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The Silver Plate and Insignia of the City of Gloucester

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THE SILVER PLATE AND INSIGNIA OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

By C. H. DANCEY.

THE oldest plate that the city "Record" mentions is the gift of Sir Thomas Bell. It does not say why he gave this present to the city, but we have the following interesting "items" relating thereunto in the city Chamberlayn's "accmpts."

"1563. Also payed to John Paynter for the drawinge of Sir Thomas Bell's Armes to the Goldsmith about the cupe that Sir Thomas Bell gave to Mr. Mayor of the said citie and his successors for ever xvij^d. Also payed for one ounce of silver to make Scutchine of the same cupe v^s. Also payed for one ounce of Amell [enamel] bestowed on the same cupe ij^s. Also payed Albert Williams for his Workmanshipe upon the same cupe weininge wth the cover and all three score and seven ounces xv^s.

"Also delivered to Albert Williams A pece of Silver beinge the tope of Sir Thomas Bells cupe geven to the said citie to make a seal of it for the bartilmewes landes for the towne which before in this accmpts in the title of Receypts of money we charge ourselves for the same yere in value to be at iiij^s."

The "tope" is duly accounted for in the "Receypts," but there is no mention, or "item" charged, to show that the same was made into a seal for the "bartilmews" lands.

"1564. A newe comyn Seale in silver for the citie" was made by "Albert Williams the goldsmith," for which he [was paid "ijj iiij^d." During this and the succeeding years there was a great amount of business done for, and

consideration given relating to the lands and property belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in our city, several "items" of money being charged for journeys to London, Bristol and Oxford, also for bringing the "Indenture" down from London to the "Maior and Burgesses." Mr. Richard Pate, who was recorder of the city at this date, and one of the representatives in Parliament also, used his influence with Queen Elizabeth, who by her letters patent dated 14th July, 1564, granted this hospital to the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester, with all its revenues and privileges, on condition that the mayor and burgesses would release an ancient annual pension of £9 2s., paid by the Crown to the hospital, also covenanting that the whole clear yearly profits should be expended upon the hospital and its poor people. (This may explain why the said seal was ordered for the Bartholomews' "town lands.")

There is an instructive item in the receipts of this year's accounts, relating to the office of recorder of this city. It is:—

"Also in money paid to Mr. Henrie Kinge for a Scarlet Gowne, to the use of the recorder for the time beinge xiiij lb' [£13]."

"1614, December 27th. This Day was p^rsented from Mr. Will^m Guyes of Elmore, A fayer cupp wth A cover doble guilte weigheinge . . . ounces to the use of the Maior and Burgesses of this citty from time to time for ever as the cupp given by Sir Thomas Bell hath used to doe."

This gentleman was town clerk of the city from 1615 to 1640. "He was given free liberty to go to London for the Hillary, Easter and Trynitic terms, at the cost of the City." The object of the said concession being, that the mayor and burgesses were anxious to have greater control over the revenues of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, as the following minute shows:—

"It is also ordered and agreed at this Councell that Mr. Towne Clark shall take a course for the purchase of the

Hospital and Landes of the Maudlins off the King unto the Maior and Burgesses of this Cittie in such sort as the Bartholomewes are, and that the charges thereof shall be disbursed out of the Stock of the Bartholomewes for the present and the same to be repaide out of the Maudlins Lande."

King James I., on January 4th, 1616-7, granted that the hospital should be under the government of the city, and that henceforth it should be called the Hospital of King James, he giving also a pension of thirteen pounds, which was to be called "King James' Pension."

The new ordinances were duly "passed and enacted for the good government being the same that the bartholomewes now hath."

1617, July. One Thomas Varnam was appointed to the office of surveyor of the buildings and "waies" of the city, at a salary of v lb*. This must have given him great delight, for we read:—


"In consideration of w^{ch} Grant the said Thomas Varnam hath at this house p^sented unto the Maior and Comon Councill a faire double guilte Salte of Silver weighing thirtie and five ounces w^{ch} he desireth may goe from maior to another in such sorte as the Cittie Plate now doth."


This worthy died November, 1634, and was buried in the north transept of the cathedral.

1617. Alderman John Thorne gave this year to the Maior and Comon Councill "One Silver and guilte Bason and Ewer w^{ch} a case."

This worthy was a brewer; he served the office of sheriff in 1600, and was mayor in 1609. He was a man often called upon to the consideration of and the granting of leases, his name being attached to many such deeds. He was one of the benefactors to the parish of St. Nicholas.

1619. John Baugh, a mercer, one of the aldermen of this city, who had served the office of sheriff in 1596, mayor in 1607, again in 1619, gave for the use of the city "Thirteen Greate Silver and gilte Apostles Spones."

These spoons were remade, half in 1729 by  the

others in 1732 by  He died during his year of mayoralty.

1625, May. "At this house there was a faire guilt tankard w^{ch} a cover p^resented to Mr. Maior and the Comon Councell to the use of the Maior and Burgesses as a gift from Mr. Walter Huntley, to remayne for ever to the use of the Maior for the tyme beinge weighinge twenty and two ounces and three quarters, w^{ch} was thankfully accepted by the whole house."

This man died in 1632, leaving £10 to the city, "to remayne as a Stocke to be lent to two poore men viz. v lb. a yeare to sett them onwork." This to be for three years free of interest.

"1627, August 17th. At this house it is agreed that John Hanbury Esq. in regard he hath married Mr. Alderman Caple's Daughter, shall be admitted a Burgesse, leaving the fine to his discretion."

This gentleman gave to the mayor and burgesses "Two Silver Flaggons." Mr. Hanbury was a citizen of London, one of the burgesses of the Parliament for the city of Gloucester, 1627, he having been selected to succeed his father-in-law, Christopher Capel, Esq. He was a man of prudence and integrity. On July 16th, 1658, he died, aged 84 years, and was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas Church.

There are other pieces of plate that had been given to the use of mayor and council, of which there is no record as to why or when, but certainly before 1635, as the Inventory for that year contains the first mention there is of these gifts. The chamberlain's account books for the years 1598—1634 are unfortunately not in evidence. The first of these is:—

"Item ane greate silver and gilte cupp and cover given by the Lady Porter."

"Item, Three Silver Canns given by Mr. Keylocke."

This Richard Keylock was admitted to be of the common council on September 6th, 1618, no fine being recorded for

this favour (was the gift in lieu of this?). He served the office of sheriff, 1627. In 1637 he gave the sum of "Fifty pounds to be put out for the maintenance of the Minister of St. Johns for reading morning prayers there every day, the council took this sum into the chamber of this Cittie paying for the same unto the minister of St. Johns fifteen shillings quarterly."

He died March 5th, 1637, and was buried in his parish church.

"Item Two small Silver bowles given by Mr. Jerveys Smith."

"1624, 20th November. At this house it is agreed that Mr. Gervase Smith the eldest Sonne of the late Lord Byshopp of Glouc^r shalbe a freeman of this Cittie." Here again there is no mention of a fine.

The eminent bishop here alluded to was the author of the preface to the Bible of 1610. He died in 1624, his loss being greatly lamented by those who had known and felt his very charitable nature. His body was buried in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral.

