

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

Transactions at Staunton and Newland

1881-82, Vol. 6, 357-366

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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

TRANSACTIONS

AT A SPECIAL MEETING FOR THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIVISION.

Held on 23rd May, 1882.

A Special Meeting for the West Gloucestershire District of this Society was held on Tuesday, 23rd May, to visit Staunton, Newland, &c. The arrangements were carried out by Mr. G. W. KEELING, *Hon. Local Secretary*, under the directions of the *Vice-President* of the District, Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Bart., and the District Council, with whom were associated some of the principal residents in the neighbourhood. Among the latter may be mentioned Col. NOEL, Major LOWE, Messrs. EDWIN CRAWSHAY, M. W. WEMYSS-COLCHESTER, W. C. HEANE, G. E. FRANCIS, F. E. GUISE, RUSSELL J. KERR, F. BLUNDY, and W. Æ. SEYS; and of the Clergy, the Revds. J. F. GOSLING, H. H. HARDY, JOHN JAMES, JOHN T. HARDING, J. TROLLOPE, and W. SMITH. The rendezvous was at Staunton Church.

Many of the party arrived at Coleford by the Severn and Wye Railway at noon, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Staunton. The first halting place was at a remarkable monolith by the side of the highway leading from Gloucester to Monmouth, about a mile from Coleford. Here they were joined by the President, SIR JOHN MACLEAN. The members, however, had scarcely alighted from their carriages when they were subjected to a drenching shower of rain. This monolith is of unhewn stone, and stands Sft. above the ground, and probably it is as deep beneath it. It is known as "The Long Stone." No tradition concerning it remains, except that if it be pricked with a pin, exactly at midnight, it will bleed. Mr. NICHOLLS hazarded an opinion that it was a Roman Centurial mark, and judging from its size, thought it was, probably, one of the *prosignes*; and he went on to describe the Roman system of division, or centuriation, of the land, after it had been secured and appropriated to the colony; but was interrupted by a heavy down-pour of rain which compelled the company to rush to their carriages and hasten with all speed to

STAUNTON CHURCH.

At Staunton the party was joined, a contingent arriving from Monmouth and the west, and now numbered 100 persons or more. Having assembled in the interesting and curious old church, the PRESIDENT introduced Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON, who, he said, had come down from London for the express purpose of studying this church and that at Newland, in order to give the members of the Society the best information he could relating to them. The members, he said, he was sure would, like himself, very fully appreciate Mr. MIDDLETON'S kindness.

Mr. MIDDLETON then gave a very clear and interesting address on the church, which, he said, was remarkable as showing in its structure the various changes which had taken place. In the construction of this church, he observed, they had the whole history of the development from the Norman to the Early English form of architecture. As far as he could understand, the earliest part of the church was commenced about the year 1100, and the old builders not being in a hurry to finish their work built slowly on and on. The style of building was changing during the progress of the work, and the history of the alteration was shown in the varied style of the arches. The work was begun at the north-west corner where there were two arches distinctly Norman, being plain semi-circles without moulding, and the capitals of the simplest form without any transitional character. The next three arches on the north began to show change; their form is pointed, but they have no mouldings, and they still maintained the Norman type in the capitals. He therefore thought it was evident that the work on the north side of the building was completed before that on the south aisle was begun. Passing on to the south, it would be seen that mouldings began to be introduced. At first the carving on the capital is of a very simple character, but gradually as the builders passed on to the east the forms became Early English in type. This peculiarity in the construction of the edifice was very instructive, because one did not often see the whole process of change in architectural style so plainly shown in a single building. He believed the church was completed about the year 1200. Its plan, then consisting of nave, with very narrow aisles, two transepts, central tower, and chancel narrower than at present. The first alteration made in the church was the widening of the south aisle, and that seemed to have been done in the beginning of the 14th century, the date being shown by the window at the west end. When this was done the west wall of the transept was removed and the tower arch on that side had to be strengthened, because the tower began to give way. Besides the alterations made in the 14th century, Mr. MIDDLETON pointed out others which had been made at subsequent dates. The other aisle had been widened and the west wall of the north transept removed. The third alteration was probably made in the 15th century, though the church had been so much renewed and altered it was impossible to be certain. The chancel was widened in the 15th century, which had been a source of injury to the tower, because the walls did not resist the thrust of the arches so well as they did before. There was an interesting piscina in the north chapel, the position of which was rather unusual. Pointing out the peculiarity in the approach to the pulpit, he said a curious alteration would be noticed, which was made in the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th, viz., the building of the stone stairs against the wall. These stairs served three purposes, first as a means of ascent to the pulpit, then as an approach higher up to the rood-loft, and next to the belfry. Before this staircase was constructed, access both to the rood-loft and the belfry must have been gained by a ladder, which means of ascent was not unusual in early times. Later on, when musical services began to be somewhat common, staircases were nearly always put to the rood-lofts. There were two fountains in the church, one of which had been so often described that he need not say anything about it.¹ It appeared to him to be Saxon, and the other of

