From the *Transactions* of the
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

**Medieval Gloucester: I**

by L. E. W. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt
1945, Vol. 66, 1-48

© The Society and the Author(s)
MEDIEVAL GLOUCESTER

by L. E. W. O. FULLBROOK-LEGGATT, M.C., B.A.

1. Introduction; II. The City Wall; III. The Castle; IV. The Main Streets; V. The Side Streets; VI. Without the Walls; VII. Conclusion; VIII. Key to Streets and Structures; IX. Bibliography.

ABBREVIATIONS


Cart. Historia et Cartularium S. Petri Gloucestriae.

H.M.C. Historical Manuscripts Commission.

I. INTRODUCTION

One view called me to another; one hill-top to its fellow, half across the county. So Kipling wrote of Sussex in 'They'. A study of those hitherto sadly neglected, yet rich, sources of information concerning the city of Gloucester and much of its county—the Records of Gloucester Corporation, the Historia et Cartularium of St. Peter's Abbey, and the Rental of 1455—is like journeying over Sussex Downs or Cotswold since vista after vista of city and county history comes into view. They are vistas of the city, its abbey, priories, churches, its civic and domestic buildings; of Gloucestershire; also of social and economic life during some seven centuries. Place, field, personal, and material names occur in great number. All these views are of fascinating interest because they give, sometimes glimpses, at other times considerable detail of place and life over a long period.

In that which follows only the city of Gloucester and its immediate outskirts are described as they appeared in medieval times, with but brief descriptions of edifices, like the Cathedral, that have already been dealt with by other writers.

It may here be remarked, in extenuation of shortcomings, that, while this paper has been in the making
during, at least, ten years, the whole of it has been prepared and written away from Gloucester, and so away from many sources of reference. A great deal of spadework was done under difficult war conditions in Canterbury, London, and 'Bomb Alley', during the stresses of the Battle of Britain, and the long periods of bombs and other missiles that followed. Many a midnight hour, during long spells of Fire-watching, was spent in the collection and marshalling of material—sometimes with sudden and violent interruptions.

**Note**

The dates given in references to the Records are those ascribed to them by W. H. Stevenson, but, as he states in his preface, these cannot always be regarded as accurate.

Some words must be written in explanation of the city plan—based to some extent on those of Speed, Kip, and Hall and Pinnell—that accompanies this paper. It was considered best to depict medieval Gloucester at a given date as nearly as possible, and for this purpose the obvious year was that of the 1455 Rental since this gives the most detailed description we possess of the city's layout during the period under discussion. The Abbey church is shown without Lady Chapel or central tower, as the former was not built till later, and the latter was only in course of erection in 1455.

Some of the streets and structures are, necessarily, hypothetically drawn, and the finding of fresh evidence should lead to considerable amendment and elaboration. The 1455 names have been used in the key, as far as practicable, and references to it are shewn (52).

**II. The City Wall**

Just as, at the time of writing, there is no definite confirmation of the entire course of the Roman wall of Glevum, so there is but partial evidence of the medieval
defences, sections of which only are known for certain. It might have been expected that Records, Cartulary, and Rental would be rich sources of information concerning the city wall, but they are remarkably disappointing in this respect. The Records, apart from two references to its bad state of repair (1), contain only three that specify any particular part of it. Of these the first, dated 1252, relates to the east face: 'towards the new east gate of Gloucester opposite the wall (2)', and the other two, of considerably later date (1467 and 1556) (3), also refer to the east face south of the Eastgate. The Rental only refers to this and to a section adjoining the Southgate (4).

From the Southgate (3), through the East (24), to the Northgate, the Norman was superimposed on the Roman wall, as was verified during excavations in 1931 (5). At the northeast angle was the Almesham Postern (33) which took its name from that part of the city immediately within it being known as Almesham (c. 1230) (6). West of the Northgate the course and character of any wall is uncertain and previous surmise concerning it appears to have been based on the city wall as it is depicted in Speed's map of 1605-10. This shows a wall continuing westward of the Northgate, joining the abbey wall (which may have embodied that of the city), and, after a short distance, branching north-westward from the latter to the Blindgate where it turned north and then again northwest round St. Oswald's Priory to Little Severn. In the Abbey Cartulary there is an exchange of property between St. Peter's and the priory in 1218 which mentions a new wall next to St. Oswald's (7). It may refer to this part of the city wall, but, in connexion with this section of it and others, it is not certain how correct Speed was in his

1 Nos. 46 (1345), 59 (1487-8). (Numbers in Records of Gloucester Corporation).
2 No. 492.
3 Nos. 1156, 1253.
4 Rental, 14b.
5 B.G.A.S., liii, 267-283.
6 No. 284.
7 Cart. i, 25.
detail, and the general destruction ordered by Charles II was responsible for the removal of material evidence.

For the defence of the western side of the city, reliance seems to have been placed on the three channels of the Severn—Little or Old Severn, and the two channels that form Alney Island—the water-means between them, the Westgate (65), guarding the road crossings of the river, and the Castle.

Both Speed's map and one of 1624, printed in *Gloucester and its varying Fortunes*, by G. S. Blakeway, 48, show a wall running west from the Southgate to the river somewhat south of the Castle. This is, undoubtedly, the section described: 'as far as the castle, chiefly a strong and lofty work' in an account of the city's defences at the time of the siege of 1643 in the introduction to the *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis* (8). Furthermore, John Clarke states that the line of the wall from the Southgate to the river could still be traced till a few years before he wrote (1850) (9).

There are a number of references to the gateways in the wall, but none descriptive of them. The Southgate collapsed from damage it sustained during the siege of 1643; the Eastgate is stated to have contained a charity school in 1260 (10) and it was demolished in the 18th century when, it seems, the North and Westgate were also removed. A number of illustrations of the last are in existence. Apart from these four main gates were two others—the Almsham Postern and Blindgate.

The only references to a moat in Records, Rental, and Cartulary are to a stretch between the South and Eastgate called the Gooseditch (11), but, at the time of the siege, it certainly extended west of the former gate as there is mention of it being drained then (12).

---

8 p. LVII.  
9 Clarke, 24.  
10 Rudder, 87.  
11 Both Speed's map and Kip's plan (c. 1712) show it. See also No. 192, c. 1220.  
12 *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, LIX.
It may very well be that a continuous artificial defence was considered unnecessary on the north side of the city owing to the marshy nature of the ground there. Even in the 17th century the immediate surroundings of Gloucester must have been very little drained:—‘a place guarded on one side by the Severne, and seated on a fine eminence rising on the other side from a \textit{watery, miry, detestable vale}, where a shower of rain would at any time incommode the soldiers to the last degree (13)’. Be this as it may, there were two gates beyond the main northern defences guarding the approaches of the two principal roads on this side of the city from the north and east respectively. The first was the Alvingate (76) (Aluen-gate, 1255) (14) at the north end of Hare Lane where the river Twyver crosses the Kingsholm road, ‘the King’s water running towards Aluengate (15)’. The second, the Outer or Lower Northgate, in what is now London road, on the river Twyver, was close to where the Spreadeagle Hotel stands today. There is no evidence of any wall in connexion with these two gates (16).

The \textit{Bibliotheca Glocestrensis} records (17): ‘The fosses were narrow, but filled with water. There were in all eight great drawbridges for carts and waggons, and two horse bridges, at as many entrances, larger or smaller through the inner and outer works and walls’. These drawbridges correspond to the four main gates, to the Blindgate and Almesham Postern, and to the Outer Northgate (34) and Alvingate. (The location of the horse bridges is subject to surmise—they may well have been

---

13 \textit{Bibliotheca Glocestrensis}, cix.
14 No. 499 and Gloucester's \textit{Ancient Walls and Gatehouses}, Howitt, 24.
15 No. 845 (1323).
16 From Speed’s map it would appear that there was a third gate to the west of the Alvingate at the junction of the present St. Mary and St. Catherine streets. Merian’s plan of Gloucester also shows such a gate. \textit{B.G.A.S.}, li, op. 7, 171 (Merian’s plan seems to be taken from that of Speed).
17 p. lix.
post-medieval), but there appears to have been at least one foot-bridge over Little Severn in 1517–18 (No. 1197). Drawbridges pre-suppose the existence of a dry or water-ditch and, at Gloucester, it was probably the latter—the Twyver being utilized for the Alvingate and outer Northgate, the Fulbrook for the Almsham Postern and main Northgate, and the Severn for the Westgate. The drawbridges for the East and Southgates crossed the Gooseditch which was probably kept filled by springs. Support for this view comes from the finding of water when the fosse of the Roman wall was being sought in 1931 (18), also by the ease with which it appears to have been drained by the Royalists in 1643 (19). It is uncertain whether the Blindgate had a wet ditch.

During excavations of the Roman wall between 1931 and 1934 by the Gloucester Roman Research Committee, traces of the medieval wall were found superimposed on the Roman wall on the premises now occupied by Messrs Bruton, Knowles & Co. in King Street. The section exposed was 6 ft. thick with well built facing stones 5 in. in height (20). This Committee also found medieval walls alongside and partially covering the Roman angle-tower at the southeast corner of Glevum in the grounds where the Crypt School stood till recently (21).

III. THE CASTLE

The first mention of the Castle is in Domesday Book where it is related that sixteen houses were destroyed to make room for it (22). At first reading, this would suggest that it occupied a very small area, but it has to be borne in mind that the site was without the walls and that to the houses must be added the land that went with

18 B.G.A.S., liii, 269.
19 Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis, lix.
21 B.G.A.S., liii, 280.
22 'Sedecim domi erant ubi sedet castellum quae modo desunt'.

them. The Rental of the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455, makes it evident that at the time it was written the city's streets did not comprise, as today, continuous rows of houses, but buildings interspersed, except, possibly, near the Cross, with open spaces: gardens, orchards and, it may be, unoccupied land, e.g. Bareland, the Bearland of today, also an area that later became Maribon Park (see p. 28).