"1630, September. Item Two Silver beare bowles given by Mr. James Clente. It is also agreed that Mr. James Clent shalbe admitted into the Freedome of this cittie and also a Burgesse of the same leaving the fine to his own generous disposition."

This worthy died in 1645, and was buried in the Lady Chapel.

1639. WILLIAM CAPLE, Mayor.

"Inventory of goods in the possession of Mr. Maior.

"Imprimis Three Swords one Beaver hatt and capp of maintenance.

"It^m One silver and gilt great cupp and cover given by Sir Thomas Bell.

"It^m One greate silver and gilt cupp and cover given by Sir William Guise.

"It^m One other greate silver and gilt cupp and cover given by the Lady Porter.

“ It^m Thirteene greate silver and gilt Apostles spones given by Ald^m Baugh.

“ It^m One Silver and gilt Bason and Ewer wth a case given by Mr. Ald^m Thorne.

“ It^m Two Silver Flaggons given by John Hanbury Esq^r

“ It^m Three Silver Canns given by Mr. Keylock.

“ It^m Two Silver beare bowles given by Mr. James Clente.

“ It^m One Silver and gilt Tankard given by Mr. Huntley.

“ It^m One Silver and gilt Salt wth a cover given by Thomas Varnham gente.

“ It^m Two small silver bowles given by Mr. Jerveys Smith.

“ In the fower Sergents Custody Eight silver maces.”

The foregoing list is continued until 1641, when there are four maces.

1642. This year some of the city plate was ordered to be sold.

“ October 11th. It is agreed and ordered at this House that two greate guilte bowles wth covers, one guilte Tankard, one Silver cann, one greate Silver beare bowle and one lesser Silver bowle, fower old Maces, and one old Seale of Mayrolty,¹ being plate belonging to the Chamber of the City, shalbe forthwith sould by Mr. Ald^m Brewster, Mr. Ald^m Caple, and Mr. Ald^m Nicholas Webb, or any Two of them, and the Money to be disposed of towards the charge of the fortifications of this City.”

Here we find that six articles of silver plate, four maces, and one old seal were sold, according to the above order. Whether the amount realised by the sale of these articles did not equal the expectations, or that more was required, is not recorded, but the following entry occurs :—

“ 1642-3, Feb^r 4th. Mr. Ald^m Brewster, Mr. Ald^m Singleton, Mr. Ald^m Pury, Mr. Nelmes, Mr. Anthony Edwards or any two of them, are appointed to take care for the securing

¹ Was this the old seal of mayoralty granted in 1483 by Richard III., which was never accounted for ?

and disposing of the rest of the plate, to make up the sume of five hundred pounds, granted to this City, by Ordinance of Parliament, cut of the Subscriptions."

The citizens were being sorely tried and pressed for money and other necessaries, to maintain the soldiers and the poor, as well as to provide for the threatened siege. Many were the sacrifices made by the leading men of that critical time : still, there was great need of money, and again the plate was to be sold. It would seem that local purchasers were not in great numbers, and other places should be tried, as the following entry occurs :—

" 1643, April 7th. It is also at this house ordered That such Plate as we have here towards the charges of the fortifications of this City shalbe sent to the City of London or Bristol or otherwhere and sold at the best rate as may be to pay the charges of the fortifications."

Still a further consideration was given as to the disposal of the plate, the result being the following minute :—

" 1643, May 8th. It is agreed at this house That Mr. Walter Lane and Mr. Henry Ellis, shall receive from the Treasurer of the Subscription accompts, the residue of the Plate allotted toward the charge of the Fortifications of this City being about 1,000 ounces, and to give them a noate of receipt under their hands, and forthwith carry the same to the city of London, and sell the same there at the best rate, and to bring or return hither the moneys w^{ch} shalbe thereof made, to be here employed for the purposes aforesayd, and to have a man to attend upon them in their journeys, and the charges of them and the sayd man to be borne by the Chamber of the City."

Then follows at the same meeting this resolution :—

" It is also agreed, That Mr. Lane and Mr. Ellis in the former act named, shall out of the moneyes and of Sixty ounces of Plate more to be sold by them in London."

Then occurs a lengthy instruction and list of names of persons to whom they are to pay the money in London and

here; but there is not any account that the two previous resolutions concerning selling the plate were ever effected. The following minute would seem to imply not:—

“ 1643, June 20th. Whereas, Mr. Walter Lane and, Mr. Henry Ellis, have given an accompt concerning the Plate, w^{ch} they according to a former act of Comon Councell received from the Treasurer of Subscriptions accomptes, It is Ordered at this house, that they shalbe discharged from making any further accompt thereof, in respect that this house doth accept of this accompt.”

The next minute would seem to show that the sale of the Plate was not a decisive and accomplished fact:—

“ 1643, July 21st. At this house it is agreed, That the fflower hundred ounces of Plate, in the receavers hands of the Subscription moneyes for the Prliament, shalbe received by Mr. Anthony Edwards and Mr. Nelmes, from the sayd receaver, and by them sold and employed to and for the use of fortifications and works now about this City, and that the sayd Receaver shalbe discharged and saved harmless by the Chamber of this City, One hundred ounces thereof being already delivered and also employed for the same use and purpose.”

The foregoing resolutions concerning the sale of the plate, to repair the walls and fortifications of the city during the year 1643, would appear to be rather perplexing. In order to help the understanding in this difficult but interesting episode of the siege, much information may be obtained by comparing the “ Inventory ” of silver articles, remaining in the mayor’s custody during the year 1644, whereby may be seen how much remained, and which of the said articles mentioned in the previous “ Inventory ” of 1639 are missing:—

“ In Mr. Mayors Custody.

“ 1644. Imprimis, Three Swords, one new capp of maintenance.

“ It^m One Silver and guilt great cupp and cover, being the guift of Sir Thomas Bell.

“ It^m One guilt Bason and Ewer, being the guift of Ald^m Thorne.

“ It^m One guilt Salt, the guift of Tho: Varnham, gent.

“ It^m Two Silver fflaggons, ye guift of John Hanbury gent.

“ It^m Two great Silver cannes, ye guift of Mr. Richard Keylock.

“ It^m One Silver Bowle of a large size, ye guift of Mr. James Clent.

“ It^m xij Postles guilt Spoones, ye guift of Mr. Ald^m Baugh.

“ It^m more One little Silver Bowle, ye guift of Mr. Jarvie Smith.

“ In the Fower Serieants Custody.

“ Fower Silver Maces, each of them one.”

Here, then, are the missing articles: Sir William Guise's gift, Lady Porter's gift, Mr. Keylock (1 can only), Mr. Clent (1 Bowle only), Mr. Huntley's gift, Mr. Smith (1 lesser Bowle only), and four of the maces, with one old seal.

These four maces were supposed to have been sold in 1642, at the time of the serious trouble in that year.

The list of goods in Mr. Mayor's custody continued the same until the following gifts were added:—

“ 1648. It^m One Silver Bowle, the guifte of Captain Evans.

