

Welcome to Her Salisbury Footprint - a self-guided walking tour

This circular walk (2.5 miles / 4 km in total) starts in the Market Place but can be joined at any point. You may also choose to do a portion of the route if you prefer something a little shorter. The route is accessible using a manual or powered wheelchair. However the section between Crane Bridge and Queen Elizabeth Gardens is uneven in places. An alternative route for this section is via the Lush House Car park which is a little further down Crane St. We should like to thank our team of local volunteers who have been researching, interviewing and writing about Salisbury women.

Where marked with * an entrance fee may apply

1. Lady Edith Hulse - Salisbury Guildhall

The present Guildhall was built in 1780 on the site of the original building and is still used today for official City occasions such as Mayor Making. Lady Edith was elected Salisbury's first female Mayor in 1927. Only the third female Mayor in England, she was a great philanthropist, particularly supporting maternity and child welfare. The statue in Salisbury Cathedral in her memory is labelled 'Great Lady in Deed and Word' and her portrait can be viewed in the Banqueting Room of the Guildhall (when not in use) 9am-5pm Monday to Friday.



2. Sarah Rogers - Red Lion Hotel

One of the oldest hotels in Europe and having recently celebrated its 800th anniversary, the Red Lion was originally known as the White Bear Inn and was built in 1220 to accommodate the workmen building Salisbury Cathedral. The hotel has been known as the Red Lion since the late 18th century. In 1860, following the death of her husband, Sarah Rogers took over the hotel. The census of 1861 shows her as employing 6 people, and with commercial travellers staying there. Between the 18th & 20th centuries guests included commercial travellers journeying between Exeter and London, the military and farmers and traders visiting Salisbury's markets.



3. Agnes Bottenham - The Rai d'Or

Agnes was the landlady at the Rai d'Or. She was also a philanthropist who founded Trinity Hospital in 1370 to house twelve poor residents and to offer three nights' hospitality to eighteen poor strangers. Agnes was clearly an expert fundraiser, since by 1379 ten bishops including the Archbishop of Canterbury were offering indulgences to those who would contribute to her foundation. Travellers who fell ill could stay until restored to health. Agnes owned both the 'Rydeodre' (now the Rai d'Or) and a nearby brothel, and local legend says that she founded the hospital to atone for her sins as a brothel-keeper. The current inhabitants of the pub have seen Agnes on a number of occasions and experience her as a benign spirit.



4. Joan Popley - Trinity Hospital

Now the head office for the Salisbury City Almshouse and Welfare Charities, the current building dates from 1702. The organisation helps residents in Salisbury who are in need, providing assistance such as grants, facilities and accommodation. One of the constituent charities dates back to 1570 when it was founded with a donation from Joan Popley. The income provided for the poor, helped to fund a workhouse, provided an allowance for Brickett's Hospital, supported widows, and helped to rebuild Eyres Hospital. You can enter the courtyard and visit the chapel 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday; viewing the magnificent portrait of Joan, which hangs in one of the meeting rooms may also be possible via reception, depending on operational constraints.



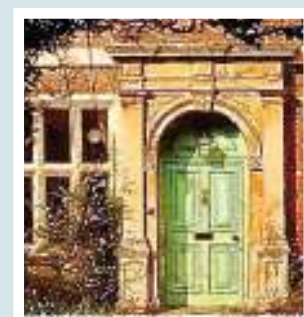
5. Dorothy Brooke - Malmesbury House, 15 The Close

Having made your way via Love Lane (possibly named for the brothels that operated there in medieval times) you will find St Ann Street. Sarah Fielding (see 9) lived here with her grandmother after the death of her mother and it has an interesting and varied architectural heritage. Just inside St Anne's Gate, in The Close you will find Malmesbury House (current building dates from 1416) which was home to Dorothy Brooke, who founded the Old War Horse Memorial Hospital for ex-warhorses in Cairo in 1934. Almost 90 years later her charity, now known as The Brooke carries on her legacy by improving the lives of working horses, mules and donkeys across the world.



6. Mary Turberville - 17 The Close

Mary's brother was an eminent oculist (an archaic term to describe doctors who specialised in eye diseases) with famous clients such as Queen Anne, Samuel Pepys and Robert Boyle. Mary worked alongside him and knew his recipes and techniques. She went on to set up a successful practice in London and had a reputation as a skilled oculist in her own right. Number 17 the Close, where Mary lived, is the site of a famous story 'The Salisbury Apparition', where Mary reported seeing a ghost of the 'wronged first wife' of the previous occupant of the house. This story has been described and analysed by local historians.



