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The sculpture of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-th-Sands in the Viking period

Richard Nigel Bailey

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Volume 2

Introduction

The following lists provide a complete corpus of the pre-Norman sculpture of Cumbria and include material which, though recorded since c. 1800, is now lost or inaccessible. The material is arranged alphabetically under the name of the parish in which the stone was found. Where the same site has yielded more than one sculpture these are identified by a Roman numeral and are arranged in the following order: complete crosses; cross-shafts; cross-heads; slabs; hogbacks; architectural fragments; unidentifiable fragments. Dimensions are given to the nearest decimal point though, in view of the nature of the material, this lends a misleading sense of accuracy to the measurement. The geological identification of the stone represents only a broad classification: petrographic analysis is clearly an important area in which the study of this sculpture could be advanced. For advice on this matter I am grateful to members of the University of Durham Department of Geology.

The description should be read in conjunction with the illustrations which provide a new photographic record and are themselves supplemented by copies of earlier drawings. If the monument is fixed the sides are labelled north/south/east/west. In all other cases one side of the stone is arbitrarily chosen as the face and the others then become the reverse, sinister and dexter - the use of these heraldic terms follows the example of Baldwin Brown. The terminology of the description is made clear by the diagrams which follow this introduction but one major problem should be stressed here: it is often difficult to distinguish satisfactorily between interlace strands which are formed by two parallel cords (two-cord stands) and strands with a central incised line (line-incised strands). Knotwork and key patterns are identified by the numbering in Romilly Allen's corpus:^{*}

^{*}"R.A. type...."

this is a convenient method of identification but does not imply acceptance of the theoretical arguments which lay behind his classification.

The bibliographical lists include all references to the stones in which they are dated or discussed. The bibliography does not, however, include mere listings of stones which had been published previously and which remain to the present day. Any information about loss or transfer of a stone is, of course, included. Ephemeral publications, including parish magazines, have been consulted where details of the date and circumstances of finds were not clear: no additional information came from this source.

Note. Non-runic inscriptions are given in capitals and runic in lower case between inverted commas. The symbol | indicates the end of a line; bracketed letters or dots indicate doubtful or lost letters.

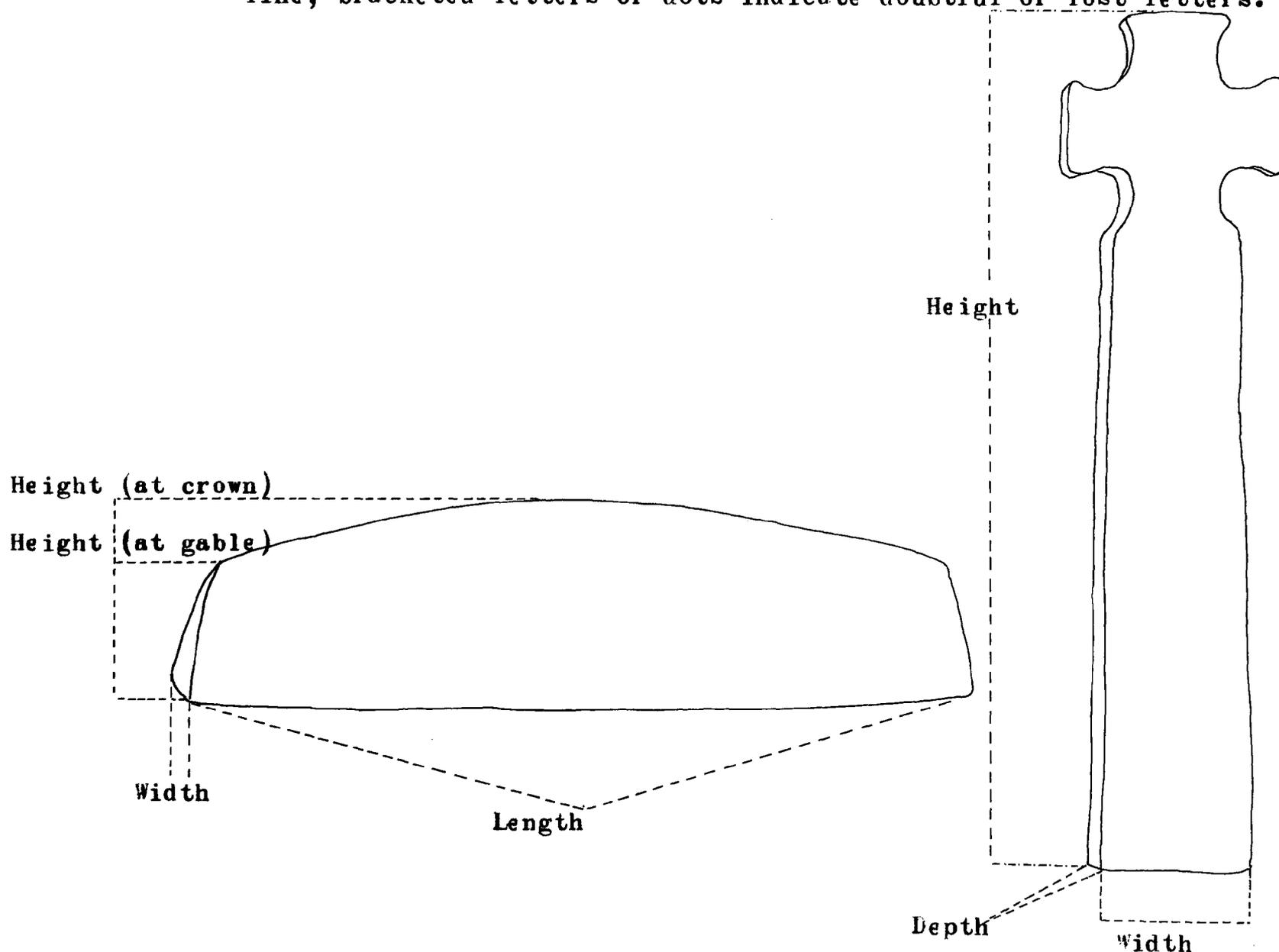
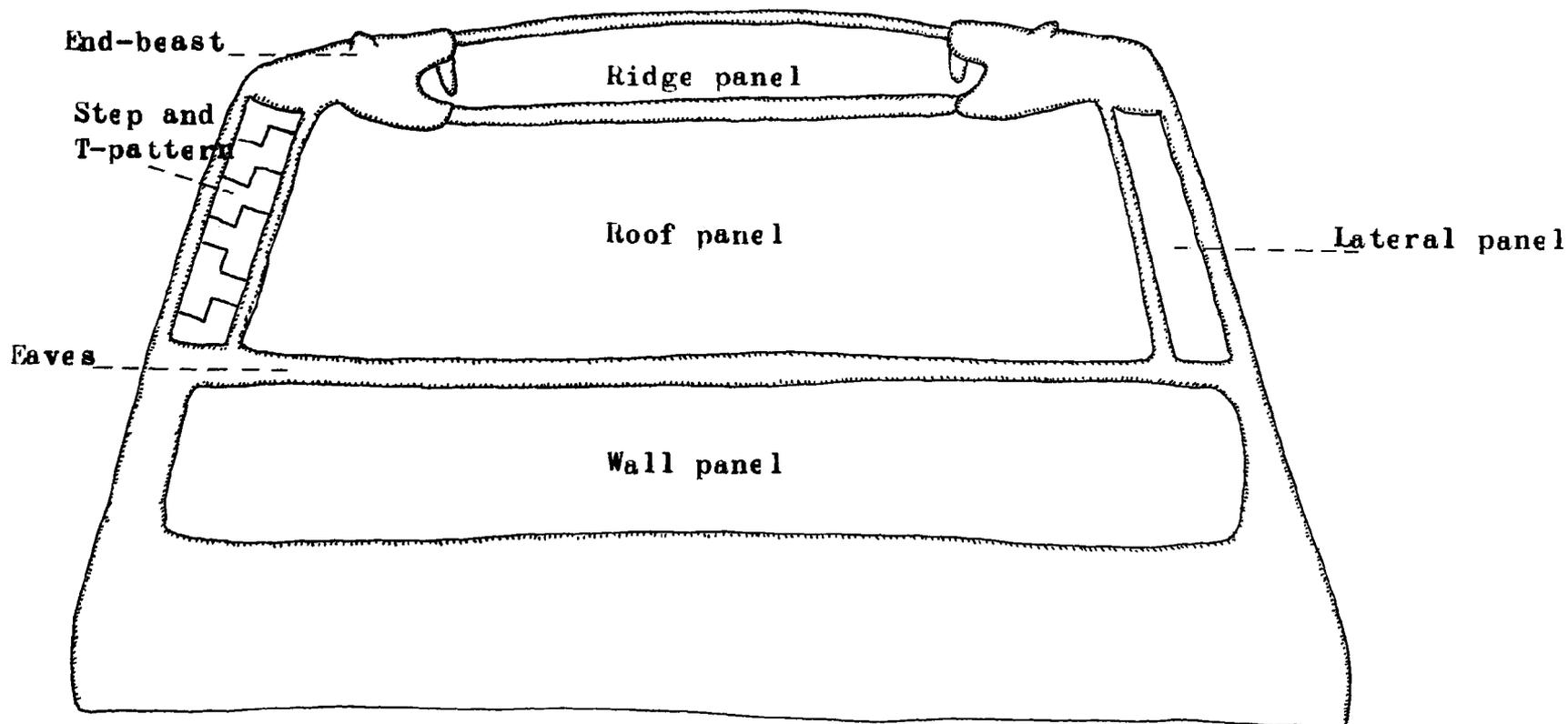
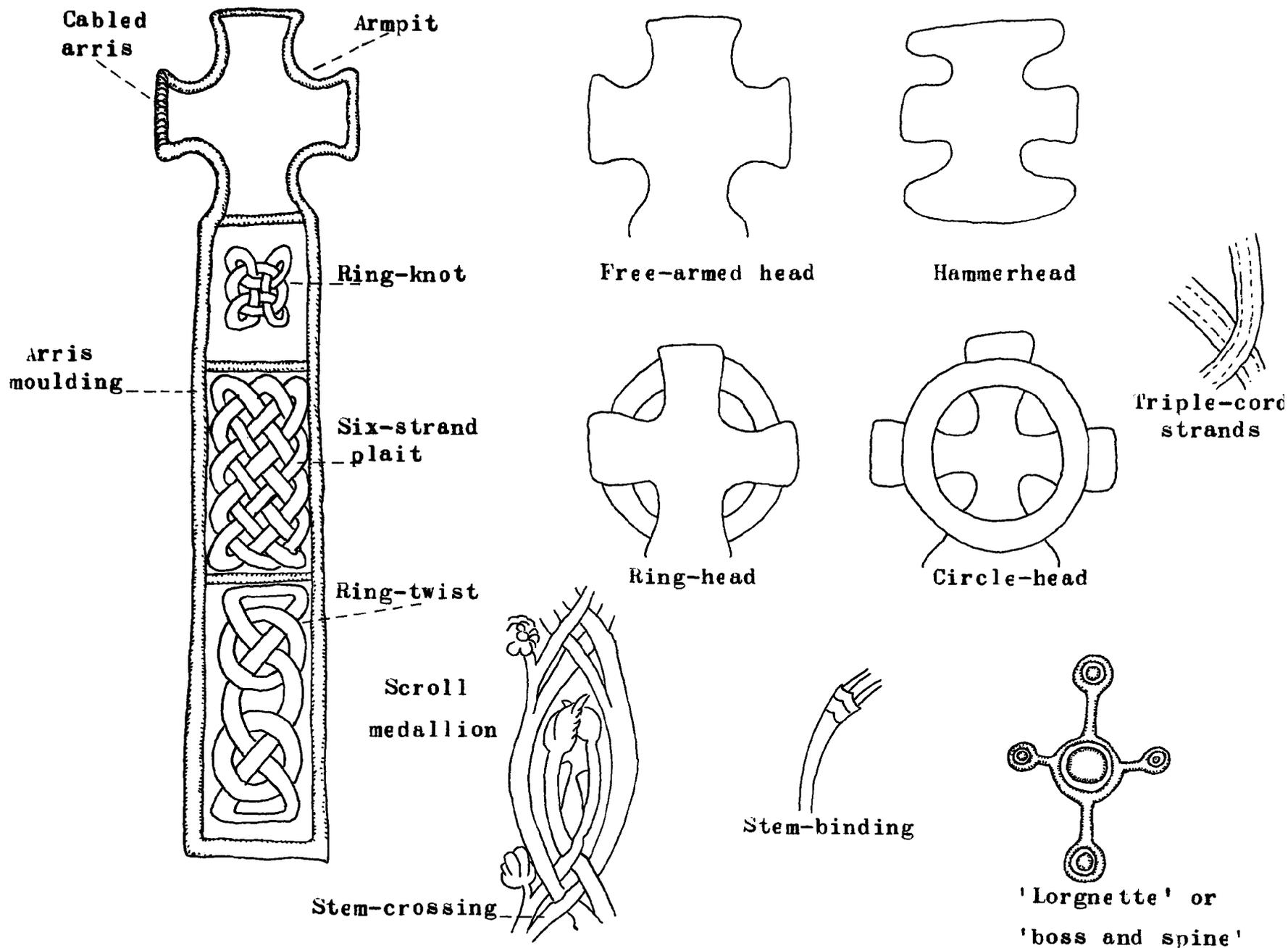


Fig. 37 : Terminology for dimensions of cross and hogback

Fig. 38 : Descriptive terminology



Site Name: Addingham

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
with complete cross-head.

Present situation: In churchyard on south side of St. Michael's church, Addingham, near Glassonby (NY 575383).

Account of first discovery: First recorded on present site in 1840 but possibly from the same submerged church (NY 565395) as Addingham III, IV, V: see S. Jefferson 1840, 325, 332: W.G. Collingwood 1913a, 166; C.J. Gordon 1914.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 104 cm.

(b) Width: (shaft) 30.5 cm.; (transverse arms) 48.3 cm.;
(upper and lower arms) 45.7 cm.

(c) Depth: (shaft) 17.8 cm.; (head) 15.3 cm.;
(ring) 10.2 cm.

Description: The cross-head is of hammerhead form with expanded upper and lower members, the arms connected by a ring forming circular armpits. Only the upper part of the shaft survives. The four sides of the shaft, the eastern and western sides of the head and the northern and southern ends of the transverse arms are all decorated in relief the ornament framed by the arris moulding. The western side of the shaft also has an inner cabled moulding on the sinister edge.

On the east side the head is decorated with spiral-scroll which surrounds a central boss set within a circle. The east side of the shaft has similar spiral-scroll decoration. On the west side of the head the ornament includes line-incised stopped-plait as well as spiral-

scroll and this is set around a flat central boss which has a linear cross incised upon it. The decoration on the west side of the shaft consists of stopped-plait and spiral-scroll. Spiral-scroll decorates ~~both head and~~ shaft on the north and south sides.

See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

S. Jefferson 1840, 325,332.

W. Whellan 1860, 501.

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 3-4, 298. Plate facing 3, photograph of east side.

VCH 1901, 263. Plate facing 263, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 193.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 172. Fig. 14, drawing of upper part of east side.

W.G. Collingwood 1913a, 165-6. Plate facing 165, photograph as W.S.

Calverley 1899.

C.H. Gordon 1914, 332.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 220.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 222.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 216.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 91, 147, 179. Fig. 116, no. 14, drawing as W.G.

Collingwood 1913.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 18. Plate VIIIb, photograph of east side.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 67. Plate XLV (2), photograph as T.D. Kendrick 1941b.

*On the north and south ends of the transverse arms are incised St. Andrew's crosses.

Site Name: Addingham

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of cross-shaft.

Present situation: Porch of St. Michael's church, Addingham, near Glassonby (NY 575383).

Account of first discovery: First recorded at west end of the church in 1840 but possibly originally from the same submerged church (NY 565395) as Addingham III, IV, V: see S. Jefferson 1840, 324; W.G. Collingwood 1913a, 166; C.J. Gordon 1914.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	<u>Lower shaft</u>	<u>Upper shaft</u>
(a) Height:	78.7 cm.	89 cm.
(b) Width: (base)	52.1 cm.	40.6 cm. tapg. 35.6cm.
	(upper section) 43.2 cm. tapg. 40.6 cm.	
(c) Depth:	22.9 cm. tapg. 21.6 cm.	20.3 cm.

Description: The two fragments are non-adjacent sections of a cross-shaft which was presumably decorated in relief on all four sides. Any ornament on the reverse has now been cut away. The remaining three sides of the lower fragment, A, are each decorated with ornament set in two panels whose division corresponds to that between the broadened base and the rest of the shaft. This division is marked by an undecorated broad fillet. The decoration on the upper part of fragment A corresponds with that on fragment B and the latter thus represents the upward continuation of a full-length panel of ornament. All panels are bordered by the arris moulding.

On the face of fragment B and, more worn, on the upper part of fragment A is knotwork of R.A. type 645 A . On the base is a panel of central-stemmed scrollwork. The narrow sides of B and the

corresponding upper part of A were filled with a single-stemmed scroll which sprang from the lower corner of the panel and had spiralling side tendrils. On the dexter side these tendrils terminate in fruit represented by seven pellets grouped around an eighth. The tendrils have subsidiary offshoots ending in two leaves with sunken centres which correspond exactly to those which fill the space between the arris edge, main stem and spiralling tendril. The point where the spiralling tendril breaks from the main stem is marked by a "trumpet" binding. The space in the lower sinister corner of the panel is filled by an offshoot terminating in two leaves flanking a fruit roundel. The scroll on the sinister edge corresponds to that on the dexter side in all details except that the fruit is formed by only four pellets. The panel on the base of the dexter side contains knot R.A. ~~type~~ 658 executed in line-incised strands. The equivalent panel on the sinister side has a similar type of strand but the knot is R.A. ^{type} 597 (linked). See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

S. Jefferson 1840, 324.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 4. Drawing of base fragment showing face and dexter side on p. 5.

VCH 1901, 257. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 256.

W.G. Collingwood 1902, 273.

W.G. Collingwood 1913 a, 164 - 5. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 165.

J. Brøndsted 1920, 182.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 222.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 64.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 111. Fig. 133 bis, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

Site Name: Addingham

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Cross-socket.

Present situation: Nave of St. Michael's church, Addingham, near Glassonby
(NY 575383).

Account of first discovery: Recovered from the River Eden in 1913 at the
site of a submerged church (NY 565395): see C.J. Gordon 1914, 334 - 5.

Dimensions: (a) External: 76.2 cm. by 70 cm. by 45.7 cm.

(b) Internal: 11.4 cm. by 26.7 cm. by 45.7 cm.

Description: The only decoration on this neatly cut stone is on the
upper side. This consists of two incised rectangles, one bordering
the socket hole and the other flanking the outer edge. Further incised
lines link the equivalent angles of the two rectangles, angles which
are marked by drilled holes. See chapter two (p. 20).

Bibliography:

C.J. Gordon 1914, 334 - 5. Plate facing 335, photograph of top.

Site Name: Addingham

Number: IV

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Cross-incised slab.

Present situation: Porch of St. Michael's church, Addingham, near Glassonby (NY 575383).

Account of first discovery: Recovered from the River Eden in 1913 at the site of a submerged church (NY 565395); see C.J. Gordon 1914, 333.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 139.7 cm.

(b) Width: 38.1 cm. tapg. 29.2 cm.

(c) Depth: 19 cm.

Description: The slab has been roughly shaped though only one broad side seems to have been cut flat. At the broader end of this side is a linear, equal-armed cross executed in pocked technique and set in a shallow panel. The lower arm of the cross terminates in a triangular base. A photograph taken at the time of its recovery suggests that there were four shallow cup-marks set between the arms of the cross. See chapter two(p. 17 ff.).

Bibliography:

C.J. Gordon 1914, 333. Plate facing 333, photograph of cross-incised side.

R.N. Bailey 1960. Plate facing 38, photograph of cross-incised side.

A.C. Thomas 1968a, 100.

Site Name: Addingham

Number: V

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Hogback.

Present situation: Porch of St. Michael's church, Addingham, near
Glassonby (NY 575383).

Account of first discovery: Recovered from the River Eden in 1913 at the
site of a submerged church (NY 565395): see C.J. Gordon 1914, 333 - 4.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 172.7 cm.
(b) Height at gable: 41.9 cm. and 35.6 cm.
(c) Height at crown: 47.6 cm.
(d) Width: 21.6 cm. and 22.9 cm.; (centre) 45 cm.

Description: The hogback has bowed side-walls, one more markedly curved than the other, and a curved ridge-line marked by a cabled moulding. At each end of the ridge is an inward-facing end-beast with hollowed ears and a chevron-incised muzzle. There are three rows of triangular tegulation on the roof but no decoration seems to have been given to the relatively low area of walling below. The gable-ends are marked by roll mouldings and another moulding curves down from the end-beasts' jaws to the lower corner of the stone and thus acts as the lateral frame for the tegulation. See chapter eleven (p. 292 ff.).

Bibliography:

C.J. Gordon 1914, 333 - 4. Plate facing 334, photograph of one side.

Site Name: Appleby (Bongate)

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Hogback.

Present situation: Re-used as a lintel over a blocked doorway at the west end of the north wall of St. Michael's church, Appleby (NY 689199).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in 1885: see R.S. Ferguson 1886, 385 and W.S. Calverley 1888a, 118.

<u>Dimensions:</u>		<u>Interior (visible)</u>	<u>Exterior (visible)</u>
(a) Length:		96.5 cm.	185.4 cm.
(b) Height at gable:		18.4 cm.	25.4 and 33 cm.
(c) Height at crown:		42 cm.	50.8 cm.
(d) Width:		c.30.5 cm.	

Description: Due to its present position, only a part of the decoration on this hogback is now visible whilst the ornament on the exterior side is flaking badly. On the interior side one row of tegulation remains with, immediately below the eaves, a full-length wall-panel decorated in relief by a three-strand plait formed of broad flat bands. Below this the rest of ^{the} vertical wall is plain. On the exterior side there are the weathered remains of two rows of tegulation at the ends of the stone and traces of scroll-work visible immediately below the roof. Earlier drawings show this decoration as more extensive than it now appears. See chapter eleven (p. 298 ff.).

Bibliography:

R.S. Ferguson 1886, 385.

W.S. Calverley 1888a. Plate facing 119, drawings of both sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 59. Plate facing 59 and on 59, drawings of both sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 9.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 167.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 6, 7. Plate 8, photograph of interior side.

M.W. Holdgate 1956, 13 - 14. Drawing of interior side on p. 13.

Site Name: Arlecdon

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Lost.

Account of first discovery: Recovered c. 1903/4 from the walls of St.

Michael's church, Arlecdon (NY.052199) during restoration work. Possibly set in the wall during an earlier restoration in C. 1829: see

J.H. Martindale 1905.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 25.4 cm.

(b) Width: 17.8 cm.

(c) Depth: 12.7 cm.

Description: The (apparently retouched) photograph published by Martindale shows one broad side with the upper part of a panel with its top and lateral borders. At the top of the panel are two billets set over a fragment of battlement pattern of R.A. type 886. Below this is an arched frame surrounding ornament which might be spiral-scroll or could be the worn remains of a human figure. The other side preserved part of a top border to a panel: within this frame was some form of key pattern. See chapter three (p. 47).

Bibliography:

J.H. Martindale 1905, 270. Plate facing 270, photograph of two broad sides.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Cross-shaft and
fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: At west end of the nave of St. Kentigern's church,
Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1816 in the churchyard and
moved into the church between Sept. 1903 and the end of 1904: see
D. and S. Lysons 1816, ccii, Proceedings 1904, 345. Note that
W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245 inexplicably still located it in the church-
yard.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 156 cm.

(b) Width: 45 cm. tapg. 38 cm.

(c) Depth: 20.5 cm. tapg. 18.5 cm.

Description: In its present position the shaft has been turned through 180°
from its setting in the churchyard: the square socket in which it then
stood is now lost. The surviving fragment preserves the full-length of
the shaft together with the lower part of the head. The lower frame of
the circle on the head is visible on the west and east sides together
with traces of the three-strand plait with which it was decorated.
The stone has not been fully squared and there is a marked depression
on the upper part of the shaft at the junction of the west and south
sides. The ornament on all sides of the shaft is in relief, framed
by the arris moulding.

The western side is divided into two panels separated by a border
which is possibly decorated with ring-twist, R.A. type 574. The small

lower panel is badly worn but seems to carry a backward-turning crouching animal bound in knotwork.

The larger panel above is filled with tight, irregular, line-incised knotwork which is set over, and linked to, a form of circular knot. This knot, a variant of R.A. type 771/2, uses four concentric rings, one executed in pellets. The eastern side of the shaft has one full-length panel containing line-incised knotwork of R.A. type 657. Both north and south sides have full length panels of knotwork R.A. type 661y See chapter five(p. 106ff.).

Bibliography:

D. and S. Lysons 1816, ccii.

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 230, 232. Figs. I, II, III, (respectively)

drawing of present west and north sides, drawing of present east side, drawing of upper part of present west side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 11 - 14, 294. Plates facing 11, 12, 14, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 273 - 4. Plate facing 274, photograph of upper part of present west side.

W.G. Collingwood 1903b, 263.

Proceedings 1904, 345.

W.G. Collingwood 1904a, 42.

P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, 25.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 153. Fig. 178, drawings of present west, east and north sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1928, 16.

M.C. Fair 1951, 98.

J.D. Bu'lock 1959, 4, 10.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in the vestry wall of St. Kentigern's church, Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1889 when Calverley included them in a lecture: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 232 - 3.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	A (large fragment)	B (small fragment)
(a) Height:	50.5 cm.	42 cm.
(b) Width:	35 cm.	39 cm. tapg. 38 cm.
(c) Depth:	not known.	not known.