“ It^m One case of Twelve Knives with Apostles heads, the guifté of Thomas Barrett.”

No reason is mentioned why these gifts were made, but the following “ item of expenditure ” would seem to show that the gift was acceptable, and that the “ Knives ” in all probability were of local make:—

“ Given to Thomas Barrett's men of this City, Cutler, to make them drinke when he presented to Mr. Mayor and the Comon Councill, a case of Twelve Knives, to remayne fro Mayor to Mayor, successively, 2^s. 6 .”

November 6th:—

“ It is also agreed that the Two Silver canns, given by

Mr. Keylock, shalbe changed for new canns of the like weight and lesse measure, at the charges of the Chamber of this City."

The chamberlain's accounts show :—

	£	s.	d.
" 1649, paid for mending the two flaggons at			
Mr. Mayor's	0	8	0
P ^l for changing Mr. Keylock's two			
canns	1	10	0
P ^l for gravng the Arms on them ..	0	2	0
1653, P ^l to Godfrey Ellis for the four little			
pocket Silver Maces, as by his noate			
and Mr. Viner's letter	8	19	0"

These were the four maces supposed to have been sold in 1642, but evidently not sold, but held as security.

1654. This year the serjeants are each credited with two maces each, one great and one pocket, and this is continued until the year of Toby Jordan's mayoralty.

1659-60. When the serjeants are credited with "four great Silver Maces," the four small ones being acknowledged as sold. Nothing of importance occurs until 1684, when the case of twelve knives with Apostles' heads is missing, and is not again mentioned.

" March 5th. Whether a Letter of thanks shalbe returned to the Lord Chancell^r for his great Honour and Respect to this City, in giving back to this City Threescore pounds due to him for his Salary as Recorder of this City from the time he was first elected into that Office to Michael^m next to buy a Peece or Peeces of Plate for the Public of the City?" Agreed to by all.

There was a large silver salver purchased of Mr. Lewis :—

" P^l for My Lord High Chancellors peece of Plate being his gifte to the City £63 os. od."

" 1713, September 30th. Whether Two little old Silver Tankards the gift of Mr. Richard Keylock shalbe both exchanged for one large Tankard at the cost of this Corporation, And the same Armes and Inscription to be put thereon

as are upon the s^d Old Tankards and to be of the same weight, or more ? ”

This was agreed to by all (31), and an exchange was effected, but not as stated above, there being two instead of “ One large.”

1747. The Inventory for this year contains the following :—

“ In the great Box under the Tolsey Cubboard, and used at the Communion.

“ Two Silver Flaggons the gift of John Hanbury Esqr.

“ Two Silver Salvers exchanged for the gift of Mr. Jervis Smith.

“ Two Silver Bowles exchanged for the gift of Captⁿ Evans.

“ One Silver Bowle the gift of Mr. James Clent.”

For the accounts for this year there is, “ P^t Mr. Price Goldsmith a noate, £4 6s. 6d.” (Query, was this for a chalice ?)

For some years past there had been some unpleasantness between the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation respecting the mayor's seat in the choir of the cathedral, which resulted in the old chapel at the Tolsey being fitted and prepared for service therein, this chapel being the place which was used for the Roman Service when James II. paid his visit to Gloucester in 1687.

The Rev. Mr. Thache, M.A., minister of St. Michael's, was engaged for reading “ prayers twice and preaching once every Sunday before this House, at a Salary of Thirty Guyneas, besides the State days ; the sum of four guyneas being paid to the Clerke for his services.”

Herein lies a reason why the “ Silver Bowles ” were so exchanged for “ Salvers,” that they might be used as patens at the Communion, the other articles named making the service complete, if the amount as per “ noate ” was paid for a chalice.

“ 1756. Paid for Excise Duty for 600 oz^s of Plate, £1 10s. 0d.

“ 1767. One large Silver two handled Cup and cover, the gift of Charles Barrow, Esqr.

“ 1768. One large Silver Punch Bowle in a Red Leather Case, the gift of George Augustus Selwyn.” (Weight 113 oz.)

These donors were the representatives of the city in parliament.

“ 1790. P^d Mr. Washbourne Silversmith a noate for a Punch Ladle, £2 zs. od.”

Unfortunately, at this period, the only information obtainable was by “noate,” which “noates” are not now in existence.

From this date there is no alteration or addition to the civic plate until the year 1818, when there occurs this minute relating to the plate.

“ 1818, September 14th. Whether the Old Plate belonging to this Corporation, usually kept by the Mayor for the time being, shall be sold or exchanged by the present Mayor, for such new and other plate as he may best approve? All for it (22).”


The above resolution was carried into effect, whereby the city lost nearly all its very valuable ancient plate, some of which had passed through some of the most pressing trials during the city's history, especially during the troublous seventeenth century. What a loss! How much none can say.

The articles so ruthlessly sold were:—

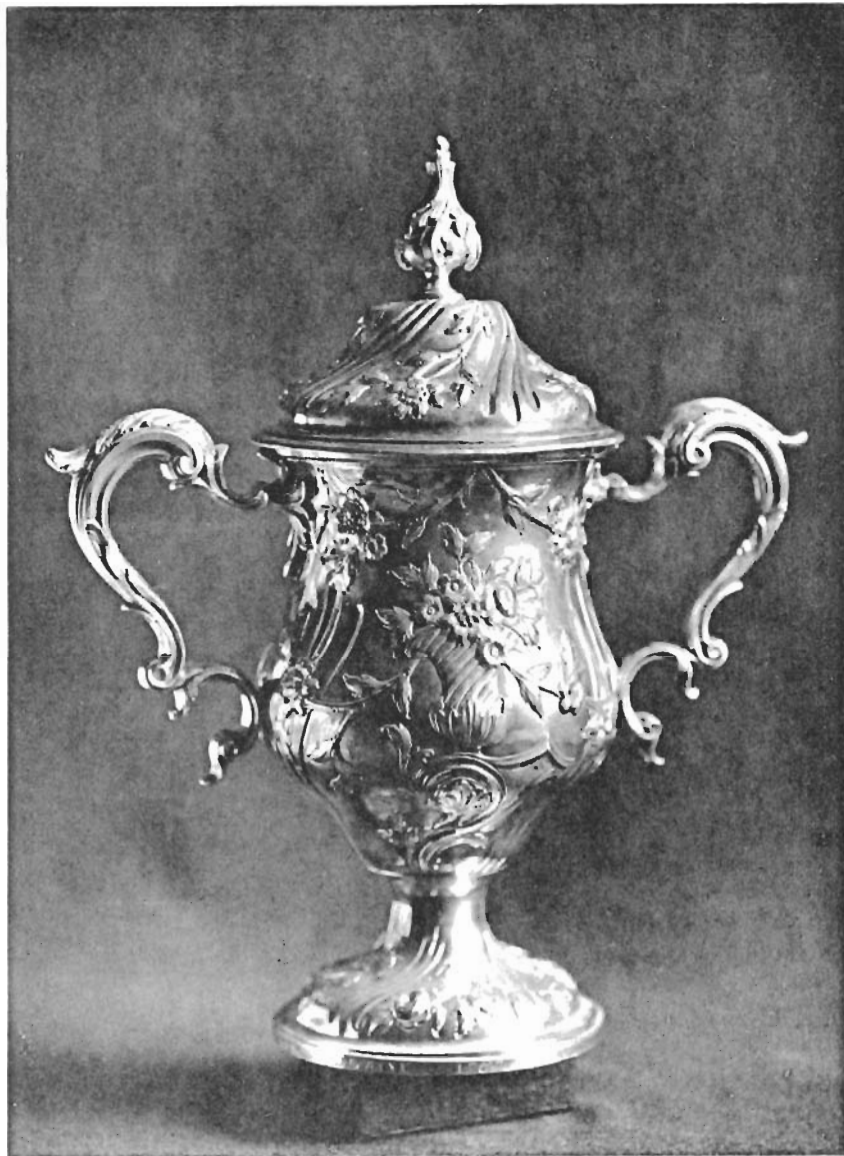
Sir Thomas Bell, cup and cover date,	1563,	weight	67 oz
Ald. Thorne, basin and ewer	..	1617	.. not known.
Thos. Varnham, silver-gilt salt			
and cover .. .. .	..	1617	.. 35 oz.
John Hanbury, two flaggons ..	..	1627	.. not known.
James Clent, one bowl .. ..	..	1648	.. .. .