¹ It is described and figured by the Rev. Canon Scarth, ante p. 67.

later design seemed Perpendicular. There was once a screen with the roof-loft above it, and there appeared to be traces of screens in the north and south tower arches.

As Mr. MIDDLETON's memoir on this church will be printed in the Transactions this brief outline will here suffice.

After inspecting the church, and noticing the base of the ancient village cross still *in situ* opposite the church gate, the party proceeded to a small field near, called "the Castle Meadow," from which name it was supposed to be the site of an ancient castle. The little field is of a rectangular form and it was thought may possibly be the site of a Roman "Speculum," a small outpost for reconnoitring the country and signalling, but for this purpose it is not in the best position which might have been selected. With the object of testing its character, excavations had been made under the superintendence of Mr. FRANCIS, and at the depth of 3 or 4 feet, charcoal and the bones of animals and birds were found, together with shards of coarse pottery, some small pieces of brass trellis, much oxidized, and a small piece of worked stone resembling a portion of a Roman column.¹

The objects of interest next on the programme were the "Double View," "St. John Baptist's Well," and the "Buck-Stone." The visit to the two former was entirely abandoned in consequence of the recurrence of heavy rain, but many of the party struggled to the top of the lofty hill, 891 feet above the sea level, on which the latter is situated. The Buck Stone is rather of geological than antiquarian interest. It consists chiefly of old red conglomerate, resting upon a narrow neck of sandstone. The mass on the top is 19 feet by 13 feet. Its entire circumference is 57 feet, its height 12 feet, and the point of sandstone on which it stands is about 2 feet in diameter. A man placing his shoulder under the north-east corner may rock it with very little effort.²

Mr. F. J. NICHOLLS suggested that the Buck-Stone derived its name from *Bwlch* Stone = *bwlch*, gap, division; he remarked that the sandstone upon which the mass of conglomerate rested was not continuous to the crown of the hill, which is higher than the stone and not far distant, and he thought the stone had at some time slid and rolled over, becoming inverted, and that the sandstone had become eroded by the weather.

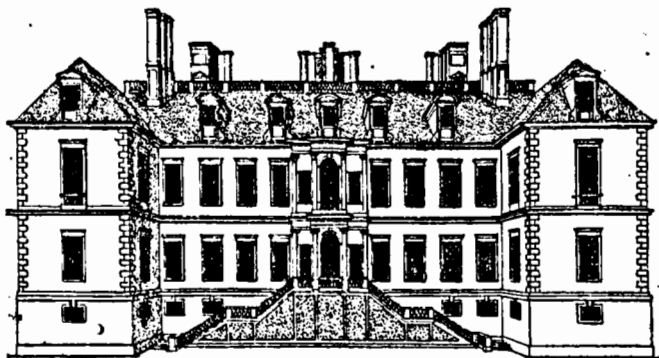
¹ Since the meeting we have discovered some particulars which show the piece of ground in question to be the site of the old manor house of the Manor of Staunton. Robert Brayne died in 12 Elizab. (1570), seized *inter alia* of this manor, leaving two daughters co-heirs, of whom one, Emma, married Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, and the other, Ann, married George Winter, Esq. In 20th Elizab., by Deed, dated 27 January, a partition was made of this manor, and to George Winter was assigned, *inter alia*, "Item the mansion, or capitall howse, of Staunton, beinge utterly decayed and nothinge remaininge but broken old walls and a barn, wth one orchard, called 'Court Orchard,' adjoyninge to the same howse." George Winter died 24th Elizabeth, and soon afterwards the Manor of Staunton was sold to Benedict Hall. Subsequently the Court Orchard was exchanged by William Hall with the Rector, as shewn by a Terrier of the Rectory, dated in January, 1704-5, in these words:—"A parcel of land called Court Orchard, formerly belonging to William Hall, Gent., but long since exchanged for a like parcel at the end of Mr. Hall's stable, this Court Orchard bounds with the poor's garden, the highway leading from Staunton to Hymeadow, the waste called the Castle Ditch, and the land of Thomas Wysham, called Dade (?) Pool on all parts thereof." The Court Orchard is doubtless the piece of ground now a garden plot, and a meadow belonging to the rectory, lying on the S.E. of the Castle Meadow, whilst the Castle Meadow has the gardens of the almshouses on the N.W.