7. Annie Moberly & Salome Pelly - The Bishop's Palace

The former Bishop's Palace, now Salisbury Cathedral School, was home to at least two remarkable women, Charlotte Annie Elizabeth Moberly and Salome Pelly. Salome (see 19) lived in the palace until the death of her father Bishop Wordsworth in 1911. Of their removal from the Bishop's Palace she writes, "we felt like Adam and Eve, bereft of our garden. We left our lawns with tulip trees and pink candied chestnuts, and a silver birch, gold shimmering all the autumn". Annie was the daughter of Bishop George Moberly, and lived in the palace for 20 years. After her father's death in 1885 she was invited by Elizabeth Wordsworth to take charge of St Hugh's Hall in Oxford, which was founded as a place for poorer young women to gain an Oxford education. Today St Hugh's College has around 800 students, and the college states that 'Many of its alumni have been trailblazers for female achievement in their respective fields'. Annie was also a believer in the supernatural and was convinced that she had travelled back in time while on a visit to Versailles. She also claimed to have seen the large spectral white birds which are said to fly over the Bishop's palace after the death of the Bishop of Salisbury.



8. Edith Olivier - 20 The Close

Edith was a writer who was also a friend and hostess to many well-known artists and writers, including Edith Sitwell, Siegfried Sassoon and Rex Whistler (with whom she had a close friendship until he died at war in 1944). She lived with her father in the Close after he retired, but after his death she moved to Wilton. Edith took part in many political and social activities: she helped set up the Women's Land Army in Wiltshire and was awarded the MBE in 1920. She was also mayor of Wilton (1938-41) and was responsible for housing evacuees from London.



9. Sarah Fielding - Aula Le Stage, 21 The Close

Sarah and her sisters attended Mary Rook's boarding school in this building, which dates from the early 13th century, to be educated, learn to work, read and write, talk French and Dance and be brought up as Gentlewomen. Sarah Fielding was one of the earliest professional female authors to succeed in the



man's world of her day. She was the favourite sister of the founding father of the English novel Henry Fielding and, although overshadowed by her older brother, in her time she was a respected writer and novelist. Her novel 'The Governess; or The Little Female Academy' (1749) was the earliest book written exclusively for children to use in a school setting.



10. Geraldine Symons - 26 The Close

As a child during the First World War, Geraldine lived here with her family including her maternal grandmother, Georgina Bennett. The Bennett family was well known in the city, having owned the Salisbury Journal since 1848. Geraldine's father Frank Symons was on active service in the Royal Army Medical Corp in France. He was killed in action at Arras in 1917 and his memorial cross can be seen in the Cathedral cloisters.

Geraldine used this childhood experience in her book 'Children of the Close' (1959) a charming memoir on life before mechanisation. She wrote books for both adults and children drawing on her experience of living in Salisbury. Her books include 'Miss Rivers & Miss Bridges' (1971) one of the few books written for children about the suffragette movement at that time.

11. Maria Fawcett - 27 The Close

Maria had a full life of her own and should not be viewed only as sister to the more famous Henry Fawcett and his wife Millicent. Maria's public roles in the city concentrated on girls' education. She was a governor of Godolphin School for thirty years and was Local Secretary for girls for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations; girls were allowed to take public examinations from the late 1860s. She was also involved in supporting fundraising efforts for several local causes. Maria lived in or near Salisbury all her life. She died at the age of 93 and there is a memorial tablet dedicated to her in Salisbury Cathedral.



12. Dorothy Lawrence - 31 The Close

Dorothy was born illegitimate in 1896. When she was orphaned in 1909 she was sent to Salisbury to live with her appointed Church of England guardians. She left the city as a journalist to report from the front line in World War 1 and became the only woman who fought in the Great War disguised as a man. In 2016 she was finally given true credit by the Wiltshire Heroine Project for her bravery and courage as the only English woman soldier in the Royal Engineers 51st Division 79th Tunnelling Co. When Dorothy returned from the frontline, she wrote her own autobiography but although it was published after the war it received little acclaim.



13. Ela of Salisbury & Mary Sidney Herbert - Salisbury Cathedral*

As you walk towards the cathedral you will see 'The Walking Madonna' by Dame Elisabeth Frink, one of her rare female form sculptures. She is sited here, without a plinth, in the words of the Dean: 'moving out from worship to be where human needs are to be met, not just in Salisbury but in the wide world'. Inside the Cathedral you will find the tomb of William Longespée (husband of Ela Countess of Salisbury), the memorial to Lady Edith Hulse (see 1) and the tombs Elihonor Sadler, (see 14) Katherine Mompesson (see 15) and Mary Sidney Herbert. As you look for Frank Symons' cross in the cloisters you will notice a large sculpture. This was gifted to the cathedral by another famous woman artist, Barbara Hepworth. If you have difficulty in locating any of these memorials please ask a cathedral guide.



