

Salisbury Marketplace

History Timeline

Likely market stalls

Basket maker

Hat-maker

Jeweller

Carpenter

Cooper

Blacksmith

Cutler

Currier

Baker

Apothecary

Soap-boiler

Tallow chandler

Hair dresser

Comb-maker

Lace-maker

Feather-worker

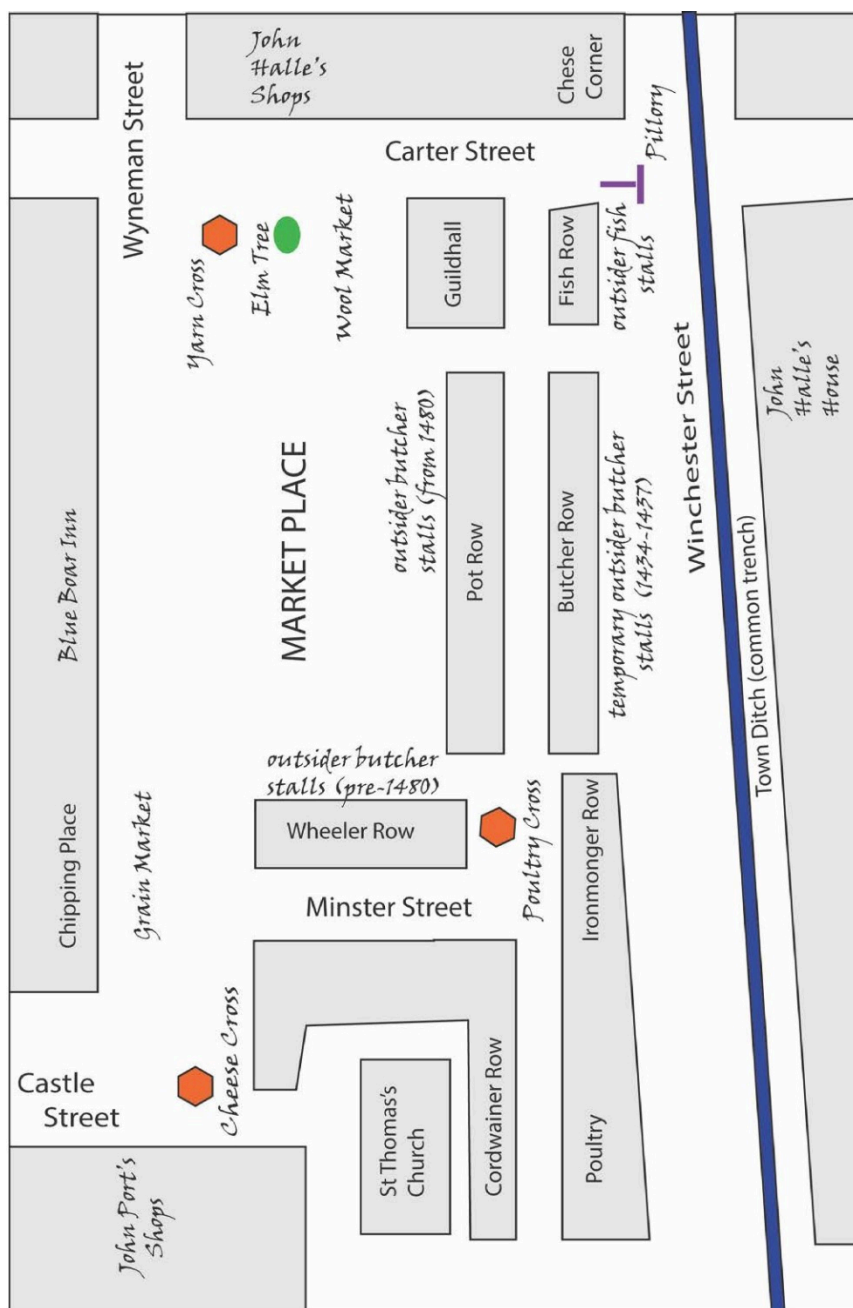
Greengrocer

Tailor

Fishmonger

Butcher

Coal merchant, Cordwainer, Poulterer, Cheesemaker, Milkmaid, skinner, clothier, leatherworker, whitesmith, ironmonger, weaver, cornmonger, joiner, pinder, pipe-maker, pepperer, potter.



1219

King grants Bishop temporary licence, after being given a palfrey.

1221

The bishop granted permission for a 2-day fair in August.

1222

The Sheriff authorised the Bishop to hold a market.

1227

Royal charter issued by Henry III. Plots had ground rent of 1/-, paid to the Bishop. Salisbury is now a Free City with freedom from tolls throughout England. The fair extended to 10 days. Economy helped by being on route from Southampton to Bristol and being adjacent to Clarendon.