² A Week's Holiday in the Forest of Dean, p. 76.

Mr. J. D. T. NIBLETT considered that the texture of the Buck-Stone is similar to that of the slab of rock on which it rests : viz., old red sandstone conglomerate of quartz pebbles, exceedingly hard in most of its veins, but very perishable in others, and hence the form and origin of this singular object. He contends that the "Buck-Stone" means the Goblin Stone. Seen from any point, especially from the Monmouth Road, and cut against the sky, it has a most weird appearance.¹

Returning from the Buck-Stone the excursionists assembled at Buck Stone Cottage, the residence of Mr FRANCIS, the crown solicitor, where they were hospitably entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS.

After lunch, the rain having temporarily ceased, the whole party resumed their carriages and proceeded to Newland by way of Cherry Orchard, a beautiful and picturesque drive which the cessation of the rain rendered very pleasant. Approaching Cherry Orchard Farm attention was directed to the site, on the hill above, of the great mansion of the Hall family, called "High Meadow."



High Meadow House.

It commands beautiful views, especially on the west and south. The estates were carried, by the marriage of Benedicta, the only daughter and heir of Benedict Hall, to the first Viscount Gage. This lady was coheir of the Baronies of Percy, Poynings, and Fitz Payne. The house was demolished about 60 years ago. This house, from the style of its architecture, must have been erected about the end of the 17th century, but there was an earlier mansion, which had been for several generations the seat of the Halls. At the time of the civil war Benedict Hall was seated here and garrisoned his house for the king, but eventually was obliged to abandon it. It was here the plot was matured by which Lieut. Colonel Kyrle betrayed Monmouth to Massey.²

1 Mr. Niblett's illustrations :

Bug,	}	Welsh	}	Hobgoblin.
Bw,				threat.
Bwci,				hobgoblin.
Bwbach,				bugbear.
Old Bogle,				scarecrow.

Though shalt not be afraid of the Bug by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day.
Ps. xci., 5, *Old Version.*

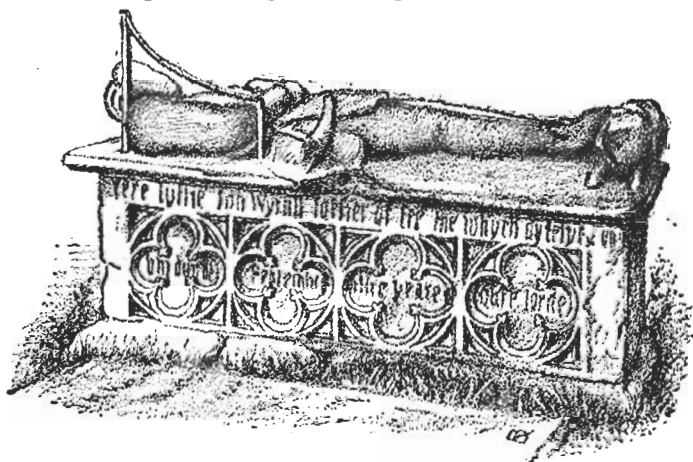
Puck from the Icelandic puke, an evil spirit.

