

Historical Plaques in Salisbury



Ayleswade Bridge

This plaque is situated on the left hand side just past Ayleswade Bridge on the wall. The bridge was built in 1244 by Bishop Bingham. It ran across 2 branches of the Avon. There was an island between the branches, in conjunction with St. Nicholas's Hospital on the north bank. The bridge was widened in 1774.



Bell and Crown

This plaque is situated at the beginning of Catherine Street near the White Hart. A 14th century building originally comprised of 4 shops. It has been a public house since the 17th century. During that period it has had 6 different names. Now called the same name it was in the 19th century.



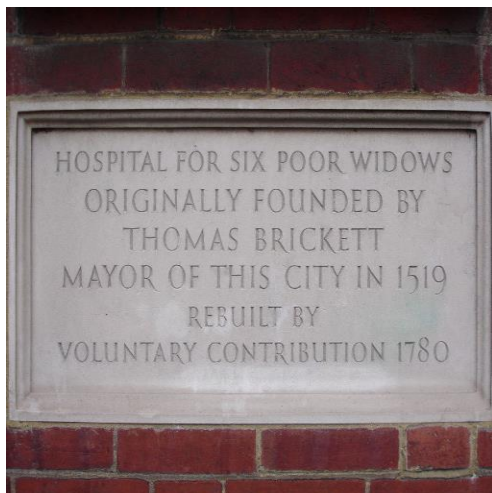
Black Horse Inn

This plaque is situated on Brown Street near the junction with Winchester Street. It was from this Inn the fast stage coach to London left twice a week.



Pleydell Bouverie

This plaque is situated on the old St. Martins Chapel building in St. Martins Church Road. It commemorates that Christopher Pleydell Bouverie 1856-1892 dedicated a home here. There was a home for unmarried mothers attached to the chapel and it is assumed as he was named Honourable Secretary to the Home, that this was the home they are referring to.



Thomas Brickett

This plaque is situated on the corner of Carmelite Way and Exeter Street. Mayor Thomas Brickett found these almshouses for 6 poor widows in 1519.



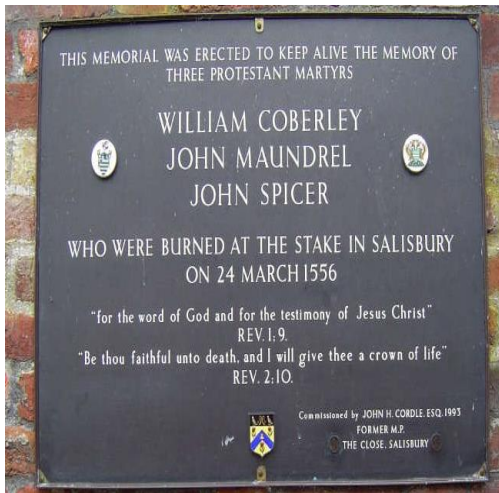
Bridge

This plaque is situated on Scamells Road. It previously carried the railway over Castle Street. It was moved to its present position by T. Scamell in 1898 without the aid of any machinery. An amazing feat.



Duke of Buckingham

This plaque is situated on Blue Boar Row. Henry Stafford 2nd Duke of Buckingham was executed here on Sunday 2nd November in 1483 on the orders of Richard III. It was because he led the rebellion against Richard. Rumor had it that Richard waited in the Kings House (Museum) as he wanted to see the head of the Duke to make sure he was dead!



Burned at the Stake

This plaque is situated on the wall of Malmesbury house in The Close by St. Ann's Gate. William Coberley, John Maundrel and John Spicer were 3 Protestants burnt at the stake for not recanting their religion. This took place at the beginning of Wilton Road in a place then called Fisherton Field.



Castle Street Wall

This plaque is situated in Castle Street on the wall of Hussey's Almshouses. It reads "The relic of the ancient stonework re-erected in 1908 marks the position of the Castle Street Gate which formed part of the fortification of the city in 1378. The gate and the West buttress were removed in 1788 and the east buttress in 1906."