The site of the Castle is the present Prison and, judging from such information as there is, its development was gradual. The first building to be erected was the keep and later the castellum (surrounding walls) was added with a gateway facing towards the present junction of Longsmith Street and Bearland. An outer defence is evidenced by the survival of the name of the Barbican, a footway between Bearland and Commercial Road (23). Kip's plan of Gloucester in The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire, by Sir Robert Atkyns, 1712, shows a mound between two watercourses running from north to south to join the Sudbrook. One of these may have been all that remained of the castle moat in the early 18th century. Fosbrooke states that this mound was removed in his time (c. 1819) and suggests it may have been the Saxon Arx Gloucestriae of Ethelward, also that it was embodied in the outer defences of the Norman castle (24). It appears as a considerable mound in Hall and Pinnell's plan of Gloucester (surveyed 1780, published 1782).

In charters of 1136 and 1155 the castle is described as a turris (keep) and castellum (25). Sometime before 1101 eight more houses were destroyed and their removal may have been due to the building of the castellum. The Abbey Cartulary records that between 1100 and 1112 Henry 1 gave to the abbey land in exchange for that on

23 Hyett, 32.
24 Fosbrooke, 125, 145.
25 Hyett, 32.
which the keep stood (26). A Pipe Roll of the same reign states that the king contributed £7:6:8 in operationibus turris Glocc, and the Close Rolls recount that a wooden stockade which surrounded the castle was blown down by the wind, and that its repair was ordered in 1255 (27). The Gloucester Records contain references to the street of the castle and the castle gate (c. 1230) (28).

In 1238 it is recorded that the Friars Preachers (Black Friars) had for a long time used a road made by them, with the king’s approval, from their house in Gloucester to the Severn under the castle, between the castle ditch and the garden of Llanthony Priory (29). The ditch is mentioned in the Records (c. 1230) on the north face of the castle (30) and the Priory of Llanthony had the tithes of all fish in it and the church of St. Owen those of all taken in the fishery under the castle (31). Fosbrooke states that there was a wet ditch all round and gives as his authority Dugdale’s Monasticon, II, 70.

During the Baron’s war (1263–65) houses which endangered the castle’s defence were pulled down and a new ditch was ordered to be made round the town (32). In 1279 there was a bridge between the castle and the garden of Llanthony Priory (33). A survey of the ditch was ordered in 1372 (34) and six years later a road was made, for the convenience of Richard II, from the priory to the castle through the former’s garden, the curtilage, and the barbican. (He was staying at Llanthony for the holding of Parliament in Gloucester) (35). There are a number of references to a chapel within the castle.

26 Praecipio quod monachiae de Gloucestria habeant, gravem in Bertona mea (King’s Barton) cum terra quam dedi eis pro escambio terrae ubi turris mea sedet. Cart. 1, 318.
27 Hyett, 32.
31 B.G.A.S., lxiii, 4, 5. (There was also a castle weir, idem 139).
32 B.G.A.S., lxiii, 51, 52.
34 B.G.A.S., lxiii, 93.
28 Nos. 269, 270, 275.
30 Nos. 269, 270.
33 B.G.A.S., lxiii, 54.
Speed's map shows a building—very unlike a keep—surrounded by an outer wall in which is a gateway facing northeast, but it may be that his representation is conventional inasmuch as in 1489 the Prior of Llanthony was granted 'small stones and fragments of stone and plaster from Gloucester castle, which had been thrown down' for repairing the highway from Gloucester to the priory (36). The throwing down cannot have been complete for part of the castle was being used as the County Gaol in the 18th century and this is shewn in at least one contemporary water-colour and one print (37).

It is worth noting that the first two seals of Gloucester, which were in use between c. 1200 and 1557, both show a turris surrounded by a castellum.

IV. The Main Streets

If wall and castle are no more and other structures have been demolished or materially changed, most of the medieval streets survive, sometimes under altered names, and now wider than they were originally. (It is considered that a number of them follow the courses of their Roman precursors) (38). In the Middle Ages, as today, the four main streets radiated from the Cross (21) in the centre of the city, with lateral ways leading off them. Before describing them, mention must be made of this focal point.

The first reference to the Cross in the Cartulary is in 1223 when it is called the great cross of Gloucester (39), the earliest in the Records is in 1252–53, it then being simply called the 'Cross of Gloucester (40)'. In 1357 it was termed the High Cross (41) and it was still so named at the time of the 1455 Rental (alta crux) which contains

36 B.G.A.S., LXIII, 129.
37 Hyett, 126, 147.
38 B.G.A.S., LV, 64.
39 Cart. i, 26, 'a magna cruce Gloucestriae'.
40 No. 485. 41 No. 967.
two drawings of it. These show a simpler structure than that depicted in the well-known 17th century print of a cross considered to have been erected during the reign of Richard III (1452-83) (42) and so subsequent to that of the Rental. A comparison of the two does, however, suggest that the earlier cross may not have been removed, but remodelled and elaborated. At its base there were, apparently, six or eight water spouts if, as seems likely, the structure was hexagonal or octagonal in shape. It may well be that when re-modelling or rebuilding took place, its use as a conduit ceased, a new one being built in Southgate street (43). Above the bases are niches, apparently empty. The later Cross was 34 ft. 6 in. high and is fully described by Fosbrooke with its royal statues in the niches, (44), its pinnacle surmounted by a ball and double cross.

The source of water supply, first to the Cross and later to the conduit, was a spring near Matson on Robins Wood Hill, outside the medieval city. Its acquisition was the result of an agreement, made in 1438, between the Guardian of the Friars Minor of Gloucester, the Bailiffs of Gloucester, ‘ and the Community of the same town’, the Provincial Minister of the Friars concurring. By it the city secured three quarters of the water supply of the Friars ‘ running in a leaden pipe in the ground from the hill called Mattesknoll (Matson Knoll) to the garden of the said Convent ’. In this garden the water was divided into four channels, three of which became the property of the Bailiffs and the Community to lead to the ‘ high cross ’ and ‘ at other places where they will in the said town’. There follow conditions for the upkeep of the ‘ subterranean leaden pipe, all middle channels of stone or wood ’, et coetera (45).

42 Fosbrooke, 133.
43 Fosbrooke, 132, 137 and Robinson’s Picturesque Antiquities of Gloucester, 10.
44 Fosbrooke, 132, 133. 45 No. III2.
The Gloucester house of the Grey Friars was founded between 1224 and 1239 (46) and some time later William Geraud granted it, either alone or jointly with St. Peter's abbey, the right to draw water from Breresclyft spring on Robins Wood Hill (Fosbrooke calls it Robin Hood Hill) (47). However this may be, there was a serious dispute concerning the rights in it of the two religious houses which Edward the Black Prince came to Gloucester to settle in 1355–57. His decision is in the Records in an agreement between the abbey and the priory, also in a licence from Edward iii, made at his request. The friars were granted the perpetual right of leading the water through a leaden pipe into a pool or reservoir, newly made, below the spring near the pipe of the abbey, or they could lead two pipes, the two jointly being equal in size of that of the abbey's one pipe. There follow provisions for aqueducts, the laying and repair of a pipe, and the apportionment of the costs of maintenance (48).

In the city's Bailiffs' accounts for 1493–4 occur the following details of money spent in maintenance of the pipe-line: ' also they reckon to have been spent in repairing the conduit; namely, for a piece of timber, bought from the Prior of St. Oswald, for carrying a leaden pipe to the ditch of Gooseditch 3s. 8d. . . . and for leading the said pipe beyond the Gooseditch, with nails bought for fastening the leaden (pipe), 4d., also paid to William Carpenter for shaping and hollowing the said piece of timber to carry the said leaden pipe, 9d.; and for salt bought to clean? (ad sowderandum) the said leaden and other pipes of the said conduit, 1d. . . . and for cleaning the conduit to the High Cross, 1d., and for boards bought for making a new cover? (hostium) over the said conduit, 9d (49) '.

46 Hyett, 226.  
47 Fosbrooke, 296.  
48 Nos. 962, 966. The latter is given in full in its Latin original in H.M.C. 12th Report, App., Part ix, 413–4.  
49 H.M.C., 423.
Subsequent to the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536–39), there is a demise of the ‘house and site of the Grey Friars...and of all that pipe or conduit of lead stretching under the ground from Mattesknoll, otherwise called “Mattestonehill”...and of the fourth part of the water coming through the said pipe (50)’. Later again, in 1623–4, Thomas Pury was granted ‘all waters and springs, and heads of springs, channels, pipes, etc., in the ground of the hill called “Mattesknoll” or “Robinhoodes Hill” in the County of Gloucester, and also the leaden pipe going from the said hill to the garden of the Grey Friars in Gloucester, and the fourth part of the water conveyed by the said pipe (51)’. During the siege of 1643 it is recorded that the Royalists ‘cut the pipes that conveyed our water from Robinshood’s hill to our conduits (52)’. For some time the city drew part of its water supply from this source, storing it in the Robins Wood Hill reservoir (53) but that has now ceased.

**SOUTHGATE STREET**

Sudgatestreta (c. 1230); Suthegate (c. 1230), Nos. 250, 255; Southgatestret (1360); Southgat Street (1455), No. 972 and Rental.

The Southgate Street, often referred to as the great south street, led, like the other three main roads, from the Cross to one of the city’s gates. Starting from the Cross on the west side at the junction with the present day Westgate Street, was a tenement ‘held and occupied by the Stewards of Gloucester (54)’. The 16th century Tolsey was built partly on this site and, when it was enlarged in 1648, some of the land on which the adjoining church of All Saints (19) had stood was embodied in it (55). The first mention of this church in the Cartulary appears

50 No. 1253 (1556). 51 No. 1287.
52 Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis, 212.
53 Wells and Springs of Gloucestershire, L. Richardson, 220.
54 Rental, 1.
55 B.G.A.S., xix, 143.
to be under date 1154-89 (56) and there are a number of references to it in the Records, the earliest being about 1240 (57). That it was one of the oldest churches in Gloucester was disclosed in 1893-94, when the remains of a Saxon church were found superimposed on those of a Roman building, and above these, successively, those of an Early English and 14th century church, the chancel of which projected into the present roadway (58). The RENTAL records it and relates that close to it was the entrance to the rectory which, apparently, lay back from the street (59). It also contains a drawing of the church showing that it had a low tower and spire.