2 Webb's History of the Civil War, II., p. 98.

Lord Gage, in 1823, sold his manor of Staunton, of which High Meadow was then the *caput*, and his manor of English Bicknor to the crown, but there would seem to have been some previous negotiations for its purchase for presentation to the Duke of Wellington, but on inspecting the place the Duke was not pleased with its resemblance to the scene of part of his peninsular campaign. On visiting the Double View he exclaimed, "The Pyrenees—the Pyrenees!"

Before entering the picturesque and charming village of Newland a halt was made to view, from a distance only, the Great Newland Oak, one of the very largest in the kingdom. It is of extreme age, and measures 45 feet in circumference, five feet above the ground.

The carriages drew up at the Lichgate, on the eastern side of the churchyard, and the visitors proceeded at once to examine the ancient tomb and effigy of John Wyrall, Forester in Fee. The legend around the tomb would seem to have been for a long while much decayed and abraded from exposure to the weather, and there has been some uncertainty as to the christian name of the deceased. He has been called "Junk" and Jenkin, but neither of these names appears in the family pedigree (See ante Vol. I., p. 68). The deceased is represented as recumbent upon an altar tomb, his feet resting against a dog, and clad in a short tunic, apparently wadded, and short fitting hose. On his right side hangs his hunting horn, and on his left his coteau



du chase. His bonnet, or cap, is drawn back in plaits and tied behind like a sack. Effigies of this type, in hunting costume, are of extreme rarity. There is an example of the 14th century in Glinton church, near Peterborough, and a drawing of this Newland example was made some years ago by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., which is engraved in "L'Art de Venerie par Guyl-lame Twici," p. 64. The sides of the tomb are divided into four panels, each being filled with a quarterfoil within a circle. The legend is continued around the plinth, and is thus given by Nicholls, who wrote some 25 years: "Here : lythe : Ion : Wyrall : Forster : of : Fee : the : whych : Dysesyd : on : the : VIII : day : of September : in : y^e : yeare : of : oure : Lord : MCCCCLVII : on : hys : soule : God : have : Mercy : Amen."

The whole of the inscription on the north side, except a few letters, is now obliterated, as is also the christian name of the deceased on the other side. There was also formerly another inscription through the sunk parts of the panels, but this is now undecipherable. Some portions of the iron hearse, which covered the effigy, yet remain. The curious tomb was doubtless originally in the church, whence it ought not to have been removed.

We have no record of John Wyrall as a Forester of Fee, but there were anciently nine in the Forest, each holding one of the nine Bailiwicks into which the Forest was divided, and one chief Forester over all the Foresters. These bailiwicks were held in serjeanty, but the services somewhat varied. William de Dene died 43rd Hen. III., seized of the bailiwick of Dene, which he held upon the custom of finding one horseman and two footmen for the custody of the said bailiwick. In 45th Henry III., William de Lasseberge died seized of 12 acres of land in St. Briavels, which he held by the service of finding one serjeant in the Forest who was bound to attach vert and venison, and to this Forestership, on the death of Thomas Hathewy, was found annexed the Chief Forestership of the whole of the Forest of Dene, as it was afterwards held of 9th Edw. IV., by Robert Greyndour. The Foresters held certain privileges which are set out in the pleas of the Forest (see ante p. 127).

Having inspected this tomb the party proceeded to another on the south side of the church. On a slab, the edges of which are chamfered beneath, is incised the figure of a man holding a bow in his left hand and an arrow in his right. He is dressed in the hunting costume of the time of James I.

On entering the church the PRESIDENT requested that the company would be seated and Mr. MIDDLETON would explain the edifice to them.

Mr. MIDDLETON said there was special interest in that church, for, as a rule, churches started from small beginnings, and were added to from century to century, but that one, with a trifling exception, was built exactly as they now saw it. He was speaking of the walls and not of the windows, most of which had been put in in the last few years, or scraped, to look as if they were new. The building was commenced about 1300, and went on steadily about 40 years, the last part done being naturally the highest, the tower, which was the most splendid, and was a sort of transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular. Judging from the splendid pinnacles on the tower, which were remarkably gorgeous, and how early the Perpendicular was used, the tower must have been completed about 1340. He called their attention especially to the west window, the mouldings of which were very rich. Of the decorated windows round the church there was only one left; all the others had been inserted in the Perpendicular period or else destroyed at the late "restoration." Unfortunately, all the screens were removed from the church, though there were marks remaining to show where they had been. The date of the present font was 1661, on which account it was of great interest. At the west end of the north aisle there is an aumbry which probably shows the original portion of the font. Its use was to hold the salt, oil, and a basin. He remarked that people had sometimes supposed, from the frequent mention of basins in connection with fonts that the mediæval priests were in the habit of using them for baptisms instead of the font. This was not so. The sponsor had to lift the child out of the font