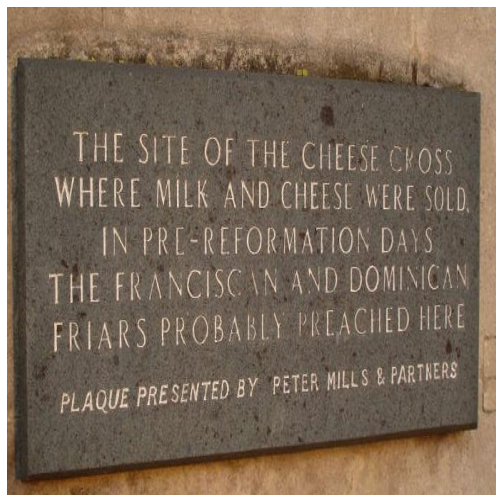
Cattle Market

This plaque is situated on the corner of Barnard and Culver Street. This was the place of the cross known as Barnwell Cross which was where the main gate of the Cattle Market was.



Charles II

This plaque is situated in Exeter Street on the outside wall of Malmesbury House. Charles II lived there in 1665 after fleeing London to escape the plague and he would address the towns people from his oriel window in the house.



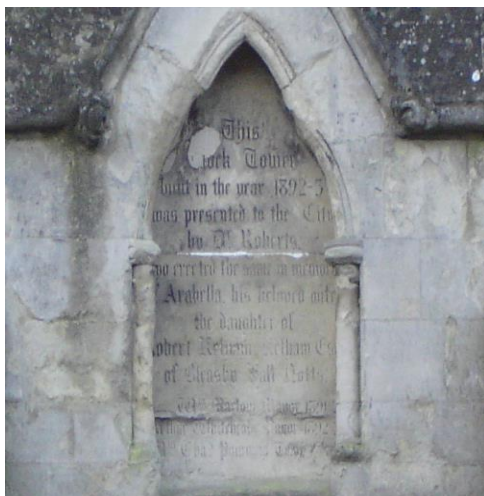
Cheese Cross

This plaque is situated outside Salisbury Library on Castle Street. One of the four market crosses, it is where all the cheese and milk was sold.



Crispin Inn

This is situated on the wall of The Pheasant Inn which is on the corner of Salt Lane and Rolleston Street. Originally the Crispin Inn. This building incorporates the Shoemakers Guildhall.



Clock Tower

This plaque is situated on the Clock on Fisherton Street and it says "This Clock Tower built in the year 1892-3 was presented to the City by Dr. Roberts. who erected the same in memory of Arabella his beloved wife the daughter of Robert Hahnam Kelham Esq of Bleasby Hall, Notts.



Clock on Library

This plaque is situated on the wall outside the Library in the Market Place to the left of the library passage. The clock on the library was presented by Salisbury Rotary Club in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II - 1977.



Cross Keys

The plaque is situated on the side of the Red Lion Inn in Milford Street. It reads "Known in 1756 as the Red Lion and Cross Keys, this inn was famous for a regular daily stage coach service. It is a fine example of an 18th century coaching inn with the high arch and spacious courtyard. The southern medieval wing was built between 1280-1320 as a hostel for draughts men constructing the Cathedral.



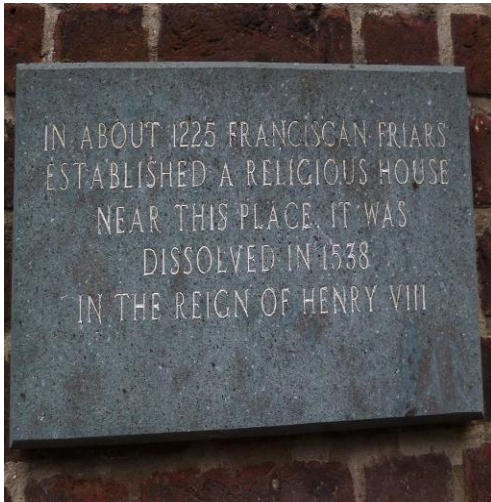
Henry Fawcett

This plaque is situated on the large statue in the Market Square. The plaque information is also in braille. Henry was blinded by his father in a shooting accident. He was born in Salisbury in 1833 and was Postmaster General in 1880. He bought in many changes during his time. He introduced the 6d. telegrams, tablets on post boxes showing collection times, postal orders and a savings scheme. He was married to Millicent Garrett, the suffragette.