1237

Assize of Wine; checking measurement standards.
Right: 13 - 15th century bottles for pouring ale.

1238

Chapel first mentioned.



1244

Bishop Bingham builds Ayleswade Bridge, diverting trade from Wilton.

1246

Chapel now referred to as St Thomas'.

1249

Prisoner escapes from wooden gaol. Citizens now have the right to elect a mayor. Leading craftsmen form a Guild Merchant.

1269

Market divided between St Thomas and St Edmunds parishes. The diagonal path across the marketplace has always been known as Milksops. Two burgesses represent Salisbury in Parliament.

1270

A second fair was agreed for September-October.

1275

Fifteen Salisbury men, who, contrary to royal embargo, exported wool through Southampton or Lymington.



1290

Cheese corner could have been named for John Cheese, Mayor.

1302

Bishop Simon of Ghent orders the city to be taxed, causing Mayor to revoke the charter. Houses begin to replace some market stalls.

1303

First Mayor's seal in use.

1306

William Russel builds 9 Queen Street (aka Carter Street/High Street). About this time the Bishop's Guildhall was erected which included a gaol. New regulations which restricted the morning before the first bell to the purchase of provisions by the clergy and Bishop's servants. Regulations to outlaw forestalling - purchasing before the goods reached the market. The Mayor bows to the Bishop's rights. There is a list of 284 men and 13 women, who were permitted to join the re-constituted guild merchant



1307

Fayrecroys, forerunner of Poultry Cross, erected.

1314

Shops noted in *fysschamels* (fish-shambles). Bishop Simon de Ghent leases a cellar at his Guildhall to the Dean & Chapter.

1315

The Bishop is now authorised to hold a second market on Saturdays. A third fair is allowed in March-April. Salisbury's contribution to the Wiltshire wool trade in the 14th century depended largely upon the activities of such men as Robert of Knoyle, mayor 1309 and 1314, whose shipments in one year (1314– 15) amounted to 5,665 wool fells and 19 sacks of wool, and John Aunger, who in 1339 acquired, in return for wool valued at £541, royal licence to export 270 sacks of wool to Antwerp, free of custom

1320

Edith Chapness pilloried for false measure.

1327

Salisbury was one of the towns asked to send representative wool merchants to meet the king at York. Six of her merchants, two of whom were former mayors, were summoned to appear before the council in 1338 for ignoring the recent statute against the export of wool. The chief of these, Robert of Woodford, Mercer, mayor in 1322, lived opposite the wool market, and came from a family established in Salisbury by the beginning of

the 14th century.

1329

Reduced custom rates agreed with Southampton.

1332-4

Salisbury rated 9th town in England for wealth.

1337

Straw sold at Cheesecorner in Carter Street.

1342

Wool is sold between Carter Street (Queen Street) and Bishop's Guildhall.

1345

Edith Chapness pilloried for false measure.

1347

Robert Woodford became a collector and receiver of the king's wool in Wiltshire, and was expected to go to Calais in support of the French wars.

1348

Black Death strikes

1361

Markets are restricted to Tuesdays and Saturdays.

1368

Bishop gives citizens the official right to build inhabitable structures on the Market Place for which he gets rent instead of the market's *picage* and *stallage*. Picage was the fee paid for digging holes to erect stall posts in the ground, while stallage was the rent paid for occupying a designated selling space or erecting a wooden stand

1369

Edward III's orders to Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Southampton to provide seamen for the defence of their ships were also directed to William Gys 'and other men of Salisbury' sailing to Gascony for wine, or 'to overcome and destroy the king's enemies at sea'.

1376

Thomas Portman, merchant of Salisbury, had 'custody' of Alderney for six years by royal grant.

1377

Population estimated to be 4,800, ranked 6th in England.

1380

Butcher Row first mentioned. Skinners are the first craft guild recorded.

1386

When the Genoese merchants in London complained in 1386 of piracy off the coast of Brittany, the matter was referred to Salisbury, as well as to Bristol and Southampton, as being the towns most concerned.

1394-98

Aulnage figures for the three years when nearly 19,000 cloths of assize were returned by Salisbury and its suburbs by some 158 persons. This does not necessarily mean they were all manufactured in the city. Aulnage ensured that textiles met specific standards of quality and size, and was also used to levy royal taxes on the material.