Description: These two stones are non-adjacent fragments of a cross-shaft whose two broad faces were decorated in relief: the now-invisible side is described in W.S. Calverley 1891b, 233 as "covered with spirals". On the visible side the decoration on both fragments is bordered laterally by the arris moulding.

With the exception of the upper dexter part of fragment A the area immediately within the framing mouldings is filled with a run of two-strand twist. This twist encloses pellets. Both the centre of the panel and the upper dexter part of fragment A is occupied by a run of spiral-scroll, a three-lobed leaf prominent in the design. On fragment B the central space between the two runs of twist is filled by a Maltese cross. Above this are the body, legs and tail (or alternatively the head, body and raised arms) of an anthropomorphic element. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 232 - 3. Fig. IX, drawing of the side now visible.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 18 - 19 and 297. Plate facing 18, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 261. Plate facing 262, photograph (inverted in relation to the present setting of the stones in the vestry wall).

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 147.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragment of cross-head and
upper part of cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in the vestry wall of St. Kentigern's church,
Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1889 when Calverley included
it in a lecture: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 233. It seems to have
been temporarily obscured or lost in c. 1924 when its absence was noted
by Collingwood: see Proceedings 1925, 347.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 17 cm.
(b) Width: 23.5 cm.
(c) Depth: not known.

Description: The fragment is decorated in relief. The two visible panels
are separated by a curved moulding which runs across the bottom of the
surviving stone. Part of the lateral border of the lower panel is
visible on the sinister side of the stone. The upper panel is filled
with (seemingly) irregular knotwork executed in thin ~~boards~~ and there
are traces of a similar type of knotwork in the lower panel.
Possibly a circle-head: see chapter five (p. 106).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 233. Fig. IX, drawing.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 19. Plate facing 18, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891b.
Proceedings 1925, 347.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: IV

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of cross-shaft or erect slab.

Present situation: Set in the vestry wall of St. Kentigern's church, Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1889 when Calverley included them in a lecture: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 232 - 3.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	A	B
(a) Height:	55 cm.	64 cm.
(b) Width:	39 cm.	38.5 cm.
(c) Depth:	15.1 cm. (see <u>W.S. Calverley 1899</u> , 18).	

Description: The fragments are near-adjacent parts of the same shaft or slab and carry decoration in relief. No information is available about any ornament on the reverse side. Fragment B preserves the lower sinister corner of a panel of ornament which is continued in Fragment A. The lateral borders of this panel are present on A but only the sinister border survives on B. Below the panel some 41 cms. of B have been left undecorated, presumably for insertion into a socket or the ground. The whole of B and the lower part of A is filled with a spiral-scroll, which assumes a marked swastica shape on A. Above this on A are two parallel rows of three-strand stopped-plait. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 232 - 3. Fig. IX, drawing.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 18 and 19. Plate facing 18, drawing as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 261. Plate facing 262, photograph.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 63 - 4, 147.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: V

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in the external north wall of St. Kentigern's church, Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: Found in a dyke-side of a field behind St. Kentigern's vicarage at some date immediately prior to April 1898: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 20.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 22 cm.
 (b) Width: 35 cm.
 (c) Depth: not known.

Description: The one visible side is decorated in relief with spiral-scroll, one tendril terminating in a trefoil leaf. In the upper dexter corner is a short branch ending in a (fruit) roundel flanked by two leaves with sunken centres. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 20. Plate facing 20, photograph.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of ? slab.

Present situation: Set in the vestry wall of St. Kentigern's church, Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in April 1898 but with no information about the date or place of discovery: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 20 - 5.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	A	B
(a) Height:	47 cm.	20.5 cm.
(b) Width:	26.5 cm.	22.5 cm.
(c) Depth:	not known.	not known.

Description: The two fragments are non-adjacent parts of a slab which was decorated with incised ornament. This ornament was set within an outline frame of which most survives on fragment A and one corner is preserved on fragment B. At the top of A, at what was probably the original top of the stone, is an equal-armed cross with barred terminals set within a shield-like frame. Immediately below is a large swastika which is itself set over a circle. Three complete (and one partial) semi-circles flank the sinister border and there are two similarly placed against the dexter framing line. In the centre of B is a large circle with part of another surviving above. Two semi-circles are placed against the dexter framing line in a similar manner to those on the larger fragment. See chapter nine (p. 254 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 20 - 5. Drawing on p. 22.

VCH 1901, 254. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 254.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 218, 229. Plate facing 217 (no. 46),
reconstruction drawing.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 14. Fig. 18, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1925a.

P. Ó'hÉailidhe 1957, 87 - 8. Drawing after W.G. Collingwood 1925a on p.87.

Site Name: Aspatria

Number: VII

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: In south aisle of St. Kentigern's church, Aspatria (NY 148419).

Account of first discovery: Found amongst building material during church demolition and reconstruction at a date prior to 1887: see W.S. Calverley 1888c, 466.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 116.8 cm.
 (b) Height at gable: 57.1 cm.
 (c) Height at crown: 66 cm.
 (d) Width: 20.3 cm. and 21.6 cm.

Description: Only a little over half of this hogback survives and this is badly weathered. Both the roof and the walls were elaborately decorated in relief. At the top is a high roof-ridge decorated on Side A with an angular two-strand twist. This ridge terminates in an inward-facing end-beast with a fanged and open mouth. Below the ridge and the bodyless end-beast are two rows of flanged tegulation separated from each other by cabled moulding and each decorated with a triquetra. Below the tegulation is a band of step-pattern, R.A. type 887, which is bordered below by a cabled moulding on the overhanging eaves. The wall below was divided into (at least) two sunken and two raised panels. The dexter raised panel has a lateral border of three vertical mouldings and contains a run of knotwork, R.A. type 661. Only the upper part of the sinister raised panel survives at the gable-end of the wall: this seems to lack borders but carries a ring-knot of

R.A. type 771 executed in line-incised strands. Of the two sunken panels the dexter only preserves a small fragment of knotwork. The other panel carries the worn remains of a contoured animal bound in knotwork. The beast is backwards looking with the head upside down and facing in towards the neck. The lower jaw has a lappet and another lappet springs from the back of the ear. A band crossing the body passes under the head, emerges in the jaws and then crosses over the neck. On side B the decoration of the roof appears to have been identical to that on A. There are no traces of panels on the walls but a fragment of line-incised knotwork of R.A. type 657 remains on this badly weathered side. See chapter eleven (p. 311 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1888c, 466 - 7. Figs. VIII and IX facing 467,
drawings of both sides.
- J.R. Allen 1895, 148.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 15 - 17, 295. Plate facing 15, photograph of
both sides.
- W.S. Calverley 1899a, 245.
- VCH 1901, 271. Plate facing 271, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 245.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 167, 172. Fig 210, drawing of side A. (Note
that this drawing is very inaccurate).
- J. Walton 1954, 68 ff. Drawing of roof and ridge (after Collingwood)
of Side A on p. 71, fig. d.
- H. Schmidt 1970, 21, 27. Figs. 7 and 11, drawings of side A and
outline section.

Site Name: Beckermest St. Bridget

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In churchyard on south side of St. Bridget's church,
Beckermest (NY 015061).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in
1816: see D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci - ii.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 132 cm.

(b) Width: 56 cm.

(c) Depth: 35 cm.

(d) Girth: 175.38 cm.

Description: This round-shafted cross, with rectangular upperworks, still stands in its original socket. The junction between round and rectangular sections is marked by three cabled mouldings encircling the shaft, the central one slightly shallower than those flanking it. The panels on all four sides of the rectangular part of the shaft have a scalloped lower edge and are surrounded both by the roll moulding of the arris edge and by a finer moulding within this. On the west side is an inscription of which five lines survive: this is now illegible though it is clear that the ? uncial letters were set within framing lines. All the remaining panels are decorated in relief. On the east side the ornament is formed by a central-stemmed spiral-scroll, with foliate forms and loose pellets and there is a run of a similar type of decoration on the north side. The south side probably carried analagous ornament though this is now too weathered for certain identification. See chapters two, three and six (pp. 20, 47 ff., 149 ff.).

Bibliography:

D. & S. Lysons 1816, cci - ii. Fig. facing cci, drawing of west side.

S. Jefferson 1842, 308.

D.H. Haigh 1857, 149 - 50. Fig. facing 192, drawing of inscription.

W. Whellan 1860, 7.

J. Maughan and F. Addison 1865, 60 - 2.

G. Stephens 1865, 191 - 2. Fig. facing 192, drawings of inscriptions.

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96.

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145.

J.R. Allen 1885, 342, 343, 344, 354.

J.R. Allen 1889, 321.

R.S. Ferguson 1893, 495.

J.R. Allen 1895, 144 - 6.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 26 - 32, 297. Plate facing 26, photograph of west side; drawings of ornament on south, east and west on p. 29.

VCH 1901, 264. Plate facing 281, photograph; drawings on p. 264: all as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.O. Stevens 1904, 48 - 9.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 273.

W.G. Collingwood 1915a, 130 - 1. Fig. facing 130, tracing of inscription.

C.A. Parker and W.G. Collingwood 1917, 107.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 119.

W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 6. Plate I (3), reconstruction drawing of east side.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 262.

C.A. Parker 1926, 118 - 20. Fig. 3 on p. 119, drawing of west side.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 6, 147. Fig. 12 (3), drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1923a; Fig. 163, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

A.W. Clapham 1930, 134.

G. Baldwin Brown 1937, 271 - 2. Plate XCIX, photograph of west side.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 11. Plate VIa, photograph of west and north sides.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 70. Plate XLVII, photograph as T.D. Kendrick 1941b.

M.C. Fair 1951, 94.

N. Pevsner 1967, 65 - 6.

E. Okasha 1971, 52. Plate 8, photograph of upper west side.

Site Name: Beckermert St. Bridget

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In churchyard on south side of St. Bridget's church, Beckermert (NY 015061).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in 1816: see D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 172 cm.
 (b) Width: 35 cm. tapg. 27 cm.
 (c) Depth: 32 cm. tapg. 27 cm.
 (d) Girth: 119 cm.

Description: This is a round-shafted cross with rectangular upperworks, the junction marked by a broad cabled moulding encircling the shaft. Relief decoration survives on all four sides of the rectangular part of the shaft. The panels, which have a scalloped lower edge, are bordered by the arris moulding. On all sides, though now badly weathered, the ornament was made up of two parallel rows of three-strand plait. See chapter six(pp. 149-50).

Bibliography:

D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci.

S. Jefferson 1842, 308.

D.H. Haigh 1857, 149 → 50.

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96.

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145.

J.R. Allen 1885, 342, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 33. Plate facing 33, drawing of south side.

VCH 1901, 264 - 5. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 265.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 273.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 119.

W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 6.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 262.

C.A. Parker 1926, 120.

G. Baldwin Brown 1937, 271 - 2. Plate XCIX, photograph of west side.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 11.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 70.

M.C. Fair 1951, 94.

Site Name: Beckermets St. Bridget

Number: III

Stone: Not known.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Probably in east wall of chancel of St. Bridget's church, Beckermets (NY 015061).

Account of first discovery: The only record of this stone is in C.A. Parker 1926, 118 where it is described as covered in rough cast. The present east wall is covered in plaster.

Dimensions: Not known.

Description: The only information available is based on Parker's description of the stone as a cross-head.

Bibliography:

C.A. Parker 1926, 118, 120.

Site Name: Beckermest St. John

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
with fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Porch of St. John's church, Beckermest (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst
building rubble at church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5.

Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 83 cm.

(b) Width: (Shaft) 34.5 cm. tapg. 33.5 cm.

(transverse arms) 38.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 19 cm. tapg. 18 cm.

Description: Decoration remains on three sides of this free-armed cross, any ornament on the reverse is now cut away. There is no panel division between head and shaft on the face, the relief ornament on both being framed by the arris moulding. At the centre of the head is a large boss in deep relief surrounded by a circle from which a "spine" leads into each arm. This spine terminates in the lower and sinister arms in a small circle surrounding a boss. This central feature is surrounded by pellets, pelta-shaped ornament and triquetrae. On the shaft are two rows of three-strand line-incised stopped-plait. The narrow sides of the shaft have full-length panels decorated with an angular version of three-strand, line incised, stopped-plait. See chapter three (p.47 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5. Plate IV, drawing of face.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 34. Plate facing 34, drawing of face and
sinister side.

VCH 1901, 259, 261. Plate facing 261, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171. Fig. 12, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 218.

W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 124.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 63 - 4, 95. Fig. 116 (no. 12), drawing as
W.G. Collingwood 1913.

Site Name: Beckermat St. John

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Porch of St. John's church, Beckermat (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst building rubble at church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5.

Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 69 cm.

(b) Width: 34 cm. tapg. 31 cm.

(c) Depth: 20 cm. tapg. 19 cm.

Description: Only two adjacent sides of this shaft retain their ornament.

This consisted of full-length panels decorated in relief within a border provided by the arris moulding. On the face is a central-stemmed spiral-scroll whose branches and tendrils assume angular, key-shape, forms. There is at least one distinct leaf in the upper dexter part of the carving. On the narrow side is a deeply cut three-strand stopped-plait on which Knowles was able to distinguish a central incised line. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5. Plate II, drawing of both ornamented sides.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 34. Plate facing 35, drawing of both ornamented sides.

VCH 1901, 261. Plate facing 261, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 124.

Site Name: Beckermat St. John

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill in north aisle of St. John's church, Beckermat (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst building rubble at the church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5. Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	<u>A (upper fragment)</u>	<u>B (lower fragment)</u>
(a) Height:	59 cm.	61 cm.
(b) Width:	33 cm. tapg. 28 cm.	35 cm. tapg. 34.5 cm.
(c) Depth:	14 cm. tapg. 13 cm.	16 cm. tapg. 14 cm.

Description: The two fragments are closely adjacent parts of the same cross-shaft. All four sides are decorated with line-incised knotwork, carved in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. The lower frame of a panel is preserved on fragment B and the c. 16 cm. of undecorated stone below this was presumably sunk into a socket or the ground. The reverse of fragment A has been cut away.

On the face of fragment A is knotwork of R.A. type 658a, the intersections of the knots marked by drilled holes. ~~There is an error in lay-out resulting in a ring-encircled strand towards the dexter edge.~~ In the upper sinister corner a strand terminates in a zoomorphic head and there are two loose pellets in the same area of the stone. The two narrow sides of the stone have similar drill holes emphasising the intersections of the knotwork: the pattern on the sinister side is R.A. type 574 and, on the dexter, a three-strand plait.

Fragment B preserves the lower part of these three panels, the knotwork on the face terminating in a marked middle of strands. On the reverse of this fragment, a side whose ornament has been cut away on fragment A, is a small separate panel containing a variety of ring-knot, R.A. type 771, whose enclosed member is lozenge-shaped. Curling lobes project from the strands at each turn and there are loose pellets interspersed in the design. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography

- E.H. Knowles 1880, 144-5. Plate VI (no.10) and Plate VIII (nos. 9 and 10), drawings of all sides.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 23.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
- W.S. Calverley 1889, 38 and 294. Plate facing 38, drawings of all sides.
- VCH 1901, 274. Plate facing 274, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1889.
- W.G. Collingwood 1901, 291.
- P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, 51.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.
- C.A. Parker 1926, 125.
- H. Shetelig 1949, 85. Fig. 15, drawing of knot on fragment B.

Site Name: Beckermets St. John

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill in north aisle of St. John's church, Beckermets (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst building rubble at the church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5. Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 93 cm.

(b) Width: 33.5 cm. tapg. 29 cm.

(c) Depth: 12.5 cm.

Description: Both the reverse and dexter edges of this shaft have been cut away. Both of the surviving sides are decorated in relief with line-incised knotwork set within the lateral borders of the arris mouldings. On the upper part of the face is knotwork which is a variety of R.A. type 665 terminating in a zoomorphic head with round eye and curled upper jaw. Immediately below, and not separated by panelling, is a version of the ring-knot, R.A. type 771. The enclosed member is lozenge-shaped. Curling lobes project from the strands at each turn whilst the top of the lozenge shape has a trilobed extension. The sinister edge carries Stafford knots, R.A. type 597, which either terminate in, or run into, a coiled element. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5. Plate V, drawing of both surviving decorated sides.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 37, 294. Drawing of both sides on p. 36.

VCH 1901, 274.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 162. Fig. 192, drawing of face as

W.S. Calverley 1899.

Site Name: Beckermest St. John

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill of north aisle of St. John's church, Beckermest (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst building rubble at the church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 144 - 5.

Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 67 cm.

(b) Width: 30 cm. tapg. 25 cm.

(c) Depth: 12 cm. tapg. 11 cm.

Description: The shaft was decorated with line-incised knotwork on all four sides. The carving is in relief and is framed by the arris moulding. At the top of the face are two zoomorphic heads which terminate a run of knotwork which was interspersed with pellets. The tongue, ovoid eyes and upper tooth of the animals are well marked. Immediately below, and not separated by any panelling, is an ill-balanced version of R.A. type 658a. The upper part of the reverse has been worn smooth but the rest of the panel contains a run of knotwork which is a variety of R.A. type 665, terminated in the upper dexter corner by a zoomorphic head. The narrow edges are filled by three-strand plait. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145. Plate VII, drawing of face, reverse
and dexter side.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Galverley 1899, 37, 294. Drawing of all sides on p. 37.

VCH 1901, 274.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

Site Name: Beckermets St. John

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft,
probably the upper part of
Beckermets St. John IV.

Present situation: On windowsill in north aisle of St. John's church,
Beckermets (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst
building rubble at the church : see E.H. Knowles 1880, 145.
Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 17.5 cm.

(b) Width: 24.5 cm. tapg. 21 cm.

(c) Depth: 11 cm. tapg. 10 cm.

Description: This tapering fragment is part of the uppermost section of
a cross-shaft: the curving border of the head above, with some
indications of its knotwork decoration, can be seen on the reverse.
All four sides are decorated with relief ornament set within the
arris moulding. The face carries knotwork of R.A. type 574a, executed
in line-incised strands. The reverse is now badly worn but the
knotwork seems to be the same variety of R.A. type 665 as appears on
Beckermets St. John IV. The knotwork on the sinister side is best
reconstructed as a line of Stafford knots, R.A. type 597, which
terminates in a foliate element with an incised binding across the
line-incised strand. The dexter side is now badly worn but appears
to have been decorated with a looped and cabled terminal. See
chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145. Plate VIII (no. 8), drawing of face and sinister.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 35. Drawing of reverse and two narrow sides on p.36.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

Site Name: Beckermert

Number: VII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-socket.

Present situation: On windowsill in north aisle of St. John's church,
Beckermert (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1880 as discovered amongst
building rubble at the church; see E.H. Knowles 1880, 145.
Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 60.5 cm. and (for short section of side) 37 cm.
(b) Width: 27.5 cm. and (for short section of side) 14.5 cm.
(c) Depth: 17 cm. - 18 cm.

Description: The fragment makes up one side of a cross-socket together
with a section of a second side. This was decorated in relief with
line-incised knotwork set within the frame of an arris moulding.
Decoration survives on the top, front and one side (A). On the top
is a six-strand plait, with miscutting at the dexter end, which was
linked to a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597 on the
fragmentary narrow sides. On the front and side A was a ring-twist
of R.A. type 574. See chapter four(p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145, 148. Plate III, drawing of top, front and
side A.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 35. Drawings of top, front and side A on p. 35.

VCH 1901, 274.

* This may be a transverse binding of the interlace strand

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 383.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 251.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 162. Fig. 192, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

Site Name: Beckermest St. John

Number: VIII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragment.

Present situation: On windowsill in north aisle of St. John's church, Beckermest (NY 019068).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1878 as discovered amongst building rubble at the church: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 145.
Presumably found during the re-building of 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 57 cm.

(b) Width: 21.5 cm. tapg. 22 cm.

(c) Depth: 17 cm. tapg. 13 cm.

Description: A late medieval re-use as a grave slab has left only one cabled arris and a somewhat angular four-strand plait on one side of this stone.

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1880, 145. Plate VI (no. 5), drawing of decorated side.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 38. Drawing of decorated side on p. 38.

VCH 1901, 274.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

Site Name: Beckernet St. John

Number: IX

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragment.

Present situation: Not certainly known, probably in the south wall of Croft Lodge, Beckernet (NY 018068) over the kitchen door.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899 as being in the garden of Rev. J. Steele at Croft House and "by inadvertance, built into the wall of an addition to the house". It was invisible by 1923: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 37 and W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 57 cm.

(b) Width: 21.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 17 cm. tapg. 13 cm.

Description: The description in W.S. Calverley 1899, 37, is of "an interlaced fragment". The wall in which it is presumably placed is now rendered with cement.

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 37.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 261.

C.A. Parker 1926, 125.

* This wall is now (1973) rendered with cement.

Site Name: Bewcastle.

Number: I

Stone: Grey sandstone.

Type: Cross-shaft.

Present situation: In churchyard on the south side of St. Cuthbert's church, Bewcastle (NY565746).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1601 by Reginald Bainbrigg: see F.J. Haverfield 1911, 355.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 441.9 cm.
 (b) Width: 57.1 cm. top. 35.5 cm.
 (c) Depth: 54.6 cm. top. 33 cm.

The description and bibliography which follow are much abbreviated when compared with the treatment afforded to the other sculptures in this thesis. A detailed description and a full bibliography of this well-known and much-discussed shaft would have unbalanced a work whose prime concern is with the art of a later period. The imminent publication of a monograph on the Bewcastle cross by R.J. Cramp and R.T. Farrell is a further justification for this condensed account.

Description: Only the shaft of this cross now survives, fixed with lead into its massive socket. The mortice hole, now filled with cement, for the attachment of the lost cross-head can be seen at the top of the stone. All four sides of the shaft are decorated in relief, the panels having a lateral border moulding which is set within the moulding of the arris.

On the west face there are three panels, all containing figure sculpture. Above and below the central panel are runic inscriptions. Beneath the plain border which separated the shaft decoration from the cross-head is a panel containing the bearded figure of John the Baptist. With his right hand he points to the lamb which he carries on his left arm, an arm covered with the folds of the mantle he wears over his full-length tunic. The lamb has its two ears pricked: the two front legs, one rear leg and a tail are still visible. Between this panel and the arched head of the central panel is a two-line runic inscription which Page has transcribed as:

⁊ gēssus kristtus

In the central panel is a figure of a nimbed Christ whose feet rest on the heads of two animals. Each beast's head is flanked by its fompaws. Christ is dressed in a long garment, part of which is looped between his arms. His right hand is raised in blessing whilst his left holds a scroll. The inscription below has been transcribed by Page as:

'+pissigb\c.] *{setto/nh |watred[.]p | gara\w\wo[.]
 *{ft\]lcfri | * m\ngu\] [.]cb[...]\u/\] [.]gebid\]\so\]o'

In the lowest panel, also arched, is a robed figure who turns slightly to his left. On his left hand is a bird, its head now broken away, whilst his right hand holds a short rod. Beneath the bird is a T-shaped perch.

The northern side is divided into five panels, Above the uppermost panel is a runic inscription which Page has transcribed as '[.]ssu/s'. The panel itself contains a single-stemmed scroll which springs from a broad base and contains a variety of leaf and fruit forms. Below is a panel containing knotwork executed in two parallel cords which interlace separately. Below is a long panel consisting of twenty-five horizontal rows of sunken squares forming a chequer pattern. Below this is a panel of knotwork of R.A. type 671a executed in two parallel cords which interlace separately. Between this panel of knotwork and the lowest panel is a runic inscription which Page has transcribed as 'kynibur*g'. In the bottom panel is a double-stemmed scroll, whose stems are opposed and bound to each other but do not cross to form the two medallions. The panel contains a variety of leaf and fruit forms.

On the east side there is a full-length panel containing a single-stemmed inhabited scroll. There are a variety of leaf, fruit, animal and bird forms.

On the south side there are five panels. Above the top panel there are traces of a runic inscription though only the letters 'l' and 'o' are now (possibly) decipherable. The upper panel contains knotwork of R.A. type 567. Below is a single-stemmed scroll with a variety of leaf and fruit forms: within the lowest curve of the stem is a sundial. Underneath is a panel of knotwork of R.A. types 637 and Stafford knot terminations. The next panel contains a double-stemmed scroll, the stems crossing to form two medallions in which there are a variety of leaf and fruit forms. A small shoot fills the space between the bases of the two stems which are set in the lower angles of the panel. On the horizontal border between this scroll panel and the lowest panel is a runic inscription which Page has transcribed as '..ge..'. The lowest panel contains knotwork of R.A. type 643 executed in two parallel

ords which interlace separately. See chapter two (p. 20 ff.).

Bibliography:

A.S. Cook 1914 (for a useful collection of early descriptions).

G. Baldwin Brown 1921.

R.G. Collingwood 1935.

F. Willett 1957.

R.I. Page 1960.

E. Mercer 1964.

R.J. Cramp 1965, 8ff.

Site Name: Bewcastle

Number: II

Stone: Buff sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary slab.

Present situation: University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Account of first discovery: Discovered in a thirteenth-century robber trench during excavations to the east of the churchyard of St. Cuthbert's Church, Bewcastle (NY 565746) in 1956.
(Information from the excavator, Mr. J.P. Gillam).

Dimensions: (a) Height: 23 cm.

(b) Width: 20 cm. tapg. 15.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 7 cm.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

Description: Part of the curved top and some of the cruciform decoration on the face of the stone are all that now survive to indicate the original shape and ornament. The cross is formed by a broad pocked outline. See chapter two (p. 28).

Site Name: Bridekirk

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: On windowsill of St. Bridget's church, Bridekirk
(NY 117338).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1889 when Calverley
included it in a lecture: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 33 cm.

(b) Width: 23 cm.

