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**An Account of Roman and Mediaeval Remains found on the site  
of the Tolsey at Gloucester**

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AN ACCOUNT OF  
ROMAN AND MEDIÆVAL REMAINS

FOUND ON THE  
SITE OF THE TOLSEY AT GLOUCESTER IN 1893-4.

BY M. H. MEDLAND, F.R.I.B.A.

THE writer of this article wishes it to be distinctly understood that the materials for the same were, except otherwise stated, provided by Mr. W. Donovan, Clerk of Works to the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, who was on the spot during the whole of the time that the demolition of the old buildings was going on; and, further, that it was at the expressed wish of the Honorary Secretary to the Society that he (the Compiler) has undertaken the arrangement of the materials so carefully collected by Mr. Donovan.

The sincere thanks of Archæologists are due to Mr. Donovan for the care and interest he has taken in keeping a record of the discoveries made, and for thus giving the means of adding a valuable chapter to the history of the ancient City of Gloucester.

Before describing what has been discovered, it will be as well to recall what was known and surmised of the buildings which have occupied the site, as recorded by local historians.

Ancient records show that the Tolsey, which stood on a portion of the site of the ancient Forum or Capitol, was in the possession of the citizens before Gloucester was made a Mayor's Town, in 1483. When Gloucester was made a Mayor's town, the Tolsey was selected as the Council Chamber. A rental of the borough in 1455 contains the following entry: "The Stewards of the town of Gloucester

hold and occupy the corner tenement near the + on the Western and Southern side, which was let with two shops near the door of All Saints' annexed to the same." Fosbrooke says: "The Tolsey was the place where the Lord of the Manor received his dues. It was anciently employed for the public affairs of the City. In 1565<sup>1</sup> a new building was erected, consisting of a Council Chamber and room under it. In 1602 it was rebuilt, and in 1648 enlarged by the conversion of All Saints' Church adjacent into a court for the Sheriffs and public purposes. The staircase was built, on the site of the Chancel, leading to a room over it and to the Council Chamber. The place was enlarged by the purchase of some land between the Church and the street. This Tolsey consisted of a wooden piazza below, with grotesque figures over the capitals, an overhanging storey with immense sashes, and a balustrade above. The building has been much improved by removing the piazza, and it consists now of a brick building with stone ornaments and large sashes. Below is the Lobby and Court of Quarter Sessions, and above the Council Chamber." Rudge says: "This building was anciently employed as it is now for the public affairs of the City. It then consisted only of the Council Chamber and the room under it (which were erected in 1602 upon the demolishing of a former edifice erected in 1565) till 1648, when the north wall of All Saints' Church was taken away and the whole Church converted into a Court for the Sheriffs and public purposes. On the site of the Chancel was built the staircase leading to a room over it and to the Council Chamber. By the purchase of some land between the Church and the street the place was enlarged. In 1685 the chamber over the Sheriff's Court was made into a Chapel where King James II. in his progress 1686-7 attended divine service according to the Roman Catholic form, sitting on a throne erected for him at the expense of the City: and hence it obtained the denomination of the King's Chapel. It is stated that this was the first

<sup>1</sup> Fosbrooke erroneously says 1665.

public celebration of Mass after the Reformation. Soon after the Revolution in 1688 most of the furniture in the Tolsey was burnt or otherwise destroyed. The ancient Tolsey which was taken down in consequence of the passing of an Act of Parliament consisted of a wooden piazza below with antic figures over the capitals, an overhanging storey with immense sashes and a balustrade above—it receded in two sides of a triangle from the High Cross. The building last erected has been much improved since, and particularly by the taking down of a piazza which projected a considerable way and much narrowed that part of Southgate Street. In its present state, though bearing no marks of grandeur or elegance, it is, however, convenient and well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. On the ground floor is held the Quarter Sessions and in the Council Chamber above is despatched the ordinary business of the City and Corporation. The City arms adorn the pediment in front.”

The last Tolsey was decided upon and erected in 1750-2. In 1751 there was a Council meeting to give a pulpit and reading desk to Saint Aldate's, so that there is no doubt the Mayor had a chapel and chaplain.<sup>1</sup> For what reason they were discontinued is not known, unfortunately the record was not kept, but in future minutes there is a reference to a resolution that the Council should attend the Cathedral instead of the Mayor's Chapel. In 1754 the bell, formerly belonging to the Chapel, was sold to the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Aldate for £2 : 2 : 0. See footnote <sup>2</sup>.

I am indebted to Mr. Charles Dancey, of Gloucester,

MEMORANDA FROM CORPORATION RECORDS, PER MR. C. DANCEY :

<sup>1</sup> 1751, Dec. 23rd. “Whether this Corporation will give to the parishoners of S<sup>t</sup> Aldate's towards seating and furnishing their new built Chapple, the Pulpit and Reading Desk lately used in the Mayor's Chapple at the Tolsey ?

“All for it.”

<sup>2</sup> 1754. “Received of the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Aldate for the Bell formerly belonging to ye Chapel at the Tolsey ... .. £2 2 0”

for the following memoranda respecting the Tolsey which he has gleaned from the Gloucester Corporation Records :

1565. reparacons. Also in money disbursed for repairinge, furniflinge and other necessaries bestowed and for the newe tollsend viz. : for crose panell boles, hinge, timber, locke, nailes, borde, &c., &c., and for Workmen's hire ... xxviijs.

