



*Extracts from the Chapter minutes from 1701 onwards
and divers historical prospecting.*

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PILGRIM

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
 When April with its sweet-smelling showers
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
 Has pierced the drought of March to the root,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
 And bathed every vein (of the plants) in such liquid
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
 By the power of which the flower is created;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
 When the West Wind also with its sweet breath,
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
 In every holt and heath, has breathed life into
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
 The tender crops, and the young sun
Hath in the Ram his half cours yronne,
 Has run its half course in Aries,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
 And small fowls make melody,
That slepen al the nyght with open ye
 Those that sleep all the night with open eyes
(So priketh hem Nature in hir corages),
 (So Nature incites them in their hearts),
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,
 Then folk long to go on pilgrimages.

My parents had a '78' record of the prologue to the Canterbury Tales read by Neville Coghill, first in the original and then in translation. Later, at school I realised that the key to speaking Chaucerian English was to pretend it was German and pronounce every letter. Whilst on rhyming, the hymn *To be a Pilgrim* (He who would valiant be) comes from John Bunyan's *Pilgrims Progress* and links to

Hebrews 11:13. The tune is called *Monks Gate* and refers to the village in Sussex where Ralph Vaughan Williams collected this traditional song. Below, John Bunyan depicted in a window by Arnold





Robinson in Kingsdown, Bristol, *courtesy of Wikipedia.*

Pilgrimages were of course an important feature of Medieval life. When it was decided to drain the Salisbury canals and cover them over, antiquarians asked permission to sift through the solids remaining in order to find artefacts. The result of their archaeology can be seen in the museum, an important and highly original snapshot into earlier times. One of the finds was a surprising number of Pilgrim badges. It turns out that the vast proportion of badges have been found in rivers so it appears that returning them to water on completion was for religious or superstitious reasons.

These easily affordable badges were worn to identify themselves as part of a group, gain protection from the saint, to hopefully persuade robbers that they were poor and humble rather than rich merchants, and finally as a souvenir of their adventure. The picture on page 1 shows three St. Osmund of Salisbury badges, now in the Salisbury Museum. The Museum has an impressive collection of such badges. The most popular shrines sold over 100,000 badges a year, making pilgrim badges the first mass-produced tourist souvenir. In 1520, the church at Regensburg sold over 120,000 badges to medieval pilgrims, after a drastic shortage the previous year. As you can see left, there were those who liked to collect souvenirs, just like today.

TOMB TALK

William de la Corner (d1291) was bishop of Salisbury from 1289 until his death whilst on his second mission abroad as an ambassador for Edward I. This tomb is just 1.1 metres in length and is sometimes described as the tomb of a boy bishop. However, small tombs like this were often built when just the heart of the deceased was buried, in this case it was the bones that were returned to Salisbury.

By 1269 William de Corner was one of the clerks to Henry III and sent on diplomatic missions to the French Court in 1272-1273. From 1278-1280 he was clerk to the archbishop of Canterbury John Pecham. When the Bishop of Salisbury Henry of Braunstone died Walter de Corner was one of three candidates to replace him. The vote of the canons went to Laurence of Hagbourne. However, he died shortly after the election before being consecrated, and in the subsequent election Walter was elected as bishop and took up the post in 1289.

In 1290 he was sent to Perpignan in France on a diplomatic mission by Edward I where he became ill, and complained of 'recent various illnesses and exhaustion'. In June 1291 he was sent abroad again where he died in about early October.



Lord John Cheney (d1499) was originally a supporter of the House of York, and was made a Knight of the Bath by Edward IV at the coronation of Elizabeth Woodville. By 1483 he had become a Lancastrian supporter who supported the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion against



Richard III, and was a leader of the Salisbury Rising when he was known as the great Rebel of Wiltshire. He was attainted in Richard III's Parliament, January 1484. When the rebellion failed he joined Henry Tudor in Brittany and returned with him from France in 1485. He was one of Henry Tudor's bodyguards at the the Battle of Bosworth where he recovered Henry's standard after its bearer was killed, and was wounded by Richard III before Richard himself was killed and

Henry Tudor proclaimed king.

He was given the title Lord Cheney in 1487, and later made Master of Horse, a Garter Knight, and Privy Councillor. His effigy in the Cathedral shows him wearing a chain of office known as the Collar of Esses, that was first given by John of Gaunt as an unofficial honour to his supporters. He has been estimated to have had a height of 6' 8".