Fisherton Bridge

This plaque is situated in Fisherton Street on the bridge between The Kings Head (Weatherspoons) and the Clock Tower on Fisherton Street. It commemorates the rebuilding of the bridge in 1872 by Salisbury Corporation.



The Friary

This plaque is situated in St. Ann's Street on a building called Friary Court, near the estate now called The Friary. The Friary house was established in 1225. By the early 14th century there were about 44 Franciscan Friars in the house. Relations were harmonious between the friars and the city. In 1393 the Provincial Chapter met in Salisbury. King Richard, his Queen, the Bishop and 100 visiting friars sat down to a feast for which the bill was £80.3s.8d.



Gaol

This plaque is situated on the east side of the clock tower on Fisherton Street. This wall formed a part of the County Gaol erected 1569 demolished 1823.



Gaol Original

To find this plaque from Devizes Road, turn into Gas lane then almost immediately turn right into Sandringham Court. The plaque can be found on the other side of the small green. These windows were retained from the old Salisbury Prison which was constructed on this site in 1859. The windows have been mounted on Fisherton Bricks salvaged from the Prison Building. An original cell door has been relocated in the office and it can be viewed by arrangement.



John Halle

This plaque is situated inside the Cinema of New Canal. Accessible when the cinema is open. This building was built in 1470 by Mayor John Halle, who was wool merchant and the richest man in Salisbury at that time. In its time it has been a tavern, and a printing office. It was restored by Pugin in 1834 and finally in 1931 it became a cinema.



Harvard Hospital

This plaque is situated on the wall as you go into Andrews Way in East Harnham. It marks the place where the famous Cold Cure research unit was from 1946-1990.



George Herbert

This plaque is situated on The Old Rectory at Lower Bemerton. George Herbert was rector here from 1630-1633 He wrote most of his religious poetry at Bemerton. He died here and is buried in the church opposite.



George Inn

This plaque is situated on the wooden post at the entrance to the George Mall. Originally called the Old George Hotel. The Great Hall is thought to date from the reign of Edward II but the facade is largely 15th Century with later bay windows. The Inn is first mentioned in 1378 and was bought in 1414 by The City Corporation who owned it until 1863 when the licence lapsed. Samuel Pepys stayed here in 1668 and at that time plays were acted in the yard and the Free School was held here. The post on which this plaque is fixed was hand carved by a local craftsman to match the other which is original. The Granite Setts which are recessed into the paving mark the position of the original timber posts.



The Guildhall

This plaque is situated on top of the Guildhall. You can see the gold writing if you look up, but need binoculars to read it! It says "For the use of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City in the Exercise of their corporate functions and the maintenance of Municipal orders ad Authority and in the Administration of public Justice by Jacob Earl Radnor the Recorder 1794."



The Guildhall damaged by fire

This plaque is situated on the outside of the Guildhall by the steps. Presented to the City by the 2nd Earl of Radnor. Designed by Sir Robert Taylor, The Guildhall was built in 1795 to replace a Tudor house damaged by fire in 1780.



William Hussey

This plaque is situated on the front of Hussey's Almshouses in Castle Street. Built on the site of the Old Assembly House by William Hussey MP in 1794.



