It is now paid by Money Fisher, builder, who is supposed to be the owner of the property on which the bakehouse stood. The bakehouse itself has long disappeared.

The 20*s.* is laid out by the churchwardens in bread, which is distributed on St. Thomas's day among such of the poor of the parish as they judge to be most necessitous and deserving.

WOODWARD'S CLOTHING CHARITY [see page 235].

Another *John Woodward*, by Will dated 29th March 1823, gave unto the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Fisherton, in the county of Wilts, the sum of 1,000*l.* New Four per Cent. Annuities, in trust, to apply the interest and produce thereof yearly on Michaelmas day for the clothing of 12 poor persons, parishioners of the said parish, who should not then be in the poor-house.

The Will was proved the 21st April 1828, and the legacy, after deducting 100*l.* for duty, was in that year invested in the purchase of 900*l.* Four per Cents in the names of the Rev.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1833.
—
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.
—
Nowes's
School—
continued.

Woodward's
Bread
Charity.

Woodward's
Clothing
Charity.

Salisbury. John Nicholas LL.D. the rector, William Blake and James Peavey, where it still remains. The first dividend was received in October 1828.

Report of 1833. In 1830, this stock was, by Act of Parliament, reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The dividends amount to 31l. 10s., and are laid out by the minister and churchwardens in clothing for 12 poor men of Fisherton. The clothing hitherto supplied, has been one pair of shoes, a hat, a suit of clothes, a shirt, and a pair of stockings annually for each person.

Parish of Fisherton Anger. The poor men have all been parishioners, who have never been in the poor-house. The most destitute persons possessing the requisite qualification have been chosen by the minister and churchwardens.

Woodward's Clothing Charity—*continued.* An account of the receipt and expenditure of the dividends is entered in a book kept for the purpose by the churchwardens. We suggested that in addition to this, the names of the persons who received the clothing should be likewise inserted.

The accounts were examined and found to be correct.

GENERAL MITCHELL'S GIFT [*see page 235*].

General Mitchell's Gift. Lieutenant-general *Mitchell*, as appears by a tablet in the church, in the year 1831, gave 100l. Three per Cent. Consols for the purchase of coals to warm the parish church. No deed of gift was ever executed.

The 100l. stock now stands in the names of the Rev. John Nicholas, LL.D. the rector, Charles Finch and John Springford, the churchwardens.

The dividends are received by the churchwardens, and laid out in coals for warming the church, as intended by the donor.

THE CHURCH LAND [*see page 235*].

The Church Land. There is a piece of land, about half a mile from Fisherton, adjoining the road leading from thence to Devizes, containing 1A. 1R. 6P., which is let and managed by the churchwardens, and the rent applied to the repairs of the church.

It was an allotment made to the churchwardens for the time being for the repairs of the church, when the inclosure of Berwick St. James and Fisherton parishes took place, about 40 years ago. The award is deposited in the church chest of Berwick St. James. The land is let to William Blake, at the annual rent of 4l. 10s. He has held the land about five years, and was churchwarden at the time he took it. The land is a small arable close. It was stated that it might let for 10s. a year more, but fencing would be required, and the present occupant was willing to surrender it to any one who would give more than the rent he paid.

Report of 1834. The following is the Report of the above-mentioned Commissioners on a Charity, known as the Hospital of St. Nicholas, in or near New Sarum. The Report is dated the 19th July 1834 (Vol 29, page 1415), and is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1834.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS IN OR NEAR NEW SARUM [*see page 86*].

The Hospital of St. Nicholas in or near New Sarum. Bishop *Poore*, the founder of the Cathedral of New Sarum, is stated to have been the original founder of this hospital, about the year 1220.

Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in the year 1227, endowed the hospital with certain lands at West Dean, in the county of Wilts, and obtained a charter, by which the said hospital and lands were granted to the Bishop of Sarum and his successors for the maintenance of the poor of the hospital.

Robert Bingham, Bishop of Sarum, about the year 1245, gave lands to the hospital; he also built a stone bridge, and erected a chapel on the same, dedicated to St. John Baptist, where oblations were received. The bridge was near adjoining to the hospital, and formed one of the principal entrances into New Sarum.

By an ordination, bearing date the 13th October 1245, Bishop Bingham united the bridge and chapel with the hospital of St. Nicholas, and founded the hospital for the reception and maintenance of poor, weak and infirm persons, without exception of persons, as long as their infirmity suffered them not to go out and wander.

The ordination states, that the said bishop had built a bridge of stone, and erected a chapel on the same, in honour of St. John Baptist, in which two chaplains were continually to serve; and after providing for keeping the bridge in repair and the maintenance of the hospital, directs that there should be a keeper of the hospital and bridge, who should keep three presbyters, two of them in the chapel and one in the hospital, to take care of the sick and to say mass in manner therein directed and what should arise (beyond the pay of the presbyters in the chapel) on the bridge for oblations, was by the master or keeper to be laid out in taking care of the poor that should be received into the hospital and to keep the bridge in repair, according to the disposition of the dean and chapter.

In the year 1261, an agreement was made between the bishop and the dean and chapter of Sarum, that the bishop should have the custody of the hospital, and that the dean and chapter should always have one brother in the hospital.

Most of the lands now belonging to the hospital had been given and acquired prior to the year 1294.

In the year 1477, statutes were made by bishop Beauchamp for the government of St. Nicholas Hospital.

These Statutes are to the following effect:—1st. The brothers or sisters, being brawlers for the second offence may be expelled by the master.

2d. The brothers or sisters are not to be allowed to go a begging about the villages, and on their admission to the hospital are to bring all their goods with them. They are to be received into the house by the master, who is to find and support them in clothes and all other necessaries if occasion shall require.

3d. Mass is to be said in the chapel on certain days therein mentioned.

4th. The brothers and sisters are not to live together in one and the same chamber, unless married before their admission.

5th. The master of the house of St. Nicholas is to entertain within the hospital only such as shall be admitted brothers or sisters of the same, unless they should have augmented the possessions of the house or advance any great gift. He is to pay to the brothers and sisters there serving God, out of the alms, 7s. 6d. weekly and moreover to find the brothers and sisters 16 loads of wood to be taken out of Howe Wood and one load of charcoal every year, and find the said brothers and sisters a barber and laundress and all utensils necessary for the said brothers and sisters.

The statutes of Bishop Bingham are considered still to be in force, no modern statutes having been made.

In the year 1501 a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was consecrated within the hospital.

All the lands wherewith the hospital was endowed having been charged with a superstitious use in the service of St. John's chapel on the bridge, and with other superstitious uses, lapsed to the Crown, and were by Queen Elizabeth, in the years 1589 and 1591, granted to Typper and Dawe as a concealment. At this period the Earl of Pembroke held a lease for 40 years of the patronage of the hospital, and by his influence and the extraordinary exertions of Geffery^o Bigge, the then master of the hospital, Typper and Dawe were induced, in consideration of 100*l.* to convey all their right and interest in the hospital and lands to the Earl of Pembroke, in order to enable him to apply for a new foundation and incorporation of the hospital from James the First. In this application the Earl of Pembroke was successful, and obtained the following charter:

By letters patent, bearing date the 3d April, 8 James I., after reciting that a certain almshouse or hospital, or reputed hospital, near the city of New Sarum, called St. Nicholas Hospital, had stood for many years past, and that William Earl of Pembroke was patron of the said hospital for a term of years, and claimed to have a right to all the lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging thereto, and that he had assigned to the King all his right in the said hospital, lands and hereditaments, with the intention of having the said hospital established anew by the said letters patent; the said King James did thereby grant, that the aforesaid pretended hospital, vulgarly called the hospital of St. Nicholas, should remain an hospital for the sustenance and relief of the poor, and for the maintenance of one master or keeper, and of one chaplain, and other poor and weak men and women, there to serve God; and that the said hospital should consist of one master or keeper, one chaplain six poor men and six poor women, to be found and maintained in the said hospital for ever; and that the said hospital thereafter for ever should be called by the name of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, in or nigh the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, and that there should be within the said hospital one chaplain who should be master or keeper of the said hospital, and of all the lands, tenements, incomes, revenues, hereditaments, goods and chattels thereof, who should be called master or keeper of the said Saint Nicholas Hospital, and that there should be in the said hospital one chaplain, six poor and needy old men, and six poor and needy old women, there to be sustained and maintained and relieved, who should be called the chaplain, brothers and sisters of the said hospital of Saint Nicholas; and his said Majesty did by the said charter appoint Jeffery Bigge, clerk, M.A., to be first modern master of the said hospital, and of the lands, tenements, incomes, revenues, goods and chattels thereof, to remain in the said office during his life, unless he should be removed by the persons thereafter mentioned, and did also appoint William Smegergill, clerk, to be the first modern chaplain of the said hospital, and to remain in the said office from year to year as long as his deserts should render him acceptable, and that the six men and six women therein named should be the first and modern brothers and sisters of the said hospital, there to be kept sustained and relieved during their natural lives, according to the constitutions and ordinances of the said hospital, unless removed by the persons thereafter mentioned, and did thereby constitute the master, chaplain, brothers and sisters of the said hospital a body corporate, by the name of the master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas Hospital, in or nigh the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, and to have continual succession by the same name, and to be capable to hold and acquire lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to have a common seal, and to have power to prosecute and defend, (in the usual manner,) and that the Earl of Pembroke should, for 40 years, and after

Salisbury.

Report of
1834.The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

* [Misprint for Jeffery.]

Salisbury.
 —
 Report of
 1834.
 —
 The
 Hospital of
 St. Nicholas
 in or near
 New Sarum
 —continued.

the said term was expired, that the bishop of Sarum for the time being, and his successors, or in case that see should be vacant, the dean and chapter for the time being should, within three months after the death or removal of the master or keeper, choose and appoint one able and sufficient clerk to be instituted and admitted into the place and office as master for his life, unless he should be removed by the aforesaid bishop or dean and chapter, for offence or default by him committed, and that the dean and chapter for the time should choose and present within one month after the death and removal of John Jones, *alias* Gardiner, (one of the brothers therein mentioned,) another poor man, to be received and admitted a brother by the master of the said hospital, and so in like manner as often as the said place should happen to be void in time to come; and that the master or keeper of the said hospital for the time being, should within one month next after the death or removal of the chaplain, or of one or more of the poor brothers or poor sisters, choose and appoint one chaplain or one or more poor brothers or poor sisters in his or their office, places or place, the chaplain to continue in his place from year to year so long as his deserts should render him acceptable to the master of the hospital and the brothers and sisters for life, unless removed by the master for offence or default by them committed, for which they ought to be removed by the constitutions and ordinances of the hospital, and that the said master of the hospital, and his successors, should take an oath well and faithfully to observe and perform all and everything touching or concerning their place or office, according to the ordinances and statutes of the said hospital, formerly set forth either by Robert Bingham, Bishop of Sarum, reputed founder of the said hospital, or by Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Sarum; and that the said ordinances and statutes should be ratified and confirmed, so far as they were not repugnant to the laws of the kingdom of England; and that the Earl of Pembroke, his executors and assigns, with the assistance of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, for the term of 40 years, and after the expiration of that term that the Bishop of Sarum, with the assistance of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time, should revise the old statutes, laws, ordinances and constitutions of the hospital, and should cancel such of them as were repugnant to the laws of England; and should make such other good and wholesome statutes, laws, ordinances and constitutions in writings, as well concerning divine service to be performed daily in the said hospital, to the honour of God, as concerning the rents and revenues of the land belonging to the said hospital, for the better maintenance and relief of the poor of the same hospital, and as concerning the government, election, expulsion, punishment and direction of the aforesaid master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters thereof for the time being, or of any one of them; and also for the payments, salaries, liberties, allowances, firing and other necessaries and requisites, as to victuals and clothing for the said master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters, and their successors and others whomsoever, who should from time to time be in the said hospital, and for the ordinance, preservation and disposition of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said hospital, thereafter to be given for the sustenance and maintenance of the said hospital, or any of them, the master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters and their successors, which statutes should not be repugnant to the ancient statutes and constitution of the hospital, and that they should from time to time respectively revoke, change, increase or alter all or any of the said statutes so made anew; and his said Majesty, by his said charter for the perpetual maintenance of the said hospital, and of the aforesaid master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters in the same, from time to time to be maintained, granted to the said master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. Nicholas, in or nigh the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, and to their successors, the house or hospital of Saint Nicholas, with two gardens, three orchards and two inclosed meadows, adjacent to the same; and also the chapel, commonly called Saint John's Chapel, being on the greater bridge of the city of New Sarum, and all lands, tenements, tithes and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts, belonging or pertaining to the said chapel, or with the same commonly enjoyed, ere while in the possession of Joan Fisher; also a tenement and appurtenances situate near the said hospital, ere while in the possession of Thomas Handcock; also the farm and demesne of land of Saint Nicholas Hospital, called Saint Nicholas Farm and Saint Nicholas Mead, with the appurtenances, being in or near the city of New Sarum, and in West Harnham, East Harnham and Hunington, or any of them, lately in the possession of Thomas Handcock; also all that enclosed mead near Saint Nicholas Mead, on the west side, lately in the possession of Ephraim Medall; and a garden with its appurtenances in Bugmore, within the city, lately in the tenure of Thomas Gorge, knight; also two tenements, with their appurtenances, in New-Street, in the said city, and one parcel of meadow in Stratford under the Castle, in the county of Wilts, late in the tenure of John Gaunt; also a tenement in Brown-street, in the said city, late in the possession of William Blacker; also a meadow, commonly called Bucketts' Mead, lying in Fisherton Anger, lately in the possession of Maniwood Peuruddock, knight; also certain gardens, with the appurtenances, in Fisherton Anger, to be held by the said corporation, as a free, pure and perpetual alms for ever.

No lands or hereditaments have been acquired by the hospital or almshouse subsequently to the charter of James, save Gorges Mead after mentioned, and the hospital is supposed to be now possessed of all the hereditaments it then possessed, save that the hospital appears at one time to have been possessed of the rectory of Turnworth in Dorset, which by a decree of the Court of Chancery was adjudged not to belong to the hospital; and also to have been possessed of the Bell Mead, which paid a yearly rack-rent, and appears to have been sold between 1644 and 1660

for free land, only paying to the hospital 1s. 6d. every Michaelmas, and which appears afterwards to have been turned into a garden.

The hospital and bridge appear to have been anciently possessed of divers gardens and hereditaments, which do not now belong to the hospital, and some of which were expressly appropriated to keeping the bridge in repair.

In the year 1652 an inquisition was taken, by virtue of a commission of charitable uses, bearing date the 27th day of November 1652, and the jury, by their verdict and presentment, amongst other things, found that in the year 1245, one Robert Bingham, then Bishop of Sarum, did erect and build the great stone bridge, commonly called and known by the name of Harnham Bridge, standing or being in or near the city of New Sarum; and that the said Robert Bishop of Sarum (with the consent of the then prior and convent of Christchurch, Twynham) who then had the right of patronage to the church of Burstock, in the county of Dorset, did ordain the church and parsonage of Burstock aforesaid, to be free and exempted for ever from all episcopal and archidiaconal jurisdiction, and to be for the sustentation of the greater bridge of Sarum, commonly called Harnham Bridge, as by his charter of ordination, dated the 13th of May 1245, shown to the said jury, and remaining in the cathedral church of Sarum did appear and that the said Robert Bishop of Sarum, with the good will and consent of the then dean and chapter of Sarum for the reparations of the said great bridge, and sustentation of the said hospital, did grant and confirm the church of Wyvelford, in the county of Wilts, and then in the occupation of John Hurd, gent., who paid yearly unto the master of the said hospital the rent of 26*l.* 15*s.*, and one quarter of wheat, by composition from the said church; and also the church of Burstock, in the county of Dorset, with all its appurtenances; also a pension of five marks, to be received out of the church of Anstye, in the said county of Wilts, at the feasts of Michaelmas and Easter, by equal portions; also 30*s.*, to be yearly received out of the priory of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts, (viz.) at the feast of St. Michael, 10*s.* and the Annunciation of St. Mary 10*s.*, and the feast of St. John the Baptist 10*s.*, purchased by the said bishop, and by him ratified to the use of the said hospital and bridge; also 10 marks yearly, to be received out of the said Bishop's Mills, in the city of Sarum, at Easter and at the feast of St. Michael, by equal portions, to endure until the said bishop, or his successors, should provide for the said hospital and bridge so much yearly rent, in a place certain; also 52*s.* to be received yearly from the said dean and chapter of Sarum, at the birth of our Lord God, at Easter, feast of St. John the Baptist, and at the feast of St. Michael, by equal portions, out of one hide of land in the village of Stratford under the Castle; also 40 acres of land in the circuit of the hospital, as the tenants there held the same, which was then in the occupation of John Dove, esq., Joseph Bates and others, tenants, to the said hospital; also 20*s.* yearly, to be received by the keeper of the said hospital and bridge forth of the then mansion-house of Mr. Adye, of Essebye, sometimes chancellor of Sarum at the feast of St. Michael and Easter, by equal portions; also the land which was Richard's, the son of Auncher, containing about 10 acres, and lieth in Fishcut, sometimes called and known by the name of Beckett's Mead, and then divided into several gardens; also all the rent in the city of New Sarum, lately Peter Burrell's, to be received at four terms of the year; also the mansion-house, near to the old hospital, towards the north then in the occupation of Joseph Bates; also 8*s.* out of a tenement which Nicholas, of Lenne, then held in the Great-street; and all the aforesaid things to be received by the hands of the keeper of the said hospital and bridge and should be wholly converted to the proper uses of the said hospital and bridge, as by the entry of the said deed and grant then shown to the said jury, bearing date the 2d of the Ides of October 1245, and likewise remaining in the cathedral church of Sarum, among other records and writings there more fully appeared; and the said jury further found, that one Henry of Waude did give and grant to the said Robert Bishop of Sarum, one messuage and one half acre of land, with the appurtenances, in Harnham, which extended itself from the head of the said bridge, on the south part of the city of New Sarum unto the highway towards the south, for a pure, perpetual and charitable gift to the fabric and sustentation of the said bridge only; and that there were divers other manors, lands and tenements, both in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, which, as they conceived, were given theretofore for sustentation of the said hospital, and maintenance of the said bridge, and were then again granted unto the master or keeper, chaplain brethren and sisters of the said hospital, by King James, as by his letters patent, bearing date the 3d day of April, in the eighth year of his reign, appeared.

On this presentment the Commissioners of Charitable Uses were pleased, 27th December 1652, to order and decree, that Francis Rivett, the then master or keeper, chaplain, brethren and sisters of the said hospital, should forthwith, within one year next ensuing, repair and amend the said great bridge, called Harnham Bridge, in or near the city of New Sarum, both in the arches, foundation and waterworks, and all other decays thereof, as need should require forth of the rents, fines, revenues and profits of the lands so given as therein mentioned, for the repair of the said bridge, called Harnham Bridge, and sustentation of the said hospital, called Saint Nicholas' Hospital, according to the will, ordinance, and institution of the said Robert Bingham, sometime Bishop of Sarum, the first builder and founder both of the said bridge and hospital; and that the master or keeper, chaplain, brethren and sisters, and their successors, should from time to time repair, uphold and amend the said bridge, as often as the same should be in decay, forth of the rents, fines, profits, and revenues of the said lands; and they did further decree and order, that the said Francis Rivett, the then master or keeper of

Salisbury.

Report of
1834.The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

Salisbury. the said hospital should, within one month after demand, pay unto the clerk of the peace for the county of Wilts, for the use of the inhabitants of the county of Wilts the sum of 30*l.*, which had been disbursed by the said inhabitants within ten years last past, about the repairs of the said bridge.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

The above decree is filed as of record in the Court of Chancery.

Exception appears to have been taken to the decree, and filed soon after the date thereof by the master, brethren and sisters of the hospital.

The finding that the hospital was founded and erected by Bishop Robert Bingham is erroneous, and it should seem that the hereditaments given for the support of the bridge were not given to the hospital by the letters patent of James, in which no mention is made of the Harnham Bridge.

The attempt to make the hospital pay for the repairs of the bridge appears to have been successfully resisted. In Emily's Charity-book, after mentioned, at page 154, there is a statement that the master had defended the hospital from repairing the great bridge.

The lands and hereditaments which now belong to the hospital have, since the charter of James, been demised from time to time by leases, for long terms or for lives, on payment of fines for renewals, and for adding new lives. It was stated that the best description that can be given of the charity estates and premises is contained in the existing leases. The descriptions in the last leases having been from time to time copied from the preceding leases, and the property being well known in the several parishes, by the descriptions now contained in the respective leases.

The charity premises, save Gorges' Mead after mentioned, were last demised by 19 leases, a description whereof is contained in the following schedule, and the amount of the fines paid on each lease, and the annual value on which the said fines were calculated, so far as it could be ascertained from the treasurer, is also stated.

SCHEDULE and RENTAL of PROPERTY.

No.	DATES and TERMS of LEASES.	LESSEES' NAMES.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.	MONEY RENTS.	CORN RENTS.	FINES in last Renewals.	Annual Value on which Fines were estimated.	OBSERVATIONS.
1.	10 October 1801: for lives of William Boucher the younger, aged 18 years; Sophia Agnes Bourcher, aged 13 years; and Henry Boucher, aged 4 years.	William Boucher, esq.	<i>In and near New Sarum:</i> -- The chief message or farm-house of St. Nicholas, in or near New Sarum, with the barns, stables, and other housing, to the same belonging, and all the farm of St. Nicholas, with the appurtenances; and the lands, commons, tithes and appurtenances in East Harnham, West Harnham, and Humington in the county of Wilts, to the same tenement and farm belonging (except St. Nicholas otherwise Nutting's Mead); and the gardens and all the rooms and lodgings of the master chaplain, brothers and sisters; and Broad Mead, in East Harnham, and a tenement, orchard, garden and lands, with appurtenances, in the occupation of Francis Brown; and a little close of meadow in East Harnham; excepting the site of a stable, garden ground and pathway, held to the use of the master, chaplain, brothers and sisters.	£. s. d. 8 3 1½	- - -	200 - -	100 - -	-- All the leases are granted in the names of the master or keeper, chaplain, brothers and sisters of the hospital, and all the money rents are made payable to them.—The account of the fines paid on renewals, and of the annual value on which the fines were estimated, was furnished by Mr. Boucher, the treasurer and steward of the hospital.—Mr. Boucher states that St. Nicholas Farm consists of a farm-house near the hospital, with a garden and 66 acres of arable and pasture land, at East Harnham and Britford.—£.l. 12. 7½., part of the rent of £.8. 3. 1½. is described in the lease as increase of rent.
2.	13 April 1809; for lives of George Purefoy Jervoise, John Henness, and William Henry Hodding.	-- George Croft and John Hodding, devisees in trust of T. H. Jervoise, esq.	-- St. Nicholas, or Nutting's Mead, by estimation 16 acres, situated at the back of the hospital, with the tithes, and the lane leading thereto; a message, orchard and garden, in the occupation of Francis Brown, and the ground on the north side of the barn belonging to the farm there, and adjoining the tenement; and the new barn, near unto the same message, and the backside, as then severed and divided, with the cowhouse, stable and tallet, together with the usual ways in the lease mentioned; and a little close of meadow in East Harnham, between the ground of A. Poore, on the east and west thereof, except a piece of ground six perches in length, and three perches and two feet in breadth, in possession of the master.	8 3 2	- - -	110 - -	63 - -	---
3.	23 November 1816; for 40 years.	Vincent Wing	-- A tenement or hospital at Harnham Bridge, late a chapel, called St. John's Chapel, and a plot of ground, called the Island, whereon the same stands; a plot or island, called the Earldom, lying against the said hospital, with a little tenement or cottage in the said island. <i>In New Sarum and at Stratford:</i>	- 10 2	- - -	38 - -	No valuation stated.	-- Eight shillings being old rent, and 2s. 2d. increase of rent.
4.	1 September 1826; for 31 years.	-- John Awdry and Charles William Shuckburgh.	-- A new erected message and garden, with appurtenances, in New-street, bounded south by the river running by the close-wall, and north by the highway; and a plot of meadow, by estimation one quarter of an acre, in the Common Meadow of Stratford, under the Castle, bounded on the east by the river Avon.	1 10 -	- - -	30 14 -	24 - -	-- 2. l. 1. 4. being for the message and garden; 2s. for the meadow being the old rent, and 6s. 6d. lately increased.
5.	19 January 1825; for 40 years.	-- Richard Dawkins, administrator of Richard Dawkins.	<i>In New Sarum:</i> -- A message and garden, divided into eight messages and gardens, in Brown-street, bounded east by the Town-ditch, and west by the said street.	2 1 4	- - -	36 15 -	17 - -	-- Of this rent, 13s. 4d. is described in the lease as the old quit-rent.

Salisbury.
Report of
1834.The
Hospita of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

SCHEDULE and RENTAL of PROPERTY—continued.

No.	DATES and TERMS of LEASES.	LESSEES' NAMES.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.	MONEY RENTS.	CORN RENTS.	FINES in last Renewals.	Annual Value on which Fines were estimated.	OBSERVATIONS.
IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.								
<i>At Fisherton Anger:</i>								
6.	1 December 1806; for lives of Ann Ryland, aged 45 years; Elizabeth Phillips, aged 47 years; & Joseph Phillips, aged 15 years.	Elizabeth Phillips, devisee of Sarah Slater.	- - A close called Buckett's Mead, by estimation 10 acres, except Thorncombe Coppice.	£. s. d. 6 8 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 88 - -	£. s. d. 30 - -	- - £2.5 as the rent used to be received; £1.8s. the increase.
7.	6th April 1818; for 21 years.	Edward Beckingsale	- - A tenement or malthouse, with a garden adjoining, containing by admeasurement 31 perches, bounded east by the lane, leading to Buckett's Mead; and also a coach-house and stable, and two other stables thereunto adjoining, bounded east by the said lane, and south by the said malthouse, containing in the whole 1 R. 8 P.	1 - - -	- - -	16 2 -	- - -	- - 10s. 8d. the old rent; 2s. 8d. the increase for the tenement, malthouse and garden, and 6s. 8d. for the coach-house, stables and garden ground.
8.	6th April 1827; for 21 years.	Thomas Henry Hume, clerk, and Warwick Hele Tonkin, esq. (devisees in trust of Jane Medlycott).	- - Three small pieces of garden ground then thrown together, and lately occupied as one garden; and three pieces of garden ground, lately occupied as pasture ground, bounded north by the highway leading from New Sarum towards West Harnham, containing together 3 R. 38 P.	2 8 5	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - The lease recites, that these premises were theretofore granted, with other hereditaments, by five pair of indentures, and afterwards by three pair, and lately in one pair only.
9.	16 September 1816; for 21 years.	John Merrie, gent.	- - A meadow or garden, near the common, by estimation half an acre or thereabouts, abutting east on a lane, called Cow-lane; and another parcel of meadow, then a garden, by estimation half an acre or thereabouts, bounded on the west by the said lane.	10 - - -	- - -	15 18 -	4 - -	- - -
<i>At West Harnham:</i>								
10.	29 September 1820; for 40 years.	William Boucher, esq.	- - A message and inclosed piece of ground adjoining, by estimation 4 acres, next the parsonage-house, bounded by the King's highway on the south; the said parsonage and certain lands belonging thereto, on the west; by the river running from West Harnham Mills on the north, and by a close in the lease mentioned, on the east.	8 15 -	- - -	30 - -	14 - -	- - -
<i>At Broad Hinton:</i>								
11.	24 December 1829; for lives of William Brown, aged 31 years; John Brown, aged 18 years; and William Brown and William Brown Canning, aged years.	- - Algernon Brown, and the said William Brown, devisees of John Brown.	- - The rectory tithes and lands of Broad Hinton, in the county of Wilts, and the tithes of Broad Town and Uffcott thereto annexed, except the advowson and presentation of the vicarage of Broad Hinton.	19 2 6	two quarters of wheat.	350 - -	179 - -	- - £15. being the old rent, and £4.2.6. the continuance of a former increase of rent; the second quarter of the corn rent being an increase by the former lease, and then continued for the better sustentation of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital.
12.	11 June 1813; for lives of George Randall, aged 40 years; Hannah Randall, aged 41 years; and Henry Randall, aged 11 years.	George Randall	- - The Meese farm of Gerrariston and Byndon, with a tenement, and the lands, sheep pastures and sheep downs, and appurtenances belonging to the said farm.	5 16 -	three ditto	414 - -	134 - -	- - £4. 11. being the old rent, and £1. 5. the increase.—This corn rent is the amount of three distinct rents, all payable to the brethren and sisters.

			four bushels of wheat.								
13.	1 October 1821 ; for lives of William Capell, aged 52 years ; the Hon. Emily Cole, aged 36 years ; and the Hon. Charlotte Somerset, aged 12 years.	- - John Charles Earl of Clarendon, and William Wellesley Lord Maryborough.	-	4 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	- Ditto	- ditto.	-	2 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - This corn rent is for an increase of rent unto the master or keeper, chaplain, brethren and sisters.
15.	20 January 1816 ; for 21 years.	- - George Croft and John Holding, trustees of the estates of Tristram Huddleston Jervoise, esq.	-	- 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	4 February 1831 ; for lives of Richard Hayward, aged 61 years ; Benjamin Hayward, aged 39 years ; and Edward Shore, aged 16 years.	Richard Hayward, gent.	-	8 7 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Not stated, but said to be of same value nearly as tithes of Manningford.
17.	13 September 1802 ; for lives of Richard Hayward, aged 32 years ; John Alexander, aged 26 years ; and Charles Alexander, aged 18 years.	John Alexander	one ditto	8 7 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - The corn rent is payable to the brethren and sisters, and the lessee covenants to pay the other moiety of corn rents due to the vicar of Willesford.
18.	6 July 1829 ; for 21 years.	John Forster, esq.	-	8 12 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - The manor and site of the manor of Corfe Mellyn, Saint Nicholas, and the messuages, lands, rights, heriots and hereditaments thereto belonging, except timber trees, and trees likely to become such.
19.	31 July 1812 ; for lives of Mary Knight, John Bond and John Baverstock Knight.	J. B. Knight	-	2 17 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - The manor or pasture, called Thorncombe, with the arable lands, meadows, manor or pasture to the same belonging.

At West Deane :

At Britford :

At Willesford :

At Manningford Bohun :

IN THE COUNTY OF DURSET.

At Corfe Mellyn :

Thorncombe :

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1834.
 The
 Hospital of
 St. Nicholas
 in or near
 New Sarum
 —continued.

Salisbury.
Report of
1834.

The hospital premises consist of a chapel, a large hall, used also as a kitchen, good apartments and gardens for the master, and a separate apartment for each of the brothers and sisters, and for the nurse.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

The master of the hospital receives a rent-charge of 1s. 6d. out of a field called Bell Mead, at East Harnham; and a fee farm-rent of 2l. 19s. of the Crown for Ansley* farm.

Timber has from time to time been cut.

The reserved rents, which are paid to the master, and all the fines and the produce of the timber are applied, in the first place, for the repairs of the hospital, and in making the ancient allowances and payments which the master is bound to pay.

The poor brothers and sisters are entitled to the following ancient payments and allowances:—

	£	s.	d.
For sealings on the granting of each new lease (received about once a-year, paid by the tenant)	-	6	8
The farm-money out of Saint Nicholas farm	-	6	-
Rabbit-money out of Thorncombe estate, Dorset, in lieu of rabbits	-	6	-
King's money	-	1	-
Garden money, supposed to have been given in lieu of garden grounds, which the brothers and sisters used to enjoy	1	10	-
Orchard ground, anciently belonging to the brothers and sisters, supposed to have been appropriated many years since to enlarge the master's garden	1	16	-
Beard money, in lieu of providing them with a barber	-	6	8
Chimney money, for sweeping the chimnies	-	2	-
Quarterage, being six payments of 16s. each	4	16	-
A weekly allowance of 20s. anciently, before the foundation of James I. only 7s. 6d., increased by commissioners temp. Elizabeth to 10s., increased by Master John Nichols to 12s., afterwards to 15s. 6d., and in 1713 to 20s.	52	-	-
Feast money on St. Nicholas day	1	6	-
The almspeople are also supplied with 25 sacks of charcoal for their private rooms, costing about	2	-	-
And with wood or coal for the common hall and kitchen, about	8	-	-
And every other year with cloth for garments, about	6	-	-
Only 4s. 4d. is now paid for beard and chimney money	-	-	-
Corn rents paid by the tenants according to the price of corn:—			
From Willesdent†, eight bushels			
Manniford‡, eight ditto			
Broad Hinton, two quarters			
Broad Chalk, two ditto			
How Farm, four bushels			
Averaging about	20	-	-

These corn rents have been increased from time to time, as appears by the leases before described in the schedule.

The brothers and sisters are also entitled to receive the surplus rents of Gore's Mead after-mentioned; the share now allowed to them is only which does not appear to be their full and just allowance.	11	10	-
And the dividends of 350l. South Sea Stock after-mentioned	10	10	-

And they receive from Emily and Barrington's charity after-mentioned, a weekly allowance of 4s. each, and clothing, and one chaldron of coals, each yearly, and are provided with medical assistance.

In lieu of the laundress, the brothers and sisters have for many years been provided with a nurse, who receives an allowance of about 16l. from the present master; but part of this allowance seems to be improperly taken from Dr. Nicholas' charity (Gorge's Mead, after-mentioned), under which she is only given 1l. She also receives a small allowance for washing the surplices, and 2s. 6d. for garden money, and is allowed a room in the hospital.

The chaplain receives from the present master an allowance of 40l. a-year, in satisfaction of the ancient payments due to him, which are stated not to have amounted to half that sum; but we were not able to ascertain the particulars of such payments. He is also entitled to 1l., or as it is contended, 7l., from the rents of Gorges' Mead; but this is retained by the master, in consideration of the allowance of 40l. before-mentioned. The chaplain also receives a salary of 40l. from Emily and Barrington's charity after-mentioned.

* [Misprint for Anstey.]

† [Misprint for Willesford.]

‡ [Misprint for Manningford.]

	£.	s.	d.	Salisbury.
In addition to the several payments beforementioned, the master pays to the treasurer and steward of the hospital - - - - -	5	-	-	Report of 1834.
(This is an ancient office in the appointment of the master.)				
The steward also receives 1 <i>l.</i> from the trustees of Emily and Barrington's benefaction.				The Hospital of St. Nicholas in or near New Sarum
The repairs of the hospital average about - - - - -	30	-	-	— <i>continued.</i>
And the hospital lands are subject to the payment of a quit rent to the Bishop of Sarum - - - - -	-	2	10	
And quit rent to the crown of - - - - -	2	16	8	
The expenses of letters and stamps amount to about - - - - -	6	10	-	

The master is chosen by the Bishop of Sarum. The present master is the Rev. George Ernest Howman, vicar of Sunning, Berks; he was appointed 16th July 1824.

The chaplain is chosen by the master. The present chaplain is the Rev. Hugh Stevens; he resides in the master's apartments, for which he pays a rent of 10*l.* to the master. He performs the religious duties required of him by Bishop Barrington as after-mentioned.

The brothers and sisters are chosen by the master, save one brother, who is chosen by the dean and chapter, and generally from the close of Sarum. The last appointment of a sister by the present master was in favour of an old servant whom he sent from Berkshire.

The master of the hospital hath always received and retained the fines paid on renewals, for the purposes of repairs and for his own use; but it is to be observed that before and at the time of granting the charter of James, the fines paid were of small amount, and that the office of master was then considered to be rather a post of honour than a place of emolument, and that the rents which appear to have been applied for the benefit of the brothers and sisters have remained for many years nearly stationary, whilst the fines retained by the master have increased to a very great amount, insomuch that we were informed that the present master had recently received two fines, amounting together to about 1,100*l.*, and that another heavy fine was shortly expected. Timber hath also from time to time been cut on the hospital lands and retained by the master, to an amount nearly sufficient to pay for the repairs. About 200*l.* worth was cut in or about the year 1803. The master hath also the patronage of two valuable livings; viz. Great Hinton near Swindon, and Willesford near Devizes, and the present master is non-resident and lets his apartments to the chaplain at a yearly rent of 10*l.*, and also lets a field belonging to the master's apartments at 15*l.* It was, however, stated that the fines do not amount on an average to more than 200*l.* a year, and that the present and the late master allow the chaplain 40*l.* a year, which is nearly double what he is entitled to.

It will, however, be seen from the extracts from Mr. Emily's book after set forth, that the income anciently enjoyed by the masters was very small, and that the ancient allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week to the brothers and sisters was increased first to 10*s.*, then to 12*s.*, then to 15*s.* 6*d.*, and afterwards to 20*s.*, and that Master Bigge, in consequence of whose exertion, as before stated, the charter of James was obtained, expended all the fines received by him for repairs and relief to the brothers and sisters.

Mr. Emily who was formerly a master and great benefactor to the hospital in the year 1786, caused a book compiled by the Reverend Edmund Hickman, formerly chaplain to the hospital, who died in 1728, to be transcribed; the said original book being very ill written. Divers entries have subsequently been made in this book relating to the charity, and it contains the appointments of the masters, brothers and sisters down to the present time. The book is lettered "Copies of Charters, Donations, Rules, Orders and other remarkable things relating to the Hospital of St. Nicholas," and contains amongst others the following passages relative to the profits received by former masters.

"The poor folks have by custom ever had a certain allowance out of every sealing, the rest of the fines which are few and small because almost all the land is out for lives hath ever been thought little enough for the ordinary and extraordinary charges of the master, who if he have but the remainder of these rents, shall with his family live rather like a brother than a master; howbeit our ancient records shew that the master of St. Nicholas was ever a dignity for men of worth."—Page 61.

This statement appears to have been contained in a petition presented by Mr. Bigge for the purpose of having the hospital restored.

"Whatsoever hitherto had been received in fines had, during his (Mr. Bigge's) residence, been expended amongst the poor for their extraordinary relief and reparation."—Page 65.

"The master's old allowance was per annum 49*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; Mr. Bigge spent 873*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* All that he held of the hospital was not worth more than yearly (above ordinary charges) 30*l.*"—Page 77.

The hospital was visited by Bishop Ward in 1677, and articles of inquiry were exhibited to the master, chaplain and 12 poor persons. In the master's (Dr. John Nicholas) answer to these inquiries, he states that for the last seven years at least he had only set two fines, for which he received 80*l.*, with which he had repaired the hospital, and defended it from repairing the great bridge, and the remaining part was in his hands, page 154.

Salisbury.

And the answer to another set of articles contains the following statement :

Report of
1834.

"Dr. John Nicholas, the present master's place has been reputed worth 30*l.* ; if the last 14 years profits had been registered it would not have appeared to be near that value."—Page 158.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

The allowances to the brothers and sisters from the hospital estates are now very nearly the same as they were in the year 1713, as appears by the rental and list of payments set out in Mr. Emily's book, page 164, which corresponds very nearly with the present payment. The weekly allowance was then 20*s.*, and the six quarterages 16*s.* each. The allowance for cloth only 4*l.*, and the feast money only 1*l.*

There hath been no formal visitation of the hospital since Bishop Ward's time (1677).

The reserved rents having since the last visitation only been increased to a small amount. It may be considered a matter deserving the consideration of the visitor, whether the reserved rents should not in future be increased and the allowances to the brothers and sisters be augmented,

DR. MATTHEW NICHOLAS'S BENEFACTION—GORGES' MEAD.—Mr. Emily's book, page 148 contains the following account of this charity.

Dr. *Matthew Nicholas* purchased a meadow of pasture, about 16 acres, at his own charge, and gave it wholly to the poor, servant and chaplain ; he purchased it after the rate of 10*l.* per annum ; it lieth about a large mile towards the north-east of the said hospital in the parish of Laverstock, and is called or known by the name of Gorges' Mead, the profits of which was and are to be thus disposed of for ever ; namely, to the chaplain yearly, 1*l.* ; to the nurse or servant of the hospital yearly, 1*l.* ; to himself, the master and his successors, 4*s.*, to dispose of yearly among the poor as he thought fit, and all the rest of the profits and income thereof (all rates and taxes discharged) to be divided in equal portions amongst the poor brothers and sisters at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

In the same page is contained a complaint that the poor had had but 10*l.* thereof for many years, and that the nurse had not been paid her 20*s.*

In a rent-roll of all the revenues belonging to St. Nicholas hospital, in 1713, set forth in page 164, is the following statement :

The rent of Gorges' Mead is not to be reckoned into it, because that it is only received by the steward and paid by him to the poor for their own use, which is farmed by Mr. W. Langley, of Sarum, lawyer, at the yearly rent of 13*l.* 10*s.* ; and in the list of payments following the said rent-roll is the following item : Out of Gorges' Mead for rates and taxes more than the overplus of the rent will bear after the poor and care discharged.

This seems to have been a sum retained by the master to indemnify himself against the overplus he had paid for rents and taxes.

Gorges' Mead contains about 15 acres.

On the 25th March 1810, a lease was granted by the master, chaplain, brothers and sisters of the hospital to Richard and John Cooe for 21 years, at a rack rent of 52*l.* 10*s.* The lease having expired, Richard Cooe was at the time of our inquiry holding as tenant-at-will, and claimed a reduction of rent at the rate of 10*s.* an acre.

Mr. Boucher, who has been treasurer of the hospital ever since the year 1795, states that the rents used to be received by the late chaplain until his death about the year 1817, and that after deducting his own share, he used half yearly faithfully to distribute the remainder amongst the poor brothers and sisters.

Mr. Boucher says that the ancient allowance to the chaplain was 7*l.* ; and that upon the appointment of the present chaplain, the rent was received by the treasurer, and 23*l.* a year only was allowed and paid to the brothers and sisters, and that the master having increased the allowance to the chaplain to 40*l.* as before mentioned, and the wages of the nurse to 10*l.*, the remainder of the rents had been ever since retained for his use.

Mr. Boucher states, that the entry in Mr. Emily's book is erroneous ; that it appears not to have been examined with the papers from whence it was taken ; that the payment to the chaplain of 1*l.* is an error instead of 7*l.*, which used to be received by him as the ancient stipend allotted to him. We, however, understood at the time of our inquiry, that the only document that could be produced relating to this charity was Mr. Emily's book, and the notion that the ancient allowance to the chaplain was 7*l.* is inconsistent with the other extracts above set forth.

The original rent was but 10*l.*, and in 1713 the rent was only 13*l.* 10*s.*, and the land was let to the father of the present tenant at 16*l.* 16*s.* The great increase in value is stated to have arisen from the land being converted into water meadow.

It is not alleged that there is any error as to the allowance to the nurse, or that the allowance to the master for charities was to be more than 4*s.*

The present master was appointed as aforesaid in 1824. The payment of the greater part of the rent of Gorges' Mead to him, in the manner above stated, appears to have been a misapplication of the charity to the prejudice of the brothers and sisters.

BENEFACTION BY SOME PERSON UNKNOWN.—This charity is stated to have been given upwards of 60 years since by a person who had a relation in the hospital.

It consists of 350*l.* Old South Sea Stock, now standing in the names of William Douglas, deceased, late master of the hospital, and William Boucher, the treasurer. The dividends are received by Mr. Boucher, and are paid and divided half yearly between the brothers and sisters, in equal shares.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1834.

EMILY, AND BISHOP BARRINGTON'S BENEFACTIONS.—The Rev. *Edward Emily*, who was formerly master of St. Nicholas hospital, having consulted *Shute Barrington* then Bishop of Sarum, respecting a plan of an additional benefaction to the poor of St. Nicholas hospital, afterwards by his Will, bearing date 15th March 1792, gave the whole of his property, real and personal, to the said bishop absolutely, who thought he could not make a more proper application of it than by carrying into effect Mr. Emily's former intention in favour of St. Nicholas hospital. He therefore sold the real estate, and invested the principal part of the proceeds in the purchase of 8,000*l.* Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, which he transferred into the names of trustees, and also erected a building for the almspeople to keep fuel in; and by deed, bearing date 18th February 1796, made between the said Bishop Barrington, then Lord Bishop of Durham, of the one part, and the Bishop of Salisbury, the master of the hospital of St. Nicholas, the dean and one of the canons of the cathedral church of Sarum, Lord Radnor, and two other trustees of the other part, the following trusts were declared for the benefit of the said hospital.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

In the first place, the trustees for the time being were directed after payment of such expenses and repairs as after mentioned, to apply the dividends of the 8,000*l.* Three per cent. Annuities in providing a conscientious clergyman of the church of England resident in or near the parish of East Harnham, to be annually nominated by the trustees as thereafter mentioned, to preach a sermon and read the evening service according to the Liturgy of the church of England, on every Lord's-day of the year, and to administer the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on one Lord's-day, in each month in the year, in the chapel of the said hospital of St. Nicholas for the spiritual benefit of the brothers and sisters of the said hospital, and to pay unto such clergyman the yearly sum of 40*l.*, as a salary or stipend for such duty, and the further yearly sum of 2*l.* for providing bread and wine for the administration of the Holy Sacrament as aforesaid; the said yearly sums of 40*l.* and 2*l.* to be paid, without any deduction, by half yearly payments, on the first of May and first of November in every year, provided that such clergyman should duly and regularly perform his duty in person, except in case of sickness or other just and reasonable cause, to be approved of by the trustees.

And in the next place to apply in purchasing proper and suitable clothes for the resident brothers and sisters of the said hospital the following sums; viz. for each such resident brother the yearly sum of 50*s.*, and for each such resident sister the yearly sum of 40*s.*, and to purchase for each such resident brother and sister one chaldron of coals, such clothes and coals to be given to each such resident brother and sister yearly in the month of November or sooner, if the trustees should think fit, in every year.

And in the next place out of the said dividends, so far as the same would extend (but subject to the provisions and regulations thereafter contained), to pay unto each such brother and sister during such time as they should continue to be actually resident at the said hospital the weekly sum of 4*s.*, to be paid them respectively by such clergyman to be nominated as aforesaid, or by such other person or persons resident in or near the city or close of New Sarum aforesaid, as the trustees of the said trust monies should appoint for that purpose, in the hall of the said hospital, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the Monday of every week in the year.

And as to the residue of the said dividends upon trust, to apply the same as the trustees of the said trust monies for the time being should think most conducive to industry and morality, in educating and apprenticing poor children, therein giving a preference to the children or grand-children of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, in case any such children or grand-children should be deserving objects, and in the next place giving a preference to the poor children of the parish of East Harnham, and after them to the poor children of the city and close of New Sarum, or any adjoining parish: provided always, that no brother or sister of the said hospital should be entitled to any such yearly allowance of clothes and coals as aforesaid, or to the said allowance of 4*s.* per week unless he or she should have respectively attained the age of 50 years, or by sickness or infirmity be rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, nor unless he or she should respectively have been actually resident in the said hospital during the space of six calendar months at least in the preceding year, such year to be computed from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of November in each year: provided also, that in case any of the said brothers or sisters should be in possession or receipt of any real or personal estate, or of any yearly or other income or provision of the annual value, or of the amount of 5*l.* a year or upwards (other than and except such as they were entitled to or received as brothers or sisters of the said hospital), then in case such estate, income or provision should be of the annual value or amount of 10*l.* 8*s.* or upwards, the said allowance of 4*s.* a week intended for such brother or sister should, during such possession or receipt, be suspended and discontinued; but in case such estate, income or provision should not be of the annual value or amount of 10*l.* 8*s.*, then the said allowance of 4*s.* a week should be proportionably diminished at the discretion of the trustees of the said trust monies for the time being; provided also, that in case any brother or sister of the said hospital should be absent from the

Salisbury.
 Report of
 1834.
 The
 Hospital of
 St. Nicholas
 in or near
 New Sarum
 —continued.

morning or evening service of the said hospital, without a sufficient excuse to be approved of by the master of the said hospital, or in his absence then by the clergyman to be nominated as aforesaid, or should be guilty of drunkenness, immorality, or any other vice, or should ask or solicit public or private charity, in every such case it should be lawful for the trustees or for the master of the said hospital, or in his absence the clergyman, to be nominated as aforesaid, or in his absence the person or persons for the time being to be appointed by the said trustees for the purpose of paying the said weekly allowance, in case he or they should be thereunto authorized by the said trustees, to punish such brother or sister, by depriving him or her respectively of the whole or any part of the said allowance of 4s. a week, for any period not exceeding three weeks for each such absence from morning or evening service, and not exceeding eight weeks for each such other offence or act as aforesaid; provided also, that in such case of any brother or sister of the said hospital being guilty of drunkenness, immorality or any other vice, it should be lawful for the trustees, at their annual meeting, or at any special meeting (so as three at least of the said trustees should be present), to suspend the said weekly allowance for such period as the trustees should think fit, subject nevertheless to the future order of the trustees, at their annual meeting or any other special meeting (where three or more trustees should be present).

Provided always, that on the second Wednesday in November in every year, there should be held in the city or close of New Sarum an annual meeting of the trustees, to whom previous notice or information thereof should be given in due time by or by the direction of the master of the said hospital, for the purpose as well of nominating a clergyman for such duty as aforesaid, and of appointing a proper person or persons for payment of the said weekly sums, and for purchasing and distributing such clothing and coals as aforesaid, as also for passing the accounts of the said trust, and for appointing or continuing a proper person or persons for receipt of the said dividends and annual produce, and for making such orders, and for doing all such other acts, matters and things as should be necessary or expedient, in or to the execution of the trusts thereby declared; and that there should be paid and allowed out of the said dividends the sum of 3*l.* for the dinner of the said trustees at each such annual meeting.

Provided also, that when any of the trustees should die or decline further to act in the trusts, or being Bishop of Salisbury, should be translated to any other see, or being master of the said hospital, should cease to hold such mastership, or having spiritual preferment in the city or close of New Sarum, should resign or quit such preferment, or having a real estate within the county of Wilts, should sell and dispose of such real estate, in such case the trustees of the said trust monies for the time being, at such annual meeting as should be held next after such death or other event, should elect or appoint a new trustee or trustees in room of such trustee or trustees, in which election they should so proceed, as that if practicable the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being should always be one of the said trustees, and the master of the said hospital for the time being should be another; and that two other of the said trustees for the time being should be elected and appointed out of the dean and chapter of Salisbury aforesaid, and that the three others should be noblemen or gentlemen resident in the county of Wilts, and having real estate in that county, of the annual value of 300*l.* at the least.

And that upon every such election of a trustee or trustees, all such transfers and acts should be forthwith made and done as should be requisite for vesting the said 8,000*l.* Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, and the whole other trust premises in such new trustee or trustees, jointly with the remaining or surviving trustee or trustees.

And the said Bishop Barrington having erected a building within the said hospital, for providing a separate place for each of the brothers and sisters to keep their coals, charcoal and faggots in, it was declared that the trustees should, if they thought fit, out of the said dividends from time to time provide and pay for the repairs of the said building; and the deed contained the usual proviso for indemnity of the trustees, and payment of the costs and expenses of the trust; and in case the said 8,000*l.* Three per cent. or any part thereof should be paid off, that the same should be invested in other public funds or on real security, to be held subject to the like trusts.

And that all elections, orders and other acts to be made or done by the majority of the trustees present at any annual or other meeting, unless therein otherwise specially provided, should be deemed and taken as the act of all the trustees; and that in case the trustees should at any time be equally divided, the consideration and determination thereof should be adjourned to the next meeting, unless the Lord Bishop of Sarum, as a trustee, should be present at any meeting when an equality of votes should happen, in which case the said Lord Bishop should have a double or casting vote.

Provided always, that it should be lawful for the trustees, or for any five or more of them, at any such annual meeting as aforesaid, which should be held during the life of the said Shute Lord Bishop of Durham, and with his consent and approbation in writing under his hand, to revoke, alter, vary, and change all or any of the regulations, trusts, intents and

purposes thereinbefore declared, and to make, direct and declare such new and other regulations, trusts, intents and purposes concerning the said trust monies and premises as the trustees thereof for the time being, or any five or more of them should, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, think fit and determine for the benefit of the brothers and sisters of the said hospital.

Provided lastly, that a copy of the said Indenture should be fixed up in the anti-chapel of the said hospital, and should be read there twice in every year by the clergyman of the hospital, to be nominated as aforesaid to the brothers and sisters of the said hospital to be there assembled for that purpose after prayers; viz. on the second Wednesday in May and November every year.

Under the proviso, authorising the revocation and alteration of the trusts in Bishop Barrington's lifetime, with his consent, the disposition of the residue of the rents and profits, by the trust deed for the purpose of putting out apprentices, was wholly revoked; first as to one moiety by the following resolution of the trustees at their annual meeting 4th November 1825*, after stating that the approbation of the bishop had been obtained, and that the trustees present were five in number, they therefore revoked, altered and changed the proviso in the deed of trust concerning the residue of the dividends, and annual produce arising from the trust monies, and directed and declared the following regulation and proviso concerning the same; (that is to say),

That one moiety or half part of the disposable balance which should appear by the annual account to remain in the hands of the receiver of the dividends, and annual produce (after deducting the several payments directed by the trust deed, and providing for the payment of the same till the payment of the next dividends) should be laid out in the purchase of stock in the Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, under the direction of the master of the said hospital, in the names of three of the trustees to be named from time to time for that purpose, and that the dividends arising therefrom should be added to such stock, to accumulate until the whole should amount to 100*l.* Three per cent. Reduced Annuities; and as soon as so much stock should be raised, then the dividends arising therefrom should be applied for the benefit of the brothers and sisters of the said hospital, in addition to their present allowance, in such manner as the trustees for the time being should think most proper, and order and direct accordingly; and that one-half of such disposable balance as aforesaid should continue to be laid out in the purchase of such stock, and together with the dividends arising therefrom, continue to accumulate till the same should amount to one other 100*l.* stock, and so *toties quoties* in manner aforesaid; and that the dividends arising from every additional 100*l.* stock should be applied from time to time for the benefit of the brothers and sisters of the hospital as the trustees should think most proper, and order and direct accordingly at their annual meeting to be held as in the said trust deed was directed; and concerning the other moiety or half of the disposable balance aforesaid, it was thereby directed and declared, that the same should be applied as by the said trust deed relating to the residue of the dividends and annual produce arising by virtue thereof was already directed.

And it having been in the year 1825 represented to Bishop Barrington by a letter, signed by all the trustees, that the remaining part of the said residue might very properly be applied to the purpose of medical aid and assistance to the brothers and sisters, instead of giving it for apprentices, it seeming more consonant to the original institution to provide for the comfort of the poor old people themselves, than for any advantage to their families. And the said bishop having by an indorsement on the said letter of the said trustees, bearing date 9th March 1825, and signed by him, given his consent and approbation to the proposed alteration in the application of the surplus of the dividends and annual produce of the money arising from the fund appropriated by the deed of trust for the benefit of the brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. Nicholas, in the manner and for the purpose mentioned in the said representation. At the annual meeting of the trustees, held 9th November 1825†, it was resolved that the said representation should be adopted as a rule, to be observed in future in the application of the balance of the annual interest; and, therefore, it was ordered, that when any one of the brothers or sisters should be ill, he or she should communicate the same by the nurse to the master, if resident, otherwise to the chaplain or to the receiver who should give a letter of direction to one of the surgeons of the infirmary to attend such patient; and that the bills for the same should be produced to the master on the next meeting of the trustees to be allowed; and that a sum not exceeding 1*l.*, or so much thereof as should be requisite, should be allowed for discharging such bills.

The 8,000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Stock is now standing in the names of the Reverend Hugh Nicholas Pearson (the dean), and John Fisher, deceased (a canon of Sarum), George Ernest Howman (the master of the hospital), Wadham Wyndham, Esq., and William Lord Viscount Folkestone, now Earl of Radnor.

The accumulation fund, amounting to 200*l.* in the same stock, is standing in the names of the said G. E. Howman, W. Wyndham, and William Lord Viscount Folkestone.

Salisbury.
—
Report of
1834.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
in or near
New Sarum
—continued.

* [Mistake for the 10th November 1819.]

† [This should read "at the adjourned annual meeting held on the 14th December 1825."]

Salisbury. The dividends of these funds (which amount to 246*l.* per annum) are applied in the following way:—

Report of 1834.		£	s.	d.
	To the chaplain, a salary of - - - - -	40	0	0
	And for sacramental bread and wine - - - - -	2	0	0
The Hospital of St. Nicholas in or near New Sarum —continued.	To the brothers and sisters, an allowance of 4 <i>s.</i> per week - - - - -	124	16	0
	And for clothing, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for the brothers, and 2 <i>l.</i> for the sisters, yearly.	27	0	0
	For one chaldron of coals to each of the brothers and sisters, about -	27	0	0
	For the anniversary dinner to the trustees (which sum has latterly been given to the brothers and sisters).	3	0	0
	To the treasurer of the hospital - - - - -	1	0	0
		£224 16 0		
	Residue for the accumulation fund, and supplying medical aid to the brothers and sisters, about	21	4	0
		£246 0 0		

The clothes are purchased by the brothers and sisters themselves, who are required to produce the shop bills to the treasurer, by whom the above payments are made.

General
Digest,
1867-9.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of the city of Salisbury and the parish of Fisherton Anger contained in the General Digest, 1867-9:—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1867-69.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.
	Real Estate.			Personalty.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Salisbury.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Free Grammar School -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eyre -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 400 - -	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Trinity Hospital -	Several houses	190 18 8	10 12 6	C. 986 15 8 N. 337 1 7 R. 107 18 11 O. 98 13 11	-	46 3 8	247 14 10	176 19 7
Brickett -	-	-	0 10 0	C. 755 4 9	-	22 13 1	23 3 1	23 9 3
Taylor -	-	-	43 10 8	-	-	-	43 10 8	43 10 8
Sir T. White -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Popley -	Nine houses	834 0 0	-	-	-	-	834 0 0	426 19 8
Boe -	Three houses	6 0 0	-	-	-	-	6 0 0	6 0 0
*Eyre -	-	-	-	O. 682 4 10	Corp. 435 16 4	51 16 4	51 16 4	53 11 0
Duke of Somerset -	218 2 28	{ 370 0 0 43 11 8 }	-	-	-	-	413 11 8	99 15 0
Sir S. Fox -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 200 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	-
Gardiner -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 400 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Swanton -	6 0 0	25 0 0	-	-	-	-	25 0 0	8 13 4
*Hussey -	Houses	46 0 0	-	C. 3,245 14 0	-	97 7 5	142 7 5	116 12 4
Baker -	-	-	-	O. 549 13 3	-	-	16 9 8	16 9 8
Rodes -	-	-	2 2 0	-	-	-	2 2 0	2 0 0
Mervin -	-	-	4 10 0	-	-	-	4 10 0	4 10 0
Willoughby -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 400 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Gauntlett -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 100 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Viner -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 60 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Cole -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 100 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Gifford -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 60 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wotton -	-	-	-	-	Corp. 52 0 0	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 10 0
Powell -	-	-	-	O. 50 0 0	-	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Smith -	-	-	-	O. 28 4 8	-	0 16 10	0 16 10	0 16 10
*Blechynden and others -	24 3 14	55 0 0	-	C. 798 0 8	-	23 18 9	78 18 9	80 0 0
Earlsman -	-	-	-	N. 1,180 0 0	-	35 8 0	35 8 0	41 6 0
Thorner -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital of St. Nicholas -	Houses and lands	436 3 0	-	O. 409 12 8	-	12 5 9	448 8 9	92 18 4
Nicholas -	15 0 0	45 0 0	-	-	-	-	45 0 0	52 10 0
Unknown -	-	-	-	C. 331 19 2	-	9 19 2	9 19 2	10 10 0
Emily and Bishop Barrington -	-	-	-	R. 9,951 18 6	-	271 11 1	271 11 1	246 0 0
Shagg -	-	-	-	O. 129 8 3	-	3 17 7	3 17 7	-
Brown, Thomas -	-	-	-	C. 3,900 0 0	-	114 0 0	114 0 0	-
Snooks -	-	-	-	O. 98 13 1	-	2 19 2	2 19 2	-
							2,906 3 8	1,589 13 8
<i>District of Close.</i>								
Lady Hyde -	-	-	10 0 0	-	-	-	10 0 0	10 0 0
							10 0 0	10 0 0
<i>Parish of St. Edmund.</i>								
Frowde -	-	-	-	{ R. 4,628 9 8 24 380 0 0 }	-	150 17 1	150 17 1	145 4 0
Ditto -	-	-	-	{ R. 600 1 11 C. 104 17 0 }	-	18 0 0 3 2 10	21 2 10	15 14 0
Ditto -	-	-	-	R. 694 1 1	-	20 16 4	20 16 4	8 18 0
Fricker -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith -	-	-	-	C. 3,600 0 0	-	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0
Ghost -	-	-	-	C. 962 11 4	-	28 17 6	28 17 6	28 17 6

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement.		Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No endowment.
—	—	—	L. 20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	247 14 10	—	—	—	Also 10 <i>l.</i> from Swanton's Charity. Stock, excepting the small sum of Consols, held by Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	23 3 1	—	—	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	43 10 8	—	—	—	Also 5 <i>l.</i> from Swanton's Charity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No income. About 500 <i>l.</i> out on loan. 104 <i>l.</i> received from Bristol every fourth year.
—	—	—	—	—	—	834 0 0	—	—	—	
—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	CL	2 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	51 16 4	—	—	—	
—	Ap.	413 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The tenant pays 43 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> as interest upon a sum of 871 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , laid out by the trustees in draining the property.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OL	8 0 0	—	
—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Setting up tradesmen, and apprenticing.
—	Ap.	10 0 0	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	Amount under Support of Almshouses, &c., 10 <i>l.</i> to Trinity and 5 <i>l.</i> to Taylor's Hospitals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	142 7 8	—	—	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 9 8	—	—	—	Ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 0	
—	—	—	S. 1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 <i>l.</i> to West Knoyle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OL	2 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OL	3 12 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	2 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	4 6 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	1 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 16 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	78 18 9	—	—	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 8 0
—	Ap.	25 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mainly for poor Wesleyans.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Southampton for endowment.
—	—	—	—	—	—	448 8 9	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	9 19 2	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	271 11 1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	2 12 7	1 5 0	Will 1785.
—	—	—	—	—	—	114 0 0	—	—	—	Deeds 1857, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1866. Held by Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 19 2	—	—	—	By will 1844. To Trinity Hospital.
—	—	472 11 8	21 0 0	—	—	2,344 18 11	—	26 11 3	80 1 10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	150 17 1	—	—	—	
—	Ap.	21 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Also for repairs of monument.
—	—	—	S. 20 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0	See St. Martin's for endowment.
—	—	—	—	—	—	108 0 0	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 17 6

Salisbury.

GENERAL DIGEST,

General Digest, 1867-69—continued.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.
	Real Estate.			Personalty.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Salisbury—cont.								
<i>Parish of St. Edmund—cont.</i>								
Earlsman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort	—	—	—	C.	107 1 11	—	3 4 3	3 4 3
Guest	—	—	—	C.	18 16 6	—	0 10 11	0 10 11
Rev. E. Frowde	—	—	—	3½	301 10 2	—	9 0 10	9 0 10
Harcourt	—	—	—	C.	444 3 8	—	13 6 6	13 6 6
Ellary	—	—	—	C.	91 8 4	—	2 14 10	2 14 10
Pike	—	—	—	C.	8 6 8	—	0 5 0	0 5 0
Kenton	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	2 10 0
Outler	—	—	—	N.	4,688 12 8	—	140 13 2	140 13 2
							501 19 3	306 13 4
<i>Parish of St. Martin.</i>								
Oulver Street Almshouses	—	—	—	C.	810 19 10	—	24 6 7	24 6 7
Sutton	House	14 0 0	—	C.	221 16 3	—	6 13 1	20 13 1
Goman	House	5 10 0	—	C.	139 19 6	—	4 3 11	9 13 11
Church Estate	Houses	20 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	20 17 0
Sutton	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
Cooksey	—	—	—	N.	700 0 0	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Windover	—	—	1 13 4	—	—	—	—	1 13 4
Bath	—	—	—	C.	386 19 6	—	11 12 2	11 12 2
Newham	—	—	—	N.	1,000 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Mack	Houses	23 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	23 0 0
Earlsman	—	—	—	C.	6,200 0 0	—	186 0 0	186 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	C.	2,600 0 0	—	78 0 0	78 0 0
Jeffrey and others	—	—	—	C.	11 6 2	—	0 6 9	0 6 9
Walsh	—	—	—	C.	123 4 1	—	3 13 11	3 13 11
Frioker	House	45 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 0
Earlsman	—	—	—	C.	500 0 0	—	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lake, Mary	—	—	—	C.	520 0 0	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
Lane	—	—	—	C.	957 18 11	—	28 14 9	28 14 9
Lake, Elizabeth	—	—	—	C.	790 0 0	—	23 14 0	23 14 0
							566 17 6	451 18 11
<i>Parish of St. Thomas.</i>								
Eyre	3 1 11	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0
Talman School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0
Earlsman	—	—	—	B.S.	1,000 0 0	—	80 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							110 0 0	95 0 0
Fisherton Anger.								
Hayter	Manor, messuages, &c., and 88 2 5	211 2 0	—	C.	7,739 8 6	—	232 3 7	443 5 7
Nowes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodward	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
J. Woodward	—	—	—	N.	900 0 0	—	27 0 0	27 0 0
Mitchell	—	—	—	C.	100 0 0	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
Church land	1 1 6	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	7 0 0
							481 5 7	240 0 0

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement.		Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.		Church Purposes.	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.		Distribution of Money.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	5 0 0	—	See parish of St. Martin's for endowment.
—	Ap.	36 0 0	—	—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 6 0	Ditto ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 3	—	—	—	In aid of Frowde's Almshouses. By will 1822.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 11	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 10	—	—	—	In aid of Frowde's Almshouses. By will 1863.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13 6 6	—	—	—	By will 1818. Stock with Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	2 14 10	—	By will 1827. Stock with Official Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	By will 1804. Stock with Official Trustees. To sexton for keeping tombstone clean.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	2 10 0	—	By will 1718.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 13 2	By will 1839.
—	—	57 2 10	—	20 16 4	—	310 19 7	—	10 4 10	218 1 8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	24 6 7	—	—	—	Marsh and Cooper's Charities.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 13 1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	9 13 11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	20 17 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	8 0 0	—	
2 2 0	—	—	8.	1 5 0	—	—	Br.	17 13 0	—	
—	Ap.	1 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Ap.	11 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	
—	Ap.	23 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Ap.	36 0 0	—	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	62l. to St. Edmund's; 62l. to St. Thomas'.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 6 0	27l. 6s. to St. Edmund's; 23l. 8s. to St. Thomas'.
0 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For Bibles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 11	—	—	—	In moieties to Brickett's Hospital and Culver-street Almshouses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	21 0 0	21l. to parish of St. Edmund. The sum of 3l. included in Trinity Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	4 0 0	—	6l. to St. Thomas'; 5l. to St. Edmund's.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15 12 0	—	—	—	To Culver-street almspeople. By will 1824.
—	—	—	—	—	—	28 14 9	—	—	—	Not reported. Will 1836.
—	—	—	—	—	—	23 14 0	—	—	—	Not reported. Will 1826.
2 8 9	—	72 5 6	—	1 5 0	20 17 0	145 14 4	—	39 6 11	78 6 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	30 0 0	—	No income.
—	—	—	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	—	—	
—	Ap.	36 0 0	—	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	See St. Martin's for endowment.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 8 0	Ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	6 0 0	—	Ditto.
—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	106 0 0	—	36 0 0	23 8 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	443 5 7	—	—	—	See Romsey, county Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Br.	1 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cl.	27 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	For coals to warm parish church.
—	—	—	—	R.	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	443 5 7	—	28 0 0	—	

Salisbury.
 IV.
 Register of
 Unreported
 Charities.

IV. There are references to the City of Salisbury and to the parishes now forming part thereof in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is embodied in the following Report.

V.
 Constitution
 and Popu-
 lation of
 City and
 Parish.

V. The City of Salisbury formerly consisted of the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas, with the exception of a small but undefined part of the parish of St. Martin which was situate outside the City boundary (*see* Municipal Corporations Commission, Appendix to 1st Report, Part II., page 1337).

By the Act 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 64, entitled an "Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs, in England and Wales, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament," the Parliamentary boundary was extended so as to include the Close and its Liberty, parts of the parishes of Fisherton Anger and Milford (such parts being afterwards formed into the parishes of Fisherton Anger Within and Milford Within), and the outlying part of the parish of St. Martin.

The area defined by the last-mentioned Act was by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 (5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 76) constituted the Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary boundary was subsequently extended, but the area comprised in the Municipal Borough and City remained the same until 1904, when, by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act, 1904, such area was extended to include:—

1. The parish of Fisherton Anger Without.
2. Part of the area then comprised in the parish of Britford.
3. Part of the area then comprised in the parish of East Harnham.
4. Part of the area then comprised in the parish of Milford Without.
5. Part of the area then comprised in the parish of Stratford-sub-Castle.

It was provided by Article XXVI. of the Provisional Order that nothing in the said Order should affect the ecclesiastical divisions of any parish, or should prejudice vary or affect any right interest or jurisdiction in or over any charitable endowment which then was applicable for the benefit of any of the existing parishes affected by the Order.

The parts of the parishes of Britford and East Harnham which were added to the City were by the said Act formed into a new parish called the parish of Harnham. The remainder of the parish of East Harnham was added, part to the parish of West Harnham and part to the parish of Britford, the parish of East Harnham ceasing to exist as a separate civil area.

The parts of the parishes of Milford Without and Stratford-sub-Castle which were added to the City were formed into a new parish called the parish of Milford. The remainder of the parish of Milford Without was added to the parish of Laverstoke and Ford, the parish of Milford Without ceasing to exist as a separate civil area. Reports on the parishes of Britford, West Harnham, Laverstoke and Ford, and Stratford-sub-Castle, have already been made in the course of the present Inquiry.

Reports on the Charities of the ancient parishes of Fisherton Anger and Milford are included in the present Report.

The Report also contains an account of a Charity for the ecclesiastical parish of East Harnham, part of which parish is situate within the newly constituted parish of Harnham.

By an Order of the Wilts County Council, dated the 16th March 1905, confirmed by an Order of the Local Government Board, the then civil parishes of the Close, Fisherton Anger Within, Milford Within, St. Edmund, St. Martin, St. Thomas, Fisherton Anger Without, Harnham and Milford were amalgamated so as to form one civil parish, to be called "New Sarum."

The population of the City of Salisbury, according to the Census Returns of 1901, *i.e.*, before the addition of the above-mentioned areas, was 17,117, made up as follows:—

In Fisherton Anger Within	-	-	-	-	4,664
In Milford Within	-	-	-	-	3,825
In St. Edmund	-	-	-	-	3,443
In St. Martin	-	-	-	-	2,776
In St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	1,599
In The Close	-	-	-	-	810
					17,117

At the present time the population of the City and Parish of New Sarum is estimated to be about 21,500. Salisbury.

VI. The Inquiry was held in the Crown Court at the Council Chamber, Salisbury.

The duration of the Inquiry was much shortened by the fact that very little public interest was taken in the proceedings, the attendance being for the most part confined to the trustees and those concerned in the administration of the several Charities.

VI.
Report of
Assistant
Commissioner.

The following, amongst others, were present at some period of the Inquiry :—

The Mayor of Salisbury (Mr. Frank Baker).
 Dr. Blackmore, Hon. Director of the South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.
 Mr. R. Bracher, Headmaster of the Bishop's School.
 Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., trustee of Brown's Almshouses, and other charities.
 Mr. G. J. Chivers.
 Mr. J. K. Dowden, trustee of the Duke of Somerset's Charity.
 Mr. Money Fisher, chartered accountant, and honorary treasurer of the South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.
 Mr. J. Fowler, deacon of Brown Street Baptist Chapel.
 Mr. George Fullford, chairman of the trustees of the Municipal Charities, and trustee of other Charities.
 Mr. Hamilton Fulton, clerk to the trustees of the Municipal Charities.
 Mr. R. C. Harding, J.P., trustee of the Wesleyan Chapel.
 Mr. Michael Harding, surveyor to the trustees of the Municipal Charities.
 Mr. G. Harris, clerk to the Godolphin School, and Vestry Clerk of St. Edmund's.
 Alderman Charles Haskins, J.P.
 Mr. F. Hodding, Town Clerk.
 Mr. A. C. Jonas, clerk to the City Justices and to the trustees of Mrs. Hayter's Almshouses and other charities.
 Mr. Howard Lapham, church secretary of Brown Street Baptist Chapel.
 Mr. James Lord, churchwarden of Fisherton Anger.
 Mr. J. Macklin, administrator of Botley's Charity.
 Mr. A. R. Malden, waywarden of the Close, and clerk to St. Nicholas Hospital.
 Mr. S. J. M. Moody, trustee of Mack's Charity.
 The Rev. Canon Morrice, rector of St. Edmund's.
 The Rev. Canon Myers, rector of St. Martin's.
 Mr. E. J. Orchard, J.P., treasurer of the Congregational Church.
 Mr. James Read, J.P., receiver of Earlsman's Charity for Nonconformists.
 Mr. F. Rigden, trustee of Blechynden's Almshouses.
 Mr. J. W. J. Rumbold, churchwarden of St. Thomas'.
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
 The Rev. C. LL. Sanctuary, vicar of St. Thomas'.
 Mr. S. B. Smith, clerk to the Salisbury Infirmary and the vestries of St. Thomas' and Fisherton Anger.
 Mr. E. P. Squarey, a trustee of the Barrington Fund.
 Mr. Daniel Sutton, clerk to the vestry of St. Martin's.
 The Rev. E. N. Thwaites, rector of Fisherton Anger.
 Mr. R. R. Williams, churchwarden of St. Martin's.
 Mr. R. A. Wilson, solicitor, trustee of several Charities.
 Alderman C. J. Woodrow, a trustee of the municipal charities.
 Canon C. Wordsworth, master of St. Nicholas Hospital.
 Mr. R. Yelf, clerk to the trustees of Earlsman's Charities.

Reports have from time to time been made to the Charity Commissioners, the most important being made by Mr. Thomas Hare, an Inspector of Charities, in 1856, by Mr. William Good, an Inspector of Charities, in 1891, and by Mr. G. S. D. Murray, an Assistant Charity Commissioner, in 1893. Reports made by other Inspectors, &c., are referred to in the Reports of the several Charities.

In the result of Mr. Hare's Inquiry he addressed a letter on the administration of the Charities to the then Mayor of Salisbury, his letter being printed at page 473 of Vol. VI. of the Report of the Duke of Newcastle's Commission.

Salisbury.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner—
continued.

The Charities are in the present Report described under the following headings :—
I. Charities, the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area in the county of Wilts.

II. Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904, including Charities given before the boundaries of the City were extended in 1835.

III. Charities for the benefit of the three ancient parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas.

IV. Charity for the benefit of the ancient parishes of St. Edmund and St. Martin.

V. Charities for the benefit of the Close.

VI. Charities for the benefit of the ancient parish of St. Edmund.

VII. Charities for the benefit of the ancient parish of St. Martin.

VIII. Charities for the benefit of the ancient parish of St. Thomas.

IX. Charities for the benefit of the ancient parish of Fisherton Anger.

X. Charities for the benefit of the ancient parish of Milford.

XI. Charity being primarily for the benefit of the ecclesiastical parish of East Harnham.

XII. Charities being primarily for the benefit of Nonconformists.

XIII. Lost Charities.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

CHARITIES THE BENEFITS OF WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO ANY SPECIFIED AREA
IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

The Hospital of St. Nicholas (see page 64).

The Hospital of St. Nicholas was reported on by Mr. Walker Skirrow, an Inspector of Charities in 1883, and by Mr. G. S. D. Murray, an Assistant Charity Commissioner in 1903.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas.

The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, and Prebendary of Lincoln, the present master of the hospital, has recently published in a book entitled "St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury," the whole of the fifteenth century cartulary or old register belonging to the hospital with such additions as were made in that book until about 1639. Other records relating to the hospital which have been preserved in diocesan and other archives are also included in the same book. A preface to the book gives interesting particulars of the history of the hospital and plans of the hospital buildings at various dates, and also contains a reprint of "A Historical Notice of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury," published by the Rev. G. H. Moberly, Master of the Hospital from 1878 to 1895.

The precise date at which the Hospital was founded is unknown, but as early as 1214 or 1215 a grant of 10 acres of land at Fisherton was made "to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Nicholas" by Richard Fitz Aucher. The statement in the Report of 1834 (see page 64) that Bishop Poore was the original founder of the hospital is of doubtful authenticity, but if not the actual founder there seems to be little doubt that the Bishop (with Ela, Countess of Salisbury) was one of the earliest benefactors.

It would appear that the constitution of the hospital has at different periods varied considerably. In all probability the hospital at first served the purpose of a wayside chapel with rooms attached to it for the purpose of affording lodgings to pilgrims and other travellers.

Under the ordinances of Bishop Bingham in 1245, the hospital was placed in charge of a priest warden, who was to act under the dean and chapter of the cathedral, with three other priests under him. The duties to be performed by the priests were defined. The warden was required to serve the chapel of St. Nicholas, next the hospital, to pay due stipends to his assistants and to keep the bridge at Harnham in repair, the rest of the gifts to the hospital and bridge being applied for the relief of the poor.

The first mention made of "sisters" occurs in Bishop Bingham's ordinances, which speak of "benefactoribus Hospitalis, fratribus et sororibus." The term "benefactoribus" would seem to show that at that date the inmates were not pensioners, but that the brothers and sisters were probably vowed to the service of God and spent their time in attending to the sick and aged poor who were admitted to the hospital, which was then more in the nature of an infirmary than an almshouse.

The statutes made by Bishop Beauchamp in 1477-1478 clearly recognised the fact that the "brothers and sisters" were then pensioners, but they were still described as "serving God." A translation of Bishop Beauchamp's statutes was made by the Rev. G. H. Moberly, a copy of which is as follows:—

1. First, it is ordained and determined that if any of the brothers or sisters be a frequent stirrer of strife, and do not repent after being twice warned by the master, on the third occasion when he (or she) deserves punishment, he (or she) should be expelled by the master.

2. Also, it is ordained that the master or warden of the said house of St. Nicholas do not permit or allow any of the brothers and sisters to go begging through the villages or parishes; but that he support them or have them supported with the goods which they brought at their first entrance into the said house, as far as they are able to do it, and when distress is upon them with clothes and other necessaries.

3. Also, it is ordained that every day within the said hospital the master sing or say, if he be present, the canonical hours, or if he lawfully hindered get them said by another.

4. Also, it is ordained that the brothers and sisters do not behave in their rooms or in hidden places so as to arouse suspicion, or dwell together in one room unless they have been lawfully married before their admission, under a penalty to be inflicted by the master in proportion to their deserts.

5. Also, it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas receive no persons to be entertained within the hospital, except such as have added to the possessions of the said house, or given any great gift or present whereby the house can be better supported.

6. Also, it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas, and his successors for ever, shall pay yearly to the brothers and sisters there serving God, as alms each week, seven shillings and sixpence for their commons. And also, the said master shall find for the said brothers and sisters of the said house sixteen waggon loads of wood yearly to be taken from the wood of the house and one waggon load of coals each year.

7. Also, it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas shall find for the said brothers and sisters a barber and a washerwoman, and all the utensils necessary and convenient for the said brothers and sisters.

The admission of married couples was forbidden in 1626 by the then Earl of Pembroke, who had obtained the Charter mentioned on page 65.

In or about 1498 a large part of the hospital was taken down. The reason for the demolition of the buildings can only be conjectured, but it may be that it was thought undesirable to maintain so large a building for the use of pensioners, when the hospital had ceased to be used as an infirmary for the sick poor and those attending on them.

The changes made in the constitution of the hospital between 1478 and 1834 are set out in the Report of the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities.

It appears from the Rev. G. H. Moberly's pamphlet that the Rev. G. E. Howman (afterwards Little), rector of Barnsley, in the county of Gloucester, who was master of hospital from 1824 until 1878, entirely rebuilt the hospital with the exception of the chapel and master's house.