William Long FRS, FSA (16 June 1747 – 24 March 1818) was an English surgeon. Born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, he was the youngest of ten children of Walter Long of Preshaw, Hampshire (1690–1769) and Philippa Blackall. He was eminent in his profession, and for thirty-three years, from 1784 to 1807, was surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London. He was appointed Master of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1800 and was among those who gave a donation to help fund their new surgical library. He was also on the College's list of first Governors, first Examiners of Surgeons and the first Court of Assistants. He wrote several papers, including one (unpublished) entitled "The Effects of Cancer".

He lived in London's Chancery Lane, and later at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and developed close friendships with the painter George Romney, sculptor John Flaxman, and writers William Hayley, Isaac Reed and William Blake, who, like Long, were members of the Unincreasable Club, at nearby Queens Head, Holborn, London. Long sat for Romney as his first subject for a portrait which was done for his friend Hayley. Subsequently Long acquired many of Romney's paintings, which were eventually sold by Christie's on behalf of the family, in 1890.

William Long purchased Marwell Hall (right, *courtesy of Wikipedia*) near Winchester, Hampshire about 1798, and between 1812-1816 made considerable alterations, resulting in what is now the house as it stands today.



He was a man of compassion and generosity, and when resident at his country seat away from London, he always gave his advice and medicine gratuitously to the poor of the surrounding neighbourhood. He and his wife Alice (daughter of Edmund Dawson of Wharton, Lancaster) had no children, and in his will Long made generous bequests to his nephews and nieces. After his death on 24 March 1818 his collections of preserved medical specimens and surgical instruments were donated by his executors to the Royal College of Surgeons Museum in London. Alice continued to live at Marwell Hall* (above, built 1320 and now in the centre of the zoo), and during the Owslebury riots of 1830 a mob of rioters, accompanied by John Boyes, a local farmer, arrived at the house. The mob demanded money from Alice and John Boyce demanded a reduction in the rents of her farm tenants, so they could pay their agricultural labourers higher wages. (Afterwards 245 men were arrested and brought to trial at Winchester. Two of the prisoners were hanged and Boyes was transported to Tasmania for seven years but was pardoned and returned home in 1835). A folk song called "The Owslebury Lads", collected in the early 20th century, recalls these events. It can be heard sung by Steve Jordan on the CD "Folk Songs of Hampshire". It was collected at Winchester in 1906 by George B. Gardiner:

*On the thirteenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty
Our Owslebury lads they did prepare all for the machinery,
And when they did get there, my eye! how they let fly;
The machinery fell to pieces in the twinkling of an eye.*

There is a large monument with flanking marble figures of Learning and Charity in a Gothic framework by John Flaxman, situated in the north transept between the chapels of St. Edmund and St. Thomas. Harris' translation (1825) of his Latin epitaph is as follows:

Here lies buried, William Long, of Marwell Hall, in the county of Hants, Esq. S.S.R. and A.S. surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the space of thirty-three years ; formerly Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and was most eminent in his profession : He improved the natural powers of his mind, by various extensive learning. To the poor in sickness, his advice, his skill, and his purse, were ever open, and he administered to their wants with a most liberal hand. He added a suavity of manners, to a firmness of expression, which was at once perspicuous and convincing : steady in his friendship, and of inflexible integrity, he was warmly and firmly attached to his relations, no less by the bond of love and affection, than by the natural impulse of his heart and feelings. He died 23rd March 1818, in the 70th year of his age. Alicia, his surviving widow, erected this monument to perpetuate the memory of a much esteemed husband.

CONNECTIONS

Bishop Gardiner of Winchester was imprisoned in the Tower by Cranmer for his opposition to the Reformation. As a result his *Marwell Hall was given to Sir Henry Seymour. Seymour's sister Elizabeth was married to Thomas Cromwell and his sister Jane to Henry VIII (secretly at Marwell). His brother Edward was Lord Protector under Edward VI and another brother, Thomas (right, *courtesy of Wikipedia*), married Catherine Parr. Henry was left to be a country gentleman but rose to become Sheriff and MP for Hampshire. Meanwhile his brother Edward married a second time and had eight children. One of these, another Edward, married Katherine Grey and of course is buried in the Cathedral.



Oliver Cromwell's great-great-grandfather married Thomas Cromwell's sister Katherine (not many people know that). Incidentally, Oliver Cromwell's wife was also called Elizabeth.