and, the child having the chrism, or holy oil, on it, there was the chance that some of the oil might come upon the sponsor's hands, and sponsors were therefore required to wash their hands before they went out of the church. The tombs of the church were worthy of notice, among them are effigies of two priests in sacramental vestments, one of which is curious, its date being at the beginning of the 14th century. It has a peculiar form of alb. The other is of the 15th century. One of the chief features in connection with the church was the number of rich endowments. Chantries were founded in connection with the church, and an extract from some of the records gave one some idea of the uses of chantry priests, who had not only idly to sing masses for the welfare of somebody's soul, but often had other duties besides these to perform. He read an extract showing that the priests sometimes had scholastic duties imposed upon them.

Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS remarked that one of the greatest benefactors to Bristol was a native of this parish, having been born at Clearwell, and educated at Newland. He went from thence, at the close of the 16th century, and said afterwards, like Jacob of old, "I went across with my staff, but now am become two bands." By his will, dated in 1631, he bequeathed to the Grammar School at Newland the same amount as Mr. Bell had given: viz., £10 per annum. That man, Mr. NICHOLLS said, was John Whitston, founder of the Red Maid's School at Bristol, generally known at Bristol as Alderman Whitston. Mr. NICHOLLS, in conclusion, enquired if the Newland Grammar School continued in existence.

The Rev. W. SMITH (Vicar of the parish), in reply to Mr. NICHOLLS' enquiry, said that the foundation of the Newland Grammar School still continued in existence, but the School had been removed to Coleford. He said further that there is a tradition that some of the chantry lands were given to Mr. Bell, and that being smitten with remorse for having appropriated that which belonged to the Church he gave back a portion; part of his bequest being for an almshouse and part to the Grammar School. An application was afterwards made to the Court of Chancery that the terms of the Will should be carried out, and by a Decree of the Court the Grammar School obtained a share.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. MIDDLETON for his interesting and instructive address, Sir JOHN MACLEAN said he was desirous of saying a few words on some of the monuments.

He first called attention to the effigies in the south aisle, which, he said, though they had been shockingly ill-used, by being scraped all over and otherwise damaged, still possessed very great interest. The effigies have been, he presumed traditionally, attributed to Sir John Joce, or Joyce, and his wife, who was a daughter of Sir John Button, or Bitton, of Bitton, in this county, Knt., who was summoned against the Scots in 1300, and this gives some clue to the period in which Sir John Joce lived. He would probably have been some 25 or 30 years younger than his father-in-law, and may have died in 1349, as stated. The character of the effigy would, however, appear to be somewhat later. The effigy of Sir John, as well as that of his wife, very closely resemble those of Hugh Despencer (son of Hugh the younger) and his wife at Tewkesbury. Sir John Joce, like Hugh Des-

pencer, is represented in a spherical basinet, which was probably pointed, but the upper part has been broken off. To this a camail of chain-mail is attached, in the usual way, by laces threaded through staples. He wears a jupon, upon which doubtless his arms were originally painted, and a hauberk or skirt of mail. His arms and legs are encased in plate, but gussets of mail appear at the arm-pits and elbows, and he wears spurs, though the leathers only remain. A horizontal baudric or girdle encircles his hips, to which his sword was slung, but that and his dagger are now lost. His head rests upon a tilting helm, surmounted by a fine bearded human head as a crest, decorated with a highly-enriched circlet. The upper part of the head, which was made from a separate piece of stone, and fastened on with a pin, has been lost. The lady wears a close-fitting gown, over which is a mantle, fastened by an embossed or jewelled band across the breast, from which a long pendant of a similar character hangs down in front. She wears the square head-dress, similar to that worn by the wife of Hugh Despencer, and to that of Queen Philippa, who died in 1369, in Westminster Abbey.¹ The feet of each effigy resting against a lion. Sir JOHN MACLEAN further remarked that if this monument was correctly assigned to Sir John Joce, it had doubtless been originally erected in the South Chapel,² which was probably built by him, as stated by Atkyns, as a Mortuary Chapel. The style of the architecture was of the period in which he lived, and agreed also with fashions of the effigies.