Also paid to the Colledge for whole year's rent of the new Tolsey ... .. iijjs.

Also they aske allowance for reparacons Sett, done and bestowed in and about the Councill House and amonge viz. : for tymber, borde, lathes, stone, here, lyme and workmen's hire ... .. xxxv<sup>s</sup>. iijj<sup>d</sup>.

1602. At this Councill it is agreed that the howse and buildinge at the Tollsey high crose called the Councill howse for conference for the Mayor and Aldermen, and also one other howse at the furringe bridge, in the tenure of widdowe Tiler shall both be taken and pulled down, and that the timber of the said Councill howse and other necessaries thereof that may be employed for other buildings shall be bestowed and placed in the place where they at the furringe bridge did stand, and that howse there and the taking downe of boath and buildinge of the said howse at furringe bridge, to be at the charge of the Cittie, and all w<sup>ch</sup>. to be done at such conveniente tyme as M<sup>r</sup>. Maier shall appointe and by the survey of the Stewards of the Cittie.

1616, September. *It is* also agreed that M<sup>r</sup>. Towne Clarke shall have a lease of the little Chamber and shopp adioyninge to the Tolsey at the yearly Rent of Ten shillings, soe long as he shall contyneue in his place of Towne Clarke.

1621, August. *It is* likewise at this howse ordered and agreed that M<sup>r</sup>. Towne Clarke shall have his rent abated w<sup>ch</sup>. hee hath pay<sup>d</sup> for the Chamber nex the Tolsey and to have the charge repayed w<sup>ch</sup>. he hath all ready disbursed about it (in regard it is employed to the Cityes use) amounting to forty shillings.

1622, September *It is* agreed that there shall be a staires made out of the seconde roome under the utter Tolsey up

into the upper Roome now appointed for the Towne Clarke's office for a way to goe upp into the said Office.

*It is agreed that Mr. John Hayward shall have a lease of the lowest roome over against the Tolsey (leaving a way up to the Towne Clarke's Office) for one and forty yeares under the rent of twenty shillings.*

*It is also agreed that the room now newly made for the Towne Clarke's Office shall so continue for an office during the pleasure of this house w<sup>th</sup> the way and passage to it up the stayrs to the upper Tolsey and the Key of the upper Tolsey to be left every night at Mr. Beard's house by the Bedle, And that the charges layd out upon the sayd Office shall come out of the Chamber of this City.*

*Lease.—This Indenture made September the 20<sup>th</sup>. 1622, Betweene The Maio<sup>r</sup> and Burgesses of the Citty of Gloucester of the one p<sup>te</sup>. and Mr. John Hayward of the Citty of Glouc<sup>r</sup>. Gent. of the other p<sup>rt</sup>. (whereby is demised unto the sayd Mr. John Hayward) All that their little shopp Situate and being neare unto the High Crofse of the said Citty of Glouc<sup>r</sup>. w<sup>ch</sup>. said shopp is in bread<sup>th</sup> on the fore p<sup>rt</sup>. thereof Northwards on the streete side from the Tolsey of the said Citty on the East side thereof unto the Church Porch of the p<sup>sh</sup>. of All S<sup>ts</sup>. on the West side fower yards and in breadth at the back part thereof four yards and is bounded as aforesaid, And is in length from the forep<sup>rt</sup>. thereof on the streete side Northward unto the said Church of All S<sup>ts</sup>. Southward three yardes and three quarters, Excepting alwayes and reserving out of this part demised and granted unto them the said Mayor and Burgesses and their Successors free passage egrfese and regrefse to and for the Town Clarke of the said Citty for the tyme being, and his Servants and all and every other person or persons cominge to the Office of the said Towne Clarke to passe in and through the said shoppe up the stayers there to the Office at any tyme or tymes duringe the term hereby demised. (This was for 41 years at a rent of xx<sup>s</sup>. yearly. There was also a lease granted unto one Stephene Cooke about this time of—)*

All that their p<sup>cell</sup>. or plott of Ground adioyninge to the Town wall at the Eastgate of the said Citty, conteyninge in length from the Stayers goeing up into the Olde Counsell Howse on the Northside towards the house called the friares on the South side. (The "Olde Counsell Howse" was presumably over the East Gate.)

1643. (There was a Fire at the Tolsey, from what cause is not now known. The seat of the fire was in the Counsell Chamber upstairs, as the principal "item" (is) paid Christopher Hayes for Glafsing 2<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>. ; the other "items" are for Carpenter, Tiler and pargiter, "the sum total" 7<sup>l</sup> 4<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>.)

1648, July. *It is* also agreed and ordered that the Late Church and Chancell of Allhallows within this City shall be employed for a convenient Lower Tolsey for the Sheriffs Court to be kept in, and an upper Roome for a Councill Chamber for the Meeting of the Comon Councill of this City.

*It is* also agreed and undertaken by this house upon the offer of M<sup>r</sup>. Ald<sup>m</sup>. Pury to lend the sume of fifty pounds to the Maior and Burgesses of this City for the begining and going on of the worke for the making of the new Tolsey and Councill house in the Late Church of Allhallows w<sup>th</sup>in this City, That he shall be repaid the s<sup>d</sup>. sum out of the first Money that shall be received eyther of the 4000 lbs. or any other money that shall be out of the 1600 lbs. and upwards that was layed forth by the Chamber of this City for the use of the Guarrison and payment of Souldiers herein.