From a statement in Mr. Skirrow's Report it appears that from 1851 to 1871 the following sums had been received and disbursed by the master:—

RECEIVED.		SPENT.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
From income	1,474 15 10	1855. On chapel	1,158 13 11
From fines	3,740 10 10	1863. Common room and women's rooms.	1,042 2 9
		1869. Men's rooms and fuel houses	1,050 3 10
		1867-70. Roof of master's house	167 14 7
		Grant to new church at Manningford Bohun.	800 0 0
		For endowment of same	700 0 0
		For repair fund of same	10 0 0
		Balance remaining to master	196 11 7
	£ 5,215 6 8		£ 5,215 6 8

Salisbury.
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
The Hospital of St. Nicholas
—continued.

Salisbury. The following changes in the property of the hospital have taken place since 1833 :—

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The sum of 350*l.* Old South Sea Annuities mentioned in the Report of 1834, under the heading "Benefaction by some person unknown" (*see* page 74), subsequently became reduced to 331*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which sum of stock was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 22nd January 1879.

The Hospital of St. Nicholas
—continued.

The under-mentioned lands were sold under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners between 1870 and May 1875, particulars of such sales being as follows :—

Date of Order authorising Sale.	Description of Property sold.	Amount of Purchase Money and how dealt with.	Consols to credit of Remittance Account.	Consols to credit of Investment Account.
29th April 1870	- A piece of land in the parish of Britford, containing 3r. 18p., commonly known as St. Nicholas Close, and numbered 15 on page 71.	150 <i>l.</i> invested in 158 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Consols.	£ s. d. 158 14 7	£ s. d. —
6th August 1872	- The reversion to the fee simple of a piece of arable land in the parish of East Harnham, containing 4 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the site of the Alderbury Union Workhouse. Part of the property numbered 1 on page 69.	386 <i>l.</i> invested in 416 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols, of which the sum of 333 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> was carried to an investment account to accumulate at compound interest until a sum of 300 <i>l.</i> had been replaced (<i>see</i> further, page 91).	83 8 0	333 6 8
17th December 1875	- Two pieces of land or garden ground situate in the parish of Fisherton Anger, containing altogether 2r. 32p. Part of property numbered 9 on page 70.	600 <i>l.</i> invested in 637 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> Consols.	637 9 0	—
			879 11 7	

The above sums of 879*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* and 331*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* made up a sum of 1,211*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds (*see* further, page 89).

The under-mentioned property was acquired by railway companies between 1859 and 1866 :—

Property acquired.	Company taking land under Statutory powers.	Amount of Consols purchased.
37 poles of land in the parish of Fisherton Anger, part of property numbered 9 on page 70.	The Salisbury Railway and Market House Company purchased the land in 1859.	£ s. d. 89 14 2 (<i>see</i> below.)
1 a. 1 r. 31 p. of land at Corfe Mullen, part of property numbered 18 on page 71.	Dorset Central Railway Company purchased the land in 1866.	320 8 5 (<i>see</i> below.)

In 1868 an exchange of lands in the parish of West Dean, belonging to the hospital (numbered 13 and 14 on page 71), for lands in the parishes of Fisherton Anger and Bemerton, belonging to Thomas Baring, was carried out under an Order of the

Inclosure Commissioners dated the 30th April 1868. Particulars of the lands given and taken in exchange are as follows:—

Land in Parish of West Dean given to Thomas Baring.			Lands in Parishes of Fisherton Anger and Bemerton given to Hospital.		
No. on Plan.	Description.	Acreage.	No. on Plan.	Description.	Acreage.
		A. R. P.		<i>Lands in parish of Fisherton Anger.</i>	
204	Crooked Mead - - -	16 0 36			
205	Middle Mead - - -	8 2 4			
206	Little Mead - - -	3 1 15	237a	Fisherton Willow Bed - -	3 3 7
207	House, buildings, &c. - -	1 1 39	237b	Fisherton Alder Bed - -	5 3 18
208	Great Out Close - - -	12 3 39			
209	Little Out Close - - -	8 0 36			
211	Blackmoor Hill - - -	20 2 32			9 2 25
212	Rowley Marsh - - -	22 0 35		<i>Lands in parish of Bemerton.</i>	
213	Howe Old Barn Close - -	15 0 39			
202	Howe Little Coppice - -	12 3 0	36a	Four Acre Mead - - -	5 0 27
203	Howe West Coppice - - -	31 2 8	36b	Upper Four Hams - - -	5 0 26
220	Howe Hill Coppice - - -	20 3 9	36c	Part of ditto - - -	2 1 21
221	Howe Sawpit Coppice - -	32 0 16	36d	Upper Four Acres - - -	3 1 18
222	Howe Barn Coppice - - -	21 1 26	36e	Part of ditto - - -	3 2 0
223	Howe Bottom Coppice - -	37 2 6	36f	Ditto - - -	4 0 34
			36g	Lower Piece - - -	12 1 21
			36h	Withy Bed - - -	1 1 33
			36k	Six acres under Alder Bed -	6 0 36
			36l	Six acres under Withy Bed	6 3 9
		265 0 20			50 2 25

Salisbury.
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
The Hospital of St. Nicholas
—continued.

A sum of 200*l.* received by the master and keeper, &c., of the hospital from the said Thomas Baring at the time of the above exchange for the purpose of providing fuel for the inmates of the hospital in lieu of faggots from Howe Woods, was invested in 214*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Reduced Annuities (*see* below).

In 1884, a statement was submitted to the Charity Commissioners by the master of the hospital, and the trustees of Bishop Barrington's Fund, representing that the master's house, which was inhabited by the chaplain, and a room in the basement occupied by one of the sisters, required re-building, that the chapel required a warming apparatus, and that certain other repairs and improvements were necessary in the hospital buildings. The cost of carrying out the work, including the provision of temporary accommodation for the chaplain and sister, was estimated at 2,350*l.*

The Charity Commissioners, by an Order dated the 27th May 1884, authorised the master to effect a complete re-building of the master's house, the heating of the chapel and the aforesaid improvements, at a cost not exceeding 2,293*l.*, and also to provide a temporary residence for the chaplain at a cost not exceeding 35*l.*, and to make a weekly allowance for 12 months to the said sister not exceeding 6*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the Commissioners directed that the said sums of 2,293*l.*, 35*l.*, and 16*l.* 18*s.* for the allowance to the sister, and any other expenses incidental to the said re-building and improvements, which should not exceed in the whole the sum of 2,350*l.*, should be provided by the sale, under the further Order or Orders of the Commissioners, of the sums of 1,211*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Consols (*see* page 88), and 214*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Reduced Annuities (*see* above), standing in the name of the Official Trustees, of the sums of 320*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and 89*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Consols in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division (*see* page 88), and by the sale of such a portion of 9,464*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Reduced Annuities, standing in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for the Barrington Fund, as would with the amount realised by the sale of the before-mentioned sums of stock be sufficient to make up the sum required for the purpose aforesaid, not exceeding in the whole 2,350*l.*

It was provided that the master of the hospital should pay interest at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum to the trustees of the Barrington Fund, upon the amount of stock belonging thereto, sold as aforesaid, until the same should have been replaced, and it was further provided that the said amounts of Consols and Reduced Annuities so to be sold as aforesaid, should be replaced out of the income of the Charity within the period of 30 years from the date thereof, and that for that purpose the trustees should, out of the income of the Charity, pay to the account of the Official Trustees, on or before the 1st January 1888, and in each succeeding year during the period of 30 years, an annual sum of not less than 80*l.*, and that the Official Trustees should forthwith invest the said sums when received as in the Order now in statement mentioned, until the

Salisbury.
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 The
 Hospital of
 St. Nicholas
 —continued.

said amounts of Consols and Reduced Annuities so to be sold as aforesaid should have been fully replaced.

The sums of 320*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and 89*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* in Court were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 11th August 1885. A sum of 5*l.* paid by the Salisbury Railway and Market House Company in lieu of liability to the costs of re-investment in land was invested on the 21st August 1885 in 4*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

Under the authority of further Orders of the Commissioners, the above-mentioned sums of 1,211*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, 214*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, 320*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, 89*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and 4*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Stock were sold and the proceeds were applied as directed by the Order of the 17th May 1884.

A sum of 512*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Reduced Annuities, part of the above-mentioned sum of 9,464*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* like stock belonging to Bishop Barrington's Fund was also sold and the proceeds applied as directed.

A sum of 80*l.* per annum has been duly paid to the Official Trustees and invested in New Consols. The dividends on the stock have been accumulated and re-invested, and the amount of stock standing to the credit of the said Investment Account is now 1,968*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* New Consols.

At the date of the Order of the 17th May 1884, there was a further sum of 100*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees.

The last-mentioned sum of stock formed part of a sum of 42,299*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities belonging to this and other Charities, which sum had been transferred to the Official Trustees in February 1884, as mentioned on page 152, as the consideration for the redemption of certain charitable payments, including the annual sums of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 19*s.* issuing out of Bell Mead and Anstey Farm (*see* page 72).

Further dealings with the property have taken place since the date of the last-mentioned Order of 1884.

The property of the hospital described in the schedule subjoined has been acquired under statutory powers :—

Date when sold.	Property acquired.	Company acquiring land.	Stock purchased with Purchase money.
1884	2 a. 2 r. 38 p. of land at Corfe Mullen, part of property numbered 18 on page 71.	The London and South-western and Midland Railway Companies.	460 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols.
1885	1 a. 0 r. 22 p. of land at Corfe Mullen (<i>see</i> above).	Ditto.	204 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> New Consols.

The under-mentioned lands have been sold under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners :—

Date of Order.	Description of Property Sold.	Purchase Money.	How Invested.	
			Consols or New Consols.	India 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Stock
15th July 1892 and 19th August 1892.	Reversion in fee simple to a piece of land containing 330 square yards or thereabouts in or near Brown Street, in the parish of St. Martin's, numbered 5 on page 69.	£ s. d. 235 0 0 (dividends to be accumulated and invested until the 29th September 1901, by which date 64 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> New Consols had been purchased).	£ s. d. 240 14 4 64 3 10	£ s. d. 8,283 11 11
Orders dated the 23rd October 1891, the 6th May 1892 and the 7th April 1905.	The Manor of Corfe Mullen with quit rents and heriot and about 255 acres of land, being the residue of the estate numbered 18 on page 71.	7,185 18 11 739 13 0 358 0 0 including sums paid for dilapidations.	—	8,283 11 11
		Carried forward -	304 18 2	8,283 11 11

Date of Order.	Description of Property Sold.	Purchase Money.	How Invested.		Salisbury. Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area. The Hospital of St. Nicholas —continued.
			Consols or New Consols.	India 3l. per Cent. Stock.	
	Brought forward -	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 304 18 2	£ s. d. 8,283 11 11	
17th January 1893	A piece of land in the parish of Britfort containing 7a. 1r., part of property numbered 1 on page 69.	900 0 0	907 18 10	—	
3rd December 1895	Two contiguous pieces of meadow land containing 9a. 2r. 25p., abutting on the River Nadder, in the parish of Fisherton Anger, being lands numbered 237a and 237b on page 89.	1,500 0 0	1,405 3 0	—	
31st May 1904	A strip of land containing 19½p., in the parish of East Harnham, being part of land numbered 1 on page 69.	20 0 0	22 2 2	—	
15th March 1904	A piece of land known as Nuttings Mead, in the Close of the City of New Sarum, containing 15a. 0r. 10p., numbered 2 on page 69.	3,233 0 0	—	3,341 12 0	
			2,640 2 2	11,625 3 11	

The following sums of Consols or New Consols have also been purchased since the date of Mr. Skirrow's Report :—

1. A sum of 72*l.* 11*s.* Consols, purchased in May 1887, in the name of the Official Trustees, with a sum of 75*l.* received in 1887 on surrender of a barn and land at Willesford in lieu of all claims of the hospital for dilapidations.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 1st March 1887, it was directed that the stock should be held in trust for the hospital subject to the further Order of the Commissioners, and that the dividends to accrue due thereon should be accumulated and invested at compound interest during the continuance of the lease of the Willesford estate. The amount to the credit of the Investment Account is now 122*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* New Consols.

2. A sum of 15*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* New Consols purchased in April 1892, in the name of the Official Trustees, with amount received for royalties on gravel sold from the Corfe Mullen Estate.

The sum of 300*l.*, which, by the Order of the 6th August 1872, was directed to be replaced (*see* page 88), was all replaced by August 1894, and the sum of 637*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* New Consols, representing the 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols carried to an Investment Account (*see* page 88), and the stock representing the investment of the dividends thereon, were transferred to Remittance Account.

The amount of New Consols now standing to Remittance Account is 3,394*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* which is made up of the undermentioned sums :—

£ s. d.	
100 16 8	Redemption of annual payments (<i>see</i> page 90).
2,640 2 2	Investment of proceeds of sales (<i>see</i> above).
15 14 10	Investment of amount paid for royalties (<i>see</i> above).
637 14 8	Transferred from Investment Account (<i>see</i> above).
<hr/>	
3,394 8 4	

The sum of 11,625*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* India 3*l.* per Cents. (*see* above) has been reduced to 10,492*l.* by the sales and transfer authorised and directed by the Order next mentioned.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 16th August 1892, the trustees were authorised to expend a sum not exceeding 400*l.* in erecting a laundry and doing certain repairs at premises in Exeter Street, and to provide the same by the sales under the authority of Orders of the Commissioners of part of the India 3*l.* per Cent. Stock then standing in the name of the Official Trustees; and it was directed that the amount of stock to be so sold as aforesaid should be replaced out of the income of the Charity within 15 years, and that for that purpose a sum of 720*l.* like stock should be transferred to an Investment Account, and the dividends thereon should

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

be invested by the Official Trustees in like stock as therein mentioned until the amount of stock so to be sold as aforesaid should have been fully replaced.

Under the authority of Orders of the Commissioners, sums of stock, amounting in all to 413*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, were sold, and the proceeds applied as directed by the Order.

The sum of 720*l.* stock was carried to an investment account, and the dividends thereon have been invested. The amount of stock now standing to the credit of the investment account is 1,068*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* India 3*l.* per Cent. Stock.

The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
—continued.
Bishop
Barrington's
Fund.

Bishop Barrington's Fund, otherwise the Benefactions of the Rev. Edward Emily and Bishop Barrington (see page 75).—By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 5th March 1872, it was ordered and directed by way of Scheme that every inmate of the hospital might be permitted by the trustees to participate in the payments and other benefits under the endowment immediately from the date of his or her admission, and notwithstanding that such inmate should not have been actually resident in the said hospital for the period of six calendar months.

A sum of 9,369*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Reduced Annuities, representing the original endowment and the investment of accumulations of income, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 31st December 1878. Further sums of stock, amounting in all to 499*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, have from time to time been purchased in the name of the Official Trustees with further accumulations.

As mentioned on page 90, a sum of 512*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Reduced Annuities was sold under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 27th May 1884, but will be ultimately replaced.

The present amount of the endowment of the Barrington Fund is stated on page 98.

The property of St. Nicholas Hospital, other than the hospital buildings and Bishop Barrington's Fund, is described in the following schedules:—

Premises let at Rack Rents.

Number in Schedule in Report of 1834 or other reference.	Description.	Acreage.			Gross Annual Income.			Observations.
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
(See page 89.)	Six fields of meadow land at Bemerton, in the county of Wilts.	23	3	6	80	0	0	Held on lease for five years from 1st March 1895, and afterwards from year to year. Land tax, 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Tithe rentcharge (payable by lessors) commuted at 4 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
12	Farmhouse, cottages, outbuildings, and land, known as "Gerrardstone Farm," in the parish of Broad Chalk, in the county of Wilts.	238	0	12	75	0	0	Held on lease for 21 years from the 29th September 1888. Lessee covenanted to pay all outgoings and to expend 250 <i>l.</i> in substantial repairs and improvements of farmhouse, cottages, &c.
11	"Rectory Farm," in the parish of Broad Hinton, in the county of Wilts.	83	3	34	40	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.
—	Quit rent for drain pipe through Rectory Farm paid by Lady Meux.	—	—	—	0	1	0	
11	A piece of arable land in the tithing of Uffcott, in the parish of Broad Hinton.	97	0	0	{ 40	0	0 }	Let on yearly tenancy. The 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> paid as interest on outlay for making new pond.
					{ 2	16	0 }	
11	Rectorial tithe rent-charge for the parish of Broad Hinton, commuted at 535 <i>l.</i>	—	—	—	535	0	0	
11	A public-house in the parish of Broad Town, in the county of Wilts, known as "The Queen's Head."	—	—	—	15	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.
7	A house, coachhouse, stables, and garden in the parish of Fisherton Anger.	1	0	32	40	0	0	Let on lease for 21 years from the 25th March 1888. Old malthouses on property converted into stables, &c., at lessee's expense.
	Carried forward	-	-	-	827	17	0	

Number in Schedule in Report of 1834 or other reference.	Description.	Acreage.			Gross Annual Income.			Observations.	Salisbury. Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area. The Hospital of St. Nicholas— <i>continued.</i>
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
	Brought forward	-	-	-	27	17	0		
6	Land at Fisherton Anger, formerly known as "Buckett's Mead," and now known as "Bowling Green Nursery," with cottage and building.	6	1	33	80	0	0	Agreed to be let on lease for 7, 14, or 21 years from the 25th March 1904.	
6	Other part of land formerly known as "Buckett's Mead."				5	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
6	Other part of land formerly known as "Buckett's Mead."				16	16	0	Ditto.	
	Pasture land in the parish of East Harnham, known as Pitts Close.	0	1	38	4	4	0	Let on lease for seven years from the 29th September 1901.	
	Cottage and garden at East Harnham.	—	—	—	15	0	0	Let on lease for 14 years from the 29th September 1903.	
	Pasture land at East Harnham -	4	0	0	18	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
1	Arable and meadow land at East Harnham, formerly part of St. Nicholas Farm.	12	1	10	30	0	0	Let on lease for 21 years from the 29th September 1899.	
	Arable and pasture land at East Harnham, formerly part of St. Nicholas Farm aforesaid.	20	1	31	22	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
	Pasture, meadow, and arable lands at West Harnham, formerly part of St. Nicholas Farm aforesaid.	21	3	12	22	10	0	Ditto.	
(See page 74.)	A close of meadow land at Milford, known as "Gorge's Mead." (<i>Dr. Nicholas's Benefaction</i>).	14	1	30	52	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy. Land tax, 2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Tithe rent-charge, 8 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
1 and 2	Two fields of pasture land adjoining the hospital, and known as "Hospital Meadow."	2	0	3	14	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
2	A dwelling-house, laundry, buildings, and premises at the bottom of Exeter Street.	—	—	—	45	0	0	Let on lease for 15 years from the 29th September 1891, the tenant paying 16 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> for interest at 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. for outlay on new buildings.	
					16	18	0		
3	House and premises at Harnham, known as St. John's Chapel.*	—	—	—	33	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
3	Two cottages and gardens on the east side of Harnham Bridge, called "St. John's Isle."	—	—	—	26	0	0	Let on weekly tenancies at 5 <i>s.</i> a week per cottage.	
3	Two cottages and gardens on the west side of Harnham Bridge, called "Earldom's Island."	—	—	—	18	4	0	Let on weekly tenancies at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week per cottage.	
4	A dwelling-house and premises, known as No. 31, New Street, Salisbury.	—	—	—	40	0	0	Let on lease for seven years from the 25th March 1900.	
16	Land at Willesford, in the county of Wilts, adjoining the vicarage.	0	1	39	2	0	0	Let on yearly tenancy.	
					1,288	9	0		

* This was the old chapel by the bridge, which has been used as a dwelling-house for many years.

Premises held on Leases at Reserved Rents.

No. in Schedule in Report of 1834 or other reference	Description.	How Let.	Age of Lives in 1906.	Rental.	Observations.
(See page 89.)	Meadow land in parish of Bemerton containing 26a. 3r. 19p.	On lease dated the 10th June 1872, for lives, of which the Hon. Charlotte Caroline Elizabeth Somerset survives.	90	£ s. d. 6 16 0 and four bushels of wheat of the value in 1905 of 0 16 6	The land is worth about 70 <i>l.</i> a year. Lease confirmed by Order of Charity Commissioners dated 12th April 1872.
	Carried forward	-	-	7 12 6	

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The
Hospital of
St. Nicholas
—continued.

No. in Schedule in Report of 1834 or other reference	Description.	How Let.	Age of Lives in 1906.	Rental.	Observations.
	Brought forward - - -			£ s. d. 7 12 6	
17	The Great and Rectorial tithes of corn and grain arising out of Manningford Bohune, being part of the rectory or parsonage of Willesford and Manningford Bohune commuted at 267 <i>l.</i>	On lease dated the 6th January 1849, for three lives, of which James Fletcher survives.	85	8 7 11 and one quarter of wheat (and half the corn rents payable to the vicar of Willes- ford). The value of the wheat in 1905 was 1 10 6	Fine paid on renewal was 383 <i>l.</i> A fee farm rent of 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum, is payable by lessors out of this pro- perty and the rectory and parsonage of Willesford (<i>see below</i>). Lease confirmed by Order of Charity Com- missioners, dated 12th April 1872. The value of the property when the lease falls in may be taken at 180 <i>l.</i> or thereabouts.
19	The Manor of Thorn- combe, in the county of Dorset, with the lands thereto belonging, con- taining 290 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 14 <i>p.</i> , or thereabouts.	On lease dated the 13th June 1872, for two lives, both of which survive.	56 55	2 11 0 and 0 6 8	Lease authorised by Order of Charity Com- missioners, dated the 12th April 1872. The land is worth about 120 <i>l.</i> a year.
16	The rectory and parson- age of Willesford, and all the appur- tenances thereto belonging (except the advowson of the vicarage and the rectorial tithes of Manningford Bohune).	On lease dated the 12th June 1872, for three lives, of which one survives.	53	6 7 11 and one quarter of wheat (and half the corn rents payable to the vicar of Willes- ford). The value of the wheat in 1905 was 1 10 6	Lease authorised by Order of Charity Com- missioners, dated the 12th April 1872. Rent reduced from 8 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> on surrender in 1887, of barn and land part of premises com- prised in lease. The remaining premises consist of tithe rent charges commuted at 217 <i>l.</i> per annum, value when the property falls in being 145 <i>l.</i> or thereabouts.
				28 7 0	

Stock.

Description and Amount.	In whose Name Invested.	Annual Dividends.
460 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 90</i>) -	In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of " <i>ex parte</i> the London and South-Western Railway Company and the Midland Railway Company. The South- Western (Bournemouth, &c.) Act, 1883. The account of the hospital of St. Nicholas, New Sarum, Wilts."	£ s. d. 11 10 0
204 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 90</i>) -	In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of " <i>ex parte</i> the London and South-Western Railway Company and the Midland Railway Company. In the matter of the South-Western (Bournemouth, &c.) Act, 1883. In respect of lands claimed by the Trustees of St. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum, at Corfe Mullen, without power of sale."	5 2 4
3,394 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 91</i>) -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	84 17 0
10,492 <i>l.</i> India, 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Stock (<i>see page 91</i>)	Ditto ditto -	314 15 0
<i>Investment Accounts.</i>		
1,968 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 90</i>) -	Ditto ditto -	—
122 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 91</i>) -	Ditto ditto -	—
1,068 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , India, 3 <i>l.</i> per cent., Stock (<i>see page 92</i>).	Ditto ditto -	—
		416 4 4

The gross annual income from the above-mentioned endowments is 1,733*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The hospital buildings lie just off the road leading from Salisbury to Harnham, on the east side of Harnham Bridge, and consist of the main building and a detached block.

The main building contains the master's house, the chapel, a living room for one of the sisters, and, at right angles to the last-mentioned premises, apartments for the nurse and five remaining sisters, the rooms of the nurse and two sisters being on the ground floor, and of three sisters on the floor above.

The rooms of the six brethren are in a detached block, one room being on the ground floor and five above, the remainder of the ground floor being utilised as coal stores.

Each inmate has one room for living and sleeping. A covered way or cloister has been recently erected at the expense of the master to provide convenient means of access from the rooms of the brethren and sisters to the kitchen and chapel.

There are two closets only, one for the sisters and servant, and one for the men.

The chaplain has a pleasant flower garden running down to the river, and a good sized kitchen garden. Each brother has a strip of garden. There is also a drying ground for the use of the inmates.

There is plenty of vacant ground in case it should ever be thought desirable to increase the accommodation for inmates.

The master is the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Prebendary of Lincoln, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough. Canon Wordsworth was appointed master in 1895 on the death of the Rev. G. H. Moberly, who had held the office since 1878.

Canon Wordsworth visits the hospital from time to time. The master is regarded as charged with the general control and administration of the hospital, and as entitled to the whole of the surplus income of the hospital endowments after providing for all outgoing in connexion with the management of the estates and the maintenance of the hospital.

The right of the master to the surplus income appears to have been tacitly recognised by Bishop Beauchamp's statutes, the rights of the brethren and sisters being limited to certain specified allowances, with such further aid as might be required for their maintenance.

The statutes were confirmed by the Letters Patent of James I. (*see* page 65), which, however, included among the statutes and ordinances to be revised the payments and allowances, &c., to the Master or Keeper. As already mentioned, the direction in the Letters Patent to revise the statutes has never been acted on.

The amount paid to the master for surplus income was:—

At date of Report of 1834, average of fines (*see* page 73), 200*l.*, less amount deducted for repairs.

At date of Mr. Skirrow's Report (1883), 165*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

At date of Mr. Murray's Report (1891), 156*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; 1902, 724*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; 1903, 638*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1904, 574*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; 1905, 713*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The income of the hospital endowments is likely to increase considerably on the falling in of the property held on the reserved rents mentioned in the schedule of property, a moderate estimate of the ultimate increase, being 450*l.* per annum.

Canon Wordsworth was present at the Inquiry, and stated that after withdrawing (usually) 300*l.* for his maintenance, the surplus income received by him from the Charity had been applied to charitable objects in Wilts, or to purposes congruous to the provisions of the letters patent.

Mr. A. R. Malden, Diocesan Registrar, acts as steward and receiver of the hospital. Mr. Malden is paid a commission of 5*l.* per cent. on the amount of rent received, and a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum for keeping the accounts.

The remaining outgoing in connexion with the property of the hospital, other than the hospital buildings and the maintenance of the inmates, are as follows, the amount shown being the average of the three years 1903-5:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
				Forward -	194	4	10
Property tax -	79	9	0	Chief rents -	0	6	6
Land tax -	27	4	9	Tithe rentcharge -	39	0	4
Redeemed land tax -	1	10	0	General estate repairs -	82	9	3
Fee farm rents -	2	16	8	Management expenses -	87	2	5
Rates and taxes on cottage property -	9	4	6	Interest on loan (<i>see</i> page 89) -	13	0	3
Rates on tithe rentcharge -	64	15	3	Replacement of stock (<i>see</i> page 89) -	80	0	0
Insurances -	9	4	8	Subscriptions -	6	0	5
	<u>194</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>502</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Salisbury.
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
The Hospital of St. Nicholas—
continued.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The Hos-
pital of St.
Nicholas—
continued.

There were at the date of the Inquiry 11 inmates, 6 brethren, and 5 sisters. A vacancy among the sisters which occurred in January 1906, has since been filled up. Particulars of the inmates, all of whom were resident in the county of Wilts at the date of admission, are as follows:—

	Age.	Date when Admitted.	Calling in Life.
<i>Brethren.</i>			
J. C. - - - -	94	4th January 1892 - -	Farm labourer.
R. M. - - - -	77	13th June 1899 - -	Labourer.
G. S. - - - -	75	10th September 1901 - -	Ditto.
T. D. - - - -	86	4th July 1903 - -	Shepherd.
R. D. - - - -	72	1st August 1904 - -	Labourer.
J. R.* - - - -	67	8th June 1905 - -	Ditto.
<i>Sisters.</i>			
A. O. - - - -	88	20th September 1890 - -	Widow.
J. D. - - - -	82	9th March 1891 - -	Ditto.
E. S. - - - -	81	21st August 1893 - -	Spinster.
S. M. - - - -	76	15th April 1896 - -	Domestic Servant.
E. W. - - - -	74	17th October 1899 - -	Widow.
A. C. - - - -	68	26th February 1906 - -	Ditto.

* Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.

The inmates, with the exception of the brother appointed by the Dean and Chapter, are appointed by the master, the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, who keeps a list of applicants, and when there is a vacancy, usually appoints the candidate whose name has been longest on the list.

Candidates are frequently recommended by the clergy, landowners, &c., full inquiry being made by Canon Wordsworth of the persons recommending candidates before the selection of an inmate is made. There are always several persons awaiting admission.

The inmates receive the following weekly allowances:—

From Hospital Endowment.

1s. 8d. per week, and a share of "ancient payments" paid at various times in the year and amounting to an average of—

2s. 1½d. per week.

From Barrington Fund (see below).

4s. 0d. per week.

8½d. " " being moiety of dividend on the accumulation fund (paid half-yearly).

The total pension is 8s. 5¾d. a week for each inmate.

In the event of an inmate becoming in receipt of an allowance of more than 5l. a year from outside sources, he or she is required to inform the chaplain. The pensions are paid by Mr. A. R. Malden.

The inmates are also allowed for clothes:—

From Hospital Endowment.

13s. 6d. a year for each brother.

7s. 9d. " " " sister.

From Barrington Fund (see below).

2l. 10s. 0d. a year for each brother.

2l. 0s. 0d. " " " sister.

Each inmate also receives from the Barrington Fund 24 cwt. of coals at the beginning of the winter.

The outgoings from the hospital endowment, other than the expenses of management and taxes, fee-farm rents, insurance, &c., on the income producing property, are :—

Salary of nurse, 14s. 7d. a week, *i.e.*, 37l. 18s. 4d. a year.
 Wages of servant, 8l. a year and 8s. per week board wages.
 Chaplain's stipend, 70l. a year and 10l. in lieu of rates and taxes.
 Organist's salary, 4l. a year.
 Rates and taxes on hospital (average, 3 years), 18l. 13s. 3d.
 Insurance, 5l. 5s. 6d.
 Fuel and lighting (average, 3 years), 15l. 7s. 6d.
 Repairs (average, 5 years), 53l. 1s. 11d.
 Sundries (average, 3 years), 7l. 19s. 0d.

Salisbury.
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 The Hos-
 pital of St.
 Nicholas—
continued.

The other outgoings from the Barrington Fund (*see below*) are :—

Chaplain's stipend, 40l. per annum.
 Allowance for sacramental wine, 2l.
 Medical attendance, 20l. per annum.

The nurse resides in the hospital and attends to the inmates when sick. A fire is provided for her in the kitchen, and lights are also supplied from the income of the hospital.

The chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Bush, was appointed by the Master of the Hospital in 1900. Mr. Bush resides in the master's house and receives a stipend of 120l. a year, and the above-mentioned allowance of 2l.

The duties of the chaplain are to perform divine service in the chapel twice on week days and twice or three times on Sundays, to visit the inmates, to exercise a general superintendence over the hospital, and to report any gross case of breach of discipline to the master.

The chaplain is allowed to take occasional clerical duty, not interfering with his duties as chaplain. The present chaplain is one of the minor canons of Salisbury Cathedral, and receives a stipend for his services in addition to his pay as chaplain.

The above sum of 4l. is paid to the organist as a honorarium for playing the harmonium in the chapel on Sundays.

The medical attendant is Mr. L. S. Luckham, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Winchester Street, Salisbury, who is required to attend the inmates and supply them with medicine when required.

The accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1905 are subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rent and tithe rentcharges - - -	1,309	1 6	Property and income tax - - -	93	18 5
Dividends on stock - - -	307	2 0	Land tax - - - - -	28	0 2
Received for insurance on farm build- ings at Gerrardstone.	2	6 3	Redeemed land tax - - - - -	1	10 0
Fire premiums returned by way of bonus.	4	13 2	Fee-farm rent at Willesford - - -	2	16 8
Rural District Council of Wilton for easement in respect of laying drain- pipe through Bemerton Meads.	25	0 0	<i>Rates and Taxes.</i>		
County Fire Office for amount of claim for destruction of farm build- ings at Broad Hinton.	650	0 0	Cottages at Harnham - - - - -	9	2 9
Purchase money for land at Corfe Mullen and interest.	360	2 10	Hospital - - - - -	18	10 8
Purchase money of Nuttings Meads and costs.	3,275	15 5	Rates on tithe rentcharges - - -	65	17 7
			Premiums for insurances against fire	14	16 6
			Chief rents - - - - -	0	6 6
			Tithe rentcharges - - - - -	40	4 8
			<i>Subscriptions.</i>		
			Broad Hinton Telegraph Fund - - -	0	15 0
			Broad Town Schools - - - - -	2	2 0
			Harnham Schools - - - - -	1	11 6
			Winterbourne Bassett Nursing Fund	2	2 0
Carried forward - - -	9,534	1 2	Carried forward - - -	281	14 5

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The Hos-
pital of St.
Nicholas—
continued.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Brought forward -	£	s. d.	Brought forward -	£	s. d.
	9,534	1 2		281	14 5
			Chaplain's salary -	80	0 0
			Wages of nurse and servant -	66	14 4
			Organist's salary -	4	0 0
			Payments to the brethren and sisters	118	3 0
			Hosiery for the brethren and sisters -	5	14 0
			Sundry expenses at hospital -	9	15 5
			Electric light installation in chapel and lighting.	14	4 0
			Fuel -	10	15 11
			Gas -	6	5 7
			Repairs at hospital -	94	16 2
			General estate repairs -	39	0 7
			Agency and management expenses -	86	0 7
			<i>Easement at Bemerton Meads.</i>		
				£	s. d.
			Surveyor's charges -	3	3 0
			Solicitor's charges -	1	17 0
			Retained -	20	0 0
				25	0 0
			<i>Broad Hinton Farm Buildings.</i>		
				£	s. d.
			Expended on rebuilding, &c. -	311	16 3
			In hand -	338	3 9
				650	0 0
			<i>Corfe Mullen Land.</i>		
				£	s. d.
			Invested with Official Trustees -	350	0 0
			Solicitor's charges -	10	0 0
				360	0 0
			<i>Nuttings Meads.</i>		
				£	s. d.
			Invested with Official Trustees -	3,233	0 0
			Brokerage -	4	4 9
			Solicitor's charges -	38	10 8
				3,275	15 5
			Interest on loan from Barrington Fund (<i>see page 90</i>).	12	16 0
			Paid Official Trustees for investment (<i>see page 89</i>).	80	0 0
				5,220	15 5
			Balance due to master -	713	5 9
				5,934	1 2
				5,934	1 2

The
Barrington
Fund.

The Barrington Fund, otherwise the Benefactions of the Rev. Edward Emily and Bishop Barrington (*see page 75*).—The endowments consists of a sum of 9,357*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and producing annual dividends of 233*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and 12*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* the annual dividends on 512*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* New Consols which annual sum is due from the master of St. Nicholas Hospital until the stock sold, as mentioned on page 92, has been replaced.

The sum of 9,357*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* New Consols is made up of—

	£	s.	d.
Original Fund - - - -	8,000	0	0
Less sold in 1884 (<i>see</i> page 92) - - -	512	2	11
	£7,487	17	1
Add investment of accumulations -	1,869	4	9
	£9,357	1	10

Salisbury.
Charities the
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The
Barrington
Fund—
continued.

The trustees are—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The Master of the Hospital, the Rev. Canon Wordsworth.

The Right Rev. Bishop Webb, Dean of Salisbury, } Chosen from the Dean and
The Venerable Archdeacon Lear, } Chapter.

The Right Hon. Earl Nelson, appointed in 1851.

The Right Hon. Earl of Radnor, appointed in 1900.

E. P. Squarey, Esq., appointed in 1901.

The trustees meet from time to time in connexion with the administration of the Barrington Fund.

The income is applied in providing for the allowances and payments mentioned above, in payment of 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* to Mr. A. R. Malden, the clerk and receiver, and occasionally in sundry disbursements for the benefit of the inmates of the hospital, *e.g.*, a sum of 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was expended in 1904 on water-beds, pillows, and medical conveniences.

A summary of the accounts of the Barrington Fund for the year ending the 31st December 1905 is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance - - - - -	22	10	5	Invested in 1 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> New Consols	1	12	5
Dividends - - - - -	233	17	2	Chaplain's salary and allowance -	42	0	0
Received of master of St. Nicholas Hospital for interest on 512 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> page 90).	12	16	0	Clothes for brethren and sisters -	24	10	0
Retained owing to vacancies among inmates.	3	4	0	Coal for brethren and sisters -	16	11	3
				Pensions for brethren and sisters -	147	6	0
				Medical attendance for brethren and sisters.	20	0	0
				Sundries - - - - -	4	12	0
				Balance - - - - -	15	15	11
	272	7	7		272	7	7

The Godolphin School, formerly known as the Godolphin Ladies' School.

The school was reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities in their Report, dated 10th January 1833, on the Godolphin Charities (vol. 26, p. 768).

It appears therefrom that the Hon. Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife became possessed, on the death in 1707 of Sir William Godolphin, of "the sum of 42,890 ducats and 13 grasses in the deposit of the zeccha at Venice," and proposed that such money, being of the estimated value of 8,000*l.*, should be laid out in lands of which the yearly income should be appropriated for the education and maintenance of 12 young orphan gentlewomen, from the age of 12 to 19, under the direction of a governess.

In order to carry such scheme into effect, Charles Godolphin assigned all his interest in the money in the zeccha of Venice to trustees for such purpose as should be declared by his will, and by his will or a codicil, dated in June 1719, he declared that his intention in creating the trust was to carry into execution a scheme which, at the desire of his wife he had drawn up, and he directed his trustees to procure the money to be remitted from Venice and so settled that the said scheme should be carried into execution, or any other scheme for charitable purposes which his wife should approve.

Elizabeth Godolphin subsequently found it necessary to reduce the scope of the scheme and to file a bill in equity for carrying the trust into effect.

A Scheme was subsequently prepared and confirmed by the Court of Chancery on 1st March 1725. The provisions of the Scheme were afterwards varied by a decree of the 30th April 1783.

The
Godolphin
School.

Salisbury.
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 The
 Godolphin
 School—
continued.

The principal provisions of the Scheme of 1725 as afterwards varied, were to the following effect. That eight young gentlewomen should be maintained and educated, and also a governess or schoolmistress, to whose care the said eight young gentlewomen should be committed.

That the young gentlewomen should be such as were born of parents of the Church of England, and such whose fortunes did not exceed 500*l.*; that the young gentlewomen should not be admitted to the school until the age of 12 or remain after they had attained the age of 19. That the said gentlewomen should be educated at the city of New Sarum, or at some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care and direction of some prudent and discreet governess or schoolmistress, a communicant of the Church of England.

That such gentlewomen and the governess should be nominated by the heirs of William Godolphin. That out of a yearly rentcharge of 180*l.* (after deduction of 20*l.* for the maintenance of each young gentlewoman and of certain other outgoings) the balance should be laid out by the heirs of the said William Godolphin in the binding out of poor boys and poor girls apprentices.

That the dividends on the stock standing to the credit of the Charity should, as to seventeen-eighteenths, be applied in hiring a house for the school in the city of New Sarum at a rent not exceeding 30*l.* per annum and in augmentation of the said yearly allowances of 20*l.*, and that the remaining eighteenth part should be applied in apprenticing.

It appears from a Report made by the Master in 1788 that a school was opened in 1784 in Rosemary Lane, adjoining the Close, in Salisbury. By a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 10th November 1788, possession of the Charity Estates was given to four persons as heirs of William Godolphin.

At the date of the Report of 1833 eight young gentlewomen were educated at the school, which was rented by the Charity at 30*l.* per annum.

Instruction was given in English, writing, arithmetic, geography, needlework, music and French.

The pupils were nominated by the heirs or representatives of William Godolphin, and were usually admitted at about the age of 12 and remained for four or five years. All the children admitted were the children of parents belonging to the Church of England, but the provisions as to the children being orphans and in possession of limited means were not followed.

The property of the Charity consisted in 1833 of:—

1. Wick Farm in the parish of St. John, Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset, containing 114a. 1r. 5p., and three acres in Heaten Moor.
2. A house in the above-mentioned parish known as Lawrence House, and 2a. 3r. 33p. of land.
3. A farm in the said parish known as Lawrence farm, containing 48a. 1r. 24p.
4. A piece of land called the Sandhole in the said parish, containing 2r. 20p.
5. Two rentcharges of 40*l.* and 20*l.*, respectively, issuing out of lands in the parish of West Pennard, in the said county.

The gross income from the above-mentioned property was 437*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

There was also a sum of Consols, the amount of which could not be ascertained by the former Commissioners.

The accounts of the Charity had been kept very irregularly and the affairs of the Charity were brought to the notice of the Attorney-General.

Proceedings were subsequently instituted by the Attorney-General in the Court of Chancery in the matter of the Godolphin Charities, in a suit Attorney-General v. Long, and lasted for some considerable time.

By an Order of the Court of Chancery dated the 25th April 1852, a Scheme for the future administration of the Charity, known as the Godolphin Ladies School, was established.

In view of the Schemes referred to below it appears to be unnecessary to set out the provisions of the Scheme of 1852 at any length. The Scheme directed (*inter alia*) to the following effect:—That the property of the Foundation should be vested in 11 trustees, in addition to the heir or heirs of the above-named William Godolphin.

That a site for the school should be purchased in the City of Salisbury or within two miles of the boundary thereof, and that suitable school buildings should be erected thereon at a cost not exceeding (without the leave of the Court) 2,000*l.*

That the mistress should be from time to time appointed by the heirs of the said William Godolphin, such mistress being a discreet person and a communicant of the

Church of England, fully competent to teach the subjects mentioned in the Scheme, or undertaking to provide a fully competent assistant. That 12 young orphan gentlewomen, born of parents of the Church of England, whose friends would undertake to provide them with decent apparel and necessary books, should be maintained and educated at the school by the said mistress. That no young orphan gentlewomen should be admitted before the age of 12 years or remain in the said school after the age 19 years.

That the young orphan gentlewomen should be taught the principles of the Christian religion according to the Doctrine of the Church of England, and that instruction should be given to them in the secular subjects mentioned in the Scheme. The said mistress and young gentlewomen were required to attend the service of the Church of England twice on Sundays and at all proper seasons.

That the said young orphan gentlewomen should be appointed by the heirs of the said William Godolphin if known, and if more than one heir, then by such heirs in rotation, and in case of neglect by the heir or heirs to appoint, then by the trustees.

The real property was described in the schedule to the Order as consisting of:—

1. Lawrence and Wick Farm, in the parish, of St. John, Glastonbury, containing 120a. 0r. 38p.
2. Lawrence Farm, in the same parish, containing 48a. 1r. 24p., and 10 acres of pasture in the parish of Mere.
3. The Sandhole, Glastonbury.
4. Two rentcharges of 40*l.* and 20*l.*

There was also a sum of 2,350*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Consols.

By an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 12th January 1854, 11 trustees of the Charity were appointed, and by an indenture, dated the 20th June 1854, the heirs of the founder conveyed the real estate to the new trustees.

Mr. Thomas Hare, an Inspector of Charities, reported on the school on the 21st October 1856.

It appears from this Report that the trustees had, up to that date, continued to carry on the school in a house at Milford Hill, which was rented for that purpose by the mistress, the trustees allowing her 60*l.* per annum towards the rent.

The house was not suited for the accommodation of the full number of 12 gentlewomen, and there had been eight scholars only since the date of the Scheme.

There were at the date of Mr. Hare's Report no title deeds other than the indenture of the 20th June 1854, and considerable difficulty had been found in identifying the parcels of the land.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 13th April 1866, the trustees were authorised to apply to the Court of Chancery for authority to acquire a site in the parish of Milford for the purpose of erecting school buildings thereon; and by an Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 9th November 1866, the purchase of the property described in the indenture next mentioned was approved.

By an indenture dated the 28th February 1867, Edward Harris and his mortgagees conveyed to the then Bishop of Salisbury and five others, the trustees of the Charity, and their heirs, two unfinished messuages, with the outbuildings and gardens, delineated on the plan drawn on the first skin of the indenture now in statement and therein numbered 47 and 48 respectively, and other pieces of ground or building sites delineated in the same plan and numbered 44, 45, and 46, which said pieces of land formed part of a piece of land situate in the parish of Milford containing 3a. 2r. 28p., and known as the Elm Grove Estate, to hold the said pieces of land so conveyed upon trust for the Charity.

School buildings were erected on the above-mentioned site, the cost being provided by the sale of the above-mentioned sum of stock and from surplus income. The total cost of building was about 2,700*l.* Mr. Charles H. Stanton reported on the school in 1867 in connexion with the inquiries made on behalf of the Schools Inquiry Commission, his Report being printed in the Reports of that Commission, (Vol. XIV. p. 73).

New trustees were appointed by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 24th October 1882.

In 1884 Mr. Charles H. Stanton, then an Assistant Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Acts, visited the school and reported on its position with a view of extending the benefits by means of a Scheme.

The school was at that date carried on in the buildings erected as mentioned above, which, in the opinion of the head mistress, afforded accommodation for 22 boarders and 8 day pupils.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
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area.
The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

Salisbury.
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
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 area.
 The
 Godolphin
 School—
continued.

There were in 1884, 16 scholars, 6 being foundationers, 6 private boarders, admitted on the mistress's own terms, and four private day scholars.

The foundationers, who were all fatherless and the daughters of gentlefolk, were educated, maintained and boarded at the expense of the Charity.

The right of nominating the foundationers and appointing the head mistress was exercised by Miss Frances Emily Cobbe, as heir of William Godolphin.

For some years before 1863 Miss Cobbe had exercised her rights jointly with Mrs. Margaret Biggs, who was considered her co-heir.

On the death, in 1868, of Mrs. Biggs, her son exercised no right of nomination to the Godolphin Girls' School, but took over the sole right of nominating to a boys' school founded by the same founder and then carried on at Hammersmith.

The work done at the ladies' school was not altogether satisfactory, and in the opinion of some of the trustees the Charity could be much more usefully employed by the establishment in new buildings of a school, the benefits of which would not be in any way restricted to gentlewomen.

In the result of Mr. Stanton's Report, and of further correspondence, a Scheme was framed under the Endowed Schools Acts and approved by Her late Majesty in Council on the 6th May 1886.

The Charity is now administered under the provisions of the last-mentioned Scheme, as altered by Schemes established by Orders of the Charity Commissioners dated the 31st July 1888 and the 24th March 1893, and amended by a Scheme approved by Her late Majesty in Council on the 4th November 1901.

The principal provisions of the Scheme of 1886, as altered in 1888 and 1893, are in substance as follows:—

That the Foundation and its endowments shall thenceforth be administered under the name of the Godolphin School, hereinafter called the Foundation. That, subject to certain temporary provisions, the Foundation shall be administered by 11 governors, six to be called Representative Governors and five to be called Coöptative Governors. Whenever the number of governors who are women is less than three, the governor next appointed is to be a woman.

That the representative governors, who are to be appointed for five years, shall be appointed, two by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, two by the Justices of the Peace for the city of New Sarum, and two by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Wilts, acting in and for the petty sessional division of Salisbury and Amesbury.

That coöptative governors, who are to hold office for eight years, shall be appointed by the general body of governors at a special meeting.

The Scheme contains the usual management clauses and directs that at least two ordinary meetings of the governors shall be held each year, and that at all meetings there shall be a quorum when four governors are present. The governors are authorised to set apart and let in allotments, in manner prescribed by and subject to the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portions of the land belonging to the Foundation, other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

The Scheme directs:—

That the school of the Foundation shall be a day and boarding school for girls and shall be maintained in or near the City of Salisbury in the then present school buildings, or in other suitable buildings thereafter to be provided for the purpose by the governors.

That there shall be a head mistress of the school who shall have such qualification or certificate or other test of her attainments as may be fixed from time to time by any regulation of the governors approved by the Charity Commissioners (now the Board of Education). Every future head mistress is to be appointed and may be dismissed by the governors as in the Scheme more particularly mentioned.

That the head mistress, who is to dwell in the residence, if any, assigned to her, shall give her personal attention to the duties of the school, and shall not undertake any office or employment, which, in the opinion of the governors, may interfere with the proper performance of her duties as head mistress.

That (clause 34) within the limits fixed by the Scheme the governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the arrangements respecting the school terms, &c., the payments of day scholars and the number and payments of boarders. The governors are to fix the number of assistant mistresses to be employed, and the amount which they may think proper to be paid out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant mistresses and teachers, and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus.

That before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the governors shall consult the head mistress in such a manner as to give her full opportunity for the expression of her views.

That subject to any rules prescribed by or under the authority of the Scheme, the head mistress shall have under her control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management and discipline of the school. The head mistress is to have the sole power of appointing, and may at pleasure dismiss all assistant mistresses and teachers.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 38. The head mistress shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 100*l.* She shall also receive a capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 3*l.* nor more than 6*l.* a year for each girl in the School.

Clause 39. All girls, other than the holders of any of the Scholarships herein-after mentioned and called the Godolphin Scholarships, shall pay tuition fees to be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 12*l.* nor more than 20*l.* a year for any girl. No difference in respect of tuition fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence, or of their being or not being boarders. The payments of boarders, other than the holders of Godolphin Scholarships, apart from the tuition fees, shall be at the rate of not more than 50*l.* a year for any girl. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned. All payments for tuition fees, and the payments to be made as herein-after mentioned by the holders of Godolphin Scholarships shall be made in advance to the Head Mistress, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time fix, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and be treated by them as part of the general income of the Foundation.

Clause 40. No girl shall be admitted to the school under the age of eight years. No girl shall remain in the School after the age of eighteen years or if she attains that age during a school term, then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given until the age of nineteen years upon the written recommendation of the Head Mistress.

Clause 41. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the School and all its advantages shall be open to all girls of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be fixed by the Governors, or are boarding under regulations made by the Governors either in a hostel of the Foundation or in the house of any Mistress. No girl not so residing or boarding shall be admitted to the School without the special permission of the Governors.

The Scheme directs that applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head mistress or to some person appointed by the governors, and that every girl shall before admission pass a graduated entrance examination. The Scheme provides for the exemption of any day scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and, subject thereto, directs that religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England shall be given in the school, and that instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects :—Reading and Writing; Geography and History; English grammar, composition and literature; arithmetic and mathematics; Latin; at least one modern Foreign European language; one or more branches of Natural Science; Needlework, Domestic Economy and the Laws of Health; Drawing, Drill and Vocal Music.

The Scheme provides for a yearly examination by an independent examiner who is to report to the governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the results of the examination. The head mistress is required to make a report to the governors yearly on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. The governors are authorised to award prizes to any girls mentioned as worthy of reward or distinction by the head mistress or examiner.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 50. Six Scholarships, to be called Godolphin Scholarships, shall be maintained in the School. Each such Scholarship shall entitle the holder to board and lodging at the cost of the Foundation, and to all the benefits of the School, for a yearly payment at the rate of 20*l.* a year by the holder of the Scholarship. These Scholarships shall be awarded to girls not less than twelve years of age, being orphan gentlewomen born of parents of the Church of England. They shall, during the life of Miss Frances Emily Cobbe, heir of the Founder, William Godolphin, be awarded to any girls nominated by her who shall pass the examination for admission. Subject as aforesaid, these Scholarships may be awarded on the result of the examination for admission, the yearly examination, or such other examination as the Governors think fit.

Salisbury.
—
Charities the
benefits of
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—
The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
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 to any
 specified
 area.
 —
 The
 Godolphin
 School—
 continued.

Clause 51. The Governors may, if the income is sufficient, maintain Exhibitions tenable elsewhere at any place of advanced education approved by them, and to be awarded on the result of the yearly examination or such other examination as the Governors think fit to girls who then are and have for not less than three years been scholars in the School.

The scholarships and exhibitions are to be established in such manner and order as to secure as nearly as may be a regular rotation of award, and, except as therein provided, are to be given as the reward of merit and to be freely and openly competed for. The governors are authorised to deprive the holder of any scholarship or exhibition, of such scholarship or exhibition for the causes specified, including failure to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency or wilfully ceasing to pursue her education.

The Scheme directs that a sum of 500*l.* Government Stock belonging to the Foundation, or as near that sum as practicable, shall be placed to a separate account entitled, "Repairs and Improvements Fund." The income of such fund is to be paid to the governors and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the school, and if not wanted for that purpose is to be accumulated for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund amounts to 15*l.* a year it is to be made up to that amount out of the general income of the foundation. Subject to the payment of all proper outgoings, any income of the foundation not applied under the foregoing provisions, and not needed as a balance to meet current expenses, may be applied in improving the accommodation and convenience of the school buildings or premises or generally in promoting the objects and efficiency of the school, and so far as not so applied is on passing the yearly accounts to be invested in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for the Foundation.

The Scheme authorises the governors to receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation, and donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the Foundation which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the Scheme.

The Scheme directs that any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under the Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient, and provides that if any doubt or question arises among the governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of the Scheme, the governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which when given shall be binding on the governors and on all persons claiming under the Foundation, who shall be affected by the question so decided.

The Scheme abolishes, so far as relates to the Foundation, the jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of a master in any endowed school, and directs that all rights and powers reserved to or capable of being exercised by any person other than Her late Majesty, as visitor of the Foundation, shall be transferred to Her late Majesty, and that all such rights and powers, and also any like rights or power vested in Her on the 2nd August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.* Power is reserved to the Charity Commissioners* to frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of the Scheme now in statement, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, or amending Acts, and it is provided that from and after the date of the Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose, except in the Scheme provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter or Letters Patent, statute or instrument relating to the subject matter of the Scheme.

Lastly, the Scheme directs that the governors shall cause the Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every governor, head mistress, assistant mistress and teacher upon their entry into office respectively, and provides that copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

By a Scheme framed under the Endowed Schools Acts, and approved by Her late Majesty in Council on the 4th November 1901, the clause in the Scheme of 1886 relating to the formation of a Pension Fund for the head mistress was repealed, and it was directed as follows:—

There may be contributed out of the income of the Foundation a part not exceeding one-half of the total amount of each of such yearly payments as may, while the Head Mistress holds office, fall due from her or any person or body under any agreement to which she is a party for the purpose of securing by way of insurance or otherwise a pension to her for her life, or a

* Now the Board of Education.

capital sum to be paid to her or to her representatives in case of her decease, such pension to commence, or such capital sum to be paid, on or at such time after the cessation of such her office as Head Mistress as may be provided in the agreement. The Governing Body having the administration of the School may be parties to any such agreement as aforesaid.

Nothing in this Scheme shall affect the validity of any agreement heretofore made in accordance with the provisions of any clause for which the new clause is substituted.

In 1888 the governors having carefully considered whether it would be better to adapt the buildings on the existing site or to acquire a new site, decided that the successful working of the new Scheme could only be carried out by erecting convenient buildings on a new site.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 23rd May 1890, the governors were authorised to purchase for 1,050*l.* three pieces of land, containing in the aggregate 3a. 1r. 4p. and numbered respectively 128, 129 and 130 upon the Tithe Commutation Apportionment Map of the parish of St. Martin, Salisbury, and it was directed that the purchase money and the proper expenses attending the purchase should be provided by the sale of a sufficient part of a sum of 3,434*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* New Consols then standing in the name of the Official Trustees.

The stock represented the investment of the proceeds of sale of part of the Glastonbury Estate (*see page 109*).

By an indenture dated the 31st July 1890, enrolled on the 20th November 1890, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the consideration therein mentioned, conveyed to the Very Rev. George David Boyle and others (the then governors) and their successors in fee simple, three pieces of land situate in the parish of St. Martin, in the city of Salisbury, containing 3a. 1r. 4p., or thereabouts, which said land was delineated on the plan thereto and thereon, coloured blue and pink, reserving to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners power to resume possession of the strip of land coloured blue for the purpose of widening the road leading to Milford without being liable to pay any compensation to the purchasers, the said governors, and also reserving to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners all tithe commutation rentcharge issuing out of the said land and belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to hold the same, subject to the land tax (if any) unredeemed and to the tithe commutation rentcharge, both rectorial and vicarial, upon trust and to the intent that the said hereditaments and premises might, subject as aforesaid, form part of the endowment of the Foundation known as the Godolphin School, and be held and disposed of for the purposes of such Foundation accordingly.

The above-mentioned site should be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The purchase money was provided by the sale, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 11th July 1890, of 1,092*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* New Consols.

Under the authority of an Order dated the 15th September 1891, the site of the old school, described as a piece of land containing 1r. 39p. at Elm Grove, Milford, was sold for 1,600*l.*, which was applied as mentioned below. Shortly after the purchase of the new site the governors, with the approval of the Commissioners, entered into a contract for the erection of new school buildings at the price of 3,990*l.*

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 26th February 1892, reciting that the governors had entered into the above-mentioned contract, and that it was estimated that the total cost of completing the school buildings, including the cost of furniture, architect's fees, &c., and legal and other expenses, would not exceed 5,950*l.*, and further reciting that towards providing the cost there had been appropriated a sum of 2,020*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* realised by the sale of New Consols (being the sale of the balance of the 3,434*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*), and a sum of 1,600*l.* (*see above*), the governors were authorised to expend in erecting and furnishing the new school buildings a total sum of 5,950*l.*, and for the purpose of providing the cost in excess of the said sums of 2,020*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* and 1,600*l.*, they were further authorised to raise a sum not exceeding 2,500*l.* by a loan from the London Life Association, to be secured by mortgage as therein mentioned of the Glastonbury Estate; and it was ordered that such sum, together with interest not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. per annum, should be repaid out of the income of the Charity within 30 years from the date of the Order by means of half-yearly instalments (including principal and interest) of 71*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* each.

The sum of 2,500*l.* was borrowed from the London Life Association on the security of a mortgage deed dated the 18th July 1892.

The annual instalments of 71*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* have been regularly paid.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

Salisbury.

Particulars of the cost of the new school buildings and site and the manner in which the money was provided are as follows :—

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Godolphin School—
continued.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Proceeds of sale of 3,434l. 12s. 0d. New Consols, being purchase money for lands at Glastonbury (see page 109).	3,293	2 7	Expenses of sales of land at Glastonbury (see page 109).	222	5 4
Dividend on New Consols	67	3 3	Purchase of school site - - -	1,145	16 4
Proceeds of sale of old school premises.	1,600	0 0	Expenses of sale of old school premises.	23	10 6
Interest - - - -	10	13 4	Cost of new school buildings - -	4,961	19 2
Sale of furniture - - -	55	11 0	Purchase of furniture - - -	1,127	0 11
Loan - - - -	2,500	0 0	Expenses of loan - - - -	94	6 0
Balance - - - -	158	18 3	Banker's charges - - - -	110	10 2
	7,685	8 5		7,685	8 5

In February 1894 the Charity Commissioners sanctioned the building of a sanatorium at a cost of 595l., and in August 1896 they further sanctioned the erection of some additional school buildings and approved an expenditure of 1,050l. In both cases the cost was defrayed by an overdraft at the bankers, which, by the end of 1898 had been reduced to 453l. 8s. 1d. In April 1899 proposals were laid before the Charity Commissioners for further necessary alterations and enlargements at an estimated cost of about 2,000l., which was subsequently increased to 2,850l. Of the last-mentioned sum 850l. was provided by a further overdraft at the bank, the governors undertaking to repay both overdrafts within four or five years. The governors were, however, unable to provide the balance of 2,000l. otherwise than by obtaining a further loan on the security of a mortgage. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 14th August 1900, the governors were authorised to provide the said sum of 2,850l., as to 850l. by means of an overdraft repayable out of the surplus income of the Charity within a period of five years from the date of the advance, and as to a sum not exceeding 2,000l. by loan upon the security of a mortgage of certain property at Glastonbury which was not included in the previous mortgage, and of the two rent-charges of 40l., and 20l., and subject to the indenture of the 18th July 1892, of the remainder of the Glastonbury Estate.

It was provided that the said sum of 2,000l. should be repaid out of the income of the Charity within 30 years from the date of the Order, and that for that purpose the governors should remit to the banking account of the Official Trustees on or before the 31st July 1905 and in each succeeding year during the remainder of the said period of 30 years, until the said principal sum should have been fully repaid, a yearly sum of not less than 60l., and it was ordered that the Official Trustees should forthwith invest the said yearly sums when so paid at compound interest in the purchase in their names of New Consols to the credit of an "Investment Account" until the said principal sum had been fully repaid.

The 2,000l. was borrowed from private persons on the security of an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st September 1900.

A sum of 60l. was paid to the Official Trustees on the 1st August 1905, and invested in 66l. 7s. 5d. New Consols, in their name.

The amount to the credit of the Investment Account is now 66l. 16s. 11d. like stock.

By an Order of the Board of Education made in the matter of the Godolphin School in the Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith, and in the matter of the Latymer Foundation at Hammersmith, and sealed on the 23rd December 1903, a Scheme was established, and it was directed that the governors of the Latymer Foundation should pay out of the endowment of that Foundation to the governing body of the Godolphin School at Salisbury a sum of 4,000l., to be applied in augmentation of the endowment of the last-mentioned Foundation.

The Godolphin School at Hammersmith owed its foundation to the same Charles and Elizabeth Godolphin, who founded the Godolphin Ladies' School, but had always been conducted as a separate Foundation. The sum of 4,000l. was satisfied by the transfer in September 1904 to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of 4,000l. Exchequer Bonds.

By an Order of the Board of Education dated 24th October 1904, the governors were authorised to purchase the land and hereditaments specified in the schedule for 2,500*l.*, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. from the 24th June 1904 until the date of payment of the purchase money, and also to expend such a sum as might be approved by the said Board in or towards making the land, when purchased, fit for the purposes of recreation, and it was directed that the purchase money (other than the interest) and the cost of making the land fit for recreation should be provided by the sale, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners, of a sufficient part of the sum of 4,000*l.* Exchequer Bonds held by the Official Trustees.

Salisbury.
—
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
—

The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

The Schedule to the Order was as follows :—

A piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of S. Martin, in the city of Salisbury, containing by admeasurement 6a. 2r. 0p. or thereabouts, and adjoining the east side of the premises of the school of the foundation, except and reserving unto the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, their successors and assigns, all tithes commutation rentcharge arising in or issuing out of the premises or any part thereof, and now belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in possession or reversion, and all mines and minerals lying below a distance of 200 feet from the surface, together with full powers to work the same.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 25th November 1904, the sum of 2,500*l.* Exchequer Bonds was sold, and the proceeds, amounting with interest to 2,500*l.*, were remitted to the governors of the school.

The land described in the schedule to the Order of the 4th October 1904 was conveyed to the governors by an indenture dated 1st December 1904, and by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th September 1905, was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

In December 1905 the governors proceeded to lay out the land as a recreation ground in accordance with plans approved by the Board of Education, who, by letter dated the 19th December 1905, informed the governors that the Board approved the expenditure of 1,218*l.* for the purpose. A further expenditure of 105*l.* for fencing, planting, &c., was approved by the Board by letter dated the 1st March 1906, and the sum of 1,323*l.* (1,218*l.* and 105*l.*) was remitted to the clerk of the governors on the 14th March 1906.

The 1,323*l.* was provided out of a sum of 1,500*l.* which had been received by the Official Trustees on the Exchequer Bonds being paid off.

The balance of 177*l.* cash is held by the Official Trustees pending the further Order of the Board of Education, and it is proposed to expend such balance in the erection of a cottage for a "groundman" to take charge of the recreation grounds.

The value of the property belonging to the school has, for school purposes, been much increased by the above-mentioned purchase of land, as in addition to providing ample playgrounds the school has been isolated on the east side and protected from the danger of undesirable buildings being erected.

The dealings with the Glastonbury Estate have been as follows :—

In 1860, 1861 and 1875 the trustees of the Godolphin School purchased certain lands at Glastonbury, but owing to inadvertence neglected to obtain the previous authority of the Charity Commissioners. Glastonbury
Estate.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 24th October 1882, the whole of the real property then belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The schedule to the Order described the property as follows :—

1. A piece of land, containing 1r. 38p. or thereabouts, situate at Milford in the parish of St. Martin, Salisbury, with the buildings thereon used for the purposes of the school.

2. Several parcels of lands in the united parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Benedict, Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset, known as "Wick Farm," and containing in the whole 127a. 1r. 19p. or thereabouts [inclusive of a piece of land on Heath Moor, containing 3a. 1r. 0p., or thereabouts, two orchards at Wick, containing together 2a. 3r. 20p. or thereabouts, a piece of pasture land (part of Land Mead), containing 1a. 0r. 27p. or thereabouts, a cottage, yard and orchard, containing 1a. 3r. 2p., or thereabouts, a piece of arable land called "Wick," containing 2r. 23p. or thereabouts, and a messuage called Lawrence House, and four parcels of land, containing 2a. 3r. 33p. or thereabouts]. Also a farm called "Lawrence Farm," comprising several parcels of land lying in South Moor, in the said parish of St. John, Glastonbury, and in the parish of St. Benedict, Glastonbury, also about 10 acres of pasture land in the parish of Meare (5a. 0r. 39p. in Black Ware, and 4a. 2r. 10p. in Water-leaze) containing altogether 48a. 1r. 34p. or thereabouts. Also a place called "The Sand Hole" on

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

the south side of the Tor, in the said parish of St. John, *Glastonbury*, containing 2r. 36p. or thereabouts, the whole being in the occupation of William Wetchman as yearly tenant.

3. Two several rentcharges of 40*l.* and 20*l.* a year, issuing out of a farm at Coxbridge, in the parish of West Pennard, Somerset, containing 47a. 3r. 7p. or thereabouts, belonging to Edward Colston, Esq.

The property purchased in 1860, 1861 and 1875, consisting of two orchards at Wick containing 2a. 3r. 20p., conveyed to the trustees by an indenture dated the 16th April 1860; a piece of meadow land (part of Land Mead) containing 1a. 0r. 27p., conveyed to the trustees by an indenture dated the 16th September 1861; a cottage, yard and orchard containing 1a. 3r. 2p. or thereabouts, and a piece of arable land called "Wick," containing 2r. 23p. or thereabouts, conveyed to the trustees by an indenture dated the 3rd January 1875, was all included in the above-mentioned schedule.

Trusts of the above-mentioned piece of land in favour of the Charity had been declared by the Right Hon. Earl Nelson by a deed dated the 14th August 1882, enrolled on the 22nd day of the same month.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 2nd February 1883, the above-mentioned purchases made in 1860, 1861 and 1875 were approved.

A further purchase of land was made in 1904.

By an indenture dated the 23rd July 1904, enrolled on the 12th October 1904, and made between Stanley Austin of the first part, William Freeman, Elton Smith Stephens of the second part, Elizabeth Jane Rood of the third part, Frances Elizabeth Barker and the said Stanley Austin of the fourth part, Francis Frederick Stephens of the fifth part, Marie Elizabeth Stephens of the sixth part, Adelaide Louisa Stephens of the seventh part, Julia Isabel Stephens of the eighth part, Wilhelmina Victoria Stephens of the ninth part, Thomas Stokes Bath and William Jacob of the tenth part, and the Right Hon. Earl Nelson and nine others, the then governors of the Godolphin School (therein-after called the purchasers), of the eleventh part, in consideration of a total sum of 1,000*l.* paid as in the indenture now in statement more particularly mentioned, the said S. Austin, and the said W. F. E. S. Stephens, E. J. Rood, F. E. Barker, S. Austin, F. F. Stephens, M. E. Stephens, A. L. Stephens, J. I. Stephens, and W. V. Stephens, according to their respective estates and interests, conveyed to the purchasers in fee simple a freehold messuage or farmhouse, lands, hereditaments and premises situate at Wick in the parish of Glastonbury, upon trust and to the intent that the same hereditaments and premises might form part of the endowment of the foundation known as the Godolphin School, and to be held and disposed of for the purposes of such foundation accordingly.

The property was described in the schedule to the indenture as follows:—

No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	Culture.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.
1914	House, &c. - - - - -	Homestead - - - - -	0	1	21
1873	Four Acres - - - - -	Pasture - - - - -	4	1	12
1883	Maiden Croft, 3a. 0r. 24p. - - - - -	} Meadow - - - - -	3	3	30
1883A	Milking Plot, 0a. 3r. 6p. - - - - -				
1886A	Maiden Croft - - - - -	Meadow - - - - -	4	2	22
1915	Home Orchard - - - - -	Orchard - - - - -	0	1	24
1955	Biggs, late, 2a. 2r. 18p. - - - - -	} Meadow - - - - -	5	1	5
1955A	Porch, 2a. 2r. 27p. - - - - -				
1887	Late Ralls - - - - -	Orchard - - - - -	0	2	25

Parts of the Glastonbury Estate have been sold as mentioned below.

In 1889 a survey of the estate was made by Mr. Henry Spackman, surveyor of Bath, who reported to the trustees on the 18th March 1889. Mr. Spackman recommended the sale of 55a. 2r. 38p., which were situate in scattered plots.

The last-mentioned lands were accordingly offered for sale by auction in July 1889, in 38 lots.

Thirty-two lots were sold at the auction and realised, with timber, 3,347*l.* 10*s.*; one other lot was sold subsequently at the price of 27*l.*

The sales of the property sold by auction were sanctioned by Orders of the Charity Commissioners dated 1st October 1889, and of the lot sold subsequently to the auction

by an Order dated the 1st November 1889. Particulars of the land sold are given in the subjoined statement:—

Lot.	Description.	Quantity.			Purchase Money.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1 and 2	Heathmoor (parish of Glastonbury) - - -	3	1	0	}	320	0 0
"	Waterleaze (parish of Meare) - - -	4	2	10			
3	Near Cook's Corner (parish of Meare) - - -	5	0	39			
<i>Parish of Glastonbury.</i>							
4	Land Mead - - - - -	0	3	0	}	80	0 0
5	In Queen's Sedgmoor - - - - -	0	1	35			
6	In the Tom Acres - - - - -	1	0	0			
7	Edmund Hill - - - - -	0	1	15	}	25	0 0
8	Edmund Hill - - - - -	0	2	11			
9	House and garden - - - - -	0	0	21			
10	Garden plot, with cowshed and loose box thereon - } Orchard - - - - -	0	2	12	}	225	0 0
11	Orchard - - - - -	0	2	18			
12	Butt Close - - - - -	0	2	15			
13	Do. - - - - -	0	2	8	}	840	0 0
14	Remainder of Butt Close - - - - -	0	1	32			
15	Bushey Combe - - - - -	1	2	39			
16	Garden - - - - -	0	0	3	}	105	0 0
34	Adjoining the Linches - - - - -	1	1	31			
17	Garden - - - - -	0	1	1			
18	Stone Down - - - - -	0	1	8	}	40	0 0
	Do. - - - - -	0	1	18			
19	Two-Tree Batch - - - - -	0	0	37			
20	Maiden Croft - - - - -	0	3	31	}	65	0 0
21	Little Maiden Croft - - - - -	1	2	18			
35	Ashwell - - - - -	2	3	12			
23	Bramble Hill - - - - -	0	3	18	}	35	0 0
28	Avelon's Oak - - - - -	1	3	39			
29	Stone Down - - - - -	2	0	16			
30	Do. - - - - -	1	1	19	}	161	0 0
32	Tor Field - - - - -	1	0	10			
31	Near Tor Hill - - - - -	0	2	36			
33	Tor Field - - - - -	0	1	15	}	32	0 0
37	Coxwithy - - - - -	0	2	22			
38	Do. - - - - -	0	1	22			
(27)	Avelon's Oak - - - - -	0	3	11		3,347	10 0
						27	0 0
						3,374	10 0

Salisbury.
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
The Godolphin School—
continued.

The sum of 3,374l. 10s. was invested on the 8th April 1890, in 3,434l. 12s. New Consols in the name of the Official Trustees. A sum of 230l. 6s. 7d. was subsequently sold to produce 222l. 5s. 4d., the costs connected with the sales, and the balance, viz., 3,204l. 5s. 5d., was sold as mentioned on page 106.

The property of the Godolphin School is described in the schedule subjoined:—

Description.	How Let, by whom Paid or in whose Name Invested.	—
		£. s. d.
Land at Milford, in the city of New Sarum, containing 3a. 1r. 4p., with the school buildings thereon.	In hand - - - - -	—
Land adjoining, containing 6a. 2r. 0p. - - -	Do. - - - - -	—
A farm at Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset, known as Wick Farm, and containing 153a. 0r. 4p., or thereabouts.	On yearly tenancy - - - - -	288 10 0
Land at Pennard Moor, Glastonbury, containing 3a. 2r. 37p.	Do. - - - - -	11 0 0
Rentcharges of 40l. and 20l. per annum, issuing out of lands containing 47a. 3r. 7p., at West Pennard, in the county of Somerset.	} C. B. House - - - - - J. J. Davis - - - - - Mrs. R. W. Cotton - - - - - Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	5 15 0
66l. 16s. 11d. New Consols (Investment Account)		7 14 0
		46 11 0
		(Dividends accumulating).
		359 10 0

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

A "Repairs and Improvement Fund" has not been established, as directed by the Scheme (*see* page 104).

Particulars of the governors and their appointments are as follows:—

Representative Governors appointed for Five Years.

The Right Rev. Bishop Webb (Dean of Salisbury), appointed by Dean and Chapter of Salisbury the 1st October 1901.

The Rev. Canon E. S. Bankes, appointed by Dean and Chapter of Salisbury the 3rd January 1904.

Mr. William Pinckney, appointed by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Wilts the 7th June 1903.

Mr. S. R. Atkins, appointed by the City Justices the 30th September 1901.

Miss Elizabeth Style, appointed by the City Justices 20th June 1903.

Coöptative Governors appointed for Eight Years.

The Right Hon. Horatio Earl Nelson - - appointed on the 14th July 1902.

The Rev. Canon R. S. Hutchins - - - " " " "

Miss Sarah Maria Fawcett - - - " " " "

Mr. W. M. Hammick - - - " " 4th July 1897.

Miss Henrietta Maria Hussey - - - " " 7th December 1898.

Four meetings of the governors were held in each of the years 1904 and 1905, the average attendance being 8 in 1904 and 7 in 1905.

Mr. George Harris of 3 Castle Street, Salisbury, is clerk to the governors, his salary being 50*l.* per annum, which includes commission for collecting the rentcharges.

The rents of the Glastonbury property are collected by Messrs. Spackman and Pole, of Bath, Land Agents, who are paid a commission of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Pinckney's Branch, Salisbury. Cheques are signed by three of the governors.

The school is situate at the top of a hill at Milford, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salisbury, and was originally designed for 80 pupils.

The accommodation in the schoolhouse comprises:—

- i. A good assembly hall with a gallery.
- ii. A small gymnasium.
- iii. Ten classrooms, one of which with a top light is also used as a studio.
- iv. Six music rooms.
- v. Dining-room, kitchen, &c.
- vi. Head mistress's sitting-room, mistresses' common-room, and a small office.
- vii. Cloak room and lavatory accommodation.
- viii. Boarding accommodation for one or two mistresses and about 20 girls.

There is a small sanatorium in the school grounds, and a museum.

The grounds have been laid out to include several lawn-tennis courts, a cricket pitch, and garden plots for the girls. The land acquired in 1904 has been levelled to make it suitable for playing fields, which provide plenty of space for hockey, la crosse and other games.

There are four other houses which do not form part of the school property, but are used in connexion with the school work:—

1. A small house opposite the school which is used for the kindergarden, conducted by the head mistress as a private venture, and also utilised for the girls in Form I., and for some overflow classes. Of the rent of this house half is paid by the governors and half by the head mistress.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| 2. Nelson House | - | - | } Used as boarding houses connected with the school. |
| 3. St. Margaret's House | - | - | |
| 4. Fawcett House | - | - | |

The Governors have no jurisdiction or control over the four houses above-mentioned.

The expenses of the boarding-houses are met by the ladies who conduct them.

The headmistress is Miss Mary Alice Douglas, who was appointed in 1889, and has ever since carried on the school with great success.

Miss Douglas receives a fixed salary of 100*l.* per annum, and capitation payments, which in 1905 amounted to 682*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Godolphin School—*continued.*

The names and qualifications of the assistant mistresses are as follows :—

Forms.	Subjects Taught.
VI. Miss Jones, Newnham College, 1st Class and distinguished in History and Literature, and 1st Class Mathematics, Cambridge Higher Local Examination -	Mathematics.
Upper V. Miss Eppstein, St. Hugh's Hall, 1st Class in Oxford Final Honours School of English Language and Literature, Cambridge Training College - -	English. French.
Lower V. Miss G. Bagnall, Cambridge Higher Local Examination in Science, Literature, French and Arithmetic -	History. Science.
Remove. Miss R. M. Wordsworth, Lady Margaret Hall, 1st Class Lit. Hum. - - - - -	Latin. Greek. English.
IVa. Miss White, Karlsruhe (Victoria Pensionat 3½ years) -	French. German.
IVb. Miss Brett, Cambridge Training College -	Geography. Science. History.
IVc. Miss Ralph, Matriculation Division 1, London University	Latin. English.
IIIa. Miss M. Malden, trained at St. Katharine's School, St. Andrews, N.B. - - - - -	Science. Arithmetic. Drawing. Hand-work.
IIIb. Miss Young (Pupil of Oscar Beringer) - - -	French. Piano.
II. Miss Newbold, Newnham College, 1st Class Honours Mathematical Tripos - - - - -	Mathematics. Latin.
I. Miss M. Powell, Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union, trained in the Clapham High School -	Arithmetic. English. Drawing. Nature Study.
Miss Isaacson, National Science Tripos, Girton College -	Science, &c.
Miss Steer, 3rd Class Honours, Classical Moderations, Oxford - - - - -	History. Classics.
Miss Short - - - - -	French. German.
Miss Jeffreys, educated in France - - - - -	French.
Miss M. Willerton, trained at St. Katharine's School, St. Andrews, N.B. - - - - -	Hand-work.
Fraulein Scipp - - - - -	German.

Music Teachers.

Miss Awdry, A.R.C.M. - - - - -	Pianoforte.
Fräulein Fehmer (Pupil of Professor Scholtz, Dresden) (Fräulein Fehmer also teaches German).	Pianoforte.
Miss Mixer, Mus. Bac. Dunelm (also Professor of Harmony, Trinity College, London) - - - - -	Pianoforte. Harmony.
Miss. H. M. Atkinson (Four Years' Course, Dresden Conservatorium) - - - - -	Pianoforte.
Miss Nellie Harding, L.R.A.M. - - - - -	Violin.
Mr. A. Pattison George (formerly a pupil of Lamberti and Henschel) - - - - -	Solo Singing and Class Singing.

Salisbury.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The
Godolphin
School—
continued.

Drawing from the Cast and Draped Figure.

Miss M. Brewer.

Drill, &c.

Miss Westlake, Dartford Heath Physical Training College.

Dancing.

Miss Turner, pupil of Mrs. Henry Wordsworth.

Needlework and Cookery.

Miss Edith Jones, 1st Class Certificate in Needlework, Cookery, and Laundry.

Gardening.

Miss Lucas, trained at Swanley College.

There were in the Easter term 1906, 6 foundationers, 14 boarders and 147 day scholars. There were in addition 38 scholars who attended certain classes for special instruction.

Of the boarders the parents of three resided in the county of Wilts, the others residing in other counties.

Of the day scholars, including in that term boarders in the boarding houses other than the schoolhouse, 65 came from Salisbury, 13 from other places in the county of Wilts, and 69 from elsewhere.

The majority of the girls are the children of parents of the professional and independent class, or of merchants, bankers, &c., a small proportion only of the parents belonging to the class of retail traders, small farmers, clerks, &c.

From a return prepared in April 1905, it appears that the ages of the scholars were at that date as follows:—

Under 10.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18 and over.
2	7	10	8	17	21	37	31	25	5

The yearly fees paid are—

Tuition Fees.

	£	s.	d.
Under 12 years of age - - - -	12	12	0
Over 12 " " - - - -	15	15	0
with the exception that scholars entering over 15 years of age pay - - - -	18	18	0

Boarding Fees.

Schoolhouse 42l. and Nelson House - -	46	10	0
St. Margaret's House and Fawcett House - -	64	10	0

The limit fixed by the Scheme for a boarding fee is 50l. per annum.

A fee of 5s. a term is also charged for gymnasium, and 2s. 6d. for sanatorium.

The subjects of instruction are Religious Knowledge according to the Doctrines of the Church of England (with exemption as directed by the Scheme); Reading, Writing, Geography, History, English Grammar, Composition, Literature, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Higher Mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German, Natural Science, Needlework, Drawing, Drill.