In return we have now:—

Two dozen table silver spoons	date	1818.
Three dozen table forks	..	.. 1818.


Several *silver-plated candelabra* marked 



1896. Inventory of silver plate and insignia in the city treasury.





Thirteen silver spoons, apostles figure with emblem engraved on handles, also on each the words, "The gift of John Baugh Alderman of the City of Gloucester." Date mark  "Lion passant, leopard's head crowned."

6 to this maker's mark , and 7 to this 



Date mark  Weight of one of these, 2¾ oz. (avoirdupois)

One large silver salver, twenty-six inches in diameter, the gift of Lord Somers, upon which is engraved: "Ex dono prehonabilis Johs Dni Somers Baronis de Evesham Dni Cancellar Angliae and hujus Civitatis Gloucestriae Recordatoris." Date mark  (1699). "Britannia and lion's head erased." 




Elaborate coat of arms in centre (203 oz., 8 dwt.).


Two cups and covers, } (1713-14)
engraved as "The gift of } Date letter  
Mr. Richard Keylocke of } "Britannia and lion's head
the City of Gloucester." } erased."

1743. Two salvers, one of which is engraved, the other not being so.

"In exchange for a Bowle, the } (1743)
gift of Captain Evans." The } Date letter  
other must have been for }
Mr. Jervase Smith's gift.

1767. A loving cup, with a cover and two handles, engraved as, "EX DONO CAROLI BARROW ARMIGERI ANNO DOMINI. 1767."


Shield with the Barrow arms  "3 bears' heads muzzled." Date letter  1766-7. "Lion passant and leopard's head crowned." 

1768-9. Large punch bowl. Date letter  1768-9.






Weight 113 oz. On one side the city arms in an






On the other side the "Selwyn arms." 

This bowl is very handsome; it is 15 in. in diameter and 8 in. high.



Two fish slices engraved  Date letter, 

1804-5.  "Lion passant, leopard's head crowned, head of George III."

One punch ladle, no date mark, George III. shilling in bottom. "Lion passant."
(G.S.)

Two dozen spoons engraved as, "In exchange for the gift of Alderman John Thorne 117." } Date mark,  1818.
City shield  

Three dozen forks engraved as, "In exchange for the gift of John Hanbury Esqr. Citizen." } Date letter same as above (1818),

Silver oar, carried by the water bailiff as a symbol of office. It is engraved with the letters "S. C." and "W. B." Date letter  1807 (?) Lion passant, King's head and maker's mark . It is only 4½ in. long, and ¾ in. wide.

There is in the council minutes an entry:—

1584. Richard Wilton was "Water Bailiff To gather in and pay to the Sheriff, all fees or cominge by the Seavern, and his yearlie wages was to be xxvj^s viij^d."

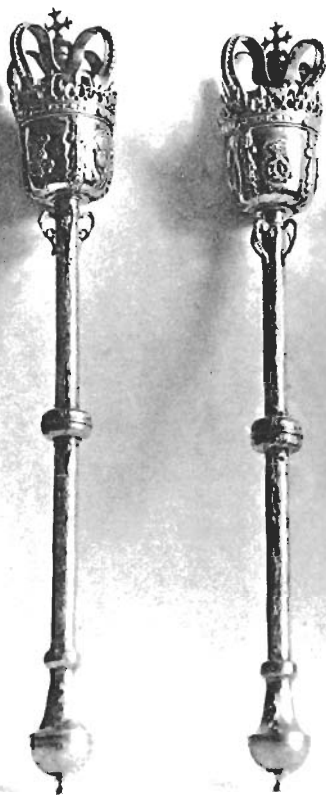
THE MACES.

The four maces now used are silver-gilt, and are those which were altered in 1652, in accordance with the order of Parliament in 1649, concerning the remaking "of all other



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PUNCH BOWL.




Great Maces." Although the chamberlain's accounts refer to payments made to Mr. Alderman Vyner, of London, there are evidences that the work was done by someone else, as two of these have a maker's mark of a letter **M** surmounted by a **T**. This was the mark of Thomas Maundy, of London, who, according to the order of Parliament of 1649, was to have the making of "all large maces and none other." Two of these are engraved round the foot knobs: "William Singleton Esquire Maior of the City of Gloucester 1652."

When the monarchy was restored in 1660, those corporations who had altered their maces in conformity with the order of Parliament made in 1649 had again to convert them into royal maces. Gloucester was one of these, and in the council minutes of June 13th, 1660, when Toby Jordan was mayor, we find the following entry:—

"It is agreed at this House That the Sword and Maces that are carried before Mr. Maior shalbe altered at the charges of the Chamber And that Mr. Maior doe procure the same to be done to the best advantage of the Chamber."

Two of the maces so altered bear the following inscription round the foot knob: "Toby Jordan, Esq^r Maior Anno Regni Regis Car 2 xij Annoq Doni 1660," and are marked

with 

All four maces, however, underwent conversion, for the chamberlain's account for 1659–60 contains a payment "for the 4 new Maces & for altering the Scabbard of the best Sword over and above the summe allowed for the old Maces & Sword as appears by Mr. . . . Cuthbert's note £74 1s."

To call the maces new was not correct, for although they received new royal crowns, and the royal badges were substituted for the Arms of England and Ireland, in other respects they were substantially the maces which had been made in 1652. (The sum paid to Alderman Vyner, of London, for the alterations in the accompt for the year 1652 was £85 5s.)

BOROUGH ARMS OF NEWTOWN.

The mace of this old borough was also one of the towns, like Gloucester, that had been subjected to these alterations to suit the times.

The plate bearing the arms having become loose, it was found that the royal arms had been "put out" during the Commonwealth by the simple and economical plan of removing the plate and engraving on it the State arms.¹

THE CITY SWORDS.