1396

The link with Southampton in the 14th and 15th centuries was strengthened by the number of Salisbury men like Richard Spencer, draper, mayor of Salisbury, who had property in Southampton, and Southampton men, who had property in Salisbury. Even Italian merchants like the Florentine, Christopher Ambrose, and the Venetian, Gabriel Corbet, had business connections in Salisbury through Southampton. Tolls

were paid at the Bargate.

1397

Simon Tredinnick owns a tenement in Pot Row (aka Ox Row). When contributing to a loan, the city ranked sixth together with Gloucester and York.

1400s

The city is devoted to producing striped woolen 'ray cloth' becoming possibly the country's leading manufacturing centre. Cheese Cross (aka Milk Cross) built 100 yards north of Poultry Cross. Butchers and fishmongers are now restricted to the area between their rows and New Canal.

Livestock is moved to Barnwell Cross.

Council House between Cheesemarket and St Thomas'. Right: High Street passageway for butchers to access the river for waste disposal *in the usuall place down the stairs appointed for such*

purposes. South Tower of St Thomas' built. Sellers of cloth at the Lady Day fair. Five Salisbury men were owners of the Catherine of Salisbury, a ship of 140 tons, which was commandeered at Dartmouth for service in the king's wars. One of these men also owned the Catherine of the Tower, presumably once a royal man-of-war, given to him for his good services and losses on the king's behalf.



1402

Alan Daubeney, fishmonger owns tenements in Pot Row. William Walter, merchant and mayor, devised a tenement opposite the Corn Market towards the expenses of the commonalty. He held much property in the city and his household included five men and two women servants. Among many pious bequests he remembered the fraternities of the Holy Cross (at St Thomas') and the weavers' craft in St. Edmund's Church where he was buried.

1406

Thomas Stabber has a drapery business in Pot Row.

1407

William Mercer remembered the new bridge which he had built at the end of Drakehall (now Exeter) Street and three bridges in the Market Place.

1408-9

Two Chamberlains appointed. Auditors too are now apparent.

1410

A deputation which included John Moner, Richard Spencer, and three other former mayors tried to settle a dispute over new duties of cranage and wharfage at Southampton, and in the next year two of the craft guilds advanced money towards negotiations about the new toll thought to be injurious to Salisbury.

1411

A clerk of the city, later known as a Recorder first appears.

1413

Richard Gage, clothman or draper, city reeve, who had houses in Pot Row and Castle Street, and shops near Fisherton Bridge. His household included servants or tenants from Guernsey, and he left property and money to repair the streets of the city, and for vestments in St. Edmund's Church where he was buried.



1414

A fourth fair under the auspices of the Cathedral Clerk of Works was held in the Close with the profits a perk of the Porter of the Close.

1415

Guilds supply infantry *hobblers* (light cavalry or mounted infantry) and archers for the Agincourt campaign. As technically a port, the city built and manned a ship called The Trout, used in defence of the Kent coast.

1416

Regulations prohibited the storing for a future occasion of corn, fish or meat remaining unsold after the ninth hour. Cheese or Milk Cross erected.

1418

Keepers of pigs, geese or ducks should not suffer them to go out of their houses and the common trenches should be kept clear of dung.

1420

A Mayor, two Reeves, four Aldermen and two Serjeants-at-Mace elected annually. Election by freemen and burgesses now replaced by a standing committee of twentyfour leading citizens.



1421

Assize of broadcloth was challenged. Decision making by the 24 now joined by a second 'chamber' of 48. Salisbury ranked 3rd in England.

1422

Salisbury ranked 3rd in contributing to a loan.

1424

Silver Street then known as Old Poultry.

1427

Salisbury ranked 6th in England. Fishmongers were told to erect the stalls by New Canal, behind the local fishmongers.

1440

38 guilds are now operating.

1440s

Blue Boar Inn extended. First mention of Carpenter's Guild.

1442

Chaffcorner mentioned in or near Carter Street.

1444 - 5

Pentyse repaired with boards. This refers to a stall attached to the front of a building on market days.

1447

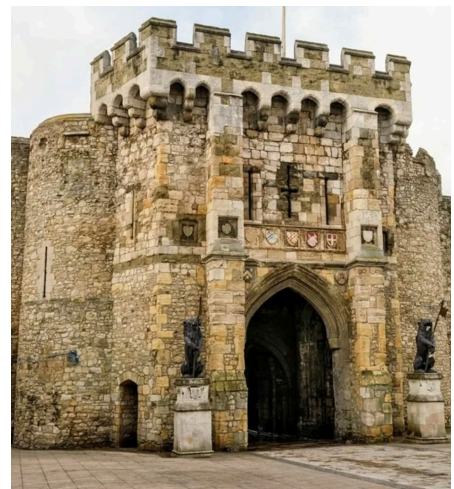
City's money, valuables and documents were held in a chest with six locks. Now reduced to four locks as shown, right. A binding obligation imposed upon the craft guilds was



attendance at the city watch on Midsummer's eve, and the eves of the feasts of St. Osmund and St. Peter. For example, 6 tanners, 5 barber surgeons, and a shoemaker were fined for non-appearance.