In an age where women rarely had the power to make a significant contribution to the community, Ela Countess of Salisbury (1187-1261) has been referred to as a 'towering female figure'. She left an important legacy that lives on today - over 800 years later. In 1220, Ela and her husband William Longespée laid foundation stones for the new Salisbury Cathedral after the decision was made to relocate the site from Old Sarum. They laid the 5th & 6th stones after the Pope, the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury (all by Proxy) and Bishop Richard Poore. The fact that Ela, as a woman, was awarded this honour is remarkable. Ela also held the post of Sheriff of Wiltshire for two years, founded the Abbey of Lacock in Wiltshire where she was abbess, and established Hinton Priory. Mary Sidney Herbert, Countess of Pembroke, was one of the most influential literary figures of the Renaissance era and a pioneer woman writer during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. She was responsible not only for providing crucial patronage to writers but also translations during the Reformation, including a highly regarded version of 107 of the Psalms. Mary continued to write until the death of her husband in 1601. She died in 1621 and is buried at the family tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. A small brass plaque to commemorate her was installed in 1963 by the Earl of Pembroke.



14. Elihonor Sadler & Margaret Duncan - The King's House, Salisbury Museum*

The King's House is one of the oldest buildings in Salisbury, dating back to the medieval period. King James I stayed here as a guest, which is how it became known as the King's House. In the 17th Century, Elihonor Sadler lived here. She was well-known for her philanthropy. She worshipped daily in the Cathedral for almost 50 years where her memorial describes 'Her fervent zeal to the Gospel, her daily pleasure and delight in the true service of God, her piety, sanctity and charitable and continual care of the poor, both this Close, City and Countree can sufficiently testify'. She was buried at her request under her pew in the Cathedral.

Margaret Duncan was the first Lady Superintendent of Salisbury Training School (which later became the Salisbury Diocesan Training College) and then the College of Sarum St Michael, existing from 1841 to 1978). She arrived in Salisbury in 1841 to take charge of the new college, founded exclusively for women, to train teachers for national schools so that they would give poorer children a better education. The college was originally housed at 8/9 The Close but, as Margaret built up the numbers of students, larger premises were needed and in 1851 it moved to the King's House. The college continued to expand and by the time it closed in 1978 it covered the whole of what is now known as Sarum St Michael. By the time Margaret retired in 1862 the college was thriving. The high standard of training was widely recognised, preparing teachers who in their turn raised the standard of education in the schools in which they taught. Today, the King's House is home to Salisbury Museum. Its collections include paintings of Maria Ridout by Frank Brooks, and of Edith Olivier by Rex Whistler, as well as paintings of Salisbury by Louise Rayner. (Check with the museum for up to date information about the artefacts on display).

15. Dame Katherine Mompesson & Miss Ann Helen Marrian - Arundells, 59 The Close*

Katherine lived at 59 The Close from the time of her marriage to Sir Richard Mompesson in 1610 until her death in 1622. They were responsible for remodelling the house, which was originally a 13th century Canonry, the footprint of which remains today with the exception of the early 18th century façade. She came from a line of feisty females. Her mother Dorothy Kytson had scandalised



society, when Katherine was 15, by exercising the power of lordship (when a widow) and nominating MPs.

It was a third marriage for both Richard and Katherine who must have negotiated hard before surrendering her independence as a widow. She owned property in her own right and was one of the one percent of married women, in that era who not only made a will, but did so, scandalously, to her husband's detriment. Katherine ensured in her will that her namesake granddaughter, Katherine Davy, was provided for.

Katherine & Richard's Tomb can be seen in the Cathedral (see 13) Miss Ann Marrian lived in Salisbury from 1887 until her death in 1927. She lived at Malmesbury House and then at Arundells, from 1915. She was the daughter of a Sheffield brewer, a self-made and controlling man. Following his death, three of Ann's siblings married and she travelled the world. Her sister Caroline had married George Bennett, headmaster of the Cathedral School. She was generous with her time and money and supported many good causes in Salisbury. During the war years she gave up much of Arundells to be used for storage and packing of items for The Prisoner of War Association. Former home of British Prime Minister Sir Edward Heath, Arundells is open to the public.