King Richard III., by his charter in 1483, granted the right of the Mayor of Gloucester to have a sword carried before him. The sword first used for this purpose is considered by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope to be probably that now known as "The Mourning Sword." He says: "The blade is of Solingen or Passau make, with the wolf mark, and the hilt has curved quillons and a disc-shaped pommel embossed with a rose on each side. The whole is, however, now painted black, which conceals the workmanship. The scabbard is covered with black velvet embroidered with black silk, on one side the city arms, on the other a crowned rose; the central ornaments are floral devices, and the chape has on both sides a floral device with the date 1677, in which year the city swords were repaired at a cost of £1 18s. 6d."

"The next sword that the city possessed cannot now be found, and all trace of it seems to be lost." Rudder, in 1779, in his *History*, describes it as being adorned with the figure of Queen Elizabeth and "E.R., 1574," and the city arms as then borne.²

¹ *Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office*, by the late Llewellyn Jewitt and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

² The inventory of the goods of the city for 1793 contains: "In the Mayors Custody Three Swords, two Caps of Mayntenance and two Maces."



THE CITY SWORDS.

There are in the Chamberlain's Accomptes for 1566 these items :—

	lb.	s.	d.
“Also p to Albert Williams for makeinge and triminge the newe Swerde	v	iiij	o
Also to Hughe Gye for makinge the Skabborde			xii
Also to William Hollidine for makinge the bace of the Scabbard		x	o
Also to lawrence Hollidine for one owncce three quarters and twoe yarde of goolde to macke the bace		x	viiij
Also p ^l to him for golde to macke the bace for the blew Scabbard		xij	o”

Queen Elizabeth visited this city in 1574. There was much looking up of the burgesses who had not paid their fines for their burgeships this and the special tax upon the burgesses in the four wards, according to their standing in the city. The several trade companies were also taxed, the sums ranging from “The Tailors, iiij lb.” down to “Weavers, xj’.”

The money so collected was expended in “great gifts, and entertayning Her Majesty and Court.”

There is a careful and full-sized representation of this sword (1574) carved on the monument of Alderman Jones in the cathedral. He died in 1630.

There are many items of expenditure upon these swords at different dates, but the following are important as showing that just previous to the greater change of 1652 much was done :—

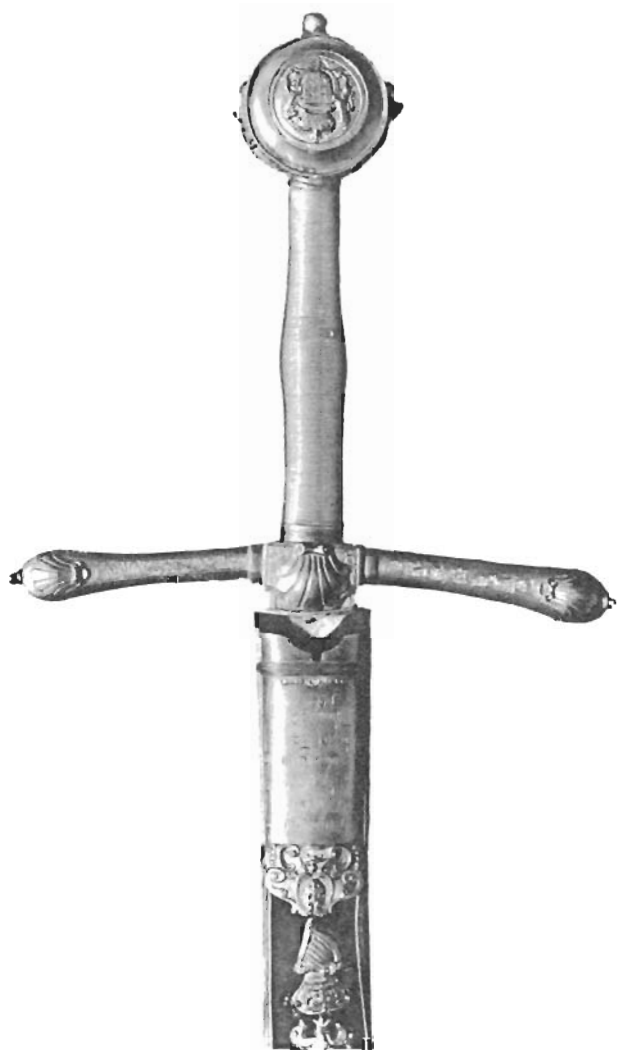
	£	s.	d.
“1648. P ^l Mr. Robert Hill for 24 guilt pieces to newe trime up the swords ..	2	3	o
P ^l him for dressing the best Sword and scouring the silver pieces ..	o	10	o
P ^l Thomas Phillipps, Cutler, for making of 3 new Scabbards for all the 3 Swords of this City at v ^s a peece	o	15	o

	£	s.	d.
P ¹ Mr. Thomas Peirce for the trimming of all the three Swords of this City as p ^r note appears	3	8	9
1652. Paid to Mr. Alderman Vynner of London for the Swords and Maces. [Princi- pally on the Maces (?)]	85	5	0"

The Sword of State still borne before the Mayor of Gloucester bears a careful representation of a former and original condition of the ancient sword. See this on the " Jones " tomb in the nave of the cathedral. There remains the supposed " Solingen blade," with the " gold inlaid wolf mark " of the maker, and the hilt with its pommel and quillons. The sides of the pommel bear the royal arms of Charles II., and the city arms of 1652. The grip is covered with silver wire, the cross guard is adorned on each side with one large and two small scallop shells, with good pattern enrichments between. The sheath is covered with crimson velvet. The uppermost locket retains on one side the figure of Justice; the other side originally bore an inscription, but this has been erased, and instead of it is engraved a later one: " Gloucester, Toby Jordan Esq^r, Maior Anno Regni Regis Car 2nd XII Annoq Domi 1660."

The second locket has on one side the king, standing erect and in armour and brandishing his sword; the other side has the king riding over his fallen foes.

The third locket has on one side the royal arms and supporters crowned in a circle between an oak tree above and the city arms below, and on the other side a cartouche with the city arms. The chape is wrought with a figure of Fame on one side, and a fully-armed female on the other. The whole ends in a cruciform ornament, instead of a crown. The interspaces are filled with the rose, thistle, harp and fleur-de-lis; each of these are crowned. The sword is 4 ft. 3 in. in length.



DETAILS OF THE STATE SWORD.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY.

The armorial bearings of the city are composed of the arms of "De Clare," the Earls of Gloucester, and the ten torteaux of the See of Worcester.

King Edward VI., who had made John Hooper Bishop of Worcester and Gloucester in 1550, and to whom he made many gifts and concessions, also granted, by "patent" in December, 1552, "that the said John of Worcester and Gloucester, bishop, and his successors of Worcester and Gloucester bishops from henceforward for ever, have a seal or seals authentic, as bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and of Bath and Wells have or may have." Hence we find that a seal was provided for the new bishopric.

