

BUILDING RECORDING
OF
FORMER NEW COUNTY HOTEL,
44 SOUTHGATE STREET,
GLOUCESTER

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Building recording of former New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street, Gloucester

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Part 1 Project summary

Archaeological building recording was undertaken at the former New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR SO 8304 18456). It was undertaken on behalf of Starcrest UK Ltd, via their agent Nick Joyce Architects LLP, who intend ‘demolition of rear elements, internal and external alterations to listed building and conversion of hotel into restaurant use on ground floor with 10 apartments on upper floors’ for which a planning application has been submitted and approved. The project aimed to identify the historic nature of the structures on the site and provide a record of the buildings prior to their alteration or demolition.

The survey of the New County Hotel, and the following documentary research, showed that the building sits within a double width medieval tenement plot and has medieval cellars that were reused in the 19th century. Historical documents showed that the building had previously been called the Ram Inn and the Ram Hotel as well as other names. The buildings on the site dated to the 18th century but may have been replacements of an earlier inn on the site. Major refurbishments took place a number of times in the 19th century, following the economy of the city, and consisted of extensions to the 18th century buildings, partial rebuilding of structures and the replacement of the Southgate Street frontage. The 20th century saw a large remodelling project, which included the creation of a Deco ballroom with painted wooden panelling.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Archaeological building recording was undertaken at the former New County Hotel (NGR SO 8304 18456), 44 Southgate Street, Gloucester (Fig 1). It was undertaken on behalf of Starcrest UK Ltd, via their agent Nick Joyce Architects LLP. Starcrest UK Ltd intend 'demolition of rear elements, internal and external alterations to listed building and conversion of hotel into restaurant use on ground floor with 10 apartments on upper floors' for which a planning application has been submitted to and approved by Gloucester City Council (08/01127 and 08/01128). The Council considered that a site of archaeological interest may be affected.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Team (GCCHET 2008) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2009).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the building recording were to 'provide for the *preservation by record* of the site's standing buildings in advance of their alteration or demolition' (GCCHET 2008).

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- Investigation of the presence of remains related to the industrial age (1750-1960) activity on the site
- Investigation into whether the forms of the structure relate to their industrial use
- Whether change in forms of the structure reflect and relate to changing use.
- Investigate what is the context for the sites continued development to the fortunes of the city

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

A search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and in addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Causton map 1843
- Board of Health map of 1852
- Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1923

Documentary sources

- Gloucestershire Archives (GA) - D4496/171 and D14496/176 (inventories and valuations of Ram Hotel); GL80.232GS and GL80.277GS (postcards of Ram and County Hotel); N15.33GS (New County Hotel, pamphlet); N15.41GS (invitation to New County Hotel banquet).
- County histories (Gloucestershire VCH 1988).

- Pevsner architectural guides (Verrey and Brooks 2002)

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2009).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 1st and 3rd June 2009.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development, annotation of existing survey drawings, measured survey and EDM survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital camera. All photographs were recorded on pro-forma Photographic Record Sheets. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations, and completion of pro-forma Building Record sheets, complemented the photographic record along with notes completed whilst on site.

2.3 Building recording methodology

The project conformed to the specification for a level 1 and level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage (EH 2006). This required the following elements of survey.

Survey and drawings

- Plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (provided by client).

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

2.3.1 Building analysis

Analysis of the building will be based upon the study of the photographic record, building recording forms, annotated and measured drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building. Figures 2-6 show the plans of the building and photographs have been reproduced as Plates 1-38. Further figures have been included showing maps or relevant documents (Figs 7-13).

2.4 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

Gloucester City stands on the River Severn in the central part of the County of Gloucester. The land there is formed by Lower Lias clay, which has a cap of gravel where the central crossroads of the town were established, and a larger covering of gravel east of the walls. The west side of Gloucester and the adjoining meadowland are formed by alluvium. Gloucester, which was the shire town of Gloucestershire from the late Anglo-Saxon period, was sometimes styled *civitas* in the 11th and 12th centuries. Later it was styled a town or borough until 1541, when on the founding of the see of Gloucester, it was made a city by charter (VCH 1988, 1-4).

3.1 Topographical and general context

A Roman fortress was established at Gloucester around 60AD. This fortress was made a self-governing city, in around 97AD. Evidence of this can still be seen in the street layout. The

Roman town retained some significance in early Anglo-Saxon times. Around 679AD, it became the site of a minster church. In the early 10th century Gloucester began to emerge as an important commercial centre, under the influence of Ethelfleda of the Mercians who founded the new minster of St. Oswald. The first charter for the town was granted in the early part of Henry II's reign, the right to farm the town was granted in 1165, and the right to elect bailiffs to govern it in 1200. A charter of incorporation in 1483, gave the town a mayor and aldermen and control of the inshire (VCH 1988, 1-4). In the early 17th century Gloucester was a puritan town and became a stronghold of the parliamentary cause in the Civil War. It was besieged by the royalist army in 1643. The consequences for the city at the Restoration included the loss of the inshire. In the late 17th century, Gloucester was a smaller place, but its main streets were being modernized by the refronting in brick of the old timber houses. This continued into the 18th century (VCH 1988, 1-4).

During the 18th century Gloucester had a moderately successful economy. There was little new building, but improvements to the streets and public buildings were carried out in the second half of the century. The city escaped serious problems of poverty and a county infirmary was established on Southgate Street in 1755. In the 19th century growth was stimulated in part by the development of a spa and its prospects were transformed by the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal in 1827. After the building of the railways in the 1840s, Gloucester became a busy port. The city became massively enlarged, its population increasing from c12,000 in 1831 to c48,000 by 1901. The city corporation took a leading part in the provision of services such as sewerage and water supply after 1849 when it assumed the powers of a local board of health. It acquired additional responsibilities in the fields of public health, education, housing, and public assistance in the late 19th century and the early 20th (VCH 1988, 1-4).

Between the two wars slum clearance schemes in some inner city areas and new council housing estates on the outskirts further altered the appearance of Gloucester. In the central streets of the city there was much redevelopment in the 1960s and 1970s (VCH 1988, 1-4).

3.2 Archaeological context

The Gloucester City Historic Environment Record holds a number of records in the area of Southgate Street around the New County Hotel. These records are detailed below in Table 1 and consist of finds of Roman pavements through to backfilled 18th and 19th century cellars.

A large number of historic buildings can also be found in the area around the New County Hotel, these are detailed below in Table 2 and consist of Grade I religious structures through to Grade II 19th century brick buildings.

The New County Hotel is situated on the west side of Southgate Street in the centre of the city just to the south of The Cross. This is a prime position within the city and is in the centre of the Roman and medieval settlements. Evidence of the Roman occupation of the area can be seen by the recovery of two Roman pavements on the site (HER no 431 and 442, see Table 1). These mosaics are just two of a number of Roman building remains that have been found all over the area of the centre of the city (see Table 1 below). The Roman settlement of *Glevum* was founded as a fortress in the 60sAD and grew into a settlement in the 1st century.

The New County Hotel is situated very close to the medieval religious foundations of St Mary de Crypt Church and Blackfriars. The layout of the building plots on the west side of Southgate Street show that they have their origins as medieval tenements and it is not surprising, therefore, that *in situ* medieval floor tiles of 15th century date were found on the site (HER no 437). These tiles are probably from a high status medieval building on the site rather than from a religious structure, despite close proximity to the church and Blackfriars.

Late development of the area can be seen by the recovery of post-medieval water conduits from an excavation (HER no 465). These water conduits were formed from tree trunks 40cms in diameter. Similar water pipes were recently excavated in Worcester dating to the 18th century and are believed to have formed part of the water pumping system running through the city. The conduits in Gloucester could form part of similar improvement works carried out by the city corporation in the 18th century (VCH 1988, 1-4) or may even relate to the development of a spa in Gloucester in the early 19th century (VCH 1988, 1-4).

Table 1: HER information (bold indicates those on or immediately adjacent to the site)

HER no	Name	NGR	Type	Date	Description
350	Longsmith Street	unknown	Stray find	Medieval	13 th C green glazed jug
431	44 Southgate Street	SO 8304 1845	Stray find	Roman	Roman pavement
434	24-26 Southgate Street	SO 8309 1849	Stray find	Roman	Roman column base (part of a portico running NW-SE)
435	40 Southgate Street	SO 8307 1845	Excavation	Post-medieval	Tree trunk water conduit, 40cm diameter
436	40 Southgate Street	SO 8307 1845	Excavation	Unknown	Oolite and lias cobbled surface
437	42 Southgate Street	SO 8306 1845	Stray find	Medieval	Medieval Malvern floor tile (AD 1455-1461) - '...found laid with others..'
442	44 Southgate Street	SO 8304 1845	Stray find	Roman	Roman pavement
556	Longsmith Street/ Bull Lane	SO 8303 1854	Stray Find	Roman	'At least 80ft (25m) long, several pavements'
558	Greyfriars	SO 8309 1838	Stray Find	Roman	Relaid fragment of mosaic pavement (male figure) - origin uncertain
588	21 Southgate Street	SO 8311 1847	Watching brief?	Roman / Medieval	Two successive mosaic pavements cut by later pitting
626	58-66 Southgate Street	SO 8302 1840	Excavation	Roman / Medieval	Roman buildings, coins of Vespasian and Domitian, rebuild with mosaics, Medieval pits containing leather clippings
645	Marylone	SO 8309 1843	Watching brief	Medieval	Successive metalised surfaces to a depth of 1m, above stoney dark loam containing 13th century pottery
679	4a Longsmith Street	SO 8305 1851	Excavation	Roman / Medieval	Roman pavement below Medieval levels
684	33 Southgate Street	SO 8306 1841	Watching brief	Roman	Roman levels including coin of Valens sealed by mosaic floor
711	Longsmith Street / Bull Lane	SO 8301 1853	Watching brief?	Unknown	No information
797	6 Commercial Road	SO 8297 1839	Watching brief	Roman / Medieval	Roman metalised surface sealed by late rampart tail, Medieval building with clay floor, Lias ?thimble mould
902	Longsmith Street	SO 8299 1849	Watching brief?	Unknown	No information
915	Ladybellegate Street	SO 8295 1847	Watching brief	Medieval	Possible edge of Norman castle ditch
925	47 Southgate Street	SO 8303 1837	Watching brief	Saxon / Medieval	Possible Saxon undercroft sealed by possible metalling of Medieval Sheep Lane
928	Ladybellegate Street	SO 8297 1847	Evaluation	Roman / Medieval	Roman buildings and north-south street, Blackfriars cemetery
1009	11 Ladybellegate Street	SO 8294 1844	Evaluation	Medieval / Post-medieval	Location of Blackfriars church with associated inhumations, Post Med stonemason's work area
1209	Longsmith Street	SO 8307 1848	Watching brief	Post-medieval	Backfilled 18th and 19th century cellars
1442	St. Mary de Crypt	SO 8310 1840	Watching brief	None	Negative evidence
1461	Ladybellegate Street	SO 8292 1849	Evaluation	None	Overburden testing
1505	68-70 Southgate Street	SO 8299 1839	Evaluation	None	Negative evidence
1700	Blackfriars	SO 8296 1842	Conservation Plan	Medieval	Assessment
1702	1 Commercial Road	SO 8300 1837	Photographic record	Post-medieval	Basic photographic record (through 15cm borehole) of ?coal cellar
1734	Blackfriars	SO 8295 1841	Watching brief; Building record; Evaluation	Medieval	Possible infilled bailey ditch, Medieval tiled flooring, re-used masonry
1739	22 Southgate Street	8307 1851	Excavation	All	Roman forum, Saxon buildings etc.