1447-8

Southampton brokerage books show very large imports of fish for Salisbury from south-west fishermen. Also shows 25,000 gallons of wine passed through Salisbury. Stephen Kynge leaves Southampton for Salisbury with a cart holding 3 barrels of herring and 126 gallons of wine for John Macyn. Charges were 5d for local custom (duty), 4d for brokage (haulage) and 1d for pontage (tax for repair of bridges). Ingram Twynham enters Southampton with a cart of cloth and returns with nine baletts of woad for Thomas Pakkere. Chancel of St Thomas' collapses and the nave is rebuilt.



1448

Bishop Ayscough murdered during the Cade revolt. 21 carts left Southampton Bargate (where tolls were paid), 13 of which were for Salisbury. They comprised 378 gallons and one galley of wine for John Hancok, John Macyn and Thomas Whytynge; 70 barrels of herring for Richard Bele, John Dawbeney, John Halle and John Macyn; 48 salmon for John Macyn; one bale of gall for John Halle

(used in ink and dyes).

1451

John Crekemere could house 2,500 fells of wool at a time in Salisbury. Fell is a hide with the wool attached. Salisbury merchant, William Barlowe, imported garlic, onion seed, fish, madder, soap, teazles, tar, hemp, steel nails, timber tables, brushes, points, hats, and tapestry covers.

1469

Cooks living in Cookerowe near the Poultry Cross.

1470 -83

John Halle builds his house (front of the cinema).



1474-5

Three separate contingents totalling 48 men were called up and equipped, 10 by the mercers, 6 by the brewers, 4 by the tailors, and one or two by 15 other occupations. The lists show that all the crafts had their own stewards as well as wardens, with the exception of the tanners, who had only wardens, and the innkeepers, who had no officers. The butchers had also 2 searchers.

1499

None were to tie ropes or hang cloths on the Yarn Market.

1450

John Halle imported 167.5 barrels of herrings in two months, His shop was known as the Doggehole. He also owned a caravel called the James of Poole.

1451

One merchant imports garlic, onion seed, fish, madder, soap, teazles, hemp, tar, steel nails, tables, brushes, hats and tapestry covers.

1454

Richard Southex, collecting rents for the Bishop, runs amok killing poultry with his sword.

1455

Now, 100 premises are described as shops, situated mainly around the market. These had evolved from the simple stalls through workshops. Coalcorner mentioned in Carter Street.

1461

Tailors given Guild Charter (right), confirmed in 1554 and 1558.



1463

Thomas Waryn leaves Southampton bound for Salisbury. His load comprises 2 bales of madder, 8 skive (5cwt) of teasles (to raise the napp on cloth) for William Bocket. Often these goods were redistributed to other West Country destinations.

1464

Agreement between Bishop and corporation on price and quality of ale. Determined by four tasters, one from each ward.

1465 - 1474

Series of disputes with Bishop. Also animosity between John Halle and William Swayne engulfs council. The Mayor, under royal pressure, has to swear an oath to the Bishop. Oatmeal Corner was first mentioned in 1473.

1478

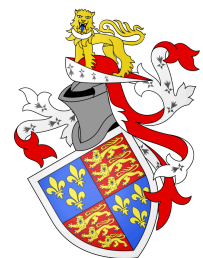
John Halle was trading cloth to Bordeaux merchants in exchange for Gascon wine.

1480-83

Income from butchers' stalls goes for the city's use.

1483

Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham (coat of



arms, right) publicly beheaded in a courtyard between Blue Boar Inn and Saracen's Head but may have been in the marketplace.

1488

An Act of Parliament mentions the Salisbury Fairs being the most prominent in the province.

1491

The clerk, John Basket, had granted to the city the profits of all standings in the market which belonged to his office, and the assembly ordered four of its members to let those profits at reasonable rates. It is not known how long this arrangement lasted. In the 15th century the clothworkers of Salisbury were forbidden to sell their wares outside the city except once yearly at the fair of St. Edmund. Between 1491 and 1524 the churchwardens of St. Edmund's Church received small sums from the perquisites of this fair, levied from cheese-sellers and other artificers who had standings both within and without the churchyard.

1492

Roger White and William Waller carted 10 baletts of woad and one case of soap for Richard Bartelmewe.