On the monument of John Jones (in the nave of Gloucester Cathedral), who had served the office of Mayor of Gloucester three times, and was Member of Parliament, as well as Registrar to eight succeeding bishops of the diocese, are two oval medallions, the dexter charged with the arms of De Clare, "Or, three chevrons, gules," that on the sinister, "Or, three chevrons, gules, between ten torteaux," the same as the present arms of the city. John Jones died 1st June, 1630.

It is noteworthy that the bishops of Gloucester, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, used the arms of De Clare without the torteaux of Worcester, but in lieu the middle chevron was ensigned with a mitre, as is to be seen on the monument of Bishop Goldsborough, in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral. He died in 1604.

This may be accounted for by the fact that upon the death of Bishop Hooper, after the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, a separation of the dioceses of Worcester and Gloucester took place, and they have been separate ever since. In the Corporation minutes for May 25th, 1647, there is an entry:—

"It is agreed that the New City Armes shalbe delivered up to Garter King of Armes and the old Armes of the city taken forth to be henceforth borne and the chamber to be at the charges of the fees for the same."

Again, in August 5th, 1651, occurs :—

“ This house doth agree and order that the Common Seale now used for this Cittyshalbe broken and that there shal be a the armes aunciently used for this Corporation, viz. with new Common Seale made engraven with three chevrons and Ten . . . with the inscription of the Common Seale of the City of Glouc^r. The use thereof to continue from on and after the nine and Twentieth day of September next and the prsant Seale to be used in the meantime.”

It is a singular fact that the words that are interlined above are so done in the original, as also is the omission of the word “. . . (tortaux ?) ;” it is as copied. The words so inserted are of importance, for herein is distinctly stated that the new seal should be engraven with the “ armes aunciently used for this Corporation, viz. three chevrons and Ten . . . ”

In all probability the writer was not certain of the word ; hence the omission.

In the chamberlain's accounts there is an entry :—

“ 1652. Paid to Mr. Pury, Junr. for the patent
for the City Armes with new Creasts
and Supporters £20 0 0
Paid to Mr. Brewster that he layd out
for the Creasts and Supporters more £1 0 0”
[This Mr. Brewster was one of the stewards.]

Mr. John Dorney was town clerk of the city at this period, and it is to him that we are indebted for the best account of the siege of the city in 1643. He was also the author of the (now scarce) little book entitled, *Speeches upon the Daies of Elections of Civil Officers in the City of Gloucester, during the late civil war and since, 1653.* The above “ Armes, Creasts, and Supporters ” were granted and assigned by Sir Edward Bysshe, Garter Principal King at Arms, August 14th, 1652, and the above-named book, “ Speeches, &c.” was issued to the public in the beginning of the following year, and it contains

as a frontispiece a well-drawn picture of the said arms and supporters, as also the "creasts" and mantlings.

The foregoing items of expenditure concerning the patent for the city arms, with new crests and supporters, are helpful in answering the oft-debated question whether the city has any right to the present crest and supporters. That there was a patent applied for, and successfully so, is manifest by the account of the steward, who paid for the same. The question is, Are there any hopes that this document is yet in existence? If so, what are they? The answers must be left to time and determined energy in searching for it; until it is found we must be content with the knowledge that there are the chamberlain's accounts to show that such a deed was paid for, and that the citizens had a right to, and did use, the arms.

Among the receipts there are:—

	£	s.	d.
" 1654. Recieved for the old Seale being broken			
and sold for	1	10	4
Rec ^d for the Seal of Mayroltye being			
broken and sold for	1	9	0"

These old seals were ordered by the "consent of the house to be broken, sold, and melted," and the stewards to "take care thereof and the new comon seale henceforth used as the comon seale of this Citty."

1660. The restoration of King Charles II. to the throne caused a general repainting of the royal arms in place of the State arms throughout the city, and also an alteration of the city seal.

"1661. September 27th. It is agreed at this House That the old City Seale shall be broken and not be used any more from henceforth. And that the Seale newly made and here produced shall be used for the City Seale, And that the Stewards shall pay to William Costley, goldsmith, five pounds for the sayd Seale."

On comparing this seal with the engraving of the old one, as depicted in Dorney (*Speeches*), the alteration does not

appear to be in the arms at all, as the new shield is charged with exactly the same bearings as the old one of 1652; the difference lies in the shape and design of the shield.

Here is what became of the fine seal of 1652:—

	£	s.	d.
“ Rec ^{vd} of Mr. Goffe Goldsmith for the old city			
Seale beinge 9 oz. less $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter at 4s. 9d.			
p ^r oz.	2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ”

From this time there has been no material alteration in the seal.

The City Arms may be described as:—

ARMS. On a shield, “Or, between three chevrons, gules, ten torteaux, 3.3.1.”

SUPPORTERS. On both the dexter and sinister sides a lion rampant, guardant, gules, each holding in his gamb a broad sword erect, both standing upon a scroll, inscribed with this motto: “FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT.”

CREST. On an esquire’s helmet proper a mural coronet, surmounted by a lion sejant affronté gules, holding in the dexter gamb a broad sword erect, and in the sinister gamb a trowel erect, both proper; the mantlings or and gules.

THE WAITES OF THE CITY.

There were anciently persons appointed who were called “Waites,” or “Mussioners,” and these were minstrels or musical watchmen; they seem to have been neglected or overlooked during previous years. At the restoration of Charles II. these important personages were in evidence again, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

“1660. January 17th. It is agreed That the Stewards shall pay the summe of three pounds for their services in this City till the 25th day of December.”

“Paid to the Waytes for their wages and Livery being Livery year, £4.”

“ 1670. Dec^r 7th. It is agreed at this House That John Ludenham shalbe one of the Waytes of this City, And that he shall have a cloake and the same pay as is allowed to each other of the said Waytes And that the said Waytes shall have badges in Silver with the City Arms engraven thereon with the letters C.G.”

There appears to have been some delay in procuring these adornments, but a sum of £20 was borrowed towards the cost of them.

1677. The chamberlain’s “ accompts ” for this year contain an entry :—

“ P^d Mr. Carsley for 5 Silver Badges £34 2 0 ”

“ 1678. In the Chamberlain’s custody four silver badges for the City Musicke, and one in Mr. Carsley’s hands.”

“ 1681. March 8. It is ordered, That the Red Coats now in the possession of Mrs. Sussanah Bowers for the Waits of this City be delivered to Mr. Chamberlain, he having the badges allready.”

“ 1682. It is Agreed at this House that five Mussitioners shall have Liveries and three pounds apeice p^r ann^m, to be paid them by the Chamber during the pleasure of this house.”

As time rolls on an item for “ wear and tear ” occurs, as is borne out by the following entries :—

“ 1698. Charges for the Musitions Cloaks, Badges and Salary*.

		£	s.	d.
P ^d Mr. Lewis for the Silver Badges	5	10	0	
„ Mr. Ewins for cloath for cloaks	9	2	0	
„ Mr. Maior his note and silk making them . .	1	1	11	
„ Mr. Richard Williams his salary by note . .	2	10	0	
		£18	3	11

It would be interesting to know what became of these badges.

MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE.