1858	Blackfriars	8296 1843	Excavation	Medieval	Inhumations and floor levels
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Table 2: Listed buildings in the area (**bold indicates the site**)

Listing no	Grade	NGR	Address	Date	Information
844-1/12/256	II	SO8318SW	27 Southgate	C16, with C18 and C20 alterations	Shop and former dwelling. Timber frame under roughcast, tile roof.
844-1/12/258	II	SO8318SW	29 and 31 Southgate Street	c1740, with C19 and C20 alterations	Two town houses, now a pair of shops and dwellings. Brick with stone features and dressings, slate roof.
844-1/12/259	II*	SO8318SW	31A Southgate Street St Mary de Crypt Grammar School	1539.	Grammar School founded by Joan Cooke and in 1540 entrusted to the Corporation of the City Ashlar, at rear is red brick with stone details, ashlar stack with circular brick shaft added to front and a brick lateral ridge stack with two tall, diagonal shafts to left
744-1/12/298	I	SO8318SW	St Mary de Crypt Church, Southgate Street	First recorded c1140. Mainly C14, late C15 and early C16 incorporating some C12 and C13 structure and features.	Ashlar, dressed stone in courses, slate roofs. Cruciform; with aisled nave of three bays, south porch, crossing with tall central tower, transepts of one-bay, and chancel of three bays with slightly shorter north and south chapels, a crypt below the west end of the nave and vaults below the chancel. Extensive restoration, 1844-5, by SW Daukes and JR Hamilton, further restoration in 1866, 1876, 1903, and 1908 when the tower battlements and pinnacles were removed as unsafe.
844-1/12/260	II	SO8318SW	35 Southgate Street	Late C16 or early C17 with later alterations	Timber frame with stuccoed front, slate roof. Double-depth block.
844-1/12/261	II*	SO8318SW	36 and 38 Southgate Street Robert Raikes' House	Mid to late C16 with substantial early C18 addition at rear and internal alterations; C19 and C20 alterations.	Timber frame with wattle and daub panels, brick, slate roof, two brick stacks with octagonal shafts. Two, lateral, timber-framed ranges of three bays with a third, parallel range and a cross wing both in brick added at rear in early C18
844-1/12/262	II	SO8318SW	40 Southgate Street	Late C18 or early C19, C20 alterations.	Shop and former dwelling. Brick with stone details, slate roof.
844-1/12/263	II	SO8318SW	42 Southgate Street	Late C18 or early C19, C20 alterations.	Shop and former dwelling. Brick with stone details, slate roof.
844-1/12/265	II	SO8318SW	44 Southgate Street New County Hotel	Hotel. Rebuilt c1840, completely remodelled internally in C20	Rebuilt as the Ram Hotel on the site of the Ram Inn. Brick, stuccoed front with stone details, slate mansard roof with dormers above the front.
844-1/11/12	I	SO8218SE	7, 9 and 11 Blackfriars	1239 Late C14 alterations Alterations in C18, C19 and C20	Church and Part of East Range of Friary Substantial remains of the church and adjoining east claustral range of the Dominican friary After dissolution of the friary the church reduced in size and remodelled in conversion to house, and the claustral buildings converted as a cloth manufactory, for Sir Thomas Bell, a merchant cloth maker and draper

844-1/11/13	II*	SO8218SE	Boundary wall, Blackfriars	1540-45	Boundary wall enclosing the north-west corner of the site of the former Dominican friary
844-1/11/14	I	SO8218SE	Blackfriars West Range, Ladybellegate Street	Mid C13, remodelled 1540-45 Late C18 alterations and additions	Part of Dominican friary Remodelled as part of house or as cloth manufactory for Sir Thomas Bell
844-1/11/15	I	SO8218SE	Blackfriars, Commercial Road	Mid C13, remodelled 1540-45	Remains of Blackfriars in Mineral Water Works comprising the south range and the adjoining south end of the west range of the former claustral buildings Remodelled 1540-45 for conversion to cloth manufactory for Sir Thomas Bell

4. Results

4.1 Historical background

The building recorded is now known as the New County Hotel (Plate 1), although it has previously been known by other names, including the Ram and County Hotel, Ram Commercial Hotel, Ram Hotel and the Ram Inn. It has been known as the New County Hotel since 1937 when it was refitted and reopened by holding an inaugural banquet (GA N15.41GS, Fig 9). The property also used to be No 21 Southgate Street before the street was renumbered in the early 1920s and it became No 44 Southgate Street.

Historical documents can trace the property's history back to the late 18th century (see Appendix 1), when it was known as the Ram Inn, and it may be possible to trace its history back even further by studying other documents such as the Hearth Tax Returns.

The Gloucestershire Archives documents show us that the property was already in existence as the Ram Inn by 1776 when it is detailed in a marriage settlement as *Messuage called 'The Ram' with stables and appurtenances in Southgate Street, now occupied by Samuel King* (GA D3117/1252, see Appendix 1). The layout of the building plot shows that it is a property formed from two medieval tenement plots on Southgate Street. The medieval property layout can still be discerned on the 1852 Board of Health map, as long properties running back from the Southgate Street frontage to a property boundary about midway between Southgate Street and Ladybellegate. The archive documents show that in the 18th and 19th centuries the rent for the property was 'One peppercorn'. This is a rent charged in order to retain the rights of ownership. Although the term 'peppercorn rent' is used today to mean a nominal sum, a rent of one peppercorn is often an indication that the rent, and the property, has a medieval origin. Therefore it is possible that the New County Hotel has its origins as a medieval inn.

The New County Hotel building is shown on various maps of the city although the first map that shows any detail is the Causton map of 1843 (Fig 7). On this map the building is marked 'Ram Inn' and consists of a range of buildings along the south and east boundaries of the plot. There is a coach passage on the north boundary of the plot that allowed access from Southgate Street through the property and out into an area to the rear of the properties on Southgate Street. On the Causton map this area appears to be gardens or vegetable plots.

The 1852 Board of Health map (Fig 8) shows a lot more detail and labels the functions of some of the buildings on the map such as coach houses and stables. The building is marked as 'The Ram Inn P.H.' and is adjacent to a narrow plot, 21 Southgate Street, that is marked as 'The Ram Inn Tap P.H.' This building still shows the range of buildings along the southern boundary, with the adjoining property, and along the Southgate Street frontage. It also shows the coach passage along the north boundary. This passage still runs through the property with an exit at the rear but now exits into an area with two skittle alleys surrounded by trees and flanked by buildings marked with S.H, which probably means skittle house. These skittle alleys, to the immediate rear of the Ram Inn buildings, appear to belong to the Ram Inn although The Stag Inn, on Blackfriars, may have been the owner.

Gloucester trade directories of the 19th century have a number of entries relating to the New County Hotel. From these we can trace some of the history of the property as the proprietor or manager changed through out time as well as the name of the building. The entries from the trade directories are listed below in Table 3.

The trade directories (Table 3) show that in the mid 19th century the Ram Inn had become known as the Ram Hotel, despite it being labelled as the Ram Inn on the 1852 map. Hunt & Co's directory (Hunt 1849, 34) shows that at this time the proprietor was Daniel Mousell and the hotel was running as a family and commercial hotel and as a posting house. The historic documents held in Gloucestershire Archives include a 'lease and release' of the *Ram Inn with appurtenances* (GA D3117/1279, see Appendix 1) from John Aubrey Whitcombe, gent. to Daniel Mousell, innkeeper in 1839. Presumably this is the same Daniel Mousell as detailed in Hunt & Co's directory of 1849 (Hunt 1849, 34) and in Slater's directory of 1852-3 (Slater 1852-3, 133). The proprietor in 1863 is identified in Kelly's directory (Kelly 1863, 280) as William Nunn. This man is also mentioned in a 'lease' in Gloucestershire Archives. The lease is dated 1864 and discusses the transfer of a *messuage called the 'Ram Hotel' with yard and coach houses in or near Southgate Street, occupied by – Nunn* (GA D3117/3843, see Appendix 1).

The trade directories continued throughout the 19th century and even included some adverts for the Hotel. Crocker's directory of 1879 (Crocker 1879, iii) has an advert with a description of the hotel and its position within the city (Fig 10). Kelly's directory of 1889 shows an advert that states the hotel had been completely rebuilt (Kelly 1889). In 1906, the manager was Mrs M A Sibley. She inserted an advert with a photograph into the Kelly's directory, which included the services and rooms available at the hotel (Fig 11, Kelly, 1906, 32). The archive documents contain a series of inventories for the sale of the lease of the hotel in 1906 when Mrs Sibley was the manager (GA D4496/159, 171 and 176). At this time the proprietors were Mitchells and Butlers.

The trade directories of the 20th century show that the name of the hotel changes a number of times through time. Interestingly they also show that between 1919 and 1927 the building became a Y.M.C.A (Smart 1920, 19 and Kelly 1923, 214). This was obviously meeting the needs of the populace returning home after World War I and requiring somewhere to stay. By 1923, Southgate Street had been renumbered and the building was now 44 Southgate Street (Kelly 1923, 214). It is just after this time that the property changes its name to the Ram and County Hotel (Kelly 1931, 209), and is recorded as having Ushers Wiltshire Brewery as its proprietor in 1935 (Kelly 1935, 210). Soon after this, in 1936, the property was remodelled, renamed the New County Hotel and a grand inaugural dinner was held (GA N15.41GS, Fig 9). A souvenir pamphlet published in 1938, records that it was still an 'Usher Hotel' after the remodelling (GA N15.33GS, Fig 12).

Table 3: Trade directory information

Directory	Year	Page no.	Address	Licensee/ Proprietor etc	Notes
Hunt & Co	1849	34	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Daniel Mousell	Commercial and family, posting house
Slater	1852-3	133	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Daniel Mousell	Family, commercial and posting
Kelly	1863	280	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Nunn, William	-
Slater	1868	210	Ram, Southgate Street	Mary Humphreys	-
Kelly	1870	568	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Mary Humphreys (Mrs)	-
Morris & Co	1876	61	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Mrs Eliz Drewitt	Commercial
Crocker	1879	iii	Ram, Southgate Street	Mrs Elizabeth Drewitt	Commercial hotel
		44	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Mrs E Drewitt	Family and commercial hotel
		64	Ram Hotel, 21 Southgate Street	Mrs Elizabeth Drewitt	-
Kelly	1885	485	Ram Hotel, Southgate Street	Drewitt, Eliz (Mrs)	Commercial and posting

		485	22 Southgate Street	Drewitt, Walter MRCVSL	Veterinary surgeon, Infirmary - Ram Hotel Mews
	1889	197	Ram Commercial Hotel (The), Southgate Street	Miss M E Jones (Manageress)	Entirely rebuilt, refurbished; commercial, smoke, drawing and billiard rooms.
		advert	Ram Hotel, Gloucester	M E Jones (late of County Hotel, Carlisle)	Every modern comfort and convenience Under new management
	1894	195	Ram Commercial Hotel (The), Southgate Street	Elmer Arnold Clarke	Entirely rebuilt & refurbished; good stock rooms; posting in all its branches.
	1906	32 advert	Ram Hotel, Gloucester	M A Sibley	Family and Commercial Free House Bus meets all trains
		200	Ram Commercial Hotel, Southgate Street	Mrs M A Sibley	TN 48 See advert
Smart	1908	17	Ram Hotel, 21 Southgate Street	H W Ince	-
	1912	15	Ram Hotel, 21 Southgate Street	Mrs A Hadley	-
Kelly	1914	204	Ram Commercial Hotel, 21 Southgate Street	Hadley, Annie (Mrs)	Commercial
	1919	192	Ram Commercial Hotel, 21 Southgate Street	Hadley, Annie (Mrs)	TN 717
Smart	1920	19	Y.M.C.A., 21 Southgate Street	-	-
Kelly	1923	214	Young Men's Christian Association, The Ram, [44]Southgate Street	H O Roberts (president); C H Bretherton (hon. sec.), H M Gould MBE (sec)	TN 717
	1927	219	Ram Hotel (The), [44]Southgate Street	W A Bishop (sec)	-
	1931	209	Ram & County Hotel, Southgate Street	W J Kingsman	Family & commercial, fully licensed, garage & c. TN 2717
	1935	210	Ram and County Hotel, Southgate Street	Ushers Wiltshire Brewery Ltd	TN 2717
	1939- 40	169	New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street	C Burge (manager)	-
	1949	511	New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street	-	-
	1955	571	New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street	-	-
	1965	606	New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street	-	Tel 24977/8
	1974	648	New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street	-	Tel 24977/8

4.2 Building description

The New County Hotel is situated at 44 Southgate Street. It has an impressive frontage constructed in the 19th century neoclassical style (Plate 2). This consists of a ground floor with stained glass windows, a first floor with French windows and metal guard rails, second floor with mullioned windows and a third floor with dormer windows. There are limestone moulded stringcourses, pediments and brackets. The roof at the front is a mansard roof, to allow height for the dormers, but on the rear it is gabled. The property stretches back (west) from Southgate Street, enclosing a number of small open areas, and has a range of buildings along both the north and south property boundaries and across the rear (west) boundary. Internally the building has been remodelled and refurbished numerous times through the later 19th century and 20th century, including the addition of a large oval ballroom in the 1930s. The hotel has taken into its ownership the first and second floors of No 42 Southgate Street (Ken's Kitchen Chinese Takeaway, Plate 3). These spaces have been used as bedrooms. The structure also has two separate cellars, one situated below the bar on the street frontage and

the other beneath the kitchens. This cellar beneath the kitchen has a number of individual rooms, some of which have lias and limestone walls and all of them have brick vaulted ceilings.

The New County Hotel is a listed building. It was grade II listed in 1973 with the following listing description:

‘Hotel. Rebuilt c1840 as the Ram Hotel on the site of the Ram Inn, completely remodelled internally in C20. Brick, stuccoed front with stone details, slate mansard roof with dormers above the front. A large block with entrance lobby to right, bar rooms and restaurant to left. EXTERIOR: three storeys, attic and cellar; the front of five bays with projecting band at first floor level, string course at the cill level of the second floor windows, crowning entablature stopped at either end by large moulded and carved brackets, and parapet with moulded capping heightened in the form of a shallow gable above the central bay. On the ground floor a C20 two-light window in each bay with, doorway to front bar replacing left-hand light of the central window, and doorway to lobby in the right-hand bay. The first floor treated as piano nobile: in each bay a pair of French doors with two-light fanlight is recessed in an opening framed by plain pilasters and entablature with moulded frieze and cornice supported by consoles, and a very shallow pediment with carved tympanum above, and with a projecting cill with C20 guard railing replacing original wrought iron; on the second floor in each bay a plain sash in a slightly recessed, two-light opening with a central mullion; five dormers to attic, each with cornice supported on shaped end brackets, a shallow pedimental gable, and with a two-light casement. INTERIOR: C20 linings and features throughout; brick walled and vaulted cellar, probably c1840’ (DoE 1973a, 844-1/12/265).