1493

London drapers mentioned as part of the Lady Day fair, with

Whitsun and Michaelmas for general goods.

1496

Royal visit by Henry VII.

1512

John Compton, wool exporter, describes himself as a Merchant of the Staple.

1514

Royal visit by Henry VIII. Vestry wing added to St Thomas'.

1518

Coal-merchants accused of giving short measure.

1521

No corn to be sold before the hour of nine or after the hour of twelve.

1522

Thomas Coke, who dealt in tin, also traded in the Baltic. Webb's business was extended by his son, who became an assistant of the Merchant Adventurers at the Whitsun market at Antwerp.

1527

Population estimated to be 6,000.

1534

Tailors Guild build their own house on the corner of Milford and Pennyfarthing streets.



1535

Commissioners appointed to clear the River Avon of weirs and obstructions.

1554

Fish Row name now established.

1556

Chandlers now also regulated as they had formed a cartel. Their fines were used in the gravelling of the marketplace.

Right, 13 - 15th century bull ring located in the marketplace until 1835.



1557

Lord Stourton hung in Market Place 6th March.

1558

'Young beginners that be kersey makers' are remembered in the will of John Abyn, merchant.

1580-84

New Council House erected on the site of an elm tree (used as a cross) in front of the Bishop's Guildhall. Vintners were also accused of short measures.

1562

A Scavenger appointed to clear the streets of mire, dirt, dust and soil. To maintain market standards, ale-tasters, sealers of leather and searchers of cloth and flesh were appointed.

1572

City leases Greencroft for fair.

1580

New Council House provided by Bishop. A timber-framed, gabled building of three stories with open colonnades at the sides and a central turret, on the site of the present War Memorial. Greencroft leased it for a sheep fair.

1584

Queen Elizabeth I visits Salisbury.

1593

City appoints the sinecure of a Chief Steward - a political device.

1595

The King of Portugal visits Salisbury.

1596

Only three Salisbury merchants left trading through Southampton.

1597

Twentyeight tradesmen were fined for failing to submit their weights and measures for examination. Some bakers and brewers also found to be offering short measure. Right: 17th century moulded and steamed leather gill drinking vessel. The Company of Bottelliers formed to protect the trade.



1612

Reorganisation replaces guilds with thirty-five trade companies, each with its own constitution. Charter of James I incorporating Salisbury as a self-governing city. Bishop's rights over the city greatly diminished. The first company to have its new constitution confirmed was that of the Smiths, which included

smiths, armourers, cutlers, pewterers, braziers, bellfounders, ironmongers, watchmakers, wire drawers, saddlers, cardmakers and pinmakers. The smiths were shortly followed by the clothworkers, the shoemakers, the glovers, whose company also included the parchment-makers and collar-makers, and the joiners, whose company included wheelers, worstedmakers, bookbinders, carpenters, millwrights, coopers, freemasons, rough masons, painters, instrument-makers, ropemakers, turners, sawyers and bellows-makers.

1613

New Canal known as Avinch Street.
Lacemakers incorporated.

1614

Failure of James I's Cockayne Project
hits exports of woollen cloth. William
Cockayne shown right.



1620

Pioneer cutlers, William and Thomas Braithwaite. Salisbury became well known for this craft. The city is now a place of squalor, poverty and disease.

1623

John Ivie and John Taylor demonstrated that the Avon could be made navigable and pointed out that one boat could save the

use of 18 horses. It is likely that it was used for transport from Christchurch to Salisbury until the reign of Elizabeth I.

1625

Charles I visits Salisbury with his queen.

1626

The trade companies appear to have been very active throughout the 17th century, particularly the tailors, the shoemakers, and the joiners. The corporation also appears to have taken an active interest in the companies and to have supported them in excluding strangers from trading in the city. The council passed a resolution forbidding strangers to set up shop or sell wares in the city, except at the regular fairs, and restraining the setting-up of trades prejudicial to the city in Fisherton, Milford, Harnham, and the Close.

1627

Plague with Puritan Mayor John Ivie in charge. He does much to help the citizens.

1629

Thomas Raye, prominent citizen and councillor, proceeded against for refusing to weigh goods at the common balance and thereby avoiding the tolls.

1637

Workhouse moved from adjacent St Thomas' churchyard to Crane Street (Church House).

1644-5

The city changed hands several times in the Civil War between Parliamentarians and Royalists.

1664-5

Act of Parliament to allow Avon to be navigable. This was followed by another in 1724 and 1729. Some boats made the journey but it was not successful.

1656

On one of John Aubrey's visits to Salisbury he was convinced that it was the home of the 'best bottled ale in the nation'.