Beyond All Saints to the south was Scrud lane (18)—the present Cross Keys lane—leading to Gor lane. In the Records it is called Scroddelone (c. 1220), Scruddelone (1295), Scrudlane (1454) (60), and it was opposite the Pillory (17) (illustrated in the RENTAL) which stood in the centre of Southgate Street.

Further to the south was, as today, Longsmith Street, leading to Bearland. The earliest reference to it is in the Cartulary: in Ruta fabrorum, between 1148-79 (61), and the next is in the Records: in uico Fabrorum about 1210 (62). In 1284 it is referred to as: in magno uico fabrorum (63), and in 1293 it is called Smipenestrete (64). By 1455 it had become Smesthret (65). Beyond it was the gateway of the Friars Preachers (8) or Black Friars (Dominicans) (66) which was not far from a well (67) (7). Then came the lane of St. Kyneburga (68); and the chapel (4) dedicated to this saint which, according to the RENTAL drawing, had a low tower. Nearby were Christ’s

---

56 Cart. i, 190.  
58 B.G.A.S., xix, 143 et seq.  
60 Nos. 211, 738, 1138.  
62 No. 135.  
64 No. 730.  
66 RENTAL, 12.  
68 RENTAL, 12.  
57 No. 353.  
59 RENTAL, 4.  
61 Cart. i, 187.  
63 No. 695.  
65 RENTAL, 10.  
67 RENTAL, 14.
Cross (5) and the Southgate (69). This cross was simpler than others in the city (70).

Now to return to the Cross and the east side of the street. At the junction of South and Eastgate streets was, and still is, the church of St. Michael the Archangel (20), with a cemetery on its south side in medieval times. The advowson of the church was granted to St. Peter’s abbey in 1285 (71). The first reference to it in the Records is c. 1273, when Walter the Plummer (glover), gave to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew and its brethren land outside the Eastgate, ‘ extending from the king’s highway to the king’s ditch rendering therefor, inter alia, one pound of wax at Michaelmas yearly to the light of St. Mary at St. Michaels (72) ’.

Between the church and Travel Lane (now Bell lane) was an inn (73). In 1538 it is referred to as ‘ the Signe of the Bell (74) (16) ’. There was another inn (15) at the corner of the lane (75). Travel Lane (14) of the Rental was Travilone, c. 1160 (76) in the Cartulary and in the Records it was called Trauayllon in 1255 (77). It extended from Southgate street to the town wall (78).

The next street was St. Mary’s lane (12), now only a passage with a porched entrance under the old school of St. Mary de Crypt. In it were a barn and a dovecote (79) (13) and it ran along the north side of the churchyard and the Grey Friars’ wall to the town wall (80). Immediately south of it is the most beautiful of the old city churches that still survive, a church, the name of which has known a number of variations: the Church of the Blessed Mary within the Southgate (1197) (81),

---

69 Rental, 18.
70 See drawing of it in Rental.
71 Cart. I, 84.
72 No. 63I.
73 Rental, 6.
74 No. 1218.
75 Rental, 8.
76 Cart. II, 141.
77 No. 500.
78 Rental, XVI.
79 Rental, 10.
80 Rental, XVI.
81 Cart. I, lxxviii.
St. Mary in Sudgatestretta (c. 1230) (82), St. Mary in the South (1357), (83) St. Mary in Criste Church (1576) (84), St. Mary de Crippa, commonly called Criste Church (1613) (85), St. Mary de Crypt (1631) (10) (86). To the east of it was the priory of the Grey Friars or Friars Minor (Franciscans) (11). The cemetery of the priory church—the shell only of the latter survives—abutted on St. Mary's Lane (87), and the priory garden is mentioned in 1414 (88). The church is depicted in the RENTAL with a low spire.

Further south and opposite St. Kyneburga (Kimbrose) was Shipplane (6) (89) which extended to the wall of the Grey Friars—Schepenelone (1306–07) (90), Sheypynlane (1402) (91) Schepen Lone (1455) (92). Near it was 'an hostelry with the sign of Saint George (93)'. It was just within the Southgate.

**WESTGATE STREET**

1. Butchery and Mercery.

This street has not always started at the Cross. Originally it began at the junction of Brodsmith (Berkeley) street and Craft lane (College street), just west of Trinity church and extended to the Westgate on Severn bank, built in the reign of Henry II. Its eastern end was at the traditional site of the Roman west gate. East of this, in medieval times, there were, Trinity well (48), surmounted by a cross (94), and then, all in the centre of the roadway, the church of The Holy Trinity (47), the King’s Board (40), and a block of buildings (39), the southern side of which was called the Butchery and the

---

82 No. 250.  
83 No. 967.  
84 No. 1264.  
85 No. 1279.  
86 No. 1288.  
87 No. 1108.  
88 RENTAL, XV.  
89 RENTAL, 12.  
90 No. 778.  
91 No. 1050.  
92 Drawing in RENTAL.
northern the Mercery. Fosbrooke (p. 134) states that the King's Board was built or repaired in the reign of Richard II. The only reference to it in the Records (No. 1189) is in 1498 when it is called the Kyngis Burde. It is now in the public garden on Wotton Pitch.

The Butchery included the buildings on the southern side of the central block and those at what is now the eastern end of the south side of Westgate street. It is first mentioned in the Records, c. 1250, as in Vico Macecrariorum (95). By 1303 it had become in mashcirar' (96), and by 1316 ad Carnar' (97). In 1318 it is in Bocher' Gloucestr' (98) and in Bocheria in 1336 (99). On the south side, where it began, was the north wall of All Saints' Church with a door in it (there was another in Southgate Street) (100). It ended at Brodsmith Street (50)—Berkeley Street today—which extended to the Bare Lande (Bearland). In this street was Savage's inn (101) (49). Leading out of the Butchery on the south side was a passage (un-named in the Rental) (102) which may have been the Love lane (38) or Mercer's Entry of Rudder (103)—probably the present passage on the east side of the Gloucester club. Opposite Holy Trinity church was the northern end of Gorlane (104). Rudder calls it Bull or Goose lane (105).

The Mercery included the buildings on the north side of the central block and part of the north side of the present-day Westgate Street, namely as far as the Coifery which, it seems, extended to Craft Lane (106). In the Records it is called in Merceria in 1372–73 (107), ' the Mercerewe'

---

96 No. 770.
98 No. 830.
100 Rental, pp. 2, 26.
103 Rudder, 85. Possibly the 'Myntes Smyth' of No. 1189 (1498).
104 Rental, XVI.
106 Rental, 30, 32.
107 No. 995.
A Plan of the City of Gloucester.

Surveyed and Delineated 1780 by R. Hall and T. Pinnell.
(Mercer Row) in 1539-40 (108), and the Mercery in 1497 (109). Between its eastern end at the Cross and Grace lane (now St. John’s lane), or actually in the lane, was the church of St. Mary de Grace (110) (37). Fosbrooke states that it was also called St. Mary in the Market and stood on a place called the Knapp, used for the Herb and Fish market, east of the King’s Board; also that, after being used in 1648 as an ammunition magazine, it was demolished in 1652 for repairs to St. Michael’s church and other uses. It consisted of one aisle (111), and a drawing in the RENTAL shows that it had a spire. The church was in existence in 1221 (112).

Grace lane is first mentioned in the Records c. 1230 in a reference to ‘the wall of Graselone (113)’. In 1248 it is called Grasieslane (114), and in 1392 there was a lease from the Bailiffs and Stewards of Gloucester, ‘with the assent of the whole Community’ of a piece of vacant land in the Butchery (in Bocheria) under the wall of the church of Graselane (115).

A short distance west of Grace lane came Mavordeine (41) lane, running from the main street to the abbey wall—Mawardyneslane in 1398 (116) and Mawerdynlan in 1453 (117). It is worthy of note here that in 1398 there was a lease from the bailiffs, chamberlain, and stewards of the city of a piece of land under the wall of the abbey and of another in Mawardyneslane which reserved to the bailiffs the right to enter the former ‘to survey the defects of the watercourse descending from Graselone (118)’.

108 No. 1221.
109 No. 1369.
110 RENTAL, 80. Ecclesia Beatae Mariæ in foro.
111 Fosbrooke, 340.
112 Catalogue of the Gloucester Collection, No. 3731.
113 No. 328. This may refer to the abbey or church wall.
114 No. 430.
115 No. 1028. This would seem to imply that the term Butchery was also applied to the Mercery.
116 No. 1040.
117 No. 1135.
118 No. 1040.
Only conjecture is, at present, possible regarding this watercourse; it may have been a spring, a drain, or a duct from, say, the cross (see p. 10). The name Maverdine seems to be that of a family (119). Next to this lane came the entry (now College court) that led to the gateway (still standing) in the abbey wall which gave access to the outer or Lay Folks' cemetery (42). In consequence, it was called the Cemetery gate (see p. 31).

Below College court of today was 'Craft's lane and lately called Ironmonger Row (120) ' which ran from opposite the porch of Trinity church to the abbey gate (45). This was not the main gate, but the Lich gate (46), and the earlier names of the lane were Lychlone or Lichelone (121) in 1139–48 and 1276, respectively, also St. or King Edward's Lane (122). (College street today).

The Historia of the abbey records under date 1223 that from the Castle street and on both sides of the great street (Lower Westgate street) as far as the Lich gate was damaged by fire, also that a fire began at the Cross and involved all the street of the bootmakers and drapers (Butchery and Mercery), also St. Mary de Grace lane and part of Holy Trinity (123).

2. Lower Westgate street (Bridge street)
Ebrugestrete (c. 1200), No. 112; West street (c. 1230), No. 245; The great street going towards the bridge (c. 1250), No. 456; Great West street (1252–53), No. 490; Ebrigestrete (1273), No. 632; Ebrygggestrete (1512), No. 1195; Westgateestrete (1528), No. 1207.