42 Southgate Street (Ken’s Kitchen Chinese Takeaway), which has hotel bedrooms on the first and second floors, is also a listed building, described as follows in the listing description:

‘Shop and former dwelling. Late C18 or early C19, C20 alterations. Brick with stone details, slate roof. Double-depth block. EXTERIOR: three storeys and cellar, on the front an early C20 shop-front, the upper floors of two bays with a low, stone capped parapet; on each upper floor two sashes with glazing bars (4x3 panes) in openings with flat arched heads of five raised-and-stepped voussoirs, and projecting stone cills. INTERIOR: not inspected’ (DoE 1973b, 844-1/12/263).

The building is also described in the Pevsner Architectural Guide for Gloucester:

‘The New County Hotel (No 44) has a debased classical façade by *Knight and Chatters*, 1890; ashlar, five bays and three-storeys, with first floor windows with shallow pediments on consoles. Ballroom added at rear, NW, by *J Knox Vinycomb*, 1936, with a fine Deco interior by Ashby Tabb of Liverpool: carved and painted panels of oriental scenes, recessed oval ceiling’ (Verey and Brook 2002, 492).

4.3 Building development

4.3.1 Phase 1 medieval (see Fig 6)

The cellars of the New County Hotel, consist of brick cellars under the bar on the Southgate Street frontage and brick and stone cellars under the kitchens.

The cellars under the kitchens have a number of walls constructed of large lias and limestone blocks. Much of this stonework is *in situ* medieval fabric, in particular the large limestone blocks at the entrance into C8. These stones have a chamfered corner (Plate 4) but the rest of the wall has been rebuilt as it includes sections of brick. Looking at the layout of only lias walls (Plate 5), the form of two medieval cellars can be seen; one consisting of C3, C7, and C7a and the other consisting of C4, C5, C5a and C6. These two structures would appear to relate to the two tenement plots that the hotel is built on. The date of the cellars is not known but their construction is typical of medieval cellarage construction. Further research would be needed to tie down the date more closely.

4.3.2 Phase 2 mid 18th century (see Fig 6)

44 Southgate Street

At some time in the mid 18th century a two-storey building was constructed on the north-west side of the site. This structure was built of brick and has tall segmental head windows with limestone cills (Plate 6). It is visible on the Board of Health map of 1852 (Fig 7) where it is recorded as a stable. The surviving structure appears to consist of the first floor east elevation,

the entire west elevation and part of the south gable, and is formed by the exterior walls of rooms 38 to 40. The building is constructed of mould made bricks measuring 9" x 3 3/4" x 2 7/8". It is unusual for a stable to have a first floor with windows and it therefore may have held accommodation associated with the posting house function or the ostlers of the inn. Evidence of this function has been lost because it has been remodelled inside and out in the 20th century.

A further building dating to the mid 18th century was also recorded on the Board of Health map as a coach house (Fig 8). Surviving fabric was recorded, currently the south elevation of rooms 32 and 33, on the first floor of the structure. This was constructed of brick measuring 8 7/8" x 4" x 2 3/4", coursed in English bond (Plate 7). The wall has a number of segmental arch window openings; the original frames have been replaced, as well as all but one of the limestone cills and two of the windows have been blocked. Within the present-day Severn Room a buttress remains on the north wall (Plate 8), which can be identified as the external east wall of the coach house, as seen on the Board of Health map of 1852.

42 Southgate Street

42 Southgate (DoE 1973, 844-1/12/263) was originally constructed in the mid 18th century as a house, with its frontage on Southgate Street. However this function was altered when the hotel took over part of the structure. The first and second floors of the building form part of the hotel's structure. The building dates to the mid-18th century and is built of mould made bricks measuring 9 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 7/8", laid in English bond. Although there is evidence of later repair (Plate 9) in places. While the rooms currently function as bedrooms it is unclear when this range of buildings was merged with the hotel.

On the second floor, adjacent to rooms 14 and 15, was a hatch that concealed the remains of a staircase and door into the third floor (Plate 10) or attic space of the building. This part of the building appears to have never been in use as part of the hotel and as access at the time of the assessment was not possible, due to health and safety limitations, it was not possible to investigate the rooms fully. Part of the attic room was visible from the second floor landing, which showed that another was adjoining that which could be seen. Also visible was the surviving skirting and decorations. The decoration suggested that the room had been in use in the early 20th century (Plate 11) possibly as a nursery or child's room, however access had been blocked off when the hotel converted the second floor rooms.

4.3.3 Phase 3 late 18th century (see Fig 6)

In the late 18th century, a large building was constructed on Southgate Street. This structure was built on a double width medieval tenement plot. It is unlikely to have been the first building on this site, although it may have been the first inn on the site. Further documentary research would need to be carried out to shed light on this possibility.

The rear elevations of this building have survived partly as the exterior walls of rooms 22, on the first floor, and 47, on the second floor. These walls are constructed of cut bricks, measuring 8 7/8" x 4 3/8" x 2 7/8". The north elevation is laid in Flemish Stretcher bond, while the west elevation is laid in English bond (Plate 12). This style of construction, especially the brick size, dates the construction of the building to the late 18th century. These rooms are located above the former coach entrance. Evidence of their original function has been lost, due to 20th century renovations and alterations, however it is most likely that the areas were used as hotel bedrooms.

Further survival of the late 18th century structure is seen as the north elevation associated with rooms 24 to 26, on the first floor, and 49 to 51, on the second floor. This wall has been constructed from bricks measuring 8 3/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 7/8", laid in English bond (Plate 13). The wall has a number of segmental head windows with limestone cills. The wall is now abutted by the 19th century first floor wall of rooms 29-30 but is likely to have extended further to the west before the construction of the 19th century range of buildings (Plate 14).

4.3.4 **Phase 4 c1800** (see Fig 6)

Around 1800 an extension was built decreasing the gap between the mid 18th century coach house and the frontage buildings of 42 Southgate Street. Surviving fabric from this extension can be seen in the walls of the south and east walls associated with the fire exit (adjacent to Room 31) and the first floor storeroom over the ground floor men's toilets. Both structures are brick built coursed in Flemish bond. The fire exit wall has segmental head windows with replacement cills (Plate 15) and the storeroom has only a single window with a wooden lintel and concrete cill (Plate 16). The bricks measure 9" x 4 ½" x 3".

The original function of these buildings is uncertain and any evidence has been lost due to the 20th century renovations and alterations. It is possible to associate the structures with the hotel as they both overlooked the coach passage through the property and may therefore have had a function associated with this part of the building, at least on the ground floor.

4.3.5 **Phase 5 early 19th century** (see Fig 6)

In the early 19th century a range of rooms running north to south was constructed. This joined the buildings running along the north and south boundaries of the site. This range of rooms still survives and now houses rooms 29 and 30. The building abuts the southern late-18th century exterior wall and is not keyed into the south elevation of Room 31. The building is constructed of brick, measuring 9 ⅛" x 4 ⅛" x 3", coursed in English bond (Plate 17). Both the east and west elevations of this building have segmental head windows with limestone cills, however on the west elevation one window has since been blocked (Plate 19). There is evidence of at least two layers of paint on the east elevation wall, as well as the remains of red lettering below the window cills (Plate 18). It is not possible to make out what the lettering says but it was painted prior to the ground floor flat roof of the bookcase lobby being inserted in the later 20th century. On the west elevation is a chimneystack, which was built as part of this structure (Plate 20). The chimneystack is not shown on the Causton 1843 map (Fig 7), but it is visible on the Board of Health map of 1852 (Fig 8). Also built as part of this structure, was the suite of cellars beneath the kitchen. These cellars utilised the already existing medieval lias built cellars and created smaller rooms within the large structure. The cellars were constructed of brick and had vaulted ceilings.

Also in the early 19th century a large stable was constructed against the west gable of the coach house. The building is shown clearly on the 1852 Board of Health map. Some of the surviving fabric can be seen in the exterior walls of rooms 34 and 37. This shows that the structure was brick built in Stretcher bond with bricks that measure 9 ½" x 4 ¾" x 3". An original segmental head window opening in this wall has been partially blocked and does not have the original window frame or cill (Plate 21).

It is possible that at this time, at least by 1852 when it is shown on the Board of Health map, the Ram Inn (as the New County Hotel was known at the time) was operating a 'tap room' from the ground floor of the adjoining property to the south. It is possibly this extra property is the one described in the archive documents as, for example, *messuage in Southgate St. adjoining the 'Ram Inn'* (GA D3117/1290).

4.3.6 **Phase 6 c1890**

Around 1890, the frontage of the building was completely rebuilt. This decorated stucco façade of the front elevation of the building, by local architects Knight and Chatters, was completely built by 1890 (Fig 13), and incorporated the Ram Hotel property and that property being run as a 'tap room'.

Access to the hotel was through a central door, and was flanked by two matching windows, with the coach entrance to the far right. The first floor had five bays each with a pair of French doors, framed by carved and decorated cornicing and pediment, opening onto a full width balcony (Plate 22). The balcony had a decorated wrought iron railing. The second floor windows were slightly recessed plain sash with central mullions. The third floor had a parapet with pediment (Plate 23) and moulded and carved end brackets (Plate 24), with five dormer windows.

Internally the structure was complemented with decorative arches in the corridors and on the main staircase (Plate 25). This staircase, adjacent to the current reception, appears to date to this period, however due to later alterations the full size of the staircase is no longer apparent (Plate 26). The staircase on the first floor, adjacent to rooms 24-25, has handrails and newels dating to this period, it is also possible that the skirting is of this date (Plate 27).

The street frontage cellar appears to date to this period of alteration to the hotel and was probably needed to allow better access for beer deliveries. The cellars were created to hold beer barrels, as there are low plinths on the floor to rest the barrels upon.

A description of the hotel after its 1890 refurbishment was printed in the Gloucestershire Chronicle in March 1905. A copy of this is held with the inventories of 1906 in Gloucester Archives (GA D4496/171). This article about the Ram Hotel details rooms within the building. 'A wide entrance hall...leads to an elaborately fitted buffet bar, which is sumptuously furnished and liberally supplied with current literature. To the left, before entering this room, are two large and handsomely fitted public bars...A wide, heavily carpeted stairway leads to the first floor, on which are numerous suites of drawing, sitting and bedrooms, all furnished in the most modern style'. The description mentions, a commercial room, stockroom, billiard room and 'the celebrated Druids Room, in which members of the local lodge meet' and was also for public dinners.

Throughout its history, the hotel has been subject to some form of alteration that has involved change to or replacement of historic fabric. It is likely that the interior of the hotel also underwent renovations at this time and records of these changes may still exist in the archives of the families or breweries that owned the building.

4.3.7 **Phase 6 c1937**

Alterations to the Southgate Street frontage of the building occurred in 1937. The hotel entrance was moved to the large lobby on the right, the former coach entrance, and a large neon sign was erected above it (Fig 12). The ground floor windows were replaced at this time with leaded stained glass windows. Windows of a similar design, still in-situ today (Plate 28), were also put in place on the ground floor landing on the main staircase (Plate 29). The full width balcony was also replaced with individual balconies in front of each French door.

Additional alterations and renovations were detailed in the inaugural pamphlet for the opening of the 'New County Hotel' (GA N15.33GS). It was described as comprising of 45 bedrooms (some en-suite), two bars, a ballroom, two lounges and a grillroom.

The photographs within the pamphlet suggest at least one of the lounges was situated on the first floor (Fig 12) within rooms currently numbered 18 and 19, while the Spanish Bar was in the present-day Severn Room (Fig 12). Unfortunately the hotel has been subject to such extensive alterations that it is not possible to ascertain the location of the American Bar within the hotel (Fig 12).

As part of the alterations a large ballroom with oval recessed roof was built (Plate 30). This was designed by J Knox Vinycomb, local heritage architect and illustrator, and was decorated in Deco style by Ashby Tabb, co owner of Heaton, Tabb & Co, Liverpool, renowned pub decorators. The decoration consisted of a Chinese scheme of painted gesso on wooden panelling (Plate 31) with Deco light-fittings on each panel. In two of the corners were ceiling lights with curved glazing bars and Bakelite bulb fittings (Plate 32) presumably lighting the areas where the band would play. The windows on the south elevation of the ballroom are similar to those on the hotel's ground floor frontage, and suggest this was once an external wall (Plate 33). Further evidence of this can be seen by the fire exit door within the same wall. This door still has its 1930s fixtures to unlock it should a fire break out (Plate 34).

The ballroom is on the site of the former stables as well as part of the western side of the coach house. Entrance to the ballroom at this time was not enclosed within the hotel's structure, but through a courtyard.

A large walk-in refrigerator (Plate 35) was inserted adjacent to the kitchen against the west wall of the early 19th century north-south range of rooms. This was adjoined by a further couple of rooms, including an outdoor larder.

The main staircase has handrails and newels from the first to third floor dating to this period of alterations (Plate 36), however the original balusters may have been merely boxed-in at this time. The staircases adjacent to the Severn Room, and the staircase from the first floor (adjacent to room 17) to the second floor also have handrails and newel posts of a similar date.