John Ivie Goldsmith

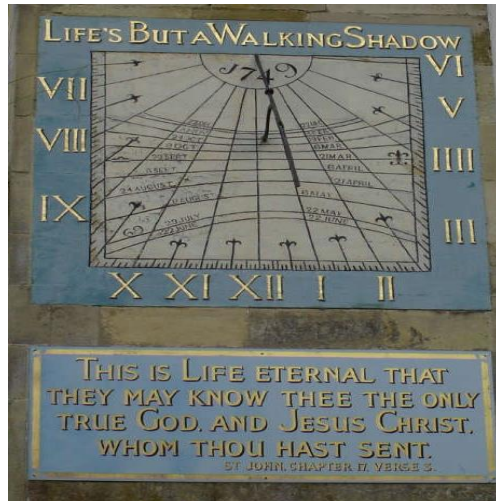
This plaque is situated above the entrance to the Banqueting Room in the Guildhall. It reads "In lasting memory of John Ivie Goldsmith, mayor of the city of New Sarum in the year 1627 when the city was sorely stricken with plague so that many citizens fled for safety leaving him to bear the burden of his office alone aided by two petty constables Christopher Brathat and John Pinhorne "

"You have done your country good service for which we are all beholding to God and you."



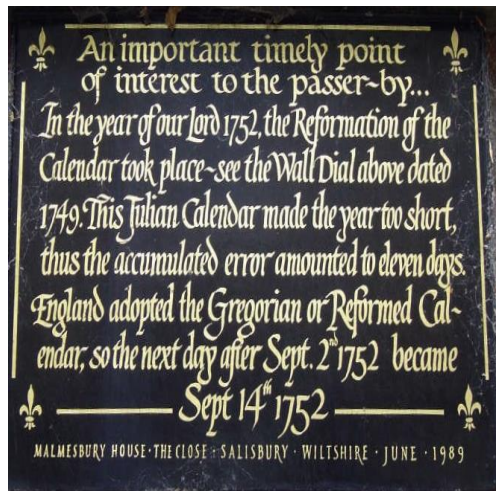
Magna Carta

This plaque is situated on the wall on the corner of New Street and St. John Street on the building which used to be the Law Courts but is now owned by Wilson Solicitors. This is a copy of a portion of the original Magna Carta and also to advertise the fact that Salisbury Cathedral has the best surviving copy of it on display.



Malmesbury House

This is one of several plaques situated on the Wall of Malmesbury house. It quotes from the Bible John 17 verse 3. Besides the straight hour lines on the wall, radiating from the base of the gnomon, there are curved lines. These lines have dates on them. By observing where the tip of the gnomon shadow is, it is thus possible to determine not only the time but also the date. Remember however that this sundial dates from 1749; before the calendar was changed, before Greenwich Mean Time was adopted and before British Summer Time.



Malmesbury House

This plaque is on the garden boundary wall of Malmesbury House. An important timely point of interest to the passer-by... In the year of our Lord 1752, the Reformation of the Calendar took place - see the Wall Dial above dated 1749. This Julian calendar made the year too short, thus the accumulated error amounted to eleven days. England adopted the Gregorian or Reformed Calendar, so the next day after Sept. 2nd 1752 became Sept 14th 1752.



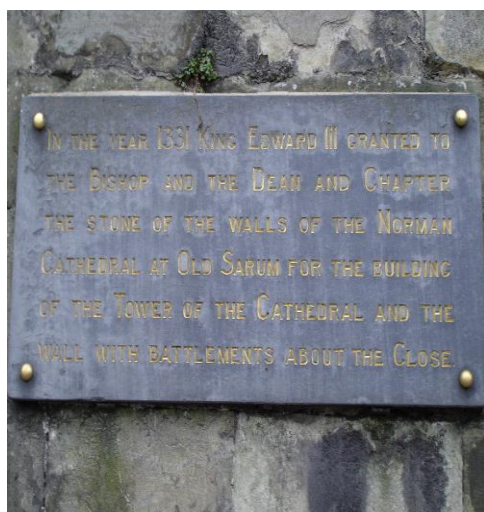
Matrons College

This plaque is situated at the start of the Close from the High Street. Bishop Seth Ward established it in 1682 to provide housing for 10 widows of clergymen and the title 'college' was chosen to avoid the demeaning associations of 'hospital' in the 17th century. The building work was completed by Thomas Glover of Harnham at a total cost of £1,193 12s. 6d. According to the original statutes, the residents were to be 'widows at least 50 years old, of good fame and reputation and prudent and religious behaviour' The plaque reads Seth, Bishop of Salisbury, most humbly dedicated this College of Matrons to God, most good, most great, in the year of our Lord 1682.