16. Dora Robertson - 56c and 57 The Close

Dora became the Matron of the Cathedral School in 1925 and managed to rescue it and secure its future when it was facing a difficult financial situation. In the 1930s she wrote the history of the school, which also serves as a record of domestic life in the Close. The school was based at Number 56 and 57 The Close, Braybrook House (Headmaster's residence) and Wren Hall (Schoolroom). In 1946-7 it moved to the former Bishop's Palace and the Bishop moved to the South Canonry.



17. Barbara Townsend - Mompesson House*

Water-colourist Barbara Townsend was a lifelong resident. She was a self-taught artist who recorded everyday life in The Close and family excursions further afield. Barbara was the second of four children, born into the upper middle-class family who lived here, one of the most distinguished houses in Salisbury Cathedral Close, built in 1701. She lived here all her life until her death in 1939 and was a familiar figure in The Close, carrying her art materials, continuing to paint and sketch until the end of her life.

Barbara's work included a large number of water-colour paintings but she also worked in pencil and decorated cups, plates and tiles. Some of her work is still on display in Mompesson House, which now belongs to the National Trust.



18. Frances Hale - The Cosy Club, 49 New Street

In 1869 widow Frances Hale inherited the small building firm run by her husband. Twelve years later she was employing 400 staff. She worked for G.E. Street, one of the most renowned church architects in Britain. Street restored Britford Church and later on, his Gothic Revival masterpiece, St Peter's Bournemouth. Frances Hale built the Institute, seen here with its distinctive brickwork. She built Richardson's wine store with its Bridge Street frontage, now mostly Barclays Bank, for the largest and oldest wine merchants in England. She also extended St Paul's church and built the Baptist schoolroom in Brown Street and the Congregational Church in Fisherton Street.



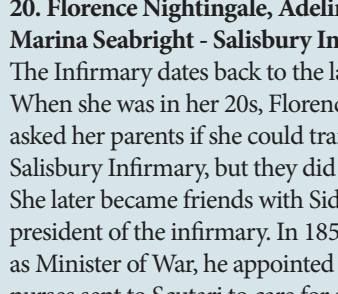
19. Salome Pelly - 3 Mill Race

Our route to Mill Race takes us through Queen Elizabeth Gardens providing beautiful views of the river and cathedral. Following the death of her father Bishop Wordsworth in 1911, Salome moved with her mother and siblings to a cottage in Lulworth. Here she ran wild with no formal education provided until, at the age of 16, she asked to go to boarding school. She went on to read medicine at Oxford and worked as a practicing GP throughout her life despite being married to a clergyman and having 6 children. Always a champion of social justice, in 1918 Salome was one of the founder members of the Howard League for Penal Reform and later in life was one of the founder members of the Samaritans in Salisbury. She ran her surgery from Mill Race until her retirement in 1969.



20. Florence Nightingale, Adeline Cable & Marina Seabright - Salisbury Infirmary

The Infirmary dates back to the late 1700s. When she was in her 20s, Florence Nightingale asked her parents if she could train as a nurse at Salisbury Infirmary, but they did not approve. She later became friends with Sidney Herbert, president of the infirmary. In 1854, in his role as Minister of War, he appointed her to lead the nurses sent to Scutari to care for soldiers in the Crimean War. Here she led the effort to improve the medical care of the soldiers and the sanitary conditions of the hospital, and earned the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp'. Her work was highly influential in the field of nursing, and her legacy lives on to this day. Adeline Cable was matron of Salisbury infirmary 1907-1925, and worked there during the First World War. She was honoured with the Civil Nursing Service award from the Royal Red Cross in 1918, which was presented to her by King George V. A special one-off blue-coloured nurse badge was commissioned for her with the motto 'The sick and needy shall not always be forgotten'. In the 1970s and 1980s Dr Marina Seabright, OBE was based at the Infirmary. She made groundbreaking discoveries in cytogenetics (the study of chromosomes). In the 1990s the hospital services moved to a new hospital site at Odstock, which is now the main hospital in Salisbury. The infirmary was closed in 1993, and then converted into flats for residential use in 1998.



21. Louisa Potto - Haunch of Venison, 1 Minster Street.

The Haunch of Venison is one of Salisbury's most historic buildings and is reportedly home to several ghosts. Apparently it is not unusual for your drink to move across the table of its own accord! Louisa Potto was a widow who took over her husband Firmin Potto's business when he died in 1875. He had left her the business and all its stock, urging her to keep the premises open as a 'licensed victualling house' and in good repair. She managed to fulfil his wishes by running the business successfully. The Haunch of Venison continues to operate today as a bar and restaurant.



