



*Extracts from the Chapter minutes from 1701 onwards*  
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**August 1884:** £23 to be paid to Mrs A Robinson for a new *Faldstool* for the Bishop's use within the communion rails. This is a folding stool for the Bishop when not occupying his throne.

**November 1884:** *It was ordered that in lieu of the weekly wages of 3/6 to the Bell Boy and a dinner given to him by the Verger, the wages of the Bell Boy should in future be 5/- a week.* Does anyone know the duties of this young man?

**December 1885:** *The mansion house and premises near the Saint Ann's Street gate belonging to the late Henry John Lord Viscount Palmeston.* Yes, the Prime Minister!

**March 1886:** Sum of 8/6 was ordered to be paid to the *Waywardens* of the Close for a bell in the Porter's house in connection with the telephone communication with the police station. Note, a Waywarden is someone elected to take care of highways in a parish.

Ask Rigden's son to take over as (Cathedral Surveyor) *Principal Agent and Receiver of the Chapter Estates.* (They of course hedge their bets) If they have to call in an expert he would be paid out of Rigden's commission. Incidentally, the Chapter agree to the father, Richard, being buried in the Cloisters *which in no way constitutes a claim for other members of the family.*

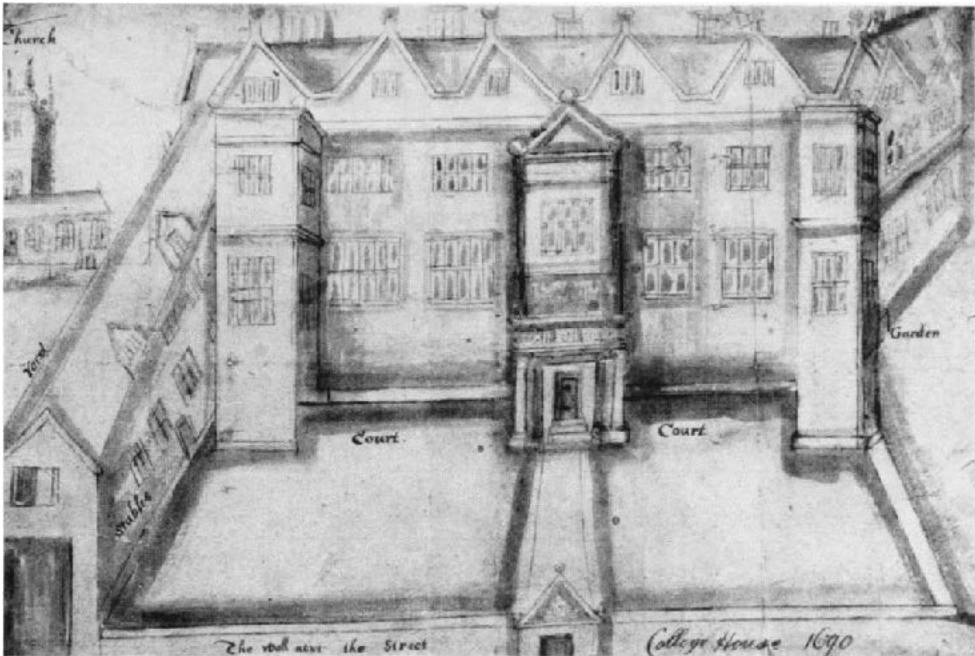
## TOMB TALK

Bishop Wyle's tomb, resting on the stylobate in the south aisle, is constructed from materials salvaged from the demolished Beauchamp and Hungerford chapels when the Purbeck effigy was moved from the St. Edmund's chapel in the North transept in 1789.



A feature unique in episcopal representation is the human head next to the right hind leg, a reference to I Peter 5, 8 'Because your adversary the devil as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour'. At his feet are a lion and a dragon, a reference to Psalm 91 verse 13 'thou shalt tread on the lion and adder, the young lion and dragon shalt thou trample under feet'

De la Wyle began his career as a chaplain to Robert de Bingham, which helped him get appointed as warden of a bridge over the Avon connected with St. John's Hospital. Eventually Walter de la Wyle was elected Succentor of Salisbury (Precentor's deputy) one of the chief officers of a cathedral chapter, with responsibility for overseeing religious ritual in cathedral worship services.