This street, at least as late as the early 16th century, was called the West street, or more generally the great

119 No. 662 (c. 1280).
120 Rental, 32. The Rental also refers to it as 'The little street of the Holy Trinity, and as "Turries Lane" now Crafts lane'. Turries probably means tower and relates to St. Edward's Tower at the Lich gate, named after the murdered Edward II, p. 36. Rudder 85 also gives Peter's Lane and Lower College Lane.
121 Cart. ii, 15 and No. 657. 122 Rudder, 185. 123 Cart. i, 26.
West street, also Bridge street. On its south side between Brodsmith street (Berkeley street) (124) and Castle lane was the Bothall (51) ' for holding the pleas of our Lord the King and of others there, and there is an inn (125)' . It is first mentioned in the Records in a demise (c. 1230) (126) ' from Richard the Red, Richard the Burgess, David Duning, John the Draper (Draperius), John of Gosedich, and all the other burgesses of Gloucester of the Guild Merchant to Master Hugh the Farrier (Marescallus) of a part of their land of the Guild Hall (Gihalla) lying between the land that belonged to Ralph of Tudeham and the door of the Bothall (Bohalla)' . It was a gabled building with a door in the great west street (127), and in 1348-49 it is called the Bothall of the Community of Gloucester (Bohallam communitatis villae Gloucestr') (128). It was rebuilt in 1528 on the same site near the inn (hospicium) of the Bere (129). This is, presumably, the same inn as that mentioned in the above-mentioned demise of 1230, and the Bear inn of the City Chamberlain's Accounts 1559-60 (130). These accounts relate, inter alia, the circumstances of the tapster of the inn being driven about the city with Anne Pomfreye in the 'skoldes carte', also of money paid to the 'Quenes Majesties players playeing openly in the Bothall', and the cost of a banquet the same day by the Mayor and Aldermen to the players at 'The Taverne'. The Bothall, in addition to being an official centre of civic administration, was a market (131). In the Rental it is called ' the Bothall ' or the 'Gild Hall' and it is there stated that it was held by the Community of Gloucester by its Stewards who also held the adjoining inn (132). Below

124 The Brodesmythestrete ' (1301), No. 760; Brodesmethenestrete (1304), No. 776. Brodsmith Strete (1535), RENTAL, XVI.
125 Rental, 46.
127 No. 453 (c. 1250), 490 (1252-53).
129 H.M.C., 468.
131 Rental, 46.
126 No. 220.
128 No. 944.
130 H.M.C., 432, 439.
132 Rental, 46.
the Bothall came Castle lane (Upper Quay street) which ran 'from the Castell unto West Strete annont the Abbey Lane (133)'. Between it and the next street—Walkers or Key lane (134)—'there is an inn (55) and other things with a bakehouse (135)'. A third name for this street was Fullers lane (136). In a demise, c. 1210, it is referred to as: *in Vico Fulfonum* and described as being near the bridge of Gloucester (137); furthermore in a grant of the same date it is called 'the lane against the Castle (138). It is termed Walkereslone, c. 1230 (139). Today it is Lower Quay street (58).

The bridge just referred to was not that which stood beyond the Westgate on the site of the present Westgate bridge, but one over a now non-existent channel of the Severn, and was called 'the bridge of Gloucester', c. 1220 (140). John Leland (1506?–52) in his *Itinerary* wrote of it: 'The bridge that is on the chefe arme of Severne, that reneth hard by the towne, is of 7 greate archis'. He stated that the precursor of the present Westgate Bridge (66) had '5 greate archis (141)'. It would appear that in his time the former spanned what was then the chief navigational channel of the Severn. It is significant in this connection that, whereas no mills are mentioned in contemporary records as being on its banks or under the arches of the bridge that crossed it, there were mills by and under the bridge beyond the Westgate. A grant of Henry VI, in 1447, records: 'we grant that the burgesses may construct two water-mills(64) under one or two arches nearest the town of a stone bridge of four arches (cf. Leland’s five arches) over the Severn

---

133 *Rental, xvi.*  
134 *Rental, xvi.*  
135 *Rental, 50.*  
136 A fuller was also called a walker.  
137 *No. 119.*  
138 *No. 120.*  
139 *No. 244.*  
140 *No. 139.* Hall and Pinnell's plan shows that this channel still existed in 1780.  
141 See also *B.G.A.S., li, 169 et seq*, seven arches would appear to have been needed, not to bridge the stream, but to allow for floods.
on the western side of the town (142)’. Furthermore, the RENTAL recites that: ‘The Prior of St. Bartholomew, keeper of the bridge, holds four tenements with appurtenances (reaching to) the mill house ‘also that the Stewards (of Gloucester) hold a house near the westgate with a water-mill there (143)’. Rudge states that the channel crossed by the inner bridge was known both as Old and Little Severn, that it ‘ran from Longford Ham down Tweendike, round the east side of Meanham, skirting St. Oswald’s priory, where once was a quay, and proceeding to the Foreign Bridge into the present channel at the Quay (144)’. It is uncertain when this name was given to this bridge which had buildings on it—‘The Hospitaller Brethren of St. John held in the time of king Henry III a tenement with appurtenances on the bridge and on the Severn (145)’) (see also p. 22).

Between the inner and outer bridges was a third which was probably little more than a culvert. It would appear to have been the Hom-bridge (super Hombrigium) of the Records (1275–76) (146) in a grant of land ‘within the west gate upon the Hom-bridge (63)’. The stream it crossed is referred to as ‘the ditch of the Community of the town’ in 1382 (147) and it is mentioned in the RENTAL as ‘the ditch against the stone cross (148) (62) with a marginal note ‘Cowle Bridg’’ in an Elizabethan hand (149). Beyond it were the Westgate and bridge. The latter, begun in the reign of Henry II, continued in existence for some six hundred and fifty years. A number of old illustrations of the gate and bridge exist. The former was castellated with two turrets on its north side, and it had

142 H.M.C., 406. 143 RENTAL, 70. 144 Rudge, 124.
145 RENTAL, 58, also ‘four shops on the bridge of Gloucester’. 705 (1285). Hall and Pinnell’s plan of 1780 gives the name Foreign Bridge.
146 No. 651.
147 No. 1008. (It is the ‘ditch leading to the Severn’ of No. 782, in 1308).
148 RENTAL, 68. See also B.G.A.S., LI, 171. 149 RENTAL, 127.
a large and a small gateway (150). The latter is shown as having five arches.

To turn to the north side of Westgate street at its start west of Craft lane (College street), the first side road was Abbeylone of the Rental (151), the St. Mary’s street (52) of today. In the Cartulary it is called St. Mary’s lane before the abbey gate (152), and earlier, in the Records, it is mentioned as ‘ the street going towards the church of St. Mary’, c. 1190 (153) (St. Mary de Lode). It led from Westgate street to the Blindgate. Below it, according to the Rental, were ‘ the common and processional way there near the chancel of the church of St. Nicholas and the tenements of Richard Whittington, Lord of Staunton, which are called “ Raton Row ” and “ Ashwell’s Place ” (154) (53) ’. This church (54) is drawn in the Rental with a tall spire surrounded halfway up by a crown. The earliest reference to it in the Records is c. 1210 (155), and in 1440 there is an agreement between the prior of St. Bartholomew’s Priory and the proctors and parishioners of the church concerning the title to a chamber over the church porch (156). Nearby was Peter’s Place (157) (56), close to which came Archdeacon’s lane (57)—‘ the lane going to the archdeacon’s house, c. 1220; Archdeacon’s lane, c. 1240 (158). Beyond it was Powke (Puck) lane (59) of the Rental (159). In the Records it is called Pukelana (c. 1200), Pukelone (c. 1240) and Pokelon (1249) (160). Then came the inner or Foreign bridge (60) with regard to which the Rental states: ‘ The Archdeacon holds of the Stewards of Gloucester a tenement near (there) upon the bridge (161).’

150 No. 1197 (1517–18). 151 Rental, 44.
152 ‘ in vico Sanctae Mariae ante portam abbatiae Gloucestriae ’, Cart. ii, 236 (c. 1258).
153 No. 87.
154 Rental, 46, with a marginal note ‘ Rotten Rewe ’, p. 127.
155 No. 118.
156 No. 1115. 157 Rental, 46.
158 Nos. 195, 372.
159 Rental, 50. 159 Nos. 106, 370, 433. 160 Rental, 52.
Between the two bridges were the hospital and church of St. Bartholomew (61). A drawing in the RENTAL shows that the latter had a tall spire surmounted by a cross. There are many references to the hospital in the Records, the earliest being in 1229 (162). It is held to have had its origin in the provision of lodgings for a number of men engaged in building Westgate bridge in the reign of Henry II (163). Between the hospital and the bridge was the common pound (164).

**Northgate Street**

Northgatestret (1342), No. 912; North street (1344), No. 921; Northyatstret (1455), RENTAL 70; North Gate Strete (1539), No. 1221.

This street (35) was more frequently called the north street and it is somewhat significant that the earliest reference to it in the Records does not occur before 1342. Just as there were the Butchery and Mercery in what is now the east end of Westgate street, so, at the southern end and on the western side of Northgate street was the Cordwainery (23) (165), but it is evident that it was in medieval times, as today, a locality for shops, whereas Westgate street was not only so, but the site of crown and local administration, also the road to the abbey. Neither it nor Eastgate street contained conventual houses like the Grey and Blackfriars of Southgate street. Of the shops in it, one mentioned in the RENTAL is of particular interest: ‘Thomas Bisley holds a parcel of land for an entrance to his inner tenement: which the keeper of the glass windows held in the time of Henry III (166).’

The only lane on the west side mentioned in the RENTAL is Grace lane, running from the Mercery and joining Northgate street immediately south of the church of St. John the Baptist (36) (St. John’s lane today), but there

---

162 No. 34.
163 Hyett, 227; B.G.A.S., LI, 69.
164 No. 1197 (1517–18).
165 No. 840 (1320–21).
166 RENTAL, 70.
is still in existence a narrow passage from this lane to the main street by the 'Bodega' which appears to be of old origin. A drawing of the church in the RENTAL depicts a low tower surmounted by a spire. The upper part of the latter has long been removed and now rests within a walled space on the north side of St. John's lane. The earliest reference to the church in the Records is c. 1220 (167) but a Cartulary mention occurs in 1100 (168). Beyond the lane came the inner Northgate which stood on the Fulbrook. From such records of it as survive, it was evidently very strong and of considerable size. For a long time it was used as the city gaol (169).