*It is* also agreed that the broken peeces of a brasse culvering remayning w<sup>th</sup>in this City shalbe sold for the best advantage and the moneys that shalbe made thereof to be employed towards the making of the Lower Tolsey and Counsell Chamber and the Chamber of this City to make satisfaction unto the State for the same as may be thereunto required.

(There was a Committee appointed) to take particular care in surveying the site of Allhallows Church to see if any part of the sa<sup>d</sup>. place is fitt to be left open for publike use

and to make report thereon to this House. (This open place is shewn in the view of the High Cross taken in 1751 by Thomas Ricketts.)

1648, November. It is also agreed that there shall be such a competent number of Deal Boards as workmen shall direct, bought at Bristol or elsewhere for the boarding of the New Tolsey and Counsell Chamber and to be payed for out of the moneyes rayseed by the sale of the Brasse peece and that so many timber trees as Mr. Ald<sup>m</sup>. Hill, Mr. Ald<sup>m</sup>. Wise, Mr. Edmond and Mr. Jordan shall conceive may be conveniently spared and shalbe taken off the Mannor of Abload and Sandhurst and other Deane and Chapter lands granted to this City for the Publique use.

1648. (In the Disbursements for this year there are the following items):—

Paid for Sweetmeats sent to the Tolsey by Mr. Mayor's order and the Aldermen to entertayne Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Generall Cromwell, Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Generall of the Parliament's Army at his March through this City into Wales, with many of his Officers and other Gentlemen	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
paid for fower Limonds then used	...	...	...	...		1	0
paid for more Sweetmeats sent for to the Tolsey by Mr. Mayor and Alder <sup>m</sup> s. order for to entertayne Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Generall Cromwell at his return through this City out of Wales w <sup>th</sup> many of his Officers and other Gent <sup>m</sup> .	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
paid Mr. Warwicke for wine sent to the Tolsey by Mr. Mayor and Alder <sup>m</sup> s. order to drink w <sup>th</sup> Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Generall Cromwell when he marched with most parte of his Army through this City into Wales	...	...	...	...	0	11	0
1 lb. of sugar, 2 o; and for beare then sent for, 6 <sup>d</sup> .	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
paid Mr. Warwicke for wine sent for to the Tolsey to make Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Generall Cromwell drinke and his Officers when he marched backe through our City out of Wales	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
1 lb. of sugar	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Received of Mr. Robert Hill and Mr. John Purlew towards the building of the New Tolsey	...	...	...	...	350	0	0

There are no dates to the above items, so I cannot here give them; but I find in Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 369, that on May 1st, 1648, Cromwell was sent to South Wales, on May 21st he is said to be before Pembroke. This is confirmed in Sir John Maclean's *Annals of Chepstow Castle*, p. 229.

1651. It is also agreed that the windows of the new Tolsey Chamber shall be glazed with good glasse and a fair Table, a new wainscote door and a paire of Stairs to go out of the same roome upon the leads be made this present Summer at the charges of the Chamber of this City.

1687. Charges for the present made and the Homage fee, And for entertaininge the King Maj<sup>tie</sup> (James 2<sup>nd</sup>) the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August, 1687, when he Hon<sup>ty</sup> our City with his Presence.

*Imprimis.* A present made by the Maior, Ald<sup>rm</sup> and Comon Councill of a 100 broad peices of Gold at 1<sup>lb</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. a peice ... .. 117 10 0

paid the Homage fee due to his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officers to Sir Thomas Duppa ... .. 36 6 8

(Then follow the various and numerous items for Musik, Wine from London, Sea fish and fowle, &c., &c., the sum total for the gifts and entertainment of) ... .. 281 4 10

(There was a special room over the Sheriff's Court made into and fitted as a Chapel. The items are:)

*Charges for the Kinge's Canopy and Chaivering Chappell:*

Paid M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Webb for Velvett Silk for Gold fringe as by noat .. .. 31 5 0  
 paid Henry Elliotte, Joyner, for work done ... 9 0 0  
 paid John Elliotte the Upholsterer ... .. 2 14 0  
 paid Giles Reeve for Ironwork done there ... 0 11 6

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£43 10 6

This room was afterwards known by the name of the Mass Room.

1751, May. "Whether the pine end of the Chappell belonging to the Tolsey in this City shall be taken down as low as the floor, and the New wall of the Councill Chamber be carried back upon the wall where the said pine end now stands, and whether the Roof and ceiling of the same Chappell shall be taken down and rebuilt in the form of a M to the extent of the New Building and the partition intended by the Councill Chamber to be omitted."

The work was done and the list of men employed, with the various amounts of their accounts, in all reaching to

nearly nine hundred pounds, is duly given in the City Chamberlain's Book for that period. The Architect appears to have been a Mr. Wm. Roberts, and the Carving of the City Arms and Representations of the City Regalia was the work of Thomas Ricketts of this City.

It is usual to describe a building in the order of its construction, but, for obvious reasons, it will be better, in this case, to begin at the top.

The roof of the Tolsey, which was found to have been constructed with oak timbers from the roof of the Church which had previously occupied the site, was of the queen-post type; the tie-beams were formed of roughly-hewn chestnut.

The coat of arms, &c., which were removed from the pediment are retained by the Corporation and are deposited in the Corn Exchange.

The overmantel which stood in the Council Chamber is retained by the Corporation and is fixed in the Bow Committee-room at the Guildhall.