(c) Depth: 9 cm.

Description: The two main sides of this free-armed cross-head were both decorated in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is a large boss surrounded by two circles. From the outer circle a "spine" extends into the one remaining arm and terminates in an encircled boss. This motif is surrounded by traces of loose spiral and tendril ornament. On the reverse is a large boss, surrounded by a circle. The only arm surviving is filled with an -shaped motif, though its form is badly obscured by mortar. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 234 - 5. Fig. VI, drawings of both decorated sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 60, 298. Plate facing 60, drawings as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 388.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171. Fig. 11, drawing of reconstruction.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 248.

W.G. Collingwood 1924a, 353. Drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1913 on p. 353.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 95, 147. Fig. 116 (no. 11) and fig. 118,
drawings as W.G. Collingwood 1913.

M.C. Fair 1951, 97.

Site Name: Bridekirk

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragment.

Present situation: On windowsill of St. Bridget's church, Bridekirk
(NY 117338).

Account of first discovery: No information available.

Dimensions: Length: 12.7 cm.

Description: The fragment is a section of cabled arris moulding,
presumably from a large cross-shaft.

Bibliography:

Unpublished.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in survey of 1957: see
R.N. Bailey 1960.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 61 cm.

(b) Width: 11.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 6.5 cm.

Description: This fragment is now further broken into two pieces. The decoration shows that it comes from the edge of a panel containing a double-stemmed vine-scroll which was carved in relief. Two sections of stem are visible: the gap between the crossing and the (now lost) arris is filled by a motif consisting of two leaves, with serrated edges, set in angular fashion flanking a fruit roundel which was placed on the end of a long stalk. Another fruit roundel and subsidiary tendrils can also be traced within one of the scroll medallions. See chapter two (p. 20 ff.).

Bibliography:

R.N. Bailey 1960. Plate facing 38, photograph of ornamented side.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley
1899, 78 - 9.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 15.9 cm.

(b) Width: 12.7 cm.

(c) Depth: 8.2 cm.

Description:

All four sides are decorated in relief with knotwork, the ornament framed by the arris moulding. The knotwork is formed by line-incised strands on the face but is closer to two-cord strands on the other sides. On the face is a Stafford knot of R.A. type 597, on the reverse a pattern of which insufficient remains for identification whilst both narrow sides carry three-strand plait: the termination of this pattern is visible on both sides. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 78 - 9. Fig. e on p. 78, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in survey of 1957: see
R.N. Bailey 1963a.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 47 cm.

(b) Width: 30.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: The fragment is the base of a cross-shaft. Ornament in relief has survived on two sides together with the lower border of the panels and the undecorated section which was inserted into a socket or directly into the ground. On the face is the rear end of a contoured animal enmeshed in line-incised knotwork. The beast's haunch, a foliate tail and spiral joint are clearly visible. On the sinister side there are the remains of line-incised knotwork with foliate motifs in the lower dexter corner. See chapter seven (p. 180 ff.).

Bibliography:

R.N. Bailey 1963a. Plate facing 156, photograph of both ornamented sides.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: IV

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899,
77.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 45.5 cm.

(b) Width: 34 cm. tapg. 30.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 11.5 cm.

Description: All four sides of this shaft fragment are decorated in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is knotwork of R.A. type 574 formed from broad, contoured strands: this is linked to a Stafford knot termination of R.A. type 597. On the reverse is an angular eight-strand plait linked by a single strand to the ring twist, R.A. type 574, set above it. There are traces of contouring on the strands forming the ring-twist but the strands below seem to be line-incised. On the sinister side is a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597 and, on the dexter side, a run of three-strand plait. On both narrow sides the strands are line-incised. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 77. Drawing of face and reverse on p. 77.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Set over the porch of the vicarage of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1881: see W.S. Calverley 1883, 212. It is possible that the stone was recovered during the restoration work at the church in either 1864 or 1875 - 6: for information about these restorations see I. Fletcher 1880.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 43.1 cm.

(b) Width: 53.3 cm.

(c) Depth: 12 cm.

Description: The face, reverse and the ends of the transverse arms are all decorated in relief, the ornament set in borders formed by the arris mouldings. On the face is a naked human figure with curling hair whose right arm grasps a knotwork (?) snake which is entwined around his stomach. His left hand reaches into the sinister arm of the cross above the knotwork. The detail of ^{the} beardless face ^{is} ~~are~~ well preserved. On the reverse the centre of the cross-head is occupied by a large circle surrounding seven small bosses. In the upper arm is a large (and now mutilated) human mask. The lateral arms are filled with knotwork, probably of R.A. type 658. The panel on the end of the sinister arm carries two linked Stafford knots whilst the equivalent panel on the dexter arm is decorated with a duplex of R.A. type 766. See chapter eight (p. 202 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1883, 212. Figs. I and VI, drawings of all sides.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 1 - 2. Drawing of face as W.S. Calverley 1883 on p.2.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 76. Drawings of all sides on p. 76.
- VCH 1901, 275. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 275.
- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 135. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p.134.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 92.
- W. Holmqvist 1951, 12.
- R.N. Bailey 1963. Plate XVII, photograph of face and reverse.
- A.C. Thomas 1971, 130.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: VI

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1889: see W.S. Calverley
1899, 78.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 34.3 cm.

(b) Width: 41.9 cm.

(c) Depth: 17.8 cm.

Description: The fragment is part of a ring-headed cross, the ring set on a slightly lower plane than the arms of the cross. On the face, within the moulding of the arris frame is an inner border. The ground within this inner border has not been cut back; the only other ornament is an incised circle at the centre of the head which provides a central boss. On the reverse there is relief ornament set within the arris moulding. At the centre is a boss surrounded by a circle and in each of the surviving arms is knotwork with connecting strands linking each arm. See chapter ten (p. 270 - 2).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 78. Drawings of both decorated sides on p. 78.

VCH 1901, 274.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: VII

Stone: Limestone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 78.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 43.1 cm.

(b) Width: 44.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm. (including boss).

Description: This hammerhead cross now carries decoration on one side only. At the centre is a large boss carved in relief: two drilled holes pierce its crown. This is surrounded by a circle, also carved in relief. In the upper arm is an incised cross with barred terminals. The arms are framed by incised and pocked lines which link to the central circle. See chapter ten(pp. 267 - 8).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 78, 298. Drawing of face on p. 78.

VCH 1901, 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 91.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: VIII

Stone: Yellowy white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley
1899, 78.

Dimensions: - (a) Height: 17.5 cm.

(b) Width: 17.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 12.5 cm.

Description: The fragment is one arm of a free-armed cross-head, the relief ornament on the face and reverse framed by the arris moulding. No ornament appears on the narrow dexter or sinister sides. On the face is a Stafford knot of R.A. type 597 executed in a line-incised strand. Only faint traces of knotwork remain on the reverse. See ten (p. 274).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 78. Drawing of face on p. 78.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: IX

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-socket.

Present situation: In the tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham
(NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1881: see W.S. Calverley
1883, 211 -12. It is possible that the stone was recovered during
the restoration work at the church in either 1864 or 1875 - 6:
for information on these restorations see I. Fletcher 1880.

Dimensions: (a) Top measurements: 88.9 cm. by 76.2 cm.
(b) Height: 33 cm.

Description: The top and three of the four sides of this socket are
decorated in relief, the ornament framed by the cabled moulding of
the arris and the plain moulding around the socket hole. On the
top, surrounding the socket hole, is a muddled version of R.A. knot 635
terminating in an animal's head with a long fanged jaw. A
rather tighter, but equally tangled, knotwork occupies panel A
terminating in the upper ^{dexter} sinister corner in an animal's head which
seems to have been of a semi-foliate form. Panel B is filled by
the upper (or possibly lower) ^{contoured} part of a animal with two legs and
a head/tail which dissolves into a four-strand plait. In panel C
there are the worn remains of a crouching contoured animal whose
spiral rear hip and leg are at the sinister end of the panel. See
chapter seven (p. 184 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1883, 211 - 2, 214 - 5. Figs. II - V, drawings of
all sculptured sides.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 3 - 5. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1883 on p. 3.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 72 - 5, 294. Drawings of all sculptured sides
on p. 72.
- VCH 1901, 274. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 275.
- W.G. Collingwood 1903, 383.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 251.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 155. Fig. 183, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: X

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in survey of 1957: see

R.N. Bailey 1963a.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 25.4 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 26.5 cm.

(c) Width: 15.2 cm.

Description: The fragment is part of the gable-end of a hogback. The hipped gable carries no ornament but is bordered by a roll-moulding. On the side there are traces of two rows of tegulation, flanked by a broad arris moulding. Below the eaves-line the wall was decorated with a tight scroll. See chapter eleven (p. 302).

Bibliography:

R.N. Bailey 1963a. Plate facing 60, photograph of gable-end and the surviving decorated side.

Site Name: Brigham

Number: XI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragment.

Present situation: In tower of St. Bridget's church, Brigham (NY 085309).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley
1899, 78.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 17.8 cm.

(b) Width: 10.2 cm.

(c) Depth: 8.9 cm.

Description: Carving in relief survives on two adjacent sides of this fragment and appears to consist of knotwork formed by line-incised strands (see p. 81.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 78.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 250.

Site Name: Bromfield

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-
shaft.

Present situation: In porch of St. Kentigern's church, Bromfield
(NY 176471).

Account of first discovery: Found on June 4th, 1888, beneath a stone
platform in the churchyard which had apparently served as the base
of a later medieval cross: W.S. Calverley 1893, 174.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 76 cm.

(b) Width: (of shaft above lower band) 33 cm. tapg. 31 cm.
(of shaft above upper band) 28 cm. tapg. 26 cm.
(of lower band) 33 cm.
(of upper band) 34.5 cm. tapg. 33.5 cm.

(c) Depth: (of shaft above lower band) 15 cm. tapg. 14 cm.
(of shaft above upper band) 12.5 cm. tapg. 12 cm.
(of lower band) 20 cm.
(of upper band) 19 cm.

Description: The shaft is surrounded by two offsets which, like the
rest of the monument, carry ornament in relief. The panels on the
offsets are framed by the arris moulding and the panels between the
offsets are similarly bordered. Each panel contains knotwork
formed of line-incised strands. The upper panel of the face carries
the remains of a ring-knot of R.A. type 772 and irregular knotwork
fills the panel on both the offset immediately below and the one at

the base of the fragment. The shaft panel between the two offsets on the face is ornamented with knotwork of R.A. type 657: at the central crossing-point the line-incised strands split into two cords which interlace separately. On the reverse the knotwork on the two offsets is now too worn for identification; the remaining panels on this side carry knotwork of R.A. type 657 and display the same strand-splitting as was noted on the face. On the sinister side the two non-offset panels carry knotwork of R.A. type 653, the upper offset has a worn ring-knot of R.A. type 771, whilst the lower offset (now a separate fragment) has decoration of ring-chain. Though now very worn the ornament on the dexter side seems to have resembled that on the sinister. See chapter five (pp. 129 - 32).

Bibliography:

(R.S. Ferguson 1887 - 9, 302 - 3.)

(W.S. Calverley 1891, 120.)

W.S. Calverley 1893, 174. Plate facing 174, drawing of reverse and sinister sides (note that the lower panel shown on the reverse is a restored version of the lower panel on the face).

W.S. Calverley 1899, 84. Plate facing 174, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1893.
VCH 1901, 272.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 143 - 4, 148, 149. Fig. 159, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1928, 16.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 76.

H. Shetelig 1954, 131.

J.D. Bu'lock 1959, 10.

Site Name: Bromfield.

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross.

Present situation: At west end of north aisle of St. Kentigern's church, Bromfield (NY 176471).

Account of first discovery: Found on June 4th, 1888, beneath a stone platform in the churchyard which had apparently served as the base of a later medieval cross: see W.S. Calverley 1891, 122, 125.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 76 cm.

(b) Width: (shaft) 44 cm. topg. 38 cm.;
(transverse arms) 37.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: The dozen small fragments have been re-assembled to form a hammerhead cross. Decoration survives only on the east side and consists of a boss surrounded by a circle at the centre of the cross head. A shallow incised line marked the border of the cross head and, to judge from the faint remains in the upper dexter corner of the shaft, also framed any ornament which may once have existed on the shaft. See p. 77.

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891, 125 - 6. Fig. facing 124, drawing of eastern side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 80 - 3, 298. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891
facing p. 80.

Site Name: Bromfield

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary
cross-head.

Present situation: Set into south wall of farm building at High Aketon farm, Bromfield (NY 208438).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in 1892 but possibly removed from Bromfield church in the eighteenth century: see W.S. Calverley 1893a, 461.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 53 cm.

(b) Width: 59 cm.

(c) Depth: not known.

Description: Parts of this circle-head have flaked away since Calverley's photograph was taken but other sections of carving, then hidden by cement, are now visible. The whole of the exposed side is decorated in relief: the ornament on the circle, in the upper and transverse arms and on the protruding arms is framed by a border moulding. On the circle is a three-strand plait. The panels on the part of the arms which protrude beyond the circle contained some form of knot-work. Within the circle, the transverse arms were filled by a three-strand plait. The centre of the head, the whole of the lower arm and part of the upper arm are occupied by a motif carved in high relief. The object tapers towards the top where its crown is surrounded by a squared ring, and its surface is decorated with an incised herringbone

motif. This enigmatic object could be an animal's head seen in plan or, alternatively, a defaced human head topped by a mitre. See chapter five(p. 132).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1893a, 461. Drawing facing p. 460.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 86 - 7. Plate facing 86, photograph of exposed side.

VCH 1901, 274. Plate facing 275, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 243.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1928, 16.

M.C. Fair 1951, 98.

Site Name: Bromfield

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: Acting as a lintel over the south door of St.

Kentigern's church, Bromfield (NY 176471).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in a lecture given in 1888:

see W.S. Calverley 1891, 126.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 152.4 cm.

(b) Height at gable: not known.

(c) Height at crown: 60.9 cm.

(d) Width: not known.

Description: Only the upper part of one row of tegulation is now visible on the hogback: this can be seen inside the church. The rest of the visible side of the stone has been dressed back. See chapter eleven (p.298).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891, 126.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 83.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 167.

Site Name: Burton in Kendal

Number: I

Stone: Yellowish white freestone.

Type: Fragmentary
cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. James's church, Burton in Kendal

(SD 531779).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in a paper read in 1893 and probably found during the restoration of St. James' in 1844: see J. Chalmers 1895, 66 and W.S. Galverley 1899, 88.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 96 cm.

(b) Width: 34 cm tapg. 18 cm.

(c) Depth: 20 cm. tapg. 11 cm.

Description: This cross was once a ring-head, the spring for the ring being visible on the dexter side. The ornament, which is in relief, is framed laterally on all four sides by the moulding of the arris. On the face, beneath an arched moulding separating the head from the shaft, are two nimbed figures flanking a cross, the dexter figure holding its shaft. These figures are set over another scene placed within an arched frame. In this frame stands a figure, apparently naked but with a well-marked navel, carrying floriate rods over his shoulders: the dexter rod has a near cruciform shape. Beneath his left arm, and both alongside and below his right arm, are serpent forms: the lower frame for this scene is formed by the body of one of these snakes.* In the panel below are traces of fleshy volutes. On

* It is possible that there is only a single snake.

the reverse there appears to have been no moulding separating the ornament of the head from that on the shaft. At the top are crossing contoured strands of knotwork and these run into fleshy curled volutes below. The volutes flank a vertical strip of step-pattern which, in its turn, pierces a form of ring-chain formed by contoured stopped-plait. There are traces of further fleshy volutes below. The sinister side carries knotwork of R.A. type 574 whilst the other side has a key pattern. See chapter eight(pp. 208 - 20).

Bibliography:

J. Chalmers 1895, 66.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 88, 89. Plate facing 89, drawing of all sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 134-5.

W.G. Collingwood 1915b, 333.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 34.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 163. Fig. 195, drawing of restoration.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 65. Plate 7, photographs of face and reverse.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 58.

Site Name: Burton in Kendal

Number: II

Stone: Fine-grained white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. James' church, Burton in Kendal
(SD 531779).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in W.S. Calverley 1899, 91.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 40 cm.

(b) Width: 20 cm. tapg. 18 cm.

(c) Depth: 11 cm. tapg. 10.5 cm.

Description: All four sides of this cross-shaft are decorated in very low relief, the ornament framed laterally by the moulding of the double-cabled arris. On the face are a series of lines which suggest knotwork. The other sides carry designs of zig-zag lines. See chapter nine(pp. 252 - 3).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 91. Drawing of face and sinister sides on p. 91.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 289.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 34.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 179. Fig. 225, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 65.

Site Name: Burton in Kendal

Number: III

Stone: Yellowish white freestone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-
shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. James' church, Burton in Kendal
(SD 531779).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in W.S. Calverley 1899, 90.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 33 cm.

(b) Width: 24 cm. tapg. 21 cm.
(24.5 at base of head).

(c) Depth: 12 cm.

Description: The reverse and parts of the narrow sides of this neck of a cross have been cut away. At the top of the fragment are three horizontal mouldings set one above the other and these presumably formed the broadened base of the head. Below, on the shaft, is a human figure carved in relief. This is set within a frame which is itself flanked and topped by the arris moulding. The dexter side is capped by two horizontal mouldings from the cross-head and below this, framed by the moulding of the arris, is an incised ornament forming diamonds and triangular shapes. The triangles carry a drilled hole. On the sinister side the shaft decoration has now almost disappeared but seems to have been of knotwork. See chapter nine (pp. 249 - 50).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 90. Drawing of face and lozenge ornament on narrow edge.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 34.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 65.

Site Name: Burton in Kendal

Number: IV

Stone: Yellowish white freestone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In nave of St. James' church, Burton in Kendal
(SD 531779).

Account of first discovery: Discovered during restoration work at St. James' in 1844: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 88.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 32 cm.

(b) Width: 36 cm.

(c) Depth: 16 cm. (of ring - 14 cm.)

Description: This ring-head has sunken spandrils, wedge-shaped arms and the encircling ring is of two depths. On one of the broad sides incised lines form a crude border to the arms. On the other side there is a sunken hole at the centre, surrounded by a circle which is carved in relief. Incised lines form borders to the arms as on the other side. See chapter ten (pp 272 - 3).

Bibliography:

J. Chalmers 1895, 66.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 88. Drawing of non-boss side on p. 88.

RCHM 1937, lxvi, 65.

Site Name: Carlisle

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In the Fraternity of Carlisle Cathedral.

Account of first discovery: Discovered, re-used as building material, in the south wall of the Cathedral transept during repairs in 1855: see C.H. Purday 1855, 180 - 1.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 43.2 cm.
 (b) Width: 40 cm.
 (c) Depth: 15.2 cm.

Description: Both face and reverse of this hammerhead are decorated in relief. There is no ornament on the narrow sides and no bordering frame. On the face is a large boss surrounded by a circle. From this circle "spines" run into each of the surviving arms and terminate in a circle surrounding a smaller boss. On the reverse the only ornament is a flat boss at the centre of the head. See chapter three (pp. 56, 59).

Bibliography:

C.H. Purday 1855, 180 - 1. Drawing of face on p. 180.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 95. Drawing, as C.H. Purday 1855, on p. 94.

VCH 1901, 259. Drawing of reconstructed cross-head on p. 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 169 - 171. Fig. 7, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 91, 95. Fig. 116, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1913.

Site Name: Carlisle

Number: II

Stone: "Brownish buff freestone".

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Lost. Last reported in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

Account of first discovery: Found at a date before August 1882 in St. Cuthbert's Lane, Carlisle: see W.G. Collingwood 1916, 279 - 81.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 17.8 cm.
 (b) Width: 14.3 cm.
 (c) Depth: 8.6 cm.

Description: The fragment is the upper arm of a free-armed head with a boss on top of the arm. Both the face and reverse had moulded arris borders. On the face was a delicate scroll with pointed leaf and flanking fruit pellets. On the reverse was an inscription reading /BA/ (D)~~(?)~~-. On the sinister (and probably dexter) side of the fragment was another delicate piece of scroll with a central stem which split into two branches falling to left and right. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1916. Reconstruction drawing of face, reverse and sinister sides on p. 280.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 87. Fig. 105, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1916.

E. Okasha 1971, 61 - 2. Plate 24, drawing of inscription as W.G. Collingwood 1916.

Site Name: Carlisle

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of
cross-head.

Present situation: In the Fraternity of Carlisle Cathedral.

Account of first discovery: Found in or about 1888 during building alterations to the house of the Bishop of Barrow at the Abbey, Carlisle: see W.G. Collingwood 1901a, 292.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 18.4 cm.
(b) Width: 14 cm.
(c) Depth: 13.9 cm. tapg. 13.3 cm.

Description: The fragments are non-joining parts of the transverse arms of a free-armed cross-head. Both the face and reverse are decorated in relief with the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is vine-scroll with pointed leaves set in trefoil groups and fruit represented by groups of small pellets. On the reverse a series of chevrons flank the border and surround the swollen terminals of a "spine" carved in deep relief. At the end of each arm, though without any border, is an angular six-strand plait forming a "cats cradle" motif. See chapter two(p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1901a. Reconstruction drawing of face and reverse on p. 293.

W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 324.

VCH 1901, 258. Reconstruction drawing of face on p. 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1903b, 261.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 119. Drawings as W.G. Collingwood 1901a
on p. 121.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 291, 372.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171. Figs. 8 and 9, drawings of face and
reverse.

W.G. Collingwood 1918, 40.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 58, 87, 95, 108. Fig. 104, drawings as
W.G. Collingwood 1901a; fig. 116, drawings as
W.G. Collingwood 1913.

Site Name: Carlisle

Number: IV

Stone: Light coloured sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In the Fraternity of Carlisle Cathedral.

Account of first discovery: Found during digging in the Cathedral precincts in 1857: see C.H. Purday 1858, 85.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 10.8 cm.

(b) Width: 31.8 cm.

(c) Depth: 7 cm.

Description: The fragment is the transverse of a free-armed cross-head.

An incised line forms the framing border for the inscriptions on both the face and the reverse whilst the panels on the ends of the arms are bordered by an arris moulding. There is an incised rectangle within the curve on the top of both arms. At the centre of the face is a six-leaved rosette. The text flanking it reads:

+ SIG (rosette) TTEDIS

On the reverse the central motif is a flat boss and the text flanking it reads:

AEF (boss) ITBE.

Above the boss are letter forms which can be reconstructed as SV whilst the two letters below the boss are probably RH. The knotwork in the panels on the ends of the arms is in relief: on the dexter end it is of R.A. type 568 and on the sinister a similar knot but with a different termination. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

- C.H. Purday 1858, 85 - 6. Drawing of all sides on p. 85.
- RAI Catalogue 1859, 15.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 95 - 6. Drawing, as C.H. Purday 1858, on p. 94.
- VCH 1901, 259. Drawing of face, on p. 259.
- W.G. Collingwood 1913, 169.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915a, 125 - 6. Reconstruction drawing of all
sides on p. 125.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 58 - 9. Fig. 72, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1915a.
- E. Okasha 1968a, 322, 337.
- E. Okasha 1971, 61. Plate 23, photographs of face and reverse.

Site Name: Cross Canonby

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In porch of St. John's church, Cross Canonby (NY 069390).

Account of first discovery: Discovered amongst the rubble in the walled-up north door of the church during the restoration of 1880; see R.Bower 1881, 151.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 55 cm.
 (b) Width: 31 cm. tapg. 25 cm.
 (c) Depth: 15.5 cm.

Description:

All four sides of this fragmentary shaft carry decoration in relief and this^{is} bordered by the cabled moulding of the arris. The face and reverse have an additional inner border moulding; at the top of the reverse there are traces of the upper part of the panel frame. On the face are four beasts, set one below the other and alternately reversed. All have backward-turning heads, their jaws (with the upper member curled) biting over their backs. Each has a curled head-lappet, tail, raised front paw and a single back leg with a marked haunch. There are traces of contouring to the bodies and of collars formed by incised lines. On the reverse is an angular eight-strand plait whilst the sinister side carries a knotwork of R.A. type 574. The dexter side carries zoomorphic ornament. At the top is an animal's head with an incised oval eye and a hollow ear. The beast's neck is split by strands, one of which passes across the

jaw and ultimately merges with the body whilst the other passes between the jaw and the arris edge and ends in a foliate shape (? foot) over the animal's back. The lower end of the beast is formed by a series of swelling, bifurcating bands. See chapter seven(pp. 176 - 80).

Bibliography:

- R. Bower 1881, 151. Plates facing 150, 151, drawings of all sides.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
- W.S. Calverley 1888d. Drawings of face and sinister sides on pp.472, 473.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 107 - 8, 294. Drawing of all sides on p. 106 (two as W.S. Calverley 1888d).
- VCH 1901, 274. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 273.
- W.J. Marsh 1913, 256 - 9. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 257.
- J. Brøndsted 1920, 220, 222.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 246.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 220 - 1, 233.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 129. Fig. 142, drawing of all sides.
- T.D. Kendrick 1941, 130. Plate 1 (no. 2), photograph of face.
- K.D.S. Dauncey 1941, 124. Plate XVIII (no. 25), drawing of face.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 95. Plate LXV, photographs of face, reverse and sinister sides.
- H. Shetelig 1949, 85.
- M.C. Fair 1951, 97.
- L. Stone 1955, 31.

Site Name: Cross Canonby

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In porch of St. John's church, Cross Canonby (NY 069390).

Account of first discovery: Discovered amongst the rubble of a wall of St. John's church during restoration work in 1880: see R. Bower 1881, 152.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 22 cm.
(b) Width: 47.5 cm.
(c) Depth: 19 cm.