Close to and parallel with the city wall, as one works back to the Cross on the east side of the street, was the lane of St. Aldate (32) running to the Almsham Postern (170). In it were the church (31) of the same name, its rectory, and cemetery—'St. Aldate in Almeshom', c. 1240 (171). According to a drawing in the RENTAL, the first had a low tower and spire. Between this lane and the next—Oxebode lane (29)—there was an inn in 1455 (27) (172). The earliest reference to Oxebode lane (now embodied into the entry to King's Square from Northgate street) is in 1260–61 when it was called Oxebodelone (173). It extended to the east wall of the city and in it were a dovecote (30) and latrines (174). South of it was the present New Inn lane (28)—Grant lane or Rosse lane, or Newe Inne lane in the RENTAL (175). The first mention of it in the Records is c. 1200, it then being called Grantelone (176), and this by 1262 had become Grauntlone (177). Immediately south of it stood and stands the New Inn (25) :—'The Abbot of St. Peter of Gloucester holds in fee a great and new inn called "New

167 No. 191.
168 Cart. ii, 41; see also i, 224
169 Howitt, 9.
170 No. 492.
171 No. 561.
172 RENTAL, 78, 127.
173 RENTAL, 78, 127.
174 RENTAL, 74.
175 RENTAL, 78, 127.
176 No. 103.
177 No. 581.
Inn”, lately built from the foundations by the praise-worthy man John Twinning, monk of the same place, for the great emolument of the same and of their successors (178). Today it is smaller than it was originally. And so the Cross.

**Eastgate Street (26)**

East street (c. 1220), No. 203; The great east street of Gloucester called ‘Iuwenestret’ (1309–10), No. 787; Jueryestret (1314), No. 803; Ayllesȝatrestrete anciently called ‘Juveryestret’ (1344), No. 919; Aylesyatrestete (1359), No. 971; East street (1467), No. 1156.

On the north side, opposite the church of St. Michael the Archangel, was the rectory, lying back from the street and approached by an entry. It was built on the site of St. Martin’s chapel (179). The Cartulary records that the advowsons of this chapel and of St. Michael were granted to St. Peter’s abbey in 1285 (180). The Records contain a will, dated 1334, in which Robert of Goldhull, burgess, bequeathed, *inter alia*, 40s. to the repair and painting of the church of St. Martin (181). There is a further reference in 1357 (182). The Rental states that the chapel had been removed before 1455 (183), but its name survived since in 1551 Edward vi granted the burgesses “a certain piece of land with appurtenances . . . called “‘ Seynt Martyn Place (22) ’, containing 72 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth . . . to make a tower in the same place for fixing and maintaining in the same tower a bell to denote the hours of the day and night for ever, commonly called “‘ clok ’, rendering therefor to us and our heirs 12d. yearly at our Exchequer (184).”

Just beyond the rectory entrance was the Jewry (185) (synagogue ?) (186) and opposite it, on the south side of

---

178 Rental, 84.  
179 Rental, 86.  
180 Cart. 1, 84.  
181 No. 873.  
182 No. 967.  
183 Rental, 86.  
184 No. 25.  
185 Rental, 86.  
186 Fosbrooke, 135, speaks of an ancient building supposed to have been a synagogue.
the street, was a tenement ' which was called the " Jews' School " in the time of king Henry III (187) '. These buildings are believed to have been the reason for the street being, for a time, called Jewry street. Both the Cartulary and the Records contain a 13th century reference to the Jewry—in Judaismo Gloucestriae (188); these and other references to Jews in the Records are in connexion with money borrowed from them. There used to be a Jewish cemetery in Barton street, outside the Eastgate (see p. 41).

The Rental makes no mention of any lane on the north side of Eastgate street until that ' at the corner of the east street near the lane and the east gate (189)', probably the present King street, but, just before this corner, it describes two tenements ' called in English " Brethren Hall " (190) '.

The Eastgate was not always known as such. About 1200 it is Ailesgate (191), Allesgate, c. 1250 (192), Eylesgat, 1263–64 (193), Aillesgate, 1315, and 1535 (194). The meaning of this word is uncertain, various interpretations of it have been put forward, but none seems satisfactory (195). In the Records there is, under date 1252–53, reference to ' the new east gate of Gloucester (196) '. Except that it was a massive structure, little is known about it. In the 18th century it was called the Bridewell or Gate-house prison (197).

On the south side of the street, next to the wall was a lane (Queen street today) leading to the Grey Friars' Priory (198), between which and the Cross there were no other streets and, apparently, no buildings of interest except the Jews' School, already referred to above, and

187 Rental, 100. 188 Cart. II, 257, No. 270. 189 Rental, 92. 190 Rental, 92. 191 No. 111. 192 No. 440. 193 No. 586. 194 No. 806, H.M.C. 444. 195 See Baddeley, Gloucestershire Place Names, 5, and Rudge, 161–2. 196 No. 492. 197 Howitt, 16. 198 Rental, 94.
a mill. The latter had disappeared before 1455 (199) and would, seemingly, have been a windmill. Somewhere in the street was a place called 'the Stonenenechaumbre' (stone-chamber), but, at present, its site is unidentified (200).

V. The Side Streets

A number of side streets have already been named in connexion with the four main ways and further reference must now be made to them and others described. In so doing, it will be simplest to divide the city into four sectors and to detail these streets in their relation to the four principal ways.

A. South-west Sector. Area Southgate St.—Westgate St.—city wall.

Starting from the Cross, on the west side of Southgate street was Scrud lane which ran to Gorlane. The latter led out of the Butchery near Holy Trinity church and ended in the present Longsmith street (see p. 13). The last mentioned started in Southgate street and reached to Bearland. In 1535 it was called, not only Old Smithestrette, but Scholhouse lane (201) and there was a school in it in 1455: 'The Prior of Llanthony holds in fee there a curtilage with a tenement, wherein a school is held (202)'.

South of Longsmith street was the entry to the Black Friars joining Satires Lane (9) which led from the south side of Longsmith street, starting almost opposite the southern end of Gorlane. Beyond the entry was St. Kyneburga Lane.

To turn to the south side of the Butchery (Westgate street) it would seem that Lovers' Lane ran into Scrud lane, and below it was the northern end of Gorlane. At the junction of the Butchery and Bridge street (Lower

199 Rental, 98. 200 No. 965 (1357). 201 Rental, xv.
202 Rental, 22. (In the Records there is under date c. 1210 a grant of land 'under Colstalle (in vico Fabrorum) in the Smith's Street', No. 135).
Westgate street) Brodsmith street (Berkeley street) led to the Bare Lande (Bearland).

The Bearland of today was in medieval times an open space on the northeast side of the Castle. It is first mentioned in the Records in 1301 (203) when it is called 'Barelonde'. In 1377 there is a reference to 'the empty ground called "Holdeheye" in the Barelonde (204)'. In the Council Books it was ordained and enacted in 1500 'that alle persons that comyth to the feyre att Middles(u)mer with any maner catell to sale that they kepe the merkett from hensforth in the Bare Land (205)'.

Castle lane, as stated previously (p. 20), led from Bridge street, to the Castle. Below it Fullers' or Walkers' lane appears to have been the way to an open space by the Castle which had, by the time of Speed's map, become Maribon park (206). In 1535 it was known as Key (Quay) lane 'by the sign of the George (207)'. Rudder calls Castle lane Upper Key lane and Walkers' lane, Lower Key lane (208).

The quay is first mentioned in a perambulation of 1370 (209), and it is called the common quay (communam Keyam) in the Records of the Butchers' Company of Gloucester under the date of 27 May 1454. The butchers had a piece of land close to it for the deposit of offal (210). It is first referred to in the Records in 1464-65 (211), being called Keya; in 1493 it is termed Le Keye (212), and later, c. 1520, in the Council Books is a minute of the 'Comyn Counsell' to the effect that no washing of clothes was to be done between Pittes Heyend and the quay's head where brewers drew their water from the river (213).

203 No. 760. 204 No. 1004. 205 H.M.C., 422.
206 Fosbrooke, 140, calls it Mary Bone Park and states that it was between the Southgate and the Castle; that it was not enclosed before 1633, or built on till 1644.
207 RENTAL, XVI. 208 Rudder, 83. 209 Cart. III, 257.
210 H.M.C., 521. Hall and Pinnell's plan shows a Slaughterman's Leaze on the present dock site.
211 No. 1150. 212 H.M.C., 422. 213 H.M.C., 441.
There is a royal charter of 1580 which refers to 'the common quay of Gloucester, commonly called "the Kynges Kaye"', and a charter of Charles I, of 1626–27, mentions 'two quays constructed of stone and chalk called "the old" and "the new quay"' (215). According to Rudge, the original quay was north of Westgate street, near St. Oswald's priory, and was moved to the south of the street owing to a dispute between the monks and the citizens (216). It would seem that the old quay was approached by Dockham lane (see p. 30) which Rudder states was so called because barges were built there (217). It is significant that both the Castle or Upper Quay lane and Walkers' or Lower Quay lane ran parallel with, but some distance from the present-day quay. The natural supposition is that they would have led to it, and the fact that they did not lends credence to Charles Green's opinion that there used to be an inlet or artificial basin running eastward from the river just south of and in line with Lower Westgate street (218). It may be that the present-day Quay street which runs from the western end of Bearland to the river was made, when Maribon park was built upon, to lead to the present quay-side.

The area between South and Westgate streets not detailed in the foregoing remarks appears to have been occupied by the castle and its outworks, also by the conventual buildings, grounds, and orchards of the Black Friars.

B. Northwest Sector. Westgate St.—Northgate St. City bounds.

There was only one named street on the west side of Northgate street—Grace lane, but both Kip's and Hall and Pinnell's plans show narrow lanes, one of which still existed when the writer lived in Gloucester. It ran from

214 No. 29. 215 No. 31. 216 Rudge, 311. 217 Rudder, 80. 218 Public Museum, Gloucester, Occasional Papers, No. 5, 47.
St. John's lane (Grace lane) to Northgate street which it entered by the 'Bodega'.