This was an especially prestigious position in Salisbury since the Sarum Rite, the order of service used at Salisbury Cathedral, was quickly becoming the most popular order of service in England. It was from the office of Succentor that Walter de la Wyle was elevated to the office of Bishop on 29 January 1263 as the successor to

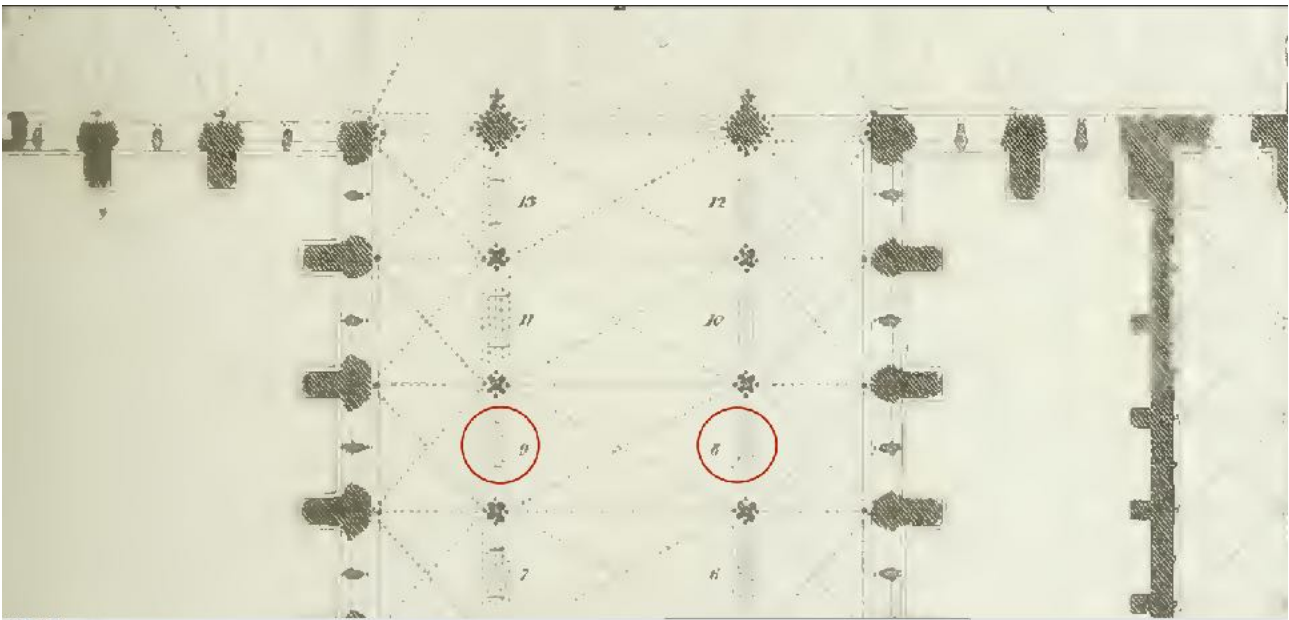
Bishop Giles of Bridport. He was consecrated on 27 May 1263. He was the first bishop to have risen up from the minor clergy.

One of his first actions as Bishop was making a donation to the Cathedral of land which allowed for the building of the largest stone vaulted cloister in England. He chose the wrong side in the Second Baron's War but was rehabilitated after paying a fine of £200. He is noted for founding St Edmund's College (above: *courtesy of British History On-line*) and creating the new parish of St. Edmund's to house the city's growing population.

### MURDER(ER) IN THE CATHEDRAL

Three of us, Monday Afternoon guides, were approached by a gentleman looking for the tomb of his ancestor, Lord William Stourton of *Worminster and Marsh*, whose family seat was originally Stourhead. I checked in the notes on tombs and informed the poor man that Stourton was not buried in the Cathedral. Some days later, I am looking up Bishop De la Wyle in *The Epitaphs in Salisbury Cathedral* (by James Harris 1825) when next to Wyle is listed Charles 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Stourton - *hanged for murder* in Salisbury Market Square in 1556!!!!