Description: The fragment forms the transverse of a free-armed cross-head which is decorated in relief on the face, reverse and on the ends of the arms. The ornament is framed, on each side, by the arris moulding. At the centre of the face is a large boss surrounded by a circle. A "spine" runs from this circle into the arms, terminating in a smaller circle enclosing a boss. There are traces of spiral-scroll ornament around this motif. On the worn reverse only a central boss and its surrounding circle are now visible. Both of the end panels appear to have carried some form of ? spiral-scroll decoration. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

- R. Bower 1881, 152. Plate facing 153 (no. VI), drawing of face.
W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 234. Fig. VI, drawing of face.
W.S. Calverley 1899, 109, 298. Plate facing 60, drawing of face as
W.S. Calverley 1891b.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 388.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 246.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 95.

M.C. Fair 1951, 97.

Site Name: Cross Canonby

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: On south side of St. John's church, Cross Canonby
(NY 069390).

Account of first discovery: First recorded on top of the churchyard wall,
near the entrance to the churchyard, in 1874: see W.S. Calverley 1888c,
464.

Dimensions:

- (a) Length: 185.4 cm.
- (b) Height at gable: 34.3 cm. and 35.6 cm.
- (c) Height at crown: 53.3 cm.
- (d) Width: 31.7 cm. and 29.2 cm. at ends and 45.7 cm. at
centre.

Description: Though most of this hogback has survived there is evidence that the walls were once higher than they now appear. Beneath the curving plain ridge-moulding, the steeply pitched roof is decorated with a multiple ring-chain. This is flanked at the gable-ends by a narrow panel which may have carried further relief ornament. Two small end-beasts, probably inward-facing, are set some 4.5 cm. along the ridge line from the gable-end. The gable-end is triangular in section, plain and almost perpendicular. Below the curving, overhanging eaves there is no decoration now visible on the eastern wall. On the western wall, now virtually inaccessible, there is a central panel formed by double vertical mouldings which frame a human figure. Below this are traces of the volute of a curling snake; the loss of the rest of this snake would imply that the lower part of the hogback has been cut away. See chapter eleven (pp. 294 - 5).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1888c, 464. Fig. facing 461, drawing of one side.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 103 - 4. Plate facing 103, drawing of east side.
- W.S. Calverley 1899a, 245.
- VCH 1901, 271. Plate facing 271, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, fig. 1, drawing of east side.
- W.G. Collingwood 1907, 154.
- W.J. Marsh 1913, 259 - 60. Plate facing 260, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 246.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 148, 157.
- H. Shetelig 1954, 128, 131.
- H. Schmidt 1970, 15. Figs. 2 and 11, outline drawings of plan and elevation.

Site Name: Cross Canonby

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary slab.

Present situation: In porch of St. John's church, Cross Canonby (NY 069390)

Account of first discovery: Discovered in 1880, whilst digging a drain at a distance of two feet from the north wall of the chancel, at a depth of one foot six inches: see R. Bower 1881, 151.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 82 cm.

(b) Width: 28 cm. tapg. 15.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 4 cm.

Description: Only the face carries decoration and this was surrounded at the top, and possibly on the other sides, by a cabled arris moulding. Running up the centre of the slab is the cabled shaft of a cross, carved in relief. The wedge-shaped arms are carved in shallow relief and at the centre of the head is an incised ring surrounding shallow, drilled holes. Above the dexter arm of the cross is an incised rectangle surrounding an incised cross. Below the sinister arm, running down the entire length of the slab, are incised lines forming chevrons. Similar chevroning occurs immediately below the dexter arm but the lower part of this side of the cross-shaft is filled with a human figure, hands set on hips, with an incised grid above him. See chapter nine (p. 262).

Bibliography:

R. Bower 1881, 151. Plate facing 152, drawing.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 109, 290. Plate facing 109, drawing.

VCH 1901, 275 - 6. Plate facing 275, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.J. Marsh 1913, 259. Plate facing 259, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 246.

W.G. Collingwood 1928, 23.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 18 - 19. Plate VIIIc, photograph.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 67. Plate XLV (no. 3), photograph as

T.D. Kendrick 1941b.

Site Name: Cross Canonby

Number: V.

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: ?Fragmentary grave-marker.

Present situation: In porch of St. John's church, Cross Canonby (NY 069390).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in 1880, whilst digging a drain, at a distance of two feet from the north wall of the chancel: see R. Bower 1881, 152.

Dimensions:

- (a) Height: 21.5 cm.
- (b) Width: 20.5 cm.
- (c) Depth: 11.5 cm.

Description: Incised decoration remains on three sides of this neatly squared stone. There is no trace of any surrounding border frame. On the broad side is an incised outline cross, the lower arm left incomplete. Three lines converge, arrow-like, on the upper arm-pits. The sinister side has a single horizontal line on which converge three further lines from above and below. The dexter side preserves the lower part of a human being armed with a stick (? crosier) or weapon. See chapter nine (pp. 261 - 2).

Bibliography:

R. Bower 1881, 152. Plate facing 153 (nos. VII - IX), drawing of ornamented sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 110. Drawing of all ornamented sides on p. 110.

VCH 1901, 276.

C.A. Parker 1902, 87.

W.J. Marsh 1913, 259. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 246.

Site Name: Dacre

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Fastened to the south wall of the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Dacre (NY 460266).

Account of first discovery: Discovered amongst the rubble of the east wall of the church during restoration work in 1875: see H. Richardson 1875, 33 and C. Mathews 1891, 226.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 96.5 cm.
 (b) Width: 37 cm. tapg. 29 cm.
 (c) Depth: 10 cm.

Description: The presence of both top and bottom panel-borders on the east and west sides of this stone show that all of the shaft has survived. There are also traces of the spring of either a ring or a circle for the cross-head. Any decoration on the south side is now lost but the other sides all preserve ornament carved in relief, though on the north side the ground has not ~~always~~ been completely cleared. The north side is divided into two panels by a horizontal border formed by two incised lines. At the top of the upper panel is a backward-turning quadruped with hollowed ear. Below are two human figures, arms outstretched and touching across a rectangular object with two pellets set beneath it. The sinister figure is taller than the dexter.* Below the dexter figure is part of the uncleared ground which partially separates the figural scene from the scene below:

*Between the heads of the two figures is a trefoil motif; parts of the surround of this scene have been cut to suggest a simple two-strand twist.

the latter shows a horned quadruped with a crouching beast (?) leaping onto its back. The lower panel, below the incised border lines, contains a Fall scene with a central tree whose fruit are represented by pellets. On the dexter side of the tree a clothed figure reaches towards an apple and a snake curls by his/her feet. This clothed figure turns away from the tree whilst the (apparently naked) figure on the other side of the trunk faces it. The ground around the scene has not been cut clear. On both east and west sides there is ^{four} ~~three~~-strand plait which, like the design on the main face, is bordered by the arris moulding. See chapter eight (pp. 220 - 41).

Bibliography:

H. Richardson 1875, 33 - 4. Plate III, drawings of face and sides.

E.H. Knowles 1880, 142.

C. Mathews 1891, 226 - 8. Fig. facing 226, drawing of north side.

W.S. Calverley 1891a, 228 - 9. Fig. facing 228, drawing of north side.

W.G. Collingwood 1892 - 6, 188. Drawing of west and north sides on p. 188.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 113 - 5, 297. Plates facing 113, 114, drawings of west and north sides (former as W.S. Calverley 1891a, latter as W.G. Collingwood 1892 - 6.)

VCH 1901, 272 - 3. Plate facing 114, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1892 - 6.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 387.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 123.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 282.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 59.

W.G. Collingwood 1912, 32.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 190.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 226.

R. Reitzenstein 1924, 185 - 6. Fig. 10, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891a.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 151 - 2. Fig. 172, drawings of north and west
sides.

D.M. Wilson and O. Klindt-Jensen 1966, 107. Plate XXXIX (c), photograph
of north side.

D.M. Wilson 1968, 301.

Site Name: Dacre

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill in chancel of St. Andrew's church,
Dacre (NY 460266).

Account of first discovery: Discovered c. 1900 whilst digging close to
the church: see W.G. Collingwood 1912a, 157.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 28 cm.

(b) Width: 25.5 cm. tapg. 24 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: All four sides of this fragmentary shaft are decorated in relief, the ornament framed by the arris moulding. The arris splits, perhaps at the junction of round and square sections of the shaft, between the face and dexter sides: the split is filled by a line of pellets. On the face is a deeply cut inhabited scroll. At the top of this side, within the pipe-like scroll, are two pairs of feet. One in the upper sinister corner is set in profile whilst the other pair (possibly those of a bird) ^{is} are set en face. Most of the remaining part of the panel is occupied by a winged and moustachioed lion with a mane; his tail curls under his hind quarters and over his back. The two front legs are set in an "^{Anglian}~~Anglo-Saxon~~ lock" over the scroll. Below his rear leg is the head of a scaly serpent (or long-necked beast) whose eyes, like those of the lion, are carefully portrayed. The scroll surrounding these animals has fern-like leaves

and the fruit is represented by groups of pellets. There are trumpet-shaped bindings at the point where the scroll-stem splits. On the reverse is a deeply cut flower set in a scroll with four large leaves disposed around the central petals. Above this is an animal: his moustachioed face, with the carefully drawn eyes, can be traced in the upper dexter corner whilst the rear quarters with the curling tail can be seen in the upper sinister corner. The dexter side ~~and~~ the stone has a flat tightly-spiralling scroll which is linked to a key pattern set above it. On the sinister side was some form of key pattern associated with a scroll: two of the scroll's fern-like leaves flanking a fruit-pellet can be traced with certainty. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.G. Collingwood 1912a, 157 - 9. Drawing of face, reverse and dexter sides on p. 156.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 131, 155.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915b, 288.
- C.A. Parker and W.G. Collingwood 1917, 106.
- W.G. Collingwood 1920, 61.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923, 119.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 6.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 226.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 50. Fig. 42, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1912a.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 46 - 7. Fig. 58, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1912a.
- A.W. Clapham 1930, 65. Plate 16, photograph of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1952, 50.

O.G.S. Crawford 1937, 471.

T.D. Kendrick 1938, 200, 206. Plate XCIII, photographs of face,
reverse and dexter.

K.D.M. Dauncey 1941, 116.

S. Marstrander 1965, 334. Fig. 14, drawing of face after Collingwood.

Site Name: Dalston

Number: I

Stone: Cream-coloured sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary frieze.

Present situation: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in Ferguson's manuscript inventory of Tullie House material (c. 1874) as "stone coffin, Roman, from near Carlisle". There is some evidence for its use as a trough before 1883/4 at Dalston (NY 369505): see W.G. Collingwood 1905, 207.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 137.2 cm.

(b) Height: 45.7 cm.

(c) Depth: 45.7 cm.

Description: Only one side now remains with any decoration. The re-use as a trough has removed one side and the others have all been scabbed. The decoration, set within the arris moulding, is identical to that on the stone from Falstead (q.v.). The ornament consists of a double scroll, carved in relief, with foliate tendrils filling the spaces between the stem-crossings and the arris. Within the scroll medallion a grape bunch and a leaf hang from the main subsidiary branch and a foliate stem springs from the inside of the double scroll. It is clear from the arrangement of the grapes that this stone was set horizontally. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1905, 202 - 8. Drawing of scroll on p. 204.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 44.

Site Name: Dearham

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Complete cross.

Present situation: In nave of parish church, Dearham (NY 072365).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1794: see W. Hutchinson 1794, 265. It was moved into the church at some date between 1880 and 1901: see W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 325.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 165 cm.

(b) Width: (head) 71 cm; (shaft) 47 cm. tapg. 37 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: The stone is a complete circle-headed cross, the arms protruding beyond the limits of the circle and with an extensive unornamented area at the base of the shaft where it was inserted into a socket or the ground. The outline of the shaft displays marked entasis. All sides are ornamented in relief, including the outer rim of the circle, and the decoration is framed by the arris moulding. On the south side the circle carries a three-strand plait whilst the end of the upper arm above the circle has a figure-of-eight knot executed in incised line strand. The other arms do not protrude sufficiently to carry ornament. The same type of figure-of-eight knot is repeated on the transverse arms on either side of the central rosette-boss and there is a slightly tighter form of knotwork above and below this central motif. The south side of the shaft is ornamented with a single panel: this is framed laterally by a border in addition to the arris but no lower frame now exists. The

decoration within this panel consists of multiple ring-chain which merges below into a bulb-like object, carved in high relief, with two branching shoots at its top. The bulb is flanked by two bird-like objects and fragments of knotwork. On the north side the decoration on the head resembles that on the south except that the boss is more rounded and the knotwork above and below the boss is clearly a Stafford knot of R.A. type 597. The shaft is divided into two panels, framed laterally by a second border set within the arris frame. The longer, upper, panel has an angular basket-work plait which, passing beneath an arched frame, breaks into irregular knotwork which includes loose rings. The second panel is very narrow and is filled with key pattern. The east and west sides of the shaft have full-length panels which continue around the rim of the circle. The ornament, again framed by a border within the arris moulding, consists of three-strand plait. The ends of the transverse arms, but not the end of the upper arm, carry a knot of R.A. type 489(166). See chapter five(pp. 122 - 4).

Bibliography:

- W. Hutchinson 1794, 265.
- D. and S. Lysons 1816, ccl. Plate facing cc, drawing of south side.
- J. Stuart 1856 - 67, 118. Plate XXIII, drawings of south, west and north sides.
- W. Whellan 1860, 8, 355.
- W.S. Calverley 1881, 153. Drawings of south, west and north sides on p. 152.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 25. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1881 on p. 24.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 124 - 5. Plate facing 124, drawings of south, west and north sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 325.

VCH 1901, 271 - 2. Plate facing 271, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 128. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1899 on
p. 129.

P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, 44. Drawing of south side after W.S. Calverley
1899 on p. 45.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 154.

~~H.H. Hughes 1922, 62.~~

W.G. Collingwood 1918, 49. Fig. 31, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 148, 157. Fig. 185, drawing of south and
east sides.

G. Baldwin Brown 1937, 243. Plate LXXXII (no. 1), photograph of
south side.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 9.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 63.

H. Shetelig 1949, 85.

H. Shetelig 1954, 128, 131.

Site Name: Dearham

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Cemented onto windowsill at the west end of the parish church, Dearham (NY.072365).

Account of first discovery: Discovered among building rubble from the north side of the chancel arch during the restoration of 1882; see W.S. Calverley 1884, 289. A (now lost) fragment from the same shaft was discovered (? at an earlier date) re-used in the foundations of the pulpit and was built into the east end of the vicarage garden wall on the church side; see W.S. Calverley 1884, 289 - 90.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 83.5 cm.

(b) Width: 39 cm. tapg. 36 cm.

(c) Depth: 16 cm.

Description: All four faces of this fragmentary cross-shaft carry decoration in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is spiral-scroll work with two ivy-leaf forms visible in the lower part of the design. Alongside them, and surrounded by the scroll, are two curvilinear swastica motifs. At the top, similarly within the scroll, is a man, possibly with a sword hanging from his waist, mounted upon a quadruped with bird-like head. Below him is a bird facing a human being. On the reverse are two rows of two-strand plait with pellets which flank a vertical strip of spiral-scroll. The sinister side carries line-incised stopped-plait whilst the dexter side has a three-strand plait. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

L. Jewitt 1884, 84 - 5.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1884. Drawing of face and reverse on pp. 290, 292.

W. S. Calverley 1884a. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1884 on pp. 81, 83.

J.R. Allen 1886, 333, 344.

W.S. Calverley 1888, 29.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 127 - 9, 297. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1884 facing p. 127 (with drawings of narrow edges on p. 128).

VCH 1901, 261. Plate facing 262, drawing of sinister and dexter sides and photograph of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 125. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1884 on p. 126.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 229.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 95 - 6, 147.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 10. Plate VIII (a), photograph of face.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 64 - 5. Plate XLV (1), photograph as

T.D. Kendrick 1941b

Site Name: Dearham

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Walled into vestry of the parish church, Dearham
(NY 072 365).

Account of first discovery: Discovered c. 1880 in placing a grave-cover
on the north side of the chancel: see W.S. Calverley 1881, 153.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 50.5 cm.
(b) Width: 50.5 cm.
(c) Depth: not known.

Description: Only one face of this hammer-head is now visible and no
information is available about decoration on the other sides.
On the face there is decoration in relief, apparently without any
framing border. At the centre of the head is a large boss, surrounded
by a ring of pellets which in turn, is surrounded by a circle. From
this circle "spines" lead into each surviving arm terminating in a
smaller circle which surrounds a boss. The rest of the ornament
consists of spiral-scroll and pellets. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1881, 153. Plate facing 152 (1), drawing of face.
W.S. Calverley 1884, 291.
W.S. Calverley 1899, 128. Plate facing 128, drawing as W.S. Calverley
1881.

VCH 1901, 259. Plate facing 262, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1881.

W.G. Collingwood 1901a, 292.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 388.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 125. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1881 on p. 126.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171. Fig. 10, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 95, 147. Fig. 116 (10), drawing as

W.G. Collingwood 1913.

M.C. Fair 1951, 97.

Site Name: Distington

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill in Church of Holy Spirit, Distington
(NY 006235).

Account of first discovery: Found during restoration work at the church
ante 1889: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 234.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 30.5 cm.

(b) Width: 30.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 15.5 cm.

Description: All four sides of this fragmentary cross-shaft are decorated in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is an open three-strand stopped-plait with pellets (one with a drilled hole) a triskele and a figure-of-eight. There are traces of a similar plait, with pellets, on the reverse. On the sinister side is a key pattern. The dexter side is now too worn to preserve any recognisable ornament. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 230, 234. Fig. IV, drawing of face and reverse.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 133, 297. Plate facing 133, drawings as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 261.

P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 257.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 96.

Site Name: Distington

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: On windowsill in Church of Holy Spirit, Distington
(NY 006235).

Account of first discovery: Found during restoration work at the church
ante 1889: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 234.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 35.5 cm.

(b) Width: 40.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: Only one side of this fragmentary free-armed cross-head now carries decoration and it is doubtful if the reverse was ever ornamented. The decoration consists of a boss with surrounding circle, carved in relief. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 230, 233 - 4. Fig. V, drawing of decorated side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 133 - 4. Plate facing 134, drawing as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 259.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 257.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 96.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95 - 6.

Site Name: Distington

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: On windowsill in Church of Holy Spirit, Distington
(NY 006235).

Account of first discovery: Found during restoration work at the church
ante 1889: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 234.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 10 cm.

(b) Width: 17.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 6.5 cm.

Description: The fragment is the end of a cross-arm. Decoration only survives on one side and is in relief, the ornament framed by the arris moulding. A circle surrounding a boss was presumably linked by a "spine" to a similar combination at the lost centre of the head. Flanking the boss and circle is a pellet and recumbent  form. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 230, 233 - 4. Fig. IV, drawing of decorated side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 133, 297, 298. Plate facing 133, drawing as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 259.

P.M.C. Kermodé 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 257.

Site Name: Distington

Number: IV

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: On windowsill in Church of Holy Spirit, Distington
(NY 006235).

Account of first discovery: Found during restoration work at the church
ante 1889: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 234.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 23 cm.
(b) Width: 21.5 cm.
(c) Depth: 12.5 cm.

Description: Decoration remains on only one side of this stone and
consists of a flat boss, surrounded by a circle. There are traces
of spiral work above. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 230, 233 - 4. Fig. V, drawing of decorated
side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 133. Plate facing 134, drawing as W.S. Calverley
1891b.

VCH 1901, 259.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 257.

Site Name: Falstead, Kirkandrews

Number: I

Stone: Cream coloured sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary frieze.

Present situation: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1879, acting as a gatepost at Bow, Moorhouse, (NY 335562), but previously from Falstead, Kirkandrews (NY 355584): see R.S. Ferguson 1879, 178 - 9. Moved to Tullie House Museum in August 1904: see W.G. Collingwood 1905, 208.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 170 cm.

(b) Height: 45.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 45.3 cm.

Description: The stone has been re-used as a grave-slab and it is this secondary employment which accounts for the incised sword on one side. On the opposite side to the main carving is a small incised cross. The carved face carries a double scroll, executed in relief and bordered by the arris moulding. The ornament is identical to that on Dalston I (q.v.). See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

R.S. Ferguson 1879, 178 - 9.

R.S. Ferguson 1880, 323.

R.S. Ferguson 1893, 494.

W.G. Collingwood 1905, 208 - 12. Plate facing 205, drawing of scroll; plate facing 208, photograph of incised sword.

L.E. Hope 1906, 335.

G. Baldwin Brown 1921, 274. Plate XXV, photograph of scroll.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 235.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 43 (note).

Site Name: Gilcruix

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: On windowsill of St. Mary's church, Gilcruix (NY 118382).

Account of first discovery: Fragment of upper arm and circle found

"several years" before 1889 by workman digging in the churchyard: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 236. This had disappeared by 1899. A fragment from the centre of the head, together with sections of the lower arm, part of a transverse and the circle linking them were found at some date before 1889 during restoration work beneath the altar: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 236 - 7. Yet another fragment, forming the upper part of the shaft and the lower part of the head, is now in the church: its discovery presumably postdates W.S. Calverley 1899.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 57 cm.

(b) Width: (shaft) 24 cm. tapg. 23 cm.; (centre of rosette to arm) 26 cm.

(c) Depth: 6 cm.

Description:^{*} The fragments make up most of a circle-head together with the upper part of its shaft. On the face the head is of usual circle-head type but on the reverse it takes the form of a ring-head. The upper fragment is now represented by a cast, thanks to the loss of the original at some date prior to 1899. All sides of the stone are decorated in relief, the ornament framed by the arris moulding. On the face the circle carries a two-strand plait. The protruding arms are not decorated but the arms within the circle all carry a simple

* In this description for 'face' read 'reverse' and vice-versa.

(? figure of eight) knot. At the centre is a rosette boss. On the shaft is the terminal of either a form of ring-chain ornament or possibly a ring-knot of R.A. type 771. On the reverse the centre of the head is occupied by a rosette boss and the arms are ornamented with an irregular form of four-strand plait. On the shaft the knot-work, possibly ring-chain, terminates in an animal's head with a curling upper jaw. The surviving end of the transverse arm has a figure of eight knot whilst the shaft and the lower rim of the circle carry a continuous run of two-strand plait. The upper rim is decorated with incised chevrons and moulding lines. See chapter five (pp. 134 - 5).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 236, 237. Fig. X, drawing of face and reverse as then known.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 136, 295. Plate facing 136, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891b.
- VCH 1901, 272.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 248.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 153.
- M.C. Fair 1951, 98.

Site Name: Glassonby

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Lost. It was last recorded in Tullie House Museum in 1934: see J.D. Cowen 1934, 185 - 6.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899 as built into the wall of a house in Glassonby (NY 577388). Removed on May 17, 1900 and presented to the Museum: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 137; W.G. Collingwood 1901, 289; Proceedings 1901, 307.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 48 cm.
 (b) Width: 20.3 cm.
 (c) Depth: 17.5 cm.

Description: Ornament survived on three sides of this cross-shaft though over half the width of the broader sides had been lost. All the ornament was in relief, the decoration bordered by the moulding of the arris. On the face was a beast with a lower lip-lappet and (possibly) a curled upper jaw. The animal was bound in knotwork from which sprang a pelta-shaped extension near the beast's lower jaw. On the reverse was a human figure, with hair or a half-nimb. The narrow edge was filled with a double T pattern of R.A. type 899. See chapter seven (pp. 194 - 9).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 137, 295. Drawing of narrow side on p. 137.

W.G. Collingwood 1897 - 1900b.

W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 324.

VCH 1901, 262.

Proceedings 1901, 307.

W.G. Collingwood 1901. Drawing of face, reverse and surviving narrow
edge on p. 290.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 359.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 222.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 153.

J.D. Cowen 1934, 185 - 6.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Complete cross.

Present situation: In churchyard on the south side of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: First recorded, presumably in its present position, in 1799: see Carbo 1799.

Dimensions:

- (a) Height: 4m. 42 cm.
- (b) Girth of cylinder: 101.6 cm.
- (c) Width of rectangular section: 15.24 cm. (tapering).
- (d) Depth of rectangular section: 12.7 cm. (tapering).
- (e) Width of head: 50.8 cm.

Description: The monument is a complete ring-headed cross. The lower part of the shaft is round in section whilst the upper part is square. The shaft is set in its original socket and the upper part of the rounded section is carved in relief with multiple ring-chain. The four sides of the shaft, the broad faces of the head, the north and south sides of the transverse and the outer rim of the ring are all decorated in relief.

On the east side the ring carries three-strand plait, bordered by the arris moulding. At the centre of the head is a boss enclosed within a diamond-shaped frame formed by mouldings linking the arris mouldings of the adjacent arms. Within the arm panels formed by these mouldings are triquetra. The lower arm and the shaft are not separated by a panel border. In the upper part of the shaft is a four-strand

plait terminating at both ends in an animal's head. Both beasts have outlined jaws, a round eye and a single hollowed ear. The upper animal has a tooth in each jaw: the lower animal has a forked tongue. This tongue is split around the leg of a human figure whose foot is placed on the animal's lower jaw: its upper jaw is being forced open by the man's left hand. The figure wears a short belted kirtle and has a staff in his outstretched right hand. Below this is ring-chain executed in two-cord strands. The scene below, like the rest of the ornament on this side, is bordered by the arris moulding but is further framed by a rectangular cabled moulding. Inside this is a crossless crucifixion, Christ grasping the lateral borders of the panel and depicted as clad in short belted kirtle. A stream of blood flows from his right side. Below the rope moulding on which Christ stands are two figures. The sinister one is female, and wears a trailing dress and a single plaited pigtail. She is seen in profile and carries an object with a bulbous base and tapering neck. Facing her, also in profile, is a figure in a belted kirtle who holds a lance which passes beneath the frame above him and ends below Christ's dress. Set within the scalloped base of the rectangular part of the shaft are two serpents animals, their bodies knotted together, both with open contoured jaws, round eyes and a single hollowed ear.