1660

Restoration of Charles II. Cromwell's charter was annulled and Cap of Maintenance and Sword of State were taken to the whipping post and destroyed.

1665

Charles II comes to Salisbury to avoid plague. Stumpwork mirror right, showing Charles and Queen Catherine



of Braganza.

1666

Plague hits Salisbury.

1668

Samuel Pepys visits Salisbury.

1680

Flannels introduced.

1681

Mayor is a Laceman and Salisbury is the hub for local production.

1685-7

Celia Fiennes writes of visiting Salisbury 'pretty Large town Streetes broad but through ye midst of them runs a little rivulet of water which makes ye Streetes not so clean or so easy to pass in'. Aubrey spoke of 'a very great fair for cloth at Twelf-tyde called Twelfe Market.



1710

Bishop Gilbert Burnett sours relationship with city and mayor

and aldermen walk out of St Thomas' when he starts to preach. Plays were performed in the early 18th century at the Vine Inn in the Cheese Market.

1711

Poultry cross repaired and modernised. Boot and shoe makers were the most common trades in Salisbury until WWI.

1716

William Naish maps Salisbury. The market is divided between St Thomas and St Edmunds parishes. A paper mill is located at Bugmore.

1724-5

Daniel Defoe visits Salisbury.

1727

First street lamps appear, first lit to celebrate the coronation of George II. presented by Thomas Lewis, one of the city's members of Parliament, later in the year. Four of these were erected in the Market Place



1738

The City is now responsible for all streets, lighting and drainage channels. Even two dust carts were purchased. Great improvement in cleanliness over the next decade. Street

channels start to be moved into brick-lined conduits.

1741

A new dark, mottled marble-cloth introduced as a speciality of Salisbury and Wilton.

1751

New Canal is now an established name.

1753

Roads start to be turnpiked. The most fashionable coffee house was the Parade in Blue Boar Row.

1754

All aspects of the cloth industry are now in decay.

1758

A young girl who killed her illegitimate baby was hanged in the market place. Wolfe captures Louisburg, a squadron of dragoons fired a volley of muskets in the market place.

1766

West Country Cassimeres invented (lightweight, closely woven twilled woolen or worsted fabric).

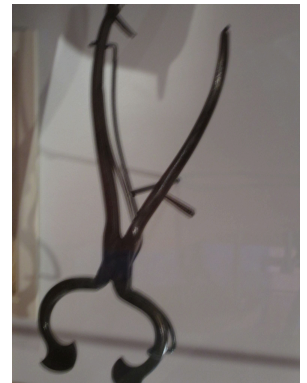


1770s

Henry Shorto one of the pioneer cutlers that led to Salisbury becoming well-known for this trade. 52 coaches a week now pass through Salisbury. In 1770 the four Salisbury fairs were listed as follows: the Tuesday after 6 January for cattle and woollen cloth; the Monday before old Lady Day (5 April) for woollen cloth; Whit-Monday and Tuesday for pedlary and horses; and Tuesday after 10 October for hops, onions, and cheese.

1780

Council house destroyed by fire. Right, sugar nippers. Dark, unrefined sugar from the plantations was melted into ceramic moulds to crystallise. The nippers were used to cut chunks from the blocks.



1784

Nell Gwyn is reputed to have paid 100 guineas for a pair of Salisbury scissors. M Goddard appointed Cutler to their Majesties. Thomas Rowlandson sketches Market Place Coffee House (The Parade). Towards the end of the 18th century the place of the trade companies was being taken by the new social clubs and Friendly Societies. The Woolcombers Society and the Rainbow Club, a branch of the Friendly Society of



the Cordwainers of England, to which the Salisbury shoemakers became affiliated in 1784, were among the first of these new societies to be formed in Salisbury. Twelve cloth manufacturers listed making flannels, fancy cloths, serges, blanketings, linseys, cottons, and yard-wide fancy cloths.

1785

Act of Parliament for the building of the new Council House.
Bishop agrees to surrender the post of Clerk of the Market.
Market and Fair monies now go to the City.

1786

Thomas Ogden appointed Draper to the King.

1789

Greencroft leased for two sheep fairs a year.

1790

Salisbury is noted for its Bone-lace (refers to colour). Also noted for the manufacture of scissors.



1791

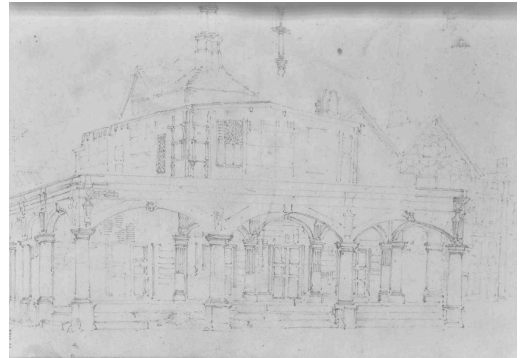
French wars reduce competition. Henry Wansey, a leading manufacturer, was having to refuse orders, and the great increase in the number of woolcombers in the city was noted.