From a wealthy family, William was Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset. It appears that he was quarrelsome and violent by nature and was engaged in a full-time feud with



his neighbours, William Hartgill and his son John. During these troubles Stourton spent time in the Fleet prison. Eventually the Star Chamber ordered Stourton to stop the quarrel and pay the Hartgills a fine. This was the last straw, and under the pretext of making the payment Stourton abducted the two men who were then killed. At his trial in Westminster Hall he refused to plead until the judge pointed out that this incurred the penalty of *peine forte et dure*, being pressed to death.

Stourton was buried in Salisbury Cathedral and the silk noose was suspended over his tomb (location shown in Dodsworth. Page 2). I read that the noose was removed in 1780 but I have met two guides who remember seeing it in the 1990s! The archives contain a piece of wire, reputedly part of the noose. There is more to come on this story - input welcome.

### SEALS

A selection of bishop's seals taken from an old photograph brought in by one of the guides. Bottom left is Walter de la Wyle and bottom right is William de la Corner, which rather reminds me of *The Two Ronnies Phantom Raspberry Blower of Old London Town* sketch with Ronnie Corbett as the great Victorian detective 'Corner of the Yard'.

Incidentally, the original script was by Spike Milligan written in a failed attempt at reuniting the Goons.

### PLUMB CRAZY



*The Leadenhall (aula plumbea), sometimes called Leyden House, at the south end of the West Walk, one of the earliest houses to be erected, was built by Elias of Dereham as a pattern for others, but proved so costly that he left his successors to pay for it, each in decreasing ratio. I am still puzzled that all the Chapter minutes since 1701 (when they stopped using Latin) refer to the property as Leydenhall! If anyone has any ideas please let me know.*

Just to confuse matters I looked up Leadenhall Market in London. Wikipedia: *The market dates from the 14th century and is said to derive its name from Leather-hall, though it's disputable. Leadenhall is also the name of an Australian Finance House. According to them: The history of Leadenhall dates back to the first century AD, when it was at the centre of the Roman city of Londinium. At that time there was a law court and market place on the site. The present name, Leadenhall, refers to a manor with a large lead roof subsequently built on the site. The manor is first listed as belonging to Sir Hugh Neville in 1309. Neville allowed his tenants to use the grounds of the manor as a market place and by 1320 it had become an established poultry market and by the end of the century it was also known for its cheesemongers.*

*Lord Mayor of London, Richard (Dick) Whittington, later acquired Leadenhall and in 1411 gave the site to the city of London. Over the years the market flourished to provide a site for selling poultry, grain, eggs, butter, cheese, herbs, wool, leather and cutlery.*

#### SAYING YEA OR NAY

July 1886: The committee of Dr Coates Memorial Fund seek permission to fill in with stained glass the two-light window in the south aisle of the nave, nearest to the south transept. Agreed if approved by architect. Architect invited to Salisbury 14.09.86. Letter from Arthur Blomfield dated 30.10.86 re Coates memorial window: *While admiring the beauty of the drawing I cannot say that it is a style of glass I approve of and on a large scale I think it particularly unsuitable for such a building as your Cathedral. He suggests the laying down of design rules in order to prevent future embarrassment for the donors and the D&C. I should much prefer myself that Messers Clayton & Bell should continue the series of windows but Messers Burlison & Grylls, Mr C.E. Hemper, Messers Heaton Butler & Barnes and Mr. Powell may be mentioned as artists who might safely be employed.*

*A proposal by the Bishop to establish the payment of a fixed fee in lieu of the costs and charges payable by the Bishop to the Chapter Clerk consequent upon the appointment of a GUARDIAN OF THE SPIRITUALITIES during the vacancy of the see and the election, enthronization etc. of the Bishop was discussed, when the Chapter declined to sanction any arrangement for regulating the charges by an entry in their Act Book as proposed by the Bishop.*

October 1886: *Mr. Blomfield's design for the tomb etc. to be erected in the Cathedral to the memory of the late Bishop Moberley was approved and consent was given for the erection of the same in the south aisle of the Choir.*