The fire bell which was made by Rudhall A.D. 1706 was, A.D. 1752, hung by consent in St. Michael's Tower, but is now again in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester. The bell is 2' 2" diameter, 1' 6" high, and has the following legend: "Prosperity to the City of Gloucester." I am indebted to Mr. Charles Dancey for the following memoranda *re* this bell, which are taken from the Gloucester Corporation Records:

July 13th, 1648. "At this house it is agreed & ordered that M<sup>r</sup>. Maior, M<sup>r</sup>. Ald<sup>m</sup>. Pury, M<sup>r</sup>. Ald<sup>m</sup>. Nurse, M<sup>r</sup>. Sherife Pearce, M<sup>r</sup>. Jordan, M<sup>r</sup>. Payne, M<sup>r</sup>. Purlwent, M<sup>r</sup>. Stap and M<sup>r</sup>. Longden or any three of them shall be authorized to make Sale of all such Bells & other goods formerly belonging to the Churches of S<sup>t</sup>. Owen & Allhallows or either of them and lately granted to the Maior & Burgesses of this City by Ordinance of Parlia<sup>m</sup>t. to the best advantage they & to employ & dispose of the money w<sup>ch</sup> shall arise thereby towards

the fitting of the Church of Crypt according to the former Act.”

Qy. was the bell that Abraham Rudhall recast for the alarm or fire bell, to be fixed in Trinity Tower, in 1706, one of the bells belonging to All Saints?

## TOLSEY.

1706, May 23rd. “Whether on the Report of the Surveyors for M<sup>r</sup>. Burroughs He shalbe permitted to build up his house against the window at the West End of the Roome now examined or over the Sheriffs’ Court and to stop upp the light thereof?

“For it 24.”<sup>1</sup>

1706, Decr. 23rd. “Whether a Bell shalbe cast and hung up in Trinity Tower for a Markett Bell & for other occasions, Mr. Rudhall the Bell founder having offered to cast and hang the same at his own charge and the residue of the expences to be borne by this Corporacon, He having the old Bell at the High Crofs to be melted downe towards the doing thereof?

“Agreed to by All.”<sup>2</sup>

1752, Sept. 18th. “At a parish Meeting held this 18<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1752, ’Twas agreed by us whose names are hereunto suscribed That ye Corporation have leave to set and hang the Market Bell either on ye top of ye Tower or in ye Tower of this parish Church of Saint Michael’s provided they take care no damage be done to ye said Tower, and also shall have leave to take it away at any time provided they shall think of any more convenient Place for setting it up, Making all things good and leaving it as it now is.”<sup>3</sup>

Signed for by the Churchwardens and 9 others.

1840, August 13th. Application was made by the Corporation for the removal of the above said Bell, which was then being used and known as the Fire Bell. The parishoners then appointed a Committee to confer with the Corporation as to the propriety of removing the said Bell to the Tolsey or

<sup>1</sup> Corporation Minutes.    <sup>2</sup> Corporation Minutes.

<sup>3</sup> St. Michael’s Parish Book.

elsewhere and report their proceedings to the Vestry. (This Meet<sup>g</sup> was adjourned for a week).

(St. Michael's continued)—The adjourned meeting did not take place.

#### PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

1849, January. "Notice is hereby given that a Parish Meeting will be held in the Vestry room of this Church on Thursday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the Fire Bell from the Tower of St. Michael's Church to the Tolsey.

"present Wm. Brown & Mr. Coleman, Churchwarden & five other parishoners.

"Proposed by Mr. Brown & seconded by Mr. Coleman :  
'That the suggestion of the Watch Committee to effect the Object of the above notice be acceded to.'

"Carried Unanimously Jany. 25th, 1849."

As the work of demolition proceeded, the remains of the west and south walls of All Saints' Church were revealed. (See Plate No. V.)

The Church consisted of Nave of two bays, 34 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 39 feet from floor to wall-plate, with doorway and window at West end, and Chancel 17 feet long by 11 feet wide.

Section looking N.W. (Plate No. III.) shews the width and height of the west window; the jambs and mullions, drawn in strong lines, were intact, whilst the traceried head is restored from fragments of tracery, etc., found on the North side of the West wall of the Church. They had been used as walling stones, probably, when the alterations and enlargements took place in 1648.

An Early English capital with obliquely cut dog-tooth decoration (see Plate V. of South side of Church) and a short piece of Purbeck marble shaft—evidently belonging to the cap—were found in the same extended wall.

Near this wall were also found a few pieces of stained glass in very narrow lead lights; also three bullets, which may be relics of the siege, and an Abbey token.

The West doorway had been destroyed, and the opening roughly walled up. A cap and base were found (*see* plate No. V.), which may have been those of the doorway of the 13th century Church.

Section looking South-West (*see* Plate No. III.) gives the South Arcade, etc. Here again the portions drawn in strong lines were intact. The Archways had been filled in with ashlar, 7 inches thick, and light had been obtained, on this side, by a three-light, square headed and cusped window. Portions of the head and cuspings were found. There were indications of a doorway in the Western Archway.

It would appear that when the North wall of the Church was taken down, in 1648, the West wall was extended 6 feet Northwards, and the stone taken down was reused in the extended building. The building was commenced 3 feet below the present pavement level, on a previous foundation. The stones from the upper part of the Church were, apparently, used directly they were removed: for the corbel tabling was found at the bottom, and the tracery of the West window was found at a higher level.