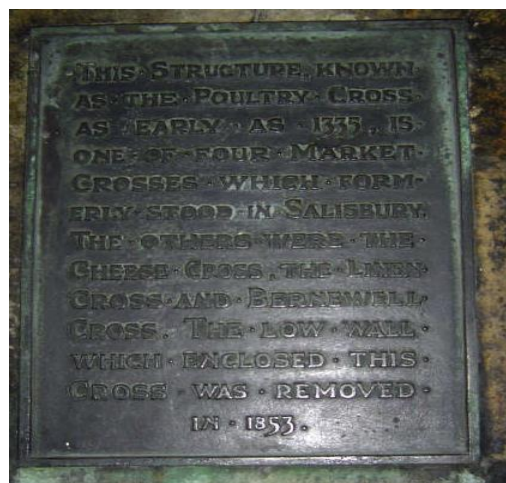
New Inn

This plaque is situated outside the New Inn Pub on New Street. 15th Century Inn, beautifully restored.



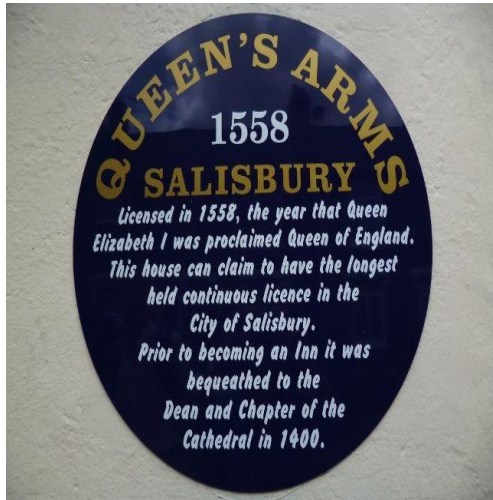
Old Sarum Stones

This plaque is situated on The Close wall next to St. Ann's gate. The text reads "In the year 1331 King Edward III granted to the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter. The stone of the walls of the Norman Cathedral at Old Sarum for the building of the Tower of the Cathedral and the wall with battlements about the Close."



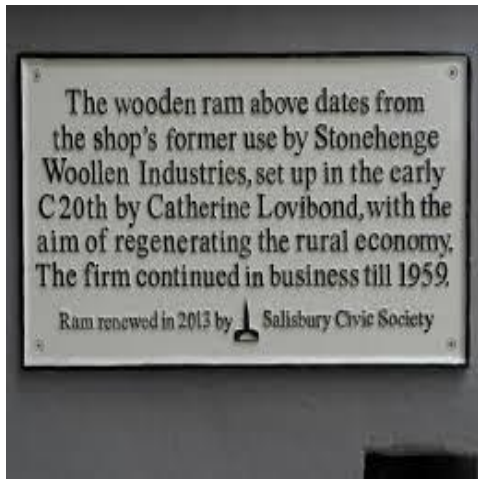
Poultry Cross

This plaque is situated on the central support of the Poultry Cross which is between Silver Street and the Market Place. The text reads "This structure known as the Poultry Cross as early as 1335, is one of four market crosses which formerly stood in Salisbury. The others were the Cheese Cross, the Linen Cross and Bernewell Cross. The low wall which enclosed this cross was removed in 1853."