1870. April 12th. "At a Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the said City holden at the Town Hall on Tuesday the twelfth day of April, One Thousand eight hundred and seventy, W. C. Lucy, Esquire, and Captain De Winton, with Mr. A. C. Wheeler, the Secretary of the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture attended the Council and presented the following address :—

"To Joseph Reynolds, Esqr., Mayor of the City of Gloucester.

"We the undersigned on behalf of the Subscribers whose names are appended, beg to present to the Corporation the accompanying Chain or Collar and Badge or Jewel as the Insignia of Office of the Mayor for the time being.

"We rejoice in offering this tribute of respect during the Mayoralty of one who by his sound judgment has done much to add Dignity to the Office.

"That the Corporation may ever be presided over by successors of judgment and integrity, and that the Civic Body may long exist to promote the prosperity and best interests of the Citizens, and to take its part in advancing the welfare of the Nation, is the hearty desire of the undersigned.

"W. C. LUCY.

THOS. DE WINTON."

Alderman T. Marling headed a list of subscribers with a donation of £50, and in all the sum of £221 10s. was given by sixty-one donors.

After reading the address, Mr. Lucy and Captain De Winton presented the collar and badge or jewel to the council, to be worn by the mayor for the time being, as his insignia of office, and thereupon invested therewith the mayor (Joseph Reynolds, Esquire), who replied in appropriate terms.

The citizens generally were so much interested in this

presentation of a chain and badge as the insignia of office of mayor, and so liberally subscribed to the fund, that designs were sought for, based upon a general plan furnished by Mr. T. Gambier Parry, Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, Sir William Guise, and others. Several designs were sent in by some of the leading goldsmiths of the day, from Birmingham, London, and local tradesmen.

The one submitted by Messrs. P. G. Dodd and Son, London, came most nearly to the suggested ideas, and with some modifications was accepted, and the work was executed in a month.

The collar is of 18-carat gold, and is formed of a hundred horseshoes in double row, which are so interlinked that, though from the front no joints or other fastenings are visible, perfect flexibility is secured. Great brilliancy is also obtained by lapping the heads of nails, which thus show in bright contrast to the rich, dead colour of the shoes. In the centre of the collar the shoes are placed toe to toe, and an ornament of floral design covers the junction, thus bringing the double line of shoes heel to heel to the front centre, to which the badge is attached by two spring loops.

The badge is of bold scroll design and handsome proportions. The gold used is as in the collar (18-carat), but the arms and supporters in 22-carat metal. The lions rampant are out of the solid metal, and though of heraldic character, are natural in appearance. The heraldic colour of the supporters and arms is red, and are enamelled in this colour. On the ornament connecting the badge with the collar is mounted a cap of maintenance in coloured enamel, and with it the old motto of the city: "FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT." The badge with its ornamental loop is so arranged that for semi-State occasions it may be worn without the collar, simply suspended by a ribbon.

The general appearance of this work of the goldsmith's craft is very beautiful, and adds dignity to the office of mayor of this city.

SHERIFF'S CHAIN OF OFFICE.

1883. This chain was subscribed for by the brethren of the Masonic Craft, on the appointment of Mr. Henry Jeffs as Sheriff of Gloucester. It is a fine specimen of the goldsmith's work, of high artistic merit and special design. The chain is made up of alternate links of the garter and shield, with mural crowns at the top and blocks containing the emblems of the sheriff's office in front, comprising the sword and fasces, with axe and mace. These are linked up with the national emblems of the rose, shamrock and thistle, joined together. The central link is a larger garter and shield surrounded with the royal crown, and bearing on the centre of the shield the monogram of "H. J." in purple enamel and "ROYAL CITY OF GLOUCESTER" in the garter in blue enamel. On each side of this are the coats of arms of the See of Gloucester and of the old city of Gloucester, the former having in the centre the episcopal keys and the latter the old city castle. (The design of this chain and badge was by Mr. Lashmore, of Gloucester.) The badge, suspended from the chain, consists of the city arms in repoussé work, comprising a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding a garter and the two rampant lions, with the Royal crown in red enamel at the top, and a ribbon bearing in purple enamel "CAERGLOW," the ancient name of Gloucester; and on another ribbon the city motto: "FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT," also in purple enamel. The sword and axes are in the rare metal platinum, or white gold, and the whole of the other portions of the chain are made of 18-carat gold, hall-marked. The chain is made to be suspended from the shoulders by small rosettes of dark blue silk, faced with the letter "G" worked in gold thread.

At the back of the city arms the following inscription is engraved:—

"This Gold Chain and Badge were presented to brother Henry Jeffs, P.P.G.J.W. Gloucestershire, by Members of the Masonic Craft, on his appointment as Sheriff of Gloucester, his native city. Anno Domini, 1883."

On November 9th, 1883, at the election of the new sheriff for the forthcoming year, the mayor (Mr. H. H. Fryer) read the following letter from Mr. H. Jeffs, the retiring high sheriff :—

“ I Sherborne Villa, Spa, Gloucester,
“ *November 9th, 1883.*

“ To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Town Council of the City of Gloucester.

“ GENTLEMEN,—It is in your remembrance that after my appointment as Sheriff of this City, some of my Brother Freemasons, as an expression of their esteem and regard, presented me with a gold chain and badge of office. On the expiration of my year of office, it is a pleasure to me to offer to you, for the acceptance of the city, the said gold chain and badge. The badge bears the following inscription :—

“ ‘ This gold chain and badge were presented to Brother Henry Jeffs, Past Master, Past Provincial Grand Junior Warden, Gloucestershire, by Members of the Masonic Craft, on his appointment as Sheriff of Gloucester, his native city. Anno Domini, 1883.’

“ The shield above the badge is now supplemented by the following :—

“ ‘ Presented by Henry Jeffs, City Sheriff, to the Corporation of Gloucester, in trust for future Sheriffs to wear. November 9th, 1883.’

“ Your official recognition of the gift under the seal of the Corporation will be a keepsake for my family. Thanking most sincerely the members of the Corporation for the courtesy and kindness extended to me during my year of office, and wishing every prosperity to the city,

“ I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

“ Your faithful servant,

“ HENRY JEFFS.”

SILVER ENAMEL PLAQUES.

My first acquaintance with the three "Silver Enamel" Plaques, one of which is dated 1563, was at a sale by auction at the Bell Hotel a great number of years ago. I was looking at them in an inquiring way, when a local gentleman asked me not to oppose him, as he wished to buy them for the (then county) museum. I agreed, feeling that such rare articles of the history of the city ought not to be sold away from their home. I never saw them at the museum.

Some years after I heard that they were offered for sale in one of the London auction rooms, and that the late Judge J. J. Powell had purchased them for the sum of thirteen guineas, at which I was delighted, thinking that once again they might be returned to the old city.

I saw them again at a meeting of the Literary Society in Gloucester in 1876, when they had been mounted in card by our old citizen John Bellows, who had printed in his own fine manner a clear and full heraldic description of them, written by another local worthy, the late J. D. Thomas Niblett, F.S.A.