At a depth of 3 feet below the level of the floor of the 14th century Church, and on the South side, were found the jambs of a doorway of apparently Early English work; and at a depth of 7 feet from the level of the floor of the 14th century Church were found the jambs of a doorway of apparently Saxon work. There was no rebate for the door. An iron door hook was in one jamb, and part of a catch in the jamb on the opposite side. Long and short bond was clearly shown here, as well as at the North-East corner of the Nave wall. The base of a Norman shaft was also found in the building. There were, therefore, indications of three, if not of four, Churches having been built on the same site.

The Saxon Church was probably of the same size as the 14th century Church. The East wall of the Chancel was dug for, and discovered, when the new footpath was formed in Southgate Street. The top of the wall is about 2 feet below the paving in Southgate Street.

The Saxons did not build entirely on the walls of the Roman Forum, but they made use of the old stone—some of which shewed evident signs of having been burnt—for their own building.

Amongst other relics of the Saxon period was found a rudely-carved head, with a halter on it (Plate VIII.a.): the eyes are very characteristic of Saxon work; the teeth are very pronounced, the front ones are unfortunately broken; the neck is more or less square in section, which would make it appear as if it had been built into a wall; possibly it once formed the termination to an arch label.

Another interesting relic of the Saxon period that was found was a Sanctus bell. (Plate VIII.b.) It was made of copper and found 19 feet from the present ground level—in the same pit in which was found refuse from a wine press. The bell is at present in the possession of Mr. May, Berkeley Street, Gloucester. I understand that he contemplates presenting it to the Corporation of Gloucester.

Another Saxon or Norman relic was an impost stone relieved on the splay with slight sinkings. (Plate VII.)

At a depth of 11 feet from the present pavement was found the floor of the Roman Forum. Such of the walls of the Forum as remained indicated an irregularly planned building of considerable extent, consisting of several chambers or halls—some of them still extend beneath Southgate Street. There were indications of bases of columns at the East end, where, in consequence of its facing the Via Principalis (now Southgate Street), would probably be the chief entrance.

The floors were formed with thin Forest stone flags laid on concrete. There were plentiful evidences that the Forum had been burnt down: the faces of the stones from the walls were reddened, and charred wood was found, together with innumerable fragments of Roman roofing tiles. Scraps of Samian ware and other descriptions of Roman pottery were plentiful.

A fragment of Roman tile with sunk letters—**S.O.G.**—was unearthed.

One of the most remarkable Roman "finds" was a pit containing, amongst other rubbish, the skins and pips of grapes, which from an analysis made by Mr. George Embrey, F.C.S., were evidently the refuse from wine pressing.

Scattered about the site were found the broken remains of a Millstone (formed of Carboniferous conglomerate) which had probably been used in wine manufacture.

In this pit were found jugs and pots with beaded or scored handles, also Samian ware, coins of Constantine, and part of a horn which had been used for some purpose, &c., &c.

Fragments of Roman Masonry are represented on Plates VI. and VII. Portions of these and of the Millstone are deposited in front of the Museum in Brunswick Road.

By the promptitude and generosity of Mr. Johnstone-Vaughan the greater number of the following curios were obtained from the workmen engaged in the demolition of the old buildings, and are now deposited in the Manager's Room of the New Bank which occupies the site, viz. :—

3 fragments of Roman terra-cotta figures: 1, that of a lady of noble mien,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high; 2, that of a figure of Cupid,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " high (Plate IX.); 3, the shoulders and arms of a figure—one hand bears a (possibly) wine vessel—found on December 12, 1894, at a depth of 10 feet below present street level.

A fragment of Roman brick,  $5" \times 4" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ —the letters **R.P.G.** are impressed on it—found 9/2/95 at a depth of 13 feet from present street level.

Innumerable fragments of Samian, Upchurch, and other ware.

The centre of a Roman shield,  $1\frac{3}{4}"$  diameter, formed of copper with an agate centre. (Plate XII, b.)

The iron cramp from stones at "A" on plan (Plate IV.), with lead with which it was fixed.

Refuse from wine press.

Five copper coins of the Roman Empire.

Copper money of (presumably) British make, unstamped and simply flattened out in rude imitation of coins: two are

about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter by  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, whilst the third is  $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick.

A copper ring and the arm of a small bronze statuette (?) are also preserved.

A circular piece of metal, impressed on one side with the Roman letter **R**, and on the other with the letter **P**.

A Roman saucer or cover to a vessel, 8" diameter, of common red ware.

One of a pair of flasks of fine hard stone for the casting of ornaments: the ornaments consist of small bells and scrolled pendants from which the bells may be hung. (Plate X.a.)

A fragment of ware, supposed to be a Seventeenth Century Crucible known as a Dog's Nose. (Plate X.b.)

In the "Act (of Parliament, dated 1750) for taking down several buildings and enlarging the Streets and Market Places in the City of Gloucester" are the following paragraphs:—

"It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Burgesses of the said City of Gloucester, and their successors, to extend and continue their Chamber, commonly called the Upper Tolley or Council Chamber, upon and over that part of the ground on which a Tenement in the possession of George Washbourne now stands."

"And in the said Street called Southgate Street—one Tenement in the possession of *George Washbourn, Clockmaker.*"

Inasmuch as Clockmakers' and Silversmiths' trades are generally worked together, it seems possible that the above articles (the mould and crucible) may have been the property of and used by the above George Washbourn, or his predecessors, in the manufacture of silver goods.