A number of lanes led out of the northern side of Westgate street. Starting from the Cross, first came Grace lane, then Mauerdine lane which led to a lane skirting the abbey wall, and, apparently, took its name from John of Maurdyn, a burgess of the city (219). Next in order were the entry to the Lay Folk's cemetery, Craft's lane, and Abbey lane. In the last there was, according to the Rental (220), a cross before the Abbey gate. On the east side of St. Nicholas church was a cul-de-sac Ratounrewe (Rotten Row) (221) which is shown on Hall and Pinnell's plan, as is also a small alley, possibly Peter's Place (see p. 22). Beyond these came Archdeacon's lane (Leather Bottle lane of Hall and Pinnell) leading to the west end of the churchyard of St. Mary de Lode, and further west was Puck lane (now Swan lane). This, it seems, led to Dockham lane of the Rental (222) which ran beside the west bank of Old or Little Severn. Hall and Pinnell's map shows that as late as 1780 the present Priory road did not exist and it appears that, when it was made, Dockham lane was embodied in it.

Two lanes which cannot now be definitely located are Bulgereslone (67) and Miendelone (68). The first Record mention of the former is c. 1285 when it is called a little lane (223). By 1303–4 it had become Boulgareslone (224), and it seems likely that it is derived from a personal name—a William the Bulger is mentioned in three deeds (225). The earliest reference to the other lane in the Records is c. 1260 when it is called 'pemiindelone (226). About 1270 it is Myindelone (227); 'the lane that leads

219 No. 556 (c. 1260). Mawarthin No. 662 (c. 1280).
220 Rental, 46.
221 Rental, 46.
222 Rental, 52.
223 No. 705.
224 No. 773.
225 Nos. 425, 566, 582.
226 No. 539 (Cartulary, Miindelone II, 243).
227 No. 619.
to the Severn called "Myende Lone" in 1275–76 (228), 'the lane between the street of St. Mary before the Abbey gate and the Severn' c. 1280 (229). It is suggested that these two lanes are, respectively, the present Mount and Clare streets.

Some remarks must now be made on the great Abbey of St. Peter which occupied a considerable space in the sector of the medieval city now under consideration, but here it will suffice to treat of it very briefly as it has been dealt with in a number of books and papers, especially in the Records of Gloucester Cathedral, 1885–97 (230). Here we are only concerned with it as forming part of the medieval city.

About the year 1216 the abbey and its precincts were surrounded by a wall (231) between which and the properties outside it there probably was, originally, a lane or open space on all sides. In this wall there were, as stated in the foregoing pages three gateways: the main gate (71) in Abbey lane (St. Mary's street) that still stands (there are now no remains of the cross (70) that stood before it (232)), the Lich or Saint Edward's Gate of which a fragment only survives, and the cemetery gate, still standing. Abutting on the boundary wall on the south side of the main gateway were the buildings for the housing of guests and relief of the poor. Between these, the priory, and the abbey church was the outer court, or curia, and east of this the burying ground of the lay folk (43) which was separated from the monks' cemetery (44) by a wall that ran from the south transept of the church to the boundary wall.

Immediately north of the main gate was a block of buildings extending east to an inner gate, still standing, that gave access to the abbey mill (72) and service offices

228 No. 655. 229 No. 687.
231 Cart. 1, 25: 'et murus est erectus'. 232 Rental, 46.
on the west side of an inner court, the kitchen, pantry, buttery, and larder being on the opposite side. Beyond the mill was the vineyard in the northwest corner of the abbey precincts and east of this, abutting on the north wall, was the Abbots' Lodging, built in the 14th century, when his former residence became that of the prior—now the Deanery. East of the outer and inner courts lay the main conventual buildings and church.

The abbey had two external sources of water supply, one of which was the Fulbrook. This was, presumably, an artificial channel from the Twyver. A plan that accompanies W. St. John Hope's paper on the abbey in the *Records of Gloucester Cathedral* (233) shows that it passed by the Northgate of the city and, entering the abbey precincts, split into two ducts by the Infirmary: one, passing under the Little Cloisters, led to the abbey mill where it was rejoined by the other channel which was led under the Abbot's Lodging. There may have been a third duct which supplied water to the lavatorium on the north side of the main cloister, though this may have been fed from the second source.

St. John Hope states that it was usual for an abbey to have two water supplies, one for drinking, washing, and general domestic uses, the other for keeping drains clean and for turning the mill (234). The Fulbrook may well have served the latter purposes. There is no available recorded evidence of wells within the abbey precincts, but the hill on which medieval Gloucester stands was rich in springs and wells were numerous. Be this as it may, the *Historia* of the abbey, in recording the death of Helias of Hereford, monk, in 1237, mentions that he built a conduit (235), remains of which appear to have been found during the early 1880's in the cloister garth (236). The abbey *Historia* and Cartulary contain no reference to the water

---

234 Vol. III, 128.  
235 Cart. r. 28, ‘conductum aquae vivae fecit’.  
236 Records of Gloucester Cathedral, III, 129.
Gloucester in 1610
(From Speed's Map of Gloucestershire)
supply for this conduit. It may have come from the Fulbrook, but, as already stated on p. 11, we know from the Corporation Records that the abbey drew water, by means of a pipeline, from a spring on Robins Wood hill, and that there was an agreement, following an award by Edward the Black Prince, between the Abbot and the Guardian and Convent of the Friars Minor concerning it. Furthermore, we also know that the land in which the spring rose used to belong to William Geraud, and it would seem from the Cartulary that he was a tenant of the abbey (237). It is suggested that this pipeline may have supplied the water for the conduit of Helias.

To revert to the Fulbrook, it is generally considered that the abbey secured its right to use this water by a grant from Henry I, which gave the monks power to turn its course as they chose and to lead it through their domestic offices (238). The grant is recorded in the Historia, but in the Cartulary (II, 186) there is an earlier one from William I. Between 1263–84 the abbey granted to St. Oswald’s priory right to lead, for the latter’s use, the surplus water from the lavatorium (239).

Opposite the main abbey gateway in Abbey lane (St. Mary’s street) is St. Mary de Lode (69), probably, the oldest of Gloucester’s churches and, like All Saints, superimposed on a Roman structure. Lode is the Old English lōd, a watercourse or a ford through it, and is it generally considered that the church was so called because it was close to a ford through Old or Little Severn. ‘St. Mary de Lode, called also St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter, St. Mary Broadgate, and St. Mary de Port (240)’—the earliest reference to it appears to be in the Historia in 1222:—‘Secundo Kalendas Augusti incensa est tota

237 Cart. III, 150.
238 Cart. I, 78; II, 154–5, for confirmation.
239 Cart. I, 171, 321.
240 Fosbrooke, 341. The ford may have been where Speed, Merian, and Kip show a bridge on their plans.
parochia Sanctae Mariae ante portam abbatiae (241)'. This fire may or may not have affected the church. The Norman chancel and tower still stand, but the nave was utterly destroyed in the 19th century and replaced by a building that has well been described as below criticism.

Somewhat to the north of the church were the Blind-gate (73) (242) and St. Oswald's Priory (74). The latter is believed to have dated from the 7th century and was subsequently enlarged and in part rebuilt. After the Dissolution of the monasteries it suffered from neglect; during the siege, its church (the post-Dissolution St. Catherine's) was destroyed by cannon fire, and, in 1648, was given to the Corporation. The remains of the priory were sold by auction in 1824 (243).


d. *Southeast Sector.* Eastgate—Southgate streets—City wall.

When one turns to the areas east of Northgate and Southgate streets, it is significant that here the city has maintained a number of its Roman characteristics. This may, in large part, be due to the fact that on this side of Gloucester the Roman town wall survived longer than it did elsewhere and that the medieval wall was superimposed upon it. The side streets appear to follow the lines of their Roman precursors more definitely than do those in the western half of the medieval city. Nearly all those recorded run east and west, but there were probably lanes or alleys in a north and south direction, a survival of which may be the present passage through the yard of the Saracen's Head from New Inn lane to Eastgate street.

242 Also called St. Oswald's Gate, Rudge, 157.
243 Clarke, 25.
From the Northgate a roadway ran immediately within the city wall round to the Eastgate and beyond it (244). It is represented today by St. Aldate, King, Queen streets, and Constitution walk. South of the last, an open space was maintained by the orchard of the Grey Friars and, where this ended, Shipplane (see p. 15) probably carried on the space to the Southgate, west of which it may have been continued by Chepster's lane. This, according to Fosbrooke, ran from Southgate street to the Castle moat and was destroyed ‘before or near’ the reign of Henry III (245). He is credited with being a founder of the Black Friars and it seems likely that the lane was on part of the land granted to the Friars.

In the areas lying off the main streets, there must have been, apart from shops and houses, farmyard buildings (246) since the burgesses, certainly, and the abbey, probably, kept cattle, sheep, and pigs within the city. Proof of this is given in the agreement of 1517–18 between the Abbot and the Mayor and Burgesses concerning the rights of common pasture in Severnside meadows:—‘Comen Ham’, ‘Oxelesowe’, ‘Portham’, ‘Pullemedowe’ ‘Lytte Meneham’, ‘Archedekeyn’s Medowe’, and ‘Little Medowe’ (247).

VI Without the Walls

The city had in medieval times spread beyond the bounds of its defences, especially on its northern side and to lesser degrees on the east and south. The Severn was an effective barrier to any western extension.

As already stated (p. 5), there were two gates beyond the Inner Northgate, namely, the Alvin gate and Outer Northgate, both on the Twyver. A road led from the

244 A feature of Roman planning and equally essential to defence in later times.
245 Fosbrooke, 139.
246 There are several mentions of barns in the Rental.
247 No. 1197.
Inner to the Outer and a very short distance beyond the former Hare lane led off it on the west side. This lane, as its name signifies, was, certainly, in existence before the Norman period. The earliest reference to it in the Cartulary is between 1154 and 1189 (248) when it is called Herelone (here o.e. ‘host’ or ‘army’). It led to Kingsholm and the north, and, in the opinion of some, was the way by which the Roman Iter XIII entered Glevum. At its northern end was the Alvingate, and between its start near the Inner Northgate and what is now Pitt street (formerly Beast lane) was ‘a place called “Castel of Croydone”’ (249). What this place was has not been determined. Some writers have thought a fortified erection was situated there in early times, but, if so, why Croydone (o.e. croh ‘saffron’ and denn ‘valley’) (250)? If a guess may be hazarded, the name of an inn is suggested.