Instruction is also given in the following subjects, for which extra fees are charged per term. Piano, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Violin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Violincello, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Solo singing, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Class singing, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Dancing, 1*l.*; Extra drawing, 1*l.* 1*s.*

The school is divided into 10 forms, the numbers in each class in the Easter Term 1905, being:—

Form VI. - - - - 7	IV. C. - - - - 19
Upper V. - - - - 17	III. A. - - - - 17
Lower V. - - - - 22	III. B. - - - - 10
Remove - - - - 14	II. - - - - 7
IV. A. - - - - 25	I. - - - - 5
IV. B. - - - - 25	

Six foundation scholarships are maintained as directed by the Scheme. The scholarships are awarded on the result of an examination conducted by an outside examiner but held at the school. In awarding the scholarships poverty is taken into consideration.

None of the six girls, now foundationers, resided before admission in the county of Wilts.

An exhibition was awarded in September 1903 to a scholar proceeding to Newnham College. The exhibition was of the value of 40*l.* a year, and was tenable for 3 years. The exhibition was awarded on the report of the head mistress as to the general conduct of the scholar and the results of the annual examinations held at the school.

The school was inspected, on behalf of the Board of Education, in May 1905 by seven examiners or inspectors, who prepared an exhaustive report on the work done at the school.

The report speaks most favourably of the school and calls special attention to the exceptional fitness of the head mistress for her post, and to the good work done by the assistant staff. The report calls attention to the amount of the salaries of the assistant staff, and points out that they are in several cases quite inadequate to the qualifications and experience possessed and to the responsibilities imposed.

A summary of the accounts of the Governors of the School for the year ending the 31st December 1905, is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.	<i>Expenses of Management.</i>		
Balance - - - - -	615	19 6		£.	s. d.
Rents - - - - -	435	15 0	Clerk - - - - -	50	0 0
Rent-charges - - - - -	60	0 0	Printing and advertising - - - - -	10	11 0
Wayleave for telephone pole on school	0	1 0	Legal expenses - - - - -	76	5 4
Dividends on 1,500 <i>l.</i> Exchequer bonds	45	0 0	Petty disbursements - - - - -	11	7 9
					148 4 1
<i>Fees of Scholars.</i>					
	£.	s. d.	Rates, taxes and insurance - - - - -	44	5 9
Arrears - - - - -	37	7 0	Repairs - - - - -	119	15 6
Less unpaid - - - - -	22	6 0	Alterations to premises purchased - - - - -	394	17 9
	15	1 0	Charges in connection with purchase of land.	18	13 0
Entrance fees - - - - -	46	14 6	Petty disbursements - - - - -	11	4 7
Tuition fees - - - - -	3,783	1 11			
Foundation scholars - - - - -	117	15 8	<i>Payments in respect of loans.</i>		
Special fees for scholars taking extra subjects.	203	19 0		£.	s. d.
Sale of books, stationery, &c. - - - - -	231	13 4	Interest - - - - -	161	13 10
Sale of timber - - - - -	91	0 0	Repaid to lender - - - - -	71	4 5
Board and laundry money from 15 boarders.	646	18 0	Sinking Fund - - - - -	60	0 0
					292 18 3
Carried forward - - - - -	6,292	18 11	Carried forward - - - - -	1,029	18 11

Salisbury.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward - -	6,292 18 11	Brought forward - -	1,029 18 11
The Godolphin School— <i>continued.</i>			<i>School Property.</i>	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance - -	132 4 8
			Repairs and improvements - -	122 13 2
			<i>School Expenses.</i>	
			Fixed stipend of Head Mistress - -	100 0 0
			Capitation payments - - - -	682 6 0
			Boarding and laundry money - - -	627 7 4
			Salaries of assistant mistresses - -	1,895 5 8
			Visiting teachers - - - - -	557 2 6
			School plant and apparatus - - -	150 6 10
			Books and stationery - - - - -	215 11 0
			Examinations - - - - -	11 16 0
			Scholarships for six scholars (clause 50 of scheme).	258 0 0
			One exhibition (clause 50 of scheme).	26 13 4
			Care of sanatorium - - - - -	9 13 6
			Miscellaneous - - - - -	3 11 6
			Repaid to London Life Association, balance of principal money remaining due on security transferred in 1906.	1,761 18 10
Temporary deficit (<i>see below</i>) - -	1,291 10 4			
	7,584 9 3			7,584 9 3

The sum of 1,761*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* was a temporary advance only, and has since been repaid, out of the money received on security transferred. After making such adjustment there is in fact a balance in hand of 470*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The following monies were owing to the Foundation:—

	£	s.	d.
Exchequer bonds balance of 4,000 <i>l.</i> received from Latymer Foundation (<i>see page 107</i>).	1,500	0	0
Rents over-due - - - - -	143	15	0
School fees over-due - - - - -	87	10	4
Investment account - - - - -	66	16	11
Balance of current account - - - - -	470	8	6

The following sums were owing from the Foundation:—

Trustees of Mrs. Rendall's settlement on mortgage - - - - -	2,000	0	0
Balance of principal of loan from London Life Association - - - - -	1,761	18	10
Tradesmen's Accounts - - - - -	203	10	2

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments.

The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments.

The Salisbury Infirmary was established on the 24th September 1766 and the governors were incorporated by a Charter of Incorporation, dated the 5th September 1862, by the name and style of "The Governors of the Salisbury Infirmary," with power to sue and be sued and to have a common seal and to purchase lands to the annual value of 2,500*l.*

The Charter also provides (*inter alia*) that the Corporation shall have a visitor, president, chairman, treasurer, and a committee of management consisting of the president, the chairman, the treasurer, and not less than 12 governors to be elected as therein mentioned, and empowers the committee to make byelaws for the government of the Corporation and Infirmary.

It appears from a recital in the Charter that the Salisbury Infirmary was an institution for the relief of the sick and lame poor from whatever county recommended, and that it was supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The main block of buildings was erected in or about 1766, additions being made in 1846, 1872 and 1876.

The Infirmary is situate in Fisherton Street, Salisbury.

A report is issued every year which gives very full details of the staff, the finances and cost of management, the number of patients admitted, the diseases from which the patients suffered, the number of operations and the results, the causes of deaths which had occurred in the Infirmary, and a list of the places from which three or more patients had been sent in the past year.

Although there is no preference given in admitting patients from any particular locality, the Infirmary is no doubt mainly used by the inhabitants in the county of Wilts.

Of the 56 places from which three or more in-patients were sent in 1904-5, 46 were in the county of Wilts; and of the 625 patients admitted from the places named in the report, 304 came from the city of New Sarum or Salisbury.

The out-patients nearly all resided in Salisbury or the immediate neighbourhood.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, by the dividends on investments (amounting to 12,325*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*), which are included under the heading "General Fund," and by the income from the under-mentioned funds, which are recorded in the annual report under the names of the several donors.

The ordinary income for the 11 months ending the 30th June 1905 was 7,405*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the ordinary expenditure 5,177*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

An adverse balance of 3,747*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* had been reduced to 1,520*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The gifts mentioned in the subjoined schedule are not impressed with any trust to maintain the capital intact:—

Name of Donor.	Particulars of Instrument of Foundation.	Amount of Gift.	Particulars of Investment at present Time.
Miss Sarah Beard -	Will dated the 24th January 1901, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 25th April 1904.	100 <i>l.</i> and half of residue, with a further contingent gift of 100 <i>l.</i>	703 <i>l.</i> Canadian Pacific Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock.
General Sir George Bowles, G.C.B.	Scheme approved by Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 14th December 1880, made in the action <i>re</i> Sir George Bowles, G. C. B. (deceased), <i>Stevens v. Grenville</i> , 1876, B. 534.	10,000 <i>l.</i> - -	1,000 <i>l.</i> London and North-Western Railway Ordinary Stock. 1,800 <i>l.</i> South Metropolitan Gas Company Ordinary Stock. 2,000 <i>l.</i> Midland Railway Deferred Stock. 1,000 <i>l.</i> Bankers' Investment Trust Company 4½ per Cent. Preference Stock. 2,000 <i>l.</i> Mersey, Docks and Harbour Board 3½ per Cent. Registered Bonds. 1,000 <i>l.</i> Nitrate Railways Company 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds. \$6,000 Mexican Central Railway 4 per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Mr. Benjamin John Budd.	Will dated the 1st December 1859, and proved at Winchester on the 28th August 1879.	Residue - -	1,819 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> Bank of England Stock.
Ann Fowler -	Will dated 21st August 1863, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 2nd March 1878.	One-half of the residue of her estate.	3,596 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> South Australian 4 per Cent. Inscribed Stock.
Miss Charlotte Laverton.	Deed poll dated the 18th February 1887 (Gift to take effect on death of settler).	500 <i>l.</i> - - -	300 <i>l.</i> North-Eastern Railway Consols.

Salisbury.
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments
—continued.

Salisbury. Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area. The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments —continued.	Name of Donor.	Particulars of Instrument of Foundation.	Amount of Gift.	Particulars of Investment at present Time.
	Sir Robert Loder -	Will dated 8th March 1886, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 9th June 1888.	1,000 <i>l.</i> - - -	830 <i>l.</i> West of India Portuguese Railway 5 per Cent. Debenture Stock.
	Mr. John Phillips -	Will dated 24th June 1879, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 19th January 1882.	500 <i>l.</i> - - -	610 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> North British Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock.
	Mr. John Roger Rowden.	Will dated the 3rd December 1880, and proved at Salisbury on the 21st June 1883.	1,000 <i>l.</i> - - -	1,173 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Great Northern Railway 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Debenture Stock.

The under-mentioned bequests or gifts were made with a trust to maintain the capital intact and to apply the income only for the purposes of the Infirmary. Except when stated below, the stocks stand in the name of the governors of the Salisbury Infirmary.

John Bartlett's Gift.

John Bartlett's Gift.—John Bartlett, by his will dated the 6th September 1815, bequeathed all the residue of his estate upon trust, to convert the same and to invest the proceeds as therein mentioned, and to apply the dividends from time to time accruing upon such investments, one moiety for the benefit of the Salisbury Infirmary, and the other in aid of the Winchester Hospital or County Hospital, and he declared that no part of the capital of such funded property should at any time or on any account be applied to those purposes, or be appropriated to any other purpose than the current charges or expenses of the said Infirmary or Hospital, and not in liquidation or diminution of any previous debt or charge affecting the same.

The moiety of the residue belonging to the Salisbury Infirmary is now represented by the under-mentioned sums of stock, which stand in the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of Bartlett's Gift to the Salisbury Infirmary:—

1. 4,702*l.* London and North-Western Railway, 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.
2. 4,877*l.* North-Eastern Railway, 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.

William Bennett's Gift.

William Bennett's Gift.—It appears from a letter, dated the 11th June 1879, addressed by Mr. William Bennett to the Secretary of the Infirmary, that he intended to give 600*l.* to the institution, to be invested in Government securities, so that the interest might be annually and solely used for the good of the patients for ever, and not applied to building or any other purpose.

The gift is now represented by a sum of 734*l.* London and North-Western Railway 3*l.* per Cent Debenture.

Dr. Bennett's Gift.

Dr. Bennett's Gift.—In February 1902, Dr. Bennett transferred to the Governors 50 *l.* shares in the Salisbury Coffee House Company, Limited, and requested that they would hold the same upon trust to apply the dividends for the purposes of the infirmary. The dividends in 1905 were 2*l.*

Richard Blake's Gift.

Richard Blake's Gift.—In 1898 Mr. Richard Blake, who was at that time one of the committee of management, transferred to the governors the sum of 1,000*l.* Grand Trunk of Canada Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock for the purpose of endowing a cot in the Infirmary. The gift was accepted by the governors and a cot has been named "The Blake Cot" in accordance with Mr. Blake's wish. The stock is still held by the governors.

James Clark's Gift.

James Clark's Gift.—In 1896-7 Mr. James Clark gave the sum of 1,000*l.* to be invested for the purpose of endowing a cot in memory of his late sister.

The cot has been named the "Clark Cot," and the gift is now represented by a sum of 1,029*l.* 2*s.* Midland Railway 2*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. Perpetual Preference Stock.

Mrs. Curtis's Bequest.—Mrs. Curtis, by her will dated the 5th October 1864 and proved in the District Registry at Salisbury on the 29th September 1871, directed her executors immediately after the decease of certain persons therein named to transfer to the Charity Commissioners, or as they should direct, 500*l.* Consols, upon trust that the said Commissioners should pay the dividends or income thereof to the treasurer for the time being of the Salisbury Infirmary for the general purposes of the said Infirmary.

Sums of stock, amounting in all to 450*l.* Consols, representing the above bequest, less legacy duty, were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in 1886 and 1887, and a sum of 450*l.* New Consols now stands in their name, the annual dividends being remitted to the credit of the Infirmary.

F. G. Dalgety's Gift.—Mr. F. G. Dalgety, by letter dated the 30th April 1877, informed the secretary of the Infirmary that he had purchased two bonds for 100*l.*, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which would give 12*l.* per annum to the income of the Infirmary, and that he was willing to transfer the same to trustees.

An Oamaru Harbour Bond for 100*l.*, and a Gisborne Harbour Bond, of the same amount are now held by the governors in respect of the last-mentioned gift. The latter now bears interest at 5*l.* per cent.

Miss J. E. Chafyn Grove's Gifts.—The late Miss J. E. Chafyn Grove gave in her lifetime sums of 1,000*l.* and 1,200*l.* for the endowments of cots in the children's ward of the hospital, one of such cots to be called "the Maria Katherine Chafyn Grove Cot" and the other the "Julia Cot."

The gifts were invested and the endowment now consists of a sum of 2,139*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Cape of Good Hope 4 per Cent. Consolidated Stock.

The William Hollins Fund.—William Hollins, by his will dated the 29th December 1849 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 10th May 1865, bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being of the Salisbury Infirmary 2,000*l.* Reduced Annuities (free from legacy duty), to be kept apart as a fund to be called the "William Hollins Fund," in the names of three persons as trustees to be appointed by the committee or other governing body thereof, who should receive the dividends and pay the same to the said treasurer, to be applied in carrying out the charitable designs of the Infirmary, and the testator also bequeathed one moiety of the residue of his personal estate to the treasurer of the said Infirmary upon the like trusts as were declared concerning the specific legacy.

The fund is not invested in the names of three trustees, but stands with the other funds in the names of the governors, the endowment of the William Hollins Fund now consisting of a sum of 3,419*l.* Bengal and Nagpur Railway 4 per Cent. Ordinary Stock.

Dr. Lambert's Gift.—The Rev. Edmund Lambert, D.D., by will dated the 1st October 1866 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 5th February 1878, gave to the Salisbury Infirmary the interest of a sum of 100*l.* as a perpetual annual subscription. The bequest is represented by a sum of 106*l.* Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Preference Stock.

The following investments are held for special purposes connected with the Infirmary:—

The Chaplain's Endowment Fund.—This fund was first raised many years ago by voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of providing a stipend for the chaplain of the Infirmary.

It appears from information in the possession of the Charity Commissioners that Harriet Butler, by will dated the 23rd May 1832, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 26th May 1834, bequeathed 1,000*l.* Reduced Annuities to the governors and trustees of the Salisbury Infirmary, upon trust to apply the interest thereof for the use and benefit of the Infirmary.

The answer to inquiries made by the Commissioners in 1889 as to Miss Butler's bequest, they were informed by letter from the secretary to the Infirmary, dated the 11th June 1889, that in the year 1862 the above-mentioned sum of Reduced Annuities was amalgamated with another sum of the same stock then standing to the credit of the Chaplain's Endowment Fund.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments—continued. Mrs. Curtis's Bequest.

F. G. Dalgety's Gift.

Miss J. E. Chafyn Grove's Gifts.

The William Hollins Fund.

Dr. Lambert's Gift.

The Chaplain's Endowment Fund.

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Salisbury Infirmary and subsidiary Endowments—*continued.*

The Chaplain's Augmentation Fund.

The Samaritan Fund.

The stocks now held for the purposes of the Chaplain's Endowment Fund are—

1. 1,000*l.* Southern Mahratta Railway 4*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock.
2. 858*l.* Ordinary stock of the same railway.
3. 1,140*l.* London and South Western Railway Deferred Converted Stock.

The income is applied in part payment of the chaplain's stipend, the balance being provided from the general income of the Infirmary.

The Chaplain's Augmentation Fund.—This fund represents a collection made by the Rev. T. S. Hill, who was chaplain of the Infirmary in 1868, for the purpose of augmenting the Chaplain's Endowment Fund.

The property of the Augmentation Fund consists of a sum of 16*l.* East India Railway "B" Annuity.

The income is accumulated, and is from time to time invested in augmentation of the Endowment Fund.

The Samaritan Fund.—William Stokes, by his will dated the 26th August 1892 and proved in the District Registry at Salisbury on the 19th May 1899, bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* (free of legacy duty) to the treasurer or other the governing body of the Salisbury Infirmary, upon trust to invest the same as therein mentioned, and to apply the annual income arising from such investment for the benefit of poor and deserving patients on their leaving the Infirmary, and to be paid in small sums by the committee of management to such deserving patients on being discharged, and to enable them to reach their homes, and he thereby expressly directed that the said moneys should be used for no other purpose whatever, and that, if the governors of the Infirmary declined to accept those conditions, the legacy should fall into and form part of his residuary estate.

The endowment consists of a sum of 465*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per Cent. Local Loans Stock (1912).

The income, which is augmented by occasional donations and by the payment of patients, is applied to providing surgical instruments and appliances for patients on their leaving the Infirmary.

The accounts of the Samaritan Fund for the 11 months ending the 30th June 1905 are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.									
				£	s.	d.							
Balance	-	-	-	40	2	11	Instruments for patients	-	-	-	25	16	2
Dividends (three quarters)	-	-	-	9	19	0	Balance	-	-	-	53	15	9
Subscription	-	-	-	0	10	0							
Offertory	-	-	-	3	0	0							
Repayments by patients	-	-	-	26	0	0							
				79	11	11					79	11	11

Mrs. Ann Fowler's Superannuation Fund for Nurses.

Mrs. Ann Fowler's Superannuation Fund for Nurses.—Ann Fowler, widow, by her will above-mentioned (*see* page 115), bequeathed one moiety of her residuary estate to a fund for the nurses of that Institution who should have served there for 15 years and might after that be disabled from age or infirmity, the interest to be applied according to the rules arranged for a small sum already in the Savings Bank.

The rules referred to were as follows:—

That the fund should be held in trust for the purpose of forming a nurses' superannuation fund. The interest and dividends due thereon to be applied at the discretion of the committee of management in paying a pension (so far as such interest and dividends would extend) not exceeding 7*s.* 6*d.* a week, or 19*l.* 1*s.* per annum, by weekly, monthly or quarterly payments to or for the benefit of any nurse or nurses of the said Institution who might have served it for a period of 15 years to the satisfaction of the committee, and until there should be a nurse or nurses qualified to receive such pension, then the interest should be invested to increase the principal fund.

The money in the Savings Bank was laid out in the purchase of 461*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* 2*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities, and the moiety of Mrs. Fowler's estate was invested in 3,143*l.* 4*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock of the North Eastern Railway Company.

The Charity is now administered under the provisions of a Scheme made in the matter of the charity called Mrs. Ann Fowler's Superannuation Fund for Nurses at the Infirmary in the City of Salisbury, and established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 2nd June 1885. The Scheme provides that the Charity and its endowments shall be administered by the committee of management for the time being of the said Infirmary, subject to the provisions of the Scheme and in accordance with the above-mentioned Charter of Incorporation (*see* page 114).

That the proper expenses of management of the Charity shall be first defrayed by the committee out of the income thereof, and, subject thereto, all the net yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the committee as follows:—

(a) In such weekly payments as the Committee of Management shall in their discretion think fit (but in no case to exceed 10s. per week) to such deserving person or persons who may have served as Nurses in the above Infirmary to the satisfaction of the said Committee of Management for a period of 15 years, and who may (after such period of service) be disabled by age, infirmity, or accident from further service as such.

(b) In weekly or annual payments at the like discretion to any person or persons who shall be a Trained Nurse, and have held the post of Matron and Superintendent of Nurses of the said Infirmary for a period of 15 years, and after such period be disabled as aforesaid from further service as such, such payments not to exceed in any one case in any one year the amount of one-half of the salary which such Matron and Superintendent of Nurses shall be in receipt of at the date of such disablement as aforesaid, but in no case to exceed the sum of 37*l.* 10s. per annum.

(c) In payments at the like discretion as aforesaid, not exceeding in any one case the sum of 15*l.*, by way of gratuity, to any Matron or Nurse on leaving the Infirmary, either as a reward for exemplary conduct or as compensation in cases of disablement as aforesaid, although such Matron or Nurse shall not have served as such for the required period of 15 years.

(d) In weekly or quarterly payments at the like discretion as aforesaid, not exceeding 30*l.* in any case in any one year, to any nurse on leaving the Hospital owing to disablement as aforesaid, although such Nurse may not have served as such for the required period of 15 years, and to continue such payment for two or three years to such Nurse if the Committee of Management shall think fit, but such payment is in no case to be continued to any one Nurse for more than three years.

The Scheme provides that questions of proceedings under the Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they may think sufficient, and that if any doubt or question shall arise amongst the committee as to the construction or application of any of the provisions of the Scheme, or the management of the Charity, they may apply to the Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which, when given, shall be binding on the committee and on all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

The endowments of the Superannuation Fund consist of:—

1. 461*l.* 16s. 6*d.* 2*l.* 10s. per Cent. Annuities, producing annual dividends of 11*l.* 10s. 8*d.*

2. 4,465*l.* 3*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock of the North Eastern Railway Company, producing annual dividends of 133*l.* 19s.

There are at the present time five pensioners, all of whom were qualified as directed by the Scheme. Each pensioner is paid 10s. a week.

Owing to the fact that most of the nurses do not at the present time remain for any great length of time at the Infirmary, it appears improbable that there will in the future be many nurses qualifying for the pension.

The following is a summary of the accounts for the 11 months ending 30th June 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	507	19 10	Pensions	154	0 0
Dividends on Annuities, three-quarter year.	8	13 0	Balance	426	5 4
Dividends on Debenture Stock, half-year (less tax).	63	12 6			
	580	5 4		580	5 4

It would appear desirable that some part of the large balance should be invested.

Salisbury.

The two bequests next mentioned have not yet been received.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The Salis-
bury Infir-
mary and
subsidiary
Endowments
—continued.

Miss
Smokem's
Bequest.

Herbert
Swayne
Ingram's
Bequest.

Miss Smokem's Bequest.—Mary Smokem, by her will dated the 8th and 30th September 1887, and proved, with a codicil, in the Principal Registry on the 20th January 1888, directed her residuary real and personal estate to be sold and converted into money by her trustees, upon trust to hold the same and to pay two annuities of 35*l.* and 20*l.* to the persons therein mentioned, and as to all the dividends and income arising from such residuary trust funds to pay the same to her nephew during his life, and from and immediately after his decease to pay to each of the acting trustees of her will additional legacies of 100*l.*, and as to all the residue and remainder thereof, in trust as to one moiety for the governors and trustees of the Salisbury Infirmary, to be applied by them in augmentation of the funds and for the purposes of such Infirmary, and to be transferred and paid in such manner as they might direct.

The estate was sworn under 13,240*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Herbert Swayne Ingram's Bequest.—Herbert Swayne Ingram, by his will dated the 28th July 1893 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 6th December 1899, devised all his real estate and bequeathed all his personal estate to the trustees of his will, upon trust for sale and conversion, and directed them out of the proceeds to pay his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, and to divide the ultimate residue into six equal parts, and to stand possessed thereof upon trust as to three parts for the benefit of the persons therein mentioned, and as to the remaining three parts upon trust to invest the same as therein mentioned, and to pay the income thereof to Francis Henry Brown, Arthur Brown, and Sarah Ann Everett, the wife of Albert Everett, solicitor, of Bedford (or children of Mary Susanna Brown), and the survivors or survivor of them, and after the death of such survivor, in trust as to one moiety thereof for the said Salisbury Infirmary, and if and so far as he could or lawfully might he directed that the said moiety should be invested and the income thereof should from time to time be expended in repairing the said Infirmary, but if and so far as he was not empowered by law to impose such restriction, he declared that the said moiety should be applicable for the purposes of the said Infirmary.

The real estate was valued at 5,600*l.*, and the personal estate at 6,600*l.*

The Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, including the Blackmore Museum and the Gift of William David Wilkes.

The Salis-
bury and
South Wilts
Museum, &c.

By an indenture dated the 11th December 1862, enrolled on the 18th December 1862, Edward Harris, under the authority of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, entitled "An Act to afford greater facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science and the Fine Arts, and to provide for their better regulation," and in consideration of 339*l.* 5*s.* to the said Edward Harris paid by Richard Fowler and Ann Fowler, granted and conveyed to the said R. Fowler, and Edward Thomas Stevens and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore and their heirs, a piece of ground situate in St. Ann Street in Salisbury, containing in the whole 3,950 square feet, the particular shape, dimensions, and boundaries of which said piece of ground were delineated with the abutments thereof in the plan drawn in the margin, and were therein coloured pink, and also the right of way over a certain strip of land therein mentioned, which said strip of land or right of way with its boundaries and termini were also more particularly delineated in the said plan, and were therein coloured yellow, to hold the same unto and to the use of the said R. Fowler, E. T. Stevens, and H. P. Blackmore and their heirs, for the purposes of the said Act, and to be applied as a site for a messuage and other buildings to be used for adult instruction, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of a library and general reading room for general use among the members of an institution to be called "The Salisbury and South Wilts Museum," or open to the public, and of a public museum, and for no other purpose whatsoever, such messuage and buildings and right of way to be under the management and control of the governing body for the time being of the said institution pursuant to the rules and regulations of such institution as already signed and approved by the said R. Fowler, E. T. Stevens, and H. P. Blackmore.

Provided that it should be lawful for the trustees or trustee in whom the said premises should for the time being be vested to expend any sum of money which they or he should receive for that purpose in erecting any building, or in altering and converting the erections and buildings then standing on the said piece of ground into such messuage and other buildings as should be necessary or expedient for the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

Provided that in case the said premises intended to be thereby conveyed or any part thereof should cease to be used for the purposes of the said institution within the provisions contained in the 4th section of the said Act, one moiety of the said premises which should so cease to be used should thereupon revert and become the estate of the said Richard Fowler, his heirs and assigns, and the remaining moiety thereof should thereupon revert and become the estate of the said Ann Fowler, her heirs and assigns.

The said Richard Fowler died in April 1863.

By an indenture dated the 25th June 1864, enrolled the 3rd December 1864, Edward Harris, under the authority of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112 (*see above*), and in consideration of 280*l.* paid as therein mentioned, granted and released, and William Bridger granted and confirmed unto E. T. Stevens and H. P. Blackmore, and their heirs, a piece of ground situate in St. Ann Street, in Salisbury, having a frontage to the said street, and then forming part of a messuage belonging to William Bridger, bounded on the north by the said street and on the west by the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, as the said piece of land was particularly delineated in the plan drawn in the margin and therein coloured green and brown and marked A and B, and also a piece of land situate on the south side of and immediately adjoining the premises thereinbefore mentioned, as the same was particularly delineated and described in the said plan and therein coloured pink and marked C, and also the materials comprised in the buildings then standing between the points marked E and F respectively in the said plan, together with the right of way therein mentioned, which said right of way was also delineated in the said plan and coloured yellow, to hold the same unto and to the use of the said E. T. Stevens and H. P. Blackmore, and their heirs, for the purposes of the said Act, and to be applied as a site for a messuage to be used as mentioned in the indenture of the 11th December 1862 (*see above*).

The indenture now in statement contained a provision as to the expenditure of money in building, &c. similar to that contained in the indenture of the 11th December 1862, and it was provided that in case the said premises intended to be thereby conveyed, or any part thereof, should cease to be used for the purposes of the said institution within the provisions contained in the 4th section of the said Act, the trustees or trustee in whom the same should be vested should stand possessed of the same upon and for such trusts, interests, and purposes as the governors of the Salisbury Infirmary should, as in the indenture now in statement more particularly mentioned, direct.

By an indenture, dated the 25th June 1864, enrolled on the 3rd December following, and made between Edward Harris of the first part, William Bridger of the second part, William Blackmore of the third part, Edward Thomas Stevens and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore of the fourth part, and the said W. Blackmore, E. T. Stevens, and H. P. Blackmore of the fifth part, after reciting (*inter alia*) the indenture of the 11th December 1862, and that the said W. Blackmore was desirous of establishing a museum, to be called "the Blackmore Museum," suitable for the collection of American antiquities belonging to the said W. Blackmore, it was witnessed that the said E. Harris, under the authority of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112 (*see page 120*), and in consideration of 270*l.* paid as therein mentioned, granted, and released, and the said W. Bridger granted and confirmed unto the said parties of the fifth part, and their heirs and assigns, a piece of ground situate on the south side of St. Ann's Street, Salisbury, bounded on the north partly by the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and partly by the piece of land described in the firstly-abstracted indenture of the 25th June 1864, and more particularly delineated on the plan drawn on the second skin of those presents and therein coloured pink, together with the right of way therein mentioned and more particularly delineated on the said plan and therein coloured yellow, to hold the said premises thereby granted unto and to the use of the said parties of the fifth part, their heirs and assigns, upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, agreements, and declarations thereafter declared of or concerning the same; and it was also witnessed that the said W. Blackmore thereby assigned unto the said parties of the third part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, all the said collection of American antiquities known as the Squier and Davies collection of American antiquities, and other objects of art, vertu, and science, books, pictures, articles, and things which the said W. Blackmore might at any time deliver to the said parties of the third part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to hold all the premises thereinbefore expressed, to be thereby assigned unto the said parties of the third part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes,

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, &c.
—continued.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 —
 The Salis-
 bury and
 South Wilts
 Museum, &c.
 —continued.

agreements, and declarations thereafter contained concerning the same; and it was thereby agreed and declared that the said parties of the fifth part, and the survivors or survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of such survivor respectively, thereafter referred to as "the trustees of the Blackmore Museum," should stand possessed of all and singular the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted, upon trust to permit the said W. Blackmore to erect and complete thereon at his own expense, or the said trustees or trustee to expend any monies which might be paid to them for that purpose in erecting and completing thereon, so far as such monies would extend, a messuage and buildings suitable for the purposes of a museum and adapted for the reception of all the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby assigned, and subject thereto, to stand possessed of all the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively under the name of the Blackmore Museum, and at the discretion of the trustees or trustee for the time being to permit the same to be used and enjoyed by the governing body of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and to be under the management and control of the said governing body for the time being of such last-named institution pursuant to the rules and regulations for the time being of such institution; but in case the governing body of such last-named institution should not within one calendar month after notice had been given to them by the said trustees of the Blackmore Museum as therein mentioned have agreed to accept the management and control of the said Blackmore Museum, or in case after accepting such management and control the last-mentioned governing body should express their desire and intention to discontinue such management and control as aforesaid, or in case the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum should cease to exist, or in case the majority of the trustees of the Blackmore Museum, at a meeting to be constituted and summoned as therein mentioned, should at any time determine to withdraw the said Blackmore Museum from the management and control of the governing body of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, then and in any such case the trustees of the Blackmore Museum should in their discretion stand and be possessed of all the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively, and all other collections, objects of art, vertu, and science, books, pictures, articles, and things which might be vested in or belong to the trustees of the Blackmore Museum under any gift, or bequest, or purchase out of monies which might at any time be paid to them for that purpose, upon and for the purposes of the said Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, and to be applied as an institution to be called the Blackmore Museum, to be used for the promotion of science, literature, and fine Arts, adult instruction, and the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of libraries, reading-rooms for general use among the members or open to the public, of public museums and galleries of paintings, and other works of arts, collections of natural history, mechanical and philosophical instruments or designs, and to be under the management and control of the governing body for the time being of the said institution to be called "the Blackmore Museum," pursuant to such rules and regulations as the said W. Blackmore during his life and after his decease as the majority of such last-mentioned governing body should appoint, but in case the management and control of the said Blackmore Museum should not have been accepted by the governing body of the said Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, or the said Blackmore Museum should have been withdrawn from the management and control of such last-mentioned governing body under the trusts aforesaid, and a majority of the trustees of the Blackmore Museum should, at a meeting to be constituted and summoned as therein mentioned, determine not to stand possessed of the said premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively under the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, or in case the said premises should at any time cease to be used for the purposes of the said Act of Parliament, apart from the said Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, then the trustees of the said Blackmore Museum should, as therein mentioned, sell and convert into money all and singular the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively, and all other the premises which should be subject to the trusts declared by those presents, and should stand possessed of the proceeds arising from any such sale of any of the trust premises which should not be part of the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively, or given, or bequeathed, or purchased out of monies given or bequeathed by the said W. Blackmore, after payment thereof of a proportionate part of the expenses of the sale, upon trust for the donor or testator by whom such trust premises should have been given or bequeathed respectively, his or their executors or administrators respectively, and should stand possessed of the proceeds arising from any such sale of any of the trust premises which should constitute the whole or part

of the premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby granted and assigned respectively, or given, or bequeathed, or purchased out of monies given or bequeathed by the said W. Blackmore, after payment of the costs and expenses incurred in the discharge of the trusts therein contained, and of the whole or the residue of the expenses incurred in such sale, upon trust for the said W. Blackmore if living at the date of such sale, his executors, administrators, and assigns, but in case he should not be living, then upon trust for such person or persons as under the statutes for the distribution of intestates' effects would have become entitled thereto at the death of the said W. Blackmore had he died immediately after such sale possessed of such proceeds and intestate, such persons, if more than one, to take as tenants in common in the shares which they would have taken under the same statutes.

By an indenture dated the 28th November 1864, enrolled on the 5th December following, and made between Edward Harris of the first part, William Bridger of the second part, William Blackmore of the third part, Edward Thomas Stevens of the fourth part, and the said W. Blackmore, E. T. Stevens and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore of the fifth part, reciting (*inter alia*) the above-mentioned indenture dated the 11th December 1862, and the secondly above-mentioned indenture dated the 25th June 1864, the said E. Harris under the authority of the above-mentioned Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, and in consideration of the sum of 507*l.* paid as therein mentioned, granted and released, and the said W. Bridger granted and confirmed unto the parties of the fifth part their heirs and assigns, firstly, a piece of ground situate on the south side of St. Ann Street, Salisbury, and containing in area 1 rood 12 perches, and measuring on the north side thereof 120 feet 6 inches and bounded as therein mentioned, and secondly, a piece of land containing 1 rood and 4 perches lying and immediately adjoining on the east side of the last-mentioned premises, all which hereditaments firstly thereinbefore described were delineated on the map drawn in the margin and coloured blue, and the hereditaments secondly thereinbefore described were also delineated on the said map and coloured purple (subject to a certain right of way for the owners and occupiers of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum), together with the right of way therein described and delineated on the said map and therein coloured yellow, to hold the said premises thereby granted unto and to the use of the said parties of the fifth part, their heirs and assigns, upon and for the trusts, intents and purposes, and with, under and subject to the powers, provisoes, agreements and declarations declared and contained in and by the said thereinbefore in part recited indenture of the 25th June 1864, of and concerning the premises thereby granted and assigned in favour of the Blackmore Museum so far as they were applicable to the premises thereby granted and conveyed, and to and for no other trust, intent and purpose whatsoever.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The Salis-
bury and
South Wilts
Museum, &c.
—continued.

William David Wilkes's Gift.—William David Wilkes, by his will dated the 4th April 1898 and proved on the 22nd December 1899, devised and bequeathed all the residue of his estate both real and personal to John George Todd and George Cookman, upon trust, after the death of his wife, to sell and convert into ready money all such parts of the property as should not consist of ready money, and he directed that they should stand possessed of the same upon trust to pay to the National Life Boat Institution the sum of 500*l.*, and after payment thereof and the duty thereon, to pay two-thirds of the residue to the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum for providing lectures on the contents of the Museum to the children of the elementary schools in Salisbury, and to divide the remaining one-third between such children of his late brothers John and Edwin as should be then living.

Wilkes's
Gift.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 24th January 1902, and made in the matter of the Charities of (1) William David Wilkes, for lectures on the contents of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, (2) the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and (3) the Blackmore Museum, the trustee or trustees or governing bodies of the above-mentioned Charities were authorised to make application to the Charity Division of the High Court of Justice for :

(1.) An Order establishing a Scheme for the administration of the Charities, or one or more of them, providing (amongst other things) that the Governing Bodies of the above-mentioned two Museums may borrow from Anna Wilkes, the widow of the above-named William David Wilkes, a sum or sums not exceeding 850*l.*, to be repaid after her death to her legal personal representatives, without interest, out of the funds of the above-mentioned Charity of William David Wilkes, and to be applied in repairing, altering, or improving the buildings of the above-mentioned museums, in such manner as the Court may approve.

(2.) Such further or other Order in the premises as to the said Court seems meet.

Salisbury.
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 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
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 The Salis-
 bury and
 South Wilts
 Museum, &c.
 —continued.

By an Order of Mr. Justice Joyce (1902, W. No. 437), dated the 23rd November 1903, a Scheme for the regulation and management of the above-named Charities was established.

The Scheme provides (*inter alia*) to the following effect :—

That the above-mentioned Charities shall be amalgamated and shall be administered and managed in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme under the title of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum (thereinafter called the Charity).

That the freehold hereditaments specified in the first schedule thereto which include the sites of the said Museums shall vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Charity, and all stocks, funds, securities and money then or thereafter belonging to or held in trust for the Charity, including, after the death of the widow of the testator, all the stocks, funds, securities and moneys representing the share of residue bequeathed by the said W. D. Wilkes upon charitable trusts (except the sum of 850*l.* thereinafter mentioned, and except the sum of 250*l.* Consols and 55*l.* cash on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, both then belonging to the Charity) shall as soon as may be be transferred to or invested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity. That the said sums of 250*l.* Consols and 55*l.* cash shall be vested in the trustees thereinafter mentioned, and shall be held and applied by them for the purposes of the Charity, subject to the direction of the committee of management thereinafter mentioned.

That the books, manuscripts, specimens, furniture, chattels in and other contents of the above-mentioned museums, and all other chattels capable of passing by delivery then or thereafter belonging to or held in trust for the Charity, shall be vested in the said trustees and remain under the committee of management thereinafter constituted.

That there shall not be more than five or less than three trustees. The first trustees to be the five persons named in the Scheme, and future trustees, who are to be appointed by the committee thereinafter referred to, to be persons residing within 50 miles of the cathedral at Salisbury.

That the Charity and the property thereof shall be managed, controlled and administered by a committee consisting of not more than 14 ex-officio members, and 9 representative members. The ex-officio members to be the trustees, the president, the mayor of Salisbury, the honorary director of museums, the honorary curators, not being more than four in number, the honorary treasurer and the honorary secretary.

That the Lord Bishop of Salisbury shall be the first president and shall retire at the first annual general meeting held under the Scheme of the subscribing members, but shall be eligible for re-election. Each annual general meeting of the subscribing members to elect a president for the ensuing year.

That the first honorary officers shall be the persons named in the Scheme. The annual general meeting of the subscribing members may fill up any vacancies in the offices of the honorary officers, and may remove any persons from any of such offices. No person shall be competent to hold any of such offices or the office of president who does not reside within 50 miles from the cathedral in Salisbury, and if he ceases to reside within such distance he shall *ipso facto* cease to hold such office.

That of the nine representative members of the committee three shall be appointed by the town council of the city of New Sarum, and the first representative members to be so appointed shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the Scheme shall come into operation, and shall be appointed at a meeting of the town council. Save as in the Scheme provided, representative trustees appointed by the town council are to hold office for three years.

That the remaining six representative members of the committee shall be appointed by the first annual general meeting of the subscribing members which is to be held within six weeks of the date of the Scheme. Two of the last-mentioned representative members to retire at the first annual general meeting of the subscribing members held after their appointment, and two others at the second annual general meeting. At every subsequent annual general meeting the two representative members appointed at an annual general meeting who have been longest in office since the last appointment shall retire.

That no person shall be eligible for appointment by the said town council or otherwise as a representative member of the committee unless he resides within 50 miles from the said cathedral and is a subscribing member as thereinafter defined, nor shall any person be eligible as a president unless he resides within such limits as aforesaid and is a donor of at least 5*l.* 5*s.* to the funds of the Charity.

That the committee shall hold at least six meetings in each year at the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and that there shall be a quorum when five members of the committee are present at any meeting.

The Scheme provides for the keeping proper minutes and accounts, and directs that the accounts shall be duly passed by the honorary auditors, who are to be appointed as mentioned in the Scheme, and that a banking account shall be opened and kept with the Wilts and Dorset Bank or such other bank as the committee may from time to time select.

The committee are authorised to appoint fit persons as curators, librarians, secretaries, clerks, &c., paid or unpaid, and to make, rescind and vary regulations and byelaws for the management of the Charity, classes, lectures, library, reading-room, and the conduct of the business of the committee, provided that such regulations and byelaws shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Scheme.

The Scheme directs that a subscribing member of the Charity shall be any person who is an annual subscriber of 10s. at least or a donor of 5*l.* 5s. at least to the funds of the Charity, and provides for a general meeting of subscribers to be held every year in the month of July, at which meeting 12 members personally present shall form a quorum.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 41. All subscriptions and donations to the funds of the Charity and all property and income derived from property or investments belonging to or held in trust for the Charity shall be paid into the said banking account and be under the control of and be dealt with by the committee in conformity with the provisions therein contained.

Clause 42. The trustees of the will of William David Wilkes, deceased, shall, with the consent of Mrs. Anna Wilkes, pay into such banking account the sum of 850*l.*, which shall be taken to be a payment on account of the share of the testator's residuary estate bequeathed (subject to the life interest of the said Anna Wilkes) to the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and the same shall be applied by the committee in or upon the works specified in the second schedule hereto.

Clause 43. After the determination of the life estate of the said Mrs. Anna Wilkes it shall be lawful for the committee, with the approval of the said Commissioners, or the Board of Education, as the case may be, out of the funds representing the said share of the testator's residuary estate, to apply a sum or sums of, not exceeding in the whole 3,500*l.*, in or upon the works mentioned in the schedule hereto or other works of a like nature.

Clause 44. As soon as the said life estate of the said Mrs. Anna Wilkes shall have determined the committee shall make provision for the delivery from time to time by competent persons at the Museum of lectures on the contents of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum and Blackmore Museum, such lectures shall be open to all members of the public, but the committee shall provide that not less than 12 of such lectures in each year shall be of such a kind, and be delivered at such a time, as to be suitable for and attractive to the children attending the elementary schools in Salisbury, such children shall be entitled to attend all lectures, except when the committee decide that they are not suitable for children, without charge, but the committee may require payment by other members of the public of such entrance or admission fee as they consider expedient in the interests of the Charity.

Clause 45. The committee shall apply the annual income of the Charity (including the subscriptions and donations of members), and including after the determination of the said life estate, the income of the said share of residue, except the income of such part of the corpus thereof as shall have been for the time being expended under the provision of this Scheme in in the following manner :—

- (1) In defraying the costs of current repairs and insurance, and all outgoings payable in respect of the property of the Museum, and all proper expenses, wages and salaries of and incidental to the administration and management of the Museum.
- (2) In providing such lectures as in the last preceding clause hereof mentioned.
- (3) In providing such other lectures as the committee shall deem expedient or suitable.
- (4) In replacing or restoring any of the specimens in the Museum, or in purchasing any further or additional specimens or otherwise in completing and making effectual the said Museum and the contents thereof, or in providing lectures or instruction and improved or increased educational facilities in connection with science and scientific subjects, in the diffusion of useful knowledge or in the formation, increase, or enlargement of libraries belonging to the Charity, provided always that after the determination of the said life estate a sum of not less than 300*l.* shall be expended in each year in providing the lectures mentioned in the last preceding clause hereof. The surplus income (if any) in any one year may be accumulated by the committee, and may, together with the accumulations thereof, be applied by them in any subsequent year for any of the purposes mentioned in this clause, provided that if such accumulations shall at any time exceed 300*l.* the excess shall be invested in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds as part of the capital endowment of the Charity.

Salisbury.
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Charities the
benefits of
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specified
area.
—
The Salis-
bury and
South Wilts
Museum, &c.
—continued.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The Salis-
bury and
South Wilts
Museum, &c.
—continued.

Clause 46. No member of the Committee acting as secretary or in any other capacity in respect of the Charity shall receive any salary or remuneration from the Charity.

Clause 47. The Committee shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy thereof shall be given to every member and officer of the Charity, and shall provide copies for sale at a reasonable rate to all persons applying for the same.

Clause 48. This Scheme shall come into operation on the day on which it is approved and established by an Order of this Honourable Court.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1. All that piece of ground in St. Ann Street, Salisbury, containing 3,950 square feet or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon, conveyed by an Indenture dated 11th December 1862, and made between Edward Harris of the first part, Richard Fowler and Anne Fowler of the second part, Edward Thomas Stevens of the third part, and Richard Fowler, Edward Thomas Stevens, and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore of the fourth part, and the right of way therein mentioned.

2. Two pieces of land in St. Ann Street aforesaid, and the right of way comprised in and assured by a conveyance dated 25th June 1864, and made between Edward Harris of the first part, William Bridger, of the second part, the said Ann Fowler of the third part, the said Edward Thomas Stevens of the fourth part, and the said Edward Thomas Stevens and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore of the fifth part.

3. A piece of land in St. Ann Street aforesaid, containing in length from north to south 100 feet, and in breadth from east to west on the north side 73 feet, and on the south side 78 feet, together with the right of way therein mentioned comprised in and conveyed by an Indenture dated 25th June 1864, and made between the said Edward Harris of the first part, the said William Bridger of the second part, William Blackmore of the third part, the said Edward Thomas Stevens of the fourth part, and the said William Blackmore, Edward Thomas Stevens, and Humphrey Purnell Blackmore of the fifth part.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Appropriation of 850*l.*

Salisbury South Wilts, and Blackmore Museum. To be applied in executing the repairs to both museums, heretofore known as the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and the Blackmore Museum, as specified in the estimate and report of Mr. E. Doran Webb, Architect, Salisbury, dated 29th April 1901.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Appropriation of 3,500*l.*

To build a Wilkes Gallery about 120 feet by 18 feet, inside measurement, to connect the two museums on the west side, and to be used as a museum, and by removing some of the cases from the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum into it, to enable the Round Room to be used as a lecture room.

To provide heating and lighting for the new building, cases for Wilkes' collection of china and for specimens now stowed away in drawers and packing cases, seats for lecture room, &c.

To convert the Round Room into a library, with the necessary book-cases, and to enlarge the Marsh Room and to provide new roof.

The first schedule to the Scheme should have included the premises described in the indenture of the 28th November 1864, but omitted to do so, presumably by mistake.

The property of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum consists of:—

- (1) A building, formerly the site of a private house situate in St. Ann Street, now used as the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum and as a residence for the caretaker.
- (2) A building known as the Blackmore Museum, situate at the rear of the last-mentioned premises and separated therefrom by a plot of ground.
- (3) Vacant land lying to the south and east (the whole of the land containing 1a. 1r. 10p. or thereabouts).
- (4) A sum of 250*l.* New Consols standing in the names of the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham, Sir Henry Hugh Arthur Hoare, Bart., Humphrey Purnell Blackmore and Money Clarke Fisher, and producing annual dividends of 6*l.* 5*s.*
- (5) The reversion to a sum of 3,500*l.* to be applied as mentioned in the third schedule in the Scheme of the 23rd November 1903.
- (6) The reversion to two-thirds of the remainder of net residuary estate of the said William David Wilkes, after deducting the aforesaid sum of 3,500*l.*, and after repayment out of the residuary estate of a sum of 850*l.*

The following persons hold the under-mentioned offices:—

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

Trustees—Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, Sir H. H. A. Hoare, Bart., Dr. Blackmore
Mr. Edward Stevens, Mr. Money C. Fisher.

Honorary Director—Dr. Blackmore.

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. Money C. Fisher.

Honorary Secretary—Major A. T. Fisher.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. F. H. Henbest.

The committee consists of the ex-officio members mentioned in the Scheme and nine representative members, of whom three were appointed by the Town Council of Salisbury.

The museum proper contains a collection of china, pictures and engravings, a natural history museum and geological specimens, and a library, the building known as the Blackmore Museum being devoted to archæology.

The museum is open to the public free of charge daily (Fridays and Sundays excepted) from noon until 5 p.m. during the months of May, June, July, August and September; from noon until 4 p.m. during other months of the year and every Wednesday from 6 to 9 p.m.

Lectures are usually held on three or four occasions during the winter months and are said to be well attended. Entrance to the lectures is free, but a box for voluntary contributions in aid of the cost is placed at the doors.

The sum of 850*l.* mentioned in the schedule was received in 1904, and together with 23*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for interest, was expended in 1904 and 1905 as stated in the account subjoined:—

WILKES' LOAN.

<i>Receipts.</i>				£	s.	d.
Loan from Mrs. Wilkes	-	-	-	850	0	0
Interest from Bankers	-	-	-	23	10	8
Excess of payments over receipts	-	-	-	31	2	9
				904	13	5
<i>Payments.</i>				£	s.	d.
Re-building Cottage	-	-	-	445	6	0
Repairs and decorations to Museums	-	-	-	242	18	5
Fire appliances and water main	-	-	-	56	19	9
Rent and allowances to attendants during re-building	-	-	-	46	5	0
Harding & Son, Architects	-	-	-	38	4	0
Rain water drainage	-	-	-	37	19	10
Law costs	-	-	-	19	5	0
Assistance for removal and re-arrangement of contents of Museums	-	-	-	7	17	11
Advertising	-	-	-	3	12	0
Sundry payments	-	-	-	6	5	6
				904	13	5

The payments exceeded the receipts by 31*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* In addition to the above a sum of 105*l.* was expended on bookcases, and was provided by the sale of duplicates and by voluntary contributions. The last-mentioned outlay is said to be included in the work to be provided for out of the 3,500*l.* mentioned in the third schedule to the Scheme.

The subscriptions of ordinary members amounted to 70*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in the year ending 30th June 1904, and 67*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* in the following year.

The museum is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations and by the interest on the 250*l.* New Consols.

There was on the 30th June 1905 a deficit of 46*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* as the result of the year's work.

The question of the determination of the endowments between educational and non-educational purposes has been under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners, but no order for determination has yet been made.

The net amount to be received by the Charity on the expiration of the existing life interest may be estimated at about 20,000*l.*; and if the whole of the 3,500*l.* appropriated by the Scheme of 1903 for improvement of the museum be expended, there will remain a sum of 16,500*l.* or thereabouts as income producing endowment.

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, &c.
—continued.

Salisbury.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

Victoria
Park and
Recreation
Ground.

Victoria Park and Recreation Ground.

The Victoria Park and Recreation Ground was purchased from the Dean and Chapter in 1887, in the mayoralty of the late Mr. Frederick Griffin, as a memorial of Her late Majesty's Jubilee. The purchase money, 1,600*l.*, was provided by public subscription, including a donation from the mayor.

The land was in the first instance conveyed to Mr. Griffin, and by an indenture dated the 27th November 1881, made under the Recreation Grounds Act, 22 Vict. c. 27, the said F. Griffin, as grantor or trustee, conveyed to the Right Reverend John Wordsworth, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and 26 others, thereafter called "The Trustees," of the other part, their successors and assigns, certain pieces of land and hereditaments situate in the parishes of Milford and Stratford sub-Castle, in the county of Wilts, more particularly described in the schedule thereto, to hold the same unto the trustees, their successors and assigns, upon trust as a recreation ground for the city of New Sarum, and under and subject to such conditions and restrictions, rules, regulations and byelaws as to management, user, preservation, enjoyment, support, maintenance, advancement, disposition and care thereof, as the trustees, their successors and assigns, should from time to time think fit and expedient.

The schedule described the property as two several pieces of land in the parish of Milford, containing together 11a. 1r. 33p., more or less.

And also a piece of land in the parish of Stratford sub-Castle, containing 4a. 1r. 30p., more or less, and numbered respectively on the plan of the estate of the Dean and Chapter deposited in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury 362, 363a, and 363b, and described in a schedule marked:—

"A" to an Order in Council 13th May 1875, as follows:—

No. 362 Meadow, 2a. 2r. 32p.

No. 363a Field, 8a. 3r. 1p.

No. 363b Arable, 4a. 1r. 30p.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 31st May 1889, byelaws, orders and regulations made by the managers and directors of the above-mentioned recreation ground, in pursuance of the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, were approved.

By a further Order of the Commissioners, dated the 15th December 1896, certain persons were at their own request removed from being trustees of the Charity, additional trustees were appointed jointly with the then continuing trustees, and the lands and hereditaments belonging to the Charity were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

In 1905 the trustees decided that in view of the extension of the boundaries of the city of New Sarum (*see* page 84), it was desirable to offer to hand over to the corporation the control of the recreation ground and property, and such offer was accepted.

The transfer was carried out by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 31st October 1905, by which the Scheme subjoined was established.

SCHEME.

Clause 1. The above-mentioned Charity and its endowment, consisting of the lands specified in the schedule hereto and all other the endowments (if any) of the Charity, shall be administered and managed by the mayor, aldermen and citizens of the city of New Sarum (hereinafter called the Corporation) as the trustees and managers and directors of the Charity, subject to and in conformity with the byelaws, orders and regulations approved by an Order of the Commissioners of the 31st May 1889.

Clause 2. The lands specified in the Schedule hereto and all other freehold and leasehold lands and hereditaments (if any) belonging to or held in trust for the Charity are hereby divested from the Official Trustee of Charity lands, and shall forthwith vest in the corporation for all the estate and interest therein **belonging** to or held in trust for the Charity.

Clause 3. Any question as to the construction of this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Description.	Extent.		
	A.	R.	P.
Land in the parish of Milford	-	-	-
Do. do	11	1	33
	4	1	30

From 1887 until the date of the Scheme the park and recreation ground had been maintained by voluntary contributions, the cost up to March 1905, including the purchase money and gates, fences, band-stand, &c., having been over 6,000*l.*

The park and recreation ground, which are situate on rising ground to the north-west of the city, are largely used and will henceforward be maintained out of the rates.

The Salisbury School.

It was contended at the inquiry on behalf of the governors that the Salisbury School was not a Charity falling within the scope of the present inquiry into charities, and the information furnished on behalf of the governors was given without prejudice to any question of jurisdiction.

The present school owes its origin to the bequest of Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, who, by her will dated 6th April 1880, and proved with 9 codicils in the District Registry at Salisbury on the 26th February 1892, gave to the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being and to Hamilton Fulton, of Salisbury, solicitor, 5,000*l.*, free of duty, in aid of the foundation of a First Grade Grammar School in or near the town of Salisbury.

The legacy was duly paid and placed on deposit at a bank, interest thereon being accumulated until 1898, when the amount of legacy and interest was over 6,000*l.*

The trustees named in the will decided to lay out the money in the purchase of a house in which a private venture school had been conducted by the Rev. John Christopher Alcock.

The school house and other premises were conveyed by the indentures mentioned on page 133.

By a deed poll, dated the 20th July 1897, under the hands and seals of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and William Pinckney, thereafter called the trustees, it was recited that it had been determined to found a First Grade Grammar School in or near the town of Salisbury, in accordance with the Scheme set forth in the schedule thereto, and the trustees had declared their willingness to accept subscriptions, legacies, and donations in aid of such Foundation, and in order the better to secure the due application of such subscriptions, legacies, and donations, were desirous of declaring the trusts upon which the same were to be held by them and applied, and it was witnessed that the trustees declared that they and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, or their or his assigns, or other the trustee or trustees for the time being of those presents, would accept subscriptions, legacies, donations and endowments in aid of the Foundation and general purposes of the said school, and would hold the same, upon trust to apply the same in accordance with the said Scheme, and would accept subscriptions, legacies, donations and endowments for any special object connected with the said school, and which they were by the said Scheme authorised to accept and receive, and would hold the same upon trust to apply the same for such special object in manner provided by the said Scheme, and would stand possessed of and hold all investments and property representing any such subscriptions, legacies, donations and endowments, which might for the time being be vested in them upon trust accordingly.

And it was thereby declared that new trustees of those presents might be appointed in accordance with the provisions in that behalf in the said Scheme contained.

The Scheme referred to in the above-mentioned deed poll was established by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, dated the 20th July 1897.

The principal provisions of the Scheme are in substance as follows:—

That a First Grade Grammar School shall be established and maintained in or near the town of Salisbury, and shall be called "Salisbury School."

That the governing body shall consist of the council and of governors.

That the council shall consist of 12 members, of whom three shall be *ex-officio*, three shall be nominated and six shall be elected. The *ex-officio* members to be, the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being, the mayor of Salisbury for the time being, and the member of Parliament for the Parliamentary Borough of Salisbury for the time being, who are to continue members of the council so long only as they shall respectively hold such office as aforesaid. Of the three nominated members one is to be called the magistrates' member, and is to be nominated by the magistrates of the Salisbury and Amesbury Division of the county of Wilts, another is to be nominated by the corporation of the city, and the third, who shall be a graduate of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge, is to be nominated by the council. Every nominated member may from time to time be removed by the authority by which he was nominated.

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

Victoria Park and Recreation Ground—*continued.*

The Salisbury School.

Salisbury.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The Salis-
bury School
—continued.

The elected members are to be appointed by the governors, and are to hold office for three years, and shall then be eligible for re-election.

That no head master or assistant master of the school shall be a member of the council, and if any member of the council is appointed head master or an assistant master of the school, he shall thereupon vacate his office as member of the council.

That the governors (except as to those named in clause 18) shall consist of donors of not less than 10*l.* to the capital endowment of the school, who shall be approved by the council, and every governor shall hold office for life.

That (clause 18) the first "elected" members of the council shall be the six persons named in the Scheme, who shall also be governors and shall vacate their offices as therein mentioned.

That there shall always be not less than two or more than six trustees, who are to be appointed by the council, and (clause 23) a trustee may but need not be a member of the council or governors. That (clause 26) religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a member of the council, governor, or trustee. That, save as hereinafter provided, all capital endowment applicable for the general purposes of the school (hereinafter called "the Foundation"), and all capital endowment for special objects connected with the school, hereinafter referred to as "special endowments," shall be vested in the trustees, but the council may from time to time cause any particular property, forming part of "the Foundation," or any special endowment, to be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, or, as the case may require, in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

That the Foundation and all special endowments and the income thereof respectively shall be administered and the school shall be managed by the council or by officers appointed by them in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The Scheme authorises the council to appoint a bursar and other officers, provides for the proper keeping of minutes and accounts and the investment in freehold land, or in duly authorised securities, of all moneys forming part of the Foundation or any special endowment.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 36. As soon as conveniently may be the council shall provide suitable buildings and premises for the purposes of the school as regulated by this Scheme by acquiring land with or without buildings thereon, and by erecting new buildings or altering or adding to any existing buildings on any land so acquired. Such buildings shall include a residence for the headmaster, school and classrooms, library, laboratory, gymnasium, and such other rooms and buildings, with proper fittings and appliances, as may be requisite for the use of the school. The council may apply for such purposes any moneys forming part of, or, if needful, to be raised out of the capital funds or property constituting the Foundation, by sale or otherwise.

That (clause 37) the head master of the school shall be a member of the Church of England and a graduate of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and (clause 38) that the first head master shall be the Rev. John Christopher Alcock, who shall hold office upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between himself and the council. That every future head master shall be appointed and may be dismissed by the council as in the Scheme more particularly mentioned.

That the head master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him by the council. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property in the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the council, or as they may direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the council, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

That the head master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters. That the head master shall receive such remuneration by way of fixed yearly stipend or capitation payment calculated on a scale uniform or graduated, or partly in one manner and partly in the other, as may be determined and fixed from time to time by the council.

That neither the head master or any assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school or from any person whomsoever, on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are allowed by the express sanction of the council under the provisions of this Scheme.

That within the limits fixed by the Scheme the council shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the arrangements respecting the school terms and the payments of day scholars and boarders. The council shall determine what number of assistant

masters shall be employed, and shall, every year, assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters and providing and maintaining a proper school plant and apparatus and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the school. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause the council are to consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views.

That subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of the Scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and, generally, the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of expelling boys from the school.

That the council may license the house of any master for the reception of boarders, or provide for their reception in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the council. The appointment of any master to take charge of any such house or hostel and the revocation of such an appointment is to be made by the head master, subject to the approval of the council.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 53. All boys, including boarders, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as the Council shall fix from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and no such tuition fee shall be fixed at the rate of less than 12*l.* 12*s.*, or more than 30 guineas a year for any scholar other than those of whom the parents or guardians are *bonâ fide* residents within the distance of 2 miles by the ordinary roads and ways from Salisbury Cathedral. For scholars, of whom the parents or legal guardians are *bonâ fide* residents as aforesaid, a reduction from such tuition fees payable by other scholars may be made. A difference may be made between scholars entering before or after any particular age, but, save as aforesaid, no difference in respect of entrance or tuition fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence or of their being or not being boarders.

Every Governor who is a donor of 50*l.* or upwards to the capital endowment of the school shall be entitled during his life from time to time to nominate one boy as a boarder or day boy in the School, and there shall be deducted from the tuition fees payable in respect of any boy so nominated, 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Clause 54. The payments to be required from boarders, exclusive of the tuition fees, shall not exceed the annual rate of 60*l.* in a hostel or in a master's house for any boy. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the express sanction of the Council and the written consent of the parents or person occupying the place of parent of the scholar concerned.

The Scheme directs that no boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of 8 years or shall remain in the school after the age of 19 years, or, if he attains that age during the school term, then after the end of such term except with the permission of the council, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the head master.

That, subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of the Scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are, whilst attending the school, residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the governors, or in the school or some boarding house established under the sanction of the council. No boy not so residing or boarding is to be admitted to the school without the approval of the head master and sanction of the council.

Applications for admission to the school are to be made to the head master or to some other person appointed by the council, and it is provided that every person requiring an application to be registered shall pay such fees as the council may fix, not exceeding 5*s.* for each candidate. The Scheme provides for a graduated entrance examination and directs that such examination shall not fall below the following standard, that is to say, reading, writing from dictation, sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, outlines of the geography of England, elements of Latin grammar.

The Scheme provides for the exemption of scholars from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or lessons on a religious subject, and directs that, subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction shall be given in the school in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

The Scheme directs (clause 65) that the subjects of secular instruction shall include the Greek and Latin languages and literatures, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Modern Languages, and such other subjects as shall from time to time be determined by the Council.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
The Salis-
bury School
— continued.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
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area.

The head master is required (clause 67) to make an annual report to the council on the general condition and progress of the school, and may also mention the names of any boys who in his judgment are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard to proficiency and conduct.

The Scheme authorises the council to apply such annual sum as they shall approve in prizes to be awarded to meritorious scholars for proficiency and good conduct, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the council from time to time.

The Salis-
bury School
—continued.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 69. By way of scholarships tenable at the school, the Council shall grant exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees for such periods and subject to the provisions of this Scheme on such conditions as they think fit. Such scholarships shall be called Chafyn Grove Scholarships, and the holders thereof shall be called Chafyn Grove Scholars. The Chafyn Grove Scholarships shall be awarded in favour of candidates for admission to the school after examination. Every such scholarship shall be granted for two years only, but the holder shall be re-eligible if upon re-examination he shall be reported and found to have maintained a satisfactory standard of acquirement.

Clause 70. No scholarship tenable at the school shall be awarded for which there shall be no candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it. And no such scholarship shall be awarded to any boy already attending the school unless the head master shall report that he is deserving of it by reason of his character and general good conduct and attention to his studies.

Clause 71. The Council shall out of the income of the school apply such yearly sum as they think fit in establishing and maintaining exhibitions, to be called Chafyn Grove Exhibitions, tenable at any University or other place of higher education settled or approved by them, or during education for any of the learned professions or arts, and to be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than three years been educated at the school. Every such exhibition shall be tenable for two years at least. They shall be of such yearly value respectively, being not less than 20*l.* and not more than 100*l.* a year, as the Council shall from time to time prescribe. But no exhibition shall be awarded for which there shall be no candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it. In case of equal merit of two or more candidates for any exhibition a preference shall be given to the candidate, if any, of whom the parents or legal guardians are bonâ fide residents within the distance of two miles by the ordinary roads and ways from Salisbury Cathedral.

The Scheme directs that every scholarship and exhibition established thereunder shall be given as the reward of merit and be tenable only for the purposes of education, and authorises the council to determine any scholarship or exhibition for the causes mentioned, including the failure of the holder to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency or wilfully ceasing to pursue his education.

The Scheme directs (clause 73) that as soon as the funds of the Foundation will admit, the council shall cause the sum of 2,000*l.* to be invested under the name of a "Repairs and Improvement Fund." The income of such fund is to be applied in ordinary repairs and improvements, and if not wanted for that purpose to be accumulated. Until the repairs and improvements fund is provided the council is to treat the sum of 30*l.* a year as applicable to the same purpose as the income from the Repairs and Improvements Fund.

That after defraying the expenses of management, repairs, and improvements, the council shall apply the income of the Foundation in making the several payments therein directed or authorised for the purposes of the school, and the scholarships and exhibitions in connection therewith.

The Scheme authorises the formation of a pension or superannuation fund for the head master, and permits the council, in lieu of or in addition to any such pension or superannuation fund as aforesaid, to agree with the head master for the maintenance of a policy of assurance upon the life of the head master.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 77. The residue of the income of the Foundation may be applied in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the school in such manner as the Council may from time to time determine, and pending such application shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the Council to the intent that the same so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum shall be invested from time to time in the names of the trustees or any two of them as a reserve fund, with power to resort to such fund from time to time for the purposes aforesaid.

The Scheme authorises the council to accept any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation, and to receive donations or endowments for any special object connected with the school of the Foundation which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of the

Scheme; and, within the limits prescribed by the Scheme, gives the council full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation and of any special endowments.

Lastly, the Scheme directs the council to cause the Scheme to be printed and a copy to be given to every member of the council, governor, master, and assistant master upon their respective appointments, and provides that copies shall be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

By an indenture dated the 4th November 1897, and made between the Rev. John Christopher Alcock (called the vendor) of the one part, and the Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Salisbury, William Pinckney and the Rev. Chancellor Edward Russell Bernard, trustees for the time being of Salisbury School (called the purchasers) of the other part, it was recited that the vendor was then seized in fee simple of the lands and hereditaments known as the Salisbury School, and also of another piece of land situate at the south corner thereof, on which he had then lately erected two dwelling-houses, which said last-mentioned piece of land and the houses on it were not intended to be conveyed, but as to which the purchasers had under an agreement, dated the 3rd November 1897, and made between the parties to the indenture now in statement, a right of preemption, and that the vendor was absolutely entitled to the goodwill of such school and to the tenants' fixtures and school fittings, and it was also recited that the vendor had agreed to sell to the purchasers the lands, &c., thereby conveyed, and also the goodwill, &c., of the said school as a going concern, and that the acquisition of the said lands and hereditaments conveyed, to be held in mortmain for the purpose of founding a First Grade Grammar School at Salisbury had been sanctioned by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 22nd August 1897, and it was witnessed that for the consideration therein mentioned the vendor granted and conveyed unto the purchasers, theirs heirs and assigns,—

Firstly.—All the land, school-house, hereditaments, and premises known as Salisbury School, with the outbuildings gardens and land to the same belonging, the whole (with the site of the said houses) containing 11a. 0r. 4p. or thereabouts, and which said lands, hereditaments, and premises were situate in the parish of Milford, Salisbury, in the county of Wilts, and were particularly delineated in the plan thereto annexed and therein distinguished by the colour pink, and also a right of way as therein mentioned over and along the roadway coloured yellow and marked "right of way" on the said plan, and also over and along the roadway marked "new road" and coloured brown on the said plan, leading from the London Road to the road from Salisbury, adjoining the London and South Western Railway.

Secondly.—All the goodwill of the said school as carried on by the vendor, and the tenants' fixtures and fittings used in, upon, or about the said school, lands, hereditaments and premises.

To hold the said premises firstly described unto and to the use of the purchasers in fee simple, and to hold the said premises secondly described unto the purchasers absolutely.

And it was also witnessed that for the consideration aforesaid the vendor thereby covenanted with the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, or other the owner or owners of the said school not at any time after the date thereof to accept the headmastership of any endowed school or be engaged in or interested directly or indirectly in the business or occupation of a schoolmaster within 50 miles of Salisbury, but so that he should not be debarred from taking private pupils as therein mentioned, and the vendor further covenanted that he would not take from the school any pupils but would do all things necessary to increase the value of the goodwill.

By an indenture dated the 6th June 1901 and made between the same parties as the indenture of the 4th November 1897, for the consideration therein mentioned the vendor as beneficial owner granted unto the purchasers and their heirs a piece of land situate in the parish of Milford aforesaid, containing by estimation 1r. 16p. or thereabouts, having a frontage to Bourne Avenue of 64 feet and a depth on the east side of 201 feet, and on the west side of 200 feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by premises belonging to Frank Alexander, on the south by Bourne Avenue, on the east by Salisbury School, and on the west by land then or late belonging to the vendor, together with the boundary wall on the north of the said parcel of land, and together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing on the said piece of land and known as "Buckingham Villa," and together with the right of way therein more particularly described, leading from or out of the London Road to the Salisbury School, to hold the

Salisbury.
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Charities the
benefits of
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The Salis-
bury School
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Salisbury.
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 Charities the
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 The Salis-
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same unto and to the use of the purchasers in fee simple, subject to the payment of a yearly sum by way of the proportion of a certain rentcharge. The purchasers covenanted to erect a 6 ft. fence on the western boundary of the premises, to pay a proportion of the cost of keeping Bourne Avenue in repair, and not to cause any obstruction to the free use of such road.

The foregoing abstract of the under-mentioned deeds is taken from information furnished by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the bursar of the school, the deeds being in the possession of mortgagees.

The consideration paid for the school premises has not been stated at the request of Mr. Fulton, who pointed out that its disclosure might prejudice the amount of the purchase money to be obtained on a sale of the premises.

A new wing was added to the school and certain alterations and improvements were carried out at the cost of 2,708*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

A draft Scheme was framed by the Board of Education in 1904, by which it was proposed to make in the existing Scheme certain alterations, which provide (*inter alia*) to the following effect:—

That for the clauses in the existing Scheme, which provide for the constitution of the governing body, there shall be substituted clauses which in substance direct as follows:—

The governing body, hereinafter called the governors, shall, when complete, consist (subject as therein provided) of 14 persons, being three ex-officio governors, eight representative governors, and three coöptative governors. The ex-officio governors to be the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Mayor of Salisbury, and the Member of Parliament for the Parliamentary Borough of Salisbury, respectively for the time being; the representative governors to be appointed each for the term of three years, two by the Wilts County Council, two by the Salisbury City Council, two by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, one by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, and one by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Salisbury and Amesbury Division of the county of Wilts. The first coöptative governors who are to be chosen by the existing governors from among their own number and future coöptative governors who are to be appointed by resolution of the governors are to hold office for five years.

That additional governors may be appointed, by a local authority, in consideration of a grant by the authority in aid of the school, to such number as may be fixed by the authority with the consent of the governors, subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

That there shall be a quorum when five governors are present at a meeting, and that the governors shall conduct their meetings and business in accordance with the regulations appended thereto, which are in the form approved by the Board of Education.

That in clause 23 of the Scheme for the words "a member of the council or governors" the words "a governor" are substituted, and in clause 26 for the words "of the council, governor, or trustee" the words "of the governing body or a trustee" are substituted.

The draft Scheme now in statement then directs as follows:—

Clause 4. To clause 36 of the Scheme the following words are added at the end of the clause:—

"but for all the purposes of this clause they shall act subject to the approval in writing of the Board of Education."

Clause 5. To clause 37 of the Scheme the following words are added at the end of the clause:—

"His name shall be on column B of the Teachers' Register."

Clause 6. The last sub-clause of clause 53 of the Scheme, beginning with the words "Every Governor who" is repealed, subject to the right of the existing Governors (if any) who at the date of this Scheme have given a sum of 50*l.* or upwards to the endowment of the Foundation to retain the right of nomination therein mentioned.

Clause 7. In clause 54 of the Scheme for "60*l.*" is substituted "75*l.*"

Clause 8. Between clauses 66 and 67 of the Scheme the following clause is inserted:—

"66A. Once in every year, at a time to be fixed by the Governors after consulting the Head Master there shall be an examination of the scholars by an Examiner appointed by the Governors, but otherwise unconnected with the School. If in

any year the Board of Education direct that the Examiner shall for that year be appointed in any other manner, the Examiner shall be appointed in the manner so directed. The Examiner shall report in writing to the Governors, who shall send a copy of the report to the Head Master and to the Board of Education. The cost of the examination shall be paid out of the income of the Foundation.

"If in any year the School is inspected as a whole by the Board of Education under section 3 of the Board of Education Act, 1899, or otherwise, such examination need not be held, and, if in any year any of the scholars are examined in any subject by the Board of Education, such scholars need not be examined in that subject at the yearly examination."

Clause 9. Between clauses 69 and 70 of the Scheme the following clause is inserted:—

"69A. The Governors may, if they think fit, maintain in the School, Boarding Scholarships, each of a yearly value of not less than 20*l.* or more than 40*l.* tenable for a period of two years, which may be extended from time to time, if the Governors think fit, while the holder remains in the School, and to be awarded to boys who are not more than years of age, and if candidates for admission to the School on the result of the Examination for admission thereto, but if already in the School on the result of the yearly examination, but no such scholarship shall be awarded to any boy already in the School, unless the Head Master reports in writing that he is deserving of it by reason of character and good conduct. In the award of these Scholarships preference shall be given to boys who are bonâ fide resident in the County of Wilts."

Clause 10. Throughout the Scheme for the words "the Council" and "members of the Council," the words "the Governors," and for the words "member of the Council," "member of the Council, Governor" the word "Governor," are respectively substituted, wherever they occur.

The only endowment other than the school site and buildings is the house known as "Buckingham Villa," which is let on three years tenancy from the 24th June 1905, at the rent of 55*l.* per annum.

The school premises have been mortgaged by deeds dated the 10th May 1899 and the 6th July 1901, to secure a total sum of 2,200*l.*, the whole of which is still outstanding.

The school stands on high ground to the east of the city in a very healthy situation, and is distant about 1¼ mile from the railway station. The ground on the east of the school falls away sharply, and on the lower floor of the school building are a small library, four class-rooms and lavatories. On the ground floor (facing west) are the head master's private apartments, large dining hall (56 ft. by 20 ft.), great hall (56 ft. by 22 ft.) and one class-room, on the floors above are two dormitories for the boys and sleeping accommodation for the masters, head master and his family, baths, &c.

The whole of the main building is lighted by electricity.

The gymnasium is in a detached iron building, measuring 50 ft. by 25 ft.

There are chemical and physical laboratories in a detached building, which before the erection of the new wing was used as the school-room.

The other outbuildings include laundry and stables, gardener's cottage and sanatorium, the two buildings last mentioned being the property of Mr. Alcock.

The playground contains about 12 acres.

The council is constituted as follows:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury	-	-	-	-	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
The Mayor of Salisbury	-	-	-	-	

Nominated Members.

William Pinckney, nominated by magistrates of Salisbury and Amesbury Division of county of Wilts.

The Rev. H. J. White, M.A., nominated by the council.

George Fullford, nominated by the corporation of the city of Salisbury.

Elected Members.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Bath	-	-	-	-	} Appointed by Scheme of Court of Chancery, and since re-appointed by council.
The Rev. Chancellor Bernard	-	-	-	-	
G. Troyte-Chafyn-Grove	-	-	-	-	
W. M. Hammick	-	-	-	-	
James Read	-	-	-	-	
Edward Waters	-	-	-	-	

Salisbury.
—
Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.
—
The Salisbury School
—*continued.*

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 —
 The Salis-
 bury School
 —continued.

The Rev. Chancellor Bernard is chairman.

The Bishop of Salisbury and Mr. William Pinckney are the trustees.

Mr. Hamilton Fulton, solicitor, is bursar; his salary, including the use of offices, stationery, &c., being 20*l.* per annum.

Meetings of the council are usually held four times a year, the average attendance being about four.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank. Cheques are signed by two trustees and the bursar.

The head master at the date of the Inquiry was the Rev. J. C. Alcock, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, his emoluments being determined by the number of boys in the school. Mr. Alcock resigned his position in April 1905, and Mr. E. A. Philpots, B.Sc., Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed in his room.

There are three resident assistant masters, and five visiting masters and a visiting mistress.

The assistants are paid by the head master.

The subjects of secular instruction are :—

Latin, Greek, English, French and German.

Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Science.

Geography and History.

Drawing, Geometrical and freehand.

Gymnastics.

Shorthand (Pitman's System).

In the upper school such alterations in the usual course of study are allowed as are necessary for boys who compete for classical or mathematical scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, for naval and military cadetships, and for matriculation at London University.

Religious instruction, subject to exemption as directed by the Scheme, is given four times a week by the head master, and there is a short daily service in the Great Hall.

There were in February 1906, 20 boarders and 21 day scholars. The parents of boarders reside in the county of Wilts and the neighbouring counties. The parents of boarders and day boys are mostly of the professional and independent class of merchants, large farmers, &c.

The number of boarders showed a decrease of 16 since June 1904, when the school was inspected by the Board of Education. The numbers of boarders and day scholars in the years 1899 to 1904 have been as follows :—

	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
1899	51	19
1900	60	23
1901	52	21
1902	49	21
1903	41	22
1904	36	22

All boys are required to pass a graduated entrance examination.

The fees for scholars are :—

Tuition fee for boys under 12 years of age, and for each brother of any age, 18 guineas per annum.

Tuition fee for boys over 12 years, 21 guineas per annum.

Boarding fee for boys under 12 years of age and for each brother of any age, 30 guineas per annum.

Boarding fee for boys over 12, 33 guineas per annum.

There are extra charges of 1*l.* 1*s.* a term for laundress for boarders, and 5*s.* a term for stationery for all scholars.

The optional subjects and the fees charged are as follows :—

Piano - - 2 guineas per term. Shorthand - - 10*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Violin - - 3 " " " Gymnastics - - 3*s.* 6*d.* " "

Dancing - - 25*s.* per term. Swimming (summer term), 8*s.*

Drawing - 21*s.* " "

Of the tuition fees a sum of 240*l.* is retained by the council, from which sum has been paid :—

1. An insurance premium of 60*l.* a year on head master's life.
2. The interest on mortgage debt.

3. The salary of the bursar.
4. Repairs.
5. Expenses of management.
6. Payment of exhibitions (if any).

There is a subscription of 5s. towards games.

The school is divided into six forms, with three boys in the VIth., eight in the Vth., eight in the IVth., seven in the IIIrd., eight in the IIInd., and seven in the Ist.

The following scholarships are at the present time held by boys in the school, one scholarship of the value of 20*l.* held by a boarder, and one of 18*l.* 6*s.* held by a day scholar.

The scholarships were awarded in the result of an examination conducted by the head master.

The school was reported on for the Board of Education in 1904.

The following are the accounts of the Salisbury School for the year ending the 31st July 1905.

Fees Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - - - -	36 3 0	Amount paid to Income Account (see below).	240 0 0
Fees received during year - - -	1,912 1 0	Paid to Rev. J. C. Alcock - - -	1,707 3 6
		Balance in hand - - - - -	1 0 6
	1,948 4 0		1,948 4 0

Income Account.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - - - -	37 11 1	Life policy premium, Rev. J. C. Alcock.	60 0 0
By fees account (see above) - - -	240 0 0	Interest on mortgage - - - - -	73 3 0
Rent of Buckingham Villa (45 weeks, less tax).	41 3 9	Exhibition - - - - -	40 0 0
		Repair Fund (see below) - - - - -	30 0 0
		<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>	
		Bursar's salary - - - - -	20 0 0
		Audit fee - - - - -	3 3 0
		Preparing accounts of pupils - - - - -	7 6 9
		Fire insurance - - - - -	1 2 6
		Stationery, printing, &c. - - - - -	23 7 5
		Bank charges - - - - -	1 0 5
			56 0 1
		Balance - - - - -	59 11 9
	318 14 10		318 14 10

Repair Fund.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - - - -	26 6 1	Repairs to roof - - - - -	0 18 6
Income account, annual charge - - -	30 0 0	Rifle range - - - - -	19 17 4
Balance - - - - -	2 12 2	Painting - - - - -	6 16 0
		Kitchen range - - - - -	31 6 5
	58 18 3		58 18 3

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Salisbury School
—continued.