1792

George III visits Salisbury.

1793

JMW Turner sketches old Market House.



1795

Work starts on the Salisbury to Southampton canal. The bishop agreed to the demolition of his Guildhall and prison, and the present building was erected. It is of cream brick with stone dressing and vermiculated quoins, and was designed by Sir Robert Taylor, but 'executed with some alterations' after his death by his pupil William Pilkington. The finance was provided by Jacob Earl of Radnor. Some buildings were demolished and the Bishop compensated with other properties. Market in 1792.



1796

Napoleonic wars begin, depressing Salisbury's cloth trade. A standing committee for regulating the market was set up when the corporation obtained complete control of the market. There were two heavy items of extraordinary expenditure, namely, the purchase of Canon Hume's interest in the clerkship of the market for £400, and the payment of £486 for railings round the new Council House. These produced a deficit, which led the council to cancel its order for six pairs of candlesticks with silver branches at an estimated cost of £200.

1797 - 1800

Corporation earns £23 from market tolls. Early 1800s the cattle market returned from Barnard's Cross. The cattle market is one of the largest in the country. Ten coaches a day come to Salisbury. Population under 8,000. 1815

The Battle of Waterloo was celebrated with a public dinner. The clothing business adversely affected.

1820 - 30

Street channels arched over. Princess Victoria visited Salisbury in 1820 and 1825. Only three clothiers and one woolcomber left. 1830, ten cutlers listed. There are still two parchment makers in the city.

1822

William Cobbett's first visit to Salisbury as part of his Rural Rides. He describes the extreme poverty of the Avon Valley.



1824

Standings should be five feet from the pavements to allow pedestrians room. Cornmarket moved from the area of Cheese Cross to in front of the Council House.

1825

A silk mill was constructed in Castle Street to give work to the unemployed.

1830

Markets falling into disuse. There were two firms of horse-hair and chair-seating manufacturers, and three sack and sack-cloth manufacturers. The Salisbury and Wiltshire Library and Reading Society was established in 1819, 'to promote literary and social intercourse', to establish a permanent reference library, circulate books among its subscribers, and provide a reading room for newspapers and 'ephemeral publications'. In the 1830s it had premises in the Market Place.

1833

Gas lighting introduced. George III and the Duchess of Kent are said to have patronized members of the Botly family, cutlers of

the Market Place. It was the custom to meet the London and Exeter coach and display cutlery to the passengers and it was afterwards said to have been 'no uncommon thing' to take £70 from a single coach.

1834

Market tolls became an additional source of income in 1797. Much was hoped from this new source, but it proved very disappointing, and in 1834 the market committee proposed letting out the tolls by public tender, in the hope of increasing the revenue from this source. Augustus Pugin redesigns John Halle's house. John shown right with the Prince of Wales' banner.

1835

Much of the cutlery now comes from Birmingham.

1836

Corporation remodelled.

1838

City's first police station on the north side of New Canal until 1883.

1840



There was only one wool factory in the city, which did not last long. Lodging houses take in 5,000 paupers a year. A brass band played in the Marketplace 2 days a week in the 1840s.

1841

The census lists 102 silkmakers. Twenty tanners and curriers listed.

1842

Three of the four remaining coaches only took passengers as far as Andover Road station.

1844

First railway link to Salisbury at Milford Station.

1846

The 'Quicksilver' (right), the last coach to make the whole journey to London by road, set out for the last time.



1847

Both corn and cheese markets are now in temporary buildings erected for market days.

1848

Trade was now limited to the supplying of the city's own necessities and those of the villages in the river-valleys, 'whose inhabitants throng to its well-supplied provision markets every Saturday'.

1849

Cholera epidemic kills 234 people in six months. Exhibition of local crafts in the Guildhall.

1851

Poultry cross restored to medieval style. New sewage system starts to be dug and old channels filled in. Only April and October markets are still in operation.

1853

The city established two sheep fairs, on 15 July and 15 October, which were held at the Butts, off Castle Road..



1856

Brunel's Great Western Railway benefits the local economy. Victoria and Albert visit Salisbury. Celebrations to mark the end of the Crimean war.

1857

London & Southwestern Railway station opens with a direct line to London via Andover.