Queens Arms

This plaque is situated on the wall of the Queen's Arms Inn in Ivy Street. The text reads Queen's Arms Salisbury 1558 Licensed in 1558, the year that Queen Elizabeth I was proclaimed Queen of England. This house can claim to have the longest held continuous licence in the City of Salisbury. Prior to becoming an Inn, it was bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral in 1400



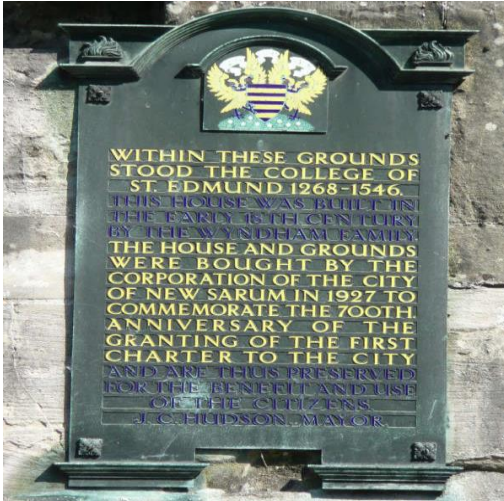
The Ram

There is a large white Ram as you come through from The Close to the High Street above a hairdresser shop. It denotes the Shop's former use by Stonehenge Woollen Industries.



Sarum St. Michael College

This plaque is on the far right of the outside wall of the Museum in the Cathedral Close. The text reads The College of Sarum St. Michael founded 1841. The King's House was the centre of the life and work of the college from 1851 to 1978.



St. Edmunds College

This plaque is situated beside a gateway to the Council House on Bourne Hill. The text reads “Within these grounds stood the college of St. Edmund 1268-1546. This house was built in the early 18th century by the Wyndham family. The house and grounds were bought by the corporation of the City of New Sarum in 1927 to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the granting of the first charter to the City and are thus preserved for the benefit and use of the citizens.”



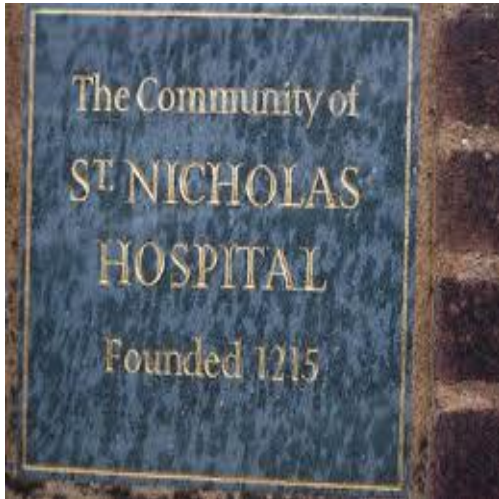
St. Edmunds House

This plaque is situated in Bedwin Street on St. Edmund's House. The text reads “TO THE GLORY OF GOD This stone was laid March 16th 1927 by W. H. Yeatman-Biggs Esq. J.P. ,son of Bishop Yeatman-Biggs, who was founder of the original St. Edmund's House in 1873.”



St. Martin's Church School (Old School)

This plaque is situated on the building that used to be the school in St. Martins Church Street. The text reads “These premises were provided as a Church of England school in 1811 and rebuilt largely through the munificence of the Rev: Canon Myers, M.A, a former rector of this parish in 1930.”



St. Nicholas Hospital

This plaque is situated in St. Nicholas Road by the traffic lights. It was founded by Bishop Bingham (Ayleswade Bridge) in 1215. When Anthony Trollope visited Salisbury it is assumed that Hiram's Hospital in his novel "The Warden" is based on St. Nicholas Hospital.



Trinity Hospital I

This plaque is situated just inside the entrance to Trinity Hospital in Trinity Street. A Table of Benefactors to this Hospital since the Year of his Majesty's happy Restoration AD. 1660. Wm. Chiffinch, Esq., Gave 7L-3S-10D pr. Ann. for ever, (viz) £6 to the poor Brethren, 20s. to the Chaplain, & 3s. 10d. for reg. it. He likewise gave for making the new Seats & Repairing & beautifying the Chapel £30 2s. Mr. John Fricker also gave £3 per Ann. for ever.