Salisbury.

Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

Bishop
Words-
worth's
Educational
Trust.

Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust.

By an indenture dated 16th August 1898, enrolled on the 7th September following, and made between the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Lord Bishop of Salisbury (thereinafter called the Bishop), of the one part, and the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance (thereinafter called the Board) of the other part, after reciting that the Bishop was seised in fee simple of the premises set forth in the schedule thereto, and on the plan on the front skin thereof and thereon coloured red and blue, subject as to the Bishop's School or red site to the restrictions more particularly set forth in the said schedule, and that he had erected on the "Bishop's School" or red site a school known as the "Bishop's School," used then as a higher grade elementary school and a science school for boys, and on the "Exeter Street" site he had repaired the buildings, and also erected additional buildings at a total cost (including the lands purchased and legal charges) of about 9,000*l.*, and that the Bishop was desirous of devoting the same two sites and buildings to the purposes of promoting education in connection with the Church of England, by conveying the same to the Board upon the trusts and in manner hereinafter appearing, it was witnessed that the said Bishop thereby granted and conveyed unto the Board, their successors and assigns, in fee simple all the lands, buildings and premises more particularly described in the schedule thereto, and for the purpose of identity drawn on the said plan and therein coloured red and blue, to the end and intent that the same might be held, enjoyed and used then and thereafter for education and other like purposes in connection with the Church of England, upon the trusts hereinafter set out, and it was thereby agreed and declared that the Board should also hold a sum of 200*l.* paid to the credit of the said Board by the Bishop, together with the said hereditaments and premises, upon the trusts hereinafter declared in respect thereof respectively, which are as follows:—

Clause 8. As to the said hereditaments and premises, upon trust to appoint and allow the same moneys, hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances to be managed and the income thereof (of which 15 per cent. of the net income should in each year be set aside as a Reserve Fund for repairs and general and other expenses of the trust beyond the usual cost of collection and insurance) received and applied for the purposes of education in connection with the Church of England as hereinafter defined by a Committee of Management, composed from time to time of the following persons, namely:—The Bishop of Salisbury for the time being. One person to be nominated by him. One person to be nominated by the majority of the Dean and Residentiary Canons of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, present at a meeting to be duly convened, and the Dean to have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes. One person to be nominated by the majority of the Rectors for the time being of the parishes of St. Martins, St. Edmunds, St. Thomas, Salisbury, and St. Pauls Fisherton Anger, and the Vicar (if any) of St. Marks, Salisbury, (the Rector of St. Martins to have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes). One person to be nominated by the Board, and two persons to be co-opted by the majority of the persons so nominated as aforesaid, and the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being to be chairman and to have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes. Provided always that no person should be nominated or co-opted as aforesaid who was not a communicant member of the Church of England, and such person should, in ceasing to remain such, cease to be a member of such committee as aforesaid, and a substitute should forthwith be nominated or co-opted as the case might be in the case of such person last aforesaid. Provided always that in the event of any vacancy at any time or times thereafter occurring in the composition of the said Committee of Management, either by death of any member, his resignation, ceasing to be a communicant member of the Church of England, or otherwise howsoever becoming unfit or incapable (in the opinion of the majority of the Committee) of acting in the said management, such vacancy in the event of its occurring in the case of any dignitary of the Church thereinbefore designated should be filled by his successors in such dignity, and in the event of its occurring in the case of any other nominated person, then and in every such case the vacancy should be filled by a nominee of the body by which the vacating member of the body of the Committee had himself been nominated or in the case of a co-opted member had himself been co-opted. Provided also that if in the case of any such vacancy or vacancies thereafter occurring as aforesaid (other than in the case of the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being), the person or body to whom the right of nominating to the vacancy or vacancies should belong, should for the space of three calendar months neglect or omit to exercise the right so vested in them as aforesaid, that then and in every such case and whenever the same should happen, the vacancy or vacancies so occurring and so remaining unfilled, should for that term be filled by the Board, and the nomination or nominations so made by them should be to all intents and purposes as valid and effectual as they would have been if the same nomination or nominations had been duly made and in due time by the person or body so neglecting or omitting as therein-before mentioned.

Clause 9. Provided always that the said Board might postpone the appointment and allowance of such Committee of Management as aforesaid and might permit the said Bishop to retain the management of the said monies, hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances and to receive the income thereof and apply the same for so long a time and subject to such conditions as the said Board should in their sole and absolute discretion think fit.

Clause 10. Provided also that the said Board should at all times on the request in writing of the said Bishop so long as he should continue the management thereof under the power of postponement of the appointment and allowance of the said Committee of Management as aforesaid, and thereafter might, if they should think fit at such request of the said Committee of Management or the majority thereof, exercise the following powers (such powers to be in addition to all the powers of management of the said Committee and not in restriction thereof, and such powers of management of the said Committee should include the receipt of the rents and profits, payment of all outgoings, repairs (other than structural alterations), lettings by agreement for terms of less than seven years, but not on lease, and be in addition to the power to make all arrangements in connection with the School and Staff, subjects of education, Government Grants, and all other matters incident to the conduct of the School) namely:—

- (a) To sell the whole or any part of the said hereditaments and premises.
- (b) With the proceeds of such sale or with any moneys which might thereafter become subject to the trusts thereof to purchase (on such requests as aforesaid) and in the name of the Board, other hereditaments and premises either freehold, copyhold or leasehold (in the case of leasehold for any term whether with 60 years unexpired or less).
- (c) To invest such proceeds of sale and other moneys, or any part thereof, in the name of the Board, in any investments authorised by the Board or by any Act of Parliament authorised as an investment by trustees of the proceeds of sale of settled land.
- (d) From time to time to vary any investments including hereditaments and premises purchased as aforesaid for others authorised as aforesaid.
- (e) From time to time to borrow money on and to mortgage the same hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances and any other such investments as aforesaid (but subject to the powers contained in the Articles of Association of the Board for the time being).
- (f) To pull down the whole or any part of the building and erect others or otherwise.
- (g) To make or authorise the Bishop during the continuance of his management, or the Committee to make payments for all or any of the purposes either out of capital or income as to them might from time to time seem to be desirable.
- (h) Generally to have and exercise all the powers exercisable by a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890.

Clause 11. And it was thereby declared that the said Committee of Management should at the end of each financial year, namely the 31st December in each year, or within 28 days thereafter, render to the Board a true and complete account of all receipts and payments in connection with the management of the said school, and the said moneys, hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances, and also report as to the condition and progress of the School.

Clause 12. Provided always that all hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances together with all moneys and securities for money and investments, and all real and personal estate of every description in anywise described, mentioned or referred to either directly or indirectly in those presents, and including all real and personal property which the Board might thereafter receive from any person or persons desirous of augmenting the capital of the trust thereby created, should be held by the Board upon the trusts thereinbefore declared, and should in the aggregate thenceforth and from time to time constitute and be known as Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust. Provided also that if at any time thereafter the Bishop and the Committee of Management thereinbefore provided to be constituted should decline or cease to act, it should be lawful for the Board, if they should so think fit, to receive and hold the income arising from the moneys, hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances vested in them by virtue of those presents, and to apply the same for the purposes of the trusts thereby created in all respects as if they had by those presents been appointed as the original Committee of Management upon the trusts of those presents, and had thereupon accepted and acted upon the trusts and duties involved in and incumbent upon such appointment.

Clause 13. The words "purposes of education in connection with the Church of England," thereinbefore mentioned in Clause 8 thereof, should be defined and construed as follows:—

Education and training and all that pertains thereto (but without any condition as to the age, sex or station of the children or persons to be thereby benefited or educated, and

Salisbury.
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Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.
—
Bishop
Words-
worth's
Educational
Trust—
continued.

Salisbury.
 Charities the
 benefits of
 which are
 not confined
 to any
 specified
 area.
 Bishop
 Words-
 worth's
 Educational
 Trust—
continued.

without in any way necessarily appropriating or annexing the whole or any part of the rents and profits arising from the Exeter Street Site to the Schools on the Bishops School or Red Site in the event of the said Schools becoming partially or wholly self-supporting) in connection with the Church of England, and the words "Church of England" should mean the Church of England then established by law, if and so long as the same should continue to be by law established, and if at any time thereafter the said Church should cease to be by law established, then and from thenceforth the said words should mean the clergy and laity in communion with the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being (if any) and his successors or other the Bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the said premises might be situated (if any), and his successors, or other the person who should from time to time discharge the functions then discharged by the Bishop of Salisbury or such of them as should continue to exist. Provided that such body of clergy and laity in such communion as aforesaid should be formed and organised according to such canons, orders, rules and regulations as might be determined by such authority as might then be constituted (whether by voluntary agreement or by other lawful means) for the purpose of preserving and continuing to the members of the body in such communion as aforesaid, or to such of them as should be willing still to adhere thereto, the benefits (subject to such powers of alteration from time to time as might be provided) of the same or the like spiritual and ecclesiastical organisation, ministration, doctrine and discipline as theretofore or as near thereto as might be.

Clause 14. As to the Insurance Fund:—

Upon trust to invest the said sum of 200*l.* and also any other moneys to be received for the same purpose in any of the investments authorised by the Board or by Clause 10 of the Indenture, and out of the income thereof to pay the premium for insurance against fire on the buildings from time to time thereafter existing or any of the hereditaments thereby conveyed or which might thereafter be purchased out of the proceeds of sale thereof.

Clause 15. And the Bishop did thereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the Board, their successors and assigns, that if the Bishop should when and so long as he should have the management of the said school as aforesaid erect any new building or buildings or make any substantial alterations increasing the insurable value of any of the existing or future building or buildings, he would pay to the Board such a sum of money which would, if invested so as to produce 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum per annum, be sufficient to provide and pay for all premiums necessary for insuring and keeping insured against loss or damage by fire such new erections or buildings or any additions or alterations to the then existing or future building or buildings as aforesaid. And also that the Bishop, his heirs, executors, and administrators would at all times thereafter indemnify and keep indemnified the Board their successors and assigns, both corporately and individually, of and from all actions, suits, proceedings, losses, damages and expenses which might be brought and prosecuted against or incurred or suffered by them or him in or about or in relation to or in consequence of any sale, removal of premises or buildings, purchase, investment or non-investment of sale or other moneys, or any other act, matter or thing which the Board or any individual member thereof might have made, done, executed, or omitted by, upon, in conformity with or in consequence of or in relation to any request or direction of the Bishop in the premises and the performance of which request or direction was not purely voluntary upon the part of the Board, its successors and assigns.

SCHEDULE.

The Bishop's School (or Red Site).

Name of Property.	Date of Conveyance to the Bishop.	Occupier.	Price.	Total Cost.	Number and Colour on Plan.
The Bishop's School Site	28th February 1891 <i>Note.</i> —The buildings and fittings cost 3,600 <i>l.</i>	— —	£ 400 3,600	£ — 4,000	Red and marked B. 1.

Note.—This property is subject to restrictions against the piece or parcel of land or any part thereof, or any buildings erected thereon being used otherwise than as a site for a School or Schools or a private dwelling-house or private dwelling-houses, according to plans to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter, and the right of pre-emption to the Dean and Chapter and also the Ecclesiastical Commissioners if the property is not used as a School within the time limited by the rules of perpetuity.

The Exeter Street Site.

Salisbury.

Name of Property.	Date of Conveyance to the Bishop.	Occupier.	Price.	Total Cost.	Number and Colour on Plan.
No. 97, Exeter Street	1898	Reuben Bracher, head master, as a dwelling-house and boarding-house for boys attending the school.	£	£	Blue No. 97.
" 98, " "			1,100	1,100	
New Buildings and Repairs			—	1,257	
No. 101, Exeter Street	19th February 1894	Alfred Dear	500	500	Blue No. 101.
" 102, " "		Joseph Chiverton			" 102.
" 103, " "		Martha Lloyd			" 103.
" 104, " "		Charles Chalke			" 104.
No. 1, Caves Terrace	1st May 1894	Used as a Mission Room, Louisa Stanley.	180	180	Blue No. 1.
" 4, " "		Used as a Mission Room, Harriet Brown.			" 4.
" 2, " "	1st May 1894	Used as a Mission Room, Harriet Brown.	135	135	Blue No. 2.
" 3, " "					" 3.
Repairs to Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104 Exeter Street and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Caves Terrace.			—	485	
12 Cottages at Caves Terrace :—	15th March 1897	Vacant	700	700	Blue No. 5.
No. 5		"			" 6.
" 6		"			" 7.
" 7		"			" 8.
" 8		Joseph Elliott			" 9.
" 9		Vacant			" 10.
" 10		"			" 13.
" 13		Clarke			" 14.
" 14		"			" 15.
" 15		Henry Fouman			" 16.
" 16		William Brown			" 17.
" 17		Frank Lear			" 18.
and a plot of garden ground situate at Caves Terrace, Exeter Street.					
Repairs to the above and new buildings cost about			—	530	
				8,887	

N.B.—Caves Terrace is now known as Exeter Terrace.

By a memorandum, dated the 11th April 1899, under the common seal of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance, after reciting that by the above-mentioned indenture dated the 16th August 1898, the bishop had conveyed, *inter alia*, the land and buildings known as the Bishop's School, in Exeter Street, upon certain trusts therein set forth, and that at the time of the said conveyance the Bishop had delivered to the said Board the fixtures, chattels and effects comprised in the schedule thereto, and the same were then in their possession, to be held by the said Board on the trusts thereafter declared, the said Board thereby acknowledged and declared that they would thenceforth hold the said chattels upon trust to sell the whole or any part of the same as and when the said Board should think fit, and with power to postpone such sale from time to time, and out of the proceeds of any such sale or out of other moneys which might come to their hands by virtue of the thereinbefore recited indenture to purchase other fittings, chattels and effects of a similar nature necessary for use in connection with the said school, and as to the unemployed residue of the proceeds of any such sale as aforesaid, to hold the same upon the trusts declared in the said recited indenture or as near thereto as circumstances would permit and the law allow.

The schedule contained an inventory of fixtures and school furniture.

The sum of 200*l.* (insurance fund) was invested in 225*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Cape of Good Hope 3*l.* per Cent. Stock in the name of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance.

Of the property described in the above-mentioned schedule, the Bishop's School site, with the school buildings erected thereon, being the property described in the indenture of the 16th August 1898 as situate on the red site, now forms the endowment of the Bishop's School, which is administered under the provisions of a Scheme established by an Order of the Board of Education (*see* page 144).

Further property was purchased by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1905, and settled by the indenture next mentioned. The house known as "The Elms" which was included in the same deed was the gift of a friend of the Bishop.

By an indenture dated the 24th May 1905, enrolled on the 13th September 1905, and made between the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, thereafter called the Bishop, of the first part, William Sewell of the second part, and the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance, thereafter called the Board, of the third part, it was recited that the indenture now in statement was supplemental to and intended to be read as if annexed to the above-mentioned indenture of the 16th August 1898 (referred to as the principal indenture), and it was witnessed that, in consideration of 650*l.* paid by the Bishop to W. Sewell, he, the said W. Sewell, by the direction of the

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust—
—continued.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

Bishop
Words-
worth's
Educational
Trust—
continued.

Bishop, conveyed, and the Bishop conveyed and confirmed to the Board all the hereditaments comprised in the first part of the schedule thereto, and it was also witnessed that the Bishop conveyed to the Board all the hereditaments described in the second part of the schedule thereto, to hold the said hereditaments firstly and secondly conveyed to the use of the Board, their successors and assigns, to the end and intent that the same might be held upon and subject to the trusts declared by the principal indenture of and concerning the hereditaments and property thereby settled.

The schedule was as follows :—

FIRST PART.

First. All those two messuages or tenements and gardens with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, formerly one messuage, tenement and garden and outhouse, formerly in the occupation of Francis Britten and John Foot, and now or late of E. Ryan and Ernest Herring, situate lying and being within the City of New Sarum in a certain street there formerly called Dragon Street but now and for several years past called Exeter Street, and which said premises are now known as Nos. 99 and 100 Exeter Street aforesaid, and are bounded on the west by Exeter Street aforesaid and on every other side thereof by the said hereditaments comprised in and settled by the principal indenture.

And secondly, all those two cottages with the gardens, yards, forecourts, outbuildings, and premises thereto belonging, formerly known as Nos. 11 and 12 Caves Terrace, but now as Exeter Terrace, Exeter Street, Salisbury aforesaid, lately in the occupation of Thomas Shipman and Mrs. Naish, and now or late of G. Jeans and F. Blake, and bounded on the south by a passage or footway leading from Exeter Street to Friary Lane, and on every other side thereof by the said hereditaments comprised in or settled by the said principal indenture, all of which said hereditaments and premises comprised in this first part of the said schedule are for the purposes of identity delineated on the plan herein and thereon coloured purple.

SECOND PART.

First. All that messuage or tenement situate, lying and being on the north side of a certain street called St. Ann Street, in the city of Salisbury aforesaid, with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging, and which said premises are known as "The Elms," and were formerly in the occupation of James Lywood and afterwards of Ellen Jane Mew.

Secondly. All that messuage or garden plot situate and known as No. 49A in St. Ann Street aforesaid, adjoining the last hereinbefore described premises and formerly occupied therewith by the said Ellen Jane Mew.

And also all that coach-house and stable yard and garden, also adjoining the said firstly described premises known as the Elms, as the same were formerly in the occupation of Ellen Jane Mew, and all which said hereditaments and premises comprised in the second part of the said schedule are for the purposes of identity delineated on the plan herein and are thereon coloured pink.

The property of Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust is described in the following schedule :—

Description.	How let or used.	Gross Annual Income.
A house known as "Bishopgate," formerly two house numbered 97 and 98 Exeter Street.	Let to Mr. Reuben Bracher, head master of the Bishop's School (<i>see</i> page 144) on tenancy determinable by six months notice on either side.	£ s. d. 60 0 0
Two houses numbered 99 and 100 Exeter Street	On weekly tenancies at rent of 4s. 6d. per house	23 8 0
Four houses numbered 101, 102, 103 and 104 Exeter Street.	On weekly tenancies at rents of 5s., or 5s. 6d. a house.	54 12 0
"Mission Room" in houses numbered 1 and 2 Cave's Terrace.	In hand.	—
Fourteen houses or cottages numbered 3 to 10 (both numbers inclusive) and 13 to 18 (both numbers inclusive) Exeter Terrace formerly Cave's Terrace.	On weekly tenancies at weekly rents of 2s. 6d. for two cottages, 4s. for four cottages, and 4s. 6d. for the remainder.	148 4 0
A plot of garden ground near Exeter Terrace	Let with houses - - - - -	2 9 8
Two cottages numbered 11 and 12 Exeter Terrace.	On weekly tenancies at 4s. 6d. a week	23 8 0
A house in St. Ann Street known as "The Elms."	For three years from October 1905 and thenceforward on annual tenancy determinable by six months notice on either side.	60 0 0
<i>Insurance Fund.</i>		
225 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Cape of Good Hope 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Stock.	Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance - -	6 15 4
		378 17 0

The weekly rents are collected by Miss Smith of No. 129 Exeter Street, a commission of 5 per cent. being charged for the cost of collection.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, cheques being signed by the Bishop of Salisbury.

No committee of management has been constituted up to the present time, and the Charity is administered by the Bishop, to whom the management has been entrusted by the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance.

Separate accounts are kept of the "Insurance Fund" (*see below*).

Of the income from the remainder of the property mentioned in the schedule, 15 per cent. of the net rent of the house and cottage property comprised in the indenture of the 16th August 1898, is carried to a repair fund.

The balance of the income, after the above-mentioned deduction, is at the present time applied in payment of rates, taxes and other outgoings, in grants for scholarships to be held at the Bishop's School (*see page 144*), and in payment of the salaries of teachers for giving religious instruction at the last-mentioned school.

The scholarships have been of the value of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, but are about to be reduced to 3*l.* per annum.

There were in the Easter term, 1906, 24 scholarships maintained out of the income of the foundation, 17 being for boys and 7 for girls.

The scholarships are awarded on the result of an examination.

Until the Bishop's School was established on its present foundation part of the income derived from the fees of scholars was credited as rent to Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust, and the rent of a playground for the girls at the school was defrayed from the income of the Trust.

The following are the accounts of Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust for the year ending the 31st December 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
<i>Rents.</i>			Adverse balance forward - -	139	7 0
Bishopgate (Boarding House) -	60	0 0	Rates - - - -	51	3 1
Exeter Street and Exeter Terrace houses and land.	224	4 1	Collection of rents - - -	11	5 2
School premises* - - -	100	0 0	Income tax and land tax - -	21	2 0
Rent of "The Elms" in St. Ann Street (one quarter)	16	5 0	Legal expenses and sundries -	3	6 0
Income tax recovered - - -	27	9 4	Paid for purchase of four houses and land in Exeter Street and Exeter Terrace.	635	5 6
Temporary loan - - - -	942	6 6	First instalment for redemption of land tax.	49	8 9
Balance adverse - - - -	681	19 5	Bank charges - - - -	27	5 10
			Repayment of loan - - - -	942	6 6
			Grants to Scholarship Fund - -	60	0 0
			Salaries for religious instruction -	57	10 0
			Rent of girls' playground, two years	20	0 0
			Repair Fund (<i>see below</i>) - - -	34	4 6
	2,052	4 4		2,052	4 4

* The rents for the school premises ceased in 1906, when the property was transferred to the Governors of the Bishop's School.

The accounts of the Repair Fund are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Gross rents - - - -	284	4 1	Adverse balance brought forward -	62	7 4
Tax recovered - - - -	27	9 4	Repairs in 1905 - - - -	132	2 3
	311	13 5			
Less rates, taxes, and cost of collection.	83	10 3			
	228	3 2			
15 per cent. on 228 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> - - -	34	4 6			
Balance overdrawn - - - -	160	5 1			
	194	9 7		194	9 7

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust—*continued.*

Salisbury. The following estimate of the income and expenditure in connection with the property of the Trust for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 was furnished by the Bishop:—

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified areas.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust— <i>continued.</i>	Rents of Bishopgate	60	0 0	Rates	40	0 0
	„ The Elms-	60	0 0	Cost of collection	11	5 0
	„ Houses in Exeter Street and Exeter Terrace.	224	0 0	Taxes	21	0 0
				Salaries of teachers of religious subjects at the Bishop's School.	65	0 0
				Scholarships at ditto (if continued)	90	0 0
				Repair Fund (15 per cent. on net rents)	33	15 0
				Redemption of land tax	49	0 0
		344	0 0		310	0 0

The Bishop's School.

The Bishop's School.

The school was founded in January 1890 by Dr. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, and commenced its work under the present head-master, Mr. Reuben Bracher, with 46 boys. The school was carried on, while permanent buildings were being erected, in a portion of the Bishop's Palace.

The first portion of the existing school buildings was occupied in April 1890.

In July 1892 the school became in part an organised science school, and a chemical laboratory was fitted up in that year. Further additions to the school were made by the erection of a carpenter's shop in 1893, a physics' laboratory and lecture room in 1897 and a smith's forge and workshop in 1900.

Nearly the whole cost of providing the site and buildings, the expense of which may be taken at not less than 4,000*l.*, was provided by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The school was at first conducted as a secondary school with an elementary school attached. In November 1902 girls were for the first time admitted to the school. In August 1903 the elementary school was wholly discontinued, and the school has since been conducted as a wholly secondary school with a preparatory department for children not old enough to be on the registers of the school proper.

In August 1898 the school was placed on a more permanent basis by the creation of Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust, of which an account is given on page 138.

The site of the Bishop's School is referred to in the deed of the 16th August 1898 as "the red site" (*see* page 138), and trusts thereof were declared by the last-mentioned deed and are fully set out on pages 138 to 140.

The Bishop's School has ever since the establishment of Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust received substantial pecuniary assistance from the Trust, but as a matter of voluntary good-will and not of right. Considerable sums have been expended on repairs and improvements to the school buildings, an annual grant has been made towards the school expenses, and the whole sum required for defraying the cost of religious instruction at the Bishop's School has been provided from the funds of the Trust.

In June 1904 the school was inspected by the Board of Education, and in the result thereof an exhaustive report was prepared, which spoke in favourable terms of the useful work done at the school.

A conference was afterwards held which was attended by the Inspectors of the Board of Education and representatives of the governors of the school and of the City and County Local Educational Authorities, with a view of devising a Scheme for preserving the character of the school and at the same time placing it upon a more public and permanent basis.

A Scheme was subsequently established by an Order of the Board of Education dated the 9th December 1905.

The principal provisions of the Scheme are in substance as follows:—

That the Foundation and its endowment (consisting of the particulars specified in the schedule thereto and all other the endowment, if any, of the Foundation), shall

thenceforth be administered by the governing body, hereinafter constituted, in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme under the name of the Bishop's School, hereinafter called the Foundation.

That the governing body, hereinafter called the governors, shall when complete consist of 15 persons, being one ex-officio governor, eleven representative governors, and three coöptative governors.

The ex-officio governor to be the Lord Bishop of Salisbury for the time being (hereinafter called the Bishop), who is to be chairman of the governors.

The representative governors to be appointed each for a term of three years :—

Three by the Wiltshire County Council ;

Three by the Salisbury City Council, of whom, while girls are admitted to the school, at least one shall be a woman ; and

Five by the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance, of whom, while girls are admitted to the school, at least one shall be a woman.

Coöptative governors are to hold office for 5 years. The first coöptative governors to be Rev. John David Morrice, rector of St. Edmund's ; Samuel Ralph Atkins, J.P. ; and Mary Alice Douglas, head mistress of the Godolphin School ; and future coöptative governors to be appointed by resolution of the governors.

That except so far as regards the Bishop, religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any form of religious worship shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being one of the governing body.

That the governors shall conduct their meetings and business in accordance with the regulations appended to the Scheme, which regulations may be altered from time to time by the Board of Education at their discretion ; and that there shall be a quorum when five governors are present at any meeting.

The Scheme provides that application shall be made for an Order vesting all freehold or leasehold lands or hereditaments belonging to the Foundation in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and directs that all stocks, funds, &c., belonging to the Foundation shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The Scheme contains certain transitory clauses, including a provision that the then head master shall, if willing, hold the office of head master under the Scheme, and a clause providing for the saving of interests of scholars who were in the school on the 18th August 1905.

The Scheme directs (clause 18) that the school of the Foundation shall be maintained in or near the city of Salisbury in the then school buildings or in other suitable buildings thereafter to be provided for the purpose by the governors as a Public Secondary School for boys and girls as day scholars, and, if the governors think fit, as boarders.

The governors are authorised to conduct the school as a dual school under the control of the head master, who is, in that case, to be assisted, so far as the teaching of girls is concerned, by a chief assistant mistress ; and it is provided that if at any time the school is conducted as a dual school, all moneys received as income exclusively in respect of either of the schools, whether from the fees of scholars or otherwise, shall be applicable wholly for the purposes of that school.

The Scheme provides for the formation of a "Repairs and Improvement Fund" by placing to a separate account such a sum of stock as will produce 30*l.* a year. The income of such sum is to be paid to the governors and applied by them in ordinary repairs and improvements of property used for the purposes of the school, and, if not wanted for that purpose, to be accumulated for the like purpose in any future year or years. While the fund is insufficient to produce 30*l.* a year, the deficiency is to be made up out of the general income of the foundation.

The Scheme directs that there shall be a head master of the school, who is to be a graduate of a University in the United Kingdom or the British Possessions, and his name is to be on the Teachers' Register. The head master is to be appointed and may be dismissed by the governors. No person is to be disqualified for being a master in the school by reason only of his not being or not intending to be in Holy Orders.

The head master is to dwell in the residence, if any, assigned for him. He is to give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and is not to hold any benefice having the cure of souls, nor during a school term to perform for payment any ecclesiastical duty outside the school.

It is provided that within the limits fixed by the Scheme the governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments

Salisbury.
—
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The
Bishop's
School—
continued.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The
Bishop's
School—
continued.

of boarders. The governors are to fix the number of *assistant masters*, and the amount to be paid out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining *assistant masters*, and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus. Before making any regulations with respect to the foregoing matters, the governors are required to consult the head master.

The Scheme directs that, subject to the approval of the governors, the head master shall have the sole power of appointing, and may dismiss the *assistant masters*.

That the head master shall receive such remuneration either in the form of a fixed stipend, or by capitation payments or in both ways, as the governors may from time to time determine, and authorises the governors to contribute out of the income of the Foundation towards the formation of a pension fund, for providing for a pension or payment of a capital sum to the head master or his representatives on his decease, or at such other time after his ceasing to hold office, as may be agreed upon.

The Scheme directs that no scholar shall be admitted to the school under the age of 10 years, or remain in the school after the age of 17 years, or if that age is attained during a school term, then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the governors upon the written recommendation of the head master. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of the Scheme, the school is to be open to all children of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians or near relations within degrees of kindred to be fixed by the governors, or are boarding under regulations made by the governors either in a hostel of the Foundation or in the house of any master or mistress.

The Scheme provides for a graduated entrance examination, and directs that, subject thereto, scholars shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the date of their application. All scholars, including boarders, except as therein provided, are to pay tuition fees at the rate of not less than 4*l.* 10*s.* nor more than 10*l.* a year for any scholar in the school. The payments of boarders, apart from the tuition fees, are to be at the rate of not more than 45*l.* a year for any scholar.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 43. Instruction shall be given in the school in such subjects proper to be taught in a Public Secondary School for boys and girls, as the governors in consultation with the head master shall from time to time determine. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme the course of instruction shall be according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master.

Clause 44. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme, religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England shall be given, and religious worship shall be conducted in the school during school hours by the Bishop or some persons appointed by him, under regulations to be made from time to time by the governors. The governors may at the request of parents of scholars make regulations for other religious worship or instruction to be held or given in the school or elsewhere, other than in the school chapel, during school hours. No alteration in any regulations under this clause shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration has been given by the governors in such manner as they think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the school.

The Scheme provides for the exemption of any scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject.

The Scheme directs that once at least in every two years there shall be, at the cost of the Foundation, an examination of the scholars by, or under the direction of, a University or other examining body approved by the Board of Education. The head master is required to make an annual report to the governors on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year, and the governors are authorised to award prizes to any scholars mentioned as worthy of reward or distinction by the head master or by the examiner.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Preparatory Department.

Clause 49. The Governors may, if they think fit, maintain in the School a Preparatory Department for the education of boys and girls under the age of ten years. In this department the Governors may adopt the foregoing provisions relating to the subjects of instruction and amount of tuition fees, in such manner as they think suitable to the age of the children.

Pupil Teacher Centre.

Clause 50. The Governors may, with the approval in writing of the Board of Education, establish a Pupil Teacher Centre in connection with the School, and may with the like approval make such modifications in the foregoing provisions relating to ages, examinations for admission, fees, and subjects of instruction, as they think suitable for the purpose.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Clause 51. The Governors may, if funds permit, maintain in the School Scholarships at the rate of not more than one such Scholarship for every five scholars in the School, tenable while the holder remains in the School, and entitling the holder to exemption from the payment of tuition fees, together with, if the Governors think fit, a yearly payment of not less than 5*l.* nor more than 10*l.*, and to be awarded either on the result of the examination for admission to the School as nearly as possible equally between boys and girls who are bonâ fide resident in the City of Salisbury or within a radius of fourteen miles from the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and who are and have for not less than three years been in attendance at a Public Elementary School, or to boys and girls already in the School in proportion to their respective numbers on the result of the examination of the whole School or such other examination as the Governors think fit, but no such Scholarship shall be awarded to any scholar already in the School unless the Head Master reports in writing that the Scholar is deserving of it by reason of character and good conduct.

The Governors shall make such arrangements for the elections to such of these Scholarships as are offered to candidates for admission to the School, as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting good scholars to the School, and advancing education at Public Elementary Schools.

Clause 52. The Governors may, if funds permit, maintain Exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not less than 30*l.* nor more than 50*l.*, tenable for not more than four years at any University or University College in the United Kingdom or the British possessions, and to be awarded to scholars, who then are and have for not less than two years been in the School.

It is provided that within the limits fixed by the Scheme, the scholarships and exhibitions are to be freely and openly competed for, and are to be awarded for merit on the result of such examination and under such regulations and conditions as the governors think fit. The scholarships and exhibitions are to be tenable only for the purposes of education, and the governors are authorised to deprive the holder of any scholarship or exhibition of such scholarship or exhibition for the causes mentioned in the Scheme, including the failure of a holder to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully ceasing to pursue his or her education.

Lastly, the Scheme authorises the governors to receive further endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation, or for any special objects connected therewith, which are not inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the Scheme, and directs that any question as to the construction of the Scheme, or as to the regularity of any acts done or about to be done thereunder, shall be determined conclusively by the Board of Education upon such application made to them for the purpose as they may think sufficient.

The regulations appended to the Scheme relate to the meetings and proceedings of governors, and the management of property.

It is (*inter alia*) provided thereby that the governors shall hold ordinary meetings at least twice in each year, that they shall keep proper minutes and accounts, and that on sending accounts for any year to the Board of Education the governors shall exhibit for public inspection in some convenient place in Salisbury copies of the accounts sent for that year, giving due notice where and when the same may be seen, and shall at all reasonable times allow the accounts for any year or years to be inspected and copies thereof or extracts therefrom to be made by all persons applying for the purpose.

The schedule to the Scheme described the property as the site, buildings and contents of the Bishop's School, Salisbury, the site containing two roods.

The Bishop's School, which is situated to the east of the cathedral, is approached from Exeter Street.

The buildings include the school building proper, and the following premises in the playground:—

1. Building containing smithy and shop for metal work.
2. Carpenter's shop.
3. Physics' laboratory and lecture room.

Salisbury.

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area.

The Bishop's School—*continued.*

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The
Bishop's
School—
continued.

The main building contains, on the groundfloor, four classrooms (formerly one large room but now divided by partitions) and chemistry laboratory, and on the floor above, master's room, two classrooms and the chapel. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

There are separate playgrounds for the boys and girls.

The boys have a field for games at Harnham, the cost being provided by the governors. There is also a range for miniature rifle shooting. The parents also subscribe to the sports fund.

The following are the governors:—

The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, ex-officio (chairman).	
Mr. S. Williams - - - - -	} Appointed by the County Council of Wilts.
Mr. Robert Hall - - - - -	
Mr. W. M Hammick - - - - -	
Mrs. S. S. Williams - - - - -	} Appointed by the City Council of Salisbury.
Alderman C. J. Woodrow - - - - -	
Alderman Charles Haskins - - - - -	
Canon E. S. Bankes - - - - -	} Appointed by the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance.
Canon B. Whitefoord, D.D. - - - - -	
Canon Charles Myers - - - - -	
Miss Forth - - - - -	
Precentor Carpenter - - - - -	} Coöptative.
Canon J. D. Morrice - - - - -	
Mr. S. R. Atkins - - - - -	
Miss Mary Alice Douglas - - - - -	

The governing body have since the Scheme of December 1905 held two meetings.

Mr. George Nicholson is clerk to the governors, and Mr. Christopher Leeke, secretary.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch).

Cheques are signed by the chairman and the secretary, or by two governors and the secretary.

Mr. Reuben Bracher has been head master of the school since its foundation in 1899. Mr. Bracher is registered as a teacher under column B, and holds the Board of Education Certificate. The head master receives a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and a capitation payment of 5*s.* for each scholar over 12 years of age.

No pension fund has been established at present.

The staff of assistant masters and mistresses in May 1906 was as follows:—

Mr. A. T. Smith - - - - -	£	150	a year.
Mr. S. C. Winterton - - - - -		132	"
Mr. Ll. A. Owens, B.Sc. - - - - -		140	"
Mr. C. Leeke, B.A. - - - - -		100	"
Reverend B. N. Adams, B.A. - - - - -		100	"
Mr. F. V. Monk - - - - -		35	"
Miss B. Stones, M.A. - - - - -		100	"
Miss S. Banwell - - - - -		115	"
	£	s.	d.
Mr. T. Miles (woodwork) - - - - -		1	2 6 a week.
Mr. C. T. Tutt (ironwork) - - - - -		0	15 0 "

The subjects of secular instruction are Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, Geography and History, Chemistry and Physics, Mechanics, Practical Geometry, French, Music, Drawing, and manual instruction in wood and iron work for boys, and in needlework for girls. Instruction in physical exercises is given to both boys and girls, and in rifle shooting to boys.

A service in the school chapel is held daily from 9 to 9.15 a.m., and religious instruction is given on four days in the week by the head master and three of the assistant masters and by one assistant mistress. The cost of religious instruction is not included in the above-mentioned salaries, and the amount, now 65*l.* per annum, is provided from the income of Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust.

There are at the present time 33 boarders, of whom 24 are boys and 9 girls. The boarding-house for boys is the house known as "Bishopgate," which is rented (*see* schedule of property on page 142) by the head master from Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust at 60*l.* per annum.

The girls' boarding-house, which is the private property of the Bishop of Salisbury, is known as Friary House and is situated in St. Ann Street, at a short distance from

the school. The house is under the management of Miss Beatrice Stones, house mistress, and one of the assistant mistresses.

The fee paid by boarders is 30*l.* a year.

Boarders and day scholars pay a tuition fee of 4*l.* 10*s.* a year and 15*s.* for books and stationery.

The boarders (or nearly all of them) come from the counties of Wilts, Dorset and Hants.

There were in May 1906 144 day scholars, 96 boys and 48 girls. About 25 boys and 9 girls travel to the school by train or bicycle, the remainder being the children of residents in Salisbury.

Of the scholars, including those in the preparatory department,—

19	are under 10 years of age.
23	„ between the ages of 10 and 12.
73	„ „ „ 12 „ 14.
54	„ „ „ 14 „ 16.
4	„ „ „ 16 „ 17.
4	„ more than 17 years.

Of the scholars, 40 may be classed as being the children of professional men, merchants; 80 as the children of retail traders, farmers, clerks, &c., and 56 as children of artisans.

The school is divided into eight forms, but in the study of many subjects, no distinction is made, the scholars from different classes working together.

There were in the highest form, Form VI. 13 boys.

„	V.	14 scholars	(9 boys, 5 girls).
„	IV.A.	27	„ (17 boys, 10 girls).
„	IV.B.	31	„ (15 boys, 16 girls).
„	III.A.	25	„ (19 boys, 6 girls).
„	III.B.	22	„ (11 boys, 11 girls).
„	II.	29	„ (20 boys, 9 girls).
„	I.	15 boys.	

There were in the Easter Term, 1906, 36 boys and 22 girls holding scholarships, which were granted as stated in the tabular statement subjoined:—

By whom or from what source granted.	Number.	Sex.	Value.
Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust -	24	{ 17 boys 7 girls }	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum.
Salisbury City Council - - -	6	{ 2 boys 4 girls }	1st year 9 <i>l.</i> , 2nd year 12 <i>l.</i> , 3rd year 15 <i>l.</i>
Wilts County Council - - -	25	{ 15 boys 10 girls }	Minor 8 <i>l.</i> per annum, intermediate 25 <i>l.</i>
Holgate and Folliott Scholarship Fund (<i>see</i> page 150).	2	{ 1 boy 1 girl }	3 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Downton School Scholarship*	1	1 boy	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per annum.

* See Report on Charities of parish of Downton.

The scholarships were all awarded on the result of an examination.

As stated above, the school was inspected in June 1904 by the Board of Education, with the result that a very satisfactory report was made on the school work.

The accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1905, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Grant from Board of Education -	816	10 6	Salaries of teaching staff - -	1,081	15 4
Grant from Wilts Education Committee.	169	10 0	Buildings and equipment - -	174	4 6
Fees - - - -	669	11 11	Apparatus and stationery - -	193	8 3
Other receipts, including grants from Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust.	146	14 2	Rent of school premises paid to Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust.*	100	0 0
			Rent of rooms at the Friary House -	6	10 0
			Fuel, light, and cleaning - -	51	4 7
			Miscellaneous, including printing -	91	18 1
			Balance - - - -	103	5 10
	1,802	6 7		1,802	6 7

* The rent ceased in 1906.

Salisbury.

The following is a statement of liabilities and assets on the same date :—

Charities the benefits of which are not confined to any specified area. The Bishop's School— <i>continued.</i>	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
	Cash due to bank	586	1 0	Fees outstanding	77	17 9
	„ secretary	2	10 6			
	Accounts outstanding	67	11 7	<i>Deficit.</i>		
				31st July 1904	681	11 2
				Less surplus, 1904-		
				1905	103	5 10
						578 5 4*
		656	3 1			656 3 1

The Holgate and Folliot Scholarship Fund.

The Holgate and Folliot Scholarship Fund.

By an indenture dated the 16th February 1904 and made between the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury (thereinafter called the Bishop), of the one part, and the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance (thereinafter called the Board) of the other part, it was recited that a sum of 262*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, being the proceeds realised by the sale of a cottage numbered 7 Radnor Terrace, in the city of Salisbury, devised to the Bishop by the Will of the late Rev. Frederick William Folliot, clerk in Holy Orders, a missionary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, to be used for any purpose for the Diocese of Salisbury which the Bishop might choose, and the sum of 100*l.* bequeathed to the Bishop by the late Worshipful Clifford Wyndham Holgate, Esq., chancellor of the said diocese, to be used in like manner as aforesaid, had been invested and were then represented by 325*l.* Canadian Pacific Railway 4*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock, which said sum of stock had been transferred to the Board, and it was further recited that it had been agreed that the said Board should hold such stock as aforesaid and any further sum of money or stock as should thereafter be transferred to them with their consent, upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as were thereinafter mentioned, and it was witnessed that the said Board should stand possessed of the said sum of 325*l.* Railway Debenture Stock (which together with the accumulated dividends or income as thereinafter provided, or any other money, stock or securities which might from time to time become subject to the trusts was thenceforth to be known as the Holgate and Folliot Scholarship Fund, and was thereinafter called the Trust Fund), upon trust with the consent of the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being either to allow the same to remain in its then state of investment or from time to time to sell and dispose of the same and to invest the moneys produced thereby as therein more particularly mentioned, with power for the Board to vary the investments with such consent as aforesaid for others of a like nature, and to pay the dividends and income arising from the trust fund half-yearly on or about the 1st January and the 1st July to the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being for the purpose of assisting, as he should from time to time determine, the education of deserving young persons, male or female, being members of the Church of England, in securing the advantage of secondary education either at the Bishop's School at Salisbury or elsewhere.

And it was declared that the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being should not be bound to expend the whole of the dividends and income accruing in any one year, power being reserved to himself and his successors, Bishops of Salisbury, to accumulate and if need be to invest surplus dividends and income and the resulting income thereof for the purposes of the trust, with liberty at any time to resort to such accumulations and to expend and apply the same in such manner as the income might be applied under the trusts thereof, the Board being, however, empowered at any time to act as visitor of the trust, and it was thereby declared that the trustees after paying the dividends and income to the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being should not be responsible for seeing to the application thereof, and that the receipt of the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being should be a full and sufficient discharge for the same, and it was further declared that the power of appointing a new trustee or trustees of those present should be vested in the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being.

* The accounts for the year 1905-6 showed an excess of income over expenditure amounting to 490*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the deficit of 578*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was reduced to the sum of 87*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The indenture now in statement contained a provision defining the meaning of the words "Church of England" in the event of the said Church ceasing to be by law established.

The endowment consists of a sum of 325*l.* Canadian Pacific Railway 4*l.* per Cent. Debenture Stock standing in the name of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance and producing annual dividends of 13*l.*, of which 6*l.* was, in 1905, applied in scholarships (*see* page 149).

There was on the 31st December 1905 a balance of 7*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* with the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance to the credit of the Charity.

CHARITIES BEING PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CITY OF SALISBURY
AS CONSTITUTED BEFORE 1904.

The Free Grammar School (*see* page 1).

When Mr. Hare, an Inspector of Charities, held an Inquiry at Salisbury in 1855, the Rev. Charles Henry Hodgson, who had been appointed master of the school in 1804, was still master. The usher, Mr. Berry, who had been appointed in 1829, had recently died and his place had not been filled up.

The master of the school had from 1743 until 1856 always held the post of Eyre's lecturer (*see* page 2), a practice which was discontinued in 1856 and has never since been resumed.

The master had not for many years resided in the school, and had for some time previous to 1855 attended at the school once or twice a week only and then for but a very short time. The school was carried on in premises hired for the purpose.

There were at the date of Mr. Hare's visit to the school, seven boys only in attendance, who appeared for the most part to be the children of poor parents. The education given in the school was not such as would be accepted by the class of persons desirous of obtaining a classical education, and at that date Latin was not taught to any of the boys. The work done at the school was unsatisfactory.

With a view of establishing a school on a satisfactory basis it was proposed in 1856 by the trustees of the Duke of Somerset's Charity (*see* pages 18 and 173), that one-fourth of the net income of that Charity should be set apart for the augmentation of the income of the Free Grammar School, and a draft Scheme was prepared by the trustees of the Municipal Charities for the future management of the school.

Some correspondence about the Scheme took place between the trustees of the Municipal Charities and the Charity Commissioners, but no further steps were taken at that time for the establishment of a Scheme.

By the Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 12th June 1863 (*see* page 153) trustees were appointed of the Free Grammar School and other Charities.

In 1864 the master of the school resigned his appointment. There were at that date three boys only on the foundation, and the school was closed from March 1864 to January 1867, when a new master was appointed.

Efforts were again made in 1864 and 1865 to establish a school consisting of an upper and a lower department, and a Scheme was drafted by the Charity Commissioners in 1865, by which the school to be established was placed under the control of the Municipal Charity Trustees.

It was provided that the school should be open to boys between the ages of 8 and 16, with a preference for children of inhabitants of the City of Salisbury.

That instruction in the upper department should comprise Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, &c., and that religious instruction should be given to all scholars in the school according to the doctrine and principles of the Church of England, but that no scholar should be compelled to receive such religious instruction whose parents or friends declared that they entertained conscientious objections thereto.

That in the upper department the fees should be 30*s.* a quarter for scholars under 12, and 40*s.* a quarter for scholars over 12; and that in the lower department the fees should be 15*s.* and 20*s.* for scholars under and over 12.

In 1864 the trustees approached the mayor and corporation with a view of persuading them to assist the trustees in providing additional accommodation for the school.

Salisbury.
Charities the
benefits of
which are
not confined
to any
specified
area.

The Holgate
and Folliott
Scholarship
Fund—
continued.

Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of the
City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

The Free
Grammar
School.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities
 being pri-
 marily for the
 benefit of
 the City of
 Salisbury as
 constituted
 before 1904.

—
 The Free
 Grammar
 School—
continued.

The mayor and corporation subsequently presented a petition to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury asking that they might be authorised to purchase for the purpose of the re-establishment of an efficient grammar school an estate known as the "Belle Vue" estate, at the price of 1,600*l.*, and to provide part of the purchase money either by the mortgage of such estate, or by the sale of part of such estate not required for the purposes of a school, and to provide other moneys by the sale of certain reversionary estates belonging to the corporation.

The Lords Commissioners, by letter dated the 5th May 1865, informed the Mayor of Salisbury that after full consideration of the various communications addressed to them on the subject, they had come to the conclusion that it would not be right for them to assent to the alienation of part of the corporation property for the purpose of establishing the proposed grammar school, and stated further that there was no legal obligation upon the corporation to re-establish the grammar school, and that they did not feel that they would be justified in assenting to a Scheme to which a majority of the ratepayers appeared to be opposed, and which could only be in effect carried out by subjecting them to the imposition of a further rate.

The school was reported on by Mr. C. H. Stanton, an Assistant Commissioner under the Schools Inquiry Commission, and his Report will be found in the Reports of that Commission (vol. XIV., page 42). At the date of Mr. Stanton's Report the school was about to be re-opened under a new head master, in more commodious premises as a middle class school for boarders and day boys.

Mr. Stanton pointed out in his Report the desirability of establishing a good school in Salisbury, and expressed his regret that the Scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners had, owing to the opposition of the ratepayers, fallen through.

A school was carried on for some years but without much success, and was finally closed in September 1883.

Mr. William Good, an Inspector of Charities, reported on the Free Grammar School in December 1891, and it appears from his Report that in November 1877 the old schoolhouse being in a dilapidated condition and unfit for use, the trustees obtained the opinion of counsel as to the liability of the corporation with respect to the maintenance of the premises, the claims of the trustees and how they should be enforced. The trustees were advised that the question was one of considerable difficulty, but that they should proceed by mandamus in the Queen's Bench Division, asking for an Order that the corporation might put in repair and maintain the schoolhouse, or, in the alternative, might appoint and maintain a fit house and rooms for the school.

The trustees, however, did not, on further consideration, consider it advisable to take legal proceedings in the matter.

In 1884 the premises in Castle Street, formerly used for the purposes of a school, were sold by the town council, who offered to pay to the trustees of the school the sum of 150*l.* as their share of the proceeds of the sale. Payment was, however, disallowed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The premises in Castle Street, which were very old and dilapidated, were sold with other property belonging to the corporation, and the amount received for the old school premises cannot be ascertained.

On the 14th February 1884 a sum of 42,299*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds as the consideration for the redemption of certain annuities payable for charitable purposes charged on the Consolidated Fund and mentioned in an agreement between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Charity Commissioners dated the 6th February 1884.

Among the charitable payments was a sum of 24*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* paid out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of and representing the 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* (see page 1) formerly paid out of the revenues of the county of Wilts. A sum of 805*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities was set apart in the books of the Charity Commissioners as the consideration for the redemption of the last-mentioned payment.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 24th April 1885, it was directed that the dividends on the said sum of 805*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* stock should be invested and accumulated at compound interest until the establishment of a Scheme for the school.

The dividends on the stock have been regularly invested, and there is at the present time a sum of 1,507*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees to the credit of the Charity.

The Charity was not included among those for which trustees were appointed by the Charity Commissioners in 1871 and 1892, no appointment of trustees of the Free Grammar School having been made since the Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 12th June 1863.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities, including Eyre's Gift for a Lecture (see page 2), the Trinity Hospital and subsidiary Endowments (see pages 3 to 8), Brickett's Hospital and subsidiary Endowments (see pages 8 to 10), Taylor's Almshouse and subsidiary Endowments (see pages 10 to 12), Sir Thomas White's Charity (see page 12), Joan Popley's Charity (see page 13), Thomas Bee's Charity (see page 15), Eyre's Almshouses and subsidiary Endowments (see pages 16 to 18), and the Charities of Thomas Gardiner (see page 22), Francis Swanton (see page 23), William Hussey (see page 24), Edward Baker (see page 26), Edward Rodes (see page 26), George Mervin (see page 27), Christopher Willoughby (see page 27), John Gauntlett (see page 28), William Viner (see page 28), Joseph Gifford (see page 29), and John Woodlands.

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
The Salisbury Municipal Charities.

Under the authority of an Order of the Court of Chancery dated 22nd September 1836, and in pursuance of a Report made by Master Brougham, confirmed by an Order of the said Court dated the 11th February 1837, trustees were appointed for all the Charities included in the above heading with the exception of the Charity of John Woodlands, which had not at that date been founded.

The same persons were also appointed trustees for the Free School (see pages 1 and 151), and the Charities of William Cole (see pages 28 and 177), and — Smith (see pages 30 and 250).

In 1863 application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the survivors of the trustees appointed by the Court, for the removal of certain persons from being trustees and the appointment of new trustees, and an Order, removing the existing trustees and appointing new trustees, was sealed by the Charity Commissioners on the 12th June 1863.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 21st July 1871, a Scheme was established for the future administration of the Charities known as Christopher Eyre's Hospital, Joan Popley's Charity, William Hussey's Almshouse, Thomas Brickett's Hospital, Thomas Taylor's Almshouse and Trinity Hospital. The Scheme provided that the several above-mentioned Charities should be united and administered together as one Charity, and that the clear annual income thereof should be applied to the support of the hospitals and almshouses or otherwise, as therein mentioned, according to the provisions of the Scheme, under the name of "The Salisbury Consolidated Almshouses and other Charities."

The trustees were authorised (clause 3) out of a sum at their disposal, arising from accumulations of Joan Popley's Charity, to expend such an amount as might be required in rebuilding Eyre's Hospital at a cost and in accordance with plans to be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

In view of the subsequent Schemes it appears unnecessary to refer further to the provisions of the Scheme of 1871.

In 1891 Mr. William Good, Inspector of Charities, held a public inquiry into the Municipal Charities.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 29th November 1892 and made in the matter of the Charities of Edward Baker, Thomas Bee, Christopher Eyre for Lecture, John Gauntlett, Joseph Gifford, Thomas Gardiner, George Mervin, Edward Rodes, Francis Swanton, William Viner, Sir Thomas White and Christopher Willoughby (of which trustees had been last appointed by the Order of the 12th June 1863), the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and other Charities regulated by the Scheme of the 21st July 1871, and the Charity of John Woodlands (see page 158), a Scheme was established for the future regulation of the Charities.

The Scheme directed that the freehold hereditaments belonging to Trinity Hospital should remain vested in the corporation of the master and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in the City of New Sarum, and that any freehold or leasehold lands and hereditaments belonging to the other Charities comprised in the Scheme be thereby vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The Scheme appointed a body of 18 persons to administer the income of the Charities but made no alteration in the manner in which the income of the several Charities was to be applied.

In 1895 the Scheme now governing the administration of the Charities was established, full particulars of its provisions being given on pages 159 to 164.

Particulars of the various changes which have taken place in the property of the Municipal Charities between 1833, the date of the Report made by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities and the present time, are set out below.

No reference is made to those Charities the property of which has remained unaltered, but a description of the property will be found in the schedule on pages 164 to 166.

Salisbury. Except where otherwise mentioned, the cost of alterations, rebuilding, &c., was provided out of the surplus income of the Charities.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.* Trinity Hospital and subsidiary Endowments.

Trinity Hospital and Subsidiary Endowments.—The changes in the property of Trinity Hospital and its subsidiary endowments are summarised in the subjoined statement:—

Charity and reference to Report of 1833.	Property as described in Report of 1833.	Property at present time.	Remarks as to changes in and dealings with Property.
Trinity Hospital (page 3), including—	Two houses in Silver Street.	Nos. 36 and 42 Silver Street.	—
	Three houses in Catherine Street.	Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Catherine Street.	—
	Two houses, one divided into two tenements, in Gigant Street.	Six houses numbered 88, 90, 92 and 99, 101 and 103 Gigant Street.	The tenements mentioned in the Report of 1833 appear to have been afterwards converted into eight, viz., five on the east side and three on west side of Gigant Street. The five cottages on east side were pulled down in 1889 and three new ones built in their place under authority of Order of Charity Commissioners dated 13th January 1888.
	Six houses in Barnard's Cross or Paine's Hill.	Two houses numbered 45 and 47 Barnard Street.	Premises pulled down in 1898 and rebuilt as two houses.
	Two houses in Brown Street, one known as the Star Public House.	A house numbered 69 Brown Street and known as the Star Inn, situate at the corner of Brown Street and Trinity Street.	The two messuages have been thrown into one.
	Four messuages and cellar in Triufty Street.	Three houses numbered 13, 15 and 17 Trinity Street, and part of the "Star Inn," <i>see above.</i>	—
	Two messuages in Ivy Street.	—	Afterwards converted into a Malt-house and sold under authority of Order of Charity Commissioners, dated 31st July 1896, for 125 <i>l.</i> , which sum was invested in 110 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols, now part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (<i>see</i> schedule, page 166).
	Four messuages or tenements in Culver Street (one converted into a malthouse).	Two houses numbered 79 and 81 Culver Street.	The property described as a malt-house was exchanged in 1884, under authority of Order of Charity Commissioners dated 26th September 1884, for two freehold messuages in Bedwin Street. The last-mentioned property was conveyed to trustees by deed dated 13th November 1884, enrolled on the 24th day of same month. The land so taken in exchange was used for enlarging the site of Taylor's Almshouses (<i>see below</i>).
	Blacksmith's shop and three messuages in Pennyfarthing Street.	Six houses numbered 18, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Pennyfarthing Street.	Number 18 represents the Blacksmith's shop. The three messuages were pulled down in 1891 and five cottages built in their place, under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 3rd September 1891.
	Three messuages in Greencroft Street.	Four cottages known as numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 Clarendon Terrace, Greencroft Street.	Rebuilt as four cottages in 1889, under authority of Order of Charity Commissioners dated the 15th November 1889.
Five messuages in Winchester Street.	A shop and dwelling-house, now occupied as Temperance Hotel, and three houses numbered 84, 86 and 88 Winchester Street.	Numbers 80 and 82 were thrown into one house.	

Charity and reference to Report of 1833.	Property as described in Report of 1833.	Property at present time.	Remarks as to changes in and dealings with Property.	Salisbury. Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904. The Salisbury Municipal Charities— <i>continued.</i>
Trinity Hospital page 3 (including—)	A house in Endless Street. A house in Butcher Row	No. 56 Endless Street. No. 17 Butcher Row -	— Rebuilt in 1901, under authority of letter of Charity Commissioners dated the 2nd August 1901.	
Chiffinch's Rent-charge (page 6).	Rentcharge of 7 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	See next column -	Rentcharge redeemed under authority of Order of Charity Commissioners dated 17th April 1874, by transfer of 333 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols to Official Trustees (see schedule of stocks on page 158).	
Francis Swanton's Charity (page 6). Bequests of Powell, Moulton, and Ghost, and stock purchased from fines.	Rentcharge of 10 <i>l.</i> - (See schedule of stocks on page 158).	See next column - - (See schedule of stocks on page 158).	Rentcharge (part of a larger charge) redeemed (see page 158).	
Baker's Bequest -	549 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Reduced Annuities.	183 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols is now the share of Trinity Hospital, which sum forms part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (see schedule page 166).	See Baker's Charity on page 158.	
Pump Money -	Annual payments of 13 <i>s.</i> or thereabouts for use of pump.	Payments no longer made	In 1854 7 <i>s.</i> was received but the payments soon afterwards ceased.	

The Charity next mentioned was not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities.

Snooks's Gift.—Elizabeth Snooks, by her will dated the 6th December 1844 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 9th June 1845, gave to the trustees of the Trinity Hospital in Salisbury the sum of 100*l.*, which sum she charged on her personal estate, and directed that the same should be applied for the use and purposes of the Charity.

The legacy, less duty, was invested in 98*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Consols in private names (see further schedule of stock on page 158).

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 18th July 1884, and made in the matter of Trinity Hospital (being one of the Municipal Charities), the trustees were authorised to purchase for the sum of 1*l.* a strip of land at the rear of Trinity Hospital, being 7 feet 6 inches in length, 3 feet 10 inches in depth on the east side thereof, and 4 feet in depth on the west side thereof.

The property, which was required for the purpose of building a wall, was conveyed to the trustees by an indenture dated the 13th November 1884, enrolled on the 24th day of the same month, and made between John Dyer of the one part and the then trustees of the other part.

Particulars of the changes in the property of the other Charities administered under the Scheme of 1895, since the Report of 1833, are as follows:—

Brickett's Hospital and Subsidiary Endowments (see pages 8 to 10).—The almshouses were rebuilt in 1893–4, at a cost of 1,994*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, which was approved by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 31st July 1894, and was defrayed out of surplus income.

The stocks forming the endowments of the Gifts of Mr. Thistlethwaite, Mrs. Wyndham, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Barford, and the Rev. James Burch, have all been sold as mentioned in the schedule of stocks on page 158.

In addition to the stocks mentioned in the Report of 1833, a sum of 100*l.* Consols, then belonging to Brickett's Hospital, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 6th February 1866.

The stock was not mentioned in Mr. Hare's Report, made in 1856, and no information as to the origin is given in Mr. Good's Report.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

The
Salisbury
Municipal
Charities—
continued.
Taylor's
Almshouse
and subsi-
diary endow-
ments.

Joan
Popley's
Charity.

It is possible that the stock represented the investment of Mr. Clarke's legacy of 50*l.* (*see* page 9), but more probable that it arose from the investment of surplus income. As regards Eleanor Walsh's Gift of 50*l.* (*see* further, page 173).

Taylor's Almshouse and Subsidiary Endowments (*see* pages 10 and 11).—The almshouses were rebuilt in 1885–6, at a cost of 1,992*l.* 18*s.*, which was provided out of surplus income. The expenditure was approved by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 11th August 1885.

Particulars of the redemption of Francis Swanton's rentcharge are given on page 158.

Joan Popley's Charity (*see* page 13).—By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 3rd June 1865, the legal estate in the property belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The under-mentioned leases of the property have been sanctioned by Orders of the Charity Commissioners:—

Property.	Date of Order.	Term.	Rent.	Amount to be expended.
58 & 59 Basinghall Street	10th November 1865	80 years from the 25th December 1864.	225 <i>l.</i> until 29th September 1875 then 250 <i>l.</i>	£ 2,500
60 & 61 Basinghall Street	10th November 1865	80 years from the 25th December 1864.	225 <i>l.</i> until 29th September 1875 then 250 <i>l.</i>	2,500
62, 63 & 64 Basinghall Street.	14th June 1881, 6th January 1885 and 27th January 1885.	80-years from the 25th March 1881.	380 <i>l.</i> for Nos. 62 and 63, and 300 <i>l.</i> for No. 64.	—

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 16th April 1886, it was recited that the trustees had agreed to grant leases of Nos. 62 to 66 Basinghall Street, at an aggregate rental of 950*l.* and had already granted leases of Nos. 62, 63, and 64, at an aggregate rental of 680*l.*, leaving a rental of 270*l.* only to be secured on Nos. 65 and 66, and that the lessee had agreed to grant an under-lease of the last-mentioned premises for 80 years from the 25th March 1881, at an annual rent of 630*l.*, and that it had been provisionally agreed between the lessee and the trustees, that in lieu of the lessee granting the said underlease the said trustees should grant a lease of Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street direct to the proposed under-lessees for the same term and rent, the said trustees paying to the said lessee as the consideration for the improved rent of 360*l.* the sum of 7,200*l.*, and by the Order now in statement the trustees were authorised to pay to the said lessee as the purchase of the said improved ground rent of 360*l.* the sum of 7,200*l.*, and to provide the last-mentioned sum, together with the costs and expenses attending the said purchase, by the sale under the further Order or Orders of the Commissioners of the following sums of stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for the following Charities, viz:—

£	s.	d.	
3,245	14	0	Consols in trust for William Hussey's Almshouse (<i>see</i> page 158);
1,428	2	1	Consols - - - - -
107	18	11	Reduced Annuities - - -
337	1	7	New 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities - - -
755	4	9	Consols in trust for Brickett's Hospital (<i>see</i> page 158);
682	4	10	Consols in trust for Eyre's Almshouses (<i>see</i> page 158);

} In trust for Trinity Hospital
(*see* page 158);

and by so much as might be necessary of the sum of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols in trust for the Charity of John Woodlands (*see* page 158).

Provided, and the Commissioners directed, that with a view to the replacement of the several amounts of stock so to be sold as aforesaid, the trustees should, out of such increased income to be produced by the said purchase, cause to be remitted to the banking account of the Official Trustees, on or before the 31st December 1886, and in each succeeding year, an annual sum of not less than 50*l.* until the several sums of stock so to be sold as aforesaid should have been fully replaced, and that the said Official Trustees should forthwith invest the said annual sums in Consols in their name to the credit of an account to be entitled the "Investment Account," until the said several amounts of stock should have been fully replaced, and it was further ordered that after providing for the payment of the annual sum of 50*l.* as aforesaid the balance of the

said sum of 360*l.* should be divided between the Charities in proportion to the several amounts of stock belonging to the same Charities so to be sold as aforesaid.

Particulars of the stocks sold are given in the schedule of stocks on page 158.

The sum of 50*l.* has been duly remitted, and the amount of stock to the credit of the Investment Account is now 1,394*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

In 1893 a new building was about to be erected in George Yard, Aldermanbury, on a site adjacent to the site of Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street.

By an indenture dated the 24th April 1893 and made between the Merchant Taylors Company (the freeholders of the site in George Yard) of the first part, William Nelson Lloyd (to whom a lease for 80 years of the said site was about to be granted) of the second part, Benjamin Hosegood and others (the proposed sub-lessees of the said lease) of the third part, the Salisbury Municipal Charity Trustees (owners of the freehold of the site of Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street) of the fourth part, and Thomas Lampard Green and another (lessees of Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street) of the fifth part, an agreement was entered into to ensure the works therein specified being carried out in a proper manner and so as not to be injurious to the said premises, Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street, and it was agreed that a right of way to Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street should be provided through the ground floor of the buildings to be erected in George Yard to 65 and 66 Basinghall Street, and that the right of way thereby provided should be for ever thereafter appurtenant to Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street, and it was further agreed that it should be lawful to erect the said buildings in George Yard as shown on the plan thereunto annexed so as to extinguish the ancient and other lights belonging to Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street as shown on the plans and elevation, and that the parties of the third part should pay to the parties of the fifth part the sum of 33*l.* in respect of such parts of the walls of Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street as would then be used as party walls and which had not been then previously so used.

In 1898, the house, No. 67 Basinghall Street, was pulled down and new buildings were erected in the place thereof. Additional and larger windows were opened in the new buildings, and by an indenture dated the 29th October 1898 and made between the Salisbury Municipal Charity Trustees, thereafter called the trustees, of the first part, Thomas Lampard Green and another of the second part, and Rowland Stanley Maclaren and two others of the third part, the said parties of the third part, until the termination of the lease of 80 years from the 25th March 1881, agreed to pay to the trustees an annual rent of 1*l.* in respect of the additional light derived from the said windows, and further agreed to line and maintain with white glazed tiles a certain area in the said agreement more particularly mentioned and to fix an unclimbable iron railing on a stone coping of the said area at their own expense.

Particulars of the property of Joan Popley's Charity are given in the schedule on page 165.

Thomas Bee's Charity (*see* page 15).—Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 16th June 1871, the property at Cranebridge, consisting of a small stable and tool-house, together with a stable yard and piece of garden ground, containing 17 perches or thereabouts, was sold for 200*l.*, which was invested in 214*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 13th November 1894, the trustees were authorised to purchase at a price, not exceeding 75*l.*, a piece of land situate at the rear of and adjoining property belonging to the Charity, near Guilder Lane.

The purchase money and costs (13*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*) were raised by the sale, under the authority of the Commissioners, of a sum of 85*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, part of the 214*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* stock, which was thereby reduced to 129*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* (*see* schedule on page 166).

By an indenture dated the 31st December 1894, and made between Moore Brothers & Co., Limited, of the first part, Samuel Ralph Atkins and another of the second part, and William Fawcett and 15 others, the then trustees of the Municipal Charities, of the third part, the property was conveyed to the last-mentioned trustees.

The deed was not enrolled, the vendors being a limited company incorporated apparently under the Companies Acts and the land being presumably already in Mortmain.

In 1896–7 nine cottages were erected on the garden ground in Guilder Lane at a cost of 2,400*l.*, which was provided out of accumulations of income of Joan Popley's Charity.

The particulars of the property of the Charity are given in the schedule on page 166.

Eyre's Almshouses and Subsidiary Endowments (*see* pages 16, 153, and 166).—The almshouses were rebuilt in 1872 pursuant to the provisions of the Scheme of the 21st July 1871, the cost being provided out of accumulations of income.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

Thomas Bee's Charity.

Eyre's Almshouses and Subsidiary Endowments.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

The
Salisbury
Municipal
Charities—
continued.

Francis
Swanton's
Charity.
Hussey's
Almshouses.
Baker's
Charity.

The stocks forming the endowments of the gifts of Mrs. Barford, Mrs. Tatum and Robert Cooper (*see page 17*) have been sold as mentioned in the schedule of stocks below.

Francis Swanton's Charity (*see page 23*).—Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 1st May 1896, the property of the Charity, described as a piece of meadow land, containing 6a. 2r. 24p. or thereabouts, known as Clatford Mead or Court Meadow situate in the parish of Upper Clatford, in the county of Southampton, was sold for 1,200*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities, which sum of stock was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 18th May 1896 (*see schedule of property on page 166*).

Hussey's Almshouses (*see page 24*).—The whole of the houses mentioned in the Report of 1833 were demolished in 1874, and 14 almshouses were erected in their place. The erection of the almshouses on the site which had been provided was sanctioned by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 24th July 1874, which also authorised the cost, viz., 2,960*l.*, to be provided out of surplus income.

The sum of 3,245*l.* 10*s.* Consols, mentioned in the Report of 1833, has been sold as stated in the schedule of stocks below.

Baker's Charity (*see pages 7, 26 and 213*).—The sum of 549*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Reduced Annuities was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 30th October 1866, and by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 15th October 1895, was apportioned 183*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* to the Charity of Edward Baker for Trinity Hospital (*see page 166*), and like sums to the Charities of the same founder for Sutton's Almshouses (*see page 213*), and the Hospital of St. Anne or Culver Street Almshouses (*see page 208*).

The following Charity was not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Woodlands's
Charity.

Woodlands's Charity.—John Woodlands, by his will dated the 31st May 1881 and proved, with a codicil, in the District Registry at Salisbury on the 30th September following, gave to the trustees of the Municipal Charities in Salisbury 3,333*l.*, free of legacy duty, the income of which was to be distributed by them at their discretion at Christmas in each year among the deserving poor of the city of Salisbury.

By a codicil to his will the testator substituted for 3,333*l.* such a sum as would purchase 3,333*l.* Consols.

A sum of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols was purchased and was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 25th August 1882.

Under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners dated the 16th April 1886 (*see page 156*) and 7th May 1886, the sum of 686*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was sold, leaving a sum of 2,647*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Consols belonging to Woodlands's Charity (*see further, schedule on page 166*).

Particulars of the other stocks which were sold under the authority of the Order of the 16th April 1886, and subsequent Orders of the Commissioners, are set out in the subjoined schedule of stocks:—

Charity.	Reference.	Stock in Report of 1833.	Date of Transfer to Official Trustees.	Stock transferred and Sold.			Date of Order Authorising Sale.
				Consols.	New 3 <i>l.</i>	Reduced.	
<i>Trinity Hospital.</i>							
Chiffinch	Pages 6 and 155	—	31 Mar. 1874	£ 333 13 4	—	—	} 7 May 1886.
Powell	Page 6	100 0 0	} 6 Feb. 1866	100 0 0	—	—	
Moulton	Page 7	895 15 8		895 15 8	—	—	
Ghoet	Page 7	107 8 11	} 31 July 1885	—	—	107 8 11	} 4 May 1886.
Stock purchased from fines	Page 7	337 1 7		—	337 1 7	—	
Snooks	Page 155	—		98 13 1	—	—	} 7 May 1886.
				1,428 2 1			
<i>Brickett's Hospital.</i>							
Thistlethwaite	Page 9	204 15 8	} 6 Feb. 1866	655 4 9	—	—	} 7 May 1886.
Mrs. Wyndham Shaw	Page 9	126 14 9		—	—	—	
Barford and Burch	Page 9	324 15 4		—	—	—	
Accumulated fund or Clarke.	Pages 9, 155 and 156.	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	
				755 4 9			
<i>Eyre's Almshouse.</i>							
Mrs. Barford	Page 17	40 0 0	6 Feb. 1866	40 0 0	—	—	} 7 May 1886.
Mrs. Tatum	Page 17	200 0 0	23 Jan. 1866	200 0 0	—	—	
Robert Cooper	Page 17	400 0 0	19 Dec. 1865	442 4 10	—	—	
				682 4 10			
<i>Hussey's Almshouses.</i>							
Almshouse Fund	Page 24	3,245 14 0	6 Feb. 1866	3,245 14 0	—	—	

A sum of 3,000*l.*, representing the surplus income of the Charities included in the Scheme of the 21st July 1871, was remitted to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 19th November 1901, and was invested on the 1st December 1891 in 3,125*l.* New Consols.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The purchase of some property in Brown Street has recently been made out of the surplus income of the Municipal Charities. The purchase was effected with the view of improving the property of the trustees in Brown Street and Trinity Street, and of giving more light and air to the almshouses known as Trinity Hospital.

—
 The Salisbury Municipal Charities—
continued.

By an indenture dated the 14th July 1905, enrolled on the 3rd August 1905, and made between Henry Blatch Wells of the first part, William James Lywood of the second part, and the Mayor of Salisbury and 16 others, the then trustees of the Municipal Charities, thereafter called "the trustees," of the third part, the parties of the first and second parties according to their respective estates and interests and in consideration of the sum of 700*l.* paid as therein mentioned, conveyed to the trustees in fee simple a freehold messuage, shop and premises, with the cottage in the rear thereof, and the yard, outbuildings and garden and premises adjoining and belonging thereto, situate and being Nos. 65 and 67 Brown Street, in the City of Salisbury, which said premises were by way of identification only shown on the plan thereto and thereon coloured blue.

The old cottage in the rear has been pulled down and improvements are being made which will materially increase the rental value of the property.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities are now administered under the provisions of a Scheme approved by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 18th December 1895, and made in the matter of the Salisbury Municipal Charities regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners of the 29th November 1892, and as to certain of the said Charities also by a Scheme of the same Commissioners of the 21st July 1871, as varied by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated the 19th July 1901.

The principal provisions of the Scheme of the 18th December 1895 are in substance as follows :—

That the above-mentioned Charities, and the endowments specified in the schedule thereto, and all other endowments (if any) of the said Charities shall be administered and managed by the body of trustees thereafter constituted subject to the provisions of the Scheme under the title of the Salisbury Municipal Charities.

That in the Scheme "The City of Salisbury" means the Municipal Borough of the City of Salisbury.

That the freehold hereditaments belonging to the Charity called Trinity Hospital shall remain vested in the Corporation of the Master and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in the City of New Sarum, and that the last-mentioned corporation shall permit the trustees to receive the rents and profits of all real estates which may be vested in the said corporation, and to dispose of the personal estate of the said corporation in such manner as the trustees shall in their discretion think best. For the purposes aforesaid the said corporation shall make and execute all such deeds, leases and other instruments, and do and perform all such acts as the trustees shall require. All leases or other deeds which shall have the common seal of the said corporation affixed thereunto are also to be signed by two at least of the trustees. The common seal of the said hospital is to be kept by the clerk or secretary of the trustees.

That any freehold or leasehold lands and hereditaments belonging to the other Charities comprised in the Scheme shall remain vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and that all sums of cash then or at any time belonging to the Charities and not required for current expenditure shall (unless otherwise ordered) as soon as possible be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

That the body of trustees shall continue to consist of 18 persons, namely, one ex-officio trustee, eight representative trustees, and nine coöptative trustees. That the ex-officio trustee shall continue to be the mayor for the time being of the city of Salisbury.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

The
Salisbury
Municipal
Charities—
continued.

That subject as therein provided the representative trustees shall be appointed each for a term of five years by the following electing bodies :—

Five by the town council of the City of Salisbury.

One by the persons enrolled in the Ward Roll for the time being in force for St. Thomas's Ward.

One by the persons enrolled as above mentioned in the Ward Roll for St. Martin's Ward.

One by the persons enrolled as above mentioned in the Ward Roll for St. Edmund's Ward.

Each appointment made by the town council is to be made at an ordinary meeting of that body. Each appointment made by the other electing bodies is to be made at a meeting thereof convened and held in accordance with the following rules, or such other rules as shall be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners.

RULES FOR ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE TRUSTEES BY PERSONS ON WARD ROLLS.

1. A meeting of the electing body shall be convened by the clerk or secretary of the trustees, or some other person acting under their direction.

2. Each meeting shall be convened by notice in writing or print affixed (unless permission is refused in any case) to a principal outer door of the Town Hall of the City of Salisbury, and of every parish church, and of every building registered as a place of religious worship in the ward concerned, and by advertisement in some local newspaper having a general circulation in Salisbury, in each case seven clear days at least before the meeting. Every notice of meeting shall state the place, day, hour, and object of the meeting. The place of meeting shall be within the ward concerned, and the hour not earlier than 7 p.m.

3. The persons present at the meeting, and entitled to vote, shall elect a chairman of the meeting, who shall not be a candidate for the office of representative trustee.

4. Every candidate for the office of representative trustee shall be proposed and seconded at the meeting by persons entitled to vote.

5. If no greater number of candidates than the number of vacancies shall be so proposed and seconded, such candidates so proposed and seconded shall be declared by the chairman to be duly appointed.

6. If a greater number of candidates than the number of vacancies shall be so proposed and seconded, the appointment shall be made by the votes of the electing body.

7. A candidate shall not be entitled to vote for himself. Each voter may give one vote in respect of each vacancy, but no voter shall give more than one vote to any candidate, or vote for more candidates than the number to be elected.

8. In the first instance the chairman of the meeting shall take the votes of the persons present at the meeting, and entitled to vote, by a show of hands. In case of equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to give a casting vote in favour of one or more candidate or candidates as the case may be. Unless a poll is thereupon demanded the candidate, or the number of candidates equal to the number of vacancies, obtaining the greater number of votes shall be declared by the chairman to be duly appointed.

9. It shall be competent for any candidate if supported by five persons present at the meeting, and entitled to vote, to demand at the meeting a poll of the persons entitled to appoint to the vacant office.

10. If a poll is demanded the chairman of the meeting shall at once fix the day for holding the same, not being less than three clear days from the date of the meeting. The poll shall be held on one day only, and shall be open for at least the periods from noon to 2 p.m., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

11. The chairman of the meeting shall make such arrangements as he shall consider to be proper for taking and recording the votes at such poll as aforesaid, and shall appoint a competent person to preside at each polling place. Such person shall ascertain that each person claiming to vote is entitled to do so, and for this purpose the entries in the Ward Roll shall be accepted as conclusive evidence.

12. Each candidate shall be at liberty, by himself, and, if he think fit, by an agent, to be appointed by him, to attend the poll with the view of satisfying himself that the proceedings thereat are properly conducted.

13. As soon as may be after the close of the poll, the person who was elected chairman under Rule 3 shall declare the candidate or the number of candidates equal to the number of vacancies obtaining the greater number of votes to be duly appointed. In case of equality of votes such person shall be entitled to give a second or casting vote in favour of one or more candidate or candidates, as the case may be.

14. No appointment of a representative trustee shall be void or voidable by reason of any defect, irregularity, or error in the proceedings for his appointment, unless an objection by notice in writing of such defect, irregularity, or error shall have been made at the meeting, or within four days after the meeting when there has been no poll, or within four days after the poll, and delivered to the person who shall have been elected chairman as aforesaid. Such person shall decide as to the validity of the objection subject to an appeal, within four days after such decision shall have been given, to the Charity Commissioners, who shall conclusively determine the matter.

That the eight persons therein named, being existing trustees, shall be regarded as the first representative trustees, and shall be entitled to hold office for the terms stated, all which terms have now expired.

That the coöptative trustees shall be persons residing or carrying on business in or near the city of Salisbury.

That the nine persons therein named shall be the first coöptative trustees, and shall hold office for the terms stated.

That every future coöptative trustee shall be appointed for a term of eight years. Every future coöptative trustee is to be provisionally appointed by a resolution of the trustees, to be passed at a special meeting, but such provisional appointment is to become valid only if and when the Charity Commissioners have certified their approval of it under their official seal.

That any coöptative trustee who ceases to be qualified as aforesaid, and any representative or coöptative trustee who is absent from all meetings of the trustees during a period of two consecutive years, and any trustee who is adjudicated a bankrupt, or who refuses, or is unfit, or is incapacitated to act, or who communicates in writing to the trustees his wish to resign, shall thereupon cease to be a trustee.

The Scheme contains the usual management clauses, and directs that the trustees shall hold general meetings at least four times in each year, and that there shall be a quorum when five trustees are present at any meeting.