Alterations to the original mid 18th century stable ground floor may have been completed at this stage. The ground floor east elevation was removed and replaced with reinforced steel joists standing on steel columns, a construction technique that dates to the early 20th century (Plate 37). The brick wall was reconstructed, but set further to the west, in bricks measuring 9 ¼" x 4 ¼" x 3 ¼". These bricks are well-made and have smooth faces. Following this alteration the building would not have been used as a stable and may have been used as accommodation or public rooms for the hotel.

4.3.8 **Phase 7 later 20th century**

A further phase of alterations to the exterior resulted in the first floor balconies being replaced with a projecting cill and a guardrail in place of the original wrought iron railing. While it is uncertain at what date this occurred, it had been done by 1973 when the building was listed.

Internally, little remains of the original fabric. Where there was an open passage and courtyard to the ballroom is now a long corridor from the hotel's reception to the rear of the building, the current meeting room (Plate 38). This meeting room was formed from the original stable built in the mid 18th century. Associated with the construction of the corridor, in the bookcase lobby is evidence of an exterior wall (Plate 39), adjacent to this is a blocked window, which was on the east wall of the kitchen (Plate 40).

The ground floor retains none of its 19th or early 20th century fixtures. The timbers within the bar have been reused and are not original to the structure; the buttresses beneath the timbers are not load bearing and appear only to be in place to support the timbers (Plate 41). The bar's fireplace seen in Plate 42 has been blocked-up.

False ceilings have been added through out, concealing many of the original cornicing and coving, which is only visible behind the ceiling hatches (Plate 43). The two-light fanlight windows above the French doors are also concealed behind the false ceiling as seen in the ensuite of room 20 (Plate 44).

The main staircase was probably a very elegant winder staircase leading from the ground floor to third floor; evidence of its former size is indicated from the decorated moulding and coving still surviving on the ground floor (Plate 45), however the handrail from the ground to first floor appears to be of recent date.

The courtyard opposite the ballroom was covered with a corrugated roof by 1973 (Plate 46). The roof trusses for this structure are steel and industrial in style (Plate 47) and would have formed the roof for a partially open structure as it is today. The wooden stores and managers' office are also a later addition, as are the walls of the boiler house.

5. **Synthesis**

The New County Hotel, situated in the centre of the medieval town, is in a prime position to be affected by the changing fashions and fortunes of Gloucester. The possibility of the property plot being a medieval inn would need to be further researched but the property was definitely the site of a medieval tenement. This may have been a merchant's property, which would explain the stone built cellars and double width plot. The 15th century floor tiles, recovered on the site could also relate to a high status merchant's property. Baker and Holt discuss the length of the plots on Southgate Street and suggest that the Ram had a long plot only in the post-medieval period as the plot possibly runs over part of the Blackfriars precinct wall (Baker and Holt 2004, 64-65).

The construction of buildings on the site in the 18th century does not negate the possibility of there being earlier structures still surviving at this time and the archive documents from this period suggest that the Ram Inn had already been in business for some time.

The 18th century development of the site was consistent with the improved fortunes of the city, as it benefited from its existing markets and the new industries being introduced from the Midlands. This development of rebuilding on existing sites was happening across the city of Gloucester and was reflected in other small urban settlements. The refronting of timber buildings in the more fashionable brick was an easier and cheaper option, instead of complete rebuilding. Making the townscape more fashionable, and therefore appearing to be more affluent, was a draw to outside travelling skilled trades, such as lawyers. The Ram Inn, in its prominent position in Gloucester was ideal to house these travelling skilled trades-people.

Gloucester experienced further periods of growth and development, which are also reflected in the development of the hotel. The early 19th century growth was partly stimulated by the development of a spa and then by the opening of the canal in 1827. The Ram was building new extensions onto its 18th century structures at this time. The trade directories for the 19th century often describe the Ram as being a family and commercial hotel, meaning that it not only housed visitors to the city but was also putting up the skilled commercial travellers. Descriptions in the later part of the 19th century, after the hotel was again redeveloped and partly rebuilt, include room specifically set aside for commercial travellers to relax, a bit like a men's club. Other rooms were also included within the descriptions, which show that the hotel was host to public events and dinners as early as the 1900s.

The redevelopment of the building in the 1930s doesn't appear to relate to any specific period of growth except for that which continued throughout the early to mid 20th century. A great deal of expense was laid out for the construction and decoration of the ballroom and the associated changes within the building, that it seems unusual to not be able to ascribe it to any particular reason for growth. Perhaps the hotel was facing greater competition and wished to increase its attraction to the visitors and travellers. In the later part of the 20th century, the fortunes of the hotel appear to have gone down as it changed hands a number of times, between Thistle Hotels, Swallow Hotels and so on. The Southgate Street area has also suffered from a downturn in fortune and has become an area to walk through, or catch a bus from, rather than an area to stay in.

5.1 Research frameworks

Other 18th and 19th century buildings have been studied and published by many people, but nothing in particular has been published about the history and development of hotels and inns. This project has created further information and identified areas of research related to inns and hotels in Gloucester.

The development of urban Gloucester has been studied by Baker and Holt (2004) although this deals specifically with that development associated with the medieval church in the city and not with anything outside this area of research. Extension of this study to encompass those developments carried out by secular bodies and individuals would allow for an increased knowledge in the form and dating of the growth of the city.

The *South West Archaeological Research Frameworks* deals mainly with below ground archaeology and there appears to be only one research aim that can be identified with this site.

Research Aim 36: Improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism.

c. The growth and development of towns throughout the middle ages provides a substantial archaeological resource but work is needed to understand the form, function and specialisation that towns offered.

This discusses the growth and development of towns through out the middle ages and identifies the need to understand the form, function and specialisation of towns. This project has also identified the need for research into the post-medieval development and growth of the city.

6. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

Archaeological building recording was undertaken on behalf of Starcrest UK Ltd at the former New County Hotel, 44 Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR ref SO 8304 18456). The survey of the New County Hotel, and the following documentary research, showed that the building sits within a double width medieval tenement plot and has medieval cellars that were reused in the 19th century. Historical documents showed that the building had previously been called the Ram Inn and the Ram Hotel as well as other names. The buildings on the site dated to the 18th century but may have been replacements of an earlier inn on the site. Major refurbishments took place a number of times in the 19th century, following the economy of the city, and consisted of extensions to the 18th century buildings, partial rebuilding of structures and the replacement of the Southgate Street frontage. The 20th century saw a large remodelling project, which included the creation of a Deco ballroom with painted wooden panelling.

7. **Acknowledgements**

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8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde and Elizabeth Curran with illustration by Carolyn Hunt, Steve Rigby and Shona Robson-Glyde.

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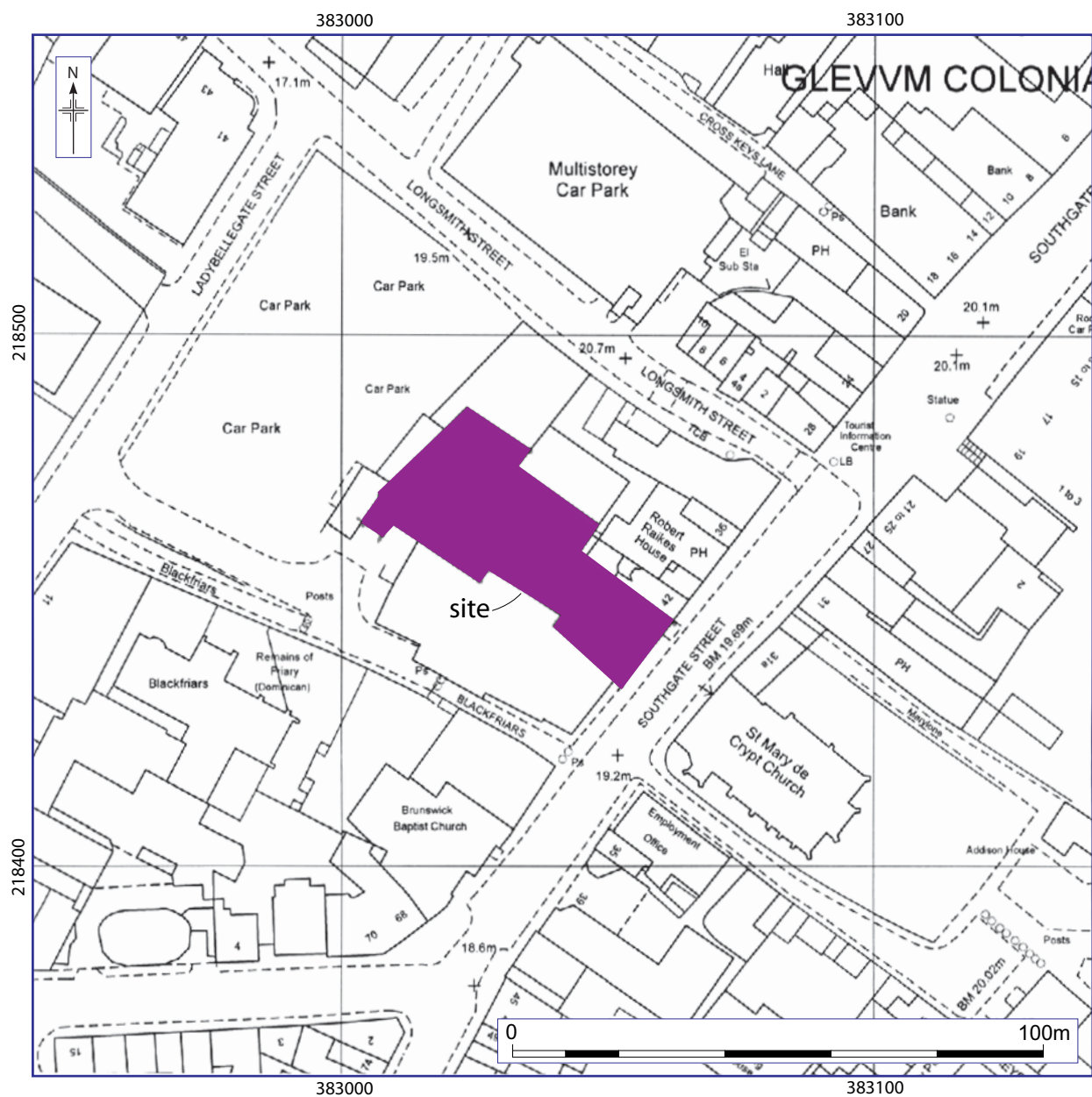
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Figures



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Location of the site

Figure 1



based on architect's
drawing no 1062-01 by
Nick Joyce Architects LLP

Ground floor plan

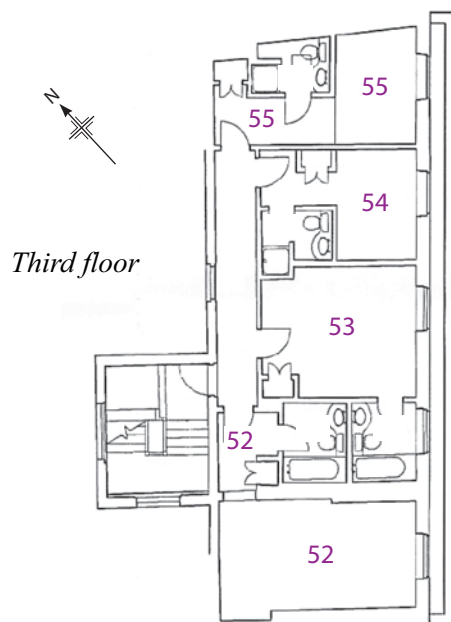
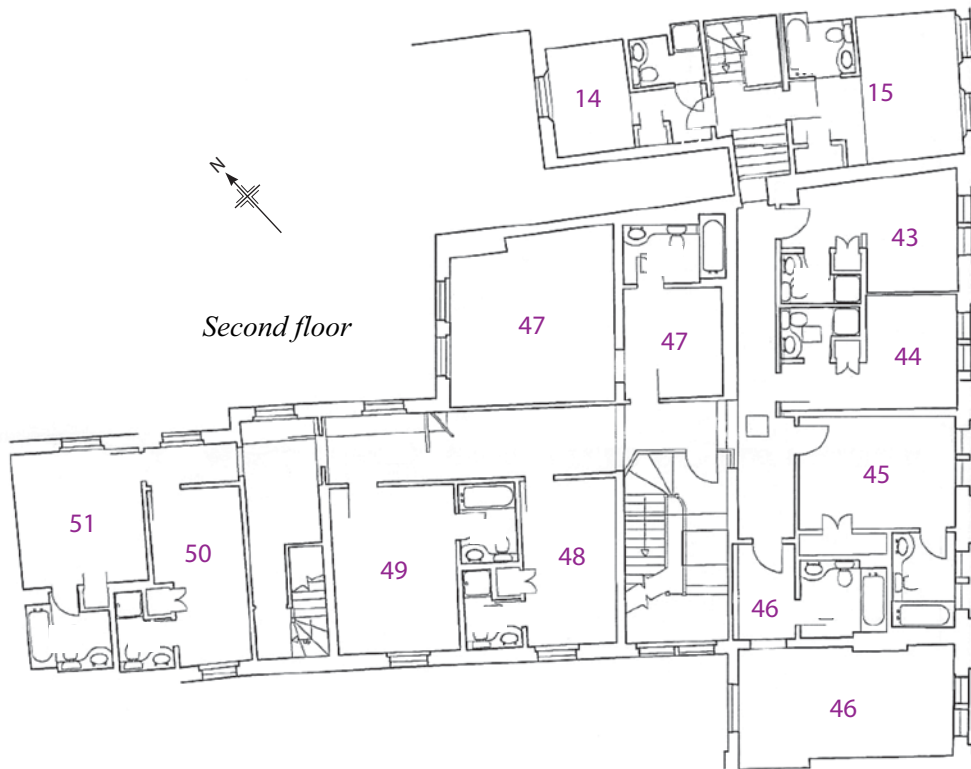
Figure 2