The ornament on the west side of the head resembles that on the east except that the triquetra in the arms are carved with line-incised strands and the lower arm is separated from the shaft by a moulding. The upper part of the single shaft panel is filled with ring-chain executed in two-cord strands. At the upper end this terminates in an animal's head which resembles that at the top of the east side.

Similar but smaller heads are set at the lower ends of the two parallel runs of three-strand plait which lie below the ring-chain. These two smaller heads face a staff held by a human figure, depicted as standing on the dexter arris moulding. He wears a belted kirtle and holds a horn in his other hand. Below is a rider on horseback, shown upside down: this figure also wears a belted kirtle and his outstretched right arm holds a spear reversed so that its point is above his steed's rump. Within the curved scallop of the bottom of the frame lies a pigtailed human figure, with manacled legs and arms. Around his neck is a cord which is knotted with the body of a snake whose head is set above that of the captive. Over the bound man is the kneeling figure of a pigtailed woman holding out a bowl.

On the south side the ends of the transverse of the cross-head carry four-strand plait for which there is no marked moulding frame. On the circle is a cabled moulding. At the top of the single shaft panel is a downward-biting beast's head resembling those at the top of the eastern and western sides. This is set on the end of a rod which terminates in a triquetra at the top of the shaft. Eight wing-like objects are attached by rings to this rod. Below the beast's head are two horsemen, ~~set in mirror image~~, the one above the other, with the lower one shown upside down. Both are belted and carry their spears reversed in a similar manner to the horseman on the west side. A four-strand plait, executed in line-incised strands, fills the lower part of the panel.

The ornament on the north side of the head resembles that on the south. At the top of the single shaft panel is a three-strand plait ending at the top in an animal's head which resembles those at the top

of the east and west sides except that it lacks any contouring of the jaw. The lower end of the plait finishes in a terminal curl. Below is a run of ring-chain whose upper end is terminated by an animal's head which has a contoured jaw and round eye but lacks teeth and any hollowing of the ear. Its head and jaws are bound by a circle. Below the ring-chain is a stag. Beneath this, set sideways in relation to the shaft, is a ? wolf/dog with ear and tail whose two legs touch a tangle of knotwork alongside. Below this is a rider who differs from the others on the cross in holding a bridle. The feet of the horse are set over a horizontal strip of three-strand plait and at the base of the panel is a creature with human head, seen in profile, whose lower parts are knotted with his arm. See chapter twelve (pp. 316 - 35).

Bibliography:

- Carbo 1799, 833. Plate facing 833, drawing of one (unidentifiable) side.
- D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci - ii. Plate facing cci, drawing of all sides.
- S. Jefferson 1842, 302 - 3.
- J. Stuart 1856 - 67, 18, 124. Plates XXIV, XXV, drawings of all sides.
- W. Whellan 1860, 391.
W.S. Calverley 1883b. Plate facing 373, drawing of all sides. On the following pages are more detailed drawings: p. 376, detail of west side; pp. 380, 382, details of west side; p. 387, detail of middle south; p. 388, detail of upper west; p. 391, detail of middle east; p. 394, detail of upper west.

- W.S. Calverley 1883a. Plate facing 143, drawing of all sides as
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drawings of details as W.S. Calverley 1883b.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 7 - 26. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1883b on pp.13-18,20-21.
- J.R. Allen 1884a, 158, 280, 394.
G.F. Browne 1885a. Figs. II and III, drawings of east and west sides.
C.A. Parker 1886, 204 - 5.
- J. Honeyman 1886.
- H.C. March 1892, 86,89. Drawing of crucifixion as plate XII, fig. 5.
- H.C. March 1894.
- J.R. Allen 1895, 146.
- C.A. Parker 1896, 1 - 68. Plate facing 6, drawing of all sides as
W.S. Calverley 1883b. Subsequent pages contain
drawings of details: p. 27 detail of south side;
plate facing 28, detail of south side; plate
facing 41, detail of west side; plate facing 55,
detail of east side.
- E.S. Bugge 1899, ~~lxiv.~~ ~~xlviii - xlix,~~ ~~lxiv,~~ ~~lxvi.~~
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 139 - 167, 291, 294. Drawings of west and east
sides on pp. 138 and 154; detailed drawings as
W.S. Calverley 1883b on pp. 138, 144, 146, 149, 154,
156, 157.
- VCH 1901, 266 - 70. Detailed drawings as W.S. Calverley 1883b and
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- W.G. Collingwood 1901b. Drawing of east side as W.S. Calverley 1899
on p. 312.
- P.M.C. Kermodé 1902 - 6, 363.
- C.A. Parker 1902, 85.
- A. Olrik 1902, 161 - 4. Figs. 1 and 3, drawings of details on east and west
sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 387.

At Bugge 1905, 376.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 128 - 36. Drawing of lower west side on p. 131; drawing of east side on p. 137; drawing of middle west side on p. 138; all as W.S. Calverley 1883b.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 154.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 40.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 273.

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W.G. Collingwood 1918, 49. Fig. 33, drawing of east side as W.S. Calverley 1899.

J. Brøndsted 1920, 221.

W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 5 - 6 . Plate 1, (no. 2), drawing of east side.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 79.

R. Reitzenstein 1924, 169 - 77. Figs. 2 - 6, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1883b

A.B. Cook 1925, 305. Figs. 195 - 6, drawings of whole cross and lower east.

C.A. Parker 1926, 64 - 9. Drawing of east side as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 65; drawing of all sides as C.A. Parker and W.G. Collingwood 1917 on p. 67.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 6, 104, 155 - 7. Fig. 12 (no. 2), drawing as

W.G. Collingwood 1923a; fig 184, drawing of all sides as C.A. Parker and W.G. Collingwood 1917.

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A. Gardner 1937, 39. Plates 27 - 8, photographs as E.S. Prior and

A. Gardner 1912.

T.D. Kendrick 1941, 127.

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J. de Vries 1957, 276, 332, 397. Plate XVII, drawing of lower west side.

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plate 3, photograph of lower parts of east, west and south sides.

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C.A.R. Radford 1963, 210.

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photographs of lower east and west sides.

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and Loki panel on (respectively) pp. 108, 115, 121.

P. Anker 1970, 417.

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Site Name: Gosforth

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary slab
(or ? frieze).

Present situation: Set in wall at the east end of the north chancel of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: The carved surface was first noticed in March 1882: see C.A. Parker 1883, 409. For claim that stone had been known in the churchyard since 1789 see C.A. Parker 1886, 205.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 69.9 cm.
(b) Width: 33 cm.
(c) Depth: 13.9 cm.

Description: Only one side of this slab is now visible and the reverse and any lateral borders on the face have been cut away. There are two panels on the exposed side and both are decorated with carving in relief. At the top is a backward-looking quadruped whose head is not now clear. A snake, its triangular head placed under the rear part of the beast's belly, is knotted between the animal's front legs and tied in a Stafford knot below the beast's chest. There is another Stafford knot between the beast's rear legs, one end of the strand passing behind the animal: it is not clear whether this is another snake or an extension of the beast's tail. Beneath the moulding separating the two panels is a horizontal run of three-strand plait terminating at the broken sinister end in a tight curl. Below are two human figures, forward facing, in a boat whose mast and block

figure

are clearly visible. The sinister_l holds the prow/stern with one hand and waves an axe in the other. The dexter figure holds a line in his left hand: this line passes behind the boat, re-appearing beneath and terminating in an animal's head. Around this head are four fish. In his right hand the fishing figure holds an object which may be a hammer. In the lower dexter corner of the panel are traces of a ribbon animal. See chapter twelve(pp. 335 - 41).

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- G. Stephens 1884b, 27 - 35.
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- C.A. Parker 1886, 205.
- E.S. Bugge 1889, lxxvi.
- C.A. Parker 1896, 74 - 80. Fig. facing 75, drawing.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 168 - 9. Plate facing 168, photograph.
- VCH 1901, 270. Plate facing 270, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- W.G. Collingwood 1901b, 315.
- A. Bugge 1905, 329. Photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 329.
- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 122-3. Plate 13, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899
- P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 183. Drawing on p. 183.
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- W.G. Collingwood 1911, 268.
- R. Reitzenstein 1924, 156 - 8. Fig.1, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- C.A. Parker 1926, 4, 69 - 70. Drawing as C.A. Parker 1896 on p. 70.
- W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 85 - 6.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 125. Plate XC, photograph.
- H.R. Ellis Davidson 1950, 132.
- W. Holmqvist 1951, 11.
- J. Brøndsted 1955, 98. Figs. 83, 84, photographs as T.D. Kendrick 1949.
- B. Branston 1957, 116. Fig. 20, drawing.

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H.R. Ellis Davidson 1964, 90, 207.

E.O.G. Turville-Petre 1964, 75

P. Johnstone 1964, 279. Plate XLVIIc, photograph of boat.

H.R. Ellis Davidson 1967, 133, 202. Plate 64, photograph.

H.R. Ellis Davidson 1969, 58. Photograph on p. 68.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036). Walled into the corner of the clergy vestry and the north aisle and, since 1960, concealed by radiator and panelling.

Account of first discovery: Dug up in 1894 close to the churchyard:
see C.A. Parker 1896, 80.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 20.3 cm.

(b) Width: 22.9 cm.

(c) Depth: 10.2 cm.

*
Description: Only the arris moulding separating two sides and some of their relief decoration now survives on this fragment. On one side is a three-strand plait with a tight terminal curl. Above this (but probably in its original position below) is the border moulding of the panel. On the adjacent side is the ear and forehead of an animal with, below, part of its body. On the dexter side of this beast is what appears to be another animal's head, earless but with collar, eye and open jaw. See chapter twelve (pp. 341 - 2).

* The accompanying photographs show the fragment reversed.

Bibliography:

C.A. Parker 1896, 80 - 1. Drawing of both sides on p. 81.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 169.

C.A. Parker 1902, 89 - 90. Plate III (no. 4), drawing of both sides.

C.A. Parker 1926, 54. Drawing as C.A. Parker 1902 on p. 51.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Set in wall at the eastern end of the north aisle of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: The head was discovered in two separate fragments. The first was recorded in J. Stuart 1856 - 67, I, 18 and in 1883 was identified as the cross-head "kept in the Parson's garden" mentioned in 1799 and 1842: see Carbo 1799; S. Jefferson 1842, 303; C.A. Parker 1883, 407. The sinister arm was discovered in the churchyard in December 1897: see W.S. Calverley 1897 - 9, 80.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 63.5 cm.
 (b) Width: 43.2 cm.
 (c) Depth: not known.

Description: No information is available about ornament on any face ~~and of~~ this ring-head other than the one now exposed. This is decorated in relief, the ornament framed by the arris mouldings of the cross-arms and the ring. At the centre of the head is a small, flat boss surrounded by a circle. All the arms are filled with plait except for the sinister arm which is decorated with multiple ring-chain. The ring carries three-strand plait and the lower arm runs into a dowel. See chapter twelve (pp. 357 - 8).

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(?) S. Jefferson 1842, 303.

J. Stuart 1856 - 67, I, 18. Plate XXVIII, drawing of first fragment.

C.A. Parker 1883, 407. Plate facing 373, drawing of first fragment.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

C.A. Parker 1896, 72. Plate facing 6, drawing as C.A. Parker 1883.

W.S. Calverley 1897 - 9, 80.

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of both fragments.

VCH 1901, 270. Plate facing 270, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1901b, 316.

C.A. Parker 1902, 90.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 86.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Set in wall at the eastern end of the north aisle of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in 1843 built into the north chancel doorway: see C.A. Parker 1896, 73.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 58.4 cm.
 (b) Width: 34.3 cm.
 (c) Depth: not known.

Description: Early drawings and photographs show that the (now invisible) reverse of this ring-head was decorated, like the visible side, in relief and that its ornament was similarly framed by the arris borders of the cross-arms and the ring. On the ring the arris moulding is cabled. At the centre on the hidden side was a boss surrounded by a circle. The lateral arms were filled with a four-strand plait, and a three- the lower arm with a line-incised four-strand plait. The two surviving sections of the ring carried plait, the one four and the other three-strand. On the visible side the central flat boss is surrounded by two cabled circles. The three remaining arms all carry plait, four-strand and line-incised on the upper arm, four and six-strand on the lateral arms. Only one of the arcs of the ring now carries ornament on this side: this consists of a very delicate, line incised, ring-chain. See chapter twelve (pp. 356 - 7).

Bibliography:

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J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

J. Stuart 1856 - 67, I, 18. Plate XXVIII, drawing of the side now
exposed.

C.A. Parker 1896, 72 - 3. Plate facing 6, drawing as C.A. Parker 1883.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 170. Plate facing 170, photograph of both sides.

VCH 1901, 270. Plate facing 270, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1901b, 316.

W.G. Collingwood 1926, 326.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 142 - 3.

W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 85 - 6.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: Set on plinth at the east end of the north aisle of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in June 1896 embedded in the foundations of the north-west corner of the north wall of St. Mary's church, Gosforth: see C.A. Parker 1896, 81.

Dimensions: (a) Length 167.6 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 58.4 and 55.9 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 66 cm.

(d) Width: 25.4 cm. widening to 28.6 cm.

Description: This hogback was split in half at the time of its recovery and has been broken at the eastern end. Seen in section the monument is cruck-shaped: the gable-ends are inclined.

The roof carries five rows of tegulation beneath the moulding on the curved ridge. On the south side, below the overhanging eaves, is a lightly-incised figural scene which is not set within a panel. The scene shows a confrontation between armed warriors carrying round shields and spears. Traces of their legs appear below the shields. There are at least fifteen in the western group and at least eleven in the eastern. The leading figure of the eastern group carries a staff/spear with a triangular pennant.

On the opposite side the wall decoration is more complicated and is carved in low relief. At the eastern end are five circles and one

semi-circle interlocked with each other, the bands splitting and penetrating at the crossing-points. This ornament is linked to a complex tangle of irregular zoomorphic knotwork in which can be seen a contoured ribbon-beast with head-lappet. At the western end of this side is a form of ring-knot with central boss. Between the ring-knot and the zoomorphic knotwork are two groups of knotwork set one above the other. The upper one is of irregular form whilst the lower is a balanced composition involving splitting bands and ring-bindings: this terminates at the western end in a tight curl.

On the western gable-end is a curled and contoured ribbon-animal with its head at the northern edge. The ornament is now very worn but the beast seems to have a lip lappet. In certain lights there appears to be a second head above on the opposite side of the panel. The beast(s) appears to have been bound in knotwork strands and there are traces of a curving frame at the base of the decoration. On the eastern gable-end is a human figure clad in a short kirtle who is holding an object which may be a book, crosier or axe. There are traces of knotwork below his left arm. See chapter twelve (pp. 351 - 6).

Bibliography:

C.A. Parker 1896, 81 - 5. Plates facing 83, 84, 85, drawings of both sides and the two gable-ends.

R.S. Ferguson 1895 - 7, 297 - 9. Plate facing 298, photographs of both sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 172 - 4. Plates facing 172, 173, 174; photographs of both sides and eastern gable-end.

W.S. Calverley 1899a, 239 - 42. Plates facing 240 and 241, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1897 - 1900a, 34 (quoting Westmorland Gazette,
August 27, 1897).

VCH 1901, 270 - 1. Plate facing 271, photograph of south side as
W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1901b, 317.

J. Watson 1903, 399 - 401.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 178.

W.G. Collingwood 1915b, 307.

H.H. Hughes 1921, 98.

C.A. Parker 1926, 70 - 2. Drawings of both gable-ends as C.A. Parker
1896 on p. 71.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 149, 173. Fig. 211, drawing of south side
and east gable.

W.G. Collingwood 1928, 19.

W.G. Collingwood 1928a, 408 - 9.

W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 85 - 6.

H. Shetelig 1948, 85, ⁸⁸91. Fig. 12, knot on north side.

H. Shetelig 1954, 130, 132.

J. Walton 1954, 72. Fig. e, drawing of gable-end after W.G. Collingwood
1927.

D.M. Wilson 1956, 35. Fig. 4, drawing of knot on north side.

H.R. Ellis Davidson 1967, 128 - 9.

H.R. Ellis Davidson 1969, 128. Photograph of south side on p. 122.

H. Schmidt 1970, 23. Fig. 8, drawing of south side, west gable-end
and top; fig. 11, drawing of section.

Site Name: Gosforth

Number: VII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: Set on plinth at the east end of the north aisle of St. Mary's church, Gosforth (NY 073036).

Account of first discovery: Discovered at the east end of the north wall of the nave in 1897: see W.S. Calverley 1899a, 242.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 156.8 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 80 and 72.4 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 86.4 cm.

(d) Width: 26 cm. tapg. 24.1 cm.

Description: This hogback has lost part of its ridge and eastern gable-end. It is otherwise complete though the decoration on the eastern and western ends is worn. Seen in section the walls are vertical and the roof is steeply pitched: the gables are slightly inclined.

Along both sides of the ridge is a horizontal panel carrying relief ornament; this is framed by the ridge-moulding above and by a cabled moulding below. The eastern part of the panels has been cut away but at the western end, on both sides, is a three-strand plait terminating in a zoomorphic head equipped with a round eye and long jaws. This head faces the open jaws of an end-beast which acts as the western boundary of the ridge-panel. The end-beast has a tooth in both jaws and a curled tongue; at the back of the bodiless head is a hollowed ear. On both north and south sides the eastern and western ends of the roof have lateral border-panels carved in relief

and framed by mouldings: their decoration consists of three-strand plait which terminates in a curl at the base. The roof area which is bordered by the ridge panel, lateral panels and an eaves-moulding is decorated with a crude diaper ornament.

On both the north and south sides the wall decoration consists of

p. 138. addendum

Before " See chapter twelve (pp. 342-51)." add the following paragraph :

On the western gable-end is a representation of the crucifixion. It is now not clear how Christ was dressed but he had a broad halo set over his head and was probably flanked by two subsidiary figures. There seems to be no trace of a cross. The scene is set beneath an arch : above is a triquetra whose bands split at the point of crossing. On the eastern gable-end is another crucifixion scene. Christ is dressed in a kirtle but, like the western figure, lacks a cross. There is a similar arch and ? halo over his head but any ornament above the arch is now lost. It is possible that there is a spear touching the dexter corner of Christ's garment.

facing each other, with the body of one linked to the upper jaw of the other. The lower jaws of the two beasts are also linked. In the lower corners of the panel is a small mask. See chapter twelve (see pp. 342 - 51).

and framed by mouldings: their decoration consists of three-strand plait which terminates in a curl at the base. The roof area which is bordered by the ridge panel, lateral panels and an eaves-moulding is decorated with a crude diaper ornament.

On both the north and south sides the wall decoration consists of a full-length panel carved in relief. This is set immediately below the eaves. On the south side the panel is filled with a four-strand plait at the western end; three of these strands terminate at the east end in animal heads, all the beasts having round eyes and extended jaws. The two easternmost animals also have a round and hollowed ear. The lower jaw of the animal at the east end, whose head is set within the curl of his body, passes behind his neck and round the neck of the adjacent animal before returning. Bound into, and astride, this jaw extension is a human being whose legs are set in an "Anglian lock".

The equivalent panel on the north side carries a composition involving four ribbon-animals. All of the beasts have round eyes, extended jaws and a round hollow ear. The heads of the two outer beasts are set within the curl of the neck and their extended lower jaw passes round the neck of the adjacent inner beast before returning. Astride these jaw extensions, and facing towards the outer animals, are two human beings, their legs set in an "Anglian lock" and their feet piercing the bottom of the frame. The bodies of the two outer animals are linked to each other but taper towards the centre of the panel. In the centre of the panel are the two inner animals, facing each other, with the body of one linked to the upper jaw of the other. The lower jaws of the two beasts are also linked. In the lower corners of the panel is a small mask. See chapter twelve (see pp. 342 - 51).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1899, 174 - 7. Plates facing 175, 176 and 177,
photographs of both sides and western gable-end.
- W.S. Calverley 1897 - 9, 81 - 2.
- W.S. Calverley 1899a, 242 - 5. Photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899
facing p. 242.
- VCH 1901, 271. Plate facing 271, photograph of south side as
W.S. Calverley 1899.
- W.G. Collingwood 1897 - 1900 a, 34 (quoting Westmorland Gazette
August 27th 1897).
- W.G. Collingwood 1901b, 316. Photograph of south side as
W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 319.
- R.M. Lidbetter 1902, 111.
- J. Watson 1903, 400.
- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 135 - 6.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 178.
- J. Brøndsted 1920, 219, 222.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 202 - 3, 225, 227. Fig. 152, photograph of north
side as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- C.A. Parker 1926, 70 - 2.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 173. Fig. 212, drawing of north side and
western gable-end.
- W.G. Collingwood 1928a, 408 - 9.
- W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 85 - 6.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 125. Fig. 21, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1927.
- J. Walton 1954, 72. Figs. 3f and 4f drawing of ridge and gable-end
after W.G. Collingwood 1927.
- H.R. Ellis Davidson 1967, 128 - 9. Plate 55, photograph of north side
and western gable-end.
- H.R. Ellis Davidson 1969, 123.
- H. Schmidt 1970, 23. Fig. 8, drawing of south side and western gable-end;
fig. 11 drawing of section.

Site Name: Great Clifton

Number: I

Stone: Red and white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In the vestry of St. Luke's church, Great Clifton
(NY 041296).

Account of first discovery: Discovered during church restorations in
August 1900, acting as a lintel over a concealed Norman doorway:
see R.M. Lidbetter 1902, 108.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 144 cm.

(b) Width: 36.5 cm. tapg. 31 cm.

(c) Depth: 15 cm. tapg. 14.5 cm.

Description: This is the lower part of a fragmentary cross-shaft which
was carved in relief on all four sides. Much of the ornament,
particularly on the reverse and sinister side, is now lost. The
decoration was framed by the arris moulding: part of the lower frame
and the uncarved area below are visible on the face.

At the top of the single panel on the face are two vertical rows of
knotted swelling zoomorphic ornament. The strands in the dexter run
are line-incised and an animal's head, with round and hollow ear can
be seen near the arris: its body is contoured. Above it, astride
the swelling body of another beast, is a human being. Immediately
below this dexter run is a three-strand plait with a human head terminal,
the face seen in profile. At least two animals can be discerned in

the sinister run. One, with a hollowed ear, bites the contoured body of a second beast which has a human figure astride its back. This second beast merges into the coiled and contoured animal which dominates the lower part of the panel. This large animal has a head which is seen in profile, a bar is placed across its jaws, (possibly linked to curled upper lip) it has a hollowed ear and a lappet springs from the lower lip to pierce and pass below its body. The bottom of the panel is occupied by a bound human figure, clothed and with a nimble or hair. The ring and bar binding is linked to irregular zoomorphic knotwork, markedly contoured to the figure's left, which possibly terminates in snakes' heads flanking those of the human figure.

On the upper part of the reverse are traces of two strips of zoomorphic ornament similar to those on the face. There are the remains of contoured animals and of another human figure astride a beast. On the dexter side is a neat, line-incised, five-strand plait with bifurcation at the bottom of the surviving ornament. On the sinister side, now much worn, there are the remains of an undulating frieze of contoured animals containing at least one zoomorphic head with lappet. See chapter seven (pp. 166 - 75).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1897 - 1900b. Photograph of face and dexter sides on p. 258.

W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 323 - 4.

VCH 1901, 275.

R.M. Lidbetter 1902. Plate facing 109, photographs of face, reverse and dexter sides.

- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 135. Drawing of lower part of face on
p. 135.
- W.G. Collingwood 1907, 280.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 178, 214.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 249.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 157 - 8. Fig. 186, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1906 - 7.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 125.
- M.C. Fair 1951, 96.
- W. Holmqvist 1951, 12.

Site Name: Haile (Hale)

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Walled into the outside of the nave wall of the parish church, Haile (NY 031088) at the eastern end of the south side.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 182. The church was restored and rebuilt in 1883 and the stone may have been discovered at that date since it is not recorded in Knowles lecture of 1876: see W.H. Knowles 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 45.5 cm.

(b) Width: 50.8 cm.

(c) Depth: 19 cm.

Description: Only one side of this fragmentary cross-shaft is now visible.

The decoration is in relief and is framed by the arris moulding.

Running up the centre of the panel are two scroll stems from which subsidiary side-shoots spring angularly to right and left. These subsidiary branches terminate in spiral scrolls. Some of the scrolls have trefoil leaves and not all of the branches are connected organically to the main stems. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 182, 297. Drawing of face on p. 182.

VCH 1901, 264. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 264.

C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 147. Fig. 164, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

Site Name: Haile (Hale)

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
or architectural fragment.

Present situation: In the parish church, Haile (NY 031088).

Account of first discovery: In a lecture delivered in 1876 Knowles referred to six fragments at Haile. His drawings include patterns which seem to show those on this stone though the identification is not certain: see W.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. The fragments had disappeared by 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. In 1926 four fragments, of which this could be one, are recorded as fixed to the west wall of the churchyard: see C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 103 cm.
(b) Width: 34 cm. tapg. 33 cm.
(c) Depth: 11 cm. tapg. 9 cm.

Description: One narrow and one broad side of this stone still carry ornament which is carved in relief. On the narrow edge the single panel was framed laterally by the arris moulding and the top/bottom of the panel has also survived. The ornament consists of a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597 executed in line-incised strands and terminating in a curl. On the broad face one lateral and one bottom/top border moulding have survived: the lateral moulding stands in high relief against both the panel and the other border. On the panel are traces of a plait with triple-cord strands. See chapter four(p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. Plate facing 95 , drawing of face; other plate facing (centre) may show narrow edge though the identity is not certain.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. Fig. A, drawing of face after E.H. Knowles 1878. ? also fig. c.