The Scheme provides (clause 24) that such of the lands belonging to the Charities as are subject to the provisions of the fourth section of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, shall be let and otherwise managed by the trustees in conformity with the provisions of that Act, and authorises the trustees to set apart and let in allotments in the manner prescribed by and subject to the provisions of the said Act, any other portions of the land belonging to the Charities other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

Clause 28. The trustees shall first defray—

- (1) The costs of repair and insurance, and all other charges and outgoings payable in respect of properties of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities hereinafter mentioned out of the gross total income thereof, and the like costs in respect of properties of the remaining Charities comprised in this Scheme out of the gross total income of those Charities.
- (2) All proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the administration and management of the Charities rateably out of the income of (1) the said Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, and (2) all the remaining Charities comprised in this Scheme.

Clause 29. Subject to the payments aforesaid, the yearly income of the Charities shall be applied by the trustees in the manner and to the objects hereinafter prescribed.

Clause 30. The Charity of Edward Baker for almspeople in Trinity Hospital shall be amalgamated with and form part of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and other Charities, and the last-mentioned Charities as so augmented shall be called the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities. Subject to the legitimate interests of the existing almspeople and pensioners, the following provisions in relation to almspeople and pensioners shall take effect.

Clause 31. The several almshouse or hospital buildings and the property heretofore occupied therewith, shall be appropriated and used for the residence of the almspeople to be appointed from time to time by the trustees in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme.

The almshouse known as Eyre's Hospital shall be appropriated for the residence of six poor married couples ;

The almshouse known as Hussey's Almshouse shall be appropriated for the residence of seven poor married couples and six poor unmarried persons, of whom as far as possible one half shall be men and one half women, and of one nurse ;

Salisbury.
—
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
—
The Salisbury Municipal Charities—
continued.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

The
Salisbury
Municipal
Charities—
continued.

The almshouse known as Taylor's Almshouse shall be appropriated for the residence of six poor men either widowers or unmarried ;

The almshouse known as Trinity Hospital shall be appropriated for the residence of thirteen poor men either widowers or unmarried ; provided that the trustees may convert the room in the hospital previously used as a committee room into a residence for one other inmate.

The almshouse known as Brickett's Hospital shall be appropriated for the residence of seven poor women either widows or unmarried.

Clause 32. There shall be maintained under this Scheme such a number of pensioners not exceeding 40, as the trustees may from time to time determine, having regard to the amount of income available for the purpose.

The almspeople and pensioners are to be poor persons of good character, who have resided in the City of Salisbury for not less than 10 years next preceding the time of their appointment, who have not during the period of two years next preceding the time of appointment received poor law relief, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity are unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions.

The Scheme provides (clause 34) that there shall be paid to the pensioners and almspeople out of the income of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, by weekly or other periodical payments, as the trustees think fit, such a stipend, being not more than 6s. a week in the case of each pensioner and of each almsperson not having a wife or husband, and not more than 9s. a week in the case of each married couple, as the trustees from time to time fix, having regard to the needs and circumstances of the recipients and to the income and resources of the Charities. In the case of any of the pensioners or almspeople possessing a properly secured income from other sources of less than the maximum stipend, the amount of the stipend may be such as will provide a total income not exceeding the maximum amount.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 35. In the case of each of the married couples on the removal by death or otherwise of the husband or wife only, one of the following alternative courses should be adopted :—

- (a) The Trustees may direct that the husband or wife remaining (hereinafter in this clause called "the survivor") shall vacate within one month from the date of the removal the tenement or room lately occupied by the husband and wife, and that the survivor do become a pensioner of the Charities until the occurrence of a vacancy among the the single Almspeople of the Charities, when the pensioner may be transferred to fill that vacancy, or may be continued a pensioner at the discretion of the Trustees.
- (b) The Trustees may defer the appointment of a fresh married couple, and may permit the survivor to continue to occupy the tenement or room lately occupied by the husband and wife until a vacancy shall occur among the single almspeople, when the survivor may be transferred to fill that vacancy, provided that the survivor shall not receive more than the stipend of a single almsperson.

The Scheme prescribes rules regulating the absence of almspeople, and the occupation of their rooms, and (clause 38) authorises the trustees, if they think fit, whenever the income of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities suffices for the purpose, to appoint a medical officer to attend upon the almspeople, and to supply them with medicines and such medical appliances as may be necessary at a yearly salary not exceeding 30*l.*, inclusive of the cost of such medicines and appliances, and further authorises them to provide the almspeople, at the cost of the Charities, with any necessary attendance in case of illness or permanent infirmity.

The Scheme provides that due notice of a vacancy among the almspeople shall be published in the City of Salisbury, and directs that every appointment of an almsperson or pensioner shall be made by the trustees as soon as conveniently may be after an interval of one month from the occurrence of the vacancy to be filled up, either at a special meeting or the next general meeting.

The Scheme provides (Clause 42) that each pension shall be granted for a term of three years in the first instance, but may be prolonged by the trustees, if they think fit, for a further period of not more than three years at each prolongation, and (clause 43) directs that the pensions shall be paid subject to such reasonable regulations for providing the means of ascertaining the identity and good conduct of the pensioners and their continued possession of the required qualifications, as the trustees may from time to time prescribe.

The trustees are authorised to remove a pensioner or almsperson for the causes specified, including the receipt of poor law relief, or in case of misconduct, to suspend the payment of the stipend to the almsperson or pensioner, either wholly or in part during such time as the trustees think fit, and are also authorised to make regulations

for the government of the almspeople and pensioners, provided that the same shall not be at variance or inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Scheme.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 47. Subject to any provisions made from time to time by any Order of the Charity Commissioners, the trustees shall provide and maintain :—

1. A fund for the extraordinary repair of the almshouse or hospital buildings belonging to the Charities, by paying out of the income of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities to the banking account at the Bank of England of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" a yearly sum of 20*l.*, which shall be forthwith invested at compound interest in the purchase in their name of two and three-quarters per cent. Consolidated Stock to the credit of an account to be entitled "Repair Fund No. 1."
2. A fund for the extraordinary repair or improvement of the buildings other than the almshouse or hospital buildings belonging to the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, by paying out of the income of those Charities to the said banking account a yearly sum of 50*l.*, which shall be forthwith invested as aforesaid to the credit of an account to be entitled "Repair Fund No. 2."

When and so long as the amount of Stock shall be not less than 500*l.* in the case of Repair Fund No. 1, and not less than 1,000*l.* in the case of Repair Fund No. 2, the trustees may suspend the remittance of the respective annual sums, and the said Official Trustees shall remit the income of the fund to the Trustees of the Charities to be applied as part of the income of the Salisbury Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

Clause 48. The trustees shall apply one-twentieth of three-eighths of the clear yearly income of the Charity of Thomas Bee in the payment to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas, Salisbury, of any charges lawfully incurred by them in the maintenance and repair of the fabric of the parish church of that parish. If in any year the whole of the said sum be not applied as aforesaid, the residue thereof shall be accumulated for the like use in any future year or years.

Clause 49. The Trustees shall pay the clear yearly income of the Charity of Christopher Eyre for lecture to a sufficient minister approved by them to preach once a week in the parish Church of St. Thomas, Salisbury.

Clause 50. The Trustees shall out of the clear yearly income of the Charity of George Mervin pay the yearly sum of 1*l.* for a sermon to be preached on the anniversary of the death of the founder.

Clause 51. Subject to the payments aforesaid, the clear yearly income of the Charities comprised in this Scheme shall be administered under two branches to be called respectively—

- (1) The Loan and Apprenticeship Branch, which shall consist of one third part of such income; and
- (2) The Eleemosynary Branch, which shall consist of the remaining two-third parts of the said income.

Loan and Apprenticeship Branch.

Clause 52. The trustees shall apply the yearly income of the Loan and Apprenticeship Branch as follows :—

A yearly sum of 20*l.* shall be applied in making loans to deserving persons *bonâ fide* resident in the City of Salisbury, with the view of assisting such persons to carry on some honest trade, business, or calling within the said City. The loan shall in each case be made for three years, without interest, but upon sufficient security.

The residue shall be applied in one or both of the following ways as the trustees think fit, viz. :—

- (1) Defraying either wholly or in part the cost of placing out as apprentices to some suitable trade or occupation deserving persons *bonâ fide* resident in the City of Salisbury.
- (2) Defraying either wholly or in part the cost of the outfit, on entering upon a trade or occupation, or into service, of any person under the age of twenty-one years, *bonâ fide* resident in the City of Salisbury.

If the trustees are unable to expend as aforesaid the income applicable under the two last preceding sub-clauses, the same or so much thereof as remains unexpended, shall be applied by the trustees in the advancement of the education of deserving persons resident as aforesaid, or in aiding the supply of technical instruction as defined by the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, or otherwise.

Eleemosynary Branch.

Clause 53. The trustees shall apply the yearly income of the Eleemosynary Branch in making payments, under one or more of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the City of Salisbury generally, or of such deserving and necessitous persons resident

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.
The
Salisbury
Municipal
Charities—
continued.

therein as the trustees shall select for this purpose, and in such way as they shall consider most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits :—

I. Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any—

- (a) Dispensary, infirmary, hospital, or convalescent home, or institution in which children suffering from any bodily infirmity are taught any trade or employment, whether general or special, upon such terms (so far as may be) as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits of the institution for the objects of the Charities.
- (b) Provident club or society established in or in the neighbourhood of the said city, for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessaries.
- (c) Duly registered provident or friendly society accessible to the inhabitants of the said city.

II. Contributions towards—

- (a) The provision of nurses for the sick and infirm.
- (b) The travelling expenses of patients to and from such institutions as are above-mentioned in paragraph I. (a.).
- (c) The cost of providing proper care and supervision (including any necessary cost of locomotion) for poor children requiring temporary change of air or special protection or treatment.
- (d) The maintenance of any reading-room, library, or working men's club, available for the use or benefit of the inhabitants of the said city.

III. The supply of—

- (a) Clothes, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, medical or other aid in sickness, food, or other articles in kind to an amount not exceeding 40*l.* in any one year.
- (b) Temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in cases of unexpected loss, or sudden destitution.

The Scheme provides that the appropriation of the benefits of the Charities shall be made by the trustees from time to time at meetings of their body, and not separately by any individual trustee or trustees, and that the funds or income of the Charities shall not in any case be applied directly or indirectly in relief of the rates or so that any individual, except as therein provided, or any institution may become entitled to a recurrent or periodical benefit therefrom.

Lastly, the Scheme directs that any question as to the construction thereof, or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done thereunder, shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application, made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

By a Scheme established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 19th July 1901, and made in the matter of the Municipal Charities, regulated by the Scheme of the 18th December 1895, it was ordered as follows :—

The amount of the stipends payable under Clause 54 of the Scheme may be varied so that if a pensioner or almsperson not having a wife or husband possesses a properly secured income from other sources, the amount of the stipend may be such a sum not exceeding 6*s.* a week, as will suffice to provide a total income of not more than 10*s.* a week; and if a married couple of almspeople possess a properly secured income from other sources, the amount of the stipend may be such a sum not exceeding 9*s.* a week, as will suffice to provide a total income of not more than 13*s.* a week.

The property of the Municipal Charities is described in the Schedule subjoined :—

Charity.	Description.	How Let, by whom paid or in whose Name Invested.	Gross Annual Income.
<i>Eyre's Gift for a Lecture</i> (page 2).	Annual payment of 20 <i>l.</i> - -	Corporation of Salisbury -	£ s. d. 20 0 0
* <i>Trinity Hospital.</i>	<i>In the City of Salisbury.</i>		
Including - - -	Almshouses, comprising block of six houses, hall and chapel in Trinity Street.	In hand - - -	—
	Two houses, numbered 36 and 42 Silver Street.	On leases for seven years from 25th December 1899, at rents of 50 <i>l.</i> a house.	100 0 0
	Three houses and shops, numbered 7, 9 and 11 Catherine Street.	No. 7 on lease for 19 years from 29th September 1898, at rent 75 <i>l.</i> ; No. 9, for 15½ years from 25th December 1901, at rent of 85 <i>l.</i> , and No. 11 for 21 years from 29th September 1896, at rent of 80 <i>l.</i>	240 0 0

* One of the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

Charity.	Description.	How let, by whom paid or in whose name invested.	Gross Annual Income.	
* <i>Trinity Hospital</i> —cont.	Six houses or cottages in Gigant Street, numbered 88, 90, 92, 99, 101 and 103.	On weekly tenancies - -	£. s. d. 101 8 0	
	Two houses in Barnard Street, numbered 45 and 47.	No. 45 on lease from 8th February 1899 to 25th December 1905 at rent of 25 <i>l.</i> ; No. 47 on yearly tenancy at rent of 25 <i>l.</i> , total rent 28 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	50 0 0	
	A house, numbered 69 Brown Street and known as the Star Inn.	On lease for 14 years from 29th September 1905, at rent of 25 <i>l.</i>	25 0 0	
	Three houses, numbered 13, 15 and 17 Trinity Street.	On weekly tenancies - -	31 4 0	
	Two houses, numbered 79 and 81 Culver Street.	On weekly tenancies - -	36 8 0	
	Six cottages, numbered 16, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Pennyfarthing Street.	On weekly tenancies - -	105 6 0	
	Four cottages, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, Clarendon Terrace, Greencroft Street.	On weekly tenancies - -	78 0 0	
	Four houses, numbered 80, 84, 86, and 88 Winchester Street.	No. 80 on quarterly tenancy at the rent of 25 <i>l.</i> per annum. Nos. 84, 86 and 88, on weekly tenancies, total rent, 28 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	53 12 0	
	A house, numbered 56 Endless Street.	In hand - - - -	—	
	A house, numbered 17 Butcher's Row.	On lease for 21 years from 25th March 1902.	70 0 0	
	* <i>Titchborne's Gift</i> (see page 6).	Annual rentcharges or fee farm rents of 6 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> issuing out of Sherfield manor and farm in the county of Southampton.	James Lockhart, Sherfield Manor Farm.	0 8 8
		An annual rentcharge of 3 <i>l.</i> issuing out of a messuage in the Fish Market, Salisbury.	See pages 192 and 193 - -	3 0 0
	* <i>Fricker's Gift</i> (see page 6).	110 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols, part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , like stock (see below).	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	(see below.)
* <i>Brickett's Hospital</i> -	Almshouses, comprising block of six houses in Exeter street.	In hand - - - -	—	
* <i>Taylor's Almshouses</i> -	A house numbered 114 Exeter Street.	On lease expiring on the 25th March 1907.	28 0 0	
	Almshouses, comprising block of seven houses and a common room, at corner of Bedwin Street.	In hand - - - -	—	
* <i>Matthew Best's Gift</i> (see page 11).	An annual rentcharge of 32 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , issuing out of Manor of Strafford Toney and Lombards Meadow, in the county of Wilts.	Colonel Jervoise - -	32 8 0	
	A rentcharge of 7 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , issuing out of premises now part of the County Hotel, Salisbury.	George Richardson and Jane Rawlings.	7 16 0	
<i>Ditto.</i> -	A rentcharge of 10 <i>l.</i> payable every third year issuing out of same premises.	Do. do.	3 6 8 (average per annum).	
<i>Sir Thomas White's Charity</i> (see page 12).	A payment of 104 <i>l.</i> , every 24th year.	Corporation of Salisbury -	4 6 8 (average per annum).	
* <i>Joan Popley's Charity</i>	Four houses, numbered 58, 59, 60, and 61 Basinghall Street, in the City of London.	On lease for 80 years from 29th September 1865.	500 0 0	
	Two houses, numbered 62 and 63, in the same street.	On lease for 80 years from 25th March 1881.	380 0 0	
	A house, numbered 64 in the same street.	Do. do.	300 0 0	
	Two houses, numbered 65 and 66 in the same street.	Do. do.	630 0 0†	
	3,125 <i>l.</i> New Consols, part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> like stock (see page 166).	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	(see below.)	

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

* Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.
† A proportion of a sum of 360*l.* (part of the yearly sum of 630*l.*, viz., that which 686*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* bears to 6,556*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*) belongs to the Charity of John Woodlands (see pages 156 and 158).

Salisbury.	Charity.	Description.	How let, by whom paid or in whose name invested.	Gross Annual Income.	
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.	<i>Thomas Bee's Charity</i>	A house, baker's shop, with garden and outbuildings, situate at the corner of Guilder Lane and Milford Street, in the City of Salisbury.	On lease for 14 years from the 29th September 1896.	£. s. d. 45 0 0	
	The Salisbury Municipal Charities— <i>continued.</i>		Land in Guilder Lane, with nine cottages thereon, known as Nos. 19 to 35 (odd numbers only) Guilder Lane Cottages.†	Weekly tenancies - -	150 16 0†
			Investment of proceeds of sale of Crane Bridge property, 129l. 5s. 9d. New Consols.	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	3 4 8
		* <i>Eyre's Almshouses</i> -	Almshouses, comprising block of seven houses in London Road.	In hand - - - -	—
		* <i>Eyre's rentcharge</i> (see page 16).	Annual payment of 28l. 7s. 0d. -	Corporation of Salisbury -	28 7 0
		* <i>Gardiner's Charity</i> (see page 17).	Annual payment of 3l. - -	Ditto ditto -	3 0 0
		<i>Thomas Gardiner's Charity</i> (see page 22).	Annual payment of 20l. - -	Corporation of Salisbury -	20 0 0
		‡ <i>Francis Swanton's Charity</i> (see page 23).	1,200l. 2l. 10s. per Cent. Annuities.	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	30 0 0
		* <i>Hussey's Almshouse Charity</i> (see page 24).	Almshouses, comprising block of houses in Castle Street.	In hand - - - -	—
		* <i>Baker's Charity</i> (see pages 6, 26 and 158).	183l. 4s. 5d. New Consols, part of 3,419l. 1s. 8d. like stock (see below).	Official Trustees - -	(see below.)
		<i>Rodes's Charity</i> (see page 26).	Annual payment of 2l. 2s. - -	Corporation of Salisbury -	2 2 0
		<i>Mervin's Charity</i> (see page 27).	" " 4l. 10s. -	Ditto ditto -	4 10 0
		<i>Willoughby's Charity</i> (see page 27).	" " 4l., part of 20l.	Ditto ditto -	4 0 0
		<i>John Gauntlett's Charity</i> (see page 28).	" " 3l. - -	Ditto ditto -	3 0 0
		<i>William Viner's Charity</i> (see page 28).	" " 2l. 10s. -	Ditto ditto -	2 10 0
<i>Joseph Gifford's Charity</i> (see page 29).	" " 2l. - -	Ditto ditto -	2 0 0		
<i>John Woodlands's Charity</i> (see page 158).	2,647l. 1s. 2d. New Consols. -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	66 3 4		
	Proportion of rent of the houses, Nos. 65 and 66 Basinghall Street (see under Popley's Charity).	- - - -	(see footnote)		
* <i>Property purchased with surplus income.</i>	Houses and premises known as Nos. 65 and 67 Brown Street in the City of Salisbury.	—	—		
	*3,419l. 1s. 8d. New Consols, of which 110l. 17s. 3d. belongs to Trinity Hospital, 3,125l. to Joan Popley's Charity, and 183l. 4s. 5d. to Baker's Charity.	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	85 9 4		
Repair Fund, No. 1 (see page 163).	232l. 0s. 6d. New Consols -	Ditto ditto	(Dividends accumulating). Ditto		
Repair Fund, No. 2 (see page 163).	581l. 8s. 4d. " " -	Ditto ditto	Ditto		
Investment Account (see page 157).	1,394l. 16s. 5d. " " -	Ditto ditto	Ditto		
		Total - -	3,250 6 4		

Of the sum of 7,242l. 11s. 8d. New Consols to be replaced in respect of the Investment Account 686l. 5s. 5d. belongs to John Woodlands's Charity, and the residue to the other Charities mentioned on page 156.

The inmates of Brickett's Hospital also share in Eleanor Walsh's Charity (see page 173), which Charity was not included among the Municipal Charities.

* Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

† The cottages were, as stated on page 157, built on land belonging to Bee's Charity, the cost being provided by accumulations of income belonging to Popley's Charity. The rents are in the accounts credited to Popley's Charity, but it is intended that a ground-rent of 15l. should be paid to Bee's Charity in the future, in lieu of the rent set out above.

‡ Of the 80l., 15l. belongs to the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, see Schedule to Scheme of 18th December 1895.

The trustees have recently agreed to purchase a piece of land at the rear of 114 Exeter Street, and Brickett's Almshouses, at the price of 300*l.*, and the purchase has been provisionally approved by the Commissioners.

Particulars of the trustees and their appointments are as follows :—

Name, &c.	Body appointing.	Date when Office Ends.
<i>Ex officio.</i>		
The Mayor, Salisbury - - - - -	- - - - -	On termination of mayoralty.
<i>Coöptative Trustees.</i>		
James Read - - - - -	- - - - -	On death.
Francis Rigden - - - - -	- - - - -	11th October 1906.
Thomas Bloom - - - - -	- - - - -	10th April 1908.
Henry Brown - - - - -	- - - - -	Do. do.
S. R. Atkins - - - - -	- - - - -	7th October 1911.
R. A. Wilson - - - - -	- - - - -	Do. do.
Edward Waters - - - - -	- - - - -	Do. do.
E. W. Gawthorne - - - - -	- - - - -	17th December 1912.
George Fullford - - - - -	- - - - -	9th October 1913.
<i>Representative Trustees.</i>		
J. A. Folliott - - - - -	Town Council - - - - -	28th November 1907.
W. M. Hammick - - - - -	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.
William Marlow - - - - -	Do. - - - - -	8th May 1907.
C. J. Woodrow - - - - -	Do. - - - - -	7th December 1909.
J. K. Dowden - - - - -	Do. - - - - -	28th November 1910.
G. J. Main - - - - -	Ward of St. Thomas - - - - -	28th November 1907.
Thomas Sly - - - - -	Ward of St. Edmund - - - - -	Do. do.
T. W. Berry - - - - -	Ward of St. Martin - - - - -	24th September 1910.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

Mr. George Fullford is chairman of the trustees.

Four quarterly and twelve monthly meetings are held every year.

The average attendance was in 1903, 9; in 1904 and 1905, 10.

There is a finance committee consisting of five trustees, who meet from time to time and report on matters referred to them by the whole body of trustees.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Pinckney's Branch.

Cheques are signed by the clerk and two trustees.

Mr. Hamilton Fulton, solicitor, is clerk. Mr. Fulton is paid a salary of 100*l.* a year, and receives a commission of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for collecting the rents other than the ground rents of the property in Basinghall Street, and the rents of the cottage property in Salisbury. A commission of 5*l.* per cent. is paid for collecting the rents of the cottages, no commission being charged for the ground rents.

Mr. Michael Harding, diocesan surveyor for the Archdeaconry of Sarum, is surveyor, his salary being 50*l.* per annum with a further commission for new work, varying according to the cost of the work.

The other management charges include 20*l.* per annum, to Mr. Arthur Crook, for acting as almoner, 16*l.* 16*s.* to Mr. Money C. Fisher, chartered accountant, for auditor's fee, and a varying amount for law charges, printing, stationery, &c.

Particulars of the expenses of management for the year ending the 31st December 1905, are set out on page 173.

The appropriation of the benefits of all the Charities is made at meetings of the trustees.

Lists of all beneficiaries are preserved, and the Charities appear to be very carefully administered, and, except in two or three minor details, to which reference is made below, in strict accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The area benefited is that comprised in the municipal borough as constituted at the date of the Scheme.

Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities (*see* pages 153 and 161), including **Baker's Charity** (*see* pages 26 and 161).—The income from the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, after making the adjustment (*see* note on page 166) in respect of the rent received from the Guilder Lane cottages (Bee's Charity) is 2,991*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The income, less a proportion of the general management expenses and a proportion of the income of Popley's Charity paid to Woodlands's Charity, (*see* pages 156 and 158), is applied in repairing and rebuilding the property belonging to

Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*
Trinity Hospital.

the Charities, in replacement of 7,242*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* stock, as directed by the Order of the 16th April 1886 (*see* page 156), in payment of the annual sums of 20*l.* and 50*l.* mentioned in clause 47 of the Scheme, in discharging the outgoings in connection with the almshouses, including certain payments for fuel and lighting, in providing the pensions of the inmates of the several almshouses, and the salaries of nurses, and in payment of the pensioners other than almspeople, any balance being apportioned between the Loan and Apprenticeship Branch and the Elccemosynary Branch (*see* page 163). A description of the almshouses and particulars of the number of inmates is as follows:—

Trinity Hospital is situated on the north side of Trinity Street, and consists of a building of four sides with a paved court in the centre.

The houses are built of brick with tiled roofs. Over the entrance hall is a room formerly used as a meeting room for the governors, but now disused. Opposite the entrance are the chapel with clock tower, and a common room used as a sitting room by the inmates. The remaining buildings provide accommodation for the 12 inmates and nurse. Each inmate has a good sized room, six being on the ground floor and six above. There are six unoccupied attics in the roof.

A strip of garden lies at the back.

The pump, which, at the date of the Report of 1833, supplied water to the inmates and the inhabitants of neighbouring houses, is in the central court.

The chapel is a small unpretentious building in which a service is held every Thursday evening.

The plate belonging to the hospital consists of a silver paten and chalice and a pewter cup. The chalice is of Elizabethan pattern, with a band of foliage round the cup. The height of cup is 6 inches, diameter at top 3 inches. The pewter tankard is marked "This belongs to the Trinity Chapill in Sarum, 1707." The measurements are 8 inches high (9½ to top of cover), diameter at top 4½ inches, and at base 9¼ inches.

There are 12 inmates, 11 widowers and a bachelor, the number of inmates as fixed by the Scheme being 13.

The nurse, who has resided in the hospital for many years, attends to the inmates when they require nursing.

Brickett's Hospital.

The almshouses known as Brickett's Hospital are placed on a site in Exeter Street. The hospital was rebuilt in 1895, and is one of the most comfortable of the Salisbury Almshouses. The houses, which are built of red brick with stone facings, run at right angles to Exeter Street, and face south with a strip of garden in front. The hospital provides accommodation for six inmates and a nurse, each inmate having a sitting-room, kitchen, with water supply, larder and coal cupboard on the ground floor, and a bedroom above. Each house has a w.c. The Scheme directs that there shall be seven inmates.

The six inmates are all widows, and when sick are waited on by the nurse.

Taylor's Almshouses.

Taylor's Almshouses are situate on the south side of Bedwin Street, and consist of seven houses and a common room. There are six inmates, each of whom has a good sized room with a recess for the bed, the same accommodation being allotted for the nurse. A scullery and closet are provided for each house. There is a garden at the back divided into six holdings. The houses, which were rebuilt in 1893-4, are well arranged and appear to be in a good state of repair. The almspeople are all widowers. The nurse is advanced in years.

Eyre's Almshouses.

The almshouses known as Eyre's, front the London Road and face east. There are 7 houses, each containing two rooms, one on the ground floor and one above, and a scullery, larder, and coal cellar. There are two conveniences in the yard at the back. A small strip of asphalted terrace and wall divide the houses from the road. There are at the present time 10 inmates, viz., four married couples and two widows. If a husband or wife dies the survivor is removed as soon as there is a vacancy in one of the other almshouses where accommodation is provided for widows or widowers.

The almshouses are in a good state of repair. The usual duties are performed by the nurse who resides in the almshouses.

Hussey's Almshouses.

Hussey's Almshouses were rebuilt in 1874 on the original site in Castle Street. There are six single and eight double houses, the premises being occupied by 6 married couples, 5 widows, 2 widowers and the nurse, who has one of the larger houses.

Each single inmate has a large room with a recess for a bed. The larger houses have a second room, or in some cases two rooms, upstairs, the third room being used by some of the inmates as a workshop, *e.g.*, bootmaker's work-room. There is a separate water supply and closet for each tenement. There is an enclosed lawn or garden between Castle Street and the river. The nurse performs the usual services for the inmates.

Each single inmate of the several almshouses receives a pension of 6s. a week, the allowances to the married couples being 9s. The pensions are paid by Mr. Arthur Crook, who acts as almoner and receives 20*l.* a year for his services.

An allowance of coal is also provided for each inmate.

Besides the services of the resident nurses, the inmates, in the case of serious illness, are attended by night nurses, who are paid out of the funds of the Charities.

In the event of a vacancy a notice is placed near the entrance of the almshouses and on the notice boards of the principal churches and chapels.

Applicants are required to fill up a printed form giving particulars of their residence, business or occupation, length of residence in municipal borough, age, particulars of relief from Charities or poor-law, means of livelihood and rent paid. Applicants must be recommended by two householders. There are usually several applicants for a vacancy, the appointments being always made at a general meeting of the trustees.

There were at the date of the Inquiry 40 out-pensioners, 9 men and 31 women, each in receipt of 6s. a week, the pensions being paid by Mr. Crook. Two men and four women are regarded as being pensioners under Woodlands's Charity, the others being known as pensioners of Popley's Charity.

The whole of the pensions are paid from the funds of the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, the income from Woodlands's Charity being applied with the income of the Charities next mentioned.

Pensioners are elected in the same manner as the almspeople.

Charities of Eyre for lecture, Sir Thomas White, Thomas Bee, Thomas Gardiner, Swanton, Rodes, Mervin, Willoughby, Gauntlett, Viner, Gifford and Woodlands.—Of the annual income of Bee's Charity part is applied towards the cost of collecting the rents of the cottages, and from the income of all the Charities is defrayed a proportion of the general management expenses.

The direction given in clause 48 of the Scheme that $\frac{1}{5}$ th of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the annual income of Bee's Charity shall be paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas has not been duly observed.

The last payment was made on the 20th July 1893 and amounted to 20*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The trustees have resolved to pay the arrears which may be found to be due and to make an annual payment of the prescribed amount in future.

A sum of 20*l.* (Eyre's Charity) is paid every year to the Rev. C. L. Sanctuary, vicar of St. Thomas. Mr. Sanctuary was appointed lecturer on the death of Canon Renaud, who held the lectureship until his death in 1898. Mr. Sanctuary preaches a sermon in the parish church of St. Thomas's every Friday evening.

The sum of 1*l.* (Mervin's Charity) is paid annually to the Rev. Canon J. D. Morrice, rector of St. Edmunds, who preaches a sermon on or about the anniversary of the death of the founder.

The residue of the income of the above-mentioned Charities, after providing for the above-mentioned outgoings and payments, is divided in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd for the loan and apprenticeship branch, and $\frac{2}{3}$ rds for the eleemosynary branch.

Loan and Apprenticeship Branch.—At the date of Mr. Good's Inquiry in 1891, the income from Sir Thomas White's Charity was applied in loans, and there were then 21 loans of 25*l.* each outstanding, making a total of 525*l.* The trustees had in hand 75*l.*, and notices had then recently been advertised stating that the trustees were prepared to issue three more loans. It appears, however, that no satisfactory applications were then received.

At the present time there are 13 loans outstanding, the total amount being 288*l.* Each loan is secured by the bond of the principal and two sureties, and it appears that the sureties have frequently been called upon to make good the amount borrowed.

No loans have been issued for more than 5 years, and it appears that at the present time there is very little demand for them, and it is unlikely that further loans will be issued.

No interest is charged to the borrower.

A considerable sum is expended every year in apprenticing, the amounts in the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905 having been 150*l.*, 97*l.* 10*s.*, 147*l.* 10*s.* respectively.

A notice inviting applications for apprenticing is inserted in the local papers, and the claims of the candidates are carefully considered by the trustees.

The trustees make it a condition that the employer shall agree to pay adequate wages.

The indentures of apprenticeship are prepared by Mr. Fulton.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

Out Pensioners.

Charities of Eyre, Sir Thomas White and others.

Bee's Charity.

Eyre's Charity.

Mervin's Charity.

Loan and Apprenticeship Branch.

Particulars of the boys and girls apprenticed in the five years ending the 31st December 1905 are as follows:—

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.
Loan and
Apprentice-
ship Branch
—continued.

Sex.	Number.	Trade.	Premium.			Term.
			£	s.	d.	
Girl	1	Schoolmistress - - -	25	0	0	4 years.
"	1	Dressmaker - - -	15	0	0	1½ years.
"	2	" - - -	20	0	0	3 years.
"	11	" - - -	25	0	0	"
Boy	1	Plumber - - -	12	10	0	5 years.
"	1	Clothier - - -	30	0	0	"
"	1	Brushmaker - - -	30	0	0	"
"	1	Stonemason - - -	30	0	0	"
"	2	Coachbuilder - - -	30	0	0	"
"	1	Grocer - - -	30	0	0	4 years.
"	1	Schoolmaster - - -	30	0	0	3½ years.
"	1	Tailor - - -	30	0	0	5 years.
"	3	Carpenter - - -	30	0	0	"
"	2	" - - -	25	0	0	"

Total apprenticed, 15 girls and 14 boys.

The trustees regard the results of apprenticing as very satisfactory, and consider that the amount available for the purpose is not too large.

In the years 1901, 1903, and 1904 there was a balance to the credit of the Loan and Apprenticing branch, and in the years 1900, 1902 and 1905, a deficit. Both credit and debit balance were carried to the next year's account.

In the period from 1895 to 1905 the whole of the income of the Loan and Apprenticeship Branch has been spent, and no part of the income has been applied for education as mentioned in Clause 52 (2) of the Scheme of 1895.

In 1903 the trustees were considering the question of applying for a Scheme which should provide *inter alia*, for the omission of the clause authorising money being advanced on loans, and it was then pointed out by the Charity Commissioners that any new Scheme would contain a clause determining what part of the endowment was to be treated as educational.

Eleemosynary Branch. **Eleemosynary Branch.**—The amount carried to the credit of the Eleemosynary Branch, or so much of it as is expended, is applied in payments for providing convalescent patients with change of air, in grants to nurses and to various institutions, and in payment of doctors for attending the convalescent patients and the inmates in the various houses.

The trustees maintain two bedrooms for patients in a private house at Bournemouth, paying 15s. a week per bed when occupied and 7s. 6d. a week when unoccupied. The charges include attendance, fires, lights, &c., and board.

The house is kept by a man and his wife, who attend on the convalescents, and the system is said to work in an extremely satisfactory manner.

In the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, the numbers sent to Bournemouth were respectively 34, 33 and 43. Each patient is sent to Bournemouth for a stay of two or three weeks, the railway fare being paid by the trustees. A sum of 10l. per annum is paid to a doctor at Bournemouth for attending each patient on his or her arrival.

Medical appliances, when ordered by the doctors, are occasionally purchased for convalescents and other sick and infirm poor.

The payments for nurses were in 1905, 50l. to the parish nurse of each of the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin and St. Thomas, and 5l. to the nurse of the ecclesiastical parishes of Harnham and Britford.

The nurses of the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin and St. Thomas visit the inmates in the almshouses when there are special cases of sickness. Part of the work of the nurse of the ecclesiastical parishes of Harnham and Britford is said to be carried out in the City of Salisbury, as defined by the Scheme of 1895. The trustees also subscribed in 1905, 5l. 5s. 0d. to the Salisbury Infirmary, 5l. 5s. 0d. to the Salisbury Soup Kitchen, and 5l. to the Winsley County Sanatorium for consumptives. The trustees paid in 1905 from the income of the Eleemosynary Branch, a sum of 40l. for medical attendance to the almspeople, a disbursement which perhaps should properly have been made out of the income of the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities,

The following is a summary of the accounts of the trustees of the Salisbury Municipal Charities for the year ending the 31st December 1905 :—

Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Baker's Charity:</i>		<i>Rates and Taxes:</i>			
Dividends on 183 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 166</i>).	4 11 8	Brickett's - - -	—		
<i>Brickett's Charity:</i>		Eyre's - - -	—		
Rent of house in Exeter Street -	29 19 3	Hussey's - - -	8 19 1		
Paid by tenant to cancel agreement	16 0 0	Popley's - - -	112 3 8		
<i>Eyre's Charity:</i>		Taylor's - - -	0 7 0		
Annual payment by Salisbury Town Council.	31 7 0	Trinity - - -	80 14 9	202 4 6	
<i>Popley's Charity:</i>		<i>Insurance:</i>			
Rents, Basinghall Street - - -	1,654 11 0	Brickett's - - -	1 7 0		
Rents, Salisbury* - - -	147 17 6	Eyre's - - -	—		
Dividends on 3,125 <i>l.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 166</i>).	78 2 0	Hussey's - - -	—		
Income tax recoverable - - -	82 11 4	Popley's - - -	—		
<i>Taylor's Almshouses:</i>		Taylor's - - -	—		
Income tax recoverable - - -	1 9 8	Trinity - - -	3 16 1	5 3 1	
<i>Trinity Hospital:</i>		<i>Repairs:</i>			
Rents - - - - -	907 17 4	Brickett's - - -	18 9 8		
Rentcharge (Fricker's Charity) -	3 0 0	Eyre's - - -	12 8 3		
Dividends on 110 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see page 165</i>).	2 15 8	Hussey's - - -	13 15 9		
Income tax recoverable - - -	13 7 1	Popley's - - -	15 9 1		
		Taylor's - - -	2 3 2		
		Trinity - - -	63 9 8	125 15 7	
		<i>Sundries:</i>			
		Fuel and Gas - - -	30 6 7		
		Miscellaneous - - -	16 3 8	46 10 3	
		<i>Alms and Pensions:</i>			
		Brickett's - - -	102 12 0		
		Eyre's - - -	125 10 6		
		Hussey's - - -	252 3 0		
		Popley's - - -	516 16 0		
		Taylor's - - -	93 12 0		
		Trinity - - -	176 10 0		
		Woodlands' - - -	90 6 0		
		Hospital Nurses - - -	138 15 0	1,496 4 6	
		Rebuilding in Brown Street 695 <i>l.</i> , less suspense account.		470 0 0	
		<i>Investments:</i>			
		Under Order of 16th April 1886 (<i>see page 156</i>).		50 0 0	
		For extraordinary repairs to almshouses (<i>see page 163</i>).		20 0 0	
		For extraordinary repairs to buildings other than almshouses (<i>see page 163</i>).		50 0 0	
		Proportion of income of Popley's Charity paid to Woodlands's Charity (<i>see pages 156 and 158</i>).		29 7 5	
		Proportion of management expenses (Schedule A.)		252 1 2	
		<i>Balance:</i>			
		1/3rd to Loan and Apprenticeship account (<i>see page 172</i>).		75 7 8	
		2/3rds to eleemosynary account (<i>see page 172</i>).		150 15 4	
	2,973 9 6			2,973 9 6	

* The rents are for the houses at Guilder Lane, which were built with accumulations from the income of Popley's Charity on land belonging to Thomas Bee's Charity, and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary belong, it would appear, to Bee's Charity.

The rentcharges due in 1905 in respect of Titchborne's Charity, 8*s.* 8*d.*, Taylor's Charity 32*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, and William Best's Charity, 7*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, were not received before the accounts were made up.

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

Charities other than Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities.

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
The Salisbury Municipal Charities—
continued.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
<i>Bee's Charity :</i>			<i>Bee's Charity :</i>		
Rents - - - - -	45	0 0	Collector's commission - - -	1	2 6
Dividends on 129l. 5s. 9d. New Consols (see page 166).	3	4 8	Land tax - - - - -	0	12 6
<i>Eyre's Lecture Charity :</i>			<i>Eyre's Charity :</i>		
Annual payment - - - - -	20	0 0	Payment to Lecturer - - -	20	0 0
<i>Mervin's Charity :</i>			<i>Mervin's Charity :</i>		
Annual payment - - - - -	4	10 0	Payment for sermon - - -	1	0 0
<i>Gardiner's Charity :</i>			Proportion of management expenses (Schedule A).	21	0 3
Annual payment - - - - -	20	0 0	<i>Balance :</i>		
<i>Gauntlett's Charity :</i>			1/3rd to Loan and Apprenticeship Account (see below).	68	0 9
Annual payment - - - - -	3	0 0	1/3rds to Eleemosynary Account (see below).	136	1 5
<i>Gifford's Charity :</i>					
Annual payment - - - - -	2	0 0			
<i>Rodes's Charity :</i>					
Annual payment - - - - -	2	2 0			
<i>Swanton's Charity :</i>					
Dividends* - - - - -	30	0 0			
<i>Viner's Charity :</i>					
Annual payment - - - - -	2	10 0			
<i>Willoughby's Charity :</i>					
Annual payment - - - - -	20	0 0			
<i>Woodlands's Charity :</i>					
Dividends (see page 166) - - -	66	3 4			
Annual payment from Popley's Charity (see footnote on page 165).	29	7 5			
	£	247 17 5		£	247 17 5

Loan and Apprenticeship Branch.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
<i>One-third of Surplus Income.</i>			Apprenticeship premiums - - -	147	10 0
Consolidated Almshouse, &c., Charities.	75	7 8			
Remaining Charities - - - - -	68	0 9			
Balance to Summary of Accounts (see below).	4	1 7			
	£	174 10 0		£	147 10 0

Eleemosynary Branch.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
<i>Two-thirds of Surplus Income.</i>			Convalescent patients, medical attendance and appliances.	167	6 11
Consolidated Almshouse, &c., Charities.	150	15 4	Nurses, institutions and medical officer.	195	0 0
Remaining Charities - - - - -	136	1 5	Churchwardens of Knoyle (Willoughby's Charity.†)	16	0 0
Balance to Summary of Accounts (see below).	91	10 2			
	£	378 6 11		£	378 6 11

* Of the dividends on Swanton's Charity 15l. should, it would appear, be credited to the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, see Schedule to Scheme of 18th December 1895.

† Of the 16l. paid to the churchwardens one third should be deducted from the income of the Loan and Apprenticeship Branch.

Summary of Accounts.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balances on the 31st December 1904 -	433	14	7	<i>Excess of Expenditure over Income.</i>				
Rebuilding Suspense Account - -	1,298	14	6	Loan and Apprenticeship Branch -	4	1	7	
				Eleemosynary Branch - -	91	10	2	
				Deposit Account - - -	1,298	14	6	
				<i>Balances.</i>				
				Cash at Bankers - - -	223	14	4	
				Rent Account - - -	114	8	6	
	£	1,732	9	1	£	1,732	9	1

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
The Salisbury Municipal Charities—*continued.*

The particulars of management expenses for the year ending the 31st December 1905, are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Clerk - - - - -	100	0	0	
Clerk, collection of rents - - - - -	45	5	0	
Surveyor - - - - -	50	0	0	
Almoner - - - - -	20	0	0	
Auditor - - - - -	16	16	0	
Law Costs - - - - -	13	3	0	
Printing and sundry expenses - - - - -	27	17	5	
	£	273	1	5

Of the sum of 273*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, 252*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* was charged to the Almshouse and Pension Charities, and 21*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* to the other Charities, the amounts being apportioned according to the income.

The Charity next mentioned was given for the benefit of the inmates of Brickett's Hospital, and it would appear desirable that it should in the future be administered by the Municipal Trustees with the other Charities given for the benefit of the last-mentioned Hospital.

Eleanor Walsh's Gift for Brickett's Hospital (*see* page 10).—The sum of 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* South Sea Stock (*see* page 10), was afterwards converted into Consols, and on the 20th June 1877 a sum of 123*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Consols, being the endowments of the gifts of Eleanor Walsh for Brickett's Hospital and the Culver Street Almshouses (*see* page 208), was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The dividends on the whole sum of stock have been remitted to the account of the trustees of the Charity at the Wilts and Dorset Bank. An account of the application of one moiety of the dividends is given on page 208 in the report on the Culver Street Almshouses.

Eleanor Walsh's Gift for Brickett's Hospital.

The other moiety is divided between the inmates of Brickett's Hospital in Exeter Street, a cheque for the amount being drawn by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin's and the payment to the inmates being made on New Year's Day by Mr. Daniel Sutton, vestry clerk of that parish.

In 1906 each inmate received 4*s.* 4*d.*

The Duke of Somerset's Charity (*see* page 18).

It appears from Mr. Hare's Report (*see* page 85) that in consequence of observations made in the Report of the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities (*see* pages 20 and 21), an *ex-officio* information was filed in October 1834 at the suit of the Attorney-General, against John Bullen and others for the purpose of setting aside the lease of the 14th November 1787 (*see* page 19). In the result of the proceedings the information was dismissed.

The Duke of Somerset's Charity.

Salisbury.
 Charities
 being pri-
 marily for the
 benefit of
 the City of
 Salisbury as
 constituted
 before 1904.
 The Duke of
 Somerset's
 Charity—
continued.

New trustees were appointed by the Court of Chancery, and the property was conveyed to the trustees.

The Charity Commissioners, by Order dated the 20th February 1857, authorised the erection of new farm buildings at a cost of 2,256*l.* 9*s.*, of which 1,556*l.* 9*s.* was raised by a mortgage. The final instalment for repayment of principal and interest was paid off in 1888.

By an Order of the Inclosure Commissioners, dated 18th April 1861, the Charity Lands were made subject to a rentcharge to repay a loan for draining the property. The loan was discharged in 1892.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 17th July 1866, the legal estate in the property belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Until the Order next mentioned there had been two bodies of trustees, one charged with the selection of the beneficiaries, and the other with the management of the estate.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 5th July 1898, a Scheme was established for the future administration of the Charity.

The Scheme provides (*inter alia*) to the following effect :—

That from and after the date when the Scheme is established, the body of trustees (theretofore called the nominating trustees) charged with the selection of the beneficiaries of the Charity, and the body of trustees (theretofore called the estate trustees) charged with the management of the property of the Charity, shall be united and form one body of trustees, who shall be charged with the selection of the beneficiaries and the management of the property.

That the body of trustees shall, except at first as hereinafter provided, consist of 13 persons, being three *ex-officio* trustees, four representative trustees, and six *coöptative* trustees. The *ex-officio* trustees to be the Lord Bishop for the time being of Salisbury, the Dean for the time being of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and the Mayor for the time being of the City of Salisbury.

That, except at first, the representative trustees, who are to be appointed each for a term of four years, shall be appointed, three by the council of the City of Salisbury and one by the four senior aldermen of the said city.

That the four persons named in the Scheme, being the four senior aldermen of the city of Salisbury, shall be the first representative trustees, and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to determination of trusteeship, to hold office for life, and that the first three places becoming vacant among these persons shall be filled by appointments by the said council.

That the *coöptative* trustees shall be persons residing or carrying on business in or near the city of Salisbury, and that the seven persons therein named shall be the first *coöptative* trustees, and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with regard to the determination of trusteeship, to hold office for life.

That every future *coöptative* trustee shall be appointed for five years, and shall be provisionally appointed at a special meeting of the trustees, but that a provisional appointment shall become valid only if and when the Commissioners have certified their approval of it under their official seal.

That any *coöptative* trustee who ceases to be qualified as aforesaid, any representative or *coöptative* trustee who is absent from all meetings of the trustees during a period of two consecutive years, and any trustee who is adjudicated a bankrupt, or who is incapacitated to act, or who communicates in writing to the trustees a wish to resign, shall thereupon cease to be a trustee.

The Scheme contains the usual management clauses, and directs that the trustees shall hold general meetings at least twice a year, and that there shall be a quorum when three trustees are present at any meeting.

The trustees are authorised (clause 18) to set apart and let in allotments, in the manner prescribed by and subject to the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portion of the land belonging to the Charity other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings. The trustees are forbidden to create any tenancy in reversion or for more than 10 years or for less than the improved annual value at rack-rent, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners or a competent court.

The Scheme then directs as follows :—

Clause 22. The cost of repairs and insurance, and all other charges and outgoings payable in respect of the property of the Charity, and all the proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the administration and management of the Charity, shall be first defrayed by the trustees out of the income thereof.

Clause 23. Subject to the payments aforesaid, the yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the trustees in accordance with the subsisting trusts.

The Scheme directs that the appropriation of the benefits of the Charity shall be made by the trustees at meetings of their body, and provides that no trustee shall hold any interest in the property belonging to the Charity otherwise than as a trustee.

Lastly, the Scheme provides that the funds or income of the Charity shall not in any case be applied directly or indirectly in aid of any rates for the relief of the poor or other purposes, and directs that any question as to the construction of the Scheme or the validity of any acts done or about to be done thereunder shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

The property consists of a farm, with farmhouse, barns, outbuildings, &c. at Stoke Abbott, in the county of Dorset, 202a. 1r. 34p., made up as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Arable - - - - -	78	2	37
Water meadow - - - - -	54	1	25
Pasture - - - - -	66	1	30
Homestead - - - - -	2	3	22
	<u>202</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>

In addition to the above there are three coppices unlet, which contain in all 7a. 3r. 29p., the acreage of the property being 210a. 1r. 23p.

The reduction from the measurement, as given in the Report of 1833, is probably due in part to the measurement, as given by the former Commissioners, including brooks and fences.

The farm is let for five or seven years from Lady Day, 1904, at a rent of 180*l.* per annum, the tenancy being determinable by two years' notice on either side.

The farm was let for 21 years from Lady Day, 1879, at a rent of 400*l.*, which was first reduced to 275*l.*, and afterwards to the present rent, which is said to be the best obtainable.

The following are the trustees :—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury -	-	} Ex-officio trustees.
The Right Rev. Bishop Webb, Dean of Salisbury -	-	
The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury -	-	

Representative trustees :—

Mr. James Read - - - - -	-	Appointed by Scheme of 1898.
Mr. Joseph Williams Lovibond - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. W. M. Hammick - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. J. K. Dowden - - - - -	-	Appointed by Town Council, 1905.

Coöptative trustees :

Mr. Henry Brown - - - - -	-	Appointed by Scheme of 1898.
Mr. Edward Waters - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. William Marlow - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. E. F. Pye Smith - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. George Fullford - - - - -	-	" " "
Mr. Caleb William Gater - - - - -	-	Appointed by Order of Charity Commissioners the 15th September 1905.

Meetings are held once or twice a year, and in the last five years there have been eight meetings.

There has been no difficulty in forming a quorum.

Mr. A. C. Jonas, solicitor, is clerk and receiver, his salary being 15*l.* per annum with an allowance of five per cent. for commission.

No separate banking account is kept, the receipts and disbursements being made by Mr. Jonas. The accounts are examined annually and passed by the trustees.

Owing to a large expenditure for repairs, the amount available for apprenticing has of recent years been much reduced.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

The Duke of Somerset's Charity—*continued.*

Salisbury.

A summary of the outgoings for the last five years is as follows :—

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
The Duke of Somerset's Charity—*continued.*

Year.	Repairs.	Incidental Expenses including Tithe, &c.	Allowance to Tenant.	Salary and Commission.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901 - - -	148 7 9	38 6 6	20 0 0	25 0 0
1902 - - -	17 10 9	37 6 0	30 0 0	24 10 0
1903 - - -	25 14 11	32 5 5	20 0 0	25 0 0
1904 - - -	36 17 8	32 12 7	30 0 0	24 10 0
1905 - - -	131 4 3	51 13 2	—	24 0 0

The incidental expenses include a subscription to schools in the parish of Stoke Abbots.

No children were apprenticed from 1900 to 1904 inclusive, but in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, sums of 45*l.*, 65*l.*, 50*l.* and 20*l.* were paid for premiums for children already apprenticed.

In 1905 four children were apprenticed, particulars of the apprenticeships being as follows :—

—	Number Apprenticed.	Trade.	Premium.	Term.
<i>No. of Boys applying.</i>			£ s. d.	
8	1	Plumber - - -	30 0 0	5 years.
—		Joiner - - -	30 0 0	„
<i>No. of Girls applying.</i>				
4	1	Tailoress - - -	25 0 0	4 years.
—		Dressmaker - - -	25 0 0	3 years.

The area participating in the Charity is regarded as that comprised in the ancient city, viz., the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas.

In the event of a vacancy a notice inviting applications is placed on the notice boards of the council chamber and the churches and chapels throughout the three parishes.

Application is made to Mr. A. C. Jonas, who, when the candidates are elected, prepares the indentures at a cost of 1*l.*

The following is a summary of the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - -	233 4 9	Insurance - - -	2 10 11
Rent, less land tax - - -	170 17 0	Instalments paid for apprenticeship premiums.	60 0 0
		Repairs - - -	131 4 3
		Tithe rentcharge - - -	29 7 11
		Subscriptions to schools and charities	3 3 0
		Travelling expenses of trustees, clerk, and surveyor to inspect farm, and repairs.	6 17 9
		Builder's surveyor, superintending work	3 11 0
		Advertising - - -	2 12 6
		Printing - - -	1 7 6
		Sundries - - -	0 13 6
		Preparing indentures - - -	4 0 0
		Clerk's salary - - -	15 0 0
		„ commission - - -	9 0 0
		Balance - - -	134 13 5
	404 1 9		404 1 9

Sir Stephen Fox's Charity (see page 21).

Mr. Murray in his Report, made in 1893 (see page 85), states that an annual payment of 7*l.* 10*s.* was then made in lieu of the 8*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1833, but that the 10*s.* was more than balanced by the amount then paid in respect of Cole's Charity (see below).

The accounts from 1896 to 1903 show that the payments in respect of Fox's Charity were 6*l.* 5*s.* in 1900 and 1902, and 5*l.* in each of the other years, the deficit being nearly made good by the payments on account of Cole's Charity.

An annual sum of 8*l.* is now paid by the corporation in respect of Sir Stephen Fox's Charity. The payment is made to Mr. Arthur C. Jonas, an account of the administration being given on page 186, under the heading, John Cotton Wheeler's Charity.

Fox's Charity was named in the heading to the Order of Master Brougham, dated in February 1837, by which trustees of the Municipal Charities were appointed (see page 153). The Charity was, however, omitted from the body of the Order, presumably on the ground that the administration was vested in the magistrates and not in the corporation.

Cole's Charity (see page 28).

Cole's Charity was included amongst those for which trustees were appointed by the Order of Master Brougham.

At the date of Mr. Hare's Report, viz., in 1856, the amount paid by the corporation was 3*l.* 12*s.*, and in 1892, when Mr. Murray inquired into the Charities, the payment was 4*l.* 10*s.*

In 1896 and 1898 the amount paid was 5*l.*, and in the other years, between 1896 and 1903, 6*l.* 5*s.*

The sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* is now paid by the corporation to Mr. Arthur C. Jonas, clerk to the magistrates, and is administered with the income from Wheeler's Charity (see page 186).

Blechynden's Almshouses (see page 30), including the Gifts of Elizabeth Lee, Edward Smith, and Mrs. Barford (see page 32).

Margaret Blechynden, the founder of the Charity, gave no directions as to the area which was to participate in the benefits of the Charity, but Elizabeth Lee, in giving a sum of 300*l.* as additional endowment (see page 32), directed that at least two of the widows in the almshouses should from time to time be chosen from the parish of Whiteparish or from a specified part of the parish of Downton if proper objects of the Charity were found.

The direction of Elizabeth Lee has been observed for many years.

The land at Laverstock, known as Talbot Mead, and containing 12 acres or thereabouts, was sold in 1900 under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 23rd December 1889, and realised 1,400*l.*, which was invested in 1,439*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* New Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Gifts of Elizabeth Lee and others.—In 1855, when Mr. Thomas Hare held an Inquiry into the Charity, a sum of 898*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* stood in private names in trust for the Charity.

It is stated by Mr. Hare that in or about 1838 some property at Berneston was purchased, the purchase money being provided by the sale of the whole or part of the stock then held by the trustees.

The property was subsequently resold at a profit of about 40*l.*, and the amount received on the sale was re-invested, and, owing to the price of stock having fallen, was sufficient to buy the sum of 898*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* mentioned above.

The last-mentioned sum included the stocks belonging to Elizabeth Lee's gift, and the legacies of Edward Smith and Mrs. Barford. In 1858, 100*l.* stock was sold, the proceeds being applied towards the cost of rebuilding the almshouses. The balance of stock, viz., 798*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Consols, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 10th July 1861.

The last conveyance of the almshouses and other real property to new trustees was made in 1897.

By an indenture dated the 2nd April 1897, and made between William Pinckney, of the one part, and the said W. Pinckney and Richard Arthur Wilson, Henry William Rigden, Henry Brown, Caleb William Gater, and Cecil George Bennett, of the other

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

Sir Stephen Fox's Charity.

Cole's Charity.

Blechynden's Almshouses, including Gifts of Elizabeth Lee and others.

Gifts of Elizabeth Lee and others.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.
Blechynden's
Almshouses,
&c.—
continued.

part, it was recited that the parties of the second part, other than the said W. Pinckney, had been appointed as trustees in the place of certain persons who had died since the property had been last conveyed, and it was witnessed that the said W. Pinckney, the survivor of certain persons to whom the property had been conveyed in 1871, conveyed to the parties of the second part in fee simple a piece of garden ground on the east side of Green Croft Street in Salisbury, bounded by the said street on the west side and by the street called Winchester Street on the south, together with the tenements thereon, and two closes of pasture ground, commonly called "Thickthorn," containing 9 acres, and a close of arable land, commonly called "Cookshard," containing 4 acres, which said three last-mentioned closes were situate within the manor and parish of Templecombe, to hold the same upon the trusts, &c., upon which the same ought to be held by virtue of the deed poll of the 17th February 1692 and the indenture of the 12th May 1752.

The property of the Charity is described in the schedule subjoined :—

Description.	How let or in whose Name Invested.	Gross Annual Income.
		£ s. d.
A block of six almshouses and their site in Winchester Street, in the City of New Sarum.	In hand.	—
Thirteen acres of meadow land, in the parish of Templecombe, in the county of Somerset.	On yearly tenancy - - -	30 0 0
2,237 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	55 18 8
200 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	Post Office Savings Bank - - -	5 0 0
		90 18 8

The sum of stock is made up of the two sums of 1,439*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* and 798*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* (*see above*).

The almshouses were rebuilt in 1857, and consist of two blocks at right angles to each other, on a piece of land at the corner of Greencroft Street and Winchester Street, the site being a little above the level of those streets. The almshouses are built of red brick, with tiled roofs and lattice windows. There are six houses of one floor only, each house containing a single room, scullery, coal cupboard and w.c.

There is a small garden and plot of grass.

The almshouses are in a good state of repair.

The cost of repairs in the last five years has been 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The administering trustees are Messrs. Pinckney, Wilson, Brown, Gater, and Bennett, who are named in the last conveyance to new trustees, and Mr. Francis Rigden, who was appointed at a meeting of the trustees held in May 1901, in the place of Mr. H. W. Rigden, deceased.

The requirements that trustees shall be resident in the city as originally defined, and that two shall be taken from each parish, are observed.

The further direction that trustees shall be freeholders and shall not be members of the corporation is sometimes ignored.

Meetings are held at somewhat irregular intervals, no meeting having taken place since 1902, in which year, and in the years 1900 and 1901, one meeting was held.

Mr. R. A. Wilson, a solicitor, acts as honorary secretary, and keeps the minutes and accounts.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

There are six almspeople, all of whom are widows. Two places are reserved for widows chosen from Whiteparish and from the specified part of Downton, which is practically identical with the area comprised in the parish, formerly the hamlet of Redlynch. In the event of a vacancy occurring among the inmates chosen from the last-mentioned places, notice of the vacancy is sent to the vicars of the parishes interested. If one of the other almshouses becomes vacant a notice is placed near the almshouses and on or near the church doors of the parishes of St. Martin, St. Edmund and St. Thomas. There are usually three or four applicants, and the trustees in selecting the almswoman require that she must be at least 50 years of age, and have never received poor law relief.

Each inmate is paid 5*s.* a week, and receives a gift of 5*s.* at Christmas. The latter sum is supposed to be in respect of Mrs. Barford's gift, but the amount paid is considerably in excess of the income from the endowment representing such gift.

One of the inmates calls at the bank every week and receives 1*l.* 10*s.*, which she divides among the almswomen.

One of the trustees visits the almswomen from time to time.

Each inmate is allowed 2 cwt. of coal, but no regular allowances are made for medical attendance or nursing, though the services of a nurse have occasionally been provided out of the income of the Charity.

The senior almswoman is held responsible for the discipline of the inmates.

The following are the accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - - - -	75 1 4	Six widows for 53 weeks - - - - -	79 10 0
Dividends - - - - -	55 18 8	Christmas gift - - - - -	1 10 0
Rent (less tax and tithe) - - - - -	26 6 11	Insurance - - - - -	0 9 0
		Water rate - - - - -	0 15 0
		Coals - - - - -	1 6 0
		Repairs - - - - -	0 11 9
		Gardener - - - - -	0 6 0
		Balance - - - - -	72 19 2
	157 6 11		157 6 11

Property tax has not hitherto been recovered.

Thorner's Charity (see page 33).

The 13th Report of the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities was dated the 22nd January 1825, and made on the Charities of the Town and County of Southampton, in which place Robert Thorner founded almshouses.

By far the largest portion of the income from the Charity is applied in the maintenance of almshouses and the payment of pensions to the inmates, a small part only being applicable for the purposes of education or apprenticing in the towns of Southampton and Dorchester, the parish of Litton and the city of Sarum.

The Charity is now administered under the provisions of a Scheme established by an Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 17th November 1835.

The Scheme provides (*inter alia*) that out of the yearly income of the Charity a sum of 25*l.* shall be applied for binding out apprentice to mechanical labouring trades, poor children and youths of the city of Sarum, 5*l.* for placing them out apprentices, and 5*l.* for a stock to set them up at the end of their apprenticeship.

At the date of Mr. Hare's Report (*see page 85*) the trustees who applied the Salisbury share were of opinion that the sum of 5*l.* was too small a premium to induce a suitable master to take a boy as apprentice.

By a formal Opinion, dated the 9th January 1857, the Charity Commissioners advised the trustees of Robert Thorner's Charity that they might increase the said premiums of 5*l.* to any sum not exceeding 10*l.*

The property of the whole Charity, exclusive of a fund known as the Reardon Samaritan Fund, which is administered solely for the benefit of the almshouses, consists of :—

Premises in and near Leadenhall Market, in the City of London, let on lease at gross rents of 1,223*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and the undermentioned sums of stock :—

£ 3,254 14 7	New Consols, producing	£ 81 7 4	per annum.
337 3 2	"	8 8 4	"
3,191 8 6	"	79 15 8	"
13,352 9 2	"	333 16 0	"
496 3 0	"	12 8 0	"
153 12 7	"	3 16 8	"
99 6 3	"	2 9 8	"
983 8 2	Metropolitan 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Cent. Stock, producing	34 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	

Of the above-mentioned sum of 13,352*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* New Consols,—

£ 1,192 9 0	represents the investment of unapplied income of	Salisbury.
703 9 0	"	Southampton.
427 12 10	"	Dorchester.
574 13 11	"	Litton.

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

Blechynden's Almshouses, &c.—
continued.

Thorner's Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

Thorner's
Charity—
continued.

The total *gross* income of the whole Charity, exclusive of the shares solely applicable for the places above-mentioned, is 1,697*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The annual income of the Salisbury share of the endowment is :—

1. 25*l.* fixed payment ;
2. 29*l.* 16*s.* annual dividends on 1,192*l.* 9*s.* New Consols.

The trustees, who are all unconnected with Salisbury, are :—

Philip Meadows Martineau, of Esher, in the county of Surrey.

John Thornely, of Esher, in the county of Surrey.

George Edward Solly, of Wimborne, in the county of Dorset.

Charles Martineau, of 19, Surrey Street, Strand.

Mr. T. R. Farrow, of 34 Westbourne Park Road, London, W., is receiver of the Charity.

It appears from information furnished by Mr. Farrow that the last time a premium was paid for apprenticing a boy in Salisbury was in 1875, when a boy named Gater was apprenticed. A sum of 5*l.* as a setting up fee was paid to the same boy in 1881.

The above statement was confirmed by Mr. James Read, of Petersfinger, Salisbury, who has for many years acted as the local agent. Inquiry has been made from time to time by Mr. Farrow of Mr. Read as to whether there was any boy to be apprenticed, but no candidate has been forthcoming, and no attempt has been made to advertise the Charity in Salisbury for many years.

It would seem desirable that the administration of the Salisbury share of the Charity should be placed upon a proper footing, and the appointment of a local governing body, *e.g.*, the trustees of the Municipal Charities, might be made with advantage.

John Nowes's Charity (see page 62).

John
Nowes's
Charity.

The fourth Report of the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, which is referred to on page 62, was dated the 8th July 1820, and made on Yeovil School in the county of Somerset. It appears therefrom that John Nowes, by his will dated the 8th August 1718, devised his manor of Lee and all his estates within the parish of Romsey extra, upon trust, to apply 120*l.* per annum in the decent clothing and schooling 40 poor boys under the age of thirteen years, whose parents were of the communion of the Church of England, to be put out to such school or schools as the trustees should think fit ; and also in trust to apply 30*l.* yearly as a fund for binding out apprentice such of the boys as should attain 13 years of age, and the residue to be kept in the hands of the trustees as a fund for setting up in the world such as should faithfully and honestly have served their apprenticeships in such manner and by such proportions as the trustees should think fit.

By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 30th November 1721, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the trusts of the will should be performed and the Charity established, and that ten of the said 40 boys should be taken out of the city of New Sarum and the parish of Fisherton Anger in the county of Wilts.

As mentioned on page 63, ten boys were in 1833 receiving their education in a school at Fisherton Anger in respect of John Nowes's Charity.

By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 10th June 1819, it was ordered that the residue of the income should be retained by the trustees and from time to time invested in real or Government securities, as a fund for setting up in the world such of the 40 poor boys as should honestly serve their apprenticeship in such manner and proportions as the trustees for the time being should think fit.

By a further decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 14th February 1843, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that an increase of 80*l.* should be made in the annual sum allowed for schooling and clothing the 40 poor boys, and an increase of 120*l.* in the annual sum allowed for apprenticing.

At the date of Mr. Hare's Report (*see* page 85) a sum of 66*l.* per annum was paid to the rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, out of the income of the Charity. Of the 66*l.*, a sum of 55*l.* was paid to the treasurer of the National School, Fisherton, for educating as free scholars 10 boys chosen from the city of New Sarum and the parish of Fisherton Anger. The boys were clothed and occasionally apprenticed out of the balance of the 66*l.*

In 1862 the whole of the real property then belonging to the Charity was sold for 13,000*l.*, the sale being sanctioned by an Order of the Charity Commissioners.

Under the authority of a further Order of the Charity Commissioners property known as the Dibden Estate, in the county of Southampton, was purchased at the price of 23,424*l.*, which was provided by the proceeds of sale of the original estate by the sale of 5,579*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Consols, then belonging to the Charity, and by a loan of 5,500*l.*, which was raised on mortgage of certain property of the Foundation, the mortgage being sanctioned by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 13th October 1862.

A Scheme for the Charity of John Nowes, in the parish of Romsey, in the county of Southampton, and elsewhere, was framed under the Endowed Schools Acts and approved by Her late Majesty in Council on the 17th May 1879.

The principal provisions of the Scheme, so far as they relate to the parish of Fisherton Anger, are in substance as follows :—

That the Foundation and its endowment shall thenceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions thereof under the name of the Foundation of John Nowes, hereinafter called the Foundation.

That until the mortgage debts at the date of the Scheme owing upon the security of any property of the Foundation are fully discharged the Foundation shall be administered by the trustees thereof as theretofore constituted, hereinafter called the trustees, and the income of the Foundation, after payment of the expenses of management of property and business, and of repairs and of any other necessary outgoings, and providing for any interests thereby directed to be saved, shall be applied, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, in or towards the discharge of such mortgage debts. Meanwhile, no provision of the Scheme relating to the constitution of a new governing body as hereinafter provided shall take effect.

That, subject as aforesaid, the governing body of the Foundation shall, when completely formed, consist of seven persons, of whom one shall be called ex-officio governor, three shall be called representative governors, and three shall be called coöptative governors. The ex-officio governor to be the vicar of Romsey for the time being, the representative governors to be appointed two by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Southampton acting in and for the petty sessional division of Romsey, and one by the Town Council of the Municipal Borough of Romsey. The coöptative governors to be appointed by the general body of governors, but no such appointments to be valid until they have been approved by the Charity Commissioners.

That the trustees or governors, as the case may be, shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions thereof into active operation as soon as possible, and they are authorised to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

The Scheme provides for the saving of certain interests and directs that, subject as aforesaid, the income of the Foundation, after paying the expenses of management and all other proper outgoings, shall be applied by the governors in making the several payments hereinafter directed or authorised.

The Scheme directs (*inter alia*) that the governors shall apply a yearly sum of 120*l.* in the advancement, under regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners, and not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873 and 1874 of the higher or technical education of poor boys who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations, within degrees to be determined by the governors, such yearly sum to be so applied for the benefit of poor boys who are so residing as aforesaid in the City of New Sarum or the parish of Fisherton Anger, in the county of Wilts.

Mr. Thomas Good, an Inspector of Charities, reported on the Foundation in 1880, and visited the estate.

At that date five boys were being educated and clothed from the funds of the Charity at a school at Salisbury.

The finances of the Charity were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and owing to the insolvency of a former tenant, there were considerable arrears of rent. Mr. Good anticipated that the income of the Charity would in 1880 not exceed 30*l.*, while the outgoings, including the repayment of advances made by the receiver of the estate, were estimated at 956*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The Scheme of 1879 has not yet come into operation, and the present trustees are Colonel C. G. Heathcote, the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Sir R. G. Hobart and Mr. C. F. Wilson.

Mr. Douglas Everett, of Broadlands Office, Romsey, is the clerk.

The property consists of about 540 acres of land at Dibden, in the county of Southampton, and about 640 acres of mudlands, forming the foreshore. The gross income was in 1905, 548*l.* No part of the income has for many years been applied for charitable

Salisbury.
—
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.
—
John
Nowes's
Charity—
continued.

Salisbury. Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

purposes connected with the parish of Fisherton Anger or the city of New Sarum, and the whole of the income has been devoted to payment of outgoings connected with the estate and the interest on mortgages which have from time to time been entered into under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners.

There are at the present time two mortgages, amounting respectively to 5,870*l.* and 650*l.*, the annual interest, including a premium to a Guarantee Society, being 297*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The other outgoings (exclusive of salaries and repairs) amounted in 1905 to 110*l.* 12*s.*, viz., tithes 89*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, quit rents 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, rates and taxes 16*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

John Nowes's Charity—*continued.* Charities of Ghost and Wotton.

Charities of William Ghost (see page 40), and Dorothy Wotton (see page 29).

William Ghost's Charity was founded for the benefit of weavers in the city of Salisbury. The benefits of the Charity are at the present time confined to residents in the parish of St. Edmund, and the Charity is described among the Charities of that parish.

The Charity founded by Dorothy Wotton was intended for residents in the whole City. The Charity is administered by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas, and an account of the Charity is given among the Charities of the last-mentioned parish.

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Elizabeth Lake's Charity.

Elizabeth Lake's Charity.

Elizabeth Lake, by her will dated the 23rd August 1826, gave unto the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Martin so much stock as would produce at the time of her death by the dividends and interest thereof the clear yearly income of 23*l.* 14*s.*, upon trust that they and their successors should pay and divide the interest and dividends thereof at all times for ever thereafter weekly, unto and equally between three poor women who should have been inhabitants of and should have resided in the city of New Sarum for the space of five years then last past, share and share alike, such poor women to be chosen and appointed by the said minister and churchwardens and other the members for the time being of the vestry of the said parish of St. Martin, who should at all times choose and appoint another poor woman as soon as possible after any vacancy should happen. Provided that if any poor person, whether man or woman, and whether an inhabitant of and resident in the said city or not, being related to the testatrix by blood, should at any time apply for any one of such shares, he or she should be entitled to the same before and in preference to any other poor person, except those whom she had thereinbefore expressly named.

A sum of 790*l.* Consols was received in respect of the legacy, and under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 23rd March 1877, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The endowment now consists of a sum of 790*l.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 19*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Further information respecting this Charity is given in the account of the Charity next mentioned.

Jane Lane's Charity.

Jane Lane's Charity.

Jane Lane, by her will dated the 22nd of February 1836, gave the sum of 957*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Consols unto the minister, churchwardens and vestrymen for the time being of the parish of St. Martin, upon trust that they and their successors should pay and divide the interest and dividends thereof at all times for ever thereafter weekly unto and equally between two poor women who should have been inhabitants of and should have resided in the city of New Sarum for the space of five years then last past, share and share alike, such poor women to be chosen and appointed by the said minister, churchwardens and vestrymen for the time being of the said parish of St. Martin, who should at all times choose and appoint another poor woman as soon as possible after any vacancy should happen. And it was her express will and desire that if any poor person whether man or woman, and whether an inhabitant of and resident in the said city or not, being related by blood either to her or to her late husband, should at any time apply for one of such shares, he or she should be entitled to the same before and in preference to any other poor person except those whom she had thereinbefore expressly named. And she directed that such weekly payments be made as soon as conveniently might be after her decease.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 23rd March 1877, the said sum of 957*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name. The annual dividends are 23*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*

In 1866 inquiry was made of the Charity Commissioners whether the proviso in the will as to a preference for relations applied to both shares or to one only.

The Commissioners, by letter dated the 11th December 1866, stated that they were of opinion that the proviso applied to both shares, and that a relative of the testatrix would have a preferential claim to one though it might happen that another relative was already in enjoyment of the other.

The pensioners under the Charities of Elizabeth Lake and Jane Lane are chosen by the select vestry of St. Martin's. The select vestry consists of churchwardens past and present. Accounts of the Charities are rendered by the churchwardens. In the case of the first-mentioned Charity, the privileged area appears to be that of the old city, and in the case of Jane Lane's Charity, the municipal area as fixed in 1835 (see page 84).

No question has, however, arisen as to the privileged area up to the present time, the beneficiaries having in the case of each Charity always been founder's kin.

In the case of a vacancy among the pensioners a notice is placed on the notice board of the parish church of St. Martin's.

The trustees anticipate that in the future there may be considerable difficulty in obtaining satisfactory evidence that persons claiming to be relatives are in fact related to the founders.

There are at the present time three pensioners under Lake's Charity, all widows. Two live in Salisbury and one in Manchester. Two receive 2*s.* 10*d.* a week, and one 2*s.* 6*d.* The pensions are paid by Mr. Daniel Sutton, clerk to the vestry of St. Martin's.

The accounts of Lake's Charity for the year ending the 19th May 1905, are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	-	-	-	7	Pension at 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> a week, 56 weeks	7	18	8
Dividends	-	-	-	19	Do. do. 48 weeks	6	16	0
					Pension at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week, 56 weeks -	7	0	0
					Clerk's salary (share of) -	0	10	0
					Balance	5	7	8
				27				27
				12				12
				4				4

In the case of Jane Lane's Charity there are two pensioners (one widow, one a single man), each of whom is paid 5*s.* a week. The amount paid for pensions in the case of both Charities is in excess of the income, and some reduction in the amount of pension will have to be made as soon as the balances to the credit of the respective Charities are exhausted.

The following are the accounts of Lane's Charity for the year ending 19th May 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	-	-	-	28	Pensions, 5 <i>s.</i> a week, for 56 weeks -	28	0	0
Dividends	-	-	-	23	Clerk's salary (share of) -	0	6	8
					Balance	23	13	2
				51				51
				19				19
				10				10

Thomas Brown's Almshouses.

By an indenture dated the 18th December 1857, enrolled on the 12th January following, and made between Thomas Brown of the one part, and the incumbents of the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas, and four other persons of the other part; the said Thomas Brown, without valuable consideration, conveyed to the parties of the second part in fee simple a piece of ground in Castle Street, in the

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
Jane Lane's Charity—*continued.*

Elizabeth Lake's Charity.

Jane Lane's Charity.

Thomas Brown's Almshouses.

Salisbury.
 Charities
 being pri-
 marily for the
 benefit of
 the City of
 Salisbury as
 constituted
 before 1904.

Thomas
 Brown's
 Almshouses
 —continued.

parish of St. Edmunds, with the seven messuages thereon, upon trust, during his lifetime, to permit the said messuages, when adapted, to be occupied by such poor persons, and under such regulations as he should by writing appoint, and after his death to stand possessed of the premises upon such trusts for the benefit of poor persons inhabitants of Salisbury as he should by will or codicil appoint. And it was provided to the effect that any trustee going to reside beyond the distance of ten miles from Salisbury should cease to be a trustee; that vacancies among the trustees should be filled by the founder during his life, and after his death by the continuing trustees; that the incumbents of the three parishes above mentioned should always, if willing, be trustees; and that any incumbent vacating his incumbency should cease to be a trustee.

By an indenture dated the 22nd August 1861, enrolled on the 31st day of the same month, and made between Thomas Brown of the first part, W. Brown, W. Renaud, and R. M. Wilson of the second part, and the then incumbents of the aforesaid three parishes and the said W. Brown, W. Renaud, and R. M. Wilson, and H. Brown of the third part; it was recited, *inter alia*, that Thomas Brown had adapted the said messuages and rendered them fit for the habitation of six married couples, and that he had transferred the sum of 3,400*l.* Consols into the names of trustees, and it was declared that the said parties of the third part, being the then trustees of the indenture of the 18th December 1857, should stand possessed of the above-mentioned land and tenements, on trust to permit the said messuages or almshouses to be occupied by such six married couples as the said Thomas Brown during his lifetime should from time to time nominate to receive the advantages thereafter provided for the inhabitants of the said almshouses during their respective lives or the life of the survivor of them, and from and after the decease of the said Thomas Brown, that the said trustees or other the trustees for the time being should select six couples, of whom both husband and wife or one of them, should have been born in Salisbury, and who should severally have attained the age of 50, and have produced proof of the before-mentioned requisites, and the said Thomas Brown directed that the married couples should be selected from persons not having an income of, or greater than, 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and expressed his desire to benefit the most aged candidates, but not so as to entitle them to an absolute preference.

It was provided that the benefits should be enjoyed for the life of each couple, and of the survivor, subject to deprivation for misconduct, as in the indenture now in statement more particularly mentioned.

And it was declared that the said sum of 3,400*l.* Consols was held upon trust to pay the dividends to the founder during his life, to be applied by him for the purposes of the Charity, and after his death to pay to each couple, or the survivor, 5*s.* 10*d.* a week, and to apply the residue in or towards payment of expenses and outgoings. Provided that, if in consequence of diminution in the rate of interest the income should be insufficient to produce 5*s.* 10*d.* a week to each recipient (husband and wife being considered as one) and to defray expenses, the trustees should forbear to fill up the next vacancy or vacancies, until the income should be sufficient for those purposes. and it was declared that Salisbury should be construed to mean the city of Salisbury, as comprising the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Thomas, and St. Martin, and such part of Milford as was included in the parliamentary boundary of the city.

By a deed poll dated the 18th September 1863, indorsed on the indenture of the 22nd August 1861, the said Thomas Brown declared that he had transferred a further sum of 225*l.* Consols into the names of the trustees, and it was declared that such sum had been transferred for the purpose of augmenting with the dividends thereof the weekly allowance of 5*s.* 10*d.* payable to the inmates to the sum of 6*s.* 3*d.*

By another deed poll dated the 11th February 1864, also indorsed on the indenture of 1861, the said Thomas Brown declared that the surplus dividends of the above-mentioned funds should be applied at the discretion of the trustees, for the benefit of all the inmates or such of them as should be most in need and deserving.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 10th April 1866, the sum of 3,625*l.* Consols, being the aggregate of the two sums mentioned above, was transferred to the Official Trustees.

Further sums of 175*l.*, 100*l.*, and 250*l.* Consols were subsequently transferred by the founder to the Official Trustees, and by deeds dated respectively 20th June 1866, 14th September 1867, and 7th August 1871, trusts were declared of the several sums corresponding in effect to the trusts of the earlier deeds, but so that the dividends might be applied in the first place in augmenting the weekly allowances, the amount of which was ultimately fixed by the founder at 7*s.* 6*d.*

The total amount of the stock transferred to the Official Trustees was 4,150*l.*

By deed poll dated the 27th September 1872, annexed to the indenture of the 22nd August 1861, the said Thomas Brown declared that it should be incumbent on the trustees after his decease to appoint, and from time to time to remove at their pleasure, a fit person, who should make the weekly payments to the recipients, superintend the almshouses, keep the accounts of the Charity, or perform such of the duties in relation to the Charity as the trustees might delegate to him; and to pay or allow such person out of the dividends of the Charity fund 5*l.* yearly for his trouble in performing the before-mentioned duties. And he declared that such payment should be considered a cost incidental to the execution of the trusts in the terms of the deed of 1861.

Thomas Brown died in October 1872, having before his death made the following rules and orders for the inmates of the almshouses.

(1) The inmates are to attend the morning or afternoon service every Sunday at the parish church of St. Edmund, Sarum, unless prevented by sickness.