1859

Salisbury Railway and Market House Company (designer Mr Strapp) built a new Market House (renamed the Corn Exchange) where today's library stands. This is used for weekly corn, monthly cheese, and yearly wool markets. It was connected by railway, for many years the only full-gauge private line in the country. The old railway bridge is now only for pedestrians. Market in 1863.



1862

William Beech exhibited a case containing a number of knives, scissors, razors, and daggers at the International Exhibition in London.

1875

Canal filled in, the last of English Venice. High Street before and after shown right.



1887

Lime trees planted to mark Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Also Henry Fawcett's statue was erected.

1888

Market chiefly for corn and cattle.

1889

New north portico given to the Guildhall and the west portico removed to make room for cells. Market in 1890s.



1896-7

A new court-room was added to the Guildhall. Of the older fairs the only one to survive has been the October fair, held in the 19th century on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after Weyhill Fair, near Andover. By the later part of the century it was entirely a pleasure fair, although still an important stimulus to trade; fair day was the best day for business in the year, when farmers and labourers came to spend their harvest money, and shopkeepers provided cold lunches for their customers gratis.

1897

City boasts 25 bakers, 9 breweries, 8 coachbuilders, 10 diaries,

13 hatters 22 shoemakers 3 millers, 25 pastrycooks plus sadlers, dyers, piano tuners, a cork cutter, bell hanger, cabinet makers, coopers, wheelwrights, smiths sweeps, a soda water manufacturer, cutlers, drapers and a pawn broker. All this encouraged visitors from outlying villages to frequent the market. Prosperity increased with the government purchasing 750 acres of Salisbury Plain and a further 60 square miles of downland for the army. Gathering for the coronation of Edward VII.



1900

The population doubled in a century to 16,000.

Market place shown in 1906. Market shown in 1917 and pre 1923.



1901

The establishment of the headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps in the city in 1901, and of Southern Command in 1909, brought additional resident consumers. 1902

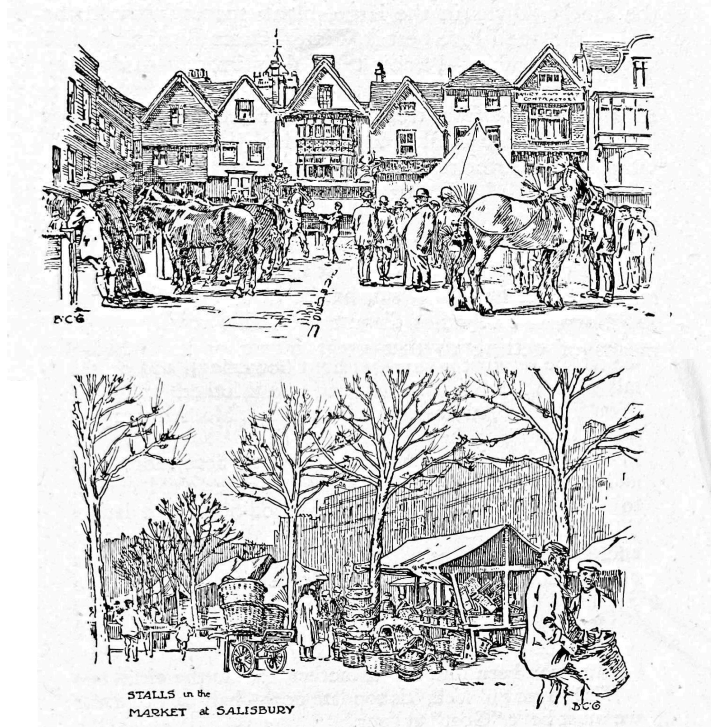
Public dinner to celebrate Edward VII coronation, 4,000 men attended. In the afternoon, the ladies 'did justice' to a ton of cake and 50lbs of tea.

1910

A Shepherds Life published by W H Hudson, illustrations shown.

1914

Directory of Salisbury and District printed for the first time a list of motor services, nine in all, plying between the Market Place and various groups of villages, nearly all on market days.



1919

A celebration to mark the end of the First



World War.

1927

Council House bought by Council and renamed the Guildhall. Market shown in 1927.



1942

Princess Elizabeth drives an ambulance in Salisbury. Market in 1930s or 1940s.



1952

Cattle market moved to Castle Street.

1959

The cattle market moved to Scamells Road. 1960s Charter fair right. Impromptu dancing 1945.



1974

Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh visit Salisbury.

1984

Prince Charles and Princess Diana visit Salisbury.

2012

Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh visit by train for the Diamond Jubilee.

2018

Prince Charles and Duchess of Cornwall visit following Novichok poisoning by Russians. Christmas Market and Charter market today.