based on architect's
drawing no 1062-02 by
Nick Joyce Architects LLP

First floor plan

Figure 3



based on architect's
drawing no 1062-03 by
Nick Joyce Architects LLP

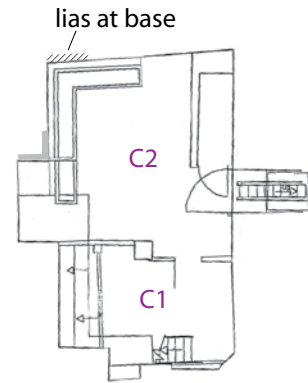
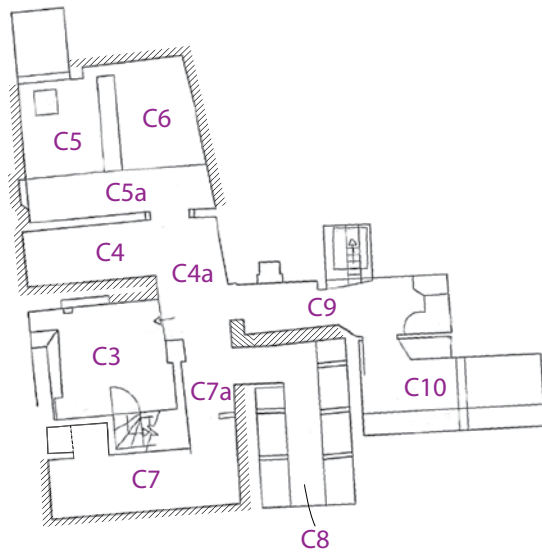


Second and third floor plans

Figure 3

Cellars beneath Kitchen

Cellars beneath Bar



0 10m

based on architect's
drawing no 1062-04 by
Nick Joyce Architects LLP

limestone
lias wall
breeze block

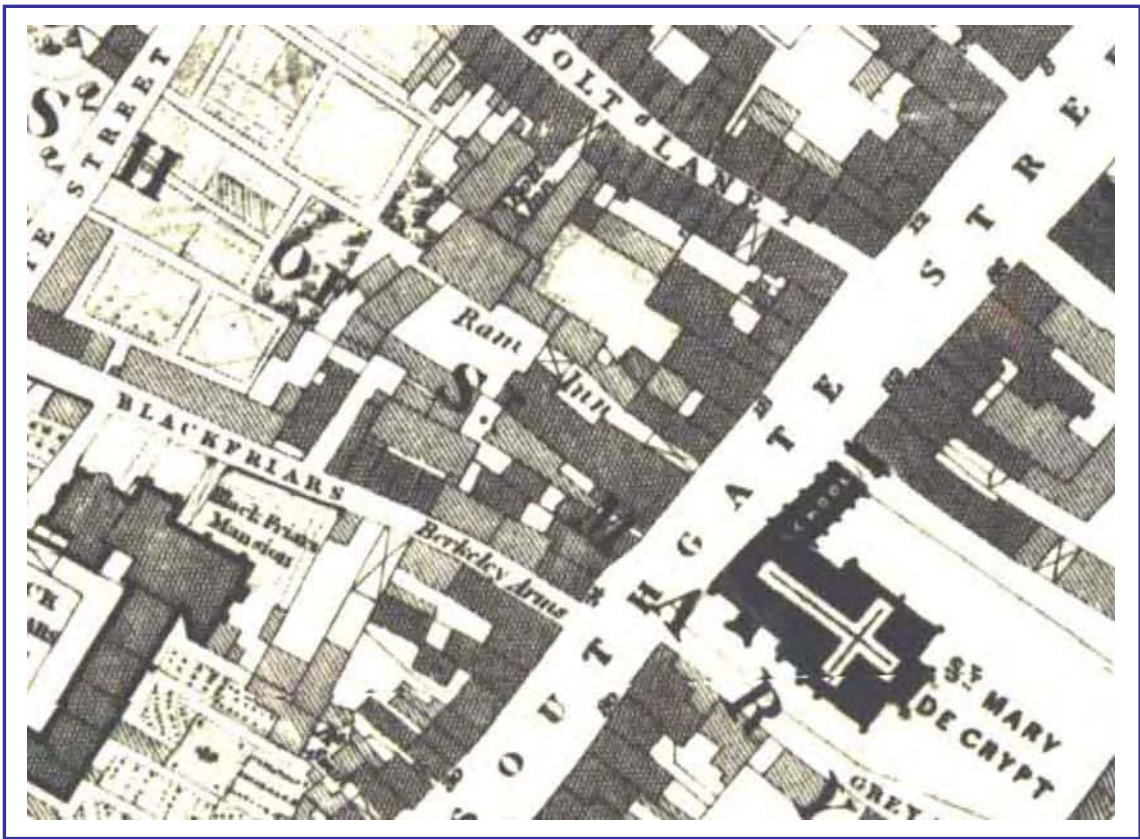
Cellars beneath kitchen and bar

Figure 5



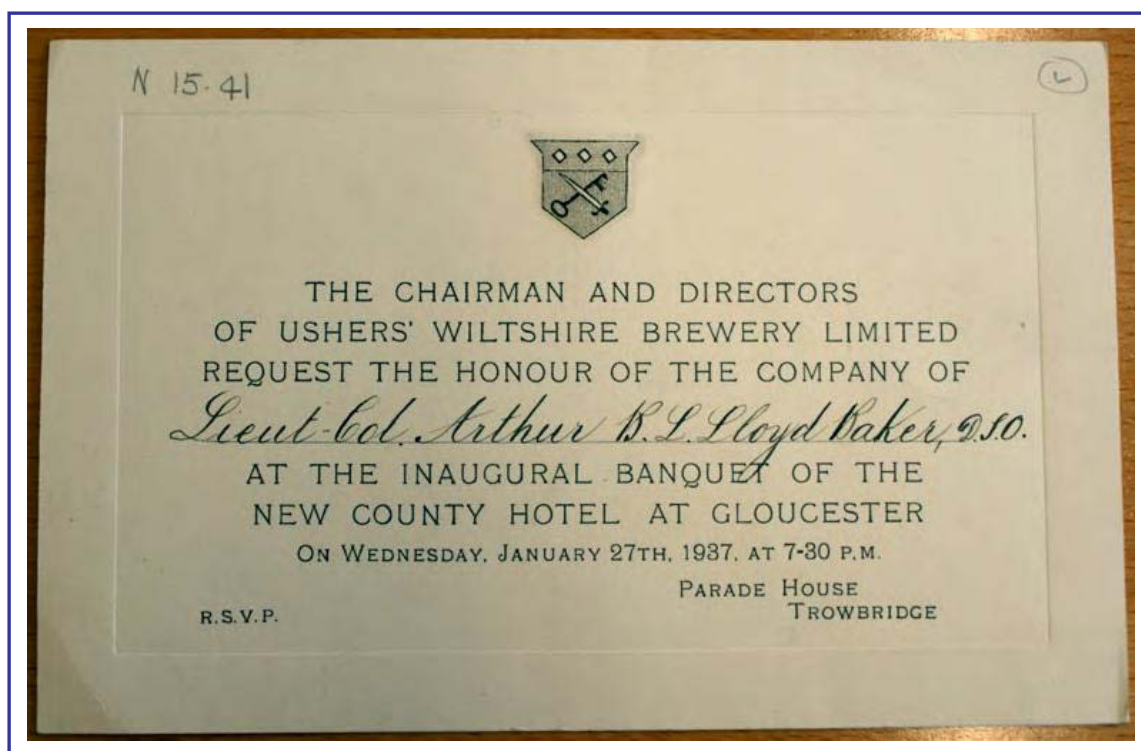
Phased ground and cellar plans of the New County Hotel

Figure 6



1843 Causton map showing the area around the site

Figure 7



Invitation to New County Hotel inaugural banquet (GA N15.41GS)

Figure 9



COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
SOUTHGATE STREET,
GLOUCESTER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DREWITT, Proprietress.

This Old-Established Hotel is conveniently situated in the centre of the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the Midland and Great Western Railway Stations, to and from which an Omnibus plys for the convenience of Travellers.

*Every attention paid to Visitors and Commercial
Gentlemen.*

WINES AND SPIRITS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BILLIARDS.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

N.B.—AN ORDINARY ON SATURDAYS AT 2.15 P.M.

RAM HOTEL, GLOUCESTER.

Family and Commercial.

Free House.

Bass's Ale and
Oakhill Invalid Stout
on draught.

• •

Martell's Brandy in
Bulk and Bottle.

• •

Choicest Wines of all
Brands.



Smoking,

Drawing and
Ladies' Rooms.

• •

Coffee,

Billiard,

Club and

Stock Rooms.

'BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

TELEPHONE No. 48.

M. A. SIBLEY, Proprietress

Advert from Kelly's directory of 1906

Figure 11



Lounge



American Bar



The Spanish Bar

1938 pamphlet of New County Hotel

Figure 12



Photograph shown in Kelly's Directory advert, held with archive (GS D4496/171)

Figure 13

Plates



Plate 1: East elevation of New County Hotel, Southgate Street.



Plate 2: East elevation of New County Hotel, Southgate street.



Plate 3: East elevation of 42 Southgate Street.