(2) The inmates are to be cleanly in their houses and persons, to properly cultivate their respective pieces of garden ground, and keep the path adjoining clean and in good order, and not to make any alterations in either house or garden without the sanction of the trustees first obtained; and the inmates of the back houses are to keep the path and gravel which are in front of their respective houses clean and in good order.

(3) The inmates are to conduct themselves peaceably and avoid quarrelling, drunkenness, and disorderly or abusive language, conversation or behaviour.

(4) The inmates are not under any circumstances to have constant residents in their houses, except during sickness, when, with permission of the trustees, one or, if necessary, two assistants may be allowed; and in case of the death of either husband or wife, one person, with the permission of the trustees, be allowed as companion to the survivor.

(5) Any of the inmates breaking the above rules, or any of them, shall pay by deduction out of their weekly allowance one shilling for the first, and three shillings for the second offence, and if guilty of a third offence, the offender or offenders shall be expelled from the house and premises held by him, her or them, and be no longer entitled to the benefits of the Charity, and the trustees shall elect and place some other person or persons into the place or places of such as are expelled.

The last conveyance of the site and buildings of the almshouses to trustees was made by an indenture dated the 15th September 1866, the legal estate being thereby vested in the Rev. W. W. Tatum, William Brown, Henry Brown, the Rev. W. Renaud, then incumbent of St. Thomas's, Richard M. Wilson, the Rev. R. G. Swayne, then rector of St. Edmund's, and William Pickford; of whom Mr. Henry Brown is the only survivor.

It would appear desirable that the legal estate should be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. The following memorandum, dated 28th December 1866, and signed by Thomas Brown, the founder, is endorsed on the indenture of the 15th September 1866.

It having been omitted in the deeds establishing the Charity to state my intention that the number of trustees should at all times be seven, I hereby rectify the omission, and declare it to be my desire that on every occasion of a vacancy by death or otherwise in the office of trustee, it shall be incumbent on the remaining trustees, at their earliest convenience, to nominate and appoint a new trustee, so as to complete the number of trustees to seven.

The almshouses consist of six small red brick cottages, of which three face Castle Street and the others run back at right angles to the street, and a common washhouse. Each tenement has a small sitting-room on the ground floor and a bed-room on the floor above. There are two conveniences and a water supply outside.

There is a pleasant strip of garden running down to the river.

The income-producing endowment consists of a sum of 4,150*l.* New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 103*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

The following are the trustees :—

Mr. Henry Brown, appointed the 18th December 1857.

Dr. Humphrey Purnell Blackmore, appointed the 18th July 1867.

Mr. Richard Arthur Wilson " " 27th November 1884.

Mr. Thomas Brown " " 16th March 1894.

The Rev. Charles Myers, rector of St. Martin's.

The Rev. John David Morrice, rector of St. Edmund's.

The Rev. Charles Lloyd Sanctuary, vicar of St. Thomas's.

Meetings are held once a year, and oftener if there is any special business to transact, *e.g.*, the election of an inmate.

Salisbury.

Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.

Thomas Brown's Almshouses
—continued.

Salisbury.

Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

Thomas
Brown's
Almshouses
—continued.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

Mr. R. A. Wilson acts as honorary secretary.

There are at the present time four married couples and one widower in the almshouses, the number of inmates having been reduced owing to the reduction of interest on Consols. The annual dividends are now sufficient to provide five sets of inmates with 7s. 6d. a week, leaving 7l. 5s. 0d. for repairs and other outgoings. Each married couple and the survivor of a married couple, has an allowance of 7s. 6d. a week, which is paid weekly by Mr. Henry Brown, junr., who is paid 5l. per annum for his services, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of the 22nd August 1861 (*see* page 184).

A sum of 2l. is granted from the funds of the Charity for funeral expenses on the death of an inmate. In the event of the death of one of a married couple, the survivor is allowed to remain in the almshouses, and is sometimes allowed to have a companion to reside with him or her. In the case of serious illness the trustees occasionally pay for the services of a nurse.

In the event of a vacancy, a notice is posted on the notice board of the churches of St. Edmund's, St. Martin's, and St. Thomas, at the Town Hall and at the almshouses.

The candidates are required to fill up a form giving particulars of their ages, place of residence, and qualifications.

In choosing the beneficiaries, the trustees observe the directions laid down by the founder, and, *cæteris paribus*, give a preference to the most aged. The direction by the founder as to attendance at St. Edmund's Church is not enforced. Of the present inmates the elder of the married couples was at the date of admission at least 69 years of age.

The almshouses are in a good state of repair.

The expenditure on repairs has in the last five years been 26l. 9s. 0d. On a vacancy occurring among the inmates the vacant rooms are papered and put in order for the new inmates.

A summary of the accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1905 is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance - - - - -	70	2 9	Allowances to inmates - - - - -	94	2 6
Dividends - - - - -	103	15 0	Insurance - - - - -	0	15 0
			Water rate - - - - -	1	0 0
			Builders and repairs - - - - -	9	5 5
			Funeral expenses of inmate - - - - -	2	0 0
			H. Brown, junr., assistant to trustees-	5	0 0
			Balance - - - - -	61	14 10
	173	17 9		173	17 9

John Cottom Wheeler's Charity.

John
Cottom
Wheeler's
Charity.

John Cottom Wheeler, by his will dated the 3rd November 1869 and proved with a codicil in the Principal Registry on the 31st January 1870, bequeathed to the Town Council of the city and borough of New Sarum, 200l. Consols, free of legacy duty, in trust to stand possessed thereof and to pay the dividends arising therefrom to the mayor and magistrates of the city and borough of Salisbury for the time being, to be applied by them in the purchase of great coats, which he requested them annually to give to such poor men of the said city as they might select, at the same time of the year as they then distributed coats to the poor in pursuance of other trusts.

A sum of 200l. Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in 1872, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name.

The annual dividends, now 5l., are remitted to the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), and are placed by them to the current account of Mr. Arthur C. Jonas, clerk to the city magistrates.

The income is administered with the annual payments made in respect of the Charities of Sir Stephen Fox and William Cole (*see* page 177) in purchasing great coats.

Notice of the forthcoming distribution is placed on or near the principal churches and chapels, and at the Council Chamber, and is also advertised in a local paper. Applicants, who must be labouring men of good character and resident in one of the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, or St. Thomas, are required to attend in person, and to furnish particulars of their means, age and character, and a recommendation from some inhabitant householder to whom the applicant is personally known.

There are always a considerable number of applicants and the magistrates select those whom they consider most deserving, care being taken that no one is chosen who has received a coat in the last few years before the application.

The magistrates choose the cloth and send the persons selected to be measured. A meeting of the magistrates is held early in December, at which the coats are presented to the beneficiaries.

In each of the years 1904 and 1905, 14 coats were given away, and in 1903, 13.

No charge is made for administration.

There was on the 31st December 1905 a sum of 2*l.* 9*s.* in the hands of Mr. Jonas, which had gradually accumulated owing to small balances remaining after paying for the coats.

Salisbury.
—
Charities being primarily for the benefit of the City of Salisbury as constituted before 1904.
—
John Cottom Wheeler's Charity—
continued.

William Botly's Charity.

By a declaration of trust dated 12th May 1890 (enrolled in the books of the Charity Commissioners, Vol. 4, page 14), William Botly directed that the sum of 1,500*l.* fully paid up Ordinary Stock of the Artizans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company, Limited, which had been transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 10th July 1890 (thereinafter called the said Trust Stock), should be for ever thereafter held in trust for the objects and purposes thereafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same.

William Botly's Charity.

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the deed :

The said William Botly and his two sisters, Jane Botly and Mary Price, and his nephew, George Briant Botly, are to be the first administering trustees of the said Charity, and from and after the decease of the survivor of the said William Botly, Jane Botly, Mary Price, and G. B. Botly, then the trustees of the Municipal Charities of the city of Salisbury for the time being, are to be the administering trustees of the said Charity.

The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds are for ever thereafter to receive the interest and income of the said Trust Stock and from time to time pay the same to the said William Botly as the first administering trustee of the said Charity during his life, and from and after his decease to pay the same to the said Jane Botly, Mary Price, and G. B. Botly, or to any or either of them during their respective lives on their joint account and as the next administering trustees of the said Charity, and from and after the decease of the survivor of them, then to pay from time to time the said interest, dividends and income of the said Trust Stock to the said trustees for the time being of the Municipal Charities, in order that in each and every of the cases aforesaid the said interest and income of the said Trust Stock may be applied and distributed by the said administering trustees for the time being, through or by means of such person or persons as they the said administering trustees shall from time to time nominate and employ for that purpose in equal weekly sums between and amongst six aged necessitous and reputable widows or other females, resident in the said city of Salisbury or to such other number of widows or females so resident as aforesaid as the said administering trustees for the time being shall in their discretion think fit and direct, for and during the respective lives of such widows or females, and to and for their own use and benefit respectively, such several widows or females to be from time to time selected or chosen by the said administering trustees for the time being or by such person or persons as shall be so nominated and employed by them respectively as thereinbefore mentioned.

If and whenever the said administering trustees for the time being shall have in their hands any surplus of not less than 5*l.* the said administering trustees for the time being may if they shall think fit apply the whole or any part of the said surplus income to and for the benefit of the said six women for the time being entitled to the said weekly allowance or pension or any of such persons and in such manner as the said administering trustees for the time being or the person or persons whom they shall from time to time so nominate and employ as aforesaid may think proper.

In accordance with the aforesaid provisions the above-named William Botly, as the said founder of the said Charity, shall during his life have the right to appoint the person who is to distribute the income of the said Trust Stock, and the said William Botly as such first administering trustee as aforesaid, and after his death the said successive administering trustees for the time being or the person or persons who shall be so nominated and employed by them as aforesaid shall from time to time elect to be the recipients of the said income of the said Trust Stock, such aged or infirm and necessitous females inhabitants of the said city of Salisbury as they the said administering trustees for the time being or such person or persons as shall be so nominated or employed by

Salisbury.
Charities
being pri-
marily for the
benefit of
the City of
Salisbury as
constituted
before 1904.

William
Botly's
Charity—
continued.

them as aforesaid, shall consider most deserving objects of the said Charity, it being the intention of the said William Botly, the founder of the said Charity, to provide for the most aged or infirm and worthy and reputable females who may be destitute and in want of pecuniary help and assistance.

No female is to be ineligible or be considered a less deserving object of the said Charity by reason or on account of her religious creed or opinions.

The administering trustees are authorised to discontinue the payment of the weekly allowance or pension for misconduct or for other good reason.

Meetings of the trustees are to be held twice a year, and minutes of the proceedings at such meetings are to be kept.

The administering trustees are authorised to make rules and regulations in relation to the election of the recipients and the distribution and payment of the said weekly allowances and pensions.

The above-mentioned sum of stock was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 10th July 1890.

In December 1890 Mr. Botly approached the Charity Commissioners with a view of obtaining an alteration of the trusts by extending the area to participate in the Charity from the city to the parliamentary borough, and by giving a preference to members of Nonconformist bodies, but the Commissioners by letter, dated the 23rd December 1890, stated that they were disinclined to vary trusts so recently created.

The endowment consists of the sum of 1,500*l.* ordinary stock of the Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Company, Limited, standing, in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of about 78*l.* a year.

Mr. George Briant Botly, nephew of the founder, is the only survivor of the first administering trustees.

By a memorandum in writing, dated the 1st March 1895, Mr. G. B. Botly and Miss Mary Price appointed Mr. James Macklin, of 7 Catherine Street, Salisbury, as nominator and distributor of the income.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinkney's Branch), and cheques are signed by Mr. Macklin.

There are six pensioners, all widows or spinsters, over 65 years of age.

The first beneficiaries were chosen in January 1891 by the founder, who selected one of the beneficiaries from the members of each of the following religions bodies:— Congregational Church, Baptists, Methodist Free Church, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and the Salvation Army.

The selection by the founder of the whole of the recipients from Nonconformist bodies would appear to have been a breach of his own trust. Mr. Macklin stated subsequently to the Inquiry that the Charity was confined by Mr. Botly to Nonconformists in Salisbury because they were more in need of help than members of the Church of England.

The beneficiaries who have been chosen in recent years have been nominated by Mr. Macklin and appointed by Mr. G. B. Botly. In the event of a vacancy Mr. Macklin forwards the names of two or three women whom he considers to be deserving, and calls attention to the case which he considers the most worthy.

In selecting the beneficiaries Mr. Macklin makes no inquiry as to their religious convictions, and the Charity is not confined to Nonconformists.

The area participating in the Charity is the city of Salisbury as settled in 1885.

The receipt of poor law relief is regarded as a disqualification.

The pensions are paid weekly by Mr. Macklin at the houses of the recipients.

On the 31st December 1905 there was a balance of 12*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* to the credit of the Charity.

Charities
for the
benefit of the
three ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund,
St. Martin
and St.
Thomas.

CHARITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE THREE ANCIENT PARISHES OF ST. EDMUND, ST. MARTIN AND ST. THOMAS.

Earlsman's Residuary Gift (see page 34 under Earlsman's General Charities).

At the date of Mr. Hare's Report, viz., in 1856, the stock, representing the investment of testator's residuary estate, amounted to 2,600*l.* Consols, the increase from the 2,000*l.* Consols mentioned in the Report of 1833 having presumably arisen from the investment of other monies received in respect of residue.

Earlsman's
Residuary
Gift.

The sum of 2,600*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 17th December 1858.

In 1860 proceedings took place in the Court of Chancery in order to complete the administration of the testator's estate, which it was alleged had not been fully administered.

It appeared from a certificate of the Chief Clerk, dated the 12th March 1861, and made in the cause, Finch and others, plaintiffs, *v.* Sanger and others, and the Attorney-General, defendants, that there was no personal estate not specifically bequeathed outstanding, except 8*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* cash, 639*l.* 13*s.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, and 2,600*l.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

By a decree of Vice-Chancellor Wood dated the 22nd June 1861, it was declared that the bequest of the six turnpike bonds (*see* page 34) was void, that the gift of the residuary estate of the testator for charitable purposes, so far as the same consisted of personal estate savouring of realty or real estate, was void, and that the sums of 639*l.* 13*s.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities (part of 1,151*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* like Annuities) and 8*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* cash, being the residue of such personal estate savouring of realty had devolved on her late Majesty, and it was declared that the residue of the above-mentioned sum of 1,151*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* belonged to plaintiffs, and it was ordered that the costs should be paid out of cash and, if necessary, by sale of a sufficient part of the 1,151*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Annuities. Nothing further was received on account of the Charity.

The sum of 2,600*l.* New Consols now stands in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for the Charity, and produces annual dividends of 65*l.*, which are remitted to the account of "the trustees of Richard Earlsman's Charities," at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch). Cheques are signed by the Rev. Canon Morrice, rector of St. Edmund's, the dividends being divided in the proportions directed by the testator.

The amounts paid to the several parishes are at the present time 22*l.* 15*s.* to St. Edmund's, a like sum to St. Martin's, and 19*l.* 10*s.* to St. Thomas's.

An account of the manner in which the dividends are applied in the three parishes is given with the account of the administration of Earlsman's gift of 500*l.* stock (*see* pages 190 and 191).

The accounts of the dividends on the 2,600*l.* Consols for the year ending the 31st December 1905 are subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	-	-	Rector of St. Martin's	22	15 0
Dividends	65	0 0	Rector of St. Edmund's	22	15 0
			Vicar of St. Thomas's	19	10 0
			Balance	13	12 0
	78	12 0		78	12 0

Earlsman's Charity for Widows and Apprenticing (*see* page 54).

The sum of 6,200*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees in 1858, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name.

The annual dividends, amounting to 155*l.*, are remitted to the same account as the dividends on Earlsman's Residuary Gift.

Of the annual dividends, a sum of 26*l.* a year is paid to the minister of each of the three parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas, and is in each case applied in pensions of 5*s.* per week.

The balance of the annual income, viz. 77*l.*, or so much of it as is expended, is applied in apprenticing, the payments of the premiums being made by cheques drawn on the general banking account.

The trustees of the Pension Branch of the Charity are the three incumbents, no lay trustee having been appointed for many years.

The pensioners, who are all widows, are selected by the incumbent with the assistance of the senior churchwarden or both churchwardens of the parish interested. In the event of a vacancy notices are usually posted in the parish where the vacancy has occurred, stating that application must be made on a printed form. Applicants are required to supply particulars of their age, length of residence in parish, number in family, and other matters.

Salisbury.
Charities
for the
benefit of the
three ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund,
St. Martin
and St.
Thomas.
Earlsman's
Residuary
Gift—
continued.

Earlsman's
Charity for
Widows and
apprenticing.

Pension
Branch.

Salisbury.
Charities
for the
benefit of the
three ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund,
St. Martin
and St.
Thomas.

In all three parishes the widows are usually selected from those who are already in receipt of a small weekly pension from the income of Earlsman's other Charities (*see* pages 191 and 192).

The Charity is not restricted to members of the Church of England, and the trustees endeavour to select an elderly widow who is poor and respectable.

The pensions are paid weekly by the incumbent of the parish or by some almoner appointed by him. The pension is not withdrawn if a pensioner removes out of the parish.

Earlsman's
Charity for
Widows and
Apprenticing
—continued.

Apprenticing Branch of Charity.—Particulars of the apprenticeships in the last five years in the three parishes are as follows:—

Apprenticing
Branch of
Charity.

Date.	Parish.	Sex.	Trade.	Premium.	Term.	Weekly Wages in successive Years.
1901	St. Edmund	Boy	Outfitter - -	£ s. d. 28 0 0	3 years -	5s., 6s. and 7s.
"	St. Martin -	"	Harness-maker -	28 0 0	5 years -	3s., 4s., 5s. 6d., 7s., 8s. 6d.
"	St. Thomas	"	Cabinet-maker -	28 0 0	" -	4s. 3d., 5s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 3d.
1902	St. Edmund	"	Plumber, glazier, &c.	28 0 0	" -	4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s.
"	St. Martin -	"	Bootmaker -	28 0 0	" -	4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. 6d.
"	St. Thomas	None	None.	None.	None.	—
1903	St. Edmund	Boy	Outfitter - -	28 0 0	4 years -	4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s., 8s. 6d.
"	St. Martin -	"	Carpenter and joiner	28 0 0	6 years -	4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 10s.
"	St. Thomas	"	Pupil teacher -	28 0 0	3 years -	1l. per quarter, not more; 5l. for books, and the balance of premium at end of term.
1904	None -	—	—	—	—	—
1905	St. Edmund	Boy	Motor and cycle engineer.	28 0 0	5 years -	3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 9s.
"	St. Martin -	"	Painter and paper-hanger.	28 0 0	" -	5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s.
"	St. Thomas	"	Blacksmith - -	14 0 0	Apprenticeship discontinued, but premium of 14l. already paid not demanded back.	

An advertisement giving notice of the Apprenticing Charity is issued in each of the three parishes, and applications are required to be made on a printed form.

The following are the accounts of Earlsman's Charity for widows and apprenticing for the year ending 31st December 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Balance - - - -	£ s. d.		Accountant for keeping accounts -	£ s. d.	
Dividends - - - -	117 11 0		Rector of St. Edmund - - - -	1 1 0	
			" " St. Martin - - - -	26 0 0	
			Vicar of St. Thomas - - - -	26 0 0	
			Cost of preparing three indentures -	6 6 0	
			Legal advice <i>re</i> apprenticeship -	1 1 0	
			Apprenticeship premiums paid in 1905 (first or second instalments).	56 0 0	
			Balance - - - -	130 3 0	
	272 11 0			272 11 0	

It seems desirable that some part of the balance in hand should be invested.

The following Charity was not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Earlsman's Gift of 500l. Stock.

Earlsman's
Gift of 500l.
Stock.

No particulars of the foundation of this Charity are forthcoming, but it is stated in Mr. Hare's Reports that the date at which the trust was created was believed to be before 1830.

The endowment consisted of a sum of 500l. Consols.

The dividends were, at the date of Mr. Hare's Report, divided in the proportion of $\frac{6}{15}$ ths to St. Edmund's, $\frac{3}{15}$ ths to St. Thomas's, and $\frac{4}{15}$ ths to St. Martin's, and the same apportionment has been observed ever since.

The sum of 500*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 19th August 1859, and is now represented by a like sum of New Consols standing in the same name.

The annual dividends, which now amount to 12*l.* 10*s.*, are remitted to the account of the trustees at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), and are apportioned 5*l.* to St. Edmund's, 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to St. Thomas's and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to St. Martin's. There was on the 31st December 1905 a balance of 11*l.* 5*s.* to the credit of the Charity.

St. Edmund's Parish.—The share of St. Edmund's Parish is administered by the rector with the income from Earlsman's Residuary Gift (*see* page 188), and is applied in pensions and in aid of the parish Sick and Needy Fund.

There were in February 1906 five pensioners, four receiving 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and one 1*s.* a week. The pensioners are usually in receipt of a small income from their own resources or from friends.

Pensioners are chosen by the rector, after consultation with the district visitors.

Careful inquiry is made into each case, and every endeavour is made to confine the gift to poor and respectable parishioners who are in need of assistance. The pensioners are not required to be members of the Church of England.

The Sick and Needy Fund is administered by the rector and district visitors, and is supported by offertories at the parish church and cathedral, by the income from Earlsman's Charities, and the Charities of Powell and Mrs. Ellary (*see* pages 194 and 196), and by subscriptions. The income is applied in providing tea, groceries, &c., for the sick and aged poor, in supplying dinners during the winter months to poor and deserving parishioners, and in subscriptions to various parochial societies.

The accounts of the Sick and Needy Fund are published in an annual statement of the receipts and expenditure of the weekly offertories and other monies given for charitable purposes in the parish.

There was at Easter 1905 a balance to the account of the fund of 16*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

St. Martin's Parish.—The amount received from Earlsman's residuary gift and the 500*l.* Stock is administered by the rector, and is mainly applied in pensions, a small grant (usually the amount received from the 500*l.* Consols) being given to the Sick and Poor Fund.

There were in February 1906, three pensioners, two receiving 3*s.* 2*d.* a week, and one 2*s.* 4*d.*

The pensioners are selected in much the same way as in St. Edmund's parish. The pensions are paid weekly by the rector, or by some one appointed by him.

The Sick and Poor Fund is mainly supported by offertories at the parish church and cathedral, and by voluntary subscriptions, accounts being published every year in a printed statement of the parochial accounts. The income is applied in providing wine, brandy, milk, meat, and groceries, for the sick and aged poor, who are usually selected by the district visitors, in payment of a bonus on the subscriptions to the Parish Clothing Club, and in a grant to a Blanket Club, the object of the last-mentioned club being to sell or lend blankets to poor parishioners.

The accounts of the St. Martin's share in the income of Earlsman's Charities, other than the amount applied in apprenticing, are for the year ending 31st December 1905, as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Share of dividends on 2,600 <i>l.</i> stock	22	15 0	Deficit -	2	13 7
" " 6,200 <i>l.</i> "	26	0 0	Pensions of 5 <i>s.</i> a week for widows	26	0 0
" " 500 <i>l.</i> "	3	7 0	(<i>see</i> page 189).		
Balance due to treasurer -	2	9 3	" under 5 <i>s.</i> a week	22	10 8
			Grant to Sick and Poor Fund	3	7 0
	54	11 3		54	11 3

Salisbury.

Charities
for thebenefit of the
three ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund,
St. Martin
and St.
Thomas.Earlsman's
Gift of 500*l.*
Stock—
*continued.*St. Edmund's
Parish.St. Martin's
Parish.

Salisbury.
Charities
for the
benefit of the
three ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund,
St. Martin
and St.
Thomas.
Earlsman's
Gift of 500l.
Stock—
continued.

St. Thomas's Parish.—The share of St. Thomas's parish in the dividends on the 500l. stock is carried to the Sick and Poor Fund, which is administered in the same way as in the other parishes. The share of the income from the 2,600l. Consols is applied in pensions. There were in 1905 seven or eight pensioners, each of whom was paid 1s. a week; the beneficiaries were all in receipt of a small income, the pension being paid to supplement their means of subsistence. Pensioners are appointed by the vicar after consultation with the district visitors.

The pensions are paid by the vicar.

The accounts of the share of the parish of St. Thomas in the three Charities of Richard Earlsman, other than the sum applied in apprenticing, are kept together, and for the year ending the 31st December 1905, are as follows:—

St. Thomas's
Parish.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.										
				£	s.	d.								
				£	s.	d.								
Balance	-	-	-	6	13	7	Two pensions at 5s. a week	-	-	26	0	0		
Share of dividends on 2,600l. stock	-	-	-	19	10	0	Seven at 1s. a week for 52 weeks	-	-	18	4	0		
Do. do. 6,200l. do.	-	-	-	26	0	0	One at 1s. a week for 35 weeks	-	-	1	15	0		
Do. do. 500l. do.	-	-	-	4	3	4	Poor Fund	-	-	4	3	4		
							Balance	-	-	6	4	7		
				56	6	11				56	6	11		

Charity
for the
benefit of the
ancient
parishes of
St. Edmund
and St.
Martin.
Fricker's
Charity.

CHARITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISHES OF ST. EDMUND AND ST. MARTIN.

Fricker's Charity (see page 55).

The last conveyance to new trustees was by an indenture dated the 1st March 1883, and made between the Rev. Henry Hinxman Duke, Robert Stokes and Newell Vicary Squarey of the first part, and the Reverend George John Cowley Browne, the then minister of St. Edmund's, the Rev. Calcraft Neeld Wyld, the then minister of St. Martin's, of the second part, and Henry William Rigden, George Fullford, Frederic Style, John Henry Jacob, William Maxwell Hammick, John Carver Sherard, Michael Harding and William Stephen Fussell of the third part, whereby the parties of the first part, with the consent of the parties of the second part, appointed the parties of the third part trustees of the Charity, and conveyed the property to the said H. W. Rigden to hold unto and to the use of the parties of the first and third parts, upon the trusts declared by the will of the testator. Messrs. Duke, Stokes, Squarey and Jacob are dead, and Messrs. Rigden, Sherard, Fussell and Style have left Salisbury.

The property consists of a house numbered 8 Queen Street, Salisbury, which is let on annual tenancy at a rent of 65l. per annum.

The trustees acting in the administration of the Charity are Messrs. George Fullford, William Maxwell Hammick and Michael Harding.

Meetings have, in recent years, been held at very irregular intervals, one meeting being held in 1890, one in 1891, two in 1904, and one in 1905.

The rent is collected by Mr. Arthur C. Jonas, clerk and receiver to the Charity. Mr. Jonas is allowed a commission of five per cent. on the rent collected, but, with the exception of payment for any legal work, receives no other allowances.

The practice has prevailed for many years of applying the net income in paying 3l. to the clerk to the trustees of Trinity Hospital (*see* page 165), and 15l. each to the rectors of St. Martin's and St. Edmund's.

From 1889 to 1905 the house was let at 45l. per annum, and the trustees thought it desirable to accumulate a fund to provide for repairs, the balance in hand at the end of 1904 amounting to 82l. 10s. 3d.

In 1905 a sum of 97l. 5s. 5d. was expended in carrying out considerable repairs: and the house is said to be now in good repair.

The accounts of the receiver are either passed at a meeting of the trustees, or submitted to one or more of the trustees for approval.

A summary of the accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1905 is subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	82	10 3	Insurance	1	16 3
Rent	45	0 0	Land tax	1	6 6
Balance due to receiver	11	1 8	Repairs	97	5 5
			Commission on rent of 45 <i>l.</i>	2	5 0
			Legal charges for preparation of agreement of tenancy.	2	18 9
			Paid to clerk to trustees of Trinity Hospital.	3	0 0
			Paid rector of St. Martin's	15	0 0
			" " St. Edmund's	15	0 0
	£	138 11 11		£	138 11 11

Salisbury.
Charity for the benefit of the ancient Parishes of St. Edmund and St. Martin.
Fricker's Charity—*continued.*

Share of St. Edmund's Parish.—The 15*l.* received by the rector of St. Edmund's is paid to the account of Fricker's Charity at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

The last-mentioned sum, or so much of it as is expended, is applied in the purchase of flannel garments or material for making them.

The recipients, who are usually about 65 in number, are selected by the rector, either personally, or from the lists of poor and deserving parishioners submitted to him by the district visitors.

A ticket is given to each beneficiary entitling him or her to a flannel shirt or petticoat, or material for making the same, to the value of 4*s.* 6*d.*

The tickets are distributed to the recipients in November or December.

A list of beneficiaries is kept, and, as a rule, persons who have had the gift one year do not receive a ticket at the next distribution.

There was on the 31st December 1905 a balance of 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the credit of the Charity.

Share of St. Martin's Parish.—The whole sum received is expended every year. The rector of St. Martin's forwards 2*l.* 10*s.* to the vicar of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Mark, which was formed in 1899 out of the parish of St. Martin, and applies the balance of 12*l.* 10*s.* in the mother parish. The populations of the two parishes, according to the Census Returns of 1901, were, St. Martin's 4,522 and St. Mark's 3,363, St. Martin's parish containing in proportion to population more poor than St. Mark's.

The rector of St. Martin's lays out the 12*l.* 10*s.* in articles of clothing, which are given away by means of tickets, each entitling the holder to goods to the value of 5*s.*

About 50 persons are selected as recipients by the rector and clergy in consultation with the district visitors. The tickets are distributed shortly before Christmas by the district visitors, who endeavour to confine the gifts to those who are really deserving and in need of assistance.

A list of names is kept, and the accounts are published in the parish year book.

Share of St. Mark's Parish.—The share of St. Mark's parish is applied by the vicar, the Rev. H. J. Trueman, in buying flannel, which is delivered direct to the recipients, who make it up into petticoats. There are usually 16 beneficiaries who are selected by the district visitors, the names being approved by the vicar. No distinction is made between persons of different religious creeds, and the receipt of poor law relief is not regarded as a disqualification. A gift is not awarded a second time to the same person until after the lapse of two or three years.

CHARITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CLOSE.

Lady Hyde's Charity (see page 35).

The annual rentcharge of 10*l.* issues out of a farm known as Sembline or Solomon's Place, at Hatch, near Tisbury, in the county of Wilts, the property of J. M. Benett-Stanford, Esq.

The rentcharge is paid to the Waywardens of the Close, who are at the present time Messrs. A. R. Malden and J. R. Jerram.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charity for
 the benefit
 of the
 Close.
 —
 Lady Hyde's
 Charity—
continued.

The whole of the income is distributed every year to poor persons resident in the Close or having connection with it by employment or previous residence.

The beneficiaries are chosen by the dean and chapter. There are usually 10 recipients of 1*l.* each, but in 1905 eight received 1*l.* and one 2*l.* The 2*l.* was paid to the survivor of two sisters formerly living together, one of whom died shortly after the money had been allotted. The money is paid to the recipients about Christmas by Mr. Malden or his colleague.

A list is kept and the same persons usually receive the gift in successive years.

Bread Distribution.

Bread Dis-
 tribution.

It is stated in Mr. Hare's Report that at the date of his Inquiry (1856) it was the practice for the dean and chapter to distribute every Saturday, through a verger, 20 fourpenny loaves to persons belonging to the Close according to a list which was generally prepared on the recommendation of the overseer of the Close.

The cost of the bread was defrayed out of the Capitular Fund.

At a meeting held on the 7th February 1877, the dean and chapter resolved "that on the death of any recipient or recipients of the weekly dole of a loaf at the cost of the Capitular Fund, the vicar of the Close should be directed not to nominate any other person or persons to receive it, and the chapter clerk was directed to write to the vicar of the Close to that effect."

In accordance with the resolution no fresh appointments were made, and in 1892, at the date of Mr. Murray's Inquiry, there were 12 beneficiaries only, nine of whom have since died.

The distribution is now made weekly on Fridays.

The following extract from the dean and chapter records ("Burgh" Register, fo. 16) was forwarded to Mr. Murray by Mr. A. R. Malden, the registrar of the diocese:—

1448. Die Veneris xx. Junii. * * * * *
 Placuit eisdem etiam tunc tempore quod magister Robertus Langrygge communarius et dominus Ricardus Trovy traderent ad firmam ecclesiam parochialem Santi Martini alicui pistori in civitate sic quod ipse qui sic recipit ad firmam solvet firmam suam in panibus et eleemosinis per manus communarii distribuendis et supra isto dederunt licentiam dictis Langrygge et Trovy quod mitterent pro Will^o Baker qui diu hujusmodi panes eleemosinarios fecit ad comptandum, etc., an velit firmam illo modo capere quod si noluerit attemptarent alium pistorem.

The foregoing extract points to the existence in the middle of the 15th century of an established practice of distributing bread, but it does not, it would appear, either amount to a declaration of trust or point to a trust already declared.

Further search was made by Mr. Murray in the Sarum charters and documents of the 12th and 13th centuries, in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the 16th century, and in other documents. The absence of any definite reference in the Valor Ecclesiasticus to any charge on the cathedral property for the object in question is, to some extent, evidence that no trust existed at that time.

The accounts of the Dean and Chapter show that the weekly payments were made regularly from 1832, but they are being gradually discontinued, and without further evidence it would appear to be impossible to prove that the distribution was otherwise than a voluntary gift.

Mr. Malden stated that in former times considerable gifts were voluntarily distributed in the Close.

Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Edmund.

CHARITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF ST. EDMUND.

John Powell's Charity (see page 29).

John
 Powell's
 Charity.

The Charity was, in the Report of 1833, described among the Charities administered by the Corporation.

At the date of Mr. Hare's Inquiry in 1856 the Charity was in abeyance, no dividends having been received since 1837.

Dividends were subsequently recovered and invested. The endowment was thereby increased to 70*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Reduced Annuities, which sum of Stock was on the 27th November 1885 transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

A like sum of New Consols now stands in their name and produces annual dividends of 1*l.* 15*s.*

The income is paid to the churchwardens, who carry it to the credit of St. Edmund's Sick and Needy Fund, of which an account has been given at page 189, under the heading Richard Earlsman's Charity.

The whole of the dividends on Powell's Charity are expended each year.

Frowd's Hospital and Charities (see page 36), including the Bequest of Lydia Guest (see page 37), and the Gifts of Ann Fort and the Rev. Edward Frowd.

Mr. G. S. D. Murray, in the course of his Inquiry into certain of the Charities of Salisbury (see page 85), dealt very fully with the history of Frowd's Charities, and obtained a considerable amount of information, which was not mentioned in the Report of 1833.

A manuscript book in the possession of Mr. George Harris, clerk to the trustees, contains the full text of the will, and copies of the following documents in the suit Attorney-General *v.* Popejay, viz., Master's Report dated the 5th December 1748, and Orders of the Court dated the 21st December 1748, the 28th February and 15th June 1750.

A copy of an Order dated the 15th June 1752 was also obtained by Mr. Murray.

It appears from the Master's Report and Order of 1748 that the full number of trustees was to be seven, and the Order directs that whenever the number of trustees is reduced to five the survivors may elect new trustees.

The directions as to the appointment of new trustees were contained in the purchase deed of the site of the almshouses (see the 18th regulation on page 38), and provide for the appointment of fit and proper persons to make up the number of five (or less) to seven, and for a conveyance of the legal estate in the premises to the remaining trustees and such new trustees.

Further particulars as to the dealings with the endowments of Frowd's Charities are given below in the accounts of the several Charities.

Family Grave Charity.—An extract from the will of Edward Frowd, taken from the above-mentioned manuscript will, is as follows:—

Item I direct that my executors do cause to be railed round with iron rails that part of the churchyard where my father and mother and brother and sister and niece and myself are buried, and to leave a place within the rails for one grave more in case my sister Guest should be buried there, and I order fifty pounds to be laid out in land, the income of which I give for ever to have the railing and stones on the graves keep up in good order, and do order that there be a new stone put on my sister Mary Frowd's grave, and do desire that none of these graves may ever be opened for any person whatsoever to be buried therein.

By an Order dated the 25th June 1722, made on the hearing of the cause Attorney-General *v.* Ellis (afterwards Attorney-General *v.* Popejay), it was referred to the Master to settle the proportion that each legatee was to have in respect of his legacy, and to see the Charities performed, so far as the proportion of the testator's estates allotted for the said Charities would extend.

The Master, by his Report dated the 2nd July 1735, and made in the above suit, certified, that all the legatees under the will, except the relators (the churchwardens) and Lydia Guest (who had a life interest in the 8,000*l.* legacy), had been paid, and apportioned the South Sea Annuities and the cash remaining after deduction of 112*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for costs as follows:—

	Legacies.	Proportions of Annuities.	Proportions of Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Defendant, Lydia Guest, for life, and afterwards to the parish of St. Edmund's.	8,000 0 0	4,020 15 11	306 6 8
To the parish of St. Edmund's for putting out apprentices.	1,000 0 0	502 12 0	38 5 10
For keeping in order the testator's grave stones, and rails thereabouts.	50 0 0	25 2 7	1 18 5

Salisbury.
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Edmund.
 Frowd's
 Hospital and
 Charities—
continued.

By the Order of the 9th December 1735 (*see* page 37), the last-mentioned Report, so far as it related to the funds apportioned to the apprenticing and to the Family Grave Charities respectively, was confirmed, and it was directed that until the said South Sea Annuities and cash (apportioned to these two objects) should be invested in land, the dividends on the Stock should be paid to the trustees for the purposes aforesaid, according to the testator's will.

It would appear that the effect of the above-mentioned Order amounted to an establishment of the Family Grave Charity.

No investment in land was ever made, and the two sums of stock, the cash having been expended (probably in payment of costs), remained as a single fund of 527*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Stock in Court. In or about 1740 the last-mentioned sum of South Sea Annuities was reduced to 523*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* like Stock, by the repayment of 36*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and the re-investment of the cash received in 31*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Stock.

By an Order of the Court dated the 24th May 1773, fresh directions were given as to the payment of the dividends on the sums in Court, owing to there being one trustee only surviving. The Order described the sums of 502*l.* 12*s.* and 25*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* South Sea Annuities as "being the fund applicable to placing out poor boys apprentice," and makes no reference to the trust for the family graves. The mistake was probably due to an affidavit made the 10th April 1773 by Robert Cooper (the surviving trustee), which described the sum of 523*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* South Sea Annuities (*see* above) as applicable for apprenticing.

The last-mentioned sum consisted, at the date of Mr. Hare's Report (*see* page 85), of 600*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Reduced Annuities, the increase in the amount having arisen, as it is believed, when the South Sea Annuities were paid off in 1854, and the proceeds reinvested.

The 600*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* was apportioned by the trustees in 1858, 576*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* to the Apprenticing Fund, and 23*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to the Family Grave Fund.

The 600*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Annuities were increased to the sum of 611*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Stock by the investment of the bonus received on the conversion of Consols. A fresh apportionment of the sum of 611*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* New Consols was made by the trustees in 1892, the amounts of the Apprenticing Fund and the Family Grave Fund being fixed at 585*l.* 4*s.* and 26*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* respectively.

It would appear, however, that if the 611*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* New Consols be apportioned in accordance with the amounts originally fixed by the Report of the Master made in 1735, the amounts would be:—

	£	s.	d.
Apprenticing Fund	-	-	-
Family Grave Fund	-	-	-
	582	8	10
	29	2	5

An account of the application of the income from the two funds is given on page 199.

Lydia
 Guest's
 Bequest.

Lydia Guest's Bequest (*see* page 37).—Lydia Guest, by her will dated the 15th October 1744 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 14th February 1745, bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* to her executors, upon trust that they, and the survivor of them, his executors and administrators, should, from time to time for ever thereafter, pay and apply the interest thereof towards the keeping of such graves in St. Edmund's churchyard in repair as belonged to her relatives and herself.

It is not clear how much was actually received in respect of this bequest. In 1860 the Charity Commissioners were informed by the trustees of Frowd's Charities that there was a sum of 17*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* in the Salisbury Savings Bank (partly derived from the representatives of Mrs. Guest) for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of the above-mentioned tombs under the provisions of Lydia Guest's will.

It is stated in Mr. Hare's Report that in 1855 there was a sum of 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in the Savings Bank which had arisen from the accumulation of the dividends of the fund applicable for repairing the family graves, and from a sum of 10*l.* paid to the trustees by members of the Frowd family in satisfaction of their liability to contribute a proportion of the expenses for such repairs as mentioned in the Report of 1833 (*see* page 37).

The sum of 17*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* was invested, on the 14th August 1860, in the sum of 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

The dividends on the last-mentioned sum of Stock have been treated by the trustees as applicable for the purposes of the almshouses, but it seems clear that the fund properly belongs to the Family Grave Charity, and that the dividends should in future be applied for keeping the tomb and railings in repair.

Apprenticing Charity.—As mentioned above, the proportion of the 611*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* New Consols in Court, which properly belongs to this Charity, is 582*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

There is also a sum of 104*l.* 17*s.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees, which represents the investment, on the 16th August 1859, of 100*l.* The last-mentioned sum was part of the income which had accumulated owing to the fact that apprenticing had only taken place at irregular intervals, and that, from 1843 until 1860, the practice had been entirely discontinued. The income of the Apprenticing Fund had, during that period, been in part applied to the maintenance of the almshouse buildings, and, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, the above-mentioned sum was transferred from the balance to the credit of the Almshouse Charity, in part discharge of its indebtedness to the Apprenticing Charity.

In 1858 the trustees applied for the authority of the Charity Commissioners to increase the amount of the premium paid for apprenticing to a maximum of 30*l.* The Commissioners, by letter dated the 27th June 1859, stated that they would be willing to grant the authority so soon as the above-mentioned sum of 100*l.* had been invested in the name of the Official Trustees. No further steps were, however, taken in the matter.

An account of the administration of the Apprenticing Charity is given on page 199.

Almshouse Charity.—It appears, from the recitals in the Order of the 22nd December 1752, that, at the death of Lydia Guest, which took place in 1745, the amount to the credit of the account of Lydia Guest, in respect of the Charities, was 4,275*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* South Sea Annuities, which sum represented the 4,020*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* apportioned as mentioned above, with the investment of a sum of cash.

It further appears, from the recitals to the last-mentioned Order, that the 4,275*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Stock was reduced to 4,008*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* by the transfer of 267*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to the Sermon Charity (*see* page 198), and that the 4,008*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was further reduced to 3,800*l.* by the sale of 208*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* South Sea Annuities for building the almshouses.

The sum of 3,800*l.* South Sea Annuities was increased to 4,038*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, the sum of Stock (miscalled Consols) mentioned in the Report of 1833, by the investments of 40*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* cash in 1753, and 167*l.* 10*s.* cash in 1773.

The South Sea Annuities were, at the date of Mr. Hare's Report, represented by a sum of 4,628*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Reduced Annuities, the increase in the amount being due to the conversion, in 1853, of the South Sea Annuities into Reduced Annuities. The last-mentioned sum was increased to 4,716*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* on the conversion of Consols in 1888. The sum of 800*l.* South Sea Stock, mentioned in the Report of 1833, was afterwards converted into a sum of 880*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 1st June 1860 (*see* further, page 198).

ANN FORT'S BEQUEST.—Miss Ann Fort, by her will dated 18th March 1822, gave the sum of 100*l.*, free from all taxes and deductions, to the trustees of Frowd's Almshouses, to be by them placed out at interest, and the interest to be paid to her old servant, Ann Harris, during her life, and after her decease the same to be applied for the benefit of the poor persons inhabiting the said almshouses for the time being.

The legacy was placed on deposit in the Salisbury Savings Bank.

The above sum was subsequently paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 10th August 1860, was invested in 107*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees (*see* next page).

THE REV. EDWARD FROWD'S BEQUEST.—The Rev. Edward Frowd, by his will dated the 30th August 1861 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 8th September 1863, gave to the trustees of the Charities in the city of Salisbury for the time being and their successors 250*l.*, in trust to lay out and invest the same in proper securities, and from time to time to receive and apply the interest and dividends arising therefrom in increasing the weekly allowance of the two most infirm inmates of the hospital founded by Edward Frowd.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 15th March 1864, the legacy, less duty, was invested in 301*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* 2*l.* 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities (*see* further, page 198).

The Prayers and Sermon Charity.—By an Order of Court, dated the 21st December 1748, and made in the cause Attorney-General *v.* Popejoy, it was directed that the sermon should be preached on the first Friday in every month.

Salisbury.

Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Edmund.

Frowd's Hospital and Charities—*continued.* Apprenticing Charity

Almshouse Charity.

Ann Fort's Bequest.

The Rev. Edward Frowd's Bequest.

The Prayers and Sermon Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Edmund.
Frowd's
Hospital and
Charities—
continued.

It appears from the recitals to the Order of the 22nd December 1752 that a sum of 267*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* South Sea Annuities was assigned to this Charity. The last-mentioned sum was increased to the 296*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* South Sea Stock, mentioned in the Report of 1833 (*see* page 39) by the investment of unapplied dividends, and was afterwards converted into a sum of 346*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* New Consols (*see* below).

The Order of the 22nd December 1752 directed that the dividends on the fund to the credit of Attorney-General *v.* Popejoy, Preacher's Account, should be paid to the incumbent of St. Edmund's for the time being, on an annual certificate to the Accountant-General by the trustees that the monthly sermon had been preached according to the Order.

By an Opinion dated the 20th November 1860, under the seal of the Charity Commissioners, the trustees were advised that the said monthly sermon might be preached on the Friday preceding the first Sunday in each month at the hour of 7 p.m.

Particulars of the endowment are given in the schedule below.

The trustees have up to the present time regarded a sum of 353*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Consols in Court to the credit of "Freemantle *v.* Baker, the account of the rector of the parish of St. Edmund's in New Sarum," as part of the endowments of Frowd's Charities.

It is, however, clear that the last-mentioned sum of stock constitutes a distinct Charity, of which particulars are given below under the heading "Unknown Donor's Gift for Rector" (*see* page 202).

The endowments of Frowd's Charities and of the Gifts of Lydia Guest, Ann Fort, and the Rev. Edward Frowd are described in the schedule subjoined:—

Description.	In whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
		£ s. d.
<i>Family Grave Charity.</i>		
29 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols, part of 611 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> like stock (<i>see</i> page 196).	In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Popjay	0 14 4
<i>Lydia Guest's Charity.</i>		
18 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> page 196) - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	0 9 4
<i>Apprenticing Charity.</i>		
582 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> New Consols, part of 611 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> like stock (<i>see</i> page 196).	In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Popjay.	14 11 0
104 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	2 12 4
<i>Almshouse Charity.</i>		
The almshouses and their site in Bedwin Street 4,716 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> page 197) -	In hand - - - - In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Popejay. The defendant Lydia Guest's account.	— 117 18 4
880 <i>l.</i> , 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Cent. Annuities (<i>see</i> page 197)	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	22 0 0
107 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> New Consols (Ann Fort's Gift) -	Do. do. -	2 13 4
301 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> New Consols (Rev. Edward Frowd's Gift).	Do. do. -	7 10 8
<i>Prayers and Sermon Charity.</i>		
346 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> above) -	In the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Popejay. The Preacher's Account.	8 13 0
		177 2 4

No conveyance of the almshouses and their site has been made since 1832, and the legal estate is now outstanding.

The trustees and the dates of their appointments, which were made by resolution of the trustees at a meeting, are as follows:—

Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., appointed the 6th May 1892.

Mr. George Fullford, J.P., appointed the 6th May 1892.

Mr. Thomas Sly, appointed the 6th May 1892.
 Mr. George Harris, appointed the 24th August 1900.
 Mr. E. W. Gawthorne, appointed the 12th April 1901.
 Mr. Francis Rigden, appointed the 12th April 1901.

Meetings of the trustees are held somewhat irregularly. There have been two meetings in 1906, none in 1905, one in 1904, three in 1903 and 1901, and none in 1902.

Mr. George Harris is honorary secretary.

A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch) in the name of Frowd's Charities. Cheques are signed by Mr. Henry Brown, chairman and treasurer.

Salisbury.
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Edmund.

Frowd's
 Hospital and
 Charities—
continued.

Family Grave Charity, including Lydia Guest's Gift.—The sum of 26*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* New Consols has since 1892 been treated as the endowment of the Family Grave Charity (*see* page 196). Of the annual dividends (14*s.* 2*d.* from 1892 until June 1903, and 13*s.* since) a sum of 8*s.* has been paid annually to the sexton for cleaning and keeping in order the family tombs, five or six in number, and the balance has been accumulated for the purpose of extraordinary repairs. The graves are situate in the churchyard of the parish church of St. Edmunds, and are covered by flat stone slabs, surrounded by an iron railing. The railing is in good preservation, but the inscriptions on the stones are somewhat in need of recutting or re-lettering.

Family
 Grave
 Charity.

There was on the 31st December 1905 a balance of 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* to the credit of the Family Grave Charity.

The dividends from the 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, belonging to Lydia Guest's Gift, have up to the present time been applied to the general purposes of the almshouses, but, as mentioned above, the income appears to be properly applicable for the purposes of the Family Grave Charity.

Apprenticing Charity.—The dividends on 585*l.* 4*s.*, part of the 611*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Stock in Court and on the 104*l.* 17*s.* like stock in the name of the Official Trustees have up to the present time been applied for apprenticing.

Apprentic-
 ing Charity.

The trustees from time to time apprentice boys and girls from the funds of the Charity.

Applications are invited by advertisement in a local paper, and by notices posted on the notice boards at the parish church, almshouses, and council chamber.

The application states the trade of the proposed master or mistress and the amount of wages to be paid. In the indenture binding the child apprentice, the master agrees to pay wages (which must be approved by the trustees as fair) and to allow the apprentice to attend science or drawing classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department, and to present himself for examination, and the parent covenants to provide the apprentice with board, lodging, washing and medical attendance.

Particulars of the apprenticeships in the last five years are as follows :—

Date.	Sex.	Trade.	Premium.	Term.	Wages per Week in successive Years.
September 1900 -	Male -	Carpenter and joiner -	£ 25	5 Years.	4 <i>s.</i> , 5 <i>s.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i> , 8 <i>s.</i> , 9 <i>s.</i>
Do. -	Female	Dressmaker - - -	20	3	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Do. -	Do. -	Mantle-maker - - -	20	3	3 <i>s.</i> , 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i>
March 1903 -	Male -	Carpenter and joiner -	25	5	5 <i>s.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i> , 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 9 <i>s.</i> , 10 <i>s.</i>
" 1906 -	Do. -	Painter and paper-hanger	25	5	5 <i>s.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i> , 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 10 <i>s.</i>
Do. -	Girl -	Tailoress - - -	20	4	3 <i>s.</i> , 4 <i>s.</i> , 5 <i>s.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i>
Do. -	Do. -	Do. - - -	20	3	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , 6 <i>s.</i>

In 1900 there were three applicants, all of whom were apprenticed, and in 1903 three applicants for one apprenticeship.

The premiums are paid in two instalments. There was on the 31st December 1905 a balance of 35*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* to the credit of the Apprenticing Charity.

Almshouse Charity.—The almshouses are situate in Bedwin Street, facing north. The houses, which are built of red brick, are approached through an archway, and contain accommodation for six men on the ground floor, and six women on the floor above. Each inmate has one good sized room and a coal cupboard. There are four closets, two on each floor and four water supplies. There is a small garden at the

Almshouse
 Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Edmund.
Frowd's
Hospital and
Charities—
continued.

back divided into 12 strips, one for each inmate. The almshouses are in a fair state of repair, and an order for some necessary repairs has recently been given. The total amount spent on repairs in the last ten years has been 122*l.*, of which about 48*l.* has been expended in 1906.

There are at the present time eight inmates, three widowers, four widows and one spinster, all of whom were resident in the parish of St. Edmund when admitted. The number has been reduced owing to the reduction of interest on Consols. In the event of a vacancy a notice is placed on the notice boards at the parish church, almshouses, and council chamber. There are usually several applications, the number of females applying being considerably in excess of males.

Each inmate is paid 4*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the two who are regarded as the most infirm, receive an additional allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* a week in respect of the Rev. Edward Frowd's Gift. A sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* is distributed between the inmates at Candlemas, and 3*l.* 3*s.* at Christmas. Each inmate shares in a coal distribution, the total value of which is 3*l.* Two of the inmates are distinguished as the father and the matron, and have certain powers of supervision. The father and matron are paid 2*s.* a quarter extra, and 1*s.* for preparing the room in which the trustees meet whenever a meeting is held.

No regular nurse is provided, but money is occasionally paid for a nurse when an inmate is in need of her services. A sum of 5*s.* a week was being paid at the date of the Inquiry for this purpose.

The founder directed that none of the inmates should receive "any public alms from the parish," and the receipt of parochial relief would be regarded as disqualifying for admission. The youngest inmate is 65, and the oldest 81. All were over 60 when admitted.

The attention of each inmate is directed to the requirement of the founder as to attending services at the parish church, but the requirement is not insisted on, and no religious preference is shown in electing the beneficiaries.

The balance to the credit of the Almshouse Charity on the 31st December 1905, was 205*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Prayers and
Sermon
Charity.

Prayers and Sermon Charity.—The income on this fund, 346*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* New Consols (*see* page 198), is paid direct to the Rev. J. D. Morrice, rector of St. Edmund's, and an account of the income and expenditure is not shown in the accounts kept by the trustees.

Divine service is held at the parish church on the evening of each Friday before the first Sunday in the month, and a sermon is preached by the rector as directed by the founder.

The following are the accounts of the trustees of Frowd's Charities for the year ending the 31st December 1905 :—

Family Grave Charity.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance	£ s. d. 1 10 5	Paid sexton for cleaning tomb	£ s. d. 0 8 0
Five quarters' dividends on 26 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols.	0 16 3	Balance	1 18 8
	2 6 8		2 6 8

Apprenticeship Charity.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance	£ s. d. 20 2 4	Gratuity to apprentice on completion of apprenticeship.	£ s. d. 5 0 0
Dividends on 104 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> New Consols -	2 12 4	Balance	35 1 9
Five quarters' dividends on 585 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> New Consols.	17 7 1		
	40 1 9		40 1 9

Almshouse Charity.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance - - - - -	148	3 10	Insurance - - - - -	1	10 0
Dividends on 880 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Cent. Annuities.	22	0 0	Water rate - - - - -	1	10 0
107 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	2	13 4	Chimney sweeping and cleaning -	1	11 6
301 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	7	10 8	Repairs - - - - -	3	17 4
18 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols (Lydia Guest's Charity).	0	9 4	Cheque book - - - - -	0	5 0
Five quarters' dividends on 4,716 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols in court.	140	5 11	Affidavit - - - - -	0	1 6
			Inmates' pensions - - - - -	85	16 0
			" Candlemas money - - -	1	10 0
			" Christmas money - - -	3	3 0
			Coals at Christmas - - - - -	3	0 0
			Master and matron - - - - -	0	16 0
			Night nursing for inmate - - -	13	0 0
			Balance - - - - -	205	2 9
	321	3 1		321	3 1

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Edmund.
Frowd's Hospital and Charities—
continued.

Thomas Smith's Charity (see page 40).

The sum of 3,600*l.* Consols (*see* page 40) was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 20th September 1859, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name.

Thomas Smith's Charity.

The annual dividends, viz., 90*l.*, are remitted to the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), at which bank one account is kept for all the parochial charities other than Frowd's.

The trustees are the Rev. Canon J. D. Morrice, rector, and Messrs. W. E. M. George and C. W. Anset, churchwardens.

The income is applied in payment of 6*s.* a week to six pensioners, of whom three are men and three are women. Pensions are paid weekly by the churchwardens.

At the date of Mr. Murray's Report there were eight pensioners. The number was afterwards reduced to seven, then to six, the amount of the pension being increased from 5*s.* to 6*s.*

The reduction in the number of pensioners was due to the decrease in the annual dividends.

The amount required to provide the annual pensions is 3*l.* 12*s.* in excess of the dividends. There is, however, a large balance to the credit of the Charity (*see* below). In the event of a vacancy, notices are placed on or near the church and chapel doors and at the council chamber. Appointments are made by the trustees, who require that the pensioners must be poor and respectable persons, who have resided in the parish of St. Edmund's for at least 10 years.

The accounts for the year ending Easter 1905 are subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance - - - - -	92	3 11	Pensions for six poor persons for 50 weeks.	90	0 0
Dividends, five quarters - - - - -	112	10 0	Pensions for five poor persons for five weeks.	7	10 0
Interest on deposit - - - - -	1	6 1	Cheque book - - - - -	0	1 8
			Balance - - - - -	108	8 4
	206	0 0		206	0 0

The balance forms part of a sum of 121*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), of which 71*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* is on current account, and 50*l.* on deposit. The remainder of the 121*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* is composed of 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to the credit of Ghost's Charity (page 202), and 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the credit of Harcourt's Charity (page 204).

It appears to be unnecessary to keep so large a balance, some of which might with advantage be invested.

Ghost's Charity (see page 40).

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Edmund.
Ghost's
Charity.

At the date of Mr. Hare's Report, the dividends were applied in pensions to six persons. Most of them were old weavers, and one or more had worked for the founder of the Charity, who was himself a cloth manufacturer. The weaving or wool combing industry was dying out in Salisbury when Mr. Hare reported on the Charities, and is now extinct.

The sum of 96*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Consols, mentioned in the Report of 1833, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 27th August 1859, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name in trust for the Charity.

The annual dividends, 24*l.* 1*s.*, are remitted to the same account as those received from the other parochial Charities.

The income is applied in pensions. There were, at the date of Mr. Murray's Report, six pensioners, who received each 1*s.* 10*d.* a week. The number of pensioners was subsequently reduced owing to the reduction in interest, and in the year ending Easter 1900, the number of pensioners was fixed at three, and the amount of the weekly pension at 3*s.* 8*d.* The numbers have again been altered, and there are now two pensioners each receiving 5*s.* a week, making a total expenditure of 26*l.* or 1*l.* 19*s.* in excess of the income.

When the existing balance is exhausted the trustees intend to provide for the deficit by waiting a little time for the income to accumulate before filling up the next vacancy.

The benefits of the Charity are not confined to the parish of St. Edmund, but in practice the pensioners are almost always selected from that parish, and notices of a vacancy are not posted outside the parish.

Pensioners are selected and paid in the same way as in the case of Smith's Charity (see page 201).

The accounts for the year ending Easter 1905 are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance	- - - - 4 14 2	Two pensions of 5 <i>s.</i> for 55 weeks	- 27 10 0
Dividends (five quarters)	- - - - 30 1 3	Share of cheque book	- - - 0 1 8
		Balance	- - - 7 3 9
	34 15 5		34 15 5

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Unknown Donor's Gift for Rector.

Unknown
Donor's Gift
for Rector.

The stock forming the endowment of this Charity has been for many years treated as part of the endowment of Frowd's Prayers and Sermon Charity (see page 197). It would appear, however, that the source of the endowment is wholly unconnected with Frowd's Charity, and is set out in the following terms in a report made by the Master on the 20th July 1803, in a cause *Freemantle v. Baker*:—

"I find by the affidavit of the plaintiff Robert Freemantle and Edmund Benson late rector of the parish of St. Edmund's . . . that Robert Cooper the father-in-law of the said testator Robert Cooper was in his lifetime and at the time of his death indebted in the sum of 200*l.* in trust for the benefit of the Rector of the parish of St. Edmund's aforesaid in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the 2d and 3d years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of poor clergymen which sum had been given (as the defendant Robert Freemantle hath heard and believes) by some person and placed in the hands of the same Robert Cooper for the purposes aforesaid and that the same Robert Cooper duly paid the interest thereon at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. to the rector for the time being of the said parish, that he hath also heard and believes that after the decease of the same Robert Cooper the said testator Robert Cooper made himself liable to the payment of the said sum of 200*l.* and the interest thereof and was indebted for the same at his decease having in his lifetime paid the interest for the same to such Rector and that the said Mary Cooper his widow and executrix after his death did in her lifetime also pay. And the deponent Robert Freemantle and the other plaintiffs as executors of the said Mary Cooper have since her death paid to the rector of the parish for the time being the interest on the said sum of 200*l.* to the 25th day of March 1803, and which said sum of 200*l.* and interest for the same from the said 25th March last I find remains due from the estate of the said testator Robert Cooper."

By an Order of the Court of Chancery dated the 6th August 1803, and made in the suit *Freemantle v. Baker*, it was directed that the sum of 200*l.* should be invested to the credit of "*Freemantle v. Baker*, the account of the rector of St. Edmund's in New Sarum," to answer the sum of 200*l.* mentioned in the Master's Report to be then due from the estate of the testator Robert Cooper, and it was ordered that the interest of the said investment should be from time to time paid to the rector for the time being of the said parish of St. Edmunds.

The 200*l.* was invested in 353*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Consols, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of *Freemantle v. Baker*, the account of the rector of St. Edmund's in New Sarum.

The annual dividends, 8*l.* 17*s.*, are paid direct to the rector for the time being.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Edmund.

Unknown
Donor's Gift
for Rector—
continued.

Kenton's Charity.

Francis Kenton, by will dated 16th January 1718, devised to John Watts and Mathana, his wife, their heirs and assigns, his three tenements or dwelling-houses in Castle Street in New Sarum, and his newly erected and untenanted messuage there, upon this express condition nevertheless, provided that John Watts and his wife and their heirs should, on the second Thursday in January every year for ever, deliver or cause to be delivered in good provisions to the just value of 50*s.* to 20 poor housekeepers of the parish of Saint Edmund in the said city, not receiving alms, equally to be divided, as the said John Watts and his said wife and their heirs should think fit objects of and for such Charity, they to be judges from time to time of the quality or kind of such provisions, and he thereby charged the said lands and premises with such yearly provision to the value aforesaid in manner aforesaid for ever (saving and except in cases of tempest and fire, whereby the said tenements should happen to be prostrated or consumed, in either of which cases the said Charity to cease, and the premises to be discharged from the same), and if the said John Watts, his said wife, and their heirs, or any of them, should fail in so doing in manner aforesaid contrary to the true intent and meaning of his will, except in case aforesaid, then the testator directed that the devise should be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Kenton's
Charity.

The endowment consists of a rentcharge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, issuing out of a freehold house, No. 45 Castle Street, Salisbury, now the property of Mrs. Charlotte Leach, who is the sole trustee of the Charity.

Mrs. Leach has in her possession an account book giving particulars of the distribution of the Charity for many years.

The Charity is administered in providing bread and groceries, which are given away on the second Thursday in January by means of tickets, each ticket entitling the recipients to a loaf of bread and about 2*s.* worth of groceries. The recipients, who are usually 20 in number, are chosen by Mrs. Leach, and the same persons receive the gift in successive years, fresh beneficiaries being nominated by Mrs. Leach as vacancies occur. The beneficiaries call for the goods and take them away with them.

Sarah Pike's Charity. *

Sarah Pike, widow, by her will dated the 22nd December 1804 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 20th June 1810, directed her executors and trustees to pay or secure to be paid unto the sexton of the parish church of St. Edmund for the time being the sum of 5*s.* a year for his trouble in taking care of and keeping her tombstone clean and from being defaced.

Sarah Pike's
Charity.

By an Order made in the cause of *Pickford v. Randall*, on the 25th July 1818, it was ordered that so much of certain sums therein mentioned as would purchase 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols should be laid out in such purchase and be transferred to the plaintiffs, and that out of the dividends thereof the annuity of 5*s.* should be paid by them yearly on the 16th July to the said sexton for his trouble in taking care of and keeping the said testatrix's tomb clean and free from being defaced.

A sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols, representing the above bequest, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 13th November 1858.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 26th February 1864, the rector of St. Edmund's for the time being was appointed to be a trustee of the Charity. The endowment now consists of a sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees, and producing annual dividends of 4*s.*, which are remitted to the rector of St. Edmund's, and paid by him to Mr. James Parsons, jun., the clerk and sexton of St. Edmund's church.

Harcourt's Charity.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Edmund.
 —
 Harcourt's
 Charity.

William Harcourt, by his will dated the 24th October 1818, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmund, so much Bank Stock as would produce the yearly sum of 60*l.*, upon trust to pay the dividends thereof weekly unto and equally between three poor men and three poor women, to be chosen and approved by the said minister and churchwardens for the time being, who were inhabitants and had lived in the said parish of St. Edmund for five years then last past, equally between them, share and share alike.

The estate of the testator, after payment of his debts and the costs of certain litigation respecting the will, proved insufficient to provide the yearly income of 60*l.* intended for the Charity, and a sum of 448*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* was all that was found applicable for the purpose.

The last-mentioned sum was invested in 444*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Consols, which sum of stock was, on the 16th September 1859, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

In 1854 the trustees sought the advice of the Charity Commissioners as to the best mode of distributing the income of the Charity, in view of the fact that the endowment produced about 13*l.* 6*s.* only, instead of the 60*l.* contemplated by the founder.

By a formal Opinion, sealed on the 12th February 1855, the Charity Commissioners advised that the rector and churchwardens and their respective successors might from time to time pay or apply the whole yearly income of the Consols to or for the benefit of one poor person or two poor persons in equal shares, and by weekly or other payments, as they might think fit, so that every poor person who should receive any benefit of the said Charity should be a poor man or a poor woman, inhabitant of the said parish of St. Edmund's, who should have lived therein during the space of five years then last past.

The endowment consists of a sum of 444*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 11*l.* 2*s.*

The income is expended in payment of a pension of 5*s.* a week to a woman, who was appointed by the rector and churchwardens and fulfilled the qualifications laid down in the above-mentioned Opinion of the Commissioners.

The amount required for the annual pension is in excess of the income, and the Charity was in 1902 in abeyance for some little time in order to accumulate a small surplus.

Notices were posted in the parish before the present pensioner was elected. The pension is paid weekly by the churchwardens.

There was at Easter 1905 a balance of 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the credit of the Charity.

The Rev. James Cutler's Charity.

The Rev.
 James
 Cutler's
 Charity.

The Rev. James Cutler, by his will dated the 11th May 1839 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 21st May 1840, gave the residue of his estate to be applied by his executor, with the joint consent and approbation of the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Edmund's, to the relief of such persons resident within the said parish as might be sufferers from accidental losses or misfortunes, which should not have been occasioned in any way by their own imprudence or misconduct.

In the year 1853 an information was filed by the Attorney General at the relation of the then rector and churchwardens against the executor of the testator praying (*inter alia*) that the clear residue of the testator's estate might be ascertained, and that it might be declared that the aforesaid bequest of the residue was a good charitable bequest, and that such residue might be applied according to a Scheme to be approved by the Court. A Scheme was established by an Order of the Court dated the 3rd May 1855.

The principal provisions of the Scheme are in substance as follows:—

That the full number of trustees of the Charity shall be seven, including the rector and churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmund's for the time being, and that the four trustees therein named, with the then rector and churchwardens, shall be the first trustees.

That when the number of trustees, other than two ex-officio trustees, shall be reduced to two, so many trustees resident within five miles from the council chamber of Salisbury as may be required to make up the full number of trustees shall be appointed by the Court.

That the trustees shall hold two ordinary meetings every year, and that the rector, if present at any meeting, shall always be chairman. That minutes shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose.

That the dividends on the stock belonging to the Charity shall be received by the rector for the time being, who shall apply them according to the provisions of the Scheme.

That the persons to be appointed recipients of the Charity shall be persons, male or female, resident within the parish of St. Edmund's, who in the judgment of the trustees (which on this point shall be final) shall have been sufferers from accidental losses or misfortunes which have not been occasioned in any way by their own imprudence or misconduct, or in default of persons answering the preceding description, of which the trustees for the time being shall be sole judges, then so far as the said dividends shall not be directed to be applied for the purposes of the said Charity at each half yearly meeting, the same shall accumulate until some proper object or objects of the said Charity answering the above description shall be found by the said trustees.

There was at the date of Mr. Hare's Report a sum of 4,688*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities in Court, and it was expected that the balance of the stock, after payment of costs, would shortly be transferred into the names of the trustees. The sum of 4,110*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, being the then endowment of the Charity, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 25th August 1876.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 28th July 1885, Messrs. George Fullford and Henry Brown were appointed non-official trustees in conjunction with the other trustees, and it was directed by way of Scheme, in variation of the Scheme then existing, that non-official trustees should be provisionally appointed to fill vacancies by the trustees at a special meeting to be held after the lapse of one calendar month from the occurrence of each vacancy, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them to the Charity Commissioners, and that a provisional appointment should become valid when it should have been approved by the Commissioners and their approval certified under their official seal.

The endowment now consists of a sum of 4,110*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 102*l.* 15*s.*

The following are the trustees:—

The Rev. Canon John David Morrice, rector.

W. E. M. George, } churchwardens.
C. W. Anset, }

George Fullford, appointed by Order of Charity Commissioners 28th July 1885.

Henry Brown do. do. do.

Francis Hodding do. do. 2nd November 1900.

Francis Rigden do. do. do.

Meetings are held at least once a year and oftener if required. The average attendance is three or four. A banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch). Cheques are signed by the rector.

Mr. George Harris, clerk to the vestry of St. Edmund's, is clerk to the trustees, his salary being 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum.

The income is mainly applied in pensions, gratuities being occasionally given in special cases of sickness to persons qualified as directed in the will. In the last five years gratuities have been granted in three instances, the amounts being 5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, and 2*l.*

There are at the present time 7 pensioners, 2 men and 5 women, all of whom were qualified as directed by the Scheme.

There have for some years been 8 pensioners, and another (to make up this number) was about to be appointed at the date of the Inquiry.

The amount of the weekly pensions is 5*s.* each, and if all are being paid, the amount required for the purpose is 104*l.* or 1*l.* 5*s.* in excess of the income. There is, however, a considerable balance in hand (*see* below).

In the event of a vacancy a notice calling attention to the Charity and inviting applications, which must be made on a form approved by the trustees, is posted on the notice boards at St. Edmund's Church and the council chamber.

Applicants are required to fill up a form giving particulars of name, age, place of residence, length of residence in parish, condition in life, number in family, income, and the time when any loss or misfortune has befallen the applicant.

Salisbury.
—
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Edmund.
—
The Rev.
James
Cutler's
Charity—
continued.

said plan, to hold the same upon and for the trusts and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively, and it was thereby declared that the said parties of the third part, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, or other the trustees or trustee for the time being of those presents, thereafter called the said trustees or trustee, should either permit the said iron church or building to be for ever thereafter used under the management and control of the said rector and churchwardens as and for a mission church or mission room for the said parish or for any purpose connected with church work in the said parish carried on under the direction of the said rector and churchwardens, or otherwise for purposes of public worship and incident to the moral and religious improvement of the poor of the said parish, or should at any time thereafter permit the same to be pulled down or removed with a view to the erection either on the site thereof or on any other part of the said premises or elsewhere in the said parish of any other building to be used under the management and control of the said rector and churchwardens for the purposes aforesaid, and should apply the net rents and profits of the said premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby conveyed (other than any building for the time being used as aforesaid) for and towards the maintenance, support, and repair of the said mission church or mission room and the maintenance and support of divine service therein, and in addition to and concurrently therewith for or towards any purposes connected with or incident to the user as aforesaid of the said mission church or mission room, or for or towards any other purposes connected with church work in the said parish as aforesaid and incident to the moral and religious improvement of the poor of the said parish as aforesaid, as such trustees or trustee should in their uncontrolled discretion think fit.

Salisbury.
 Charity for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Edmund.
 St. Ed-
 mund's
 Mission
 Church and
 Trust
 Property—
continued.

The indenture now in statement contained powers for the said trustees to sell or exchange as therein mentioned any of the premises thereby conveyed other than any building for the time being used as aforesaid, and it was provided that any monies to be received on such sale or exchange should either be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands situate as aforesaid, to be conveyed to the said trustees or trustee upon the like trusts which were declared of the premises so sold or given in exchange, or be applied either for enlargement or repair of buildings or in the erection of new buildings or otherwise for any purposes not inconsistent with the trusts and purposes of those presents, with power for the said trustees or trustee until such monies should be applied or laid out as aforesaid to invest the same as therein mentioned, the income of such investment to be applied for any purpose for which the rents and profits of the said premises were thereinbefore directed or authorised to be applied.

It was provided that the power of appointing new trustees should be exercisable by the said rector and churchwardens, and it was declared that it should be lawful for the said rector and churchwardens at any time thereafter to obtain the consecration of the said iron church or of any buildings erected thereafter as before mentioned, and it was provided that either before or after such consecration the said premises might be conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or as they should direct.

And it was further declared that the said trustees or trustee should pay and apply a sum of 147*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, representing accumulated rents and profits of the said hereditaments and premises, when the same should be placed under their or his control, in any manner in which the rents and profits of the said premises thereinbefore expressed to be thereby conveyed were thereinbefore directed to be applied.

The property consists of :—

1. St. Edmund's Mission Room, situate in Winchester Street.
2. Two cottages in Milford Street, let on weekly tenances of 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* a week.
3. A piece of garden ground in Milford Street, let on yearly tenancy at 10*l.* per annum.

The gross income from the trust is 36*l.* per annum.

The trustees are the grantees named in the deed of 1894, with the exception of the Rev. R. G. Swayne, who is deceased.

The mission room is used for Divine service, for Sunday schools, and for other parochial purposes.

Salisbury. The income from the trust is applied towards repairs and the general maintenance of the trust property. The cost of repairs, &c., to the mission church is provided from the offertories. The accounts of the property account for the year ending Easter 1905, are as follows :

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance	60 16 1	Rates	3 6 6
Rents	40 9 0	Insurance	1 18 6
		Repairs	4 12 5
		Caretaker	3 18 0
		Commission for collection of rents and sundries.	2 3 0
		Balance	85 6 8
	101 5 1		101 5 1

Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Edmund.
St. Edmund's Mission Church and Trust Property—*continued.*

CHARITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.

The Culver Street Almshouses (see page 41), including the Gifts of Robert Sutton Marsh (see page 42), Robert Cooper (see page 42), Eleanor Walsh (see page 42), Edward Baker (see page 26), Mary Lake, and John Woodlands.

Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Martin.
The Culver Street Almshouses, including the Gifts of Robert Sutton Marsh and others.

The above-mentioned gifts, with a proportion of the income of the Charities of Thomas Cooksey and Thomas Goman (*see page 210*), were scheduled in the Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 28th March 1905 (*see below*), as endowments of the Culver Street Almshouses.

The almshouses being in a dilapidated condition, were, in the year 1842, pulled down and rebuilt, the cost being provided partly by voluntary subscriptions and partly by a sum of 100*l.* contributed by the vestry, as contemplated by the parish when the former Commissioners for inquiry concerning Charities reported in 1833 (*see page 42*). The premises were at the date of Mr. Murray's Report vested in the same persons who were the survivors of certain feoffees to whom the Church and Fabric Estates and the site of the almshouses had been conveyed in 1865.

Particulars of the dealings with the endowments of Marsh, Cooper, Walsh and Baker since the Report of 1833 are as follows :—

Charity.	Amount of Stock transferred to Official Trustees.	Date of Transfer.	Remarks.
Robert Sutton Marsh -	£ s. d. 129 6 6 (<i>see page 42</i>).	20th June 1877	} The increase in the amount of stock from the sums of 113 <i>l.</i> and 600 <i>l.</i> South Sea Annuities, mentioned in the Report of 1833, is believed to be due to the bonus received on conversion. Of this sum one moiety belonged to Eleanor Walsh's endowment for Brickett's Almshouses (<i>see page 173</i>).
Robert Cooper - -	688 13 4 (<i>see page 42</i>).	Do.	
Eleanor Walsh - -	123 4 1 (<i>see page 42 and 173</i>).	Do.	

Baker's Charity.

Baker's Charity.—A sum of 549*l.* 13*s.* 3*s.* Reduced Annuities, which constituted the endowment of Baker's Bequest (*see page 26*), was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 30th October 1866, and, as mentioned on page 158, one third part, viz. 183*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, has been apportioned as the endowment of the Charity for the inmates in Culver Street Almshouses (*see below*).

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities :—

Mary Lake's Charity.

Mary Lake's Charity.—Miss Molly, otherwise Mary, Lake, by her will dated the 28th of July 1824, gave to the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Martin so much and such part of her money in the Public Stocks or

Funds as would produce by the dividends and interest thereof the clear yearly income of 15*l.* 12*s.*, upon trust that they and their successors should pay the dividends and interest thereof monthly for ever unto, and equally between the poor persons who, for the time being, should inhabit the almshouses in Culver Street, such Stock to be transferred as soon as possible after her decease, clear of the legacy duty and all expenses, which she directed should be paid out of her estate.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 23rd March 1877, a sum of 520*l.* Consols, representing the above bequest, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 20th June following, in trust for the Charity (*see below*).

John Woodlands's Gift.—John Woodlands, by his will dated the 31st May 1881 and proved in the District Registry at Salisbury on the 30th September following, gave to the trustees of the Culver Street Almshouses 300*l.* (free of legacy duty), the income to be divided between the inmates at Christmas yearly.

A sum of 300*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consols, representing the above bequest, was, on the 31st August 1882, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity (*see below*).

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 23th March 1905, and made in the matter of the Church or Fabric Estates (*see page 214*), and the Culver Street Almshouses, George Richardson was, at his own request, removed from being a trustee of the Charities, and the churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Martin were appointed trustees, and the lands and hereditaments specified in the schedule were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The only real property belonging to the almshouse Charity consisted of the almshouses, described in the said schedule as three pairs of houses in Culver Street, Salisbury.

Salisbury.
—
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Martin.

The Culver
Street Alms-
houses, in-
cluding the
Gifts of
Robert
Sutton
Marsh and
others—
continued.
Woodlands's
Gift.

The endowments of the almshouses are described in the subjoined schedule :—

Description.	How used or in whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
		£ s. d.
The almshouses in Culver Street and their site -	In hand - - - -	—
<i>Robert Sutton Marsh's Gift.</i>		
129 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	3 4 8
<i>Robert Cooper's Gift.</i>		
688 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	Do. do. -	17 4 4
<i>Eleanor Walsh's Gift.</i>		
One half of the dividends on 123 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> New Consols.	Do. do. -	1 10 8
<i>Edward Baker's Gift.</i>		
183 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	Do. do. -	4 11 4
<i>Mary Lake's Gift.</i>		
520 <i>l.</i> New Consols - - - -	Do. do. -	13 0 0
<i>John Woodlands's Gift.</i>		
300 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - -	Do. do. -	7 10 0
		47 1 0

The inmates are also entitled to a proportion of the income from the Charities of Thomas Cooksey and Thomas Goman (*see pages 43, 48, and 211*).

The dividends on all the Stocks mentioned above are paid to the credit of the churchwardens at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch). Cheques are signed by the churchwardens.

Salisbury.
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 The Culver
 Street Alms-
 houses, in-
 cluding the
 Gifts of
 Robert
 Sutton
 Marsh and
 others—
continued.

The almshouses consist of three pairs of small houses in Culver Street, each pair having a common street door.

Each tenement has a small sitting-room on the ground floor, with a coal-cupboard, and a bedroom on the floor above.

There is a small yard at the back, with a convenience for the inmates, and a water supply.

The cost of repairs is provided from the income of the Church and Fabric Estates (*see page 214*).

There are six inmates, all widows. The present inmates were all chosen by the select vestry, who administered the Charity before the churchwardens were appointed trustees in 1905.

The select vestry consists of the rector, the churchwardens for the time being, and those persons who have held the office of churchwarden in the parish.

Notice of a vacancy is posted on the notice board at the parish church. Applications are made to the rector. A printed form of application has to be filled in. There are usually three or four applicants. The applicant who receives the largest number of votes at a meeting of the select vestry is chosen as inmate.

Each inmate receives a weekly allowance of 4s., which is paid by the rector, and sums of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 16*s.* 9*d.* at Christmas from the Charities of Baker and Woodlands.

The amount required to meet the pensions is 62*l.* 8*s.*, of which 34*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* is provided from the Charities of Marsh, Cooper, Walsh, and Mary Lake (*see above*), and the balance from the income of the Amalgamated Charities (*see page 213*), including in that term the Charities of Cooksey and Goman.

The accounts of the income and expenditure from the Charities of Marsh, Cooper, Walsh and Lake are kept with the accounts of the Amalgamated Charities (*see page 213*).