A flint Arrow-head. (Plate XII.a.)

The door hook from Saxon doorway.

An osculatory, size 3" × 3", bearing an imaginary portrait of Our Lord, in relief, formed of china ware, coloured green and glazed. The remains of a handle exist at the top and back. The face is of a very Archaic type. A nimbus surrounds the head. The eyeballs bear no indication of pupils. The lips are parted as if in the act of kissing. This

relic was found at a depth of 10 feet from the present pavement level. This fact, coupled with the crude workmanship, are suggestive of considerable antiquity, probably XIIth century. (Plate XI.b.)

A quatrefoil copper ornament, 2" × 2", which probably enriched some ecclesiastical vestment or furniture—for the stud at the back, for fixing it, still remains. Upon the face is a shield bearing, in saltire, the key of St. Peter, and from the sinister side the sword of St. Paul crosses it. It was probably richly enamelled—remains of gold plating still exist on the plain surfaces. (Plate XI.a.)

A similar relic, but of much smaller size—being a shield of copper, having the stud for fixing it still remaining. Upon the face of the shield is a coat of arms bearing, in a chief, two mullets of six points. This little relic was also probably enamelled and gilded, and used for a similar purpose as the last one described.

Stay bar and glazing from the 14th century Church.

Mediæval encaustic floor tiles.

A steel arrow-head, 3½" long. (Plate XII.a.)

Two green glass phials, 1½" high.

Two round lead bullets.

A bronze buckle.

Tusks and horns of various animals.

An octagonal inkstand of lead with domed top. On the bottom is engraved "W. W., 1682."

An early tobacco pipe.

Two German tokens.

A Coventry halfpenny, date 1793.

A halfpenny of John Wilkinson, Iron Master, 1792.

I am indebted to Mr. John Tibbetts, of Gloucester, for the photos of Saxon bell and the curios deposited in the Wilts and Dorset Bank.

By the removal of a paving stone in Southgate Street the stone marked "A" on plan (Plate VI.) may be seen, at a depth of 11 ft. This stone, or rather these stones, had not been removed from their original positions. Two of them

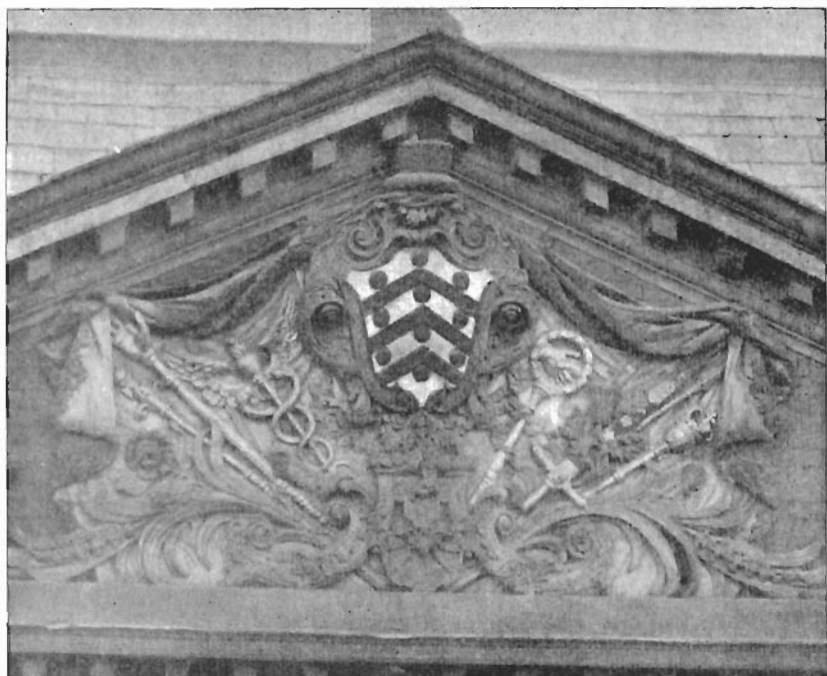
were cramped together; the cramp is preserved at the Bank, as previously stated.

Mr. John Bellows says: "Thanks to the suggestion first made to us by George H. Fox, of the Silchester exploration, we are able to identify the remains of the Basilica and Forum.

In the camp forming the original Glevum, the North and Southgate Streets were the Via Principalis, along which were the quarters of the Officers (Tribunes), the Westgate Street being the road through the quarters of the private soldiery. For this reason the point of junction between the two, *i.e.* at the Cross, would be chosen for the general market place: and with the market a Magistrate's Court. The historical continuity of these institutions has suffered no break down to our own time, both in the Tolsey, which has only now disappeared to make way for the new Bank, and in the Market, a few yards south of the spot, which was removed some years ago to be replaced by the present Corn Exchange."

PLATES.

