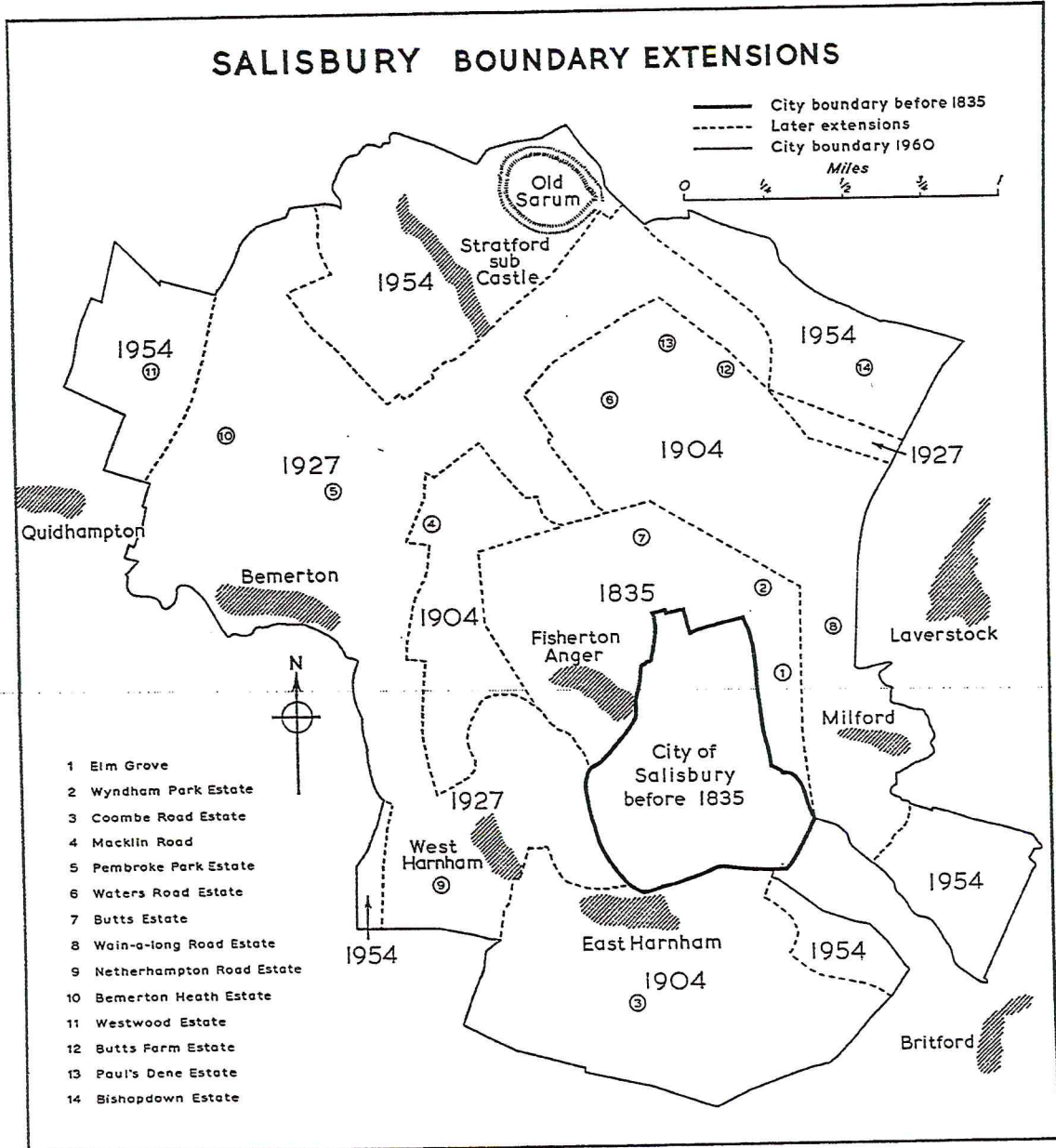


THE CITY OF NEW SALISBURY

century does not seem to have been a very active building period in this central area, and only one or two blocks of any size, such as that at the east end of the New Canal, were built then. The 20th century has added no outstanding buildings, its contribution being mainly restoration, or rebuilding in imitation of older styles. Probably the most widespread change in the appearance of the central area since 1800 has resulted from the general insertion of shop fronts on the ground floors of the buildings. Most of these are recent, but the shop front at nos. 12-14 Catherine Street is among the few early-19th-century examples to survive.

At the beginning of the 19th century Salisbury still comprised only the liberty of the Close³³ and

the three ancient parishes of St. Martin, St. Thomas, and St. Edmund. In 1835 it was extended to the artificial boundary which had been defined three years earlier for purposes of parliamentary representation, so that the built-up part of Fisherton Anger, and that part of Milford which bordered the city were included.³⁴ These added parts became the civil parishes of Fisherton Anger Within and Milford Within in 1804.³⁵ In 1904 the city was constituted a single civil parish, and extended to include the whole of Fisherton Anger Without and parts of Britford, East Harnham, Milford Without, and Stratford-sub-Castle.³⁶ In 1927 parts of Laverstock, Stratford, West Harnham, and Bemerton were added.³⁷ Finally in 1954 parts of Quidhampton,



³³ The Close was extra-parochial, had its own sessions, and relieved its own poor. Its population from 1801 was returned with the city, although in 1851 it was said that it did not form part of the city: Rammell, *Report*, II.

³⁴ Municipal Corporations Act, 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 76.

These bounds appear on Bothams, *Plan*, 1860.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Wilts.* iv. 356.

³⁶ 4 Edw. VII, c. 161; *Census, 1911*; cf. *V.C.H. Wilts.* iv. 356, where the date 1905 is given in error.

³⁷ 17 & 18 Geo. V, c. 40.