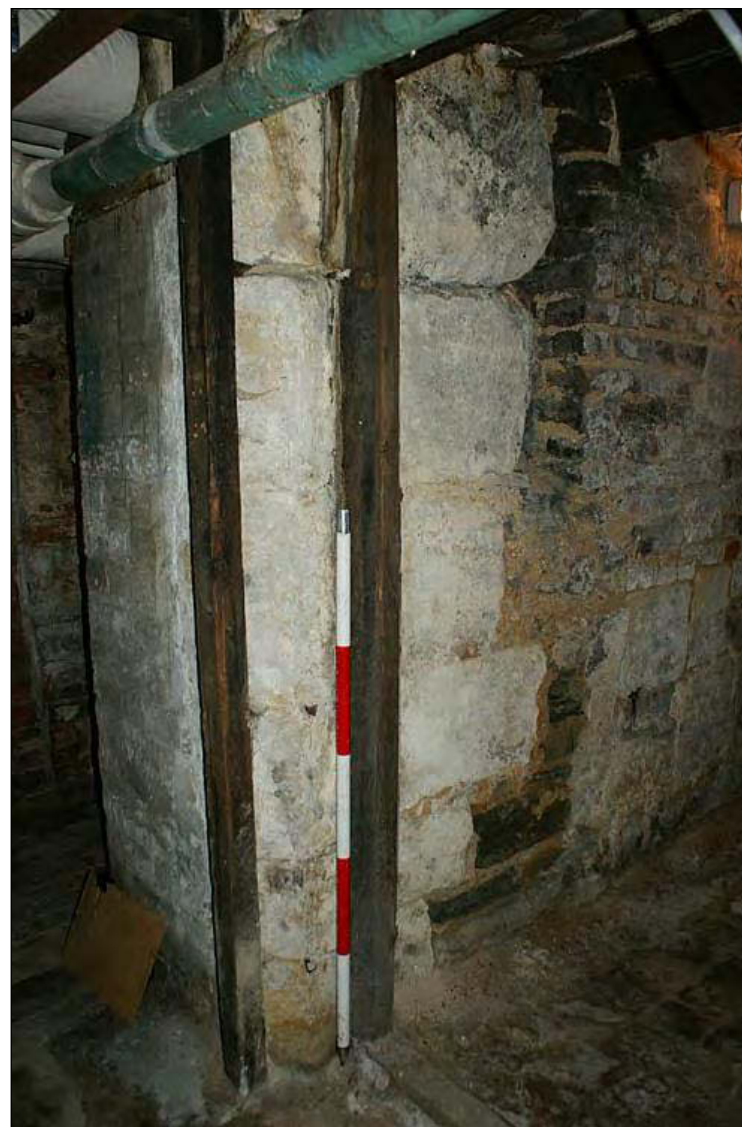


Plate 4: Chamfered corner at entrance into cellar 8



Plate 5: Lias wall within cellar 5a

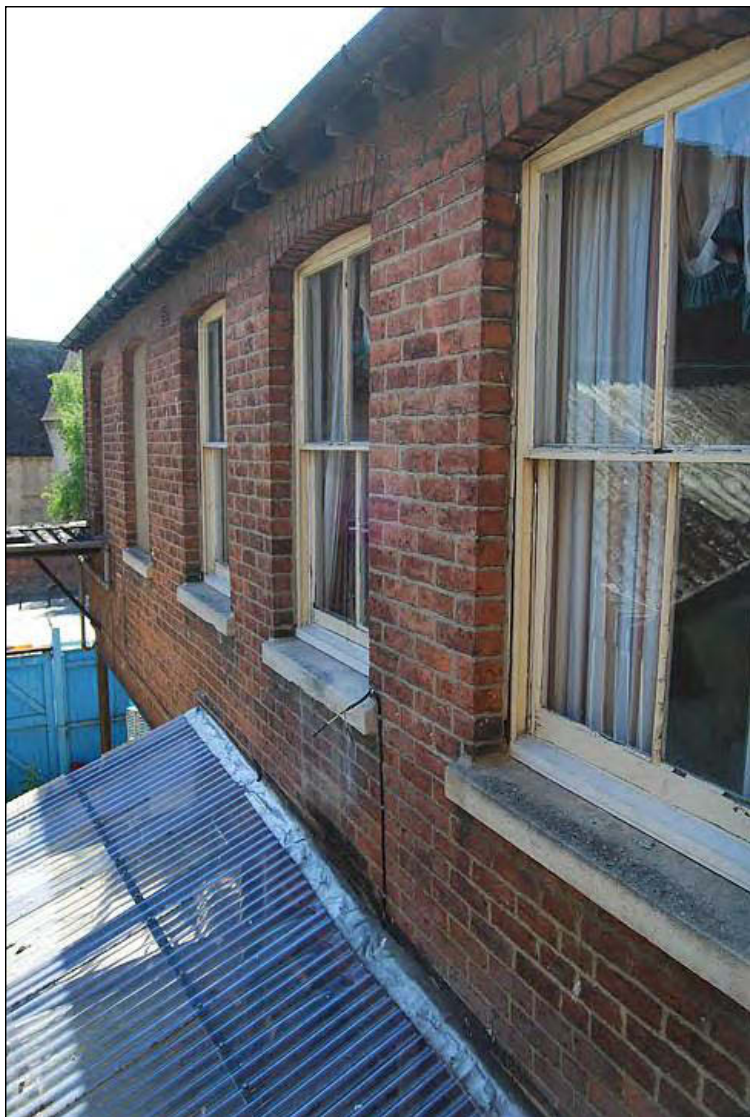


Plate 6: East elevation of first floor, rooms 38-40

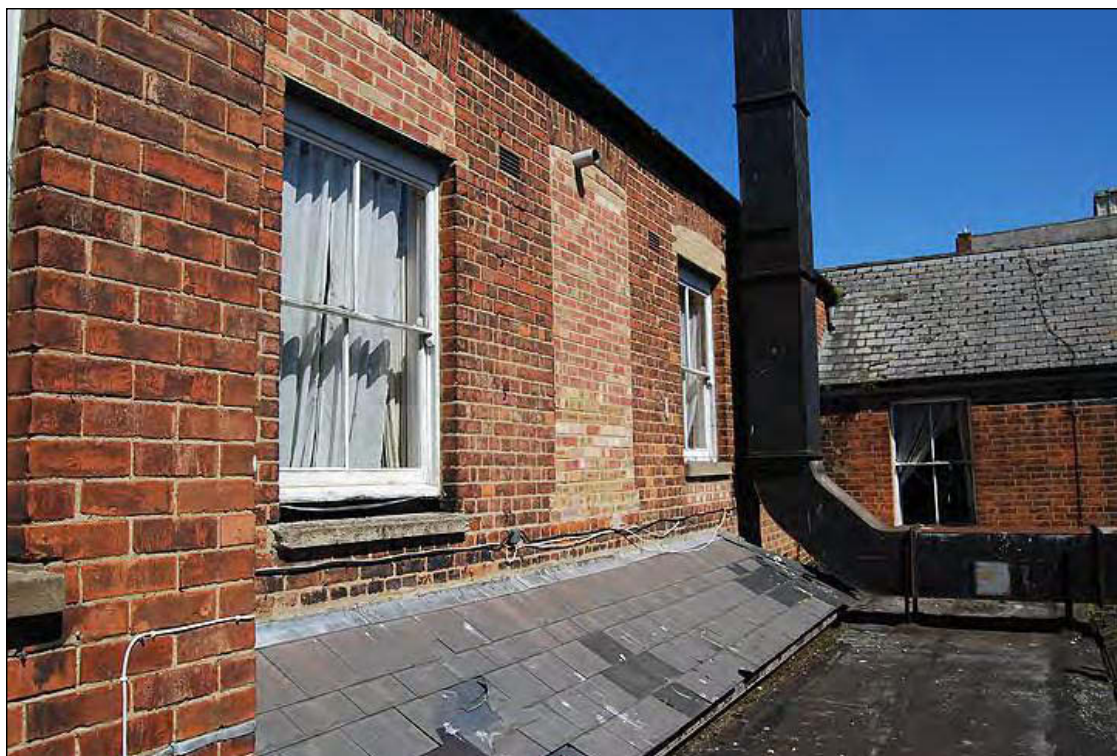


Plate 7: South elevation of first floor, rooms 32 and 33.



Plate 8: buttress on south wall of Severn Room



Plate 9: South elevation of 42 Southgate Street



Plate 10: Access to attic of 42 Southgate Street

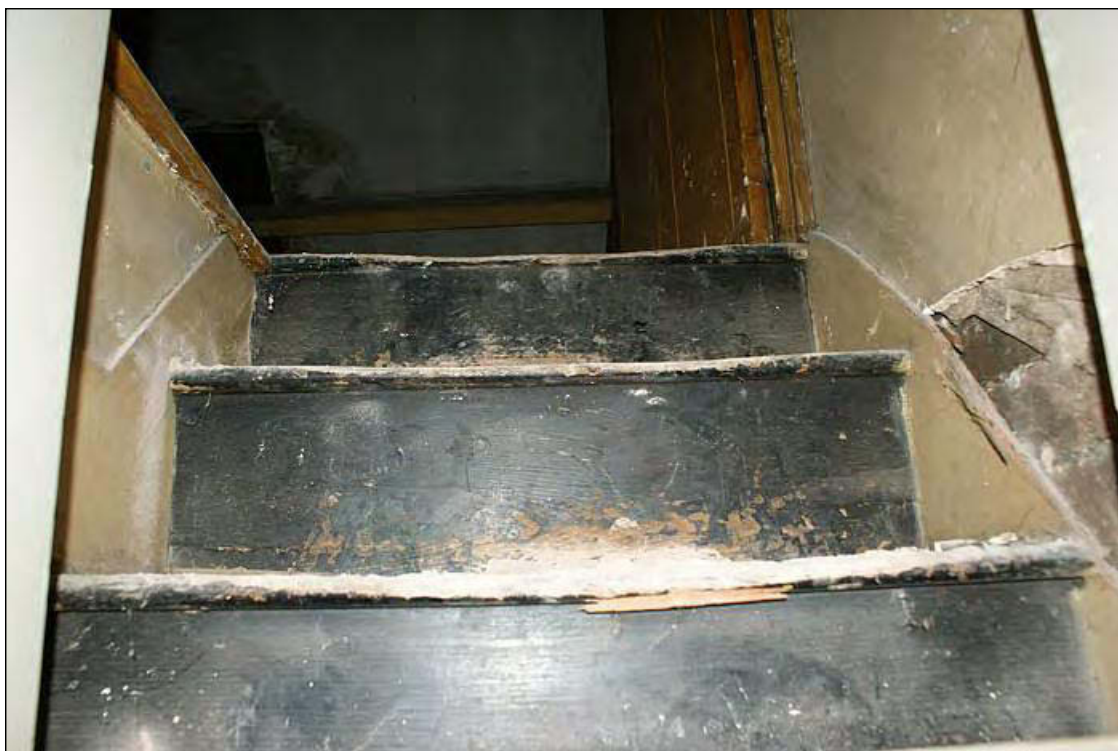


Plate 11: Remains of staircase leading to attic space of 42 Southgate Street



Plate 12: South elevation of Rooms 22 and 47



Plate 13: North elevation of Rooms 25-26 and 50-51



Plate 14: 18th century building (left) and early 19th century north-south range

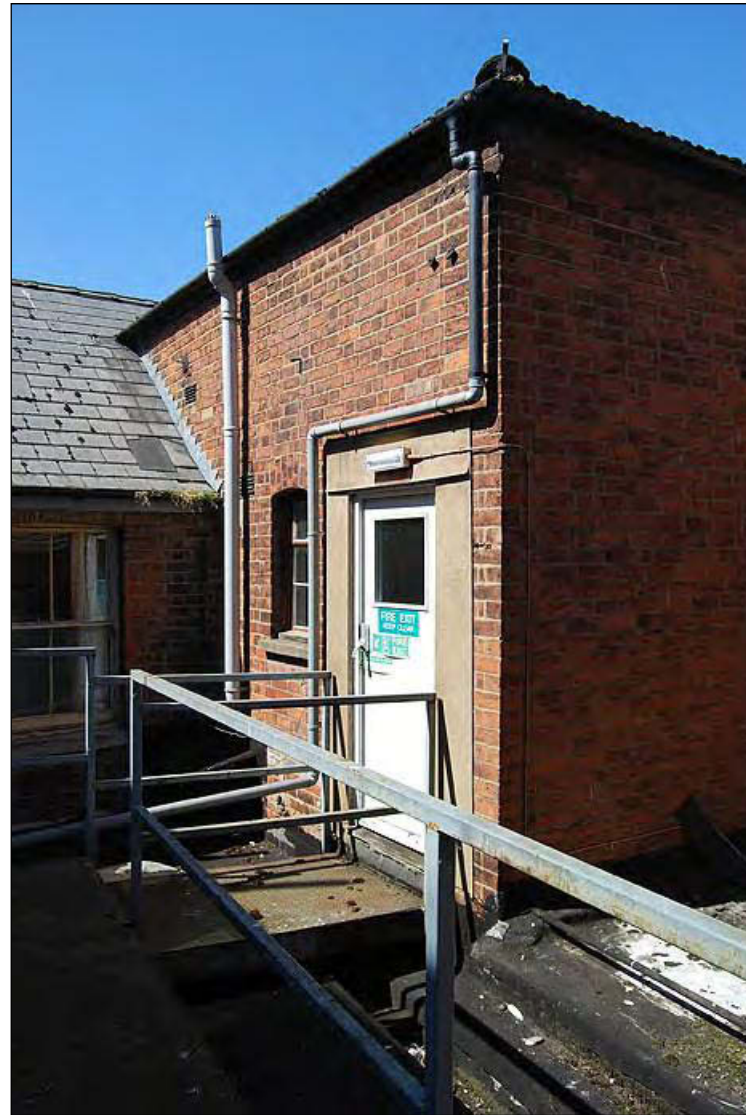


Plate 15: South and East elevation of fire exit wall, adjoining room 31



Plate 16: South and west elevation of storeroom above men's toilets



Plate 17: East elevation of Rooms 29 and 30



Plate 18: Lettering beneath windows of corridor outside rooms 29 and 30 (contrast increased to enhance lettering)