Judge Powell took great care of them at Denmark Hill. After his death I found from the account of his will that these plaques had not been intended for Gloucester. This made me anxious to know what would become of them, and so I took means to find out, and soon I learned that they were again to be sold in a London auction room. On the morning of sale I wended my steps thither, and soon had them in view; the same evening I brought them back to the old city. I had done this journey very quietly, as I thought, but when I arrived at Gloucester Station I bought a *Citizen*; and nearly the first item I read was the information that Mr. C. H. Dancey had added to his collection these plaques, &c., &c. Our old and able citizen, the late Mr. George Armstrong Houitt, at my request, made an oak frame to put these exceedingly rare items of local interest in, and also carved in boxwood a correct copy of the original illustration of the city arms as granted in 1652, with the crest



SILVER ENAMEL PLAQUES.

and supporters. This was from John Dorney's own copy of *The Speeches, &c.*, which copy of the book is still in existence.

THREE PLAQUES OF SILVER ENAMELLED CONNECTED WITH
THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 1. Diameter 18 lines.

The arms of Sir Thomas Bell, knight: "Argent, on a chevron between three hawks' bells gules, two bars gemel of the first, on a chief of the second a hawk's lure between two martlets of the field." Above the shield the date 1563. Outside in a circle: "✠ THOMAS ✠ BEL ✠ MILES ✠ DEDIT ✠ CIVITATI ✠ GLOC."

N.B.—This and the ground outside the shield is parcel gilt.

Sir Thomas was a rich, successful merchant of this city, of which he was thrice mayor, and thrice for the same Member of Parliament. He was buried in St. Mary de Crypt Church, A.D. 1566, at the ripe age of 80.

No. 2. Diameter 13 lines.

Arms of the city of Gloucester, as granted by Christopher Barker in 1538.

The plaques were probably parts of maces broken up during some civil disturbance. Being portable portions, they were rescued from the melting-pot as good luck would have it; and they are now again prevented from leaving the city by a citizen,¹ who has lent them to this museum.

J. D. T. N. 1876.²

No. 3. Diameter 22 lines.

"Gules, on a chevron argent three escallops sable, between as many roses of the second, all within a bordure engrailed ermine."

[. . . mayor] impaling the arms of Gloucester as above [1538].

¹ John Joseph Pcwel, Q.C.

² J. D. T. Niblett, Esq., F.S.A., Haresfield Court.

These arms are identical with those on an Elizabethan monument, Haresfield Church, barring the bordure.

N.B.—The two plaques [No. 2 and No. 3] are coeval, the thickness of the silver is the same, and the centre point is distinct.

The above descriptions are copied from the mounting of these plaques by J. Bellows, when they were exhibited at a temporary museum held in the city in 1876.

The following account of the heraldry of the plaques was kindly drawn up by Mr. F. Were:—

The (I imagine) wood-carved achievement above is blazoned.

“Or three chevrons gules between ten torteaux, 3.3.3.1,” arms of the city of Gloucester. Crest: On esquire’s helmet (? on wreath) on a mural coronet a lion sejant affronté gules, holding in dexter paw a sword erect and in the sinister a trowel both proper. Supporters: Two lions rampant guardant gules, each holding between the gambes a sword proper. Motto: “Fides invicta triumphat,” and above: “Insignia Civitatis Glovcestræ.”

Top plaque below, same as enamelled roundel.

Although this is enamelled, you give no account of its tinctures or to what family it belongs, therefore my blazon must be negative or rather in the form of a query. “(? Tincture) on a chev. between three roses (? metal argent) seeded and (? barbed or) as many eschalops (? sable. Tincture) within bordure engrailed ermine.” The nearest family coat that I can find to this is Templeman, co. Dorset: “Az. on a chev. or betw. three roses arg. as many escallops sa.,” but Fosbrooke gives no such name amongst the mayors or aldermen about 1563. There is a mayor, &c., Semys by name, whose arms, if he bore any, I cannot find. Impaling. The blazon of this is given in *Gloucester Visitation*, 1682-3, p. 213, and it was granted to Sir Thomas Bell in the time of Henry VIII.: “Vert on a pale (given as ‘or’ in Davies’ *Public Arms*, but false both in Edmondson and Papworth as ‘gules’), between two horseshoes (nailed for five), each inter two nails in chief

and one in base points to the shoe argent, a sword in scabbard erect azure ; hilt, gules, pomel and studding of scabbard or ; on the top of the scabbard a cap of maintenance of the fourth turned up ermine (for the sake of clearness of reading I separate the field from the chief) ; on a chief per pale gules and purpure a boar's head coupé close between two demi per pale roses, en soleil argent rayonnant or, issuing from sides," GLOUCESTER CITY. [There is another reading of the blazon of the chief from which the enamelled roundel seems to be copied : " On a chief per pale or and purpure a boar's head coupé close, argent between two demi roses, the dexter of the second, the sinister of the third, each issuing rays from the centre pointing to the boar's head of the first ;" but then the boar's head would have to be counterchanged and the demi roses partially so.] At any rate, the whole is weak heraldry, and it is pleasant to know that it is very little used, the old coat being good enough for anybody ; besides, it is monstrous heraldry for a man to impale a city coat. He cannot possibly marry a city, and if such a thing was possible, it would be after the manner of a bishop, whose arms are dexter " The See," and his own arms the sinister, showing that he is married to his See. Also I should think the herald miscalculated the number of nails in the horseshoe, seeing it is pierced for five, so that the charges ought to have been three nails in chief and two in base. The second plaque is the same as the enamelled roundel, 1563, viz., Sir Thomas Bell, knt., his coat : " Argent on a chevron between three hawks' bells gules two bars gemel of the first, on a chief of the second a hawk's lure inter two martlets (Bigland says hawk's) of the field."

The following minute of the Council of the City of Gloucester will show the manner in which these most interesting relics of antiquity passed into the possession of the city, in whose care it is hoped they will long remain :—

City of Gloucester.

AT A MEETING of the ESTATES and GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE, held at the Guildhall, on Friday, the 16th February, 1906,

PRESENT: The Mayor in the Chair,

GIFT OF MR. C. H. DANCEY.

The Mayor reported that Mr. C. H. Dancey had very kindly presented to the Corporation, to be preserved for the City, three beautiful enamelled silver roundels, probably parts of former maces or other insignia of the City, and bearing the following devices:—

- (1) The Arms of the City, as granted in 1538;
- (2) The same Arms, combined with other Arms;
- (3) The Arms of Sir Thomas Bell, who was thrice Mayor and thrice Member of Parliament for the City, with the date 1563, and inscribed + Thomas + Bell + Miles + Dedit + Civitati + Glouc +

the said roundels being framed with a representation of the present Arms of the City as depicted on the frontispiece of Dorney's Speeches, the same having been carved by the late Mr. J. A. Howitt.

RESOLVED:—

That the Council be recommended to accept the gift, with best thanks to Mr. Dancey for restoring to the City such interesting relics of old Gloucester, and to direct that the same be carefully preserved in some suitable position in the Guildhall.

The foregoing Minute of the Estates and General Purposes Committee was approved, adopted and confirmed, at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 28th day of February, 1906.

Extracted from the Minutes.

GEO. SHEFFIELD BLAKEWAY,
Town Clerk.