C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95.

Site Name: Haile (Hale)

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
or architectural
fragment.

Present situation: In the parish church, Haile (NY 031088).

Account of first discovery: In a lecture delivered in 1876 Knowles referred to six fragments at Haile. His drawings include patterns which seem to show those on this stone though the identification is not certain: see W.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. The fragments had disappeared by 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. In 1926 four fragments, of which this could be one, are recorded as fixed to the west wall of the churchyard: see C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 99 cm.
(b) Width: 36 cm. tapg. 34 cm.
(c) Depth: 9 cm. tapg. 6.5 cm.

Description: Ornament only survives on one narrow edge of this stone, though the arris moulding remains in high relief on the broad face. On the narrow side the lateral border moulding and part of the top/bottom frame surround a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597 which are executed in triple-cord strands. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. Plate facing 95 (left), drawing
(though the identity is not certain).

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. ? Fig. B after E.H. Knowles 1878.

G.A. Parker 1926, 133.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95.

Site Name: Haile (Hale)

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft or
architectural fragment.

Present situation: In the parish church, Haile (NY 031088).

Account of first discovery: In a lecture delivered in 1876 Knowles referred to six fragments at Haile. His drawings include patterns which seem to show those on this stone: see W.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. The fragments had disappeared by 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. In 1926 four fragments, of which this could be one, are recorded as fixed to the west wall of the churchyard: see C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 78.9 cm.
(b) Width: 35 cm.
(c) Depth: 10 cm. tapg. 7.5 cm.

Description: One narrow and one broad side of this stone still preserve decoration, which was carved in relief. On the broad side there are now only traces of ^{?two panels of} plaitwork framed by one lateral arris-moulding, carved in high relief, and part of a top/bottom border. On the narrow edge, for which only one border survives, there is a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597. This is executed in triple cord strands and terminates in a concentric circle motif. There are traces of further decoration below. See chapter four(p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. Plate facing 95 (right), drawing
of narrow side.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 181. Fig. D, drawing as E.H. Knowles 1878.

C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95.

Site Name: Haile (Hale)

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft or
architectural fragment.

Present situation: In the parish church, Haile (NY 031088).

Account of first discovery: In a lecture delivered in 1876 Knowles referred to six fragments at Haile. None of his accompanying drawings seem to show this stone: see W.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7. The fragments had disappeared by 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 131. In 1926 four fragments, of which this could be one, are recorded as fixed to the west wall of the churchyard: see C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 69 cm.

(b) Width: 34 cm.

(c) Depth: 12 cm. tapg. 10.5 cm.

Description: Carving survives on one narrow, and one broad, side of this stone. On the narrow edge is a run of Stafford knots of R.A. type 597, framed by the arris moulding. On the broad side there are traces of a now-indistinguishable pattern of knotwork on a panel framed by a lateral moulding, carved in high relief, and a top/bottom border. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96 - 7.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 131.

C.A. Parker 1926, 133.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95.

Site Name: Harrington

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In porch of St. Mary's church, Harrington (NX 994256).

Account of first discovery: Found on October 2nd 1924 at Eller Bank, Harrington (NX 994255) at depth of ten feet during road widening: see W.G. Collingwood 1925b, 369.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 30.5 cm.

(b) Width: 38 cm.

(c) Depth: 7.5 cm.

Description: The fragment is the upper arm of a free-armed cross-head.

Both face and reverse were decorated in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding. The narrow sides are similarly decorated but the ornament was separated into two panels, the lower one being on the end of the offset which marked the junction of the arm and the "arm-pit". The face carries a boss, surrounded by a circle, from which a "spine" leads off to the (lost) centre of the cross-head.

Surrounding this are the characteristic pellets and spiralling tendrils of spiral-scroll work. The reverse is more weathered but seems to have carried a similar type of decoration, though lacking the boss and circle motif. Both panels on the narrow sides were ornamented with stopped-plait interspersed, on the upper sinister panel, with pellets. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1925b. Plate facing 369, photograph of all sides.
Drawings of face and narrow sides on p. 370.

W.G. Collingwood 1925c. Drawings as W.G. Collingwood 1925b on p. 77.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 96, 147. Fig. 166, drawings as

W.G. Collingwood 1925b.

M.C. Fair 1951, 96.

Site Name: Heversham

Number: I

Stone: Coarse grained red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In porch of St. Peter's church, Heversham (SD 497834).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in present position. in a lecture delivered in 1893: see W.S. Calverley 1895, 123.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 139.7 cm.

(b) Width: 34 cm. tapg. 30 cm.

(c) Depth: 13 cm.

Description: This fragmentary cross-shaft was carved in relief on all four sides though all have since suffered varying degrees of mutilation.

On the east side, framed by a double moulding, is a single panel of inhabited vine-scroll: the lower border of the frame is only partially preserved. Four of the double-scroll medallions are now visible. In the uppermost are two counterpointed subsidiary stems carrying grape-clusters and a leaf. A backward-looking quadruped, with round eye, ear and curling tail, fills most of the medallion below. His muzzle reaches towards a leaf and grape-cluster within the medallion. His hind quarters fill the space between the dexter arris and the scroll-crossing whilst his rear legs stand on the counterpointed subsidiary stems within the medallion below. This third medallion contains two grape-clusters and one leaf. In the bottom medallion is a grape-cluster and the remains of a (? forward-facing) quadruped with bent legs. Most of the spaces

between the arris and the stem-crossings are filled with foliate shoots, the leaves having serrated edges. Loose pellets are scattered through the panel.

On the west side, set within the frame of the arris moulding, is a single-stemmed scroll, the offshoots tightly spiralled and terminating in a grape-cluster of pellets. Above and below the spirals are trefoil leaves.

On the two narrow edges, each given a double-moulding frame, is a single-stemmed scroll with foliate side-shoots. The side-shoots spring from the bottom of the curve of the main stem and run parallel to the main stem within its curve before curling away. Several of these side-shoots end in pelta-shaped terminals. See chapter two(p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.S. Calverley 1895. Plate facing 123, photograph of east side.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 198 - 203. Plate facing 202, photograph as
- J. Brøndsted 1920, 178. W.S. Calverley 1895, with a drawing of south side.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 44 - 5. Fig. 32, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1895.
- J.F. Curwen 1925, 30. Reconstruction drawing of all sides on p. 29.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 31.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 37. Fig. 47, drawing as J.F. Curwen 1925.
- J.F. Curwen 1930, 22 - 4. Drawing as J.F. Curwen 1925 on p. 23.
- W.G. Collingwood 1932, 40.
- RCHM 1936, lviii, lxxv, 110. Plate 6, photograph of east and south sides.
- G. Baldwin Brown 1937, 211, 282. Plate LXXI, photograph of animal in scroll on east side.

T.D. Kendrick 1938, 153, 198, 202. Plate XCII (1), photograph
of east side.

R.J. Cramp 1965, 7.

B.J.N. Edwards 1967, 148.

Site Name: Heversham

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Built into the outside of the south wall of St. Peter's church, Heversham (SD 497834), below the window to the east of the porch.

Account of first discovery: Found in wall of St. Peter's church during examination of fabric on September 25th 1893: see W.S. Calverley 1895, 124.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 7.6 cm.
 (b) Width: 16.3 cm.
 (c) Depth: not known.

Description: Only one face of this cross-arm survives. Its decoration is in relief and was framed by the arris moulding. Though now very worn it consisted of vine scroll: two leaves, part of the stem and fruit-pellets are now only just discernible. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1895, 124.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 203.

J.F. Curwen 1925, 30. Reconstruction drawing as part of Heversham I on p. 29.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 31.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 37. Fig. 147, drawing as J.F. Curwen 1925.

J.F. Curwen 1930, 22. Drawing as J.F. Curwen 1925 on p. 23.

RGHM 1936, 110.

Site Name: Hutton in the Forest

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Built into the outside of the north wall of St. James' church, Hutton in the Forest (NY 469365).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position on December 15th, 1888; see W.S. Calverley 1888c and W.S. Calverley 1899, 204.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 45.7 cm.

(b) Width: 16.5 cm. tapg. 15 cm.

(c) Depth: not recorded.

Description: Only one side of this cross-shaft is now visible. The ornament is in relief, bordered by the arris moulding and consists of a repeated run of figure-of-eight knots of R.A. type 568. The intersections of the strands have been emphasised by drilling. See chapter nine(pp. 251 - 2).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 204 - 5, 294. Drawing of visible side on p. 204.

VCH 1901, 266.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 227.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 153.

Site Name: Irton

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Complete cross.

Present situation: In churchyard on south side of St. Paul's church.

Irton (NY 092005).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in

1816: see D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 304.5 cm.

(b) Width: 48.3 cm. tapg. 38.1 cm.

(c) Depth: 24.1 cm. tapg. 17.8 cm.

Description: The monument is a complete free-armed cross, set in its original socket stone. All sides of the shaft and the eastern and western sides of the head carry ornament carved in relief. On the northern and southern ends of the transverse arms is incised knotwork, a variant of R.A. type 551.

On the eastern side within an arris moulding the centre of the head carries a boss surrounded by a circle. This is itself surrounded by a ring of pellets set within a scalloped circle. Foliate knotwork fills the arms of the head; ^{the upper arm is separated from the others by a moulding.} The shaft is divided into five panels, the entire side surrounded by a two-strand plait frame set within the arris moulding. The panels are separated from each other by plain mouldings. In the upper panel are eight rows of incised St. Andrew's crosses arranged in lines of three and two. The four panels below all contain fret patterns: at the top the motif is R.A. type 994a, then comes a circular cruciform motif, then

three parallel vertical rows of R.A. type 982 and finally another circular cruciform motif.

On the western side the cross-head has a framing arris moulding and, at the centre, a cross formed of five pellets. This is surrounded by a cabled circle. The upper arm ~~is separated from the rest by a moulding but~~, like the transverse arms, seems to have been decorated with foliate knotwork. In the lower arm is a knot pattern of R.A. type 658. The shaft on this side is surrounded by a run of knot patterns ^{including} R.A. type 597 and is divided into three panels of which the central one may have carried an inscription. The upper panel contains knotwork of R.A. type 683 whilst the lower panel is decorated with knotwork, worked with two parallel strands, of a type not catalogued by Romilly Allen.

Both the southern and northern sides of the shaft carry scroll work framed by both a cabled moulding and the arris moulding. On the south side this is a single-stemmed scroll, the spiralling side-shoots ending in rosette motifs. The space between the spiral side-shoots and the arris are filled with foliate stems and triquetrae. At the top is a double-scroll medallion framing a cluster of pellets whilst the stem at the bottom of the panel sprouts from a broad base: in its lower stages the stem lacks spiral side-shoots. On the north side much of the scroll has similar spiralling side-shoots and is flanked by triquetrae and foliate stems. At the top, however, and occasionally within the run of the scroll there is knotwork (a variant of R.A. type 661 but without the crossing strand) and at the base are double-scroll medallions filled with balanced leaves and grape clusters. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

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- Mannix and W. Whellan 1847, 339.
- W. Whellan 1860, 8, 397
- G. Stephens 1866 - 1901, I, 469; III, 200.
- D.H. Haigh 1870, 217. Drawing of ?inscription on p. 217.
- E.H. Knowles 1878, 96.
- E.H. Knowles 1880, 142.
- G. Stephens 1884a, 142.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
- W. Vietor 1895, 16.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 206 - 7, 301. Plate facing 206, drawings of east, south and west sides.
- VCH 1901, 258, 278. Plate facing 258, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- H.M. Chadwick 1901, 85
- W.G. Collingwood 1902, 273.
- P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 19.
- W.G. Collingwood 1911a, 465, 467.
- E.S. Prior and A. Gardner 1912, 118.
- W.G. Collingwood 1912a, 158.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 203.
- W.G. Collingwood 1918, 42, 46. Fig. 24, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- J. Brøndsted 1920, 182.
- W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 264.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 64.
- C.A. Parker 1926, 155. Plate facing 155, drawing of west and north sides.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926b, 58.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 83, 111, 119. Fig. 100, drawings of west,
north and east sides.

A.W. Clapham 1930, 66. Plate 17, photograph of east side.

W.G. Collingwood 1932, 53.

W.G. Collingwood 1932a, 85 - 6.

G. Baldwin Brown 1937, 269. Plate XCV, photograph of west side.

T.D. Kendrick 1938, 201, 206. Plate XCII, photograph of east side.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 9.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 63.

M.C. Fair 1951, 93.

M. Macdermott 1955, 92.

H. Marquardt 1961, 55.

R.I. Page 1969, 33.

Site Name: Irton

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Cemented onto a display stone on the south side of St. Michael's church, Muncaster (SD 105966).

Account of first discovery: Found in the garden wall of Eilbeck Ground cottage in Irton parish (SD 101982) by Lord Muncaster and C.A. Parker: see C.A. Parker 1926, 171. This may be identifiable with a fragment from Irton mentioned in a lecture of 1878: see E.H. Knowles 1880, 142.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 39 cm.
 (b) Width: 46.5 cm.
 (c) Depth: 11.5 cm.

Description: The circle of this circle-head is carved in two planes, the inner section appearing to overlie the four arms of the cross whilst the outer, narrower, section is overlaid by the arms. Parker's drawing shows a three-strand contoured plait on the circle and a central ? rosette boss, both presumably on the west side. There is now only evidence for a step-pattern on the east side of the circle. See chapter five (p. 107).

Bibliography:

(?) E.H. Knowles 1880, 142.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 238. Plate facing 238, photograph of west side.

VCH 1901, 272. Photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 272.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 267.

C.A. Parker 1926, 171. Drawing of west side on p. 171.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 155, 171. Fig. 182, drawing of west side.

M. Fair 1951, 93.

Site Name: Isel

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. Michael's church, Isel (NY 163334).

Account of first discovery: It is likely that both fragments were discovered during the church restoration of 1878: see W.G. Collingwood 1924a, 353. Both are first recorded in a lecture of 1889 and fragment B is then described as built into the west wall of the porch: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 235. Fragment A is probably alluded to in W.S. Calverley 1888, 166.

Dimensions:

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
(a) Height:	48 cm.	48 cm.
(b) Width:	41 cm. tapg. 40 cm.	40 cm. tapg. 38 cm.
(c) Depth:	16 cm.	15.5 cm.

Description: The two fragments are non-adjacent parts of the same cross-shaft. All four sides were originally decorated in shallow relief, the ornament bordered laterally by the arris moulding. Since fragment A also preserves the upper border of the panels on the reverse and dexter side it was presumably the top of the shaft. Both the face and reverse of A are decorated with spiral scroll, quasi-leaf shapes being visible on both sides. The narrow sides are both ornamented with a three-strand, line-incised, stopped-plait.

Fragment B has lost all ornament on one narrow and one broad side. The decoration on the remaining broad side seems to represent the lower part of the reverse of fragment A though the ground of the ornament has not been cut clear. The ornament on the narrow side is similar to that on the dexter and sinister sides of fragment A. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1888, 166.

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 235. Fig. VI, drawing of face and reverse of fragment A.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 213, 297. Plate facing 60, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1891b: plate facing 213, drawing of face of fragment B.

VCH 1901, 261.

W.G. Collingwood 1909, 194.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 247.

W.G. Collingwood 1924a, 353 - 4.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 147.

M.C. Fair 1951, 97.

W.S. Calverley 1888e. Plate XXII, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1883 - 5.

W.S. Calverley 1888. Plate facing 29, drawings as W.S. Calverley
1883 - 5.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 211 - 2. Plate facing 211, drawings as
W.S. Calverley 1883 - 5.

VCH 1901, 261.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 247.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 229.

Site Name: Isel

Number: III

Stone: Not known.

Type: Fragment.

Present situation: Now now identifiable.

Account of first discovery: Recorded in 1923 as a quoin-stone in the north-east gable of St. Michael's church, Isel (NY 163334); see W.G. Collingwood 1924a, 354.

Dimensions: (a) Height: not known.

(b) Width: not known.

(c) Depth: not known.

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1924a, 354.

Site Name: Kendal

Number: I

Stone: Whitish-grey sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set on windowsill in south aisle of Holy Trinity church, Kendal (SD 516922).

Account of first discovery: Probably removed, with other carved fragments, during the 1850 restoration of the church and placed in a rockery in the burial ground at the Market Place; in 1901 it was returned to the church and was identified as Anglo-Saxon at some date prior to 1903; see W.G. Collingwood 1904, 330.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 50 cm.

(b) Width: (at widest) 24 cm.

(c) Depth: (at widest) 19 cm.

Description: The cross-shaft is now set upside down on a display plinth.

One narrow side has lost all decoration but relief ornament survives on the other three sides, the panels probably framed laterally by the arris moulding though this now exists only between the reverse and dexter sides. On the face is a double scroll. Within each medallion are two bunches of grapes hanging from side-shoots which spring from the inner side of the main stems and cross at the top of the medallion. A curling shoot with leaf fills the lower part of the one complete medallion whilst other shoots with leaves fill both the spaces between the grapes and the stem and between the arris edge and the stem-crossings. Between the stem-

crossings and the grape-bearing side-shoots is a pellet. On the other broad face is a single-stemmed scroll from which spring tendrils terminating in a whirl of grape forms. A three-element leaf-shape fills the area between the curving stem and the aris. On the one narrow edge is a delicate single-stemmed scroll from which the shoots curve backwards alongside the main stem before curling to end in fruit-cluster. Two long-stemmed ivy leaves spring from these tendrils. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.G. Collingwood 1903a, 204. Drawing of the three surviving sides
on p. 205.
- W.G. Collingwood 1903b, 261.
- W.G. Collingwood 1904. Plate facing 330, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1903a.
- W.G. Collingwood 1905, 207.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 43.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 27.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 36.
- W.G. Collingwood 1932, 40.
- RCHM 1936, lviii, lxv, 121. Plate 6 photograph of reverse.
- R.J. Cramp 1965, 7.
- B.J.N. Edwards 1967, 148.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: I

Stone: Yellowish-white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In chancel of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen
(NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: Discovered during the restoration of the
chancel in 1847: see J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 65 cm.

(b) Width: 35 cm. tapg. 32 cm.

(c) Depth: 19 cm. tapg. 18 cm.

Description: Ornament survives on one broad face and on the two narrow sides of this cross-shaft. The decoration is in relief, the panels bordered by the arris moulding. On the face is the figure of a man, his arms hanging from broad, rounded shoulders and his feet shown in profile. His mouth, eyes and rectangular nose are all incised. Below his mouth is a beard or (more likely) chin/neck running into the open neckline of his ? jacket. This ? jacket has a border at the neck. The broad band of a circle passes across the figure's stomach and wrists and behind his calves. Both his wrists and the calves are bound to the circle by rings. Flanking his head are two downward-curling volutes and there are loose pellets by his right shoulder and around and between his legs. Between his feet is the apex of a moulding, shaped like an inverted V, which is linked by further mouldings to the arris. Beneath the apex of the V is a pellet. The narrow sides are

decorated with plaitwork formed of broad strands, two-strand on the dexter side, three-strand on the sinister. See chapter nine (pp. 242 - 9).

Bibliography:

- J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186, 188. Plate II, photograph of face and sinister side.
- G. Stephens 1881, 308 - 10.
- G. Stephens 1884b, 379, 380ff..
- J.F. Hodgson 1885, 11. Plate II, photograph as J.F. Hodgson 1880.
- G. Stephens 1884, Frontispiece, drawing of face.
- J.R. Allen 1884a, 280 - 1. Fig. 100, drawing of human figure.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 355.
- J.R. Allen 1887a, 259.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 217 - 8. Plate facing 217, drawing of face as G. Stephens 1884.
- G. Stephens 1866 - 1901, III, 178 - 90.
- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 133.
- W.G. Collingwood 1907, 280, 281, 385.
- W.G. Collingwood 1912, 31 - 2.
- R.A. Smith 1913 - 14, 66.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 199.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915b, 310.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 3.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 158. Fig. 187, drawing of face and sinister side.
- RCHM 1936, lxvi, 142. Plate 7, photograph of face.
- T.D. Kendrick 1941
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 90, 195. Plate LXI, photograph of face.
- W. Holmqvist 1951, 12.
- L. Stone 1955, 51. Plate 18A, photograph of face.
- D.M. Wilson and O. Klindt-Jensen 1966, 107. Plate XLIIIa, photograph of face.
- H.R. Ellis Davidson 1969, 104. Photograph of face on p. 101.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: II

Stone: Yellowish-white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen
(NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: Discovered during the rebuilding of the
chancel of St. John's church in 1847: see J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 60 cm.
(b) Width: 24 cm. tapg. 21 cm.
(c) Depth: 12 cm.

Description: This fragmentary shaft is semi-cylindrical in plan. On the broad squared side the ornament is executed in relief and bordered by the arris moulding. In the upper sinister corner the arris turns inwards and there are traces of the spring of the cross-arm. The knotwork ornament on this side is a mirror-image of R.A. type 658a. The semi-cylindrical side is divided into three vertical panels, the central one passing up into the cross head. All are flanked by mouldings and decorated in shallow relief. The central panel contains a three-strand plait which has some additional strands interwoven towards the bottom of the shaft. The other panels contain a tightly rolled stripped scroll with pellet fillers. See chapter six (pp. 163 - 4).

Bibliography:

J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186, 188. Plate I, photograph of all sides.

J.F. Hodgson 1883, 3, 9, 11. Plate I, photograph as J.F. Hodgson 1880.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 218 - 21. Drawing of all sides on p. 219.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 277, 371.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 231.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 3.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 8. Fig. 15, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

RCHM 1936, lxx, 143. Plate 5, photograph of curved side.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: III

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen
(NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: Discovered during rebuilding of the chancel in 1847: see J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186. Temporarily lost at some date between Hodgson's lecture in 1871 and Calverley's 1899 corpus in which it is not mentioned.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 22 cm.
(b) Width: 21 cm.
(c) Depth: 9 cm.

Description: Only one side of this fragment, presumably from a cross-shaft, preserves any ornament. Its decoration consists of vine-scroll executed in relief. At the top is a trumpet-binding from which emerge two branches flanking a fruit roundel on the end of a stalk. Below there are the remains of the petals of a rosette on the end of another branch together with the swollen terminal of a tendril. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186. Plate I, photograph of sculptured side.

J.F. Hodgson 1883, 9 - 10. Plate I, photograph as J.F. Hodgson 1880.

J.R. Allen 1885, 355.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: IV

Stone: Sandstone, red on one side,
green/grey on the other.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In garden of Eden Place, Hartley (NY 776098).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in the wall of a pigsty demolished "some years" before 1911 at Redman Cottage which was situated at the north-west end of Silver Street, Kirkby Stephen: see W.G. Collingwood 1912, 29.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 61 cm.

(b) Width: 22 cm. tapg. 20 cm.

(c) Depth: 17 cm. tapg. 14 cm.

Description: All four sides of this badly squared cross-shaft are decorated in relief, the panels flanked by the arris moulding. On the face the upper border of the panel has survived. At the top of this panel is a Stafford knot terminating ~~to~~ an irregular run of knotwork whose broad strands fail to connect, bifurcate and, in the upper dexter corner, sprout a curling offshoot. On the reverse the knotwork, though badly laid out, can be recognised as R.A. type 575. There is an erroneous termination to this knotwork halfway down the shaft. Both of the narrow sides carry a step pattern, carved in low relief: a false cut on the sinister side should be noted. See chapter nine (pp. 250 - 1).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1912. Plate facing 29, photograph of face and reverse; drawing of all sides on p. 30.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c,3.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143. Plate 5, photograph of reverse and dexter.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: V

Stone: Not known.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft with
fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Lost. In 1936 it was recorded in the yard of no.

33 South Road, Kirkby Stephen (NY 771078): see RCHM 1936, 143.

Account of first discovery: Discovered in c. 1911 during repairs to a
building in the market square, Kirkby Stephen: see

W.G. Collingwood 1912a, 159, 163.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 25.4 cm.

(b) Width: 22.9 cm.

(c) Depth: 15.2 cm.

Description: Collingwood's drawing, supplemented by the RCHM 1936

photograph, shows that the carving on the three surviving sides of this cross-shaft was in relief, the panels flanked by the arris moulding. The curve of the border separating head and shaft survived and justifies restoration of the head as free-armed. On the face were traces of three crudely-drawn animals: in the upper sinister corner was the head and two front paws of one beast; the belly, four paws and lower jaw of another could be seen on the dexter edge and the tail, rump, rear legs and (presumably) backward-turned head of a third animal occupied the rest of the panel. The eye of the latter animal was drilled and his ears pierced the arris edge. On the reverse the angular knotwork occupying the head was visible at the top of the fragment. On the shaft below was a

ten-strand plait. On the one surviving narrow edge was a stripped scroll carved in low relief. See chapter seven(pp. 199 - 201).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1912a, 159 - 63. Drawings, with restoration,
of three sides on p. 161.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 173.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 148.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 3.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143. Plate 5, photograph of animal ornament.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen (NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1936: see RCHM 1936, 142.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 27 cm.

(b) Width: 18 cm.

(c) Depth: 11 cm.

Description: Carving only survives on one side of this fragment.

The ornament is in relief and the main feature is an ivy leaf, flanked by two pellets, which springs from the tight curve of a scroll-stem. Above the leaf and below the curve of the stem are traces of further branches and pellets. See chapter two(p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: VII

Stone: Yellow sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen (NY 775089 .

Account of first discovery: Discovered during the re-building of the chancel of St. John's church in 1847: see J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 50 cm.

(b) Width: 38 cm.