1 Since the meeting, through the obliging courtesy of Mr. W. C. Grist, of Chalford, we have been favoured with a copy of "Notes on Newland Church," by Mr. W. White, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, read before the Institute on 30 Nov., 1863. Mr. White, who stands very high in his profession, complains very strongly of the perverseness of the workmen employed in the restoration, who, "in answer to his remonstrances and denunciations for acting contrary to express orders, in dressing down all the little inequalities of the chamfers and octagons of the pillars, caps, and bases, &c., told him that at any rate they were 'erring on the right side.'" We can only wonder that Mr. White did not, in these circumstances, have a Clerk of the Works in charge during his absence. Of this monument he says: "This consists of two stone effigies of the departed, upon a panelled altar tomb, the panels of the tomb are traceried and canopied. The work was delicately, but boldly, cut in Caen stone; the crockets and finials were carved with spirit, but the greater portion had perished, and dropped to pieces through damp. I rejoiced, however, to find that, from being covered up and protected by the jamb of the arch against which it stood; several of the panels were in perfect order for re-instatement, and they were such as to show the spirit and character of the work, for the reproduction of the remainder. They were clean, bright, and fresh as they came from the workman's hands. I had had it scrupulously and carefully removed for protection and restoration, and money was being raised to replace it. When I visited the church, some months after completion, I found that this had been committed to a stone-cutter, who actually re-cut the surface of the effigies, to give them freshness of finish, adding fingers and noses to the somewhat mutilated forms, leaving, indeed, the general form and outline as before, but scarcely a particle of its original spirit. He also not only renewed the whole panelling of the tomb, but, so far as I could discover, made off with the old, excepting one poor fragment, which he did not consider worth carriage." As regards the section Mr. White says: "One is richly and cleanly undercut, and the other is shallow, and finished in a rough slovenly way." He adds: "I trust that this fragment is now, and will be henceforth, religiously preserved by the side of the new work, if it is too imperfect to be still inserted in one of the new panels." Unfortunately this fragment cannot now be found, but the stone-cutter's "job" remains in all its ugliness, as an evidence of his presumption and incapacity.

2 White states that he found this monument "just outside the Probyn aisle, its east end standing partly against the pier." This could hardly have been its original position, as the Probyn chapel is of later date.

Sir John Joce, Sir JOHN said, was the owner of Clearwell, and was an ancestor of Robert Greyndour, who inherited that estate from him. This led Sir JOHN to speak of the fragments of the two Brasses still remaining on the floor of the chapel, which he believed to be those of the said Robert Greyndour and Johanna his wife. The words "Sr. Christopher Baynham, Knt.," were incised in the slab between the figures. Robert Greyndour died in 1443, and was, we know, buried in his chapel at Newland. Two years afterwards his relict founded a chantry at the Altar of St. John Baptist and St. Nicholas there, to be called the chantry of Robert Greyndour. This lady afterwards married Sir John Barre, who died in 1483. She survived, and in 1484 made her Will, in which she directed that her body should be buried in her chapel at Newland, with her husband Robert Greyndour. The style of the armour of the male figure would seem to be rather too early for the date of the decease of Robert Greyndour, and the head-dress of the lady is of a fashion much too early for the death of Lady Joan Barre, but it is not at all improbable that the affection which led her to richly endow a chantry for her husband, and forty years afterwards to desire to be buried by his side rather than with her second husband then recently deceased, prompted her at the time of his death to cause his effigy in brass to be laid down, and her own, in the fashion of the time, by his side, a practice very common at that period.¹