22. Jane Botly - 9 Ox Row

Jane, aged 28, signed her marriage certificate with a cross in 1808. Henry Botly was a widower, a cutter whose clients included King George III. Jane raised seven children above the workshop in Ox Row. When Henry died, Jane (not their son Henry) took over. She expanded the business, advertising as cutler, jeweller & silversmith. Jane took over a rival business so her son Henry could trade from Catherine Street; with another son, George, a cutter in Reading. Jane traded for 27 years and gained Queen Victoria's mother as a client. Salisbury's cutlery was famous across England, and Jane's work is on display in Salisbury Museum.



HER SALISBURY FOOTPRINT



Photo credits: Joan Popley / Edith Hulse: Salisbury City Council, Maria Fawcett: Godolphin School, Salome Pelly: Salisbury Journal other photos: Barb Evans

This map combines a top quality tourist map of the city with a heritage trail 'Her Salisbury Footprint' which leads you past the amazing architectural diversity of Salisbury, taking in some of the iconic viewpoints and introduces some of the women who shaped the city's cultural, political and commercial life.

Her Salisbury Footprint is part of Her Salisbury Story celebrating the women of Salisbury past and present. This project is organised by Soroptimist International of Salisbury and supported by the Heritage Fund and Salisbury City Council.

To find out more and read the amazing stories of Salisbury women past and present visit our website, which can be accessed via this QR code or www.hersalisburystory.com



STREET INDEX

ALBANY ROAD	??	LAVERSTOCK ROAD	??
ASHLEY ROAD	??	LOVE LANE	??
AVON TERRACE	??	MALTHOUSE LANE	??
BARNARD STREET	??	MANOR FARM ROAD	??
BEDWIN STREET D3	??	MANOR ROAD	??
BELLAMY AVENUE	??	MARLBOROUGH RD	??
BELLE VUE ROAD	??	MARSH LANE	??
BISHOPS WALK	??	MEADOW ROAD	??
BLUE BOAR ROW	??	MIDDLETON ROAD	??
BOURNE AVENUE	??	MILFORD HILL	??
BOURNE HILL	??	MILFORD STREET	??
BRIDGE STREET	??	MILLBROOK	??
BRITFORD LANE	??	MILL ROAD	??
BROAD WALK	??	MILL STREAM APPR.	??
BROWN STREET	??	MINSTER STREET	??
BURFORD AVENUE	??	NELSON ROAD	??
BUTCHER ROW	??	NEW BRIDGE ROAD	??
BUTTS ROAD	??	NEW CANAL	??
CASTLE ROAD	??	NEW STREET	??
CASTLE STREET	??	NORTH STREET	??
CATHERINE STREET	??	NORTH WALK	??
CHIPPER LANE	??	OLD GEORGE MALL	??
CHORISTERS GREEN	??	PARK STREET	??
CHURCHFIELDS RD.	??	PENNYFARTHING ST	??
CHURCHILL WAY E	??	QUEENS ROAD	??
CHURCHILL WAY NTH	??	RAMPART ROAD	??
CHURCHILL WAY STH	??	RECTORY ROAD	??
CHURCHILL WAY W	??	ROLLESTONE STREET	??
CLARENDON ROAD	??	SALT LANE	??
COLDHARBOUR LANE	??	SCOTS LANE	??
COLLEGE STREET	??	SHADY BOWER	??
CRANE BRIDGE ROAD	??	SIDNEY STREET	??
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CULVER STREET	??	SOUTHAMPTON RD.	??
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DE VAUX PLACE	??	SOUTH WESTERN RD.	??
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EAST STREET	??	ST EDMUNDS CH. ST.	??
ELM GROVE	??	ST JOHN STREET	??
ELM GROVE PLACE	??	ST MARTIN'S CHURCH ST	??
ENDLESS STREET	??	ST MARK'S ROAD	??
ESTCOURT ROAD	??	ST NICHOLAS ROAD	??
EXETER STREET	??	SUMMERLOCK APPR.	??
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FRIARY LANE	??	WESSEX ROAD	??
GAS LANE	??	WEST STREET	??
GEORGE STREET	??	WEST WALK	??
GIGANT STREET	??	WILTON ROAD	??
GREENCROFT ST.	??	WINCHESTER STREET	??
GUILDER LANE	??	WINDSOR ROAD	??
HAMILTON ROAD	??	WINDSOR STREET	??
HARVESTON TERRACE	??	WOODSTOCK ROAD	??
HIGH STREET	??	WYNDHAM ROAD	??
HULSE ROAD	??	YORK ROAD	??
IVY STREET	??		
KELSEY ROAD	??		
KINGS ROAD	??		