(c) Depth: 12 cm.

Description: Only the two broad faces of this free-armed cross-head carry ornament. The head itself has deeply curved "armpits" and expanded arm-ends. The decoration is in relief on both sides and is framed by the arris moulding. On the face there is an additional inner moulding border. At the centre of this side is a boss and there are smaller bosses in the three remaining arms. The subsidiary bosses are linked by mouldings which surround them and run into adjacent arms: these surrounding mouldings break the line of the inner border. On the reverse is a large encircled boss and traces of an inner border. In the upper arm, above the inner border, is a row of five pellets but otherwise the ground has not been cleared in the arms. See chapter three (pp. 57,77).

Bibliography:

J.F. Hodgson 1880, 186, 187. Plate II, photograph of face.

J.F. Hodgson 1883, 9, 10. Plate II, photograph as J.F. Hodgson 1880.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 223. Drawing of face and reverse on p. 222.

W.G. Collingwood 1899 - 1901, 324.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 172. Fig. 18, drawing of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 3.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 89, 97, 111. Fig. 109, drawing as

W.S. Calverley 1899; fig. 116 (no. 18),

drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1913.

RCHM 1936, lxx, 143. Plate 5, photograph of face.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: VIII

Stone: Yellow sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen (NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley
1899, 221.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 36 cm.

(b) Width: 32 cm. (from centre of boss to arm-end).

(c) Depth: 13 cm.

Description: The ring of this fragmentary ring-head is of two depths, a narrower ring appearing to overlie the broad. Both broad sides of the cross-head are decorated in relief, the ornament framed by the moulding of the arris. At the centre of both sides is a boss with a drilled hole and this is surrounded by knotwork, apparently somewhat irregular, which forms a loop within each arm. See chapter ten(pp. 273 - 4).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 221. Drawing of face on p. 220 (fig. C).

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 3.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143.

Site Name: Kirkby Stephen

Number: IX

Stone: Yellow sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: In nave of St. John's church, Kirkby Stephen (NY 775089).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1899: see W.S. Calverley 1899, 221.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 80.6 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 27.3 cm. and 29.3 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 38.1 cm.

(d) Width: 17.8 cm.

Description: A moulding on the curving ridge of this hogback survives fragmentarily. On the steeply pitched roof are three rows of tegulation. Below the overhanging eaves the walls are almost vertical but, contrary to the impression given in W.S. Calverley 1899, they are undecorated. The gable-ends are vertical and there is no trace of an end-beast. See chapter eleven (p. 302).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1899, 221. Drawing of one side on p. 220 (fig. A)

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 166 - 7.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 143.

Site Name: Knells

Number: I

Stone: Not known.

Type: Slab.

Present situation: Lost.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1911 as from Knells (NY 415606); see W.G. Collingwood 1911b. For an unsubstantiated claim that the original provenance is Carlisle see W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 106.5 cm.

(b) Width: 35.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 9 cm.

Description: Collingwood's photograph and discussion indicate that the slab was only decorated on one side. At the top of the stone, possibly within an arris frame is an inscription (with damaged onset) reading ..MVN [DI]. On the upper sinister corner Collingwood noted traces of an animal, carved in relief. Below the inscription was a moulding bordering the main ornament of the slab: this decoration was framed laterally by the arris moulding. Within the borders was a free-armed cross, with double-spatulate cross-arms and a narrow stem. In the quadrants above the horizontal arms were two birds, carved in relief and set upside down in relation to the cross-slab. Their open jaws bit backwards and their wings had a marked curled tip. The ground in the quadrants below the cross-arms had not been cleared and the shape of the cross was merely incised. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1911b. Plate facing 482, photograph of face.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 230.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 167.

E. Okasha 1971, 88 - 9. Plate 65, photograph as W.G. Collingwood
1911b.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In possession of the vicar of St. Michael's church, Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: The first clear record of this fragment is in RCHM 1936, 160 where the provenance is left in doubt. By a process of elimination this shaft can be identified as one of the stones taken from near the Quale burial ground in Lowther churchyard and reported as in the Lowther Castle collection in 1866: see J. Simpson 1874, 11. The fragment was not sold with the rest of the Lowther collection and was presented to the vicar by the Dowager Lady Lonsdale in c. 1970.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 22.6 cm.

(b) Width: 14 cm.

(c) Depth: 8.7 cm.

Description: Only one side of this fragment preserves any ornament, the decoration consisting of a single-stemmed vine-scroll carved in relief. Part of the arris moulding framing the panel survives and, alongside it, is the main stem and a branch terminating in a fruit-cluster formed by six pellets grouped around a seventh. From this branch springs a ? foliate offshoot. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

RCHM 1936, 160.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: II

Stone: fine-grained buff sandstone

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: British Museum, London, (Reg. No. 1967, 4 - 4, 1).

Account of first discovery: Though the Commissioners in 1936 were uncertain about the provenance of this stone, then in the Lowther Castle collection, it is clear from J. Simpson's inaugural lecture of 1866 that the stone came from Lowther churchyard "not far from a raised mound called the Quale burial ground." : see J. Simpson 1874, 11 and RCHM 1936, lxxv, 160. Acquired by the British Museum in 1967.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 173 cm.

(b) Width: 32 cm. tapg. 28 cm.

(c) Depth: 27.6 cm. tapg. 22.5 cm.

Description: Neither the top nor bottom of this cross-shaft have survived.

At some time it has been broken into two fragments which have now been joined. All four sides carry full-length panels of vine-scroll ornament, carved in relief; this decoration is framed laterally by a thin moulding set within the broader moulding of the arris.

On the face is a double-stemmed scroll with five complete medallions together with part of a sixth at the top of the cross. At the base is a stem-crossing flanked on either side by a shoot ending in two leaves; the leaves, like all those on the cross, have a central rib and serrated edges. Within the lowest complete medallion two side-shoots spring from the main stems, crossing each other at the top of the medallion and each terminating in two leaves which fill the space between the stem-crossing and the arris

edge. Within this medallion the dexter shoot throws off a curling tendril with a pendant leaf whilst the sinister shoot also has a subsidiary tendril which ends in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets. Within the medallion above there are similarly two side-shoots which also cross each other, each ending in a single leaf filling the space between the stem-crossing and the arris edge. Framed by these side-shoots within this second medallion are three further tendrils, two ending in abutting trilobed leaves whilst the third carries a pendant leaf. In the third medallion from the base there are again crossing side-shoots terminating in foliate forms between the stem-crossing and arris but, whilst the single leaf on the sinister side resembles those below, the two leaves on the dexter side have pellets at their base. Within this third medallion the side-shoot springing from the sinister stem produces a subsidiary tendril ending in a pendant leaf and in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets. In the medallion above, the crossing side-shoots are not arranged so as to terminate in leaves flanking the stem-crossing: single leaves are still present, though their link to the scroll cannot now be determined, but the side-shoots (after crossing the main stem) run parallel to it and act as additional frames for the two medallions above. Within this fourth medallion is a tri-lobed leaf which springs directly from the sinister main stem: the dexter side-shoot sprouts a tendril terminating in a leaf with two pellets at its base. In the highest of the complete medallions there is a pendant leaf, whose link to the scroll cannot now be determined, together with a tendril ending in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets. Two leaves flank the stem-crossing between the two top medallions, though it is not certain how these link to the scroll: within what now

remains of the upper medallion is a tendril with pendant leaf.

On the reverse is a single-stemmed counterpointed or reversing scroll. Side-shoots spiral away from the top of each curve of the stem to end in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets. Two leaves, sheath-like, spring from the junction of stem and side-shoot and there are traces of a trumpet binding at this point on the three lowest side-shoots. Leaves which spring from the spiralling side-shoots fill the spaces between the shoots and the main stem below: the two at the bottom of the shaft both have pellets at the base of the leaf whilst the upper two on the dexter side are smaller than the rest and are placed on a curling tendril.

On the dexter side is a single-stemmed reversing scroll. The side-shoots spring from the bottom of the curve of the main stem and run parallel with it for a distance before spiralling away. The lower sinister side-shoot ends in a cluster of pellets and also throws off a leaf with two pellets at its base. The lowest of the dexter side-shoots splits, pelta-like, with one tendril ending in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets and the other throwing off two foliate forms: one of these is a leaf with pellets at its base, the other is a roundel with a sunken centre on the end of a short stalk. A similar roundel springs from the point where the side-shoot splits. The two side-shoots above, on both the dexter and sinister sides, end in fruit represented by a cluster of pellets: each also carries two leaves of which all except one have pellets at their base. There are traces of a trumpet binding where the side-shoots on the dexter side splits from the main stem. The third side-shoot on the sinister side resembles the lower one on the dexter except that both tendrils end in fruit and there is no roundel on the tendrils. The highest complete side-shoot on the dexter side also splits,

pelta-like, into two tendrils, the split marked by a roundel. One tendril ends in (?) fruit and there are two subsidiary leaves, one with and the other without pellets. The uppermost sinister side-shoot ends in fruit and has two leaves, again one with and one without pellets at the base. Immediately above this side-shoot is a roundel on the end of a long stalk which springs from a trumpet-binding on the main stem. At the top of the fragment are the remains of a dexter side-scroll with a pelleted leaf.

The sinister side of the shaft also has a single scroll and its side-shoots and terminations resemble those on the dexter side. All the side-shoots break away from the bottom of the curve of the main stem and follow its line before spiralling away. All have the pelta-like splitting into subsidiary tendrils: the lower two sinister (and the central dexter) side-shoots all have a roundel with sunken centre springing from this split. The leaves on the lower three side-shoots lack the pellets at their bases which are found on the upper three side-shoots. Apart from these details the composition of the dexter side-shoots and the upper sinister side-shoot is identical: one tendril ends in a cluster of pellets and there are two leaves. The remaining two side-shoots also have one tendril ending in a fruit cluster but the arrangement of the leaves differs from the rest and there is only a single leaf on the upper shoot of this pair. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

RCHM 1936, lxxv, 160. Plate 6, photograph of face and reverse (lower fragment only).

R.J. Cramp 1965, 7. Plate 11, photograph as RCHM 1936.

B.J.N. Edwards 1967, 148.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: III

Stone: Fine-grained white sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: The Burrell Collection, Glasgow Art Gallery and
Museum.

Account of first discovery: Though the Commissioners in 1936 were uncertain about the provenance of this stone, then in the Lowther Castle collection, it is clear from J. Simpson's inaugural lecture in 1866 that the stone came from Lowther churchyard "not far from a raised mound called the Quale burial ground": see J. Simpson 1874, 11 and RCHM 1936, lxx, 160.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 77 cm.

(b) Width: 28.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 21 cm.

Description: The shaft was decorated on all sides in relief and there are traces of a framing arris moulding on each side. On the face is an inhabited double-scroll. The detail is now very worn on this side but in the upper medallion a winged biped, seen in profile, appears to bite towards a fruit-laden shoot. There are traces of other foliate and fruit carrying branches within the medallion. In the central medallion is a quadruped, head turned en face, set against a background of foliate shoots. In the lowest medallion is another quadruped, its face seen in profile, biting towards a fruit-laden shoot; other shoots fill the medallion. Between the crossings

of the main stems and the arris moulding are leaves; the upper and lower crossings are flanked by leaves which enclose a bud or fruit, the central crossing is flanked by three leaves set in a trefoil.

On the reverse is a single-stemmed scroll. A trumpet-binding marks the point where the main stem throws off a series of subsidiary shoots. Between the binding and the arris moulding is a leaf-enclosed flower/fruit. One of the curving shoots splits at its termination, one branch ending in a grape bunch at the centre of the volute, the other ending in a leaf trefoil. Other foliate shoots flank the grape bunch.

On the sinister side are two entwined ribbon animals with long interlaced beaks, their bodies set against a background of fine interlace springing from ear-lappets. On the dexter side is a double-scroll with a rosette at the centre of the two visible medallions. The main shoots cross twice within the medallion and terminate in a leaf between the stem-crossings and the arris moulding. On the sinister side the two leaves have berries at their base but these are lacking on the dexter leaf. Loose pellets fill the spaces between the crossings of the main stems and those of the subsidiary shoots. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

RCHM 1936, lxxv, 160. Plate 6, photograph of face and reverse.

T.D. Kendrick 1938, 202 - 3, 212. Plate XC(3) photograph of face.

R.J. Cramp 1965, 7.

R.J. Cramp 1967a, 26. Photograph of face and reverse on p. 27.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in retaining wall on west side of St. Michael's churchyard at Lowther (NY 518238) at a distance of 7 m. from the south-west corner.

Account of first discovery: First recorded by the present writer in September 1971.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 38.1 cm.

(b) Width: 15.2 cm.

(c) Depth: Not known.

Description: All that now remains of decoration on the one exposed face of this stone is an incised line forming the bottom and one side of the frame of a panel. See chapter nine (p. 262).

Bibliography:

Unpublished.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in retaining wall at west side of St. Michael's churchyard Lowther (NY 518238) at a distance of 9 m. from the south-west corner.

Account of first discovery: First recorded by J. Iang and the present writer in September 1971.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 45 cm.

(b) Width: 16.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: Part of the moulding of the arris and a basket-work plait, carved in relief, are visible on the exposed face. See chapter nine(p. 262).

Bibliography:

Unpublished.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Hogback.

Present situation: In porch of St. Michael's church, Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1866 as half-buried in the mound called the Quale burial ground in Lowther churchyard: see J. Simpson 1874, 11. Moved into the church c. 1907.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 158.7 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 33 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 70 cm.

(d) Width: 15.2 cm. at gable, 17.8 cm. at centre.

Description: This hogback is virtually complete, though the ridge line has been lost. Three rows of tegulation are visible on both sides of the steeply pitched roof. Below the curving and overhanging eaves are figural scenes, carved in near-incised style and without any trace of panel borders. On one side the lower part of the wall is occupied by the twisted body of a serpent, its head visible at the dexter end. Above the head is a boat with its three strakes and zoomorphic stem and stern-posts carefully drawn. In it, their shields slung over the gunwhales, are eight warriors. Immediately below the vessel is a fish with a dorsal fin. At the centre of the stone, surrounded by fragments of key-pattern is a demi-figure, drawn full-face and with raised left arm. The right arm is bent

across the body. To the figure's left is a row of at least eight (and probably ten) warriors carrying shields: their short legs are visible below. On the other side are six demi-figures, now very worn, each with long curled hair. The central figures have a single arm bent across the body, the smaller ones at the dexter and sinister ends seem to have two arms. Beneath is the long curling body of a serpent. See chapter eleven (pp. 303 - 9).

Bibliography:

- J. Simpson 1874, 11.
- W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 235.
- W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 159 - 63. Drawing of both sides on p. 162.
- W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 127. Drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1907a
on p. 127.
- P.M.C. Kermode 1925, 340.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 15.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 172. Fig. 210, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1907a.
- RCHM 1936, lxvi, 160. Plate 8, photograph of side with boat and
warriors.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: VII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: In porch of St. Michael's church, Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1866 as half-buried in the mound called the Quale burial ground in Lowther churchyard: see J. Simpson 1874, 11. Moved into the church c. 1907.

Dimensions: (a) Length 78.7 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 52.1 cm.

(c) Width: 27.3 cm.

Description: This fragmentary hogback has lost nearly half of its original length; most of the ridge is also missing on the surviving stone. On side A three rows of flanged tegulation are visible in a favourable light, bordered by a moulding at the gable-end. Carved in low relief on the wall below the curved overhanging eaves are four demi-figures with long curling hair. The figures at the dexter and sinister ends seem to have their hands folded in prayer whilst the other two (separated from each other by a fragment of key pattern) each have one arm folded across the chest. The figure at the extreme sinister end has his/her head tilted to fit below the eaves and may be holding a ring. Below these figures is the undulating body of a serpent.

On side B the three rows of flanged tegulation are much clearer though any bordering moulding has been lost. On the wall are four demi-figures set over the curling body of a serpent. All

have long curling hair and a right arm bent across the chest. Set around the second figure from the sinister end are fragments of key pattern and the same figure appears to have a bent left arm. See chapter eleven(pp. 303 - 9).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 467 - 8. Plate facing 466, drawing of both sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 231 - 5. Plate facing 231, photograph of both sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 152 - 3. Plate facing 152, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 15.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 172.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 160. Plate 8, photograph of one side.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: VIII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: In porch of St. Michael's church, Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1866 as half-buried in the mound called the Quale burial ground in Lowther churchyard: see J. Simpson 1874, 11. Moved into the church c. 1907.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 124.5 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 26.7 cm. and 35.6 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 43.2 cm.

(d) Width: 17.8 cm. at gable-end and 22 cm. at centre.

Description: Beneath the worn ridge-moulding of this complete hogback are three rows of tegulation set on a steeply pitched roof: the ridge may have carried step pattern on the sides. The ridge-line is broken at both ends by the upper jaw of an end-beast: this animal has four legs, the pads of the lower limbs forming a border for the relief decoration on the wall. On both sides this wall decoration is confined to three raised panels. On side A the three panels carry (from dexter to sinister) a duplex knot of R.A. type 489, a conventionalised foliage ornament and a two footed ? bird. On the other side the corresponding sequence is of two parallel strips of two-strand twist, a conventionalised foliage ornament and a duplex. None of these panels have frames. See chapter eleven (pp. 309 - 11).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 235.

W.G. Collingwood 1907, 276, 282.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 156 - 9. Drawing of both sides on p. 157.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 15.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 170. Fig. 208, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1907a.

RCHM 1936, lxvi, 160. Plate 8, photograph of side A.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: IX

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of slab.

Present situation: In porch of St. Michael's church, Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: In 1936 the stone was recorded as having come "recently" from a mound in the south-west corner of Lowther churchyard and it is likely that it can be identified with one of the tomb-covers which, in 1866, were known to be buried in the Quale burial mound: see J. Simpson 1874, 11 and RCHM 1936, 160.

<u>Dimensions:</u> (a) Length:	$105.\overset{A}{7}$ cm.	$53.\overset{B}{3}$ cm.
(b) Depth:	26.7 cm.	26.7 cm.
(c) Width:	35.6 cm.	35.6 cm.

Description: The two fragments of this stone form a recumbant tomb-slab.

The arris between the face and the narrow sides is carefully worked but the other border of both ^{narrow} sides is broad and undressed: it is therefore unlikely that there was carving on the reverse. All three sides are decorated in relief. The ornament on the face is bordered both by the arris moulding and an inner frame whilst the panels on the sides lack an inner border.

On the face is knotwork of the so-called Manx tendril-pattern. This terminates on the larger fragment in a ? rectangular ring-knot or animal's head: the continuation of this run of knotwork on the smaller stone has been cut away. On the dexter side is a T-pattern whilst the sinister carries knotwork of R.A. type 574.

executed in contoured strands. On the larger stone this terminates in an animal's head, the beast biting the other end of a strand with its fanged mouth. The upper nostril is curved back and it has an almond eye. See chapter nine (pp. 258 - 61).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

RCHM 1936, lxxv, 160. Plate 5, photograph of all decorated sides.

D.M. Wilson and O. Klindt-Jensen 1966, 109.

Site Name: Lowther

Number: X

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary slab.

Present situation: In north transept of St. Michael's church Lowther (NY 518238).

Account of first discovery: In 1936 the stone was recorded as having come "recently" from a mound in the south-west corner of Lowther churchyard and it is likely that it can be identified as one of the tomb-covers which, in 1866, were known to be buried in the Quale burial mound: see J. Simpson 1874, 11 and RCHM 1936, 160.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 72.1 cm.

(b) Depth: 20.3 cm.

(c) Width: 34.3 cm.

Description: Only the face and one narrow edge of this stone now carry ornament. Decoration is in relief and on the face is framed at both top and sides by a cabled arris moulding and an inner border. Within this is knotwork of R.A. type 574. On the narrow edge, bordered by the arris moulding and an undressed border, is a two-strand twist (or step pattern). See chapter nine (p. 261).

Bibliography:

J. Simpson 1874, 11.

RCHM 1936, lxxv, 160. Plate 5, photograph of top.

Site Name: Millom

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Built into the outside of the north wall of the chancel of Holy Trinity church, Millom (SD 172813).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in the north wall of Holy Trinity church during restoration work in the late 1920s: see F. Warriner 1931, 119.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 48 cm.
 (b) Width: 37 cm.
 (c) Depth: 20 cm.

Description: No information is recorded about any decoration on the reverse or narrow sides of this stone. On the exposed face the ornament is incised and set within a cabled frame, though this border only survives fragmentarily. The knotwork decoration was made up of R.A. type 601 with a diamond-shaped tie. Traces of a similar tie are visible at the bottom of the stone. See chapter nine(pp. 253 - 4).

* The stone is here described as though in original position with the (present) sinister end at the top.

Bibliography:

F. Warriner 1931, 119. Plate facing 119, photograph of exposed side.

M.C. Fair 1937, 97.

R.N. Bailey 1960b.

Site Name: Millom

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Built into the outside of the north wall of the chancel of Holy Trinity church, Millom (SD 172813).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in the north wall of Holy Trinity church during restoration work in the late 1920s: see F. Warriner 1931, 119.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 15 cm.
(b) Width: 11 cm.
(c) Depth: Not known.

Description: No information is recorded about any decoration on the reverse of this cross-head. On the exposed side the ornament is carved in shallow relief and consists of knotwork surrounding a central boss in which there is a drilled hole. See chapter ten (pp. 268 - 70).

Bibliography:

F. Warriner 1931, 119 - 20. Plate facing 119, photograph of exposed side.

M.C. Fair 1937, 95.

Site Name: Muncaster

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set in a modern socket in the churchyard on the south side of the church of St. Michael and All Angels, Muncaster (SD 105966).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in churchyard in 1816:

see D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 103.5 cm.

(b) Width: 41 cm. tapg. 27 cm.

(c) Depth: 17 cm. tapg. 12 cm.

Description: All four sides of this cross-shaft are decorated in shallow relief. On the west side are two panels. The upper (and larger) one is framed laterally by the arris moulding and part of the curved moulding separating this panel from the head is also preserved: its ornament consists of ring-chain surmounted by a triquetra. Below this is a narrow panel, not clearly framed laterally, carrying an incised stepped pattern. The east side is similarly divided into two panels though here the arris moulding more clearly acts as the lateral frame for the lower panel. In the upper panel is a basket-plait formed by broad strands whilst the lower panel is identical in its decoration to that on the western side. The north and south sides have a similar division into two panels: the lower panels also carry step pattern whilst

the upper ones both have two-strand twist. Below the lower panel on all sides is an undecorated area, part of which is now inserted into a modern socket. See chapter five(p. 133).

Bibliography:

D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci. Plate facing cc, drawing of west side.

S. Jefferson 1842, 228.

- Mannix and W. Whellan 1847, 336.

W. Whellan 1860, 8, 492.

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96, 97. Plate facing 95, drawing of all sides.

G. Stephens 1884b, 25 - 6.

J.R. Allen 1885, 355.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 238. Plate facing 238, photograph of west side.

VCH 1901, 272. Plate facing 272, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

P.M.C. Kermode 1907, 40.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 267.

R. Reitzenstein 1924, 185 - 6. Fig. 10, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

C.A. Parker 1926, 171. Drawings of west and east sides on p. 119.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 148, 155, 171. Fig. 182, drawing of west
and south sides.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 63.

H. Shetelig 1949, 84.

M.C. Fair 1951, 93.

H. Shetelig 1954, 128, 131.

Penrith

Early references to the so-called "Giant's Grave" group
(Penrith I, II, IV, V, VI, VII).

E. Sandford 1675, 37.

W. Camden 1695, 842.

T. Pennant 1771, 219, 267 - 72. Plate facing 272, drawing by H. Todd
(c 1690) from N. and S.

C. Lyttleton 1773. Plate facing 48, drawing of group from ? N.W.

W. Hutchinson 1776, 100 - 106. Drawing as C. Lyttleton 1773 on p. 105.
W. Stukeley 1776, 46.

T. Pennant 1776, 272 - 3. Plate facing 272, drawings as T. Pennant 1771.

T. West 1780, 165 - 6.

J. Nicolson and R. Burn 1777, II, 410.

W. Hutchinson 1794, I, 324 - 32. Drawing from N.W. on p. 308.

J. Britton and E. Brayley 1802. 157 - 8.

D. and S. Lysons 1816, ccii.

S. Jefferson 1840, 57 - 66. Plate facing 58, drawing from S.E.

- Mannix and W. Whellan 1847, 291.

E.L. Cutts 1849, 18.

W. Whellan 1860, 603.

J.R. Allen 1878, 356. Drawing from S.E. on p. 357.

J.R. Walker 1885, 420 - 4. Figs. 11, 12, drawings of elevation and plan.

G.F. Browne 1887a, 147, 152.

G. Watson 1891.

Ewanian 1894, 40 - 6. Drawing from S.W. on p. 41.

Dugdale's description of 1664-5 is recorded in W.S. Calverley 1899, 241.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: I

Stone: Light grey sandstone.

Type: Cross-shaft and
Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: The eastern cross of the so-called Giant's Grave group in the churchyard on the north side of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302).

Account of first discovery: First recorded as part of the group in Dugdale's drawing of 1664; see p. 207.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 320.1 cm.
(b) Width: 30.5 cm. At height of 91 cm. cylindrical girth is 121.9 cm.
(c) Depth: 20.3 cm.

Description: The stone is a complete round-shaft together with part of its free-armed head. All decoration is in relief: the moulding of the arris forms the border on both head and shaft but there is no framing to the decoration on the encircling fillet. Head and shaft panels are separated by a moulding and the lower frame of the shaft panels is curved.