Sir JOHN stated that he had traced the institution of every priest to the Greyndour Chantry, from the date of its foundation to its dissolution; and he mentioned that several gravestones to the memory of the Baynham and Throgmorton, heirs of the Greyndours, and inheritors of Clearwell, remained on the floor of the chapel. To one of these, he remarked, had been appropriated one of the original altar slabs, upon which all its five crosses remained to be seen. It is very remarkable, he said, that there are no fewer than four altar slabs laid down in the floor of this church, besides the High Altar, which is underneath the present altar, and measures 9 ft. 4 in. in length, all easily distinguished by their crosses, a larger number than he had ever seen in any other church. One other had been converted into a gravestone as early as 1552, perhaps from motives of reverence. A calvary

¹ Since this paragraph has been in type my attention has been called to the representation of these Brasses in the *Antiquarian Repertory* of 1780, p. 259, at which date the figures were complete, though the whole of the circumscribed legend, with the exception of the words ". . . die Male . . . Anno dni Millio CCCO . . .," the four shields of arms and the plate of the free miner, were missing.

Neither Robert Greyndour nor his wife died in the month of May. This, therefore, seems conclusive evidence that the conjecture expressed in the text cannot be sustained.

In Haine's Manual I, p. cxij., the following note occurs: "c. 1445, St. Christopher Baynham, Knt. and Lady, Newland, Gloucestershire," but in his list of Brasses in Gloucestershire, II., p. 69, he gives no name, but says, simply "a man in armour." Sir Christopher is out of the question. He was the great-grand-nephew of Robert Greyndour, and did not die until 6th October, 1557, far too late to have worn the armour depicted on the Brass. The chapel was undoubtedly built by, and belonged to, the owners of Clearwell, and the only owner of that estate, whose death at all falls within the period in which armour of the fashion shewn on the brass was worn was Sir John Greyndour, father of Robert above-mentioned, who died in 1416, but in which month is unknown to me. These circumstances led me to examine the Brass more carefully and to investigate the matter, generally, more closely, and I have come to the conclusion, for reasons which I will give hereafter, with an illustration of this most remarkable and interesting monument, that the knightly figure can be no other than that of Sir John Greyndour.—J.M.

cross has been incised, of the entire length of the stone, but the dedication crosses of the altar still remain. At the top we have "Hic jacet." The date 1552 appears on the cross, and below, across the stone, the words :— "Henricus Nayler, Thomas Nayler, Pater et Filius."

The vote of thanks to Mr. MIDDLETON having been very cordially given, the party left the church, and repaired to the residence near of Mr. and Mrs. BAGNALL-OAKELEY, who had courteously offered afternoon tea. Here they received not only a hearty welcome, but shelter during a pitiless storm. In consequence of the unfavourable weather it was found necessary to abandon the proposed visit to the Scowles, but the party re-entered the carriages and drove to the village of Clearwell, where they inspected the ancient village cross, a few years ago restored by Lady Dunraven, who had also erected and endowed a church for this village. Thence they proceeded to visit the remains of an ancient cross a short distance from the wayside near Sling, called *Cattle-cross*. The shaft appears to have been reversed, the tenon which rested on the socket is now on the top.

The members now returned to Coleford, where dinner had been provided at the Angel Hotel. The President took the chair. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. G. W. KEELING for the services he had rendered in forming and carrying out the programme, which, in spite of the weather, had contributed to an enjoyable day, and one which would leave many pleasant reminiscences.

Amongst those present during the day thus brought to a close were— Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c., President; Sir WILLIAM VERNON GUISE, Bart., F.L.S., F.G.S., President of Council; Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Bart., one of the Vice-Presidents; the Revs. G. W. BLATHWAYT, T. HOLEROW, H. PROCTOR, R. HALL, W. SMITH (Newland), W. ARNOLD (Chepstow), J. BUCKLEY, D. J. DAVIS, M. ROBINSON, W. TAPRELL ALLEN, T. J. WRIGHT; LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A.; Messrs. J. D. T. NIBLETT, F.S.A., G. B. KEELING, GRANVILLE L. BAKER, G. A. D'ARGENT, J. H. COOKE, J. MURRELL, F. BLANDY, R. CREED, T. B. EVANS, W. C. GRIST, R. WAUGH, R. G. FOSTER, D. FOSTER, R. H. FRYER; and the following gentlemen from Bristol:— Messrs. JAMES DERHAM, WALTER DERHAM, C. PASS, W. GEORGE, J. F. NICHOLLS, and T. W. JACQUES.