Plate 19: West elevation of Rooms 28 to 30



Plate 20: Chimney abutting the west elevation of Rooms 28 to 29



Plate 21: South elevation of room 37



Plate 22: First floor window with decorated cornice and pediment

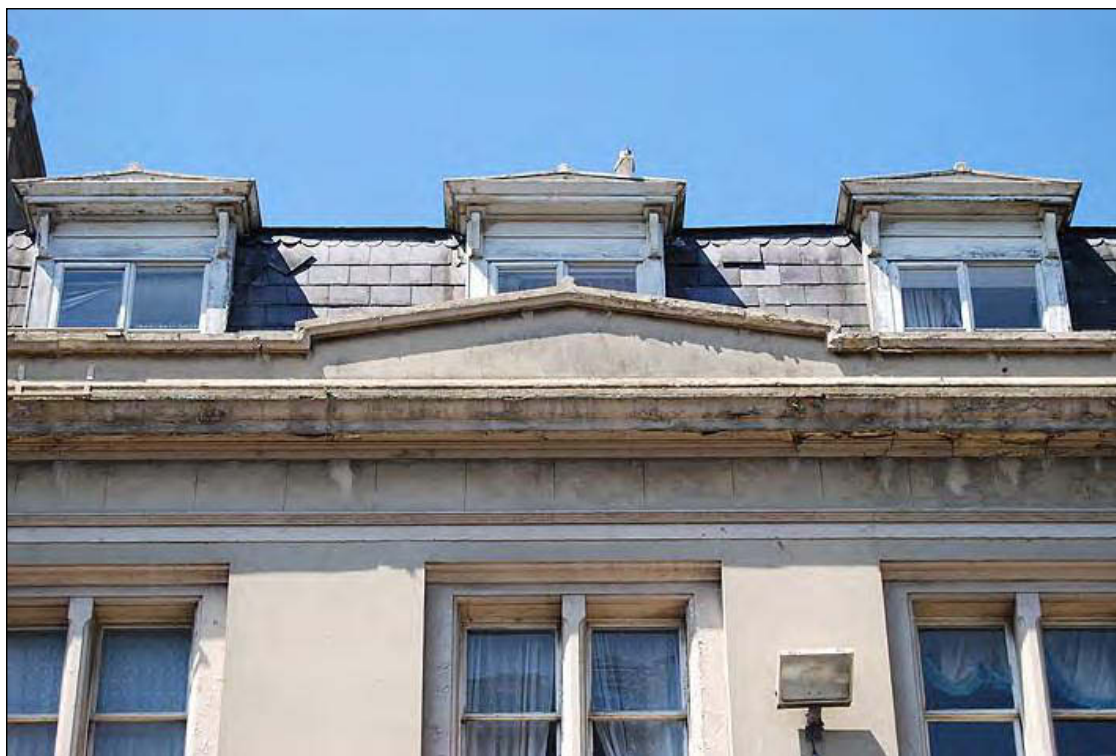


Plate 23: Third floor parapet pediment



Plate 24: Third floor southern moulded and carved end bracket



Plate 25: Arch at top of main staircase

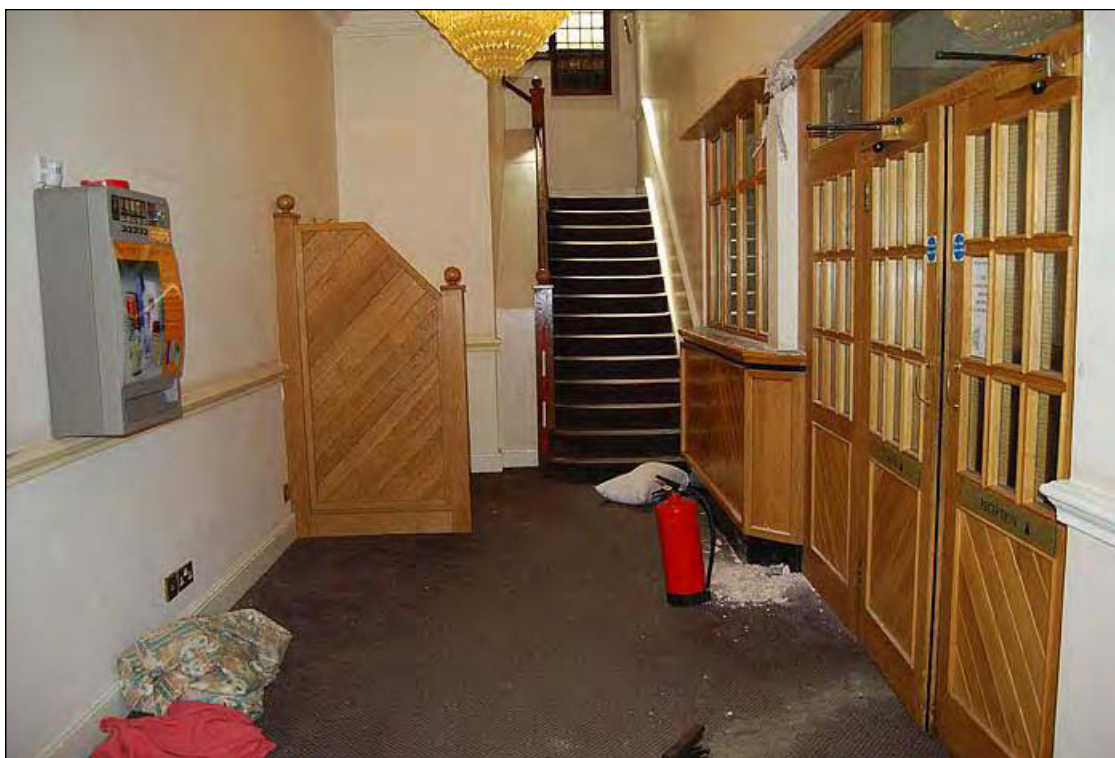


Plate 26: General view of the main staircase



Plate 27: Staircase for access from first to second floor



Plate 28: Ground floor leaded stained glass window



Plate 29: Leaded stained glass window on main staircase



Plate 30: General view of the Ballroom



Plate 31: Example of decorated panelling in the ballroom



Plate 32: 1930s ceiling light



Plate 33: Ballroom leaded stained glass window



Plate 34: Ballroom fire exit



Plate 35: 1930s walk-in refrigerator attached to kitchen



Plate 36: View of main staircase, leading from the first to second floor viewed from the landing



Plate 37: East elevation of building, including the ground floor alterations using reinforced steel joist and steel columns,



Plate 38: Corridor looking from the ballroom to the bookcase lobby



Plate 39: North wall of kitchen, with blocked window



Plate 40: Previous external wall within bookcase lobby



Plate 41: The bar



Plate 42: Former fireplace in northwest corner of the bar



Plate 43: False ceiling concealing previous ceiling height, including coving.



Plate 44: False ceiling concealing two-light fanlight windows on the first floor en-suite of room 20



Plate 45: Moulded coving above the main ground floor staircase.

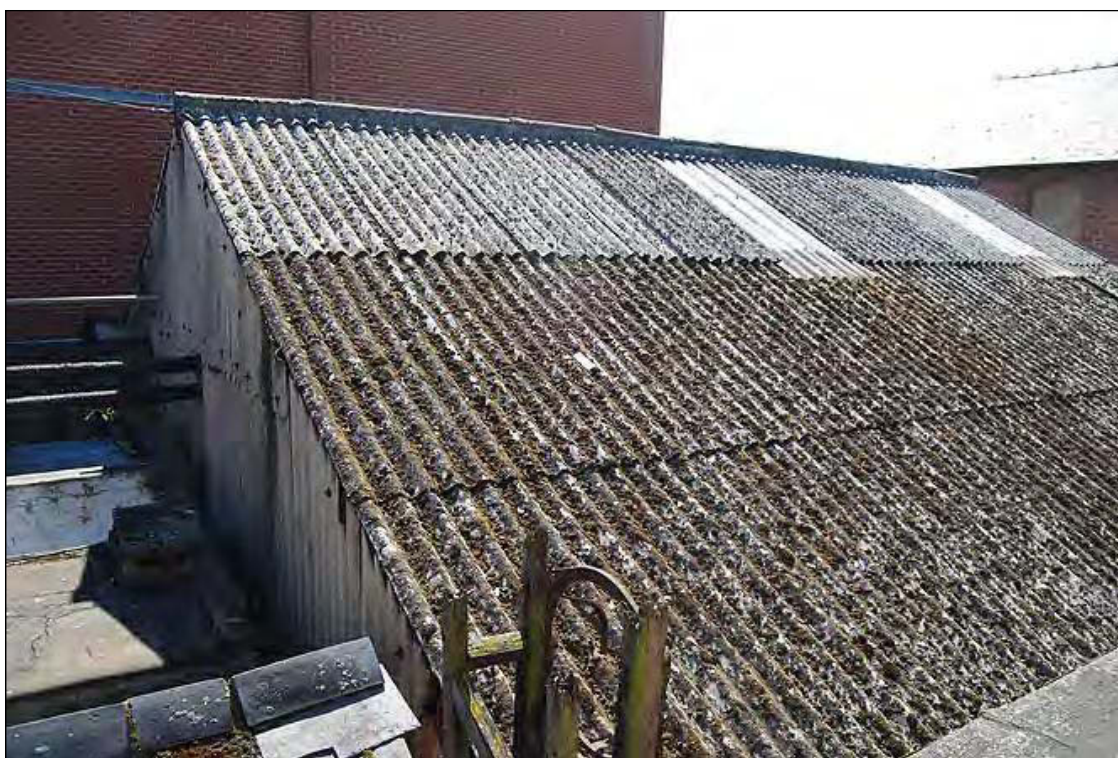


Plate 46: Corrugated roof



Plate 47: steel roof trusses

Appendix 1 Gloucester Archives Documents

Gloucester Archives contained a large number of relevant documents. These are detailed below.

Document Ref	Date	Description
D3117/1252	12 October 1776	Marriage settlement (1) Francis BRABANT of Gloucester, gent (2) Elizabeth TYLER of Gloucester, spinster (3) Abraham RUDHALL of Gloucester, mercer; and Thomas RUDHALL of Gloucester, bellfounder Messuage called 'The Ram' with stables and appurtenances in Southgate Street, now occupied by Samuel KING Term: remainder of 20 years Consideration: the intended marriage and 10/- Witnesses: John RUDHALL, S.M. SANES (?)
D3117/1254	26 September 1780	Mortgage (1) James HAMMOND of High Wollastone, gent (2) John BLENKENSOP, late of Gloucester, now of Reading, Dr. in Physic, and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Francis BRABANT (3) Peter SMITH, late of Tidenham, Gloucs., and now of Chepstow, gent Tenement called 'The Ram' with stables, court and appurtenances in Southgate Street Term: 500 years Consideration: £250 Witnesses: James DAVIES; Henry DEANE
D3117/1256a	7 October 1785	Lease for a year (1) John BLENKENSOP of Reading, Berks., Doctor in Physic and Elizabeth his wife (2) Thomas DAVIS of Chepstow, Mon, gent 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One year Rent: One peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: W(?) AN DREWS of Reading, attorney; John ARCHER, clerk to above
D3117/1256b	8 October 1785	Release of equity of redemption and assignment of mortgage term to attend the inheritance (1) John BLENKENSOP of Reading and Elizabeth his wife (2) Anthony BENSON of Chepstow, mariner, and Margaret his wife (3) Thomas DAVIS of Chepstow, gent (4) John BALDWIN of Chepstow, merchant The 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: Mortgage term of 500 years Consideration: £300, £20 and 10/- Witnesses: W(?) ANDREWS; John ARCHER, clerk to Mr. ANDREWS
D3117/1257	8 October 1785	Oath made in Chancery (1) Anthony BENSON and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs (2) John BLENKENSOP and Elizabeth his wife, defendants (2) Swears that they have not made any deed or conveyance to change the conditions concerning a tenement with appurtenances called the 'Ram Inn' intended to be conveyed the 7th & 8th October, 1785, refer D3117/1256a & b Witness: W(?) ANDREWS
D3117/1258	28 September 1787	Lease for a year (1) Thomas DAVIS of Chepstow, Mon, gent; Anthony BENSON of Chepstow, mariner (2) Richard PEMBER of Gloucester, gent The 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One year Rent: A peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: Thomas CHAMBERS; D. WHATLEY
D3117/1258a	29 September 1787	Assignment of a term and a conveyance of the fee (1) John BALDWIN of Chepstow, merchant (2) Thomas DAVIS of Chepstow, gent (3) Anthony BENSON of Chepstow, mariner (4) George CONIBEERE of Gloucester, whitesmith (5) Richard PEMBER of Gloucester, gent (6) William DEANE of Gloucester, timber merchant 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: 500 years Consideration: 5/-; £510 Witnesses: Thomas CHAMBERS; D. WHATLEY, clerk to Mr. PEMBERS
D3117/1262	29 September 1787	Mortgage (1) William DEANE of Gloucester, timber merchant (2) Francis LAWSON Esq. of Severn Stoke, Worcs. The 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One peppercorn

		Consideration: £200 Witnesses: D. WHATLEY; G.W. KING
D3117/1259	21 & 22 April 1796	Lease for a year, and assignment of term (1) William DEANE of Gloucester, innholder (2) Richard CHAMBERLAYNE of Hasfield, Gloucs., yeoman The 'Ram Inn', with stables, court yard and appurtenances, with all houses, outhouses, buildings, backsides, shops, cellars and pavements Term: One year Rent: One peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: William DEANE, junior; Anne DEANE Assignment of term (1) Francis LAWSON, Esq. late of Severn Stoke, Worcs., now of Weston, Herefords. (2) William DEANE of Gloucester, innholder (3) Richard CHAMBERLAYNE of Hasfield, Gloucs., yeoman (4) George WHATLEY of Gloucester, gent The 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: 1000 years Consideration: £500 total and 5/- Witnesses: Charles WHATLEY; William MOULTON; William DEANE junior; Anne DEANE
D3117/1264	26 March 1806	Mortgage (1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder (2) John WHITHORNE Esq. of Charlton Kings The 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: 1000 years Consideration: £800, with interest, and 10/- Witnesses: Edward BLOXSOME; John WHEATSTONE
D3117/1265	6 May 1809	Assignment of Mortgage (1) John WHITHORNE, Esq. of Charlton Kings (2) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder (3) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: 1000 years Consideration: £800 Witnesses: C. W. LOVERY, M. LAMBURN, attorney, J. MILLER, attorney at Law, Dursley
D3117/1289	12 August 1811	Lease and release a) Lease for a year (1) John ENGLELY late of Gloucester, now of Stroud, innholder William PEARCE, late of Mitcheldean, victualler (2) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder John BURGHEES of Gloucester, corkcutter Messuage adjoining 'Ram Inn' now in the possession or occupation of Alfred PAYNE as tenant of John ENGLELY Term: One year Rent: A peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: Thomas BENNETT; William A. COOKE b) Release (1) John ENGLELY late of Gloucester, now of Stroud, innholder William PEARCE, late of Mitcheldean, victualler (2) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder John BURGHEES of Gloucester, corkcutter Property described above Consideration: £99 Witnesses: William A. COOKE; Thomas BENNETT
D3117/1267	28 December 1814	Surcharge and bond (1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder (2) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: Remainder of 1000 years Consideration: £700 Witness: James BLOXSOME Bond (1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder (2) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent Principal: £700 with interest Witness: James BLOXSOME
D3117/1287	2 June 1818	Surrender of the residue of a term (1) John ENGLELY, late of Stroud, inn holder, now of Eastington, gent (2) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder Messuage adjoining Ram Inn in Southgate St. now occupied by Abel PAYNE, with all outbuildings etc. Term: Residue of 500 years Consideration: £300 and 10/-