On the broad fillet, which separated round and squared sections of shaft, is a continuous run of three-strand line-incised plait. At the top of the east side the remains of the head carry a decoration consisting of a central boss surrounded by a circle from which a split spine runs to enclose a smaller boss in the lower arm. On the single shaft panel below is knotwork of R.A. type 577. The west side has

traces of a similar type of head ornament though the spine is there more noticeably split. At the top of the shaft panel on this side is a backward-turning quadruped, its legs interlaced and surrounded by knotwork. Below is a human being, possibly with shield, whose legs are caught in the vertical plait which fills the rest of the panel. On the north side the single shaft-panel is ornamented with knotwork of R.A. type 574 terminating in swollen loose strands. On the south is a four-strand line-incised plait set over a vertical plait. See chapter six (pp. 147 - 9).

Bibliography: (see also p. 207).

G.F. Browne 1887a, 147, 152.

J.R. Allen 1895, 144.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 240ff., 252, 294. Plate facing 240, included
in general photographs from N.W. and S.E.

VCH 1901, 265. Plates facing 265, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 387. Figs. 6 and 7, drawings of east and west
sides of head.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 133. Drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1903 on
p. 132.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 273.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 172. Figs. 15 and 16 as W.G. Collingwood 1903.

H.H. Hughes 1921, 98.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 120 - 2. Reconstruction drawing of all sides
on p. 121.

W.G. Collingwood 1923a, 5. Fig. 1, reconstruction drawing of east side.

R. Reitzenstein 1924, 186.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 6, 96 - 7, 108. Fig. 120, drawings as

W.G. Collingwood 1923; fig. 12 (i), drawing as

W.G. Collingwood 1923a; fig. 116 (nos. 15 and 16),
drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1903.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 11.

J.E. Spence 1947, 221 - 5

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 70.

W. Holmqvist 1951, 11.

J. de Vries 1957, 397.

H. Schmidt 1970, 17. Fig. 4, included in general photograph from north.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: II

Stone: Light grey sandstone.

Type: Cross-shaft with
fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: The western cross of the so-called Giant's Grave group in the churchyard on the north side of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302).

Account of first discovery: First recorded as part of the group in Dugdale's drawing of 1664: see p. 207.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 343 cm.

(b) Width: 33 cm. tapg. 25.4 cm. At height of 90 cm.
cylindrical girth is 152.4 cm.

(c) Depth: 25.5 cm. tapg. 17.8 cm.

Description: This stone is a complete round-shaft with part of the free-armed cross-head. All decoration is in relief, the arris moulding forming the frame on both the head and shaft. These two parts of the cross are separated from each other by a moulding and the lower border of the shaft is curved. The broad fillet which separates the round and squared sections of the shaft has no frame and is ornamented by a continuous run of four-strand plait. On the east side the head ornament consists of a central encircled boss from which a single spine leads to a boss in the lower arm. The single shaft-panel below is filled by a six-strand plait. On the north side the shaft panel carries knotwork of R.A. type 551 whilst on the south there is knotwork of R.A. type 577. The west side was also ornamented

with knotwork but this panel is now too worn for the type to be identified. See chapter six (pp. 144 - 7).

Bibliography: (see also p. 207)

G.F. Browne 1887, 147, 152.

J.R. Allen 1895, 144.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 240 - 252. Plate facing 240, included in
general photographs from N.W. and S.E.

VCH 1901, 265. Plate facing 265, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1903, 387. Fig. 8, drawing of head and upper part
of shaft on west side.

W.G. Collingwood 1906 - 7, 133. Drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1903 on
p. 132.

W.G. Collingwood 1911, 273.

W.G. Collingwood 1913, 172.

H.H. Hughes 1921, 98.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 117 - 20. Reconstruction drawing of north,
south and west sides on p. 118.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 96 - 7, 108. Fig. 119, drawing as
W.G. Collingwood 1903.

T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 11.

J.E. Spence 1947, 221 - 5.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 70.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Cross-shaft with
fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In north-west corner of the churchyard of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302) where it was re-erected on its present plinth in 1887.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in Todd's drawings of 1690: see T. Pennant 1771, 275.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 195.7 cm.

(b) Width: (shaft) 43.2 cm. tapg. 25.4 cm; (head) 48.3 cm.

(c) Depth: 20.3 cm. tapg. 14 cm.

Description: The monument is complete except for the upper part of the ringed cross-head. Though rectangular in section the broad faces have a marked shoulder to their outline. All decoration is in relief, the ornament bordered by the arris moulding.

On the west side there is still evidence for Collingwood's reconstruction of the head decoration as one of knotwork: there is now less support for his suggestion that the upper part of the shaft was decorated with knotwork of R.A. type 550. Below this, but without any moulding division is a crucifixion scene; Christ is placed on a cross and is flanked by Sol and Luna together with two subsidiary figures whose outline can now only be traced with difficulty. At the base of the panel is spiral-scrollwork. On

the east side nothing now remains of any decoration on either the head of the upper part of the shaft. In the centre of the shaft there is a human figure set within an arched and cabled frame; underneath is basketwork plait. On the north side of the shaft is a stripped version of a single-stemmed scroll whilst the south side is decorated with knotwork of R.A. type 58^f6 which has been partly executed with a drill. See chapter six (153 ff.).

Bibliography :

- T. Pennant 1771, 272. Drawing of ? east side on p. 272.
- R.M. Lyttleton 1773, 50. Plate facing 49, drawing.
- W. Hutchinson 1776, 104. Drawing as R.M. Lyttleton 1773 on p. 104.
- W. Hutchinson 1794, 328,332. Plate facing 308, drawing of outline with reconstructed head.
- D. and S. Lysons 1816, ccii.
- S. Jefferson 1840, 66. Plate facing 58, cross seen in background.
- J.A. Allen 1878, (no reference in text). Plate facing 358, drawing of outline.
- Ewanian 1894, 44 - 6. Drawing of west side on p. 45.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 251 - 2, 300. Plate facing 248, photograph of west side.
- VCH 1901, 263, 265. Plate facing 263, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.
- W.G. Collingwood 1920. Plate facing 53, reconstruction drawing of all sides.
- W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 221.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 108, 146. Fig. 162, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1920.
- T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 17.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 76.
- D.M. Wilson and O. Klindt-Jensen 1966, 107.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: IV

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In attic of no. 10, Brougham Street, Penrith in possession of Mr. G. Nelson.

Account of first discovery: Found c. 1969 in wall of Tynefield House, Penrith (NY 519297).

Dimensions: (a) Height: 46 cm.

(b) Width: 25.5 cm. tapg. 24.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 17.5 cm. tapg. 18 cm.

Description: Three sides of this cross-shaft now carry ornament, the fourth having been cut back. Decoration is in relief on all three sides and is bordered on the face and sinister side by a double frame formed by the moulding of the arris and an inner moulding. The dexter side merely has an arris border. The lower frame survives on all three sides showing that this fragment is from the bottom of the cross-shaft. On the face is a double scroll which springs from a broad stem topped by a foliate shoot. The branches end in fruit roundels and knot with each other within the medallion. At the base of the upper medallion is a single pellet. On the sinister side is an open knotwork of R.A. type 635 with interspersed pellets and on the dexter is a double row of key pattern of R.A. type 928. See chapter two (p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

Unpublished.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: V

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: The south-eastern hogback of the so-called Giant's Grave group in the churchyard on the north side of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302).

Account of first discovery: First recorded as part of the group in Dugdale's drawings of 1664: see p. 207.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 180 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 45.5 cm. and 53 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 70 cm.

(d) Width: (exclusive of cement filling) 7.6 cm. tapp.

8.9 cm.

Description: This hogback has been split lengthways, its centre filled with cement, and any ornament on the north side has been cut away. On the south side of the steeply pitched roof are three rows of tegulation, separated from each other by a plain moulding, though only the lower row is very distinct; the eaves are not recessed. On the wall below is a run of loosely-woven knotwork of R.A. type 574 and this is placed over a run of stripped scroll with pellets. Both are carved in relief but the ground at either end and below the ornament has not been cut back to form a neat panel. See chapter eleven(p. 300).

Bibliography: (see also p. 207)

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 249. Plate facing 240, included in general
photographs from N.W. and S.E.

VCH 1901, 265 - 6. Plate facing 265, photograph as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 155.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 122. Drawing of south side on p. 123.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 166. Fig. 198, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1923.

T.D. Kendrick 1949, 121.

J. Walton 1954, drawing of tegulation on p. 71.

H. Schmidt 1970, 17, 28. Fig. 4, included in general photograph
from N.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: VI

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: The north-western hogback of the so-called Giant's Grave group in the churchyard on the north side of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302).

Account of first discovery: First recorded as part of the group in Dugdale's drawing of 1664; see p. 207.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 199 cm.

(b) Height at gable: 50.5 cm. and 45 cm.

(c) Height at crown: 60.5 cm.

(d) Width: 6.3 cm. and 9.5 cm.

Description: This hogback is now split into four separate pieces and is rapidly disintegrating despite being held together with iron cramps. No decoration survives on the two fragments which now form the southern side of the monument. On the north side no ridge remains but there are three rows of tegulation on the steeply pitched roof. On the wall below, at the dexter end, is a twisted serpent on whose head stands a small human figure, left arm bent and right arm thrust towards the snake. At the sinister end is another knotted serpent though the details are now much weathered. The ground has not been cut clear to form a neat panel. See chapter eleven (pp. 302 - 3).

Bibliography: (see also p. 207).

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 249. Plate facing 240, included in general
photographs from N.W. and S.E.

VCH 1901, 265 - 6. Plate facing 265, photographs as W.S. Calverley
1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 155.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 181.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 124 - 6. Drawing of north side on p. 123.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 166. Fig. 198, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1923.

J. Walton 1954, drawing of tegulation on p. 71.

H. Schmidt 1970, 17, 28. Fig. 4, included in general photograph
from N.

Site Name: Penrith

Number: VII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary hogback.

Present situation: The north-eastern hogback of the so-called Giant's Grave group in the churchyard on the north side of St. Andrew's church, Penrith (NY 516302).

Account of first discovery: First recorded as part of the group in Dugdale's drawing of 1664: see p. 207.

Dimensions: (a) Length: 147.5 cm.
 (b) Height at gable: 38 cm.
 (c) Height at crown: 61 cm.
 (d) Width: 20 cm. and 14 cm.

Description: The southern side of this worn monument has been cut away and no ornament now remains on either the northern side or the gable ends. See chapter eleven (p. 301).

Bibliography: (see also p. 207).

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 469.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 249. Plate facing 240, included in general photographs from N.W. and S.E.

VCH 1901, 265 - 6. Plate facing 265, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 155, 160.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 122 - 4.

H. Schmidt 1970, 17, 28. Fig. 4, included in general photograph from N.

W.G. Collingwood 1923, 124. Reconstruction drawing of both sides
and gable-ends on p. 125.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 166. Fig. 199, drawing as W.G. Collingwood
1923.

J. Walton 1954, drawing of tegulation on p. 71.

H. Schmidt 1970, 17, 28. Fig. 4, included in general photograph
from N.

Site Name: Plumbland

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set into the inside wall of the upper storey of the tower of St. Cuthbert's church, Plumbland (NY 153393).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1887: it was presumably found during the radical restoration of the church in 1870 - 1: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 237 and J.A. Corey 1878.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 35.5 cm.
 (b) Width: 43 cm.
 (c) Depth: Not known.

Description: No information is recorded about any decoration on the reverse or sides of this shaft fragment. The exposed side, now badly placed for examination, is carved in relief. The ornament consists of line-incised stopped-plait, triskele motifs, star-shaped and recumbant S motifs, pellets, a foliate branch and a wavy battlement pattern terminating in two offshoots. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 234, 237. Fig. X, drawing of exposed side.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 255. Plate facing 136, drawing as W.S.

Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 261.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 247.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 218.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 63.

M.C. Fair 1951, 97.

Site Name: Plumbland

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Two fragments of hogback.

Present situation: Under yew tree on the south side of St. Cuthbert's church, Plumbland (NY 153393).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in 1876 and discovered during the restoration of the church in either 1834 or (more likely) in 1870 - 1: see J.A. Corey 1878, 31.

<u>Dimensions:</u>	<u>A (with foliate impost)</u>	<u>B</u>
(a) Length:	74.3 cm.	78.7 cm.
(b) Height at gable:	41.3 cm.	40.6 cm.
(c) Height at crown:	43.2 cm.	44.4 cm.
(d) Width:	24.1 cm.	24.1 cm.
	and 30.5 cm.	and 25.4 cm.

Description:

Fragment A

The broken end of this fragment has been re-carved into a foliate impost, the ridge-line has been lost and the ornament of one side has been almost completely removed below the upper line of tegulation. On the best preserved side two rows of tegulation remain, bounded at the gable-end by two broad cabled mouldings. The eaves are slightly recessed and on the wall below are the remains of crossing contoured ribbon-animals. In the upper corner is a snake's head terminal, the slit mouth and elliptical eye still clear.

The gable-end is slightly hipped and resembles a pointed arch in section. Within the frame of the two cabled mouldings is a triquetra, formed by a contoured strand, the line of the lower curves interrupted by semi-circular indentations.

Fragment B.

This fragment was re-used as the spring of an arch. Like fragment A the ridge-line has been lost and one side has been dressed back. On the other side (which corresponds to the lost side of A) three rows of tegulation have been preserved, bounded, like fragment A, by two cabled mouldings at the gable-end. Below the curving eaves are traces of crossing contoured ribbon-animals. At the dexter end there is a tri-lobate extension springing from this ornament. On the gable-end is a triquetra, similar in its contouring and its cabled arched frame to the ornament on A but lacking the lunate incisions.

See chapter eleven (pp. 295 - 7).

Bibliography:

J.A. Corey 1878, 31.

W.S. Calverley 1888c, 464 - 6. Plates facing 460 and 461, drawings of both gable-ends and the better preserved sides of both fragments.

J.R. Allen 1895, 148.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 253 - 4. Plate facing 253, photograph of both gable-ends and the better preserved side of fragment A.

W.S. Calverley 1899a, 245.

BCH 1901, 271. Plate facing 271, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1907a, 155.

J. Brøndsted 1920, 219, 222.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 247.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 203 - 5 and 225 - 6. Fig. 153, drawings as

W.S. Calverley 1899.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 128. Fig. 141a, drawing of gable-end and the

better preserved side of fragment A.

A.W. Clapham 1930, 132.

H. Shetelig 1948, 97.

D. Talbot Rice 1952, 126 (described as a slab).

H. Shetelig 1954, 138.

Site Name: Rockcliffe

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Complete cross.

Present situation: In churchyard of St. Mary's church, Rockcliffe
(NY 359617) near the main entrance gate.

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in
1816: see D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 92 cm.

(b) Width: (of transverse arms) 68 cm.

(of upper band) 52 cm. tapg. 51 cm.

(of recessed section below upper band) 51 cm.

tapg. 50 cm.

(of lower band) 56 cm. tapg. 54 cm.

(of recessed section below lower band) 52 cm.

(c) Depth: (upper band) 23.5 cm.

(upper recessed) 22 cm.

(lower band) 24.5 cm.

(lower recessed) 22 cm.

Description: This complete circle-headed cross is ornamented in relief on all sides. The spandrils are filled by a boss in which is a drilled hole. On the shaft are two offset and ornamented hands which divide the decoration into five panels. All of these panels are bordered by arris mouldings. At the centre of the head on the east side is a boss surrounded by a circle. The arms and the circle carried knotwork

though the detail is now too worn for identification of the type. Both offsets on this side of the shaft carry zoomorphic ornament though this is also heavily worn: the beast in each case seems to be facing towards the sinister side of the panel. Both animals have fanged, contoured and gaping jaws, each has a single ear and is surrounded by knotwork. The other panels on this side carry knotwork of a now unidentifiable type. On the western side the ornament is of a similar kind on both head and shaft though one of the mouldings flanking both the upper and dexter arms is carved so as to appear to overlie the circle. The knotwork on the north side of the shaft is now too worn for identification but on the southern side both the lower panel and the one between the two offsets is decorated with ring-chain. See chapter five(pp. 124 - 9).

Bibliography:

- D. and S. Lysons 1816, cci. Plate facing cci, outline drawing.
W. Whellan 1860, 8.
R.S. Ferguson 1870, 439.
J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
W.S. Calverley 1888, 469.
W.S. Calverley 1893, 171. Plate facing 175, drawings of west and south sides.
W.S. Calverley 1899, 257, 258, 294 - 5. Plate facing 257, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1893.
VCH 1901, 272. Plate facing 272, photograph of west side.
W.G. Collingwood 1907, 322.
W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 234.
W.G. Collingwood 1926a, 378 - 81.
W.G. Collingwood 1927, 143, 148. Fig. 159, drawing of west side.
W.G. Collingwood 1928, 16.
T.D. Kendrick 1949, 76.
J.D. Bu'lock 1959, 10.

Site Name: St. Bees

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In churchyard on north side of St. Bega's church,
St. Bees (NX 969122).

Account of first discovery: First recorded in its present position in
1842: see S. Jefferson 1842, 352.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 85 cm.

(b) Width: 35 cm. tapg. 33.5 cm.

(c) Depth: 12.5 cm. tapg. 12 cm.

Description: This cross-shaft is decorated in low relief on all sides and the ornament is framed laterally by the arris moulding. On the north side the border between the shaft and the free-armed head survives together with some of the knotwork decoration of the lower part of the head. On the shaft is irregular knotwork formed of line-incised stopped-plait interspersed with pellets; the animal's head drawn by Collingwood is not now visible. On the south side traces of the lower arm of the head and its knotwork decoration are visible. The knotwork decoration on the shaft below is formed by two linked but widely separated knots, the lower one a regular four-strand plait, the upper a Stafford knot; these knots are formed with line-incised strands. Within the area framed by the strands linking the two knots Collingwood distinguished a tangle of thin knotwork which is no longer visible. On the east side are a series of figure-of-eight knots, R.A. type 568, terminating in a Stafford knot

at the top of the panel. On the west side the ornament is now very indistinct and what survives may be no more than the marking-out of the central incised lines of the knotwork strands. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

S. Jefferson 1842, 352. Plate facing 331, drawing of north side.

W. Whelan 1860, 429.

E.H. Knowles 1876, 28. Plate facing 28, drawing of all sides

(no. II).

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 260, 294. Plate facing 260, drawing of all sides.

VCH 1901, 263. Drawing of all sides as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 262.

R.A. Smith 1913 - 14, 62, 64, 65.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 218.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 63, 64. Fig. 81, drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899.

M.C. Fair 1951, 95.

Site Name: St. Bees

Number: II

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Lost. It was listed in W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 260 but this inventory seems to have recorded discoveries rather than current existence.

Account of first discovery: Discovered in Norman walling of St. Bees church (NX 969122), at some date prior to 1876: see E.H. Knowles 1878, 95, 97.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 14 cm.
 (b) Width: 17.5 cm.
 (c) Depth: 10 cm.

Description: Knowles' drawing shows that the fragment preserved ornament, executed in relief, on two adjacent sides. The moulding of the arris border was also partly preserved. On one side were fragments of spiral-scroll (possibly including a detached leaf) whilst the ornament on the other side can also be restored as a form of spiral-scroll. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 95, 97. Plate facing 95 (xxxvii), drawing of two sides.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 263. Plate facing 263, drawing of two sides.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 260.

Site Name: St. Bees

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: On windowsill in south aisle of St. Bees church,
St. Bees (NX 969122).

Account of first discovery: Discovered beneath the west front of the
church at some date before 1876: see E.H. Knowles 1876, 28.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 71 cm.

(b) Width: (of head) 30 cm.;

(of shaft) 32 cm. tapg. 27 cm.

(c) Depth: 18 cm. tapg. 16 cm.

Description: Three sides of this (apparently) free-armed shaft are decorated with ornament in relief, the fourth has an incised key pattern. On all sides the broad arris moulding provides a lateral border to the panels. On both the face and reverse the shaft ornament is carried up into the head without any panel division. One short arm of the head survives on the dexter side.

On the face there are two panels, separated by a moulding which is not joined to the lateral borders. In the lower panel is knotwork formed by line-incised stopped-plait with interspersed pellets: the knots reconstruct as two parallel rows of three-strand plait or possibly as ring-chain. In the head section of the upper panel is a cross whose arms terminate in small bosses surrounded by circles. Pellets and spiral-scroll surround this central motif whilst a thin scroll of similar type fills the rest of the panel.

On the reverse there is a single, full-length panel decorated with spiral-scroll work at the top and with stopped-plait, similar to that on the face, below. On the sinister side is a three-strand plait, executed in stopped-plait, whilst the dexter side has an incised battlement pattern. On the end of the cross-arm on the dexter side is a small panel framed by an incised line containing a motif of shape $\Delta\Delta$. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

- E.H. Knowles 1876, 28. Plate facing 28, drawing of all sides
(no. V).
- E.H. Knowles 1878, 97.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 354.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 260, 295. Plate facing 260, drawing of all
sides.
- VCH 1901, 262 - 3. Drawing as W.S. Calverley 1899 on p. 262.
- W.G. Collingwood 1901, 289.
- W.G. Collingwood 1913, 171 - 2. Fig. 13, drawing of face.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 171.
- W.G. Collingwood 1925b, 370.
- W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 218.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 96, 147, 148. Fig. 165, drawing as
W.S. Calverley 1899; fig. 116, drawing as
W.G. Collingwood 1913.

Site Name: St. Bees

Number: IV

Stone: No information available.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Buried beneath the south aisle of St. Bega's church, St. Bees. (NX 969122); see E.H. Knowles 1876, 28.

Account of first discovery: Discovered in the Norman walling of St. Bega's church at some date before c. 1856 and subsequently accidentally re-used as building material between 1864 and 1871; see E.H. Knowles 1876, 28 and E.H. Knowles 1878, 97.

Dimensions: Not known.

Description: Knowles' drawing shows two adjacent sides of a cross-shaft separated by the arris moulding. On what was probably a broad face is line-incised stopped-plait with interspersed pellets. On the narrow side both arris mouldings survived and framed a run of spiral-scroll. See chapter three (p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1876, 28. Plate facing 28, drawing of two sides
(no. III).

E.H. Knowles 1878, 97.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

Site Name: St. Bees

Number: V

Stone: No information available.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Buried beneath south aisle floor of St. Bega's church, St. Bees (NX 969122).

Account of first discovery: One fragment was discovered in the Norman walling of St. Bega's church at some date before c. 1856 and subsequently was accidentally re-used as building material between 1864 and 1871; a second fragment was revealed during restoration work in 1872 but was immediately destroyed: see E.H. Knowles 1876, 28 and E.H. Knowles 1878, 97.

Dimensions: Not known.

Description: Knowles' drawing shows that only one decorated side remained, ornamented with two (probably parallel) rows of stopped-plait separated by a line of thin spiral-scroll which assumes a semi-key pattern form. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1876, 28. Plate facing 28, drawing of one side (no. IV).

E.H. Knowles 1878, 97.

J.R. Allen 1885, 354.

Site Name: Stanwix

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

Account of first discovery: Discovered in March 1947 in the garden of Old Croft, Stanwix (NY 398570): see R. Hogg 1948, 239.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 43.2 cm.

(b) Width: 53.3 cm.

(c) Depth: 12.5 cm.

Description: Only the face and reverse of this free-armed cross-head were decorated. The ornament is in relief and is framed by the arris moulding. In each of the surviving arms on the face is a Stafford knot and the broad strands linking these knots pass between opposing arms, crossing at right-angles in the centre of the head. The crossing is surrounded by a circle. On the upper arm there is a pellet between the Stafford knot and the circle. At the centre of the reverse is a boss which is surrounded by irregular broad strapwork. See chapter ten (pp. 263 - 7).

Bibliography:

R. Hogg 1948. Drawing of face and reverse on p. 240.

R.N. Bailey 1960b.

Site Name: Urswick in Furness

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Set on windowsill in south aisle of St. Michael's church, Urswick (SD 268743).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in April 1911, acting as a lintel to the easternmost window of the south wall of the nave: see W.G. Collingwood 1911a, 462.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 117 cm.

(b) Width: 33.5 cm. tapg. 28 cm.

(c) Depth: 15 cm. tapg. 12 cm.

Description: The reverse of this cross-shaft is no longer visible but Collingwood's photograph and drawings show that it, like the other sides, was decorated in relief, the ornament framed laterally by the arris moulding. There are traces of red, blue and black paint on the visible broad side. Three panels survive on the face. The central one carries a long runic inscription which Page transcribes as:

' + tunwinisetæ
æftertoroꝝ
tredæ beku
næ fterhisb
æ urnæ gebidæ sþe'

In the panel above is knotwork allied to R.A. types 658 - 660. Below is a partially preserved scene in which two figures face each other with a cross set between them. The dexter figure wears a garment, with a high collar, which falls away below his bent arm. This arm reaches in front of the cross to touch the sinister figure who also has a high ruffled collar and is possibly wearing some form of alb. Both figures have comma-like ears and carefully carved eyes with drilled pupils. Around the arms of the cross, in runes, is the inscription:

'rs au
læ'

whilst on the figures are the runes:

^{dexter} 'lyl' ^{sinister} | p | s = w [- 3]

On the reverse is a single-stemmed scroll springing from a sub-triangular base. Immediately above the base, in the curve of the stem, is a backward-turning zoomorphic shape furnished with two legs, a round eye and long jaws. Within the curve above this animal is another long-jawed biped. Above this second animal the scroll then becomes a central-stemmed type sprouting foliate branches to right and left. Behind the lowest of these branches are two human beings, both clothed, the dexter one in profile and the other seen en face. Above them are two birds. The sinister side carries a four-strand plait, two thick strands flanking two thin. On the dexter side Collingwood showed the termination of a four-strand plait. See chapter two (pp. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

- W.G. Collingwood 1911a. Plate facing 462, photographs of face and reverse;