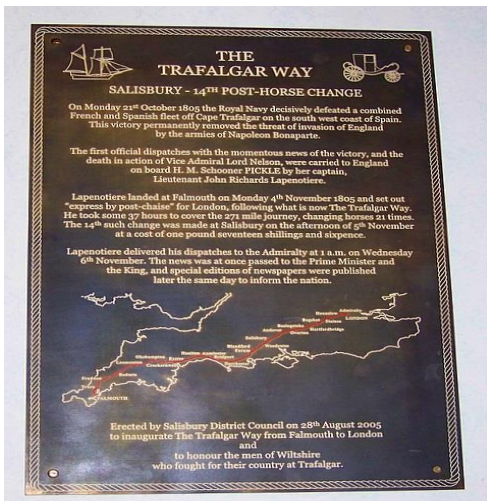
Trinity Hospital II

This plaque is a continuation of the first plaque's list of benefactors. Fran Swanton Esq., Deputy Recorder of this city gave £10 a year for ever to the Poor of this Hospital payable out of a Meadow of Clatford near Andover. Edwd' Baker of this City left by his Will 1797, one third part of three hundred & fifteen Pounds to Trustees to pay the Interest Annually to the Poor of this Hospital. Mr. Wm' Moulton of this City left by Will 1799 Five Hundred Pounds towards the Support of this Hospital.



2000Time Capsule

This paving slab is situated on the floor to the right of the War memorial in the Market Square.



The Trafalgar Way

This is situated outside Tourist information in Ox Row. 21st.October 1805 the Royal Navy defeated French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar. This victory removed the threat of invasion of England by Napoleon Bonaparte. The first official dispatches with news of the victory, and the death in action of Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, were carried to England on board H. M.Schooner PICKLE by her captain, Lieutenant John Richards Lapenotiere. Lapenotiere landed at Falmouth on Monday 4th November 1805 and set out "express by post-chaise" for London, following what is now The Trafalgar Way. He took some 37 hours to cover the 271 mile journey, changing horses 21 times. The 14th such change was made at Salisbury on the afternoon of 5th November at a cost of one pound seventeen shillings and sixpence. Lapenotiere delivered his dispatches to the Admiralty at 1 a.m. on Wednesday 6th November. The news was at once passed to the Prime Minister and the King, and special editions of newspapers were published later the same day to inform the nation.

Erected by Salisbury District Council on 28th August 2005 to inaugurate The Trafalgar Way from Falmouth to London and to honour the men of Wiltshire who fought for their country at Trafalgar.



University Sign

This plaque is situated on De Vaux House at 6, St. Nicholas Road. Carved wood Angel holding coat of arms over left hand door, This house or college established in 13th-century Salisbury for scholars studying the university subjects of arts and theology. It has often been claimed as the first university college in England, founded two years before Merton, the first, Oxford College.



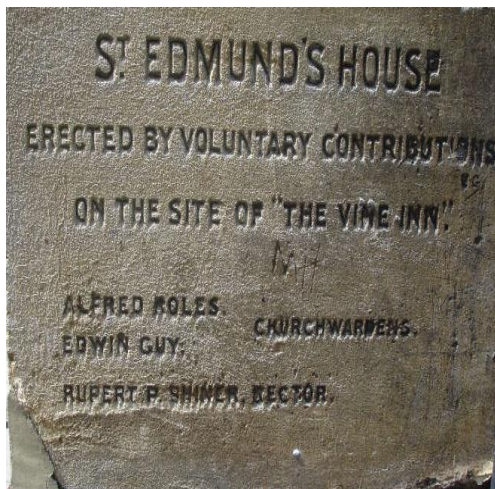
Urn

This urn is situated in the north east corner of Bourne Hill gardens. Three faces of the urn pedestal contain inscribed words. The words of one of these faces are known and given here with a translation. "This unique memorial to a Saxon conqueror in Wiltshire, tucked away in a secluded part of the Salisbury Bourne Hill Park, commemorates a battle at Old Sarum in 552 AD. On this field, Cynric, King of the West Saxons, defeated the Britons with such grave slaughter of men that he easily captured the neighbouring city of Sorbiodunum. As evidence of this defeat are the noble remains of mouldering bones and rusty arms recently dug up here. In order that the memory of this place may not die, this urn is duly dedicated AD 1774"