		Witness: A.C. MOGG, of Gloucester, attorney
D3117/1291	20 & 21 October 1818	<p>Lease, Appointment and Release, and Bond</p> <p>a) Lease for a year</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>'Ram Inn' with appurtenances in the occupation of (1); messuage adjoining, known as part of the 'Ram Inn'</p> <p>Term: One year</p> <p>Rent: A peppercorn</p> <p>Consideration: 5/-</p> <p>Witnesses: W.B. WELLS, of Dursley, attorney; Thomas CHUBB, clerk to above</p> <p>b) Appointment & Release</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent</p> <p>(3) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>Property as above</p> <p>Consideration: £2000 total</p> <p>Witnesses: W.B. WELLS of Dursley, attorney</p> <p>c) Bond</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, Gloucs., innholder</p> <p>Principal: £2000</p> <p>Witnesses: W.B. WELLS, of Dursley, attorney; Thomas CHUBB, his clerk</p>
D3117/1281	3 May 1821	<p>Mortgage by demise</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) John ENGLELEY of Eastington, Gloucs., gent</p> <p>Messuage in Southgate St, now occupied by (1), with Southgate St. on the East, premises of (1) on the W; messuage and premises of (1), now part of the Ram Inn on the N; a messuage and premises of William VERENDER on the S; also all outbuildings etc.</p> <p>Term: 1000 years</p> <p>Consideration: £200, with interest</p> <p>Witnesses: G.N. COUNSEL; Thomas LEIGHTON</p>
D3117/1282	3 May 1821	<p>Deed to lead the uses of a fine, with left and right hand indenture of fine</p> <p>a) Deed to lead the uses of a fine</p> <p>(1) John ENGLELEY of King Stanley, Gloucs., gent, and Isabella his wife</p> <p>(2) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(3) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>Rooms, chambers and offices with their appurtenances, now forming part of the 'Ram Inn'</p> <p>Witnesses: G.M. COUNSEL, Attorney at Law, Gloucester; Thomas LEIGHTON, clerk to the above</p> <p>b) Left hand indenture</p> <p>(1) John WADLEY (pet.)</p> <p>(2) John ENGLELEY, and Arabella his wife (deforc.)</p> <p>Four messuages four curtilages with appurtenances in the parish of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester</p> <p>Consideration: £400</p> <p>Witnesses: Before Robert DALLAS, James Allan PARK; James BURROUGH; John RICHARDSON, justices</p> <p>c) Right hand indenture as above</p>
D3117/1290	21 October 1822	<p>Surcharge and additional Mortgage, and bond</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>'Ram Inn' with appurtenances; messuage in Southgate St. adjoining the 'Ram Inn', now in occupation of (1)</p> <p>Consideration: £500 total</p> <p>Witnesses: Edward BATCHELOR; Berkeley Wathen BLOXSOME; clerks to Messrs. BLOXSOME & WELLS, of Dursley, solicitors</p> <p>21 October 1822</p> <p>Bond</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) John WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>Consideration: £500 with interest</p> <p>Witnesses: Edward BATCHELOR; Berkeley Wathen BLOXSOME</p>
D3117/1292	17 February 1827	<p>Further Charge, Mortgage, Bond and Disclaimer</p> <p>a) Further Charge</p> <p>(1) James TYERS of Gloucester, innholder</p> <p>(2) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst, gent; Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent; trustees and executors of John WADLEY, late of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>(3) Martha WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, innholder</p> <p>'Ram Inn' with appurtenances; and messuage adjoining</p> <p>Consideration: £500, with interest</p> <p>Witnesses: John CARGILL; Alfred JACKSON; clerks to Messrs. BLOXSOME, WELLS & BLOXSOME, of Dursley, solicitors</p>
D3117/1270	28 & 29	Lease and conveyance

	June 1830	<p>a) Lease for a year (1) Ann TYERS of Gloucester, widow (2) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst, gent; Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent Ram Inn with appurtenances; messuage in Southgate St., now also known as part of the 'Ram Inn'; cottage near Southgate St. Term: One year Rent: A peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: John BURRUP, attorney at law, Gloucester; Edward BLOXSOME junior, attorney at law, Dursley</p> <p>b) Conveyance (1) Ann TYERS of Gloucester, widow (2) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst, Gloucester, gent; Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent Property described D3117/1270/a Consideration: 10/- Term: One year Witnesses: John BURRUP, attorney at law, Gloucester, Edward BLOXSOME, attorney at law, Dursley</p>
D3117/1272	15 & 16 July 1831	<p>Lease, bond and mortgage</p> <p>a) Lease for a year (1) Richard William JOHNSON; Ben JOHNSON; Charles James TASKER, of Gloucester, wine merchants (2) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst, gent, Edward BLOXSOME 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One year Rent: A peppercorn</p>
D3117/1273	16 July 1831	<p>Assignment of mortgage & terms (1) Alfred JACKSON of Dursley, gent (2) John WICKINS of Frocester, carpenter, and Ann his wife (3) Richard William JOHNSON; Ben JOHNSON; Charles James TASKER of Gloucester, wine merchants & caprenters (4) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst, gent; Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent (5) Berkeley Wathen BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Terms: Two terms of 500 years Consideration: £3500 with interest Witnesses: R.W.R. WALLS, attorney, Dursley; R.H. CARTER, sol. Glouc.; G.F. BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent 16 April 1858 Endorsement (on 2nd sheet) (1) Mary Carolina BLOXSOME, late of Dursley and now of Cheltenham, widow of Berkeley W. BLOXSOME (2) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley; Elizabeth BLOXSOME of Dursley, spinster (3) Martha WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, widow Messuage described above comprised in the 2 terms of 500 years Witnesses: M. EDWARDS; Oswald EXELL of Dursley</p>
D3117/1274	27 & 28 March 1835	<p>Lease and mortgage</p> <p>a) Lease for a year (1) Richard William JOHNSON of Gloucester, gent; Ben JOHNSON of Gloucester, gent; Charles James TASKER of Gloucester, gent (2) John Aubrey WHITCOMBE of Gloucester, gent 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances, now in the occupation of Daniel MOUSEL Term: One year Rent: One peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witness: Richard HELPS, junior, sol. Glouc.</p> <p>b) Mortgage (1) Richard William JOHNSON, Ben JOHNSON; Charles James TASKER (2) John Aubrey WHITCOMBE 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Consideration: £2000, with interest Witness: Richard HELPS, junior</p>
D3117/1277	6 May 1839	<p>Conveyance of interest in equity of redemption (1) Thomas BONSER of Newgate Market, London, meat salesman; Richard PARKER of Hamborough Wharf of London, wharfinger (2) Richard William JOHNSON of Gloucester, merchant 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Consideration: £65 Witnesses: Matthew THOMPSON, solicitor; John CHADBORN; H. HOSKINS</p>
D3117/1278	15 & 16 October, 1839	<p>Lease and conveyance</p> <p>a) Lease for a year (1) Richard William JOHNSON; Ben JOHNSON and Charles James TASKER (2) Daniel MOUSELL of Gloucester, innkeeper</p>

		<p>'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One year Rent: One peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witnesses: E.B. SWANN, sol. Glouc; James W. WALTERS, banker b) Conveyance (1) Richard William JOHNSON; Ben JOHNSON; Charles James HASKER (2) Thomas BREWER of Wheatenhurst; Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley; gentlemen (3) Daniel MOUSELL of Gloucester, innkeeper (4) Robert GILES of Berkeley, Gloucs., innkeeper 'Ram Inn', with appurtenances Consideration: £1500 Witnesses: James W WALTERS; E.B. SWANN. sol. Glouc.</p>
D3117/1279	25 & 26 October 1839	<p>Lease and release a) Lease for a year (1) John Aubrey WHITCOMBE of Gloucester, gent (2) Daniel MOUSELL of Gloucester, innkeeper 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Term: One year Rent: A peppercorn Consideration: 5/- Witness: Richard HELPS, sol. Glouc. b) Release</p>
D3117/1280	16 April, 1858	<p>Conveyance (1) Edward BLOXSOME of Dursley, gent (2) Edward BLOXSOME and Elizabeth BLOXSOME of Dursley, spinster (3) Martha WADLEY of Wheatenhurst, widow 'Ram Inn' with appurtenances Consideration: £3500 Witnesses: Oswald EXELL of Dursley; William HAWKINS of Moreton Valence</p>
D3117/3843	2 March 1864	<p>Lease (counterpart) (1) Martha WADLEY of Whitminster, widow (2) Thomas BARTON of Slough, co. Bucks, hotel keeper Messuage called the "Ram Hotel" with yards and coach houses in or near Southgate Street, occupied by --- NUNN Rent: £150 a year Term: 6 years Witness: Charles Thomas PHILLIPS, sol. Glouc.</p>
GL87.42GS	1897	<p>Photograph Official photograph of horse-drawn carriage manufactured 1897, with Ram Hotel depicted on side headboard. GS copy stamped: Glos. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co. Ltd. Drawing Office, Gloucester 3rd November 1979</p>
D4496/159	1902-1906	The Ram Hotel, Gloucester: inventory and valuation [of stocks, licences only]; related papers; particulars of sale; newspaper extract re Ram
D4496/171	1905-1906	The Ram Hotel, Gloucester: inventory and valuation; schedule of fixtures; accounts; vouchers; particulars of business for sale; related papers; newspaper cutting re licence transfer; article re hotel in 'Gloucestershire Chronicle'
D4496/176	1906	The Ram Hotel, Gloucester: inventory and valuation
GL80.277GS	Early 20 th C	<p>Postcard Early 20th C view of Southgate Street looking towards the Cross, showing Robert Raikes House to the left and the Ram Hotel Published by Boots (Chemists)</p>
N13.290GS	1912	<p>Menu Ancient Order of Druids...anniversary dinner, Ram and County Hotel, Thursday May 30th, 1912</p>
GMS134	1920	Souvenir of opening of YMCA war memorial, Ram Hotel, Southgate Street, Gloucester
D2299/5274	1933-34	Ram and County Hotel, Gloucester, Trading figures; Correspondence re gross value Original bundle
N15.41GS	1936	<p>Invitation Invitation to attend inaugural banquet of the New County Hotel, Gloucester, 27th January 1937</p>
GL80.232GS	c1937	<p>Postcard Mid to late 1930s view of Southgate Street, looking towards the Cross and Northgate Street, with traffic parked in street, St Mary de Crypt Church on the extreme right, the Bell Hotel visible in the distance and the Ram and County Hotel entrance on the left</p>
D2299/6025	1937	New County Hotel, Gloucester, Notices, Schedule and letter re rating assess.
D10828/9/2	1938	Table reservation in the name of Robin Haines for the New Years Eve Ball at the New County Hotel, Gloucester, December 1938
N15.33GS	1938	<p>Pamphlet New County Hotel, Gloucester, tariff and souvenir Published Ed J Burrow and Co Ltd, Cheltenham</p>
GL80.231GS	c1952	<p>Postcard Mid 20th C view of Southgate Street, looking towards the Cross and Northgate Street, with traffic parked in street, looking past Robert Raikes House and the New County Hotel entrance</p>

		on the left
N29.76GS	1957	Menu Gloucester Carnival, 1957, luncheon given by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Gloucester, (Councillor and Mrs Gordon Payne) at the New County Hotel on Saturday 27 th July, 1957
NR12.35GS	1958	Menu and invitation City of Gloucester water undertaking, luncheon given by Mayor and Corporation at the New County Hotel on Thursday 6 th November 1958 on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the commencement of the Witcombe Reservoirs
J11.325	1974	Menu Catenian Association County of Gloucester No 67 Circle annual dinner and dance at the New County Hotel, Gloucester on Friday 25 th October 1974
N13.375GS	1974	Menu card and toast list Insurance Institute of Gloucester...annual dinner, New County Hotel, Gloucester, Friday 15 th March 1974
N13.376GS	1974	Menu and toast list Banquet and ball, the New County Hotel, Gloucester, Thursday 7 th March 1974
N13.378GS	1974	Menu Gloucester City Cycling Club 82 nd Annual Dinner and Dance and Prize Distribution, the New County Hotel, Gloucester, Saturday February 9 th 1974
N13.408GS	1975	Menu St John Ambulance, Gloucester City Corps...dinner and dance, New County Hotel, Gloucester, Friday 11 th April 1975
N13.415GS	1975	Menu Annual banquet and ball, New County Hotel, Southgate Street, Gloucester, Thursday 13 th March 1975
N13.402GS	1976	Menu Coldstreamer's Association, Gloucester Branch, annual dinner at the New County Hotel, Southgate Street, Gloucester, Friday 5 th November 1976
N13.396GS	1976	Menu Gloucester Industrial Life Offices...23 rd annual luncheon, the New County Hotel, Gloucester on Wednesday 28 th April 1976

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Building Record Form AS 43
- 1 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 5 Photographic records AS3
- 393 Digital photographs
- 4 Building record notes
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
GL1 1HP