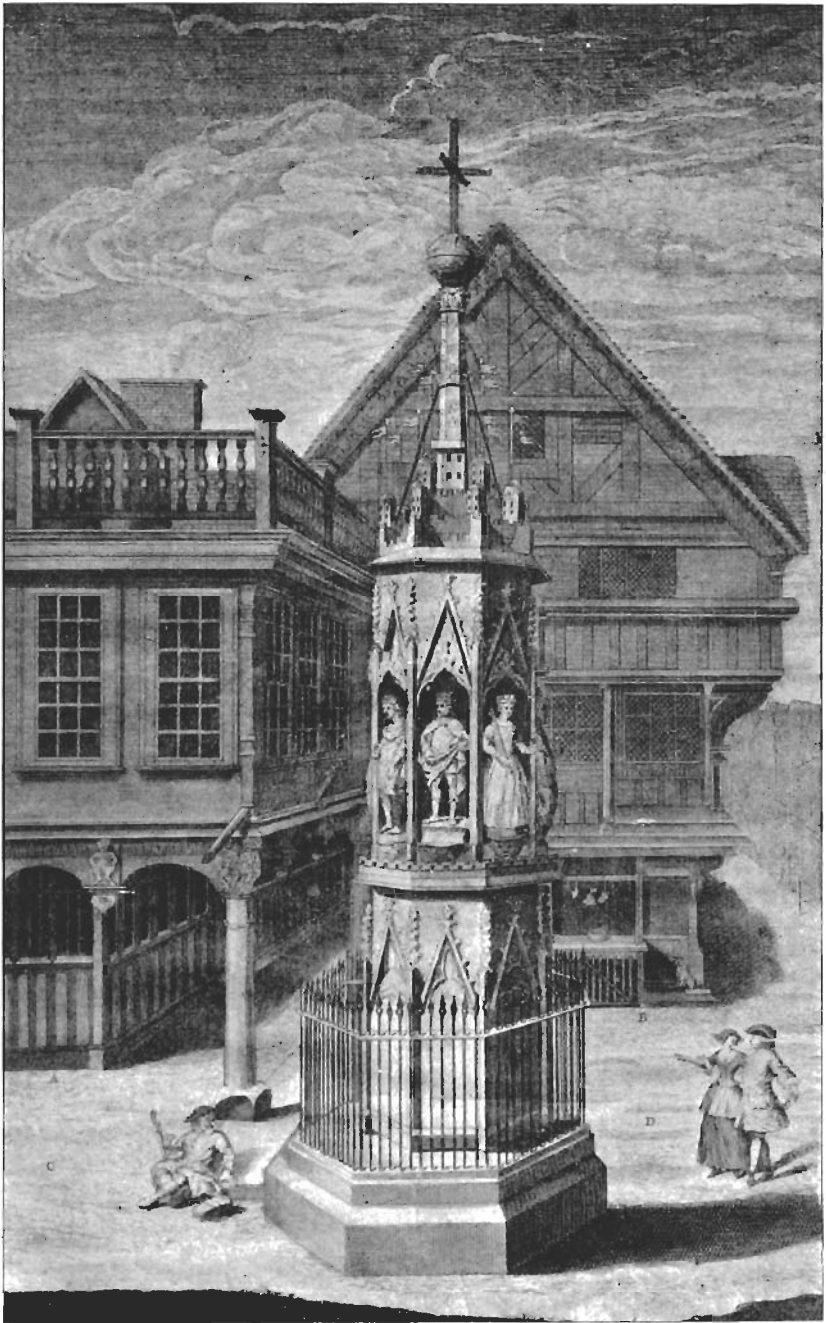
- I.a. Arms of the City of Gloucester.
- b. Tolsey, 1750-2.
- II. Seventeenth Century Tolsey and High Cross.
- III. All Saints' Church: sections.
- IV.            Do.            plan and details.
- V.             Do.            south wall.
- VI. Plan of Forum and Roman remains.
- VII. Remains of masonry and woodwork.
- VIII.a. Anglo-Saxon head.
- b. Sanctus bell.
- IX.a. Figure of Cupid, terra cotta.
- b.    Do.    Roman lady, do.
- X.a. Mould for casting ornaments.
- b. Seventeenth Century crucible known as a Dog's Nose.
- XI.a. Copper ornament with the Arms of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul.
- b. Osculatory.
- XII.a. Flint and steel arrow-heads and bullets.
- b. Boss of Roman shield.



*ARMS OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.*



*TOLZEY, 1750-2.*

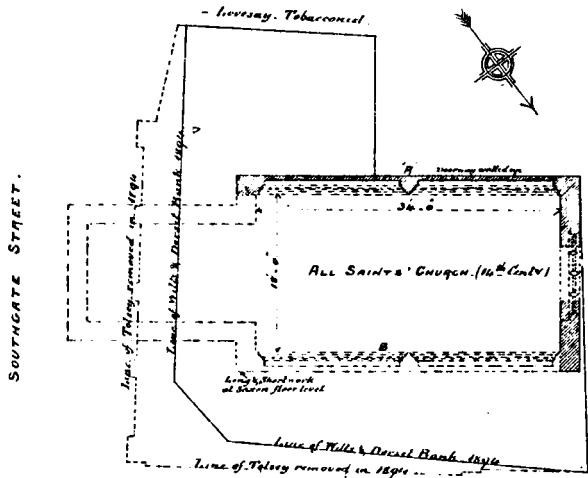


*SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOLZEY AND HIGH CROSS.*



GLoucester, Remains of Forum, All Saints Church &c. Revealed & Destroyed in 1894

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BUILDING OF PREMISES FOR THE WILTS & DORSET BANKING COMPANY.



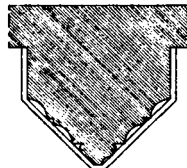
WESTGATE STREET  
PLAN

Scale of feet.

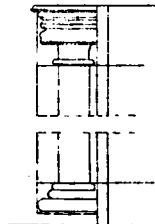
Fisher & Son. Drogheda.