VC pavement for Tom Adlam

This paving slab is situated in front of the War Memorial in the Market Square. Commemorates Salisbury's only VC from someone that was born and lived here (Rev. William R. F. Addison, VC was Curate at St. Edmunds but born in Hampshire) Tom gained his VC for amazing bravery at Thiepval and lived to receive his award. He died in 1975.



Vine Inn

This plaque can be found in Bedwin Street on St. Edmund's House. The text reads "St. Edmund's House Erected by voluntary contributions on the site of 'The Vine Inn'. Alfred Roles, Edwin Guy: Churchwardens. Rupert P Shiner: Rector.



Joseph Wynchestre

The wooden plaque is at the first floor level on the building opposite the Poultry Cross on the corner of Silver Street and Minster Street. It is difficult to read but this is what the text reads "This house built in 1428 was bequeathed to the hospital of the Holy Trinity by John Wynchestre (Barber) A.D.1447 restored in 1912.



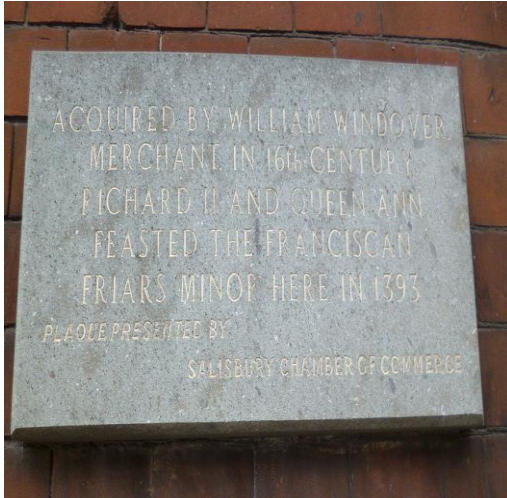
War Memorial

Situated in front of the Guildhall in the Market Square and was opened by Tom Adlam VC in 1922 and lists all the Salisbury men who died in WW1. Inscription reads: "In honour and remembrance of the citizens of Salisbury who served who fought who died for freedom home and humanity 1914-1919."



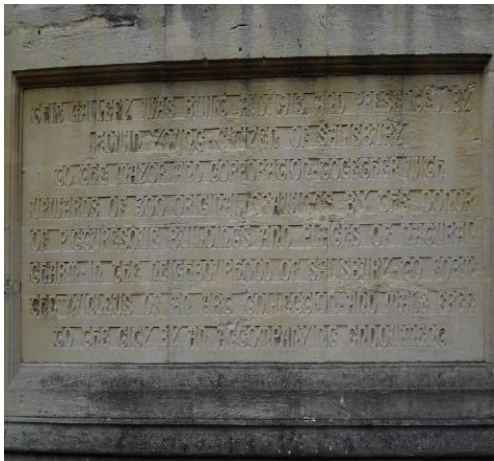
Weaver Guildhall

This plaque is situated on the wall of the Salisbury Cycling and Social Club in Salt Lane. It read "Site of the Weaver's Guildhall provided by Joseph Everett and opened on June 28th 1748 with a Goodly feast and much strong beer."



William Windover

The plaque is situated on the wall of Windover House 22/24 St. Ann Street. Acquired by William Windover, Merchant, in 16th century. Richard II and Queen Ann feasted the Franciscan Friars Minor here in 1393.



Edwin Young

This plaque is situated half way along Chipper Lane, on the same side as the old post office. This gallery was built AD 1913 and presented by Edwin Young citizen of Salisbury to the mayor and corporation together with upwards of 300 original drawings by the donor of picturesque buildings and places of original charm in the neighbourhood of Salisbury to form the nucleus of an art collection and make free to the city by an accompanying endowment.