Separate accounts are kept for the Charity of John Woodlands, the following being the accounts for the year ending Easter 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance	£ s. d. 3 18 6	Paid six inmates at Christmas	£ s. d. 8 5 0
Dividends	7 10 0	1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
		Balance	3 3 6
	11 8 6		11 8 6

The accounts of Edward Baker's Charities for the Culver Street Almshouses and Sutton's Almshouses (*see page 26*) are kept together, and for the year ending Easter 1905 are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance	£ s. d. 4 2 0	Paid to six inmates, Culver Street	£ s. d. 5 0 8
Dividends on 366 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> New	9 2 8	Almshouses.	
Consols.		Paid to three out-pensioners	5 0 8
		Balance	3 3 4
	13 4 8		13 4 8

The Amal-
 gamated
 Charities,
 including
 Sutton's or
 St. Ann
 Street Alms-
 houses and
 other
 Charities.
 Sutton's
 Almshouses.

The Amalgamated Charities, including Sutton's or St. Ann Street Almshouses (*see page 42*), Robert Sutton's Bread Charity (*see page 47*), and the Charities of Thomas Goman (*see page 43*), Thomas Cooksey (*see page 48*), and Samuel Burch.

Sutton's Almshouses.—Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 25th July 1876, a piece of land situate in St. Ann Street, with the baker's shop and outbuildings and three adjoining cottages known as Sutton's Almshouses thereon erected, having a frontage to St. Ann Street of 66 feet, was sold for 580*l.*

A sum of 51*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was paid for costs, and the balance of the purchase money, viz., 528*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, was, on the 13th December 1876, invested in 561*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

A further sum of 221*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consols, part of a larger sum, was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 20th June 1877 in trust for the Charity. The 221*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consols represented the investment of accumulations of income.

Robert Sutton's Bread Charity (*see* page 47).—The rentcharge of 8*l.* paid in respect of Robert Sutton's Bread Charity is still paid (*see* schedule below).

Thomas Goman's Charity (*see* page 43).—A sum of 139*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Consols, representing the investment of fines and accumulations of income, was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 20th June 1877.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 21st February 1888, the real property belonging to Thomas Goman's Charity, described as an undivided part of a malthouse situate in the parish of St. Martin, such part having a frontage to Milford Street of 55 feet and a frontage of 76 feet to Culver Street, and containing an area of 3,358 superficial feet or thereabouts, was sold for 447*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

The purchase money, less costs, was, on the 15th August 1888, invested in 400*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* New Consols in the name of the Official Trustees, making a total sum of 540*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Stock held in trust for the Charity (*see* schedule below).

Thomas Cooksey's Charity.—The sum of 700*l.* Stock mentioned in the Report of 1833 (*see* page 48) was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 20th June 1877 (*see* below).

By an Order dated the 23rd February 1904, made in execution of the provisions of the Board of Education Act, 1899, sec. 2 (2), the Charity Commissioners determined as follows:—

- (1) The part of the endowment of the above-mentioned Charity which is held for, or ought to be applied to, educational purposes, consists of an annual sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* applicable out of the income of the Charity towards the support of a Sunday School.
- (2) To provide for the said yearly sum of 2*l.* 2*s.*, and in satisfaction thereof a sum of 84*l.* Consols, part of the above-mentioned sum of 700*l.* Stock, shall be forthwith transferred by them in their books to a separate account, to be entitled "Cooksey's Educational Foundation."
- (3) The residue of the endowment shall be called "Cooksey's Non-Educational Charity."

The following Charity was not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Samuel Burch's Charity.—Samuel Burch, by will dated the 25th August 1855 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 24th March 1857, gave (after the decease of his sister) 300*l.*, free of duty, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin, to be invested in Consols, upon trust that they and their successors should pay the dividends and interest monthly for ever unto and equally between the poor persons who for the time being should inhabit the almshouses in St. Ann's Street called Sutton's Almshouses.

The legacy was invested in 325*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Consols, which sum of Stock was, on the 16th March 1877, transferred to the Official Trustees (*see* below).

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 22nd June 1877 and made in the matter of the Charities of Robert Sutton, Thomas Cooksey, Thomas Goman, and Samuel Burch, a Scheme was established for the future regulation of the Charities, which Scheme provides to the following effect:—

- (1) After payment of expenses and outgoings, the income of Cooksey's and Goman's Charities (after payment of the charges for the minister and others, amounting to 4*l.* 8*s.*) shall be applied by the trustees thereof in making up the weekly allowance of the six inmates of the Culver Street Almshouses to 5*s.*, and the balance shall be applied as after mentioned.
- (2) The income of the property specified in the schedule under the heads of Sutton's and Burch's Charities, together with the balance of income of Cooksey's and Goman's Charities, shall be applied, so far as the funds admit, in out-pensions to three poor persons, married or single, nominated by the vestry, at the rate of 5*s.* a week to a single person and 7*s.* 6*d.* a week to a married couple.

Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Martin.

The Amalgamated Charities, including Sutton's or St. Ann Street Almshouses and other Charities—*continued.*

Robert Sutton's Bread Charity. Thomas Goman's Charity.

Thomas Cooksey's Charity.

Samuel Burch's Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Martin.

The Amalgamated
Charities,
including
Sutton's or
St. Ann
Street Almshouses and
other
Charities—
continued.

The schedule described the property as it then existed, the rentcharge of 8*l.* and the above-mentioned sums of 561*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* and 221*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consols being placed under the head of "Robert Sutton's Charity."

The Scheme made no mention of the gift of Edward Baker for the inmates of Sutton's Almshouses (*see* pages 26 and 213), or of Margaret Wyndham's Gift (*see* pages 43 and 251).

The endowments of the Amalgamated Charities are described in the subjoined schedule:—

Description.	By whom paid or in whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
<i>Robert Sutton's Charity.</i>		£ s. d.
An annual rentcharge of 8 <i>l.</i> issuing out of Shapwick Farm near Blandford in the county of Dorset.	Thomas Lodder, Hillbutts, Wimborne -	8 0 0
561 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - - -	} Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	19 11 8
221 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> do. - - - -		
<i>Thomas Goman's Charity.</i>		
540 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - - -	Do. do. -	13 10 0
<i>Thomas Cooksey's Educational Foundation.</i>		
84 <i>l.</i> New Consols - - - -	Do. do. -	2 2 0
<i>Thomas Cooksey's Non-Educational Charity.</i>		
616 <i>l.</i> New Consols - - - -	Do. do. -	15 8 0
<i>Samuel Burch's Charity.</i>		
325 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - - -	Do. do. -	8 2 4
		66 14 0

The trustees acting in the administration of the Charities of Sutton and Cooksey are the select vestry (*see* page 210). The trustees of Goman's Charity are the churchwardens, and of Burch's Charity the rector and churchwardens. The dividends on the stocks and the rentcharge are paid to the same account as the Charities described under the heading Culver Street Almshouses.

Mr. Daniel Sutton, vestry clerk, keeps the accounts of all the Charities of the parish of St. Martin. Mr. Sutton is paid 10*l.* a year for his services, the amount being shared between certain of the Charities as shown in the accounts.

The following payments are made in respect of Cooksey's Charity:—

To St. Martin's Sunday School (Cooksey's Educational Foundation).	£ s. d.
To the rector of St. Martin's	2 2 0
Parish clerk	0 15 0
Sexton	0 5 0
Churchwarden	0 5 0
	1 1 0
	£4 8 0

The balance of the income from Cooksey's Charity and the income from the remainder of the amalgamated Charities, less a small sum for expenses of management, are applied in making up a sufficient sum of money to provide the pensions of 4*s.* a week to the inmates of the Culver Street Almshouses (*see* page 208) and in pensions.

The pensioners are at the present time two widows and one married couple. Each single person is paid 4*s.* 6*d.* a week, and a married couple 7*s.* On the death of husband or wife the survivor receives 4*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Pensioners are chosen at a meeting of the select vestry, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes being elected.

Notices are placed on the church door when there is a vacancy among the pensioners, who are chosen from the old and respectable poor of the parish.

The pensions are paid by the rector. In the event of a beneficiary removing from the parish the pension is continued.

The accounts of the Amalgamated Charities and of the Charities of Marsh, Walsh, Mary Lake, and Cooper (*see page 208*), are presented in one statement, but separate accounts are also kept for each Charity.

The accounts for the year ending Easter 1905 are subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.								
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Balance	-	-	-	70	10	3½	By pensions to six inmates of Culver Street Almshouses, 56 weeks at 4s.	67	4	0		
Dividends from the Charities of—							By outpensions:—					
Robert Sutton Marsh	-	-	-	3	4	8	2 at 4s. 6d. for 56 weeks	-	-	25	4	0
Eleanor Walsh (moiety of)	-	-	-	1	10	8	1 at 7s. for 56 weeks	-	-	19	12	0
Robert Cooper	-	-	-	17	4	4	Vestry clerk (part salary)	-	-	1	0	0
Mary Lake	-	-	-	13	0	0	Cheque book	-	-	0	5	0
Robert Sutton	-	-	-	5	10	8						
Do.	-	-	-	14	1	0						
Thomas Goman	-	-	-	13	10	0						
Thomas Cooksey	-	-	-	17	10	0						
Samuel Burch	-	-	-	8	2	4						
Sutton's rentcharge (less tax)	-	-	-	7	12	6						
				171	16	5½				171	16	5½

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Martin.

The Amalgamated Charities, including Sutton's or St. Ann Street Almshouses and other Charities—*continued.*

The whole of the income of the Charities of the parish of St. Martin's, with the exception of the Church and Fabric Estates and St. Martin's Salisbury Funds (*see pages 219 and 220*), is paid to one account, which is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch). There was at Easter 1905 a balance of 143*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* to the credit of this account, of which 100*l.* was on deposit and 43*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* on current account. Interest on the deposit has not been paid for some years, and there is a sum of 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* due for arrears of interest, which sum is apportionable among the several Charities.

The balance of 143*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* belongs to the under-mentioned Charities:—

	£	s.	d.
Amalgamated Charities	-	-	-
Eleanor Walsh	-	-	-
Edward Baker	-	-	-
Ernest Windover	-	-	-
Elizabeth Bath	-	-	-
Elizabeth Lake	-	-	-
Jane Lane	-	-	-
Jeffery and Fry	-	-	-
Edmund Lambert	-	-	-
William Woodlands	-	-	-
Francis Newham	-	-	-
	54	3	5½
	0	15	6½
	3	3	4
	13	12	2
	11	9	1
	5	7	8
	23	13	2
	2	9	10
	8	17	10
	3	3	6
	17	2	6
	£143	18	1

Edward's Baker's Gift for Sutton's Almshouses (see page 26).

The above-mentioned Gift was not mentioned in the Scheme amalgamating the Charities of Robert Sutton and others (*see page 211*).

The sum of 54*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Stock (*see page 26*) was apportioned by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 15th October 1895, the share of the Charity for Sutton's Almshouses being determined at 183*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* New Consols, which sum of Stock stands in the name of the Official Trustees and produces annual dividends of 4*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

The dividends are remitted to the same account as the other eleemosynary Charities belonging to the parish of St. Martin's, and are applied as a gift to the three pensioners who are supported from the income of the Amalgamated Charities (*see above*). The money is paid to the pensioners on the 1st May and 1st November.

The accounts are kept with the accounts of the Charity of the same donor for the Culver Street Almshouses (*see page 210*).

Edward Baker's Gift for Sutton's Almshouses.

The Church or Fabric Estates (see page 45).

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 St. Martin.
 —
 The Church
 or Fabric
 Estates.

The last conveyance to new trustees was by deed dated the 11th August 1865, whereby the property described in the deed of 1822 (*see page 45*) was conveyed on trust to permit the churchwardens of St. Martin's for the time being to receive the rents and profits for the purpose of maintaining the fabric of the church of the parish, and for the other charitable purposes for which the rents and profits ought to be appropriated and applied; also to grant leases to such persons for such fines or other considerations, and for such terms, &c. as the churchwardens and vestrymen in vestry assembled should direct; also to convey the premises upon the like direction in trust, nevertheless, to the uses and for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's for the purpose of maintaining the fabric of the church of the parish, and for the other charitable purposes for which the premises ought for ever to be appropriated and applied.

The property comprised in the deeds of 1822 and 1865 comprised the Church Estates proper, the Culver Street Almshouses (*see page 208*), and the real estate belonging to Sutton's Almshouse Charity and Goman's Charity (*see page 210*). The real estate belonging to the two Charities last mentioned has since been sold.

Under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners dated the 1st November 1870 and the 12th December 1871, the property of the Church Estates, described in the Report of 1833 under the Heading 4, which property consisted of a house and garden in Milford Street, let on lease for 30 years from the 26th September 1846, was sold for 500*l.* The last-mentioned sum was invested in 541*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

By a further Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 19th November 1872, it was directed that out of the annual dividends on the last-mentioned sum of stock 10*l.* per annum should be set aside and invested for a period of 20 years in order to compensate the Charity for the then present sale of the reversion.

The requirements of the last-mentioned Order were duly satisfied, and the sum of 541*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Consols was increased to 744*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 28th March 1905, and made in the matter of the Charities known as the Church or Fabric Estates and the Culver Street Almshouses, George Richardson was, at his own request, removed from being a trustee of the Charities, the churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Martin were appointed to be the trustees for the administration of the Charities and the lands and hereditaments specified in the schedule thereto, and all other freehold and leasehold lands and hereditaments (if any) belonging to or held in trust for the Charities, were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The property of the Church Estates described in the said schedule now consists of the following property:—

Number of Property in Report of 1833.	Description.	How let or in whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
5 & 7	Seven houses and gardens known as Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58, Culver Street, Salisbury.	On weekly tenancies at rents ranging from 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> a week per house and garden.	£ s. d. 84 10 0
5 & 7	Underground cellar in Culver Street	On lease for seven years from 1901 -	10 0 0
6	House and garden in St. Martin's Church Street and buildings adjoining, now occupied as a National School and playground	On lease for 40 years from the 9th December 1868.	25 0 0
3	House and garden known as No. 96 Exeter Street.	} On yearly tenancy - - -	16 0 0
1	Piece of garden ground in Bugmore let with No. 3.		
2	Four cottages and gardens in or near Culver Street, known as Nos. 74 and 76 Culver Street, and Nos. 1 and 2 Young's Court.	On weekly tenancies at rents ranging from 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> a week.	24 1 0
—	744 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	18 12 4
			178 3 4

The Church Estates Charity is also entitled to a portion of the rents of St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. 2 (*see page 220*).

The lease of the property, numbered 6, was sanctioned by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 1st December 1868.

The trustees are the churchwardens. A separate banking account is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch).

The rents are collected by Mr. Michael Harding, architect and surveyor, his commission being a fixed payment of 10*l*.

The income, less outgoings for rates, taxes and repairs on and to the property forming the endowment of the Charity, is applied in repairs and insurance of the parish church and mission room, in providing from time to time money for the repair of the Culver Street Almshouses and in insuring the same.

The amount expended in repairing the property of the Charity has in the last 10 years amounted to 240*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*., and in the same period a sum of 35*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*. has been spent on the almshouses. The practice of applying part of the income in repairs to the almshouses has prevailed for very many years.

The accounts of the churchwardens in connection with the Church Estates and the amount received from St. Martin's Salisbury Fund (*see* page 220), for the year ending Easter 1905, are subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	129	6 2	Poor rates	15	1 5
Dividends	18	12 4	District rates	8	8 7
Rent of school premises	25	0 0	Collector's commission	10	0 0
Rents of property in Culver Street and Young's Court.	112	14 6	Vestry clerk (part salary)	3	6 8
Rent of No. 96 Exeter Street	14	17 4	Repairs to church, almshouses, and cottage property.	82	5 0
Payment for window in Bishops School, overlooking property in Exeter Street.	0	3 6	Insurance, church bells	5	17 6
Rent of cellars	10	0 0	" mission hall	0	5 0
Payment from St. Martin's Salisbury Fund (<i>see</i> page 220).	22	1 8	" other property	2	10 0
Interest on deposit	3	11 7	Fee-farm rents	1	19 10
			Paid to Mr. Ralph Paget on account of St. Martin's Salisbury Fund (<i>see</i> page 220).	20	0 0
	336	7 1	Balance	186	13 1
				336	7 1

Charities of Edward Windover and Elizabeth Bath (see pages 49 and 50).

Elizabeth Bath's Charity.—The sum of 220*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. Old South Sea Annuities, was, as mentioned in the Report of 1833, afterwards increased to 338*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. by the purchase of 117*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*. like stock, with accumulations of income. The Annuities were redeemed in 1854, and, with the amount received, a sum of 386*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*. Consols was purchased. The last-mentioned sum of stock was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 20th June 1877.

Charities of Edward Windover and Elizabeth Bath. Elizabeth Bath's Charity.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 22nd June 1877, and made in the matter of the Charities of Edward Windover and Elizabeth Bath, the rector and churchwardens, and Messrs. R. M. Wilson, W. Woodlands, John Squire, and W. Osmond were appointed trustees of the Charities; the rentcharge forming the the endowment of Windover's Charity (*see* below) was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and a Scheme was established.

The Scheme directed that the trustees should be at liberty to apply the income of Windover's Charity for the benefit of poor boys and girls, and the income of Bath's Charity for the benefit of girls only of the parish of St. Martin, and being not less than 12 years of age, in apprenticing them as pupil teachers in any industrial or public elementary school in Salisbury, or in scholarships to enable such children to remain longer at school, or to assist them during preparation as pupil teachers, or, in the case of girls, for the duties of family and domestic service in acquiring instruction in cookery or other household work.

Salisbury. The endowments are described in the following schedule :—

Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Martin.	Description.	By whom paid or in whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
	<i>Windover's Charity.</i>		£ s. d.
	An annual payment by the chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury.	Dean and Chapter - - - -	1 11 4
	<i>Bath's Charity.</i>		
	386 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> New Consols - - - -	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	9 13 4
Charities of Edward Windover and Elizabeth Bath— <i>continued.</i>			11 4 8

All the non-official trustees appointed by the Order of the 22nd June 1877 are dead.

The Charities are in practice administered by the rector and churchwardens.

The income from Edward Windover's Charity has not been expended for some years, the last payment having been in 1898, when a sum of 5*l.* was granted from the income to supplement money raised by voluntary contributions to apprentice a boy to the trade of a bootmaker.

There was at Easter 1905 a balance of 13*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* to the credit of the Charity, which sum formed part of the balance at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (*see* page 213).

The dividends on Elizabeth Bath's endowment are at the present time applied in making payments for girls at a home, where girls are trained for domestic servants; in grants to girls who are practising as pupil teachers or are undergoing instruction at a training college; and in an allowance of 1*l.* per annum to a blind girl who was for some time at a blind asylum, but is now living at home.

The last-mentioned payment does not appear to fall within the provisions of the Scheme.

Beneficiaries are, in the case of both Charities, selected by the rector and churchwardens.

The following are the accounts of Elizabeth Bath's Charity for the year ending Easter 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance - - - -	10 5 9	Paid to blind girl - - - -	1 0 0
Dividends - - - -	9 13 4	Paid to St. Michael's Home for part expenses of girls.	2 0 0
		Paid to pupil teacher at training college.	5 0 0
		Clerk's salary (part of) - - - -	0 10 0
		Balance - - - -	11 9 1
	19 19 1		19 19 1

Newham's Charity or Britford Fair Money (see page 51).

Newham's Charity.

The sum of 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, representing the stock mentioned in the Report of 1833, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 27th June 1877, and a like sum of New Consols now stands in their name in trust for the Charity.

The annual dividends, 25*l.*, are divided amongst eight poor householders of St. Martin's parish, each of whom received in 1904-5 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Shortly before Britford Fair day, viz., the 12th August, a notice is placed on the notice board at the parish church, stating that the rector, churchwardens, and overseers will meet on the 12th August to distribute the dividends amongst eight poor housekeepers, and that persons desirous of soliciting the benefit of the Charity should apply to one of the administrators on or before the August.

In selecting the recipients, the rector and churchwardens have two nominations each and the overseers one. The names of the recipients are submitted to the whole

body of trustees, but the selection is, in practice, made by the trustees as individuals, a mode of appointment which the Commissioners have, by letter dated the 7th November 1883, disapproved of. The Charity Commissioners informed the trustees in 1884 that they might distribute the income to the beneficiaries by way of monthly or weekly pensions, instead of in lump sums, but the former practice is still observed, and the gift is usually distributed 2*l.* on Britford Fair Day and the balance in the first week in January.

The rector and churchwardens make a point of choosing new recipients every year, those persons who have had the gift one year having to wait several years before again becoming eligible. In the case of the appointments made by the overseers, it has occasionally happened that the same person has been chosen in successive years.

Owing to the parish of St. Martin having been amalgamated with other parishes and formed into the city and parish of New Sarum, there will no longer be any overseers to take part in the administration of the Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of St. Martin.

Newham's Charity—*continued.*

The following are the accounts for the year ending the 19th May 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	-	18 2 6	Cash distributed amongst eight poor persons.	25	0 0
Dividends	-	25 0 0	Clerk's salary	1	0 0
			Balance	17	2 6
		43 2 6		43	2 6

Jeffry's and Fry's Bible Charity (see page 55).

Mr. Hare stated in his Report, made in 1856, that the Charity was lost.

It appears, however, that the sum of 10*l.*, mentioned in the Report of 1833, was invested, the date of such investment being unknown, in 1*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which sum of stock was on the 20th June 1877 transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Jeffry's and Fry's Bible Charity.

A like sum of New Consols now stands in their name and produces annual dividends of 5*s.* 8*d.*, which are remitted to the General Charities Account at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch). The income had not been applied for some years before the date of Mr. Murray's Report, and at the time of his Inquiry in 1892 there was a sum of about 3*l.* 10*s.* in hand.

1893 a sum of 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* was expended on buying Bibles and New Testaments for children in the (George Herbert's) Milford Street Schools, and in 1898 1*l.* 15*s.* was spent on Bibles, which were given to children in St. Martin's Schools. The books were awarded as prizes.

No part of the income has been given away since 1898, and there was a balance of 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* at Easter, 1905, to the credit of the Charity.

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Dr. Edmund Lambert's Gift.

Dr. Edmund Lambert, by will dated the 1st October 1866 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 5th February 1878, gave to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin 200*l.*, the interest to be laid out in coals, bread, and other necessaries, for distribution among the aged and deserving poor every Christmas.

Dr. Edmund Lambert's Gift.

No direction was given in the will as to the area to participate in the Charity.

In the result of certain proceedings in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) in an action "In the matter of Edmund Lambert, deceased, Lyns and another v. Saffery," the sum of 175*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the Great Western Railway Company, representing the above bequest, less legacy duty, was, with sums of like stock belonging to other Charities, transferred to the Official Trustees in 1883.

A sum of 24*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* like stock was purchased with certain arrears of dividends, making the endowment of the Charity 200*l.* Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the above-mentioned company.

Salisbury.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Martin.Dr. Edmund
Lambert's
Gift—
continued.

In July 1898 an allotment of Ordinary Stock in the company was sold and the proceeds invested in 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* New Consols.

In May 1899 the 200*l.* Ordinary Stock of the Great Western Railway Consols and the New Consols were sold and realised 345*l.* 9*s.*, which sum was invested in 192*l.* Great Western Railway 5*l.* per Cent. Preference Stock.

The endowment now consists of the last-mentioned sum of stock, which stands in the name of the Official Trustees and produces annual dividends of 9*l.* 12*s.*

The trustees are the churchwardens, who leave the administration in the hands of the rector.

The income is applied in tickets for groceries and in a subscription to the parish blanket club.

The tickets, which are given away by the rector or district visitors about Christmas, entitle the recipients to groceries to the value of 5*s.* Every care is taken to select deserving persons, and the Charity is said to be of great benefit to the poor.

The blanket club is managed by a committee of ladies, and is mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions. A stock of blankets is kept, and blankets are lent out during the winter months to poor persons who are in want of them and are prepared to pay a small sum for the loan. The committee also purchase blankets wholesale and sell them to the poor at or about cost price.

The St. Martin's Salisbury Funds Nos. One and Two.

The St.
Martin's
Salisbury
Funds Nos.
One and
Two.

By an indenture dated the 8th December 1903, enrolled on the following day, and made between Joseph Williams Lovibond (thereinafter called the vendor) of the first part, the Rev. Charles Myers of the second part, and the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the church of the parish of St. Martin's, Salisbury (thereinafter referred to as the trustees), of the third part, it was witnessed that in consideration of 375*l.* paid to the vendor by the said C. Myers, the vendor, as beneficial owner, by the direction of the said C. Myers thereby conveyed and the said C. Myers as settlor thereby conveyed and confirmed unto the trustees, firstly, a piece of land situate on the south side of St. Ann's Street in the parish of St. Martin's, Salisbury (being a portion of certain pleasure grounds), formerly known as the Fryers, containing in width from north to south on the west side thereof 15 feet and 6 inches, on the east side 45 feet, and in length from east to west on the north side 94 feet and 6 inches, and on the south side thereof 45 feet, together with the messuage or building then lately erected thereon and then converted into two messuages, and known as Rose Cottages, Friary Lane, and, secondly, a piece of ground situate in or near St. Ann Street aforesaid (forming also part of the aforesaid pleasure grounds), and containing in length from east to west 49½ feet or thereabouts, and in breadth from north to south 16 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and also the right of way therein mentioned, which said pieces of land were delineated on the plan drawn thereon and surrounded with a red verge line, to the use of the trustees, their successors and assigns, in fee simple, upon trust that the trustees should at the written request of the rector of St. Martin's for the time being sell the said hereditaments and premises and should receive the monies arising from such sale, and after paying and retaining thereout the costs and expenses attending such sale, should stand possessed of the residue of the said monies upon such trusts and with, under, and subject to such powers and provisions as were or should be expressed and declared concerning the same by an indenture already prepared and engrossed and bearing or intended to bear even date with those presents (being the indenture next abstracted), and upon further trust that in the meantime and until such sale as aforesaid the trustees should receive the rents and profits of the said hereditaments upon the trusts declared concerning the same by the indenture above referred to.

Power was contained for the trustees to lease the said hereditaments as in the indenture now in statement more particularly mentioned.

By an indenture dated the 9th February 1904, and made between the Rev. Charles Myers of the one part, and the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the church and parish of St. Martin's, Salisbury, who, and whose successors in office were thereinafter referred to as the trustees of the other part, after reciting that there was then in the hands of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance a sum of 51*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consols to the credit of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 1, and that it was intended that the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance should execute a declaration that they held the St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 1 upon trust to sell the investments representing the same, and to pay to the rector and churchwardens of St. Martin's for the time

being such sums of money as they should jointly request in writing, and, subject thereto, upon trust to accumulate the income quarterly; and that, by a deed dated the 8th December 1903 (being the above-mentioned deed of the same date), the said C. Myers had caused to be conveyed to the trustees certain freehold hereditaments in trust to receive the rents and profits thereof while unsold, and the proceeds thereof, if the same should be sold, upon trust to be declared by a certain deed being those presents, such moneys being thereafter called the St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 2, it was witnessed as follows:—

Salisbury.
—
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Martin.

1. Capital moneys of the trust should be invested in any of the investments upon which trustees for the purposes of the Settled Land Acts were then, or should thereafter be authorised by law to invest trust money, but as regarded the proceeds of sale of the freehold hereditaments thereinabove referred to, if the same, or any part thereof, should be at any time sold under the power of sale contained in the said indenture of the 8th December 1903, it should be lawful for the trustees to invest the same, or any part thereof, in the purchase of other freehold hereditaments to be held upon like trusts as were declared by those presents, and the said Indenture of the 8th December 1903, concerning the freehold hereditaments conveyed by the said Indenture.

The St.
Martin's,
Salisbury,
Funds Nos.
One and Two
—continued.

2. The trustees should receive the income of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 2, upon trust thereout, on the 31st December 1904, and in each subsequent year, to pay (but subject to the provisions of clause 3 thereof):—

First.—The sum of 15*l.* per annum to the rector of St. Martin's for the time being (other than the then present rector) for the augmentation of his living and during the incumbency of the then present rector, the said sum of 15*l.* (in addition to the sum of 5*l.* next thereafter mentioned) should be paid to St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 1. Provided always that, if in any year the income of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 2, should not be sufficient to make such payment, any deficiency should not be made up out of any prior or subsequent year's income.

Secondly.—To transfer to the St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 1 the sum of 5*l.* per annum, to be dealt with as thereafter provided.

Thirdly.—To pay the balance of the income of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 2, to the trustees for the time being of the St. Martin's Fabric Fund (but if at any time there should be any doubt as to the persons to whom such payment should be made, the receipt of the rector and churchwardens of St. Martin's for the time being should be a sufficient discharge for such payment).

3. The trustees should, out of the said investments and capital representing St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 1, and out of the income thereof, and out of the annual sums payable to the fund under clause 2 thereof, and any accumulations thereof, insure against fire and keep in repair the said freehold hereditaments or any that might be substituted therefor, and pay all rates, taxes, and outgoings payable in respect of the same (but this provision shall not supersede the liability of any tenants thereof to keep the same in repair, nor relieve the income of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. 2, from the obligation to keep the said hereditaments in repair, and to insure the buildings thereon, if in any year the income and capital of Fund No. 1 should be insufficient to provide for the same).

4. If and so long as the Fund No. 1 should amount to the sum of 250*l.* cash (or consist of investments which had cost that amount), and so long as the same should so remain, then the payments of 15*l.* (payable as aforesaid during the then present incumbency only), and 5*l.* thereinbefore directed to be made, should cease, and the said sums of 15*l.* and 5*l.*, or so much thereof as should be available, should be paid to the trustees of the Fabric Fund, in the same manner as by clause 2 thereof the balance of Fund No. 2 was directed to be paid, but the payment thereof should be resumed in manner aforesaid so far as might be necessary from time to time to make up such amount of 250*l.* as aforesaid.

St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. One.—By an indenture dated the 16th February 1904, and made between the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance (thereinafter called "The Board") of the one part, and the Rev. Charles Myers, rector of St. Martin's, of the other part, it was recited that the Board had then vested in them the above-mentioned sum of 51*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consols to an account entitled St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund number one, and it was agreed and declared by the parties thereto that the Board should stand possessed of the said sum of Consols, together with the accumulated dividends or income as thereafter provided and any other investments and money representing for the time being the St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund number one (thereinafter called "the Trust Fund") upon trust to allow the Trust Fund to remain in its then present state of investment, or from time to time, at the request in writing of the rector and churchwardens of St. Martin's, to sell the Trust Fund or part thereof, and to invest the monies produced by such sale as therein mentioned, with power for the Board to

St. Martin's
Salisbury
Fund No.
One

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Martin.

St. Martin's
Salisbury
Fund No.
One
continued.

pay to the said rector and churchwardens for the time being such sums of money, whether capital or income, in such manner and at such times as the said rector and churchwardens should from time to time in writing jointly request, and to be applied by them for the benefit of the said parish of St. Martin in connection with the Church of England as thereafter defined.

And it was provided that, subject as aforesaid, the Board should accumulate the income of the said Trust Fund.

It was declared that the words the Church of England, as used therein, should mean the Church of England then established by law if and so long as the same should continue to be by law established, and if at any time thereafter the said Church should cease to be by law established, then and thenceforth such Episcopal church as should be formed and organised as in the indenture now in statement more particularly mentioned, for the purpose of preserving and continuing to the members of the said Church the benefits of the same or the like spiritual and ecclesiastical organisations, ministrations, doctrine and discipline as theretofore or as near thereto as might be.

The dividends on the Trust Fund, together with a sum of 20*l.* received in 1905 from St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. Two, have been invested, and there was on the 31st December 1905 a sum of 76*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, (part of a larger sum of New Consols) standing in the name of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance to the credit of St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund No. One.

St. Martin's
Salisbury
Fund No.
Two

St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. Two.—By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 10th November 1905, and made in the matter of St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. Two, the land and hereditaments described in the above-mentioned indentures of the 8th December 1903 and the 9th February 1904 were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The property of Fund No. Two consists of:—

1. Two cottages on the south side of St. Ann Street, known as Rose Cottages, and let, one on a weekly tenancy at 4*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the other on annual tenancy at 7*l.* 16*s.* a year. The gross rents amount to 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum.
2. Mission Hall, Friary Lane. The hall is let at a rent of 8*l.* a year.

The net income was in 1905 22*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which was credited to the account of the Church and Fabric Estates. Of the last-mentioned sum, 20*l.*, viz., the sums of 15*l.* and 5*l.* mentioned in the deed of the 9th February 1904 as payable during the incumbency of the Rev. C. Myers in augmentation of St. Martin's Salisbury Fund No. One, were remitted to Mr. Ralph Paget, treasurer of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance and invested by him in New Consols (*see above*).

The balance of 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* was carried to the credit of the Church and Fabric Estates Charity (*see page 215*).

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Thomas.

Eyre's
Charity.

CHARITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Eyre's Charity (see page 57).

A conveyance to new trustees was executed on the 26th September 1837, by Matthew Targett, the survivor of the trustees in whom the property of the Charity was vested by the award of 1809 (*see page 57*).

By an indenture dated the 14th March 1887, and made between Edward Stevens of the one part, and Richard Arthur Wilson, Herbert Isaac Young, William Jonas Wilton and William Charles Powning of the other part, the said Edward Stevens in exercise of the power vested in him as the personal representative of the survivor of the trustees appointed by the indenture of the 26th September 1837, appointed the parties of the second part to be trustees of the will of John Eyre, deceased, and the said Edward Stevens, in pursuance of the appointment thereinbefore made, declared that the freehold hereditaments described in the schedule thereto should vest in the said parties of the second part for all such estate and interest as the said Edward Stevens had therein immediately before the execution of those presents or as the same were then held for under the said will, and it was thereby agreed and declared that the said parties of the second part, their executors and administrators, would hold the said freehold hereditaments upon the trusts and subject to the powers, provisoes, and declarations subsisting therein or applicable thereto by virtue of the said will.

The schedule described the property by the description and measurements given in the award, which do not exactly coincide with the measurements at the present time.

The property, which is situated at West Harnham, consists of :—

3a. 1r. 3p. of meadow land, let on yearly tenancy at 16*l.* per annum.

2a. 3r. 17p. of arable land, let on yearly tenancy at 12*l.* per annum.

Mr. R. A. Wilson is the only survivor of the feoffees named in the deed of 1887.

The rent is collected by the churchwardens and paid to their account at the Capital and Counties Bank.

The income was formerly applied in providing bread for poor parishioners, but on the 18th November 1886, it was resolved by the vestry "that the income arising from "Eyre's Charity be in future applied by the churchwardens for the time being in "payment of a weekly sum of 5*s.* to two aged poor persons residing in the parish."

The churchwardens at the date of the Inquiry were Mr. J. W. Rumbold and Mr. J. S. Rawlings. There are two pensioners (a widow and a spinster). One receives 5*s.* and the other 4*s.* a week. The pensioners are appointed by the churchwardens. No information is forthcoming as to whether any advertisement was issued when the last appointment was made.

The pensioners are paid by the churchwardens, who draw a cheque from time to time and pay the beneficiaries weekly.

The following are the accounts for the year ending the 28th April 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance	27 0 10	Tithes	2 4 2
Rents	28 0 0	Property tax	1 7 3
		Cheque book	0 1 0
		Paid vestry clerk for preparing accounts. ¹	0 17 10
		Pensioners for 55 weeks	24 15 0
		Balance	25 15 7
	55 0 10		55 0 10

Dorothy Wotton's Charity (see pages 29, 58, and 182).

The amount of the annual payment by the corporation has for many years been 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a sum sufficient to provide 20 penny loaves each week in the year.

The payment is made regularly by Mr. Francis Hodding, town clerk, and is applied in providing a half-gallon loaf of bread once a fortnight for 12 poor people. The number of recipients was formerly 14, but owing to the account of the Charity being overdrawn to the extent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* at Easter 1903, the beneficiaries were reduced to 12.

A list of recipients is kept and is handed on to their successors by the churchwardens on vacating office.

The practice of giving away the loaves at the church was discontinued in 1868, and the bread is now delivered at the houses of the recipients by the baker who contracts to supply it.

The beneficiaries are mostly widows and resident in the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Edmund's. An appointment of a beneficiary has not been made for some little time, but the benefits of the Charity are regarded as being for the benefit of the area formerly comprised in the city.

Recipients are appointed by the churchwardens of St. Thomas's, and the overseers of the city have taken no part in the administration for many years.

The accounts rendered by the churchwardens show that in the year ending Easter 1905, 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* was spent on bread, and a sum of 17*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the clerk to the vestry for preparing the accounts of the Charity for two years.

At Easter 1905 there was an adverse balance of 1*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Thomas.
Eyre's
Charity—
continued.

Dorothy
Wotton's
Charity.

Talman's School (see page 58).

Salisbury.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Thomas.Talman's
School.

The property which formerly belonged to the Charity is described in Mr. Hare's Report as a house in the High Street, which was in 1856 in a very bad state of repair. The house was at that date occupied by a widow, who had been appointed about 1850 nominally to teach eight poor girls, with permission to teach twelve others. No school had, however, been carried on in the house for many years before 1856, a parish school having been established in or about 1835 on land near the churchyard of St. Thomas's church.

In 1861 application was made to the Charity Commissioners by two inhabitants of the parish for the appointment of trustees and the establishment of a Scheme.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 1st November 1861, Ambrose Denis Hussey and two others were appointed trustees of the Charity. The house and premises belonging to Talman's Charity were vested in the trustees so appointed, and a Scheme for the management of the Charity was established.

The Scheme provided that the house and premises should be sold under the direction of the Commissioners, and that the clear proceeds to arise from such sale should be applied in defraying the cost of converting the building then used for the purpose of a parochial school for the said parish of St. Thomas, and which was situate in the churchyard of that parish, into a residence for the schoolmistress of the last-mentioned school, and in or towards erecting on a piece of land lying adjoining to the last-mentioned building, and then lately acquired for the purpose of a new parochial school.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 14th March 1862, the trustees appointed by the Order of the 1st November 1861 were authorised to sell the school-house and premises then vested in them for a sum of 70*l.*, and to pay the net proceeds of the purchase money to the trustees or managing committee of the new parochial schools, to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the before-mentioned Scheme.

The sale was carried out, and the proceeds were applied as directed by the last-mentioned Order.

St. Thomas's
Parochial
Schools.

St. Thomas's Parochial Schools.—The building formerly used as St. Thomas Parochial School was situate on part of the churchyard. The premises were, in 1862, adapted to form a residence for a schoolmistress, but have since been altered, and now form part of the school building proper.

New schools for the parish of St. Thomas were erected upon a site on the north-west side of the churchyard, which site was conveyed to the minister and churchwardens of St. Thomas's by an indenture dated the 18th June 1862, in exchange for a tenement in the High Street, which had been purchased in 1861 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view of its forming the site of a school. The site and school buildings on the north-west side of the churchyard were settled, upon trust to permit the premises to be for ever thereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the parish of St. Thomas. It was declared that such school should always be in union with and conducted according to the principles of the National Society.

The school is now used for girls and infants, the boys' school being situate facing the girls' school. The schools have been taken over by the Town Council of Salisbury, the local education authority, and are under the management of a committee consisting of four foundation managers and two managers appointed by the Town Council.

*Earlsman's Charity for Six Poor Men (see page 53).*Earlsman's
Charity for
Six Poor
Men.

In 1864 the attention of the Charity Commissioners was called to the Charity by a parishioner of St. Martin's, who complained that the income of the Charity was not being applied for the benefit of that parish.

The original deed of the 11th November 1829 was forwarded to the Commissioners for their inspection, and it appears therefrom that the abstract from the deed recorded in the Report of 1833 is incorrect, and that the parish, of which the beneficiaries of the Charity were to be inhabitants and parishioners, was St. Thomas, and not St. Martin.

By an indenture dated the 16th January 1896, endorsed on a previous appointment of trustees dated the 1st May 1883, Henry Brown, being the sole surviving trustee of the within written indenture, appointed Richard Arthur Wilson, James Bingham, William James Snook, and Charles Haskins to be trustees, and it was thereby declared that the said Henry Brown and the four persons thereby appointed trustees should hold the said sum of 1,000*l.* Bank Stock upon the trusts declared by the indenture of the 11th November 1829.

The said Henry Brown and the four persons appointed trustees as above mentioned are all surviving, and are, as required by the trust, all vestrymen of St. Thomas.

The endowment consists of a sum of 1,000*l.* Bank Stock standing in the names of Henry Brown, Richard Arthur Wilson, William James Snook, and Charles Haskins.

The dividends were, for some years before 1903, at the rate of 10*l.* per cent., and since that date have been at the rate of 9*l.* per cent. per annum.

Meetings of the trustees are held once a year, and oftener if there is any special business to transact. Mr. R. A. Wilson acts as honorary secretary.

The income is applied for the benefit of six poor men, who are selected by the trustees from poor parishioners of St. Thomas's, who have attained 50 years of age.

In the event of a vacancy, notices inviting applications are placed on the notice boards at the church of St. Thomas and the town hall. Appointments are always made at a meeting of the trustees, who usually select men who have been in better circumstances and have become poor owing to misfortune.

Each beneficiary is paid 5*s.* a week and a lump sum, varying in amount according to the balance available, on the Saturday before Whit Monday. In 1903, 1904, and 1905 the surpluses divided among the pensioners were respectively 21*l.* 15*s.*, 24*l.* 15*s.*, and 7*l.* 10*s.*

Payment of the weekly pensions is made at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), the pensioners calling for the amount due to them.

The following are the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	42	0 0	Six pensioners, 47 weeks at 5 <i>s.</i>	70	10 0
Dividends	90	0 0	Five pensioners, 5 weeks at 5 <i>s.</i>	6	5 0
			Divided among six pensioners	7	10 0
			Balance	47	15 0
	132	0 0		132	0 0

The following Charity was not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities.

Dr. Edmund Lambert's Charity.

The Charity was founded in the same manner as Dr. Lambert's Charity for the parish of St. Martin's, the amount of the endowment consisting of 200*l.* Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the Great Western Railway Company and 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* New Consols. Both sums of stock stand in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The dividends on the New Consols amount to 4*d.* per annum. The dividends on the railway stock vary in amount, but were in the year 1905 at the rate of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent., the gross income of the Charity being for that year 10*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The dividends are paid to the account of the churchwardens at the Capital and Counties Bank, Salisbury.

The income of the Charity is applied in providing a supply of coal, which is given away about Christmas to poor and deserving parishioners of St. Thomas's. In the winter of 1904 34 persons received each 5 cwts., and at Christmas 1905 32 persons received each 5 cwts. The coal is delivered at the houses of the beneficiaries by a coal merchant, who contracts with the churchwardens to supply the coal.

A list of the recipients is kept, and, as a rule, those who have received once are again chosen, but the list is occasionally revised by the churchwardens, who remove some names and insert others. In the event of any vacancies arising, from

Salisbury.
—
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Thomas.

Earlman's
Charity for
Six Poor
Men—
continued.

Dr. Edmund
Lambert's
Charity.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
St. Thomas.

death or other causes, the churchwardens nominate a new recipient from cases known to them personally or brought to their notice by persons working among the poor. In the year ending Easter 1905 a sum of 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* was spent on coal, and 17*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the clerk to the vestry for preparing the accounts for the Charity Commissioners. There was at the date of making up the accounts a balance of 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to the credit of the Charity.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

CHARITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF FISHERTON ANGER.

Hayter's Almshouses (see page 59).

Hayter's
Almshouses.

The indenture of the 31st August 1797 (*see* page 59) was made between Sarah Hayter of the first part, the then Dean of Salisbury, the then minister of the parish of St. Thomas, the then rector of Bemerton, and the then rector of Fisherton Anger of the second part, and William Dyke and others of the third part, and enrolled on the 3rd February 1798.

The abstract of the deed, as set out in the Report of 1833, is inaccurate, inasmuch as the statement at page 60 that "Sarah Hayter also conveyed to the same trustees, " by the said deed, 67 other tenements, with their appurtenances, all lying in the " street of Fisherton Anger, as a security after discharging three quit-rents, amounting " to 6*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for the payment of 5*s.* each a week to the poor women thereafter " mentioned, in case it should ever happen that the lands thereby conveyed should " prove insufficient for that purpose," does not correctly represent the effect of the deed, which conveys the whole of the property, viz. the Manor of Fisherton Anger, and (1) the lands and premises let to Joseph Tanner and William Woolfryes, (2) the property let to Mary Maton, (3) the six almshouses, (4) 59 (not 67, as stated at page 60) other tenements in the street of Fisherton Anger, and (5) four yearly rents of 5*s.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* to the trustees of the third part, upon the trusts mentioned in the deed, the effect of which trusts is correctly set out in the Report of 1833.

The statement in the Report of 1833, that the messuages or tenements in the street of Fisherton Anger were subject to quit rents, appears to be incorrect.

The whole of the property conveyed by the deed, other than the six almshouses and their site, is, it would appear, held upon trust to provide for the outgoing for repairs and insurance of the almshouses and the payment of pensions of the inmates; and had it not been for the direction in the deed that an extra sum of 6*d.* per week should be paid to each inmate for every 20*l.* per annum of increased rent received for the property let to Tanner and Woolfryes, there would, it would seem, be no necessity to keep distinct the two classes of property, viz., that let to Tanner and Woolfryes, hereinafter called "Farm," and the remainder of the property (other than the almshouses), hereinafter called "Not Farm."

The Charity was reported on by Mr. Thomas Hare, an Inspector of Charities, on the 3rd June 1856, and Mr. G. S. D. Murray, an Assistant Charity Commissioner, on the 27th March 1893.

Considerable changes have taken place in the property, and owing to the fact that practically the whole of the property described as "Not Farm" has been sold, the proceeds of sale having, with the proceeds of sale of part of the "Farm" property, been in some cases laid out in a joint purchase of other land, it seems desirable to give, so far as possible, a detailed account of the various dealings with both classes of property.

At the date of the above-mentioned reports sufficient information to trace the various changes of the property in detail does not appear to have been forthcoming.

Full details have been furnished for the present Report by Mr. Arthur C. Jonas, clerk and receiver to the Charity, and although it has been impossible to account exactly for the house property comprised in the deed of the 31st August 1797, the various changes are set out with sufficient minuteness to show how the two classes of property stand at the present time, and the manner in which the apportionment of the land and stock has been arrived at.

The subjoined statement gives particulars of all sales of both classes of property, and the manner in which the purchase moneys have been apportioned and applied.

The property is described in the statement under the headings "Farm," *i.e.*, that comprised in the lease to Tanner and Woolfryes (*see* page 60) or subsequently received in exchange for such property, and "Not Farm," *i.e.*, the other property conveyed by the deed of 1797 or subsequently received in exchange for such property.

Date of Sale.	Purchaser and Authority for Sale.	Property sold.		Consols purchased on account of.		Consols sold.		How Proceeds were applied, and under what Authority.	Stock still remaining.		Remarks.
		Farm, including the land taken in exchange in 1861 (see below).	Not Farm.	Farm.	Not Farm.	Farm.	Not Farm.		Farm.	Not Farm.	
1850	Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Company. Statutory powers.	A. B. P. 0 3 30½	Dwelling-house, cottages, yard and sheds, messuage, garden, dwelling-house, shop, garden, yard, &c.	£ 353 15 1	£ 737 12 2	£ 353 15 1	£ 737 12 2	Applied under the authority of an Order of Court of Chancery, in the purchase of Street and Blaxwell Farms.	£ —	£ s. d. —	Conveyed to trustees by indenture of the 27th February 1869 (see below). Ditto.
1859	London and South Western Railway Company. Statutory powers.	4 0 28	A public-house, known as the "Red Lion," malthouse, a messuage, formerly the "One Bell" public-house, 11 messuages and garden ground, and five cottages.	1,899 6 9	1,352 17 3	286 12 10	—	Applied under the authority of an Order of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, dated 8th May 1876, in the purchase of freehold hereditaments in the parish of White-parish.	—	—	Conveyed to trustees by an indenture dated 21st March 1876 (see below).
1859	Do.	6 0 27	A piece of land and two messuages with gardens, the total acreage being 14 perches.	2,762 9 8	105 13 7	2,073 19 2	105 13 7	Applied under Order of Vice-Chancellor Wood, dated 12th May 1862, to pay for new farm buildings on Fisherton Farm.	—	—	—
1859	Salisbury Railway and Market House Company. Salisbury. Statutory powers.	1 1 0	—	527 14 1	—	527 14 1	—	Applied under authority of Order of Court of Chancery, dated the 2nd November 1868 (see above).	—	—	—
1863	Mr. Attwood, Order of Charity Commissioners, 15th May 1863.	—	The reversion in fee simple to 44 poles of land in parish of Fisherton Anger, and three cottages.	—	224 14 2	—	—	Applied under authority of Vice-Chancellor Bacon (see above).	—	224 14 2	Now standing in private names (see schedule on page 233).
1865	Mr. Attwood, Order of Charity Commissioners, 10th January 1865.	—	The reversion in fee simple to a public-house and premises called the "Wilton Arms Inn," situate on the highway leading from Salisbury to Wilton, and one messuage and premises.	—	173 10 9	—	—	—	—	173 10 9	Ditto.

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of Fisherton Anger.
Hayter's Almshouses
—continued.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.
Hayter's
Almshouses
—continued.

Date of Sale.	Purchaser and Authority for sale.	Property sold.		Consols purchased on account of.		Consols sold.		How Proceeds were applied, and under what Authority.	Stock still remaining.		Remarks.	
		Farm, including the land taken in exchange in 1861 (see below).	Not Farm.	Farm.	Not Farm.	Farm.	Not Farm.		Farm.	Not Farm.		
1878	London and South-Western Railway. Order of Charity Commissioners, dated 9th August 1878.	A. B. P. 1 0 0	—	£ s. d. 519 9 7	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	—	£ s. d. 519 9 7	£ s. d. —	—	
1897	Do. Order dated 8th November 1896.	0 3 0	—	209 17 1	—	—	—	—	209 17 1	—	—	
1899	Mr. Scamell. Order of Charity Commissioners dated 28th October 1898.	4 2 5	8 0 34	1,022 17 1	1,853 16 9	—	—	—	1,022 17 1	1,853 16 9	The lands sold to Mr. Scamell included part of the land received from Mr. Dew in 1861 (see page 228), which land was "Not Farm." The purchase money received from Mr. Scamell was apportioned accordingly.	
1899	Mr. Scamell. Order of Charity Commissioners dated 1st September 1899.	1 2 27	—	414 2 6	—	—	—	—	414 2 6	—	—	
1900	Mr. Sewell. Order of Charity Commissioners dated 13th March 1900.	1 0 12	—	954 0 8	—	—	—	—	954 0 8	—	—	
1901	London and South-Western Railway Company. Order of Charity Commissioners, dated 2nd October 1900.	1 0 19	—	430 17 0	—	—	—	—	430 17 0	—	—	
1902	Mr. Scamell. Order of Charity Commissioners, dated 20th June 1902.	2 0 31	—	214 9 6	—	—	—	—	214 9 6	—	—	
1904	Mr. Sewell. Order of Charity Commissioners, dated 19th July 1904.	4 2 28	—	2,644 19 6	—	—	—	—	2,644 19 6	—	—	
Total sold -		29 2 7½	8 0 34							6,410 13 11	2,252 1 8	

The property purchased under the authority of the Orders of the Court of Chancery was conveyed to the trustees of the Charity by the under-mentioned indentures.

By an indenture dated the 27th February 1869, and made between Richard Henry Rigden of the first part, Francis Attwood and others, the then trustees of the Charity, of the second part, the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth Dowager Countess Nelson of the third part, the Right Hon. Horatio Earl Nelson of the fourth part, and the Hon. Herbert Horatio Nelson, commonly called Viscount Trafalgar, and others, of the fifth part, in consideration of 5,800*l.*, the said R. H. Rigden conveyed to the parties of the second part, in fee simple, the messuage, land, and tenements situate in the parish of Whiteparish, commonly known as Street Farm and more particularly described in the first part of the schedule thereto, and secondly, the messuage, lands, and hereditaments also situate in the said parish, commonly known as Blaxwell Farm, as more particularly described in the second part of the said schedule, to hold the same upon the trusts declared by the indenture of 1797.

The deed was not enrolled.

The schedule was as follows:—

PART I.

No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.			No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.				A.	R.	P.
18	Close - - -	—	1	0	32	498	Bottomfield - -	Arable -	8	3	39
19	House, lawn, &c. -	—	0	3	5	499	Two pits - - -	Wood -	0	1	23
20	Yards and buildings	—	0	2	30	500	Sandy ground - -	Arable -	11	3	37
21	Garden - - -	—	0	0	31	501	Do. - - -	Do. -	10	2	29
22	Close - - -	Pasture -	1	1	38	502	Do. - - -	Do. -	10	2	8
495	Bottomfield - - -	Arable -	12	0	14	504	The six acres - -	Do. -	5	2	32
496	Pit - - -	Wood -	0	1	18	510	Cart-house ground	Do. -	7	3	32
497	Bottomfield - - -	Arable -	5	3	29	511	Nutt Close - - -	Pasture -	4	2	3
									83	2	0

PART II.

No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.			No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.					
			A.	R.	P.				A.	R.	P.			
1234	The five acres - -	Pasture -	3	3	30	1241B	Little Fisherton -	Pasture -	5	3	22			
1236	Cow Leaze - - -	Do. -	6	2	28	1242	Great Fisherton -	Do. -	14	1	20			
1237A	The Moat - - -	Wood -	0	1	6	1254	The Brick kiln - -	—	1	0	20			
1237B	Cow Plot - - -	Pasture -	0	2	24	1255	House and garden	—	0	0	30			
1238	House, garden, buildings, and water - - -	—	0	2	38	1256	Garden - - -	—	0	0	9			
1239	Sling - - -	Pasture -	0	0	35	1257	Hareways - - -	Pasture -	1	0	7			
1240	Orchard Close - -	Arable -	3	0	37	1258	Church Croft - -	Arable -	6	0	18			
1241A	Drove - - -	Do. -	0	1	8	1267	Barn ground - - -	Do. -	7	1	5			
									1273	Orchard - - -	—	0	1	4
									52	1	21			

By an indenture, dated the 21st March 1876, enrolled on the 21st June 1876, and made between Richard Henry Rigden of the first part, James Hussey and others (the then trustees) of the second part, the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth Dowager Countess Nelson of the third part, and the Right Hon. Horatio Earl Nelson and others of the fourth part, in consideration of 97*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* the said R. H. Rigden conveyed to the parties of the second part, in fee simple, a messuage and tenement with barn and other buildings, and garden and orchard, containing 3½ acres or thereabouts, and a piece of ground called Cart House ground, containing 3½ acres or thereabouts, and a piece of ground called Elm Field, containing 6½ acres or thereabouts, and a close of arable land called Ingram's Close, containing 2 acres or thereabouts, with the site of 2 cottages recently erected thereon, all which said land and premises were situate in the parish of Whiteparish, and all which said hereditaments were delineated in the plan drawn in the margin and described in the schedule, to hold the same upon the trusts upon which the land sold as above mentioned (*see page 234*) to the London and South Western Railway Company and the Market House Company, then would or ought to be held had the same not been sold.

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of Fisherton Anger.
Hayter's Almshouses
—continued.

Salisbury.

The schedule was as follows :—

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.
Hayter's
Almshouses
—continued.

No. on Plan and on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.			No. on Plan and on Tithe Map.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.				A.	R.	P.
519	Two cottages and gardens.	—	0	0	28	806	Orchard - -	Pasture -	1	1	32
520	Close - -	Arable -	1	2	3	807	Cart House field -	Arable -	3	0	9
800	Elmfield - -	„ -	5	2	26	808	House and garden -	—	0	1	19
						809	Yards and buildings	—	0	0	25
									12	1	22

The trustees have also purchased the piece of land described in the indenture next mentioned, the purchase money being provided from “Farm” property.

By an indenture, dated the 18th September 1861, enrolled on the 29th January 1862, in consideration of 20*l.* James Wapshare conveyed to William Bird Brodie and others (the then trustees), in fee simple, a piece of land or willow bed called “Blackwell Island,” in or near a place called Blackwell, in the parish of Fisherton Anger, which said hereditaments contained 1 rood and were delineated on the plan thereon and coloured green, to hold the same upon the trusts declared by the indenture of 1797.

In addition to the sales above mentioned part of the “Farm” and part of the remainder of the property were exchanged in 1861 for other land in the parish of Fisherton Anger.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 26th February 1861, reciting that a statement and application had been submitted to the Charity Commissioners representing that certain portions of the lands and hereditaments belonging to the Charity which were described in the first schedule thereto, and were coloured pink and green on the maps marked A and Aa annexed thereto, might be advantageously exchanged for certain lands and hereditaments belonging to Charles Dew which were described in the second schedule thereto, and were coloured yellow on the map marked B annexed thereto, the sum of 200*l.* being also paid by the said Charles Dew to the said trustees by way of equality of exchange, the trustees of the said Charity were authorised to carry the said proposed exchange into effect.

The first schedule above referred to was as follows :—

No. on Plan A, coloured Pink.	The Reversion in Fee Simple in the under-mentioned Property, coloured Pink on the Plan marked A. annexed hereto, expectant on the Determination of certain Lives.	Names of the Lessees or Assignees who hold the respective Properties for the Residue respectively of leases for 99 years, determinable nevertheless with certain Lives.
49	Tenement and garden, Fisherton Street - - -	} William Sutton, late Henry Botley.
50	Tenement and garden adjoining - - -	
42	Tenement and garden, Back Lane - - -	John Finch.
38	Four tenements and gardens, Fisherton Street - - -	Ann Forty, late James Lucas.
53	Two tenements and gardens, Fisherton Street - - -	Joseph Harding, late James King.
51	Two tenements and small court, Fisherton Street - - -	Joseph Harding.
52	Four tenements, small court, and detached cottage and garden, Fisherton Street.	William Hayward, trustee of James Lovell.
45	Tenement and garden, Back Lane - - -	Edward Lawrence.
15	Tenement and garden, Fisherton Street - - -	George Bright Footner.
14	Six tenements and gardens, Church Street - - -	William Lewis.
43	Tenement and garden, Back Lane - - -	William Lewis, late Thomas Carter, junior.
40	Tenement and garden, Back Lane - - -	John Lawrence, late James Saunders.
48	Three tenements and garden, Fisherton Street - - -	John Lawrence.
56	Tenement and garden, Fisherton Street - - -	John Toone, executor of John Vidler.
17	Tenement and garden and shed, Back Lane - - -	John Pike.
44	Tenement and garden, Back Lane - - -	Robert Saunders.
46	Two tenements and gardens, Fisherton Street - - -	Robert Saunders.
47	Two tenements and gardens, Fisherton Street - - -	Robert Saunders.

No. on Plans A. and Aa., coloured Green.	The Fee Simple in Possession of the under-mentioned Property, coloured Green on the Plan marked A. and Aa. annexed hereto.	Extent.	How Let or Occupied.
		A. R. P.	<i>Tenants at Will.</i>
39	Tenement and garden (late John Aubrey), Back Lane.	0 0 2	Mrs. Rendall.
16	Three tenements and garden (late Joseph Marsh), Back Lane.	0 0 11	Quinton and others.
27	Tenement and garden, Fisherton Street (late Adey's).	0 0 5	James Adey.
41	Tenement and garden, Back Lane (late Thomas Carter).	0 0 3	Phillips.
6	Farmhouse, yard, barn, stable, and outbuildings -	1 0 34	In occupation of Mr. Thomas Gilbert as yearly tenant.
Pt. 231	A piece of arable land, part of No. 231, called Church Field.	4 1 3	Ditto.
Pt. 231	A piece of pasture land, called Tanner's Folley -	0 2 28	Ditto.
238	A piece of pasture land, called Beach's Mead -	10 0 32	Ditto.
		16 1 38	

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of Fisherton Anger.
Hayter's Almshouses
—continued.

A quit rent of one shilling per annum payable to the said Charity in respect of buildings erected upon a strip of land, part of the waste of the Manor of Fisherton Anger aforesaid, formerly in the occupation of Rowden, afterwards of Osmond, and Penny, late of William Windsor and now of Thomas Trubridge, Reuben Cook, Sarah Shillard, and James Bennett Williams, some or one of them, marked B.B. and coloured yellow in plan "a," estimated to be worth 5*l.*

The quit rents reserved upon the leases comprised in the first part of this schedule, amounting to 5*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* per annum, estimated to be worth 110*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The second schedule was as follows :—

No. on Plan B., coloured Yellow.	Description of the Property coloured Yellow on Plan B.	Extent.	How Let or Occupied.
		A. R. P.	
181	A piece of water meadow land, called Marsh Mead	3 2 5	In occupation of William Gambling as yearly tenant.
182	Another piece of water meadow land, called Southby's Mead.	9 0 38	Ditto.
184	Another piece of water meadow land, called the Marsh.	2 0 33	In occupation of George Baker as yearly tenant.
185	Another piece of water meadow land, called Lower Bungays.	3 3 1	Ditto.
186	Another piece of water meadow land, called Middle Bungays.	2 2 8	Ditto.
187	Another piece of water meadow land, called Upper Bungays.	8 3 4	In occupation of Philip Read as yearly tenant.
—	Water rent of 5 <i>l.</i> , payable by Hayter's Charity in respect of water taken from the main carriage for irrigation of their lands below.	—	—
		30 0 9	

The sum of 200*l.* was invested in 217*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Consols in private names, which were sold in 1876 in accordance with a resolution of the trustees. The proceeds were applied towards providing the balance of the purchase money of the property at Whiteparish (*see* pages 227 and 231).

Of the property given to Mr. Dew, 15*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.* belonged to "the Farm," the whole of the house property and the remainder of the land being "Not Farm" property.

The property taken by the trustees was conveyed to them by an indenture, dated the 11th April 1861, enrolled on the 29th January 1862, and made between Charles Dew of the first part, William Bird Brodie and 7 others (the then trustees) of the second part, and Francis Thomas Egerton of the third part, upon the trusts declared by the indenture of 1797.

The following is a summary of the result of the sales and exchange so far as they relate to the property which in the Report of 1833 was described as let to Tanner and Woolfryes (*see* page 60), and of the property received from Mr. Dew. Of the

Salisbury. 30a. Or. 9p. received from Mr. Dew, part was regarded as "Not Farm," the consideration for such exchange comprising property belonging to both branches (see above):—

	A.			B.			P.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Original amount of land	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	33
Acquired by exchange from Mr. Dew	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	9
Add for discrepancies of area	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0½
Sold as mentioned in Tabular Statement	-	-	-	29	2	7½	-	-	-
Ditto Ditto	-	-	-	8	0	34	-	-	-
Exchanged with Mr. Dew, less small tenements	-	-	-	16	1	17	-	-	-
Still in hand (see below):—									
In occupation of Mr. Percy	-	-	-	67	2	1	-	-	-
Ditto Ditto	-	-	-	7	0	33	-	-	-
Ditto Mr. Perkins	-	-	-	2	1	30	-	-	-
				131	1	2½	131	1	2½

The house or "Not Farm" property consisted of about 60 tenements. The sales above mentioned apparently account for the whole of the house property.

The apportionment of the purchase money of mixed property (*i.e.*, "Farm" and "Not Farm" property), and of the lands purchased out of funds belonging to the two branches, and conveyed by the above mentioned indentures, has, it is stated, always been most carefully carried out.

The last appointment of trustees was by deed poll, dated the 7th January 1903, when the Right Rev. Bishop Webb, Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. C. L. L. Sanctuary, vicar of St. Thomas's, the Rev. Canon Francis Warre, rector of Bemerton, and the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites, rector of Fisherton Anger, appointed William Frederic Lawrence, John Montague Swayne, Octavius Robinson, Ernest Alfred Rawlence, John Alexander Tyndale Powell, and Caleb William Gater to be trustees.

By an indenture, dated the 18th June 1903, and made between William Pinckney, John Henry Jacob, and Matthew Henry Whitty Devenish of the one part, and the said W. Pinckney, J. H. Jacob, M. H. W. Devenish, W. F. Lawrence, J. M. Swayne, O. Robinson, E. A. Rawlence, J. A. T. Powell, and C. W. Gater of the other part, the premises described in the schedule were vested in the parties of the second part, to hold the same upon such and the same trusts, and to and for such and the same ends, intents, and purposes, and subject to such and the same powers, provisoes, and declarations as in and by the indenture of the 31st August 1797 was and were expressed and declared in reference to the hereditaments expressed to be assured or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case would admit.

The property, which is subject to the annual payments in favour of the Charity, is described in the subjoined schedule, parts 1 to 7.

Throughout such schedule the hereditaments and premises the quantities, of which are set out in column "A," form part of or were taken in exchange for or purchased with the proceeds of sale of the farm and premises referred to in the above-mentioned indenture of the 31st August 1797, as then in the occupation of Messrs. Tanner and Woolfryes.

The premises, the quantities of which are set out in column "B," do not form or represent parts of such farm.

PART 1.

Premises, other than the almshouses in the parish of Fisherton Anger, conveyed by the indenture of the 31st day of August 1797:—

No. on Ordinance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.						Rent.
			A. Farm.			B. Not Farm.			
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.
	<i>In the occupation of Mr. Henry George Percy on yearly tenancy.</i>								
1	Devizes Road	Pasture	0	2	6	—	—	—	} 182 5 0 (including land mentioned below.)
2	Do.	Arable	0	3	26	—	—	—	
3A	Do.	Do.	32	2	30	—	—	—	
3F	Do.	Do.	6	0	31	—	—	—	
26	Cottage buildings and garden	Homestead	0	2	27	—	—	—	
28	Cold Harbour	Pasture	8	1	20	—	—	—	
29	Do.	Do.	1	3	34	—	—	—	
	Carried forward		51	1	14	—	—	—	

No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
			A. Farm.	B. Not Farm.	
	<i>In the occupation of Mr. Tom Perkins on yearly tenancy.</i>				
		Brought forward	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Pt. 82	Friars - - - - -	Water Meadow	51 1 14	—	} 33 0 0
Pt. 97	Do. - - - - -		3 3 28	—	
97A	Do. - - - - -		3 1 5	—	
			58 2 7		215 5 0

Salisbury.
Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of Fisherton Anger.
Hayter's Almshouses
—continued.

PART 2.

Premises in the parish of Fisherton Anger aforesaid conveyed by Charles Dew, Esq., by indenture, dated the 11th day of April 1861, in exchange for premises belonging to the Charity:—

No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
			A. Farm.	B. Not Farm.	
	<i>In the occupation of Mr. H. G. Percy on yearly tenancy.</i>				
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
34	Blackwell - - - - -	Water Meadow	0 2 26	—	} Let to Mr. Percy with the other land at Fisherton Anger.
35	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.	2 1 26	—	
37	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.	2 2 6	—	
38	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.	1 3 22	—	
39	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.	1 1 18	—	
Pt. 40	Do. - - - - -	Do. do.	2 1 0	—	
Pt. 41	Bungay - - - - -	Do. do.	5 0 9	—	
Pt. 42	Upper Southby - - - - -	Do. do.	—	2 1 30	
			16 0 27	2 1 30	
				16 0 27	
			Total A.	18 2 17	

PART 3.

Premises in the parish of Stratford sub-Castle, in the county of Wilts, conveyed by James Wapshare, Esq., by an indenture, dated the 18th day of September 1861:—

No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
			A. Farm.	B. Not Farm.	
	<i>In the occupation of Mr. Francis Carey on yearly tenancy.</i>				
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
178	Blackwell Island - - - - -	Withey Bed -	0 1 3	—	0 2 6
			0 1 3		0 2 6

The increase in the area from the 1r. mentioned in the indenture of 1861 is due to the soil being washed on to the island and the growth of the withys.

PART 4.

Premises in the parish of Whiteparish, in the county of Wilts, called Street Farm and Blaxwell Farm, conveyed by indenture of the 27th day of February 1869:—

No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
			A. Farm.	B. Not Farm.	
	STREET FARM.				
	<i>In the occupation of the Earl Nelson or his Under-tenants</i>				
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
78	Bottom Field part Sandy ground	Arable and pasture.	57 1 39	—	}
	Part cart-house ground and pits				
79	„ Sandy ground - - - - -	Arable - - -	5 3 8	—	
80	„ Nutt Close - - - - -	Pasture - - -	2 3 28	—	
81	„ „ - - - - -	Do. - - -	1 2 4	—	
89	The Six Acres - - - - -	Do. - - -	10 2 24	—	
	Part of Sandy ground - - - - -				
270	House garden, &c. - - - - -	Homestead - -	4 0 18	—	
271	Close - - - - -	Pasture - - -	1 0 38	—	
			83 2 39		

Salisbury. Charities for the benefit of the ancient Parish of Fisherton Anger. Hayter's Almshouses —continued.	No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
				A.	B.	
		BLAXWHEEL FARM.				
		<i>In the occupation of the Earl Nelson or his Under-tenants.</i>		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
	296	Part Church Croft, barn ground -	Arable - -	—	13 0 31	} 220 0 0
	297 ^A	" " " " - - -	Do. - - -	—	1 0 16	
	297 ^B	Hareways, brickfield, smithy, &c.	Do. - - -	2 1 38	—	
	298	Cottage and garden - - -	—	0 0 8	—	
	306	Little Fisherton - - -	Pasture - -	5 3 28	—	
	307	Orchard close - - -	Arable - -	—	3 3 22	
	308	Great Fisherton - - -	Pasture - -	—	15 0 9	
	426	House, garden, buildings, moat, and sling.	—	—	0 1 24	
	427	Orchard - - -	—	—	0 1 10	
	428	Water - - -	Water - -	—	0 1 17	
	429	Cow Leaze and Cow Plot - -	Pasture - -	—	7 0 31	
	430	The Five Acres - - -	Do. - - -	—	4 0 15	
				8 1 34	45 2 15	
					8 1 34	
					54 0 9	220 0 0

PART 5.

Premises in the parish of Whiteparish aforesaid conveyed by indenture of the 21st day of March 1876 :—

No. on Ordnance Map of 1881.	Description.	State.	Quantity.		Rent.
			A.	B.	
	LATE WELSTEAD.				
	<i>In the occupation of Earl Nelson or his Under-tenants.</i>		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
253	Orchard - - -	Pasture - -	—	1 1 31	} 31 10 0
254	Elm Field - - -	Do. - - -	8 2 16	—	
264	Carthouse Field - - -	—	—	—	
264	Houses, yards, and buildings -	Homestead -	0 1 39	—	
265	Close - - -	Pasture - -	—	1 2 32	
			9 0 15	3 0 23	
				9 0 15	
				12 0 38	31 10 0

PART 6.

Quit rents and other payments :—

Description.	By whom paid.	Gross Annual Stock.
		£ s. d.
Quit Rents.		
Rent payable under an agreement, dated 31st March 1865, for 3½ perches in corner of Fisherton Anger rectory garden next road. Tenancy determinable by a year's notice.	Rev. E. N. Thwaites, rector of Fisherton Anger.	0 1 0
Rent payable in respect of land near Crane Bridge.	The Governors of the Salisbury Infirmary.	0 1 0
Ditto Ditto - - -	Ditto Ditto - - -	0 0 6
	Carried forward -	0 2 6

Salisbury.
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 Fisherton
 Anger.
 Hayter's
 Almshouses
 —continued.

Mr. Arthur C. Jonas is clerk and receiver, his emoluments being 5*l.* per cent. commission on all rents collected, and payments varying in amount for legal work.

In 1903 a charge of 64*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* was made by Messrs Powning and Jonas for the preparation of the deed appointing new trustees and agreements with tenants.

A separate banking account is kept, all receipts and disbursements, which are duly passed by the trustees, being made through this account by Mr. Jonas.

The nominating trustees are—

The Right Rev. Bishop Webb, dean of Salisbury.

The Rev. C. Ll. Sanctuary, vicar of St. Thomas.

The Rev. Canon Francis Warre, rector of Bemerton.

The Rev. E. N. Thwaites, rector of Fisherton Anger.

The nominating trustees do not meet unless there is a vacancy among the inmates. Notice of a vacancy is posted at the almshouses, at the Council Chamber and on the notice boards of the churches of St. John's, Bemerton, St. Andrew's, Bemerton, St. Paul's, Fisherton Anger, and St. Thomas's, Salisbury. Applicants are required to fill up a form of application stating their age and qualifications, to which is appended a recommendation signed by two or more householders of the parish in which the applicant resides.

There are usually several candidates, and in selecting the inmate the Dean and Ministers observe strictly the qualifications required by the deed of foundation. There has never in recent years been any want of duly qualified candidates from Fisherton Anger, and there has in the last 38 years been one occasion only on which resort was had to the other parishes. There are at the present time 6 inmates, all widows.

Each inmate is paid 12*s.* 6*d.* a week.

The increase from the 5*s.* fixed by the founder is due to the large increase in the income from "the Farm," and the investments of the proceeds of the sale of that part of the property.

The total income from "the Farm" was in 1904 47*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* or 31*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in excess of the 160*l.* received for rent at the date of the deed of foundation, which, at the rate of 6*d.* for every 20*l.* over and above the 160*l.*, gives 7*s.* 6*d.* additional pension per week to each of the inmates who were paid at this rate for 1905,

The almspeople receive no other allowances, and have to pay for a nurse and medical attendance when required.

The pensions are paid by Mr. Jonas, 10*s.* each week, and the surplus at Christmas.

The almswomen when admitted are without means of their own and receive no help from outside sources.

Rules have been made for the regulation of the inmates, which prescribe (*inter alia*) that neglect to attend the parish church on Sundays shall be punished by a fine of 3*d.* The inmates usually attend church, but in the event of non-attendance the fine is not enforced.

After payment of the pensions and the cost of rates, repairs and insurance on the almshouses, the surplus income, less all outgoings, including the cost of administration, is paid to Earl Nelson.

The following is a summary of the accounts of the Estate Trustees for the year ending the 31st December 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	309	19 3	Weekly pensions to inmates	153	0 0
<i>Rents.</i>			Increased allowances to inmates	37	17 6
Fisherton Farm	161	15 6	Rates on almshouses	9	12 6
Blackwell Meadows			<i>Repairs.</i>		
Street and Blaxwell Farms	238	10 0	Farm	133	6 5
House and lands at White parish			Almshouses	5	8 0
Blackwell Island	0	2 6			138 14 5
Drainage, encroachment, and other rents.	1	0 8	Surveyor's charges		12 6 0
<i>Dividends.</i>			Auditor's charges		2 2 0
224 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> page 225).	5	7 0	Professional charges of Mr. Jonas		10 10 0
173 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> New Consols (<i>see</i> page 225).	4	6 8	Cheque book		0 10 0
On 8,264 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> New Consols in name of Official Trustees.	206	12 0	Printing, &c.		0 10 6
Interest on purchase money till completion.	22	16 3	Receiver's commission		35 7 0
Repayment of property tax by Mr. Sewell.	0	10 0	Paid to Earl Nelson on account of 1904.		200 0 0
	950	19 10	Balance		350 9 11
					950 19 10

The accounts are made up in the spring of each year, and serve as the basis on which the trustees determine the rate of payment to the inmates for the year in which the accounts are passed.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

Woodward's Bread Charity (see page 63).

The rentcharge of 1*l.* is regularly paid, the property charged being situate in Fisherton Street. The premises belong to Mr. Howard Lapham, who recently purchased them from Mr. Ernest Rawlence, to whom they were sold, with notice of the charge.

The trustees are the Rev. E. N. Thwaites, the rector, and Messrs James Lord and W. J. Naish churchwardens.

The income is given away in bread.

The beneficiaries are selected by the rector and churchwardens from lists of deserving persons, whose names are submitted by the district visitors. Tickets are given to the persons chosen a few days before St. Thomas's Day, on which day the beneficiaries attend at the church porch and exchange the tickets for bread, each ticket holder receiving a loaf.

On St. Thomas's Day 1905 there were 80 recipients.

The amount spent on bread has in some years exceeded the income, and there was on the 24th April 1905, the date at which the accounts were made up, an adverse balance of 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*.

Woodward's
Bread
Charity.

Woodward's Clothing Charity (see page 63).

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 28th July 1868, a sum of 900*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, representing the stock mentioned in the Report of 1833, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By a further Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 3rd November 1868, the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Fisherton Anger for the time being, in right and during tenure of their respective offices, were appointed to be trustees for the administration of the Charity.

The endowment consists of a sum of 900*l.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 22*l.* 10*s.*, which are remitted to the account of the rector and churchwardens at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

Cheques are signed by the churchwardens.

The income is applied in the purchase of 12 suits of clothing for as many poor men. The rector and churchwardens select four beneficiaries each. No advertisement of the Charity is issued, but its existence is said to be well known, and each of the trustees has usually three or four applications. The selected candidates are given orders on a local tradesman, the value of the gift being at the present time 1*l.* 15*s.* The orders are given away at the church vestry by the trustees shortly after Michaelmas. In choosing the beneficiaries the trustees endeavour to select the oldest and most deserving persons, and exclude all those who are in receipt of poor law relief. No one would be allowed to receive a second order for clothes until after the lapse of at least three years.

The last accounts were made up to the 24th April 1905, when there was an adverse balance of 1*l.* 7*s.*

Woodward's
Clothing
Charity.

General Mitchell's Gift (see page 64).

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 4th April 1865, the rector and churchwardens for the time being were appointed trustees for the administration of the Charity, and on the 12th day of the same month the sum of 100*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees. A like sum of New Consols now stands in the same name and produces annual dividends of 2*l.* 10*s.*, which are paid to the same account as the dividends on Woodward's Charity, and transferred by the churchwardens to the Church Expenses Fund, from which is defrayed (*inter alia*) the cost of heating St. Paul's Church, Fisherton Anger.

The churchwardens' accounts of the Church Expenses Fund are duly presented at the Easter Vestry Meeting.

General
Mitchell's
Gift.

The Church Land or Church Acre (see page 64).

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 15th January 1867, the rector and churchwardens for the time being, and three other persons, were appointed trustees for the administration of the Charity, and the legal estate in the land, which was described as a piece of arable land, in the parish of Fisherton Anger, situate on the

The Church
Land.

Salisbury.
Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.
The Church
Land—
continued.

road leading from Fisherton Anger to Devizes, and containing 1a. 2r. or thereabouts, was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. In 1889 negotiations were opened with a view of letting the property (which was then let at 20*l.* per annum) at a rent of 50*l.* per annum, without any provision for securing the ground rent, by the erection of houses. The transaction was not completed.

In 1896 negotiations were re-opened, and by deed dated the 14th August 1897, the then rector and churchwardens and William Corbin Finch (survivor of the trustees appointed in 1867), demised to Thomas Scammell, his executors, administrators and assigns, a piece of land in Fisherton Anger containing 1a. 1r. and 35p., and bounded on the north by Clifton Road, on the south by property belonging to the Salisbury Gas Light and Coke Company and Alma Cottage, on the east by Cold Harbour Lane, and on the west by the Devizes Road, to hold the same for 999 years from the 24th June 1897, at the yearly rent of 50*l.*

The lessee covenanted to erect within one year from the date thereof on the said premises, messuages of the value of 1,000*l.*, and to erect within the two next succeeding years on the said premises messuages of the value of 700*l.* in each year.

The terms of the lease, which comprised the whole of the land belonging to the Charity, had been approved by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 13th August 1897.

The lessee has fulfilled the conditions by expending the required amount, and there are at the present time 35 houses on the property.

The rent of 50*l.*, less property tax, which has not been recovered*, is paid to the churchwardens and carried to the Church Expenses Fund (*see* Mitchell's Charity above).

The following Charities were not reported on by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities:—

Dr. Edmund Lambert's Charity.

Dr. Edmund
Lambert's
Charity.

Dr. Edmund Lambert, by will dated the 1st October 1866 and proved in the Principal Registry on the 5th February 1878, gave to the churchwardens of the parish of Fisherton Anger 200*l.* (part of his stock in the Great Western Railway Company), the interest to be applied in supplying the deserving poor with necessaries every Christmas.

In the result of proceedings in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) (*see* page 217), a sum of 175*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the Great Western Railway Company, representing the bequest, less legacy duty, was, with other sums of like stock belonging to other Charities, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in 1883.

A sum of 34*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, part of 52*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* received for arrears of dividends, was invested in 24*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* like stock, making the total endowment 200*l.*

In 1898 a sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* New Consols was purchased with the money received on a sale of Great Western Railway Ordinary Stock allotted to the Official Trustees in respect of their holding of 200*l.*

Both stocks stand in the name of the Official Trustees.