WINDOW 197A



PIER 197A



BASE 197B



PLAN OF BASE

DETAILS

13. Entry  
14. Entry  
15. Entry  
16. Entry  
17. Entry  
18. Entry  
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99. Entry  
100. Entry

PROBABLY THE WEST DOOR OF CHURCH

Scale of feet



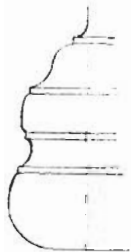
*ALL SAINTS, CHURCH, SOUTH WALL.*

REMAINS OF ROMAN & SAXON MASONRY, & 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY WOODWORK. REVEALED IN 1894.

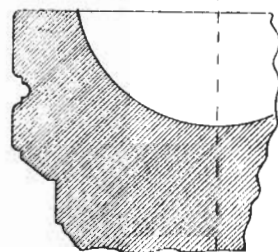
ON THE OCCASION OF THE BUILDING OF PREMISES FOR THE WILTS & DORSET BANKING CO

REMAINS OF WROT. ROMAN MASONRY.

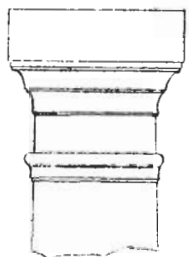
BASE AT C.



BASIN AT D.



BALUSTER AT E.

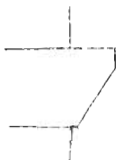


CORNICE AT F.



Scale for above details

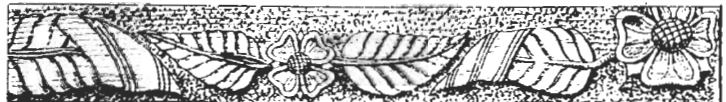
MOULDED STONE G.



SAXON IMPOST



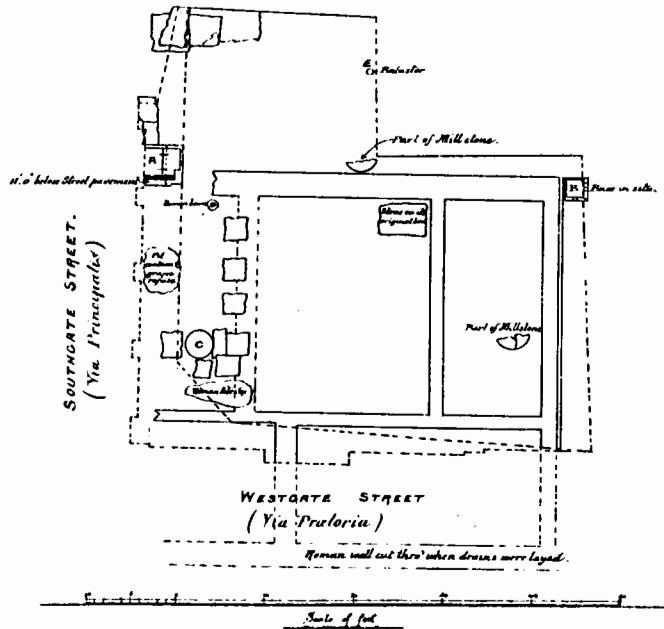
CARVED BOARDS FROM 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY TOLSEY



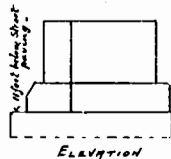
MOULDED & CARVED TIMBERS FROM 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY TOLSEY.

GLoucester REMAINS OF ROMAN FORUM REVEALED IN 1894.  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE BUILDING OF PREMISES FOR THE WILTS & DORSET BANKING CO.

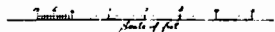
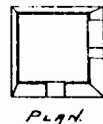
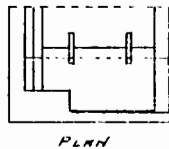
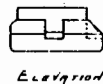
PLAN SHOWING POSITION OF ROMAN REMAINS.



ROMAN STONE  
IN SITU AT A.



ROMAN STONE  
IN SITU AT B.





*ANGLO-SAXON HEAD.*



*SANCTUS BELL.*



*FIGURE OF CUPID. Terra Cotta*



*FIGURE  
OF ...  
ROMAN  
LADY.  
Terra Cotta.*



*MOULD FOR CASTING ORNAMENTS.*



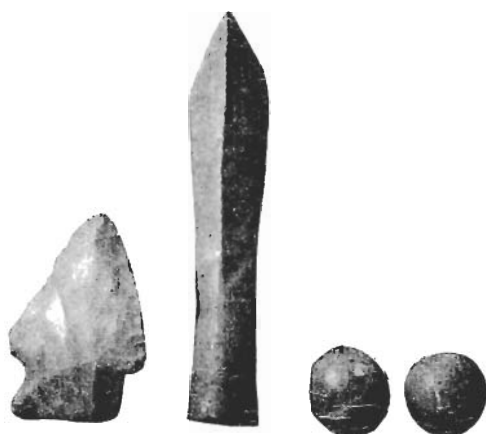
*A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CRUCIBLE KNOWN AS  
A "DOG'S NOSE."*



*COPPER ORNAMENT WITH THE ARMS OF THE ABBEY OF  
ST. PETER & ST. PAUL.*



*OSCUATORY.*



*FLINT & STEEL ARROW HEADS & BULLETS.*



*BOSS OF ROMAN SHIELD*