Between Pitt street and the Alvingate (251), Hare lane became two streets, the Hare lane and Park street of today, and there was a cross (77), presumably near the gate (252). In Hare lane were the old Raven Inn and the hall of the Guild of Tanners. The land between the two lanes was known as the Hurst (le Hurst, 1455), though it would seem that the name was not always limited to this area, but extended westward and, in fact covered the ground between Hare lane, Pitt street and St. Catherine’s street (253).

As regards Pitt street, its present name is quite recent and it would appear from Rudge that it was so called after a family of Pitt, who lived in it and owned the

248 Cart. I, 189, see also No. 368 (c. 1240).
249 No. 870 (1331).
250 The Place Names of Surrey, 48, and Ekwall’s Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names.
251 Aluengate, No. 499 (1255).
252 Rental, 84.
253 Rental, 82–84. ‘Ab ista Cruce procedendum est in medio usque ad terram vocatam “le Hurst” ab antiquo inter duas uenellas’.
greater part of St. Catherine's parish. They had a house there with 'a neat paddock, stocked with fine deer, and ornamented with a good piece of water' (the present King's school and playing field) (254). The street is shown on Speed's map and is certainly old, but its original name is problematical. It may have been Bride Lane, the Bridellone of 1316-17 (255) which in a Rental of 1535 is described as Bryd Lane 'the next lying in length as the other two Lane of Hare doth (256)'. Rudder states that Bride lane was also called Farther Harelane 'and reached to the east corner of Wood-garden, and near Hangman's pits, opposite the wall of the cathedral, next to the orchard belonging to the prebendary of the third stall (257)'. Further evidence of a lane on the line of Pitt street is provided by the Rental: 'The same Abbot holds at the corner of the Hurst divers things, where in the time of Henry II it is written 'for the tenement at the corner of the Hurst'; where one may proceed near the wall toward the Blindgate (258)'. Its western end was just outside the Blindgate whence a continuation of Abbey lane led north past St. Oswald's Priory, and then, according to Speed's map, forked, one way continuing north to Kingsholm, and the other running eastwards to the Alvingate, the present St. Catherine's street. The latter was originally called Wateringstude (1317) (259) and Watryngstret in 1559-60 (260). To the north of it stood the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr (75), first mentioned in the Historia under the date of 1222 (261), and rebuilt, according to the Rental, in 1454 (262).

Near this chapel was Tullewell. The introduction to the Rental of 1455 gives a list of street and other names taken from the 1535 Rental and it states: 'Tulwell is a litull well byande Seynt Thomas Chapel without the

254 Rudge, 321. 255 No. 817. 256 Rental, xvi. 257 Rudder, 205. 258 Rental, 82. 259 No. 823. 260 No. 69. 261 Cart. i, 83. 262 Rental, 98.
Blynde Yate going to the King’s Home’. The cartulary records a Tullewelllestrete (263) and there is a Tullewellle-broke in a perambulation of 1370 (264). It was still in existence in Rudge’s time (265), and, seemingly, passed under the Kingsholm road close to St. Mark’s church (266).

According to Speed’s map, there was a direct road between the Inner Northgate and the Alvingate (Worcester street today) but no identifiable name for it is recorded. Clarke describes and illustrates a 13th century building in it (267). It is significant, however, that Hall and Pinnell’s plan shows no such street. The explanation may be that this was one of those destroyed at the time of the siege. If so, its name was, probably, King street which Fosbrooke, quoting from the Abbey Registers, states led from Kingsholm to Gloucester (268). Canigstre (269) is mentioned in the Records c. 1210 and Chingesweia, c. 1220 (270). In 1314 the Kingsholm road was called ‘the Kyngsweye, (271).

East of the Alvingate was Fete lane—the present Alvin Street—Fetelone, c. 1280 (272). The land to the south of it was called Lewedycroffe (Lady Croft), c. 1280 (273), and that to the north Monkeleyton, c. 1349 (274). The lane probably continued east of the present London road—since Rudder speaks of it as being northward of the White Friars’ Ground (275), and, if so, it probably was on the line either of the present Great Western road or of an alleyway slightly northeast of the latter.

Kingsholm has been an inhabited area, at least, since Roman times. It has been asserted that a Mercian palace stood there (276) and that there was a residence of

---

264 Cart. III, 256.
265 Rudge, 151.
266 The Tulwell appears to be confused in the 1455 Rental with the Tycedewell. The latter name appears first in the Records, c. 1230 (No. 240), but in c. 1250 it is stated to have been outside the Southgate (No. 436).
267 Clarke, 42.
270 No. 205.
273 No. 664.
276 Fosbrooke, 24.
268 Fosbrooke, 139.
271 No. 802.
274 No. 932.
269 No. 136.
272 No. 664.
275 Rudder, 205.
the Norman kings. The first mention of it in the *Historia* is in 1117 as *Aula Regis* 'where the (King's) Barton is is (277)', and it was certainly, a royal manor house as it is clear from entries of 1314 (278) and 1346, that it was in the manor of the King's Berthone (279). This manor included 275 acres of arable, 58 of meadow, and 30 of woodland (280). The name Kingsholm is Chingshame c. 1220, Kingsham, c. 1230, Kyngeshome, c. 1260, and Kinggeshome in 1275–76 (281). By 1643 it was Kingsholme (282).

Through the Inner and Outer Northgates ran the King's highway to Wotton Pitch where it forked to Cheltenham and Cirencester. Between it and the Kingsholm road was Windmill Field—Wynmulfeld, 1356; Wynde mulle feld, 1453–54; Wynmylfurlong, 1542 (283). In 1453, this field is described as being opposite St. Margaret's Hospital, 'extending from "Keynestrete" (Kingsholm road) at the west end to the common way called "Portway" at the east end' (284). This would seem to indicate that the present London road was at one time known as Portway, unless it refers to the present Denmark road. To the north of it was Pedmarshfield—Pedmeresfelde, c. 1300; Peddemarisfeld, 1489–90; Pedmershefeld, 1576 (285).

The land just north of the Outer Northgate was known as Newland—Noua Landa, c. 1220, Neuwelande, c. 1230; *Nova Terra*, c. 1270; Newelonde, 1297–98. In it was some land called 'Wademyll' in 1464–65 (286).

Situated on this highway were two foundations that were originally leper hospitals, and later became almshouses: the Hospital of St. Sepulchre and the Blessed Margaret without Gloucester (287), and the Hospital of

---

277 Cart. 1, 106.
278 No. 802.
279 Cart. 1, 65.
280 Cart. III, 67.
281 Nos. 205, 233, 565, 652.
282 *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, 212.
283 Nos. 964, 1137, 24.
284 No. 1137.
285 Nos. 754, 1180, 1264.
286 Nos. 176, 336, 608, 745, 1149.
287 No. 176 (c. 1220).
St. Mary Magdalene near Gloucester (288). The earliest mention of the first in the Cartulary is 1154–89 (289) and c. 1180 in the Records (290). The second was founded by Llanthony priory (291). Its residential buildings were on the east side of the highway and its chapel on the west—only the chancel of the latter stands today.

Somewhat to the east of the main road was the Hide (292), bounded on its west side, presumably by a footpath, the original course of which was, probably, from the Almesham Postern to its present start, a subway under the Great Western railway station, whence, crossing Great Western road, it runs, almost parallel with the main road, to Barnwood. The Hyde is referred to as Hydra in the Cartulary, 1154–89 (293) and in the Records, c. 1200 (294). It was, apparently, bounded by a ditch on its eastern side (295). A lease of 1399 mentions 'the lane leading to the field called "Hyde"' (296). There is still a Hyde lane leading off the east side of London road and to the south of it is Newland place.

Eastward from the Almesham Postern was Brook street—Brocestret, c. 1240 (297), leading to Morin's Mill, and possibly also running north of the postern to the Outer Northgate. Speed's map shows such a street. Hall and Pinnell's plan marks it as running along the north bank of the Fulbrook which may have led off from the Twyver at the mill. The mill is mentioned in both Cartulary and Records, in the latter under date, c. 1220 (298). Slightly to the north of Brook street was the house of the White Friars or Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel. According to Rudder it was founded in 1269 (299). Less is known of it than of the other

288 No. 873 (1334).  
289 Cart. I, 189.  
290 No. 84. (Its chapel still stands).  
291 Hyett, 228.  
292 The area covered by a hide was approximately 100 acres, O.E.D.  
293 Cart. II, 247.  
294 No. 104.  
295 No. 187 (c. 1220).  
296 No. 1041.  
297 No. 367.  
298 Cart. I, 186. No. 147.  
299 Rudder, 190.
Gloucester religious houses. No remains survive, but, at the time of Hall and Pinnell’s plan, its site, which extended to Morin’s Mill, was called Friars’ Ground. This ground was probably just east of the present Station road and is now a railway shunting yard. There is in the Records an agreement of 1347, made between the Prior of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew and the White Friars whereby the latter were given ‘an aqueduct running through a leaden pipe from the spring called “Gosewhyte-well”’ to their enclosure, the said pipe being covered in the ground in the Hyde, which extends from the King’s highway called “Kangestrete” on the east to the land of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter’s on the west, and in breadth between the footpath leading from the cross called “Kangescroice” towards Brokestrete on the south (300).’ In this connexion, it is worth recording that the Cartulary mentions Gosewitemulne (mill) (301) in the King’s Barton.

A note must be made here about the river Twyver. It has been stated above (p. 40) that the Fulbrook may have led off it at Morin’s Mill, but Hall and Pinnell’s plan shows, not only a watercourse running down Market parade (the present covered course), but another channel running north and west from the mill to join the former at the site of the Outer Northgate.

The road leading from the Eastgate was Barton street—Bertonestrete, c. 1260 (302) and, like other main roads, was also called the King’s highway (1275–76) (303). It derived its name from the fact that it passed through or led to the Barton of the Abbot of St. Peter’s Abbey. A number of houses that skirted its sides were destroyed at the time of the siege. Till recently there was a Jews’ cemetery in the passage that runs from this street to Russell street, and there used to be a footpath from Barton street to Brook street (304).

300 No. 936. 301 Cart. III, 69. 302 No. 531. 303 No. 647. 304 Rental, 102.
Between Barton street and the Southgate there was no extension of the city, beyond the wall, such as occurred on its north side, and the only name, apart from field names, that occurs in medieval times is Ryglestyle in the perambulation of 1370 (305), the Rignall stile of the siege of 1643 (306). It was probably close to the present Rikenel house and on a footpath that led to Ryecroft—Ruecroft, c. 1250 (307).

From the Southgate a main road led to Bristol. At the foot of the slope from the gate was the Sudbrook—Suthbrok, 1260–61 (308), and just beyond the gate, on the west side of the road, was the church of St. Owen (2) which was destroyed at the time of the siege. According to Speed's map, it lay slightly off the road. In the RENTAL it is Ecclesia Beati Audoeni, the church of the Blessed Owen (309). Fosbrooke states that it had a low tower and was built during the reign of William 1 (310). It became a possession of Llanthony Priory in 1137 (311). Near the church was Severn street. It is somewhat difficult to place this, but it was probably more or less on the line of the present Llanthony road, if Speed's map is correct. It is called Sevarnestrete in the perambulation of 1370 (312) and described as running to the Severn quay. According to the RENTAL of 1535: 'Severne Strette extenydyth from the Crosse att Severne syde by the perse (?) unto the howse where nowe John Austen ower servaunt dwellethe (313)'.

Some distance to the southwest was Llanthony priory, founded in 1136 (314), and approached from the city by the Hempsted lane and Severn street, between which and the castle moat was the priory garden (see p. 8). There was also a St. Owen's lane which may have led from Southgate street to the church (315).

305 Cart. III, 257. 306 Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis, 213.
307 No. 207. 308 No. 563. 309 RENTAL, 12, 16.
313 RENTAL, XV. 314 B.G.A.S., LXIII, 3. 315 Fosbrooke, 139.
VII. Conclusion

It is interesting to compare the medieval city, especially as described in the RENTAL of 1455, with the Gloucester depicted in Hall and Pinnells' plan of 1780. There does not seem to have been any very material change in the intervening period. This is not surprising because, during this time the city was not markedly progressive. Though the abbey was, in part, destroyed at the Dissolution of the monasteries, little, if any, of the area it occupied was used for purposes other than those pertaining to the cathedral and bishopric founded by Henry VIII (316). At both dates the most densely populated area, apart from habitations on each side of the four main streets, was embraced by Travel (Bell) lane, Longsmith street, Broadsmith (Berkeley) street, Grace (St. John's) lane, and Oxebode lane (now entry to King's square). Beyond these streets there were houses, but, also gardens, orchards, barns, dovecotes, and open spaces. This was especially the case to the south of Bell lane and Longsmith street.

This paper began with a quotation from Kipling's 'They'. Just as that tale is fraught with mystery, so has been the foregoing reconstruction of medieval Gloucester. Much concerning it is enshrouded in uncertainty, especially as regards the parts that lay off the main streets and without the city proper. This is, in part, due to the deliberate destruction that took place at the time of the siege, and, in part, to the steady removal of the old to make way for the new that has long continued, often without any record being made. Nevertheless, it is very probable that an examination of documents, such as the Cathedral Registers, the archives of the Corporation, and old title deeds of property, would clear up much that is, at present, uncertain, and disclose new facts.

316 No. 23 (1541).
Howsoever these things may be, there forms in the mind an impression of a fine city, especially when viewed from a distance, with the lovely abbey tower soaring above it, and ringed by the spires and towers of many parish churches and religious houses. The city streets were generally narrower than today. The buildings in them—many of them fine as their few survivors show—were restricted by no set frontage lines and, generally speaking, were not continuous so that a medieval street did not have the formal regular lines of its modern successor.

That the streets were often in very bad condition is evidenced by royal grants of 1334–35, 1434 and 1473 (317). The burgesses were empowered by the first two to levy for terms of years customs on many commodities coming into the city for street improvement, and, by the third, owners of properties in the four main streets were made responsible for making up the roadway on their respective frontages. It is evident that, at the time of this grant, the word pavement had not its present use, but applied to the actual road: 'the said town is “flebly paved and full perilous and iepardous” for passengers, in so much that many persons, both of high degree and low, have been seriously injured thereby, and the bailiffs and stewards have no lands, tenements or rents, etc., in common wherewith to maintain the same; they pray that it may be ordained in Parliament that every person having any burgage, messuage or tenement within any of the four principal streets shall... make sufficient pavement before their property at their own costs and charges, extending from their tenements to the middle of the street'.

If the bad condition of the roads was trying to the foot, so must the smells encountered in them have been most offensive to the nose, and the temper of a sensitive pedestrian could not have been improved by seeing swine

317 Nos. 41, 53, 19 (In 1345 and 1487–88 grants were made for the maintenance of the walls, gates, and towers of the city. Nos. 46, 59).
and ducks seeking succulent morsels in the garbage thrown out from houses (318).

The **Rental of 1455** shows that there were in Gloucester some 665 properties on which landgavel was paid by lay or religious bodies or individuals, the figures for each being: lay 253, religious 412 (319), but distribution of property and the state of streets are more fitting subjects for a paper on the social and economic life of the city as recounted in its medieval archives.

**VIII. KEY TO STREETS AND STRUCTURES**

1. Cross at Severn-side.
2. Church of the Blessed Owen.
3. Southgat (Southgate).
5. Christ's Cross.
6. Schepenlone (Sheep lane) and St. George inn.
7. Well.
8. Friars Preachers (Black Friars).
9. Satireslone (Ladybellegate street).
10. Church of Crypt (St. Mary de Crypt).
11. Friars Minor (Grey Friars).
12. Syntmarylone (St. Mary's lane).
13. Barn and dovecote.

---

318 *H.M.C., 432 et seq. (1500).*

319 Stewards of Gloucester, 18; Other lay owners, 234; Proctors of Butchery, 1 — — — — — — 253
St. Peter's abbey, 160; Friars' Preachers, 1; Llanthony priory, 47; St. Oswald's priory, 30 — — — 238
St. Bartholomew's hospital, 41; St. Margaret's, 5; Dudstone priory (St. Mary Magdalene ?), 1 — — — — 47
All Saints' church, 2; The Archdeacon, 2; Holy Trinity church, 17; St. Aldate's church, 8; St. John the Baptist, 13; St. Mary de Crypt church, 20; St. Mary, Grace lane, 4; St. Mary de Lode, 2; St. Michael's, 14; St. Nicholas, 8; St. Owen, 3; St. Thomas's chapel, 1 — — — 94
Cirencester abbey, 5; Evesham abbey, 3; Flaxley abbey, 1; Hailes abbey, 13; Kingswood abbey, 1; Tewkesbury abbey 2; Winchcombe abbey, 6; Eton college, 1; Godstow nunnery, 1 — — — 33
(14) Trauellone (Bell lane).
(15) Inn.
(16) Signe of the Bell (Bell hotel).
(17) Pillory.
(18) Scruddelone (Cross Keys lane).
(19) All Saints’ church.
(20) St. Michael the Archangel.
(21) High Cross.
(22) Seynt Martyn place.
(23) Cordwainery.
(24) East street (Eastgate street).
(25) Neweyn (New inn).
(26) North street (Northgate street).
(27) Inn.
(28) Grauntlone (New Inn lane).
(29) Oxebedelone (late Oxbode lane).
(30) Dovecote.
(31) St. Aldhelm church.
(32) St. Aldhelm lane (St. Aldate’s street).
(33) Almesham Postern.
(34) Outer Northgate.
(35) Northgate.
(36) Church of St. John the Baptist.
(37) St. Mary Graselone.
(38) Lovelane or Mercers’ entry.
(39) Central Block—part of Butchery and Mercery.
(40) Kyngis Burde (King’s Board).
(41) Mauerdineslone (Maverdine’s lane).
(42) Cemetery gate.
(43) Lay Folks’ cemetery.
(44) Monks’ Cemetery.
(45) Craftislone (College street).
(46) St. Edward’s gate.
(47) Church of the Holy Trinity.
(48) Trinity well.
(49) Savage ys In (Savage’s inn).
(50) Brodsmith street (Berkeley street).
(51) Bothall and Bere inn.
(52) Syntmarylone (St. Mary’s street).
(53) Rato(n)rew and Asschewellysplace.
(54) Church of St. Nicholas.
(55) Inn.
(56) Peter's place.
(57) Archdekeneslon (Archdeacon lane).
(58) Walkers' lane (Lower Quay street).
(59) Powkelone (Swan lane).
(60) Foreign bridge.
(61) St. Bartholomew's hospital.
(62) Cross.
(63) Hombridge.
(64) Mills.
(65) Westgate.
(66) Westgate bridge.
(67) Myindelone (Clare street).
(68) Bulgereslon (Mount street).
(69) Church of St. Mary de Lode.
(70) Cross .
(71) Main Abbey gateway.
(72) Abbey mill.
(73) Blindgate.
(74) St. Oswald's priory.
(75) St. Thomas's chapel.
(76) Alvengate.
(77) Cross.

IX. Bibliography


Blakeway (G. S.). The City of Gloucester: its Royal Charters of Liberties and Varying Fortunes, 1924.

Clarke (John). The Architectural History of Gloucester [1850].


HART (W. H. Ed.). Historia et Cartularium S. Petri Gloucestriae (Rolls Series 1863–7, 3v.).


HOWITT (G. A.). Gloucester’s Ancient Walls and Gatehouses, 1890.

HYETT (Sir Francis). Gloucester in National History, 1924.

MEDIEVAL LATIN WORD LIST. Oxford University Press, 1934.

PLACE-NAMES OF SURREY. English Place Name Society xi, 1934.

RECORDS OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.


RUDGE (T.). History and Antiquities of Gloucester, 1811.