The dividends on the Great Western Stock vary, but in the years 1903 and 1905 were at the rate 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. and in 1904 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. The annual dividends on the 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* New Consols amount to 4*d.*

The income is administered by the churchwardens in providing a supply of coal for poor persons residing in the parish of Fisherton Anger, the receipt of poor law relief not being regarded as a disqualification.

Tickets are given away shortly before the 21st December by the district visitors, and on St. Thomas's Day the ticketholders attend at the vestry of the parish church and exchange their tickets for orders on a coal merchant, entitling the holders to delivery of a cwt. of coal.

No list of beneficiaries is kept by the trustees. From 200 to 250 people receive the dole, the number varying according to the amount to be given away and the price of coal. In 1905 there were 241 recipients, and the amount expended on buying 12 tons 1 cwt. was 13*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* There was on the 24th April 1905 a balance of 2*s.* 7*d.* to the credit of the Charity.

* Property tax for 3 years has since been recovered.

The Maundrel Hall and Trust Property, including the Charities of John Henry Maundrel and William Henry Peters.

By an indenture dated the 27th November 1878, enrolled on the 24th April 1879, and made between the Right Hon. Frederick John William Earl of Cavan and the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites of the first part, the Right Hon. William Cowper Temple of the second part, and the said Earl of Cavan, W. C. Temple, E. N. Thwaites, and the Rev. Frederick Baldey, George Nicholson Pepper, Edward Clifford, and Thomas Myers Croome of the third part, after reciting (*inter alia*) the conveyance to the parties of the first part of certain hereditaments, including the hereditaments described in the schedule thereto, and that 830*l.*, the net price of the said hereditaments described in the schedule thereto, had been raised and paid in great part by voluntary contributions for the purpose of acquiring the said hereditaments and the buildings thereon, and dedicating the same to the purposes thereafter mentioned, and that the said hereditaments thereby assured had been conveyed to the parties of the first part as a matter of convenience only and with the intention that they should convey the same in manner thereafter appearing, it was witnessed that the said parties of the first part thereby granted and conveyed to the said W. C. Temple and his heirs the land and hereditaments described in the schedule thereunder written, to hold the said land and hereditaments (subject to the right of way therein mentioned) unto the said W. C. Temple and his heirs to the use of the parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust that they and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs of such survivor, their or his assigns (who were thereafter referred to by the term the trustees), should permit the said premises to be used for the purposes of evangelistic meetings and the worship of Almighty God, of sacred music, of education, of meetings on religious subjects, or on secular subjects having a religious or moral tendency, so long as anything which was contrary to Protestant principles did not take place on or in the said hereditaments or any part thereof, and so long as any use thereby permitted did not interfere with the use of the said premises for the first-named purpose, and if any doubt should at any time or times thereafter arise in reference to the use of the said premises or any part thereof, then the written consent of the majority of trustees should decide the same, and it was provided that the trustees should not be at liberty to allow the said premises or any part thereof to be used for any political purpose whatever directly or indirectly, and it was declared that if at any time it should be unanimously resolved by the trustees that the said premises or any part thereof were or was no longer required or could not usefully nor need not be continued for the purposes aforesaid, it should and might be lawful for the trustees to sell the whole or any part of the said hereditaments as therein mentioned, and out of the purchase-money to pay the expenses of the sale and all debts which might be due upon or in reference to the said premises or have arisen through the use thereof, and as to the surplus to apply the same or any part thereof in or towards the purchase or erection of another hall in or near Fisherton Anger to be used for the same or like purposes as those thereinbefore mentioned or otherwise in such manner for any similar or kindred purposes as the trustees in their absolute discretion should think fit, and, subject to the last-mentioned trust, to apply one-half of such surplus to such purpose or purposes as the trustees should in their discretion think fit, and calculated to promote the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ amongst the inhabitants of the parish of Fisherton Anger aforesaid, and to apply the other half of such surplus to such purpose or purposes as the trustees should in their discretion think fit and consider calculated to promote the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ in any part of the world. Power was contained for the trustees to deal with the premises and any buildings thereon as therein mentioned, and to pay and apply the net monies, rents, and profits arising therefrom, and also any contributions, subscriptions, or donations from time to time to be received by them as trustees in such manner as in their discretion should seem best adapted from time to time to enable the said premises to be used for the purposes aforesaid or any or either of the same.

The indenture contained power for the appointment of new trustees, and it was provided that every new trustee should be of evangelical principles and godly life.

The property was described in the schedule as a piece of ground situate in the parish of Fisherton Anger aforesaid and formerly part of the site of a messuage or tenement and hereditaments called or known by the name of "The Sun Inn," bounded on the south by Fisherton Street, and on the east by a stream of water called the backwater part of the River Avon, together with the skating rink and buildings erected and then being on the said premises.

A large hall was erected on the site described in the above-mentioned indenture, the cost being provided by voluntary contributions.

Salisbury.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

The
Maundrel
Hall, &c.

Salisbury.
 —
 Charities for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 Fisherton
 Anger.
 —

The
 Maundrel
 Hall, &c.—
continued.

By deed dated the 5th December 1892, endorsed on the indenture of the 27th November 1878, the Right Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Lord Kinnaird, Henry Baring, James Ewing Mathieson, James Francis Morton, and the Rev. Sydney Augustus Selwyn were appointed trustees in addition to and jointly with the Rev. E. N. Thwaites, Rev. F. Baldey, and G. Clifford, and the property comprised in the within written indenture was vested in the newly appointed trustees jointly with the continuing trustees.

The following additional property was subsequently acquired, the purchase money being provided by voluntary contributions, by the 100*l.* bequeathed by Mr. W. H. Peters (*see* page 239), and by a loan of 800*l.* advanced on mortgage.

By an indenture dated the 1st October 1884, enrolled on the 6th October 1884, and made between Charles Moody of the one part, and the Right Hon. Frederick William Earl of Cavan, the Right Hon. William Baron Mount Temple, the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites, the Rev. Frederick Baldey, George Nicholson Pepper, and Edward Clifford, thereafter referred to as the trustees, of the other part, the said C. Moody, in consideration of 660*l.*, conveyed to the trustees in fee simple a piece of land at Fisherton Anger, being in length from south to north 110 feet or thereabouts, and part of a larger piece of land formerly the site or part of the site of a messuage called "The Sun Inn," which said strip of land was bounded on the north by malt-houses and land belonging to Messrs. Charles and Alfred Williams, on the east by the stream of water, being part of the river Avon, on the south by property belonging to the trustees, and on the west by property belonging to the said Messrs. Williams, together with a right of way therein mentioned, to hold the said premises upon such and the same trusts and to and for such of the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with and subject to such of the same powers and declarations as were declared in and by the above-mentioned indenture of the 27th November 1878, it being the intention of the parties to the indenture now in statement that the premises and hereditaments thereby conveyed should to all intents and purposes form part of the property conveyed by the said indenture of the 27th November 1878 in the same manner in all respects as if the said hereditaments thereby conveyed had originally been conveyed by and comprised in the last-mentioned indenture.

The property comprised in the indenture next mentioned was first purchased by Mr. Thwaites and Lt.-Col. Pepper and then conveyed to the trustees.

By an indenture dated the 9th September 1887, enrolled on the 1st October following, and made between the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites and George Nicholson Pepper of the one part, and the Right Hon. Frederick William Earl of Cavan and the other trustees named in the indenture of the 1st October 1884, thereafter referred to as the trustees, of the other part, the said parties of the first part, in consideration of 1,300*l.* paid as therein mentioned, granted unto the trustees in fee simple a messuage or dwelling-house with the yard or court at the rear thereof, situate on the north side of Fisherton Street and numbered 18, the same being then converted into a temperance hotel, and called the "Star of Hope Temperance Hotel," bounded on the north by the building formerly a carpenter's shop and then used as a mission hall by the Young Women's Christian Association, on the east by a strip of land over which a right of way was thereafter granted, on the south by Fisherton Street, and on the west by a messuage then recently conveyed to Messrs. Williams, which said hereditaments thereby granted were delineated in the map drawn in the margin whereon the said messuage was coloured pink and the said yard or court brown, together with the right of way therein mentioned, to hold the said hereditaments thereby granted, upon like trusts to those declared by the above-mentioned indenture dated the 1st October 1884, by referring to the indenture of the 27th November 1878.

The real property attached to the Maundrel Hall is described in the schedule subjoined:—

Description.	How Let or used, or in whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.
The Maundrel Hall - - - -	Used for religious meetings and evangelistic services.	£ s. d. —
The Little Maundrel Hall - - -	Used for the Young Women's Christian Association.	—
The "Star of Hope Temperance Hotel" and Coffee House, Fisherton Street.	Yearly tenancy - - - -	55 0 0
		55 0 0

The whole of the property has been mortgaged to secure the sum of 800*l.*

The property is managed by the Rev. E. N. Thwaites, rector of Fisherton Anger, the rent received for the hotel being applied towards the cost of repairs of the property, heating and lighting the halls, and paying interest on the mortgage debt. The balance of the cost of upkeep, &c., is provided by voluntary subscriptions and by the dividends on the endowment of John Henry Maundrel's Gift (*see below*).

There was on the 31st December 1905, a balance of 32*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* to the credit of the Maundrell Hall Banking Account, which is kept at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

John Henry Maundrel's Gift.—John Henry Maundrel, by codicil, dated the 3rd December 1894, to his will dated the same day, the will and codicil being proved in the Principal Registry on the 2nd November 1895, gave to the trustees for the time being of the Maundrel Hall at Salisbury, 500*l.*, free of legacy duty, upon trust to invest the same, and to apply the annual income thereof in promoting the use of the said Maundrel Hall for the purpose of evangelistic meetings and the worship of Almighty God, of sacred music, of education, of meetings on religious subjects or on secular subjects having a religious or moral tendency, in accordance with the terms of the above-mentioned indenture of the 27th November 1878, and in the event of the said Maundrel Hall being discontinued, upon trust to apply the annual income of the said legacy upon the same trusts as those declared by the last-mentioned indenture with reference to the proceeds of the sale of the said Maundrel Hall.

The legacy, with a small sum added from the surplus of the money raised for purchasing the Star of Hope Temperance Hotel, was invested in 595*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, which sum of stock stands in the names of the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites, the Right Hon. Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird, and Col. James Francis Morton.

The annual dividends, 14*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, are applied towards the upkeep of the Maundrel Hall and the expenses of holding religious meetings in that building.

William Henry Peters's Gift.—William Henry Peters, by will dated the 5th September 1894, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 27th March 1896, gave to the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites 100*l.* towards the endowment of the Maundrel Hall.

The bequest was invested in the purchase of the property known as Star of Hope Temperance Hotel (*see page 238*).¹

James Clark's Charity.

By a declaration of trust, dated the 13th February 1894, James Clark declared that he had that day transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds 200*l.* New Consols, to the intent that the dividends and interest arising therefrom should thenceforth be paid to the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Fisherton Anger, and he thereby declared that the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the said parish should hold the monies to be received by them as aforesaid, upon trust to apply the same from time to time in the purchase of Bibles, church services, and prayer books of the Church of England, to be distributed as prizes or rewards to the children attending the Sunday schools in connection with St. Paul's Church in the said parish, in the following manner, to the most deserving boy in the first class of the boys' school one Bible or church service of the value of not less than 15*s.*; to the most deserving girl in the first class of the girls' school one Bible or church service of the value of not less than 15*s.*; to the most deserving boy and girl in the infants' school one Bible or church service, each of the value of not less than 5*s.* each, the residue of such dividends, after payment of all expenses incurred in the administration of the funds of the Charity, to be expended in the purchase of Bibles, church services, or prayer books of the Church of England, with plain outside covers, of such value as the said rector and churchwardens should think fit, and to be given by them to the children attending the said Sunday schools as rewards or prizes for good behaviour and diligence in learning, and he declared that the selection of the children to whom those rewards and prizes were to be given, as well as the selection of the Bibles, church services, or prayer books, should rest with the said rector and churchwardens for the time being of the said parish, and that each Bible, church service, and prayer book so given should have printed or affixed therein a copy of the schedule thereunder written, and should be distributed to the recipients on some convenient day during the month of January in every year.

Salisbury.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

The
Maundrel
Hall, &c.—
continued.

J. H. Maun-
drel's Gift.

W. H.
Peters's
Gift.

James
Clark's
Charity.

Salisbury.

Charities for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Fisherton
Anger.

James
Clark's
Charity—
continued.

The schedule was as follows :—

St. Pauls' Sunday School.

The Gift of
Jame Clark, Esquire,
presented to

.

by the

Rector and churchwardens of Fisherton Anger.

Dated

The sum of 200*l.* New Consols was, on the 6th March 1894, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity, and now stands in their name.

The Charity is administered by the rector alone.

The income, viz., 5*l.* a year, is expended in providing prizes for children attending the Fisherton Anger Church Sunday Schools.

About 50 prizes are given away every year, the value ranging from 1*s.* to 15*s.* The prizes, which consist of Bibles, church services, and prayer books, are awarded according to the number of marks obtained during the previous year for—

1. Punctual and regular attendance.
2. Correct repetition of lessons.
3. Good conduct.

At the beginning of the year ending the 25th April 1905, there was an adverse balance of 9*s.*, and during the year, 4*l.* 11*s.* was expended in prizes, the receipts and expenditure balancing on the closing of the accounts.

Charity for
the benefit
of the
ancient
Parish of
Milford, &c.

Bishop
Burgess's
School.

CHARITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF MILFORD, &c.

Bishop Burgess's School.

The parish of Milford has now ceased to exist as a separate civil area (*see page 84*).

The Charity was fully reported on by Mr. Arthur Cardew in his Report, dated the 23rd August 1901, on the Charities of the parish of Laverstock.

It appears therefrom that by two several indentures, dated the 14th August 1835, a site and building and a sum of 666*l.* Consols were settled upon trust to permit the schoolhouse to be used as a place of education for the purpose of instructing in the doctrines of the Church of England such poor children as should be resident in or be parishioners of the respective parishes of Milford and Laverstock, subject to the regulations thereafter contained, and that the dividends on the said sum of stock should be applied in keeping in repair and insuring the said schoolhouse, and in payment by half-yearly payments of the annual salary of 10*l.* to the mistress of the said school, the residue to be applied in the purchase of such books, tracts, writing materials, and other necessaries for the use of the said school as the managers should think fit.

In April 1881 the sum of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 20th May 1881, the dean and archdeacon of Sarum and the principal officiating minister of Laverstock for the time being were appointed trustees of the Charity, and the land and building were vested in the Official Trustee of Charitable Lands.

In January 1890 the Charity Commissioners were informed that the school above mentioned had been closed as a day school and that a new school had been erected upon the site described in the indenture next mentioned.

By an indenture, dated the 22nd December 1887, Mrs. Ellen Christian King-Wyndham demised to George David Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, and Francis Lear, Archdeacon of Salisbury, a piece of land containing 2 roods, in the parish of Laverstock, with the building thereon, to hold the same for 99 years from the 29th September 1887 at the annual rent of 1*l.*

By a deed poll, dated the 23rd December 1887, the above-mentioned lessees declared that they and their respective successors for the time being should stand possessed of and interested in the said lease and premises and all buildings thereon erected, upon trust (subject as therein mentioned) to permit the said premises to be appropriated and used as a school for the parish of Laverstock and as a residence for the teacher or teachers of the said school.

The Commissioners by letter, dated the 25th March 1890, pointed out to the trustees that the deed of the 23rd December 1887 made no mention of Milford, which was part of the area intended to be benefited by the deed of 1835, and further, that the transfer of the endowment to a new school could only be effected by a Scheme to be established by them or by a competent court. After some further correspondence a Scheme was established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 3rd May 1894.

By this Scheme the trustees are empowered to sell, or, if not sold, to let, the site and buildings of the old school, and it is provided that the clear yearly income of the Charity shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which may be applied in or towards the repair of the new school, any unapplied portion being invested and accumulated so as to form a fund for the extraordinary repairs, improvement, or enlargement of the buildings; with a proviso that when the accumulated fund shall amount to 50*l.*, it shall be invested in, or transferred to, the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The other of the said equal parts is directed to be applied by the trustees in granting prizes or rewards, not exceeding 10*s.* in any one case, to children *bonâ fide* resident in the parish of Milford, who are and have for not less than two years been scholars in a public elementary school or schools in which religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England is imparted, and who have received from the managers of the school or schools such certificates in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and progress in learning during that period as shall be satisfactory to the trustees. The latter are directed, at their discretion, to apply any sum awarded under this provision in or towards paying the tuition fees of the child, or otherwise for his or her maintenance or benefit, or to deposit the same in a savings bank, or otherwise accumulate it for his or her benefit.

The trustees are the Right Rev. Bishop Webb, Dean, the Ven. Francis Lear, archdeacon of Sarum, and the Rev. A. E. Aldworth, curate in charge of Laverstock.

The building settled by the deed of 1835 has not been sold or let.

The building is used during the winter months for meetings of the parishioners, they paying the cost of lighting, heating, and repairs.

No serious attempt has been made as yet to carry out the provisions of the Scheme. The Rev. A. E. Aldworth, who was present at the Inquiry, stated that the trustees were of opinion that if Milford children were selected to receive prizes to the exclusion of children from other parishes attending the same school, a considerable amount of jealousy and ill feeling would be aroused locally.

Mr. Aldworth stated that he would suggest some amendment of the Scheme by which the income now available for prizes should be applied in assisting children from the parish of Milford while training as pupil teachers.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the dividends on the 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols from the 1st January 1894 until the 31st December 1905, had been prepared for the purposes of the Inquiry by Mr. A. R. Malden, solicitor and diocesan registrar.

A summary of such statement is subjoined :—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		Repairs.	Prize Fund.		Repairs.	Prize Fund.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894.				1894.			
Balance - - -	38 17 2	38 17 2	—	Insurance - - -	0 5 0		
Dividends - - -	18 6 8	13 15 0	4 11 8	Schoolmistress' salary	5 0 0		
				Repairs - - -	1 8 10	11 4 10	—
				Various - - -	4 11 0		
1895 to 1902.				1895 to 1905.			
Dividends at 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per cent.	146 13 4	73 6 8	73 6 8	Insurance - - -	4 18 3		
				Repairs - - -	73 11 6	103 14 3	13 2 6
1903.				Various - - -	38 7 0		
Dividends partly at 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> and partly at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per cent.	17 10 0	8 15 0	8 15 0		128 1 7	114 19 1	13 2 6
1904 and 1905.				Balance - - -	126 12 3	36 8 1	90 4 2
Dividends at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per cent.	33 6 8	16 13 4	16 13 4		254 13 10	151 7 2	103 6 8
	254 13 10	151 7 2	103 6 8				

Salisbury.
 Charity for
 the benefit
 of the
 ancient
 Parish of
 Milford, &c.

Bishop
 Burgess's
 School—
continued.

The annual outgoings have included a varying amount for repairs; insurance premiums 5*s.* for old school, and 5*s.* 9*d.* for new school; 1*l.* ground rent of new school, and 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* (in the first few years 3*l.* 3*s.*) for accountants' salary.

The only sum which has been charged against the prize fund for children *bonâ fide* resident in the parish of Milford has been half the fees paid to the accountant.

Of the above-mentioned 126*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* the sum of 90*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* belongs to the Prize Fund.

Of the last-mentioned sum 82*l.* stands to deposit account at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch) in the names of the dean and archdeacon (Laverstock School Account).

The remainder, 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, forms part of the balance standing to the credit of current account.

Charity
 being
 primarily
 for the
 benefit of
 the Eccle-
 siastical
 Parish of
 East
 Harnham.

All Saints'
 Church
 Repair
 Fund.

CHARITY BEING PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PARISH OF
 EAST HARNHAM.

All Saints' Church Repair Fund.

By an indenture dated the 4th September 1854, and made between Dame Isabella Mary Lear of the first part, the Rev. Richard Humphrey Hill, vicar of Britford, the Rev. George Irving Davies, minister of the chapel of All Saints, and Edward Everett, of the second part, and the Right Rev. Walter Kerr, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, of the third part, it was recited that a chapel had then lately been erected at East Harnham, in the parish of Britford, and had been duly consecrated and dedicated by the name of "the chapel of All Saints at East Harnham," and to the intent that a chapelry district might be assigned thereto by an Order in Council, and that, previously to such consecration and dedication, it had been agreed by the said I. M. Lear to provide 100*l.* to be set apart as a repair fund for the said chapel, and that, in pursuance of such agreement and for the purpose of providing such repair fund, the said I. M. Lear, with the approbation of the said Lord Bishop, had caused the said sum of 100*l.* to be invested in 107*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Consols in the names of the parties of the second part, and it was witnessed that the said parties of the second part and the survivors and survivor of them and the executors, administrators and assigns of such survivor should stand possessed of the said sum of 107*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Consols, and the dividends and annual produce thereof, upon trust that the said trustees or other the trustees or trustee for the time being of the said fund should out of the dividends and annual produce thereof from time to time keep in good and substantial repair the said chapel of All Saints and the seats therein and the communion table, font, pulpit, reading-desk, and all things used in or appurtenant to the performance of Divine Service in the same chapel, and restore or replace the same when and so often as occasion should require, and also keep in sufficient repair the walls, fences, and gates of the chapel yard or burial ground surrounding the said chapel and the paths within the same yard, and, so far as the said dividends and annual produce should not be applied in and about the reparations and purposes aforesaid, should invest and accumulate the same as therein mentioned, and should stand possessed of such accumulations upon the same trusts as were thereby declared concerning the dividends and annual produce of the said fund appropriated for repairs as aforesaid, and it was declared that it should be lawful for the said trustees or trustee for the time being of the said repair fund if they or he should in their discretion think proper out of the dividends and annual produce thereof to effect and maintain an insurance of the said chapel and the things therein against loss or damage by fire to such amount as they or he should think fit, and the monies to be derived from such insurance should be applied in or about replacing, repairing, or restoring the property which should be so destroyed or injured.

The indenture contained a power for the appointment of new trustees.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 21st December 1875, the above-mentioned [sum of Consols was on the 4th January 1876 transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The church is situate within the boundaries of the city and parish of New Sarum. The endowment now consists of a sum of 107*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and producing annual dividends of 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, which are remitted to the account of the Vicar and Churchwardens of East Harnham at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), Salisbury.

In the absence of any outlay for repairs the dividends are accumulated, and there is at the present time a balance of 34*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* to the credit of the vicar and churchwardens.

The last expenditure was about 10 years ago ; but it was stated at the Inquiry that the roof of the Church is now in need of repair, and a considerable sum will probably have to be expended in the immediate future.

Salisbury.

CHARITIES BEING PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF NONCONFORMISTS.

Richard Earlsman's Charity for Dissenters, see under Earlsman's General Charities (page 34).

Charities being primarily for the benefit of Non-conformists.

The sum of 1,180*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, representing the stock mentioned in the Report of 1833, was transferred to the Official Trustees in 1856.

Richard Earlsman's Charity for Dissenters.

By an Order of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, made on the 21st February 1860, James Read and three others were appointed trustees of the Charity ; and it was ordered that every such trustee should cease to hold office for the causes therein mentioned, and thereupon or upon the death or resignation of any trustee a new trustee, qualified by residence in the city of Salisbury, should be appointed by the other trustees at their next meeting, such new trustee to be chosen from the dissenting congregation whereof the trustee who had ceased to be a trustee was a member at the time of his appointment. In 1889 Mr. James Read, the survivor of the trustees appointed in 1860, who had since 1861 acted as receiver to the Charity, applied to the Charity Commissioners for their advice as to the mode in which the income should be distributed in the future, having regard to the reduction in the rate of interest caused by the conversion of Consols.

The Commissioners by letter, dated the 6th January 1890, stated that all the objects of the trust should suffer a rateable abatement.

The endowment consists of a sum of 1,180*l.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees. The annual dividends, viz., 29*l.* 10*s.*, are remitted to Mr. James Read, who pays them to his own banking account, and, twice a year, draws a cheque for 14*l.* 15*s.*, which he divides in the following proportions:—9*l.* 10*s.* for the Wesleyan Methodists, 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for the Congregationalists, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for the Baptists.

The share of the Congregationalists represents the shares of the chapels in Endless Street and Scots Lane, the two chapels having been sold as mentioned on pages 245 and 248, and the congregation formerly worshipping thereat now attending the Congregational Church, Fisherton Anger.

Share of the Wesleyan Methodists.—The share is paid by Mr. Read to the stewards of the Wesleyan Chapel, Church Street, and is distributed to poor members of the congregation. Payments are no longer made from the Charity to the Benevolent Society, Sunday School, or Dorcas Society ; but it appears desirable that such payments should, so far as possible, be resumed.

Share of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Share of the Congregationalists.—The sum of 7*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* is paid annually by Mr. Read to Mr. E. J. Orchard, the treasurer, and applied for incidental expenses of the church, the receipt and expenditure being shown in the annual church accounts.

Share of the Baptists.—The share is paid to Mr. J. Fowler, treasurer of Brown Street Baptist Chapel, and expended in providing for the maintenance of the chapel and the services thereat.

Share of the Baptists.

Mack's Charity (see page 52).

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 12th May 1876, the property in Gigant Street was sold for 450*l.*, which was invested on the 28th June following in 476*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

Mack's Charity.

As mentioned in the account of the Wesleyan Chapel and trust property (see page 245), the congregation of Presbyterians, formerly worshipping at Salisbury, ceased to exist about 1815, at which time the Scots Lane Chapel, formerly belonging to the Presbyterians, was made over to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and the administration of Mack's Charity passed into the hands of the last-mentioned society.

The fact that the Presbyterian Congregation had ceased to exist was not noted in the Report of 1833.

In 1889 an application for the appointment of trustees was made to the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the survivors of four persons to whom the real estate belonging to the Charity had been conveyed in 1853, but no further steps were taken by the trustees and no appointment was made at that time.

Salisbury.
Charities
being
primarily for
the benefit
of Non-
conformists.

Mack's
Charity—
continued.

The Charity is now administered under the provisions of a Scheme established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 23rd October 1896, and made in the matter of the Charity of Edmund Mack, in the parish of St. Martin in the City of Salisbury and elsewhere, regulated by a decree of the Court of Chancery dated the 29th July 1808.

The principal provisions of the Scheme are in substance as follows :—

That the above-mentioned Charity and the endowment thereof specified in the schedule thereto, and all other endowments (if any) of the said Charity, shall be administered by a body of trustees, consisting of six persons residing or carrying on business in or near the city of Salisbury.

That the first trustees shall be the six persons named in the Scheme, and that future trustees shall be provisionally appointed by the trustees as therein mentioned, but that a provisional appointment shall become valid only if and when the Commissioners have certified their approval. The term of office of all trustees to be five years.

That at least one general meeting of trustees shall be held every year and that there shall be a quorum when three trustees are present at any meeting.

That subject to the payment of the proper expenses of management the yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the trustees in apprenticing :—

(a) Poor children belonging to the congregation of Wesleyan Methodists in Church Street, Salisbury, with a preference for such as are resident in the parish of St. Martin, Salisbury, and in default of such children—

(b) Poor children belonging to any congregation of Wesleyan Methodists within a radius of four miles from Salisbury, and in default of such children—

(c) Poor children, members of any other congregation of Methodists, within the same area.

The Scheme directs that the appropriation of the benefits of the Charity shall be made by the trustees from time to time, at meetings of their body, and not separately by any individual trustee or trustees, and that the funds or income of the Charity shall not in any case be applied directly or indirectly in aid of any rates for the relief of the poor or other purposes in any parish or place. Lastly, the Scheme provides that any question as to the construction thereof, or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done thereunder, shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

The schedule described the endowment as a sum of 476*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* New Consols, which sum still stands in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The annual dividends, 11*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, are remitted to the account of the trustees at the Wilts and Dorset Bank (Pinckney's Branch), Salisbury.

The trustees, who are the survivors of the persons appointed by the Scheme, are :—

Mr. Sidney John Morley Moody.
Mr. George William Harding.
Mr. Frank Snelgar.
Mr. William James Lywood.

Meetings are held once or twice a year and minutes are kept. Cheques are signed by two trustees. Mr. Frank Snelgar acts as honorary secretary.

The income is applied in accordance with the Scheme, and all the apprentices have been selected from poor children belonging to the congregation of Wesleyan Methodists in Church Street, Salisbury.

Preference in selecting the beneficiaries is given to residents in the parish of St. Martin.

The following are particulars of the last four apprenticeships :—

Year.	Sex.	Trade.	Premium.
1902	Boy	Harness maker	£ 20
"	"	Cabinet-maker	20
1905	"	Whitesmith	20
"	"	Currier	20

The term of apprenticeship is usually 6 years.

The trustees have had no difficulty in finding suitable cases to apprentice.

The following are the accounts of the trustees for the year ending the 31st December 1905 :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	23	7 0	Apprenticeship premiums (one of 20l., one of 10l.)	30	0 0
Dividends	11	18 4	Balance	5	5 4
	35	5 4		35	5 4

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of Non-conformists.
Mack's Charity—*continued.*

The Wesleyan Chapel in Church Street, including Minister's House and Sunday School and the Proceeds of sale of the Salt Lane Meeting House.

The Salt Lane Meeting House and Minister's House.—The Salt Lane Meeting House was originally erected as a meeting house for Presbyterians, and was, it would appear, so used at the dates (1699) of the foundation of the Charity of Edmund Mack (*see page 52*).

Shortly before 1815 the congregation of Presbyterians had become extinct, and the chapel premises were in a ruinous condition.

By indentures of lease and release dated the 22nd and 23rd October 1815, and made between Henry Wansey and five others of the first part, Arthur Williams of the second part, and Draper Gardiner and nine others of the third part, a messuage or meeting-house and the court thereto belonging, lying in or near Salt Lane, and a dwelling-house erected upon part of the said court, and a parcel of garden ground, and a sum of 100l., then owing to the parties of the first part, were conveyed and assigned upon the trusts limited by a certain indenture dated the 30th July 1724 (or as near thereto as circumstance would permit), being the deed declaring the trusts in relation to the premises as settled by the congregation of Presbyterians then using the said premises.

The premises were in fact handed over to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Salisbury, who took possession of the property and expended the above-mentioned sum of 100l. and other monies in repairs:

In 1847 the then trustees having doubts as to their position took the opinion of counsel, who advised that a new conveyance of the property should be executed and treated as an original settlement of the property.

By an indenture dated the 1st June 1853, enrolled on the 16th June 1853, and made between Daniel Harding and two others of the first part, the Rev. John Crofts of the second part, and Daniel Harding and 10 others of the third part, the said meeting-house, then used as a schoolroom, and also a dwelling-house and premises, were conveyed to the said parties of the third part, nevertheless, upon the same trusts, intents, and purposes as they the said parties of the first part then held the premises, which were to the following effect: upon trust at all times thereafter to permit and suffer the said meeting-house or schoolroom, with the appurtenances, to be used as a place of religious worship by a congregation of Protestants of the people called Methodists in the connexion established by John Wesley, and for public and other meetings held according to the general rules and usages of the people called Methodists, such services and ordinances of religious worship being regulated according to the general rules and usages of the said people called Methodists, and the officiating minister or preacher for the time being having the direction and conducting the same worship in conformity therewith, and upon trust to permit and suffer the said dwelling-house to be used, occupied and enjoyed by the superintending minister for the time being as a place of residence.

In 1881 the premises in Salt Lane were in a bad state of repair, and the trustees acting in the administration of the Charity were desirous of selling the same, and applied to the Charity Commissioners for their authority to sell the property.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 25th April 1882, it was recited that it had been proposed that the trust premises should be sold for the sum of 800l., whereof the sum of 350l. represented the value of that portion of the same premises which was held upon trust for the purposes of a school-chapel, and the sum of 450l. represented the value of that portion of the premises which was held upon trust as a minister's residence, and it was ordered and directed by way of Scheme that the

The Wesleyan Chapel in Church Street, including Minister's House and Sunday School, and the Proceeds of sale of the Salt Lane Meeting House.
The Salt Lane Meeting House, &c.

Salisbury.
Charities
being
primarily for
the benefit
of Non-
conformists.

The
Wesleyan
Chapel in
Church
Street,
including
Minister's
House and
Sunday
School, and
the Proceeds
of sale of the
Salt Lane
Meeting
House—
continued.

trustees should be at liberty to sell, as therein mentioned, the premises and hereditaments comprised in the above-mentioned indentures of the 22nd and 23rd October 1815 and the 1st June 1853 for 800*l.*, and that the clear amount of the purchase money should be applied in manner following:—

1. The sum of 100*l.* should be applied in discharge of a debt of that amount then due and owing in respect of the trust premises.

2. The sum of 300*l.* should be applied in or towards erecting upon a site adjoining the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Church Street, Salisbury, school buildings to be used in connection with the said chapel, which said site formed part of the land comprised in an indenture dated the 15th October 1879 (*see below*), and had been settled upon the trusts declared by an indenture dated the 3rd July 1832 and known as "The Model Deed for Wesleyan Methodist Chapels"; and

3. The sum of 400*l.* should be applied in or towards the purchase of a new minister's residence within the city of Salisbury, to be used in lieu of the above-mentioned minister's residence so to be sold as aforesaid, which said new residence should be settled upon such trusts and purposes as should have been approved by the Commissioners.

It was provided that the said sum of 400*l.*, if not immediately required for the purposes aforesaid, should be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The sale was carried out and the sum of 100*l.* was applied in discharge of the above-mentioned debt. The sum of 300*l.* was applied towards the cost of erecting a schoolroom upon the site described in the indenture of the 15th October 1879 (*see below*), and the sum of 400*l.* was invested in 390*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees (*see further, below*).

Wesleyan
Chapel,
Schoolroom,
and
Minister's
House.

Wesleyan Chapel, Schoolroom and Minister's House.—The chapel, which is registered and used as a place of religious worship, stands on a site which was originally demised by lease dated in 1758, the freehold being purchased in 1812.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 21st July 1896, new trustees of the chapel property were appointed, the property was vested in the trustees so appointed and a Scheme was established.

The Scheme provided that the chapel and trust property should be held thenceforth by the trustees upon the trusts declared by a certain indenture of release dated the 3rd July 1832, usually known as "The Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

The
schoolroom.

By an indenture dated the 15th October 1879 and made between Oliver Maggs of the first part, the Rev. James Edward Hargreaves of the second part, and Robert Yarham and 15 others of the other part, the said O. Maggs, in consideration of 500*l.*, conveyed to the parties of the third part in fee simple five messuages, formerly thirteen messuages or tenements, with the yard or garden thereto belonging, situate in Green Croft Street in the city of New Sarum, upon such trusts as were declared by the above-mentioned deed, known as "The Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

The houses were pulled down and schools erected on the site, the cost of the site and buildings being provided by the above-mentioned sum of 300*l.* and voluntary contributions.

By a memorandum dated the 23rd July 1903, and made in pursuance of the Act 53 & 54 Vict. c. 19, new trustees were appointed.

The school is used on Sundays as a Sunday School and on week-days for meetings and classes in connexion with the Wesleyan chapel.

The
Minister's
House.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 4th March 1884, and made in the matter of the endowment representing the Wesleyan minister's residence, formerly situate in Salt Lane, it was recited (*inter alia*) that the sum of 408*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Consols was then standing in the name of the Official Trustees, representing the above-mentioned sum of 390*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* like stock and the investment of dividends thereon, and that the trustees were desirous of purchasing for 800*l.* a house and premises at Wyndham Road, Salisbury, for the purpose of a minister's residence, to be settled upon the trusts therein mentioned, and of appropriating the proceeds of the sale of the said sum of 408*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Consols towards defraying in part the cost of effecting the said purchase, and it

was ordered that the proceeds to arise from the sale (to be effected under a further Order of the Commissioners) of the said sum of stock should be applied by the trustees in or towards defraying in part the cost of the said purchase.

The sum of 40*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Consols was sold on the 27th March 1884 and realised 41*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which was applied as directed.

By an indenture dated the 3rd April 1884, enrolled on the following day, Edward Abley, in consideration of 800*l.*, conveyed to Robert Curtis Harding and 14 others in fee simple a piece of land at Milford, in the county of Wilts, having a frontage of 38 feet or thereabouts and a depth of 131 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, being part of a larger piece of land belonging to the said E. Abley, together with the messuage and building then erected thereon, which said hereditaments were bounded on the south side by the Wyndham Road, on the north by a private road, and on the east and west by other property belonging to the said E. Abley, which said piece of land was delineated in the plan drawn in the margin and thereon coloured pink, to hold the same, subject to the trusts declared by a certain indenture dated the 1st June 1853 (*see page 245*), upon trust at all times for ever thereafter to permit and suffer the said messuage or dwelling-house to be occupied by the superintendent minister, who should be from time to time duly appointed by the conference of people called Methodists from time to time held under the orders and regulations of a certain deed poll made by the Rev. John Wesley, bearing date the 28th February 1784, or by any person or committee authorised by the said conference to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death, removal, or suspension of any minister or preacher so appointed by such conference in or during any interval between the meetings of the said conference, to preach and perform other acts of religious worship in the circuit within which, according to the general rules and usages of the said conference, the said messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises were or should for the time being be situate, but in case of every such minister for and during the period of such appointment only.

The survivors of the trustees named in the deed are Robert Curtis Harding, George William Smeed, John Bryant Young, Frank Snelgar, George William Harding, William James Lywood and Henley Charles Moody.

The house which is known as Epworth House is occupied rent free by the minister of the chapel.

The congregation worshipping at the chapel shares in the benefits of the Charities of James Mack and Richard Earlsman for Dissenters (*see page 243*).

Congregational Church, Fisherton Anger, and subsidiary Endowments, including the Proceeds of sale of the Independent Chapel and School in Scot's Lane, and the Charities of Warne and Perry and John Cotton Wheeler.

A Congregational or Independent Church was first established in Salisbury in 1662, the place of meeting being in Salt Lane.

By an indenture dated the 1st July 1766, enrolled on the 8th September following and made between John Wheeler and two others of the one part, and William Warne of the other part, two messuages backside and garden in a certain street called Scot's Lane in New Sarum, were settled upon trust to permit the Gospel of Jesus Christ to be there preached by John Wheeler, the then minister of the separate Independent Congregation of Christians of New Sarum for his life, and thenceforth for the use of the succeeding minister and ministers of the said Congregation of Independents in New Sarum aforesaid, who should continue in the true faith of Jesus Christ as aforesaid, and in case there should be no succession of such minister or ministers or no such congregation there, upon trust to re-convey to the said William Warne, his heirs and assigns.

The premises so conveyed consisted of a dwelling-house and garden abutting on Scot's Lane and a small messuage or room at the rear. A chapel was erected on the site of or adjoining the old room at the rear, and the garden was turned into the chapel yard. The chapel was registered as a place of religious worship on the 16th August 1790.

By an indenture dated the 11th August 1807 and made between John Morris of the one part and Henry Blatch of the other part, in consideration of 130*l.*, a messuage and scullery and a small strip of garden ground at the back part of the messuage on which part the new meeting-house had then lately been built, was conveyed to the said H. Blatch in fee simple.

The last-mentioned premises were settled upon trust for the Independents or Congregationalists by indenture dated the 2nd January 1817, and made between Henry Blatch and two others of the one part, and Thomas Mist Harrison and Samuel Everett,

Salisbury.
—
Charities being primarily for the benefit of Non-conformists.

The Wesleyan Chapel in Church Street, including Minister's House and Sunday School, and the Proceeds of sale of the Salt Lane Meeting House—
continued.

Congregational Church, Fisherton Anger, and subsidiary Endowments, Scot's Lane Chapel and School.

Salisbury. of the other part. At that date the whole of the above-mentioned premises, with the exception of the chapel yard, were occupied by the building used as the chapel and the house abutting on Scot's Lane.

Charities
being
primarily for
the benefit
of Non-
conformists.

In 1829 the last-mentioned house was pulled down and schoolrooms and vestries were erected on each side of the chapel yard.

Congrega-
tional
Church,
Fisherton
Anger, and
Subsidiary
Endowments
—continued.

Further property was purchased in 1864, and by an indenture dated the 21st March 1864, enrolled on the 28th April following, and made between Sarah Toone and Susannah Sleigh of the one part and John Cotton Wheeler and John Wells of the other part, a small piece of garden ground adjoining to the back or south part of the chapel was conveyed to the parties of the second part upon the same trusts as they then held the said chapel.

Endless
Street
Chapel.

The chapel in Scot's Lane ceased to be used for the purposes of Divine worship in 1862, the congregation moving to a more convenient chapel in Endless Street, but the premises in Scot's Lane continued to be used for schools and other purposes in connection with the Endless Street Chapel.

In 1879 the Endless Street Chapel, which was then registered and used as a place of Divine worship, was sold, and the purchase money was applied towards the cost of the site and building of a new chapel, which was erected in the parish of Fisherton Anger on the site described in the indenture next mentioned.

Congrega-
tional
Chapel,
Fisherton.

By an indenture dated the 31st December 1879, enrolled on the 31st May 1880, and made between Charles Williams and Alfred Williams of the first part, the Rev. William Clarkson of the second part, William Buckell of the third part, and William Horder and 17 others of the fourth part, the parties of the first part for the nominal consideration therein mentioned granted to the said W. Buckell and his heirs a piece of land situate in the parish of Fisherton Anger, bounded on the south by Fisherton Street, on the west by premises in the occupation of Charles Moody, on the north by lands of the said C. Williams and A. Williams, and on the east partly by a messuage and land then belonging to the Rev. Edgar Nembhard Thwaites and Colonel Pepper, and partly to Charles Moody, which said piece of land was particularly delineated on the map thereon drawn in the second skin of those presents, together with the new church then recently erected on the said lands and the messuage thereon, and all other buildings thereon, to hold the said premises unto the said W. Buckell and his heirs, to the use of the parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts therein declared concerning the same, and it was thereby agreed and declared (*inter alia*) that the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, should hold the said hereditaments and premises upon trust to permit the said church and other buildings then or thereafter to be erected on the said land to be occupied and used respectively for the public worship of God and other religious or philanthropic purposes according to the principles and usages of Congregationalists, also called Independents, being Pædobaptists, under the direction of the members of the said society, being communicants therein, and for the time being assembling for worship in the said church.

In 1889 an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the surviving trustees of the Charity, known as the Independent Chapel in Scot's Lane, for a Scheme authorising a sale of the last-mentioned chapel, and the payment of the proceeds of sale to the trustees of the new chapel in Fisherton Street. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 19th August 1889, and made in the matter of the Independent Chapel in Scot's Lane, comprised in the above-mentioned indentures of the 1st July 1766, the 2nd January 1817, and the 21st March 1864, a Scheme was established for the future regulation of the Charity.

The Scheme provided, *inter alia*, that all lands and hereditaments belonging to the Charity should forthwith vest in the surviving trustees of the same Charity upon the trusts thereof. That the said trustees might as therein-mentioned sell the land and hereditaments belonging to the Charity.

That the clear amount of the purchase money to arise from the sale after payment of expenses should be applied by the trustees in or towards the cost of the erection of new Sunday Schools on a site adjoining the Independent Chapel in Fisherton Street, comprised in the above-mentioned indenture of the 31st December 1879, and that if the purchase money should be more than sufficient to provide the cost of new schools as aforesaid, the balance thereof should be applied by the trustees towards the discharge of the mortgage debt subsisting in respect of the last-mentioned chapel. The net proceeds of sale amounted to 664*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which was applied towards the cost of erecting the new schools.

The Congregational chapel is registered and used as a place of religious worship, and the schoolrooms are used for Sunday schools, for evening classes and meetings in connection with the Congregational Church.

Warne and Perry's Charity.—No information is forthcoming as to the origin of this Charity, which has been in existence for many years. The endowment consists of a sum of 420*l.* New Consols standing in the names of James Read, Stephen Hill, Charles Williams (deceased), and Alfred Williams (deceased). It appears desirable that the stock should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The annual dividends, 10*l.* 10*s.*, are remitted to the Wilts and Dorset Bank for the account of the trustees of the chapel, and are applied towards the general expenses of the Church, the receipt and disbursements being shown in the incidental expenses account of the Congregational Church.

Wheeler's Charity.—John Cottom Wheeler, by his will dated the 20th November 1869 and proved, with a codicil, in the Principal Registry on the 31st January 1870, bequeathed the sum of 400*l.* Consols in trust to pay the dividends or interest thereof annually to the deacons for the time being of the Congregational Chapel situate in Endless Street, Salisbury.

The endowment consists of a sum of 400*l.* New Consols, standing in the names of James Aldridge (deceased), Martha Whitchurch Aldridge (deceased), and the Rev. William Wheeler Aldridge, and producing annual dividends of 10*l.*, from which income tax is deducted, the sum of 9*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* being now remitted to the Rev. W. W. Aldridge, of St. Mary's, Beaconsfield Road, Weston-super-Mare, who forwards the whole sum received to the trustees of the church. The income is applied by the trustees in the same manner as the income from Warne and Perry's Charity. The stock should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The members of the congregation worshipping at the Congregational Church also participate in the benefits of Earlsman's Charity for Dissenters (*see* page 243).

Charities for Brown Street Baptist Chapel.

Richard Spraggs's Charity.—Richard Spraggs, by his will dated the 1st January 1785 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 11th July 1787, bequeathed to trustees 50*l.* upon the special trust and confidence that they and the survivor of them and their successors for ever should place the same out at interest as therein mentioned, and the interest thereof yearly for ever should pay and apply as follows (that is to say), should pay unto ten of the poor of the first day Baptist Meeting in Brown Street in New Sarum, members or not, 2*s.* 6*d.* each on the first day of the new year, yearly for ever, and should lay out the remainder yearly in bread and distribute the same in twelve penny loaves to the industrious poor of that part of Castle Street in New Sarum lying between Dyer's Bridge and Doctor Harrington's, at the discretion of the trustees, on the first day of the new year, yearly for ever.

The legacy was invested in 72*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which some time before 1834 stood in the names of four trustees, of whom William Long, the survivor, died in 1834.

Dividends remained unclaimed for some years and in 1844 the stock was transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

By an Order of the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Salisbury on the 25th April 1860, the Order being made under a certificate of the Charity Commissioners, new trustees of the Charity were appointed, who were empowered to call for the transfer into their names of the above-mentioned sum of 72*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Consols, and also to recover and receive all dividends due in respect of the said stock, and it was ordered that the said trustees should stand possessed of the said sum of 72*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Consols and the dividends due and to become due thereon in trust for the purposes of the said Charity.

A sum of 52*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was received for unclaimed dividends and invested in 57*l.* 6*s.* Consols, making a total sum of 129*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* like stock, which was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 8th February 1899.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 30th May 1899, made in the matter of the Charity of Richard Spraggs, the minister and deacons for the time being of the Baptist Chapel in Brown Street were appointed to be the trustees for the administration of the Charity.

The endowment now consists of a sum of 129*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees and producing annual dividends of 3*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* which are remitted to the account of the trustees at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.

Cheques are signed by Mr. J. Fowler, the treasurer of the chapel.

Salisbury.
Charities being primarily for the benefit of Non-conformists.
Congregational Church, Fisherton Anger, and Subsidiary Endowments—*continued.*
Warne and Perry's Charity.
Wheeler's Charity.

Charities for Brown Street Baptist Chapel.
Richard Spraggs's Charity.

Salisbury.
 Charities
 being
 primarily for
 the benefit
 of Non-
 conformists.
 Charities for
 Brown Street
 Baptist
 Chapel—
continued.
 Attwater's
 Gift.

The income is applied for the benefit of poor persons attending the Baptist chapel and for poor people living in Castle Street, regardless of their sect or religion. The beneficiaries are chosen by the deacons, who endeavour to select the most deserving poor. Each beneficiary is given a ticket entitling him or her to groceries to the value of 5s. The distribution usually takes place in March, the tickets being given away by the deacons at the houses of the recipients.

After the distribution in March 1905, at which 13 persons received the gift, there was a balance in hand of 11*d.*

Attwater's Gift—A sum of 8*l.* a year has been received for very many years by the trustees of the chapel and applied towards the purpose of carrying on the work of the chapel in Salisbury and the immediate neighbourhood. The origin of the gift was unknown until a few years ago, when search was made by Mr. Alfred Watson of Bowerhill, Salisbury, among the chapel deeds; and the following information was obtained:—

By an indenture dated the 2nd June 1752 and made between Thomas Attwater and Richard Payne of the one part and William Steele and others of the other part, the parties of the first part covenanted with the parties of the second part that they would within five days pay 200*l.*, in trust that the parties of the second part should invest the same on the best security that they could, and that the interest and annual produce thereof should be applied towards repairing the Baptist Meeting House in Brown Street, and that the remainder of such interest, if any should happen to be left, should be applied towards the support of the minister or pastor.

Power was contained for the appointment of new trustees.

It appears from an indenture of the 30th August 1790, referred to in an appointment of new trustees dated the 30th July 1792, that 150*l.* of the above-mentioned sum of 200*l.* was in 1790 paid to Mr. Richard Spraggs to reimburse him for a sum of 150*l.* which he had advanced on the security of two houses in Brown Street.

No further information as to the dealings with the 200*l.* has been furnished, but it may be conjectured from the facts stated below that in or about 1837 the 200*l.* was placed in the hands of Mr. Alfred Whitaker, who was at that date a trustee of the chapel.

As appears below, a sum of 8*l.* has for very many years been paid by a member of the Whitaker family, and since 1876 by Mr. J. S. Whitaker of Bratton, Westbury, who in 1899 had some correspondence about the matter with Mr. Watson, in the course of which he wrote a letter, the following being an extract therefrom:—

23rd December 1899.

“I imagine that the sum of 200*l.* was deposited with my father, and I suppose his note of hand was given for the same. I know he entered the amount paid by him as interest for Bodenham Chapel*. My mother was executrix of my father, and she continued the annual payment until I took over her business in 1876, since which time I recognised the responsibility as mine and paid 8*l.* per annum. In case of my death my executors may be looked to for a settlement in regard to the principal and any interest due, in regard to which they will be fully informed.”

The question whether any further steps should be taken at the present time to secure that the 200*l.* may be invested in a proper security will be brought before the Charity Commissioners.

The members of the congregation worshipping at Brown Street Baptist Chapel also participate in the benefits of Earlsman's Charity for Dissenters (*see* page 243).

LOST CHARITIES.

Thomas Staples's Charity (*see* page 28).

Nothing further is known of this Charity, which must be regarded as lost.

Smith's Charity (*see* page 30).

The Charity was included amongst the Municipal Charities, for which trustees were appointed by the Court of Chancery in 1837 (*see* page 153).

It appears from Mr. Hare's Report that the sum of 1,691*l.* 5s. Consols, in which sum the endowment of Smith's Charity was, in the Report of 1833, stated to be included, was wholly made up of other sums.

In Benson and Hatcheson's History of Salisbury (page 836) the endowment of Smith's Charity is said to be lost.

* This appears to be a mistake for Brown Street Chapel.

No information as to the endowment is forthcoming at the present time, and the Charity must be regarded as lost.

Salisbury.
—
Lost
Charities.
—

Edwards's Houses (see page 41).

It appears to be very doubtful whether these Houses were ever settled upon any valid charitable trust, and in view of the facts stated in the Report of 1833, it would be impossible at the present time to establish any Charity.

Edwards's
Houses.

Margaret Wyndham's Charity (see page 43).

The Report of 1833 on Sutton's Almshouses (see page 43), mentions that a gift of gowns and bonnets was made to the inmates of the almshouses in respect of Margaret Wyndham's Charity, of which Charity it is stated by the former Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, that an account was given in their Report on the Charities under the management of the corporation.

Margaret
Wyndham's
Charity.

No such account was, however, contained in the Report of 1833, and nothing has been received from the Charity for at least 50 years.

The Charity was one of those placed under the management of the municipal trustees in 1837, but no further information respecting it is now forthcoming, and the Charity must be regarded as lost or expended.

Mrs. Thomas's Gift for Apprenticing (see page 51).

Nothing further is known of this Gift, and it appears most probable that as suggested in the Report of 1833, the capital was expended in carrying out the objects of the Charity.

Mrs.
Thomas's
Gift for
apprenticing.

Windover Legacy of 50l. (see page 52).

The Gift does not appear to have been impressed with any trust to maintain the capital intact, and it has presumably been expended for repairs of the church or other purposes.

Windover's
Legacy of
50l.

Eleanor Walsh's Gift for Widows and Orphans (see page 55).

It appears from Mr. Hare's Report that the legacies of 200l. and 100l. to the nephews and niece of the testatrix (see page 55), were paid in 1833, the legatees having ultimately been discovered.

Eleanor
Walsh's
Gift for
Widows and
Orphans.

An account of the distribution of the residue of the estate, which was carried out in accordance with the directions of the testatrix, was produced to Mr. Hare, the whole of the residue having been given away. An account of the legacies of 50l. for the benefit of the inmates of Brickett's Hospital and the Culver Street Almshouses will be found on pages 173 and 208.

7th May 1906.

WALTER. A. WIGRAM,
Assistant Commissioner.

Salisbury.

TABULAR

Tabular Summary.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF CHARITY.	ENDOWMENTS.						TOTAL Gross Income. £ s. d.
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.			PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentcharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Salisbury or New Sarum.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Hospital of St. Nicholas	Almshouses and site.	-	-	-	-	-	1,733 - 4
including—	<i>Premises let at rack rents.</i>						
	Four dwelling-houses, public house, farmhouses, cottages, buildings, &c. 526 2 0	753 9 -	-	-	-	-	
	Rectorial tithe rentcharge.	-	535 - -	-	-	-	
	<i>Premises let on leases for lives.</i>						
	317 0 33	10 10 2	-	-	-	-	
	Rectorial tithes	-	9 18 5	-	-	-	
	Rectory and parsonage	-	7 18 5	-	-	-	
				C. 460 6 6	-	11 10 -	
				C. 204 17 -	-	5 2 4	
				C. 3,394 8 4	O.T.	84 17 -	
				I. 10,492 - -	O.T.	314 15 -	
				Investment Accounts		-	
				C. 1,968 8 3	O.T.	Dividends accumulating	
				C. 122 8 1	O.T.		
				I. 1,068 7 10	O.T.		
Bishop Barrington's Fund	-	-	-	C. 9,357 1 10	O.T.	233 13 4	246 14 4
				Payment by Master of St. Nicholas Hospital, pending re- placement of stock sold.		12 16 -	
The Godolphin School	School buildings, site and playgrounds. 9 3 4						359 10 -
	Farm and land. 186 3 1	299 10 -	-	-	-	-	
			40 - -	-	-	-	
			20 - -	-	-	-	
				C. 66 16 11	O.T.	-	
				(Investment Account.)		-	
Salisbury Infirmary	Buildings and site.	-	-	-	-	-	
including Gifts of—							
Bartlett, John	London and North-Western Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.			4,702 - - -	-	188 1 6	195 1 6
	North-Eastern Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.			4,877 - - -	-		
Bennett, William	London and North-Western Railway 3½ per Cent. Debenture stock.			784 - - -	-	22 - 4	
Bennett, Dr.	Salisbury Coffee House Company, 50 1½ shares -			-	50 - -	2 - -	
Blake, Richard	Grand Trunk of Canada Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.			1,000 - - -	-	40 - -	
Clark, James	Midland Railway 2½ 10s. per Cent. Preference Stock.			1,029 2 - -	-	25 14 4	
Curtis, Mrs.	-	-	-	C. 450 - - -	O.T.	11 5 -	
Dalgety, F. G.	-	-	-	Oamaru Harbour Board	100 - -	6 - -	
				Gisborne Harbour Board	100 - -	5 - -	
Grove, Miss J. E. Chafyn	Cape of Good Hope 4½ per Cent. Stock -			2,139 10 11	-	85 11 6	987 18 -
Hollins, William	Bengal and Nagpur Railway 4½ per Cent. Stock.			3,419 - - -	-	136 15 2	
Lambert, Dr.	Great Western Railway 5½ per Cent Preference Stock.			106 - - -	-	5 6 -	

SUMMARY.

Salisbury.
Tabular
Summary.

OBJECTS OF FOUNDATION, OR PURPOSES TO WHICH THE INCOME IS APPLICABLE.								OBSERVATIONS.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR.		Other Public Uses.	
					In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	-	1,733 - 4 ⁰	-	-	-	* The net income after payment of the cost of maintaining the almshouses and inmates is paid to the Master. The amount received by the Master in 1905 was 713l. 5s. 9d.
-	-	-	-	246 14 4	-	-	-	
359 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	987 18 -	The Infirmary is also entitled to the income from a number of other funds which are not impressed with a trust to maintain the capital intact.

Salisbury.
Tabular
Summary—
continued.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF CHARITY.	ENDOWMENTS.						Total Gross Income.
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.			PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.			
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Land.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Salisbury or New Sarum— continued.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salisbury Infirmary and the following funds—							
Chaplain's Endowment Fund -	Southern Mahratta Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.			1,000 - - -	-	40 - - -	
	Southern Mahratta Railway Ordinary Stock -			858 - - -	-	42 18 -	
	London and South-Western Railway Deferred Stock.			1,140 - - -	-	22 16 -	
Chaplain's Augmentation Fund -	-	-	-	East India Railway "B" Annuity -	-	16 - - - (Income accumulating.)	
Samaritan Fund, The - -	Local Loans 3½ per Cent. Stock (1912)			465 1 3 -	-	13 19 -	
Fowler's, Mrs. Ann, Superannuation Fund for Nurses.	-	-	2¼A.	461 16 - -	-	11 10 8	
	North-Eastern Railway 3½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.			4,465 - - -	-	133 19 -	
Salisbury and South Wilts Museum -	Site and buildings 1 1 10	-	-	-	-	-	
including—				C.	250 - - -	6 5 -	6 5 -
Wilkes, William David - - -	-	Reversion to two-thirds of net residuary estate after repayment of 850 <i>l.</i>					
Victoria Park and Recreation Ground	15 3 23	-	-	-	-	-	
Salisbury School - - - -	School site, buildings and playground. 12 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	55 - -
	House	55 - -	-	-	-	-	
Bishop Wordsworth's Educational Trust	24 houses or cottages, mission room, and garden ground.	372 1 8	-	-	-	-	378 17 -
	Cape of Good Hope 3½ per Cent. Stock -			225 14 1 -	-	6 15 4	
Bishop's School, The - - -	Site and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	
Holgate and Follott Scholarship Fund	Canadian Pacific Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.			325 - - -	-	13 - - -	13 - -
CITY OF SALISBURY AS CONSTITUTED BEFORE 1904.							
Free Grammar School - - - -	-	-	-	C.	1,607 11 -	O.T.	37 13 8 (Dividends accumulating.)
Salisbury Municipal Charities including—							
Eyre's Gift for a lecture - - -	-	-	20 - - -	-	-	-	
Trinity Hospital - - - -	Almshouses and site. 35 houses or cottages.	890 18 -	-	-	-	-	
	(Titchborne's Gift)	-	8 8 -	-	-	-	
	(Fricker's Gift)	-	3 - - -	-	-	-	
				C.	110 17 3	O.T.	Part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (see below).
Brickett's Hospital - - - -	Almshouses and site. One house	28 - -	-	-	-	-	
Taylor's Almshouses - - - -	Almshouses and site.	-	-	-	-	-	
			32 8 -	-	-	-	
	(Matthew Best's Gift) -	-	7 16 -	-	-	-	
	Ditto	-	3 6 8 -	-	-	-	
White, Sir Thomas - - - -	A payment of 1 <i>l.</i> every 24th year.	-	4 6 8 -	-	-	-	
Popley, Joan - - - -	Nine houses	1,810 - -	-	-	-	-	
				C.	3,125 - -	O.T.	Part of 3,419 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (see below).

Salisbury.
Tabular
Summary—
continued.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF CHARITY.	ENDOWMENTS.						TOTAL Gross Income.
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.			PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentcharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Salisbury, or New Sarum— continued.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salisbury Municipal Charities including—							
Bee, Thomas - - - -	A house, lands, nine cottages.	195 16 - ⁰	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eyre's Almshouses - - -	Almshouses and site.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	(Gardiner's Gift)	- - -	28 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gardiner, Thomas - - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swanton, Francis - - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	24A. 1,200 - -	O.T. - - -	30 - -	- - -
Hussey's Almshouses - - -	Almshouses and site.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Baker, Edward - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	O. 183 4 5	O.T. Part of 3,419l. 1s. 8d. like stock (see below).	- - -	- - -
Rodes, Edward - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mervin, George - - - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Willoughby, Christopher - - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gauntlett, John - - - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Viner, William - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gifford, Joseph - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodlands, John - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	C. 2,647 1 2	O.T. - - -	66 3 4	- - -
Property purchased with surplus income.	Two houses	(In hand)	- - -	C. 3,419 1 8	O.T. - - -	85 9 4	- - -
			(Repair Fund No. 1) -	C. 232 - 6	O.T. - - -	- - -	- - -
			(Repair Fund No. 2) -	C. 581 8 4	O.T. - - -	- - -	- - -
			(Investment Account) -	C. 1,394 16 5	O.T. - - -	- - -	- - -
Walsh, Eleanor - - - -	- - -	- - -	One half the dividends on	C. 123 4 1	O.T. - - -	1 10 8	1 10 8
Somersat, Duke of - - - -	Farmhouse, farm- buildings, &c.	210 1 23	180 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -
Fox, Sir Stephen - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -
Cole, William - - - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -
Blechynden's Almshouses - - -	Almshouses and site, and	13 - -	30 - -	O. 1,439 11 9	O.T. - - -	35 19 8	- - -
	Including:—			S.B. 200 - -	- - -	5 - -	90 18 8
Lee, Elizabeth; Smith, Edward; and Mrs. Barford.	- - -	- - -	- - -	C. 798 - 8	O.T. - - -	19 19 -	- - -
Thorner, Robert - - - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	C. 1,192 9 -	- - -	29 16 -	54 16 -
Nowes, John - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lake, Elizabeth - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	O. 790 - -	O.T. - - -	19 16 -	19 16 -
Lane, Jane - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	C. 957 18 11	O.T. - - -	23 19 -	23 19 -
Brown's, Thomas, Almshouses - - -	Almshouses and site.	- - -	- - -	O. 4,150 - -	O.T. - - -	103 15 -	103 15 -
Wheeler, John Cottom - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	C. 200 - -	O.T. - - -	5 - -	5 - -
Botly, William - - - -	Artizans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company, Ordinary Stock.	- - -	- - -	- - -	O.T. - - -	78 - -	78 - - (abort)
PARISHES OF ST. EDMUND, ST. MARTIN AND ST. THOMAS.							
Earlsman's, Richard, Residuary Gift -	- - -	- - -	- - -	C. 2,600 - -	O.T. - - -	65 - -	65 - -
Earlsman's, Richard, for Widows and Apprenticing.	- - -	- - -	- - -	O. 6,200 - -	O.T. - - -	155 - -	155 - -
Earlsman's, Richard, Gift of 500l. Stock	- - -	- - -	- - -	O. 500 - -	O.T. - - -	12 10 -	12 10 -
PARISHES OF ST. EDMUND AND ST. MARTIN.							
Fricker, John - - - -	A house	65 - - ⁵	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 - -

SUMMARY—continued.

Salisbury.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

OBJECTS OF FOUNDATION, OR PURPOSES TO WHICH THE INCOME IS APPLICABLE.								OBSERVATIONS
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms-houses and Pensions.	DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR.		Other Public Uses.	
					In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-	58 14 8	22 3 8	-	2,991 18 7†	157 9 5	-	20 - -‡	<p>* To be reduced to 60% on the grant of a building lease.</p> <p>† Also applicable for apprenticing and distribution to poor.</p> <p>‡ For loans.</p> <p>The sum of 157l. 9s. 5d. is applicable for various purposes other than for distribution to the poor, e.g., subscriptions to hospitals, provident clubs, &c., and the provision of nurses for sick persons or sending convalescents for change of air.</p> <p>The several amounts are arrived at by taking the income of Bee's Charity to be the sum of 63l. 4s. 8d.</p>
-	-	-	-	1 10 8	-	-	-	Applied for inmates of Brickett's Hospital, but not administered with the Municipal Charities.
-	180 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	8 - -	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4 10 -	-	
-	-	-	-	90 18 8	-	-	-	
-	54 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Charity in abeyance.
-	-	-	-	19 15 -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	23 19 -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	103 15 -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5 - -	-	
-	-	-	-	78 - -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	65 - -	-	-	-	Partly applied in doles.
-	77 - -	-	-	78 - -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 -	-	Partly applied in pensions.
-	-	-	-	-	-	62 - -	-	§ The balance of 3l. is paid to the trustees of the Municipal Charities (see above).

Salisbury.
Tabular
Summary—
continued.

PARISH. TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF: CHARITY.	ENDOWMENTS.						TOTAL Gross Income.
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.			PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Salisbury or New Sarum - <i>continued.</i>	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
THE CLOSE.							
Hyde, Lady - - - - -	-	-	10 - -	-	-	-	10 - -
Bread Distribution - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARISH OF ST. EDMUND.							
Powell, John - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 70 10 5	O.T.	1 15 -	1 15 -
Frowd's Almshouses - - -	Almshouses and site.	-	-	O. 4,716 18 5	-	117 18 4	150 2 4
				2½A. 880 - -	O.T.	22 - -	
including—							
Fort, Ann - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 107 1 11	O.T.	2 13 4	17 3 4
Frowd, Rev. Edward - - -	-	-	-	C. 301 10 2	O.T.	7 10 8	
Frowd, Edward, for Family Grave -	-	-	-	C. 29 2 5	-	- 14 4	- 14 4
Frowd, Edward, for apprenticing -	-	-	-	C. 682 8 10	-	14 11 -	17 3 4
				C. 104 17 -	O.T.	2 12 4	
Frowd, Edward, for prayers and sermon	-	-	-	C. 346 11 4	-	8 13 -	8 13 -
Guest, Lydia - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 18 18 6	O.T.	- 9 4	- 9 4
Smith, Thomas - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 3,600 - -	O.T.	90 - -	90 - -
Ghost, William - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 962 11 4	O.T.	24 1 -	24 1 -
Unknown Donor for rector - - -	-	-	-	C. 352 19 8	-	8 17 -	8 17 -
Kenton, Francis - - - - -	-	-	2 10 -	-	-	-	2 10 -
Pike, Sarah - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 8 6 8	O.T.	- 4 -	- 4 -
Harcourt, William - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 444 3 8	O.T.	11 2 -	11 2 -
Cutler, Rev. James - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 4,110 3 7	O.T.	102 15 -	102 15 -
Ellary, Mrs. - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 91 8 4	O.T.	2 5 8	2 5 8
St. Edmund's Mission Church and Trust property.	Mission room, two cottages, and garden.	26 - - 10 - -	-	-	-	-	26 - -
THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.							
The Culver Street Almshouses, in- cluding the following gifts:—	Almshouses and site.	-	-	-	-	-	47 1 -
Marsh, Robert Sutton - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 129 6 6	O.T.	3 4 8	
Cooper, Robert - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 688 13 4	O.T.	17 4 4	
Walsh, Eleanor - - - - -	One-half of the dividends on	-	-	C. 123 4 1	O.T.	1 10 8	
Baker, Edward - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 183 4 5	O.T.	4 11 4	
Lake, Mary - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 520 - -	O.T.	13 - -	
Woodlands, John - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 300 7 6	O.T.	7 10 -	
The Amalgamated Charities including the following:—							
Sutton, Robert - - - - -	-	-	8 - -	C. 723 9 8	O.T.	19 11 8	27 11 8
Goman, Thomas - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 540 4 10	O.T.	13 10 -	13 10 -
Cooksey's Educational Foundation	-	-	-	C. 84 - -	O.T.	2 2 -	2 2 -
Cooksey's Non-educational Charity	-	-	-	C. 616 - -	O.T.	15 8 -	15 8 -
Burch, Samuel - - - - -	-	-	-	C. 325 3 8	O.T.	8 2 4	8 2 4
Baker, Edward, for Sutton's Alme- houses.	-	-	-	C. 183 4 5	O.T.	4 11 4	4 11 4
Church or Fabric Estates - - -	Nine houses and gardens and a piece of ground.	125 10 -	-	-	-	-	178 3 4
	Cellar - - -	10 - -	-	C. 744 19 3	O.T.	18 12 4	
	Four cottages and gardens.	24 1 -	-	-	-	-	
Windover, Edward - - - - -	-	-	1 11 4	-	-	-	1 11 4

SUMMARY—continued.

Salisbury.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

OBJECTS OF FOUNDATION, OR PURPOSES TO WHICH THE INCOME IS APPLICABLE.									O B S E R V A T I O N S.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR.		Other Public Uses.		
					In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
-	-	-	-	-	10 - -	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A voluntary Gift.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 -	-		
-	-	-	-	160 2 4	-	-	-		
-	-	- 14 4	-	-	-	-	-	For repair of grave.	
-	17 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	8 18 -	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	- 9 4	-	-	-	-	-	For repair of grave.	
-	-	-	-	90 - -	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	24 1 -	-	-	-		
-	-	8 17 -	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 -	-		
-	-	- 4 -	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	11 2 -	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	102 15 -	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 8	-		
-	-	36 - -	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	47 1 -	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	27 11 8	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	13 10 -	-	-	-		
2 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	2 6 -	-	13 2 -	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	8 2 4	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	4 11 4	-	-	-		
-	-	178 3 1	-	-	-	-	-		
-	1 11 4	-	-	-	-	-	-		

The net income, after payment of 2l. 2s. to St. Martin's Sunday School and 2l. 6s. for church purposes, is now applied in pensions under a Scheme established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 22nd June 1877.

Salisbury.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF CHARITY.	E N D O W M E N T S.							TOTAL Gross Income.	
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.				PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.		Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Salisbury or New Sarum — continued.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bath, Elizabeth	-	-	-	C.	388 19 5	O.T.	-	9 13 4	9 13 4
Newham, Francis, or Britford Fair Money.	-	-	-	C.	1,000 - -	O.T.	-	25 - -	25 - -
Jeffry's and Fry's Bible Charity	-	-	-	C.	11 6 2	O.T.	-	- 5 8	- 5 8
Lambert, Dr. Edmund	-	-	-	-	192 - -	O.T.	-	9 12 -	9 12 -
The St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund, No. 1.	-	-	-	C.	51 7 6	-	-	1 5 8	1 5 8
The St. Martin's, Salisbury, Fund, No. 2.	Two Cottages	19 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 10 -
	Mission hall	8 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.									
Eyre, John	6 0 20	28 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 - -
Wotton, Dorothy	-	-	4 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	4 6 8
St. Thomas's Parochial Schools, formerly Talman's School.	Site and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barlman's Charity for Six Poor Men	-	-	-	Bank Stock	1,000 - -	-	-	90 - - (in 1906)	90 - -
Lambert, Dr. Edmund	-	-	-	Consolidated Ordinary Great Western Railway Stock.	200 - -	O.T.	-	10 15 - (in 1905)	10 15 -
	-	-	-	C.	1 2 8	O.T.	-	- - 4	
PARISH OF FISHERTON ANGER.									
Hayter's Almshouses	Six almshouses and site.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual payment from income of lands, houses, rentcharges, and stock, producing in all 684l. 9s. 2d. per annum.							205 18	
Woodward, John, for bread	-	-	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	1 - -
Woodward, John, for clothing	-	-	-	C.	900 - -	O.T.	-	22 10 -	22 10 -
Mitchell, General	-	-	-	C.	100 - -	O.T.	-	2 10 -	2 10 -
Church Land	1 2 : 0 and 35 houses.	50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 - -
Lambert, Dr. Edmund	-	-	-	Great Western Railway Ordinary Stock	200 - -	O.T.	-	10 15 -	10 15 -
	-	-	-	C.	1 2 8	O.T.	-	- - 4	
Maundrel Hall	Buildings known as Maundrel Hall and Little Maundrel Hall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 17 4
including—									
Peters, William Henry	Hotel and coffee house.	55 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 17 4
Maundrel, John Henry	-	-	-	C.	595 2 6	-	-	-	
Clark, James	-	-	-	O.	200 - -	O.T.	-	5 - -	5 - -
PARISH OF MILFORD.									
Burgess's, Bishop School	Site and building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 6 8
	One-half the dividends on	-	-	C.	666 13 4	O.T.	-	6 8	

SUMMARY—continued.

Salisbury.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

OBJECTS OF FOUNDATION, OR PURPOSES TO WHICH THE INCOME IS APPLICABLE.								OBSERVATIONS.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Charoh Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR.		Other Public Uses.	
					In Money.	In Kind.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	9 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	25 - -	-	-	
- 5 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	9 12 -	-	
-	-	1 5 8	-	-	-	-	-	The income is at the present time invested.
-	-	27 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	Of the net income, 20 <i>l.</i> is during the incumbency of the present rector applied in aid of Fund No. 1. On the benefice becoming vacant, 15 <i>l.</i> per annum will be applicable in augmentation of the income of a future rector.
-	-	-	-	-	-	28 - -	-	Now applied in pensions in pursuance of a resolution of the Vestry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4 6 8	-	
-	-	-	-	-	90 - -	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10 15 4	-	
-	-	-	-	205 18 -	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The sum of 205 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> was in 1905 paid for maintenance, repairs and insurance of the almshouses, and pensions to the inmates. The fixed amount of the pension for each inmate is 5 <i>s.</i> per week, with an addition of 6 <i>d.</i> per week, for every 20 <i>l.</i> above 180 <i>l.</i> , which is produced by the income from certain lands, premises, and stock now bringing in 541 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per annum, and the pensions will in 1906 be increased. The balance of the income, less payments of the cost of repairs to the property and of administration, is paid to the Right Hon. Earl Nelson as representative of the founder.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - -	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	22 10 -	-	
-	-	2 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	50 -	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10 15 4	-	
-	-	69 17 4	-	-	-	-	-	For expenses for maintaining the Halls for Evangelistic services.
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The income, less a small sum for fee to accountants, is being accumulated.

Salisbury.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

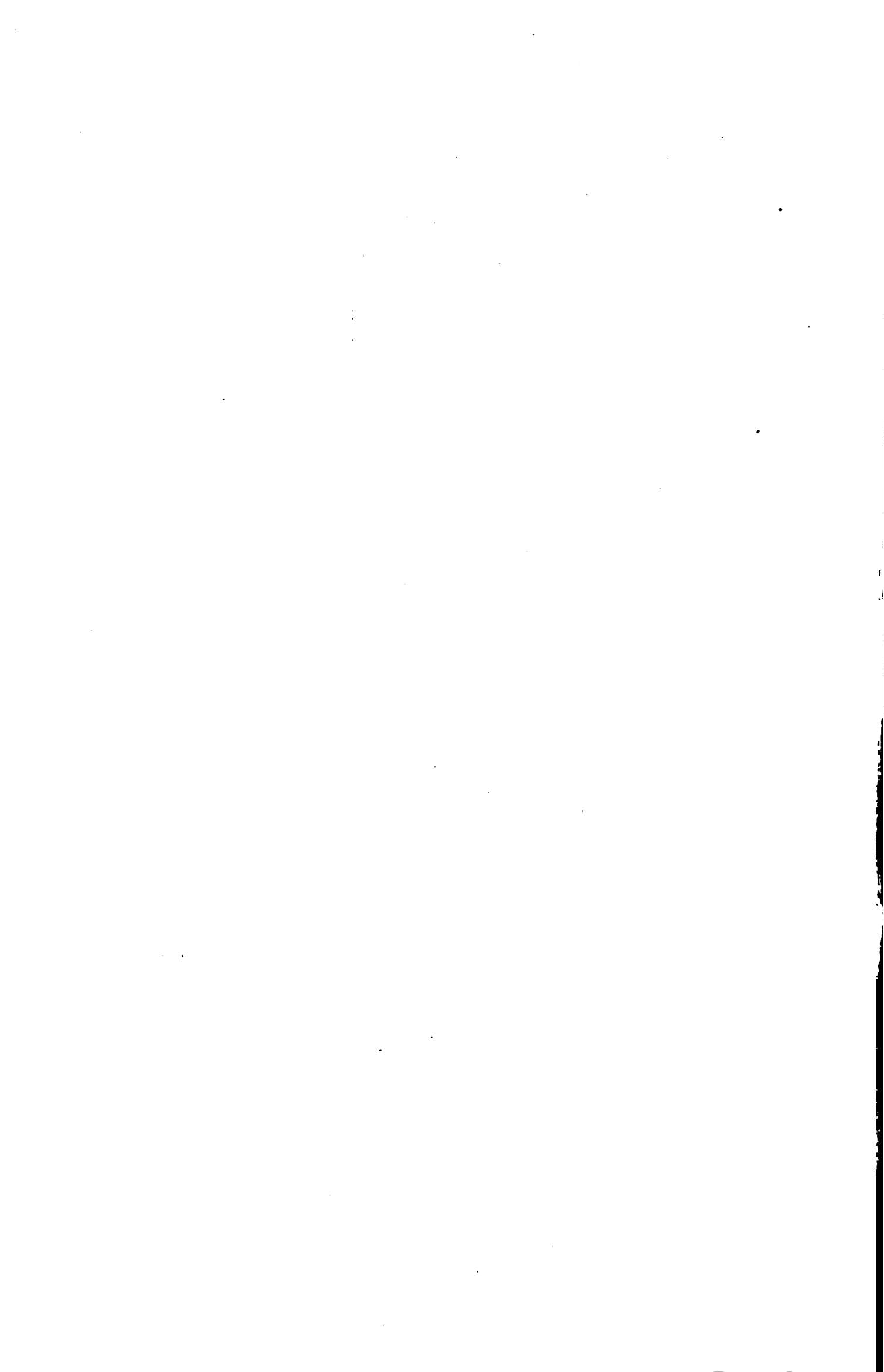
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. DONOR OR TITLE OF CHARITY.	ENDOWMENTS.						TOTAL Gross Income
	REAL ESTATE AND ITS INCOME.			PERSONALTY AND ITS INCOME.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Salisbury or New Sarum —continued.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ECCLIASTICAL PARISH OF EAST HARNHAM.							
All Saints' Church Repair Fund - -	-	-	-	O. 107 7 8	O.T. -	2 13 8	2 13 8
CHARITIES FOR NONCON- FORMISTS.							
Earlsman, Richard - - - -	-	-	-	O. 1,180 - -	-	29 10 -	29 10 -
Mack, Edmund - - - -	-	-	-	O. 476 16 8	O.T. -	11 18 4	11 18 4
Wesleyan Chapel, Schoolroom and Minister's House.	Chapel, school, and manse.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congregational Chapel, Fisherton Anger including—	Chapel and school.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warne and Perry - - - -	-	-	-	C. 420 - -	-	10 10 -	10 10 -
Wheeler, John Cottom - - -	-	-	-	O. 400 - -	-	10 - -	10 - -
Brown Street Baptist Chapel - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
including—							
Spragg, Richard - - - -	-	-	-	O. 129 8 3	O.T. -	3 4 8	3 4 8
Attwater, Mr. - - - -	-	-	-	-	Cash 300 - -	8 - -	8 - -
LOST CHARITIES.							
Staples, Thomas - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith, Mr. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwards's Houses - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyndham, Margaret - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas, Mrs. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windover, William - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walsh, Eleanor, for Widows and Orphans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							9,318 1 -

C. = New Consols. I. = India Stock. 2½ A. = 2½. 10s. per Cent. Annuities. S.B. = Savings Bank.

SUMMARY—*continued.*Salisbury.
Tabular
Summary—
continued.

OBJECTS OF FOUNDATION, OR PURPOSES TO WHICH THE INCOME IS APPLICABLE.								OBSERVATIONS.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR.		Other Public Uses.	
					In Money.	In Kind.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	-	2 13 8	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	29 10 -	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	11 18 4	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	10 10 -	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	10 - -	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3 4 8	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	8 - -	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lost or expended.
822 1 4	398 18 8	411 7 4	73 3 -	6,220 8 3	192 9 5	185 10 -	1,014 3 -	

The letters O.T. denote that the Stock is held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.





RETURN.

ENDOWED CHARITIES (COUNTY OF WILTS).

City and Parish of SALISBURY or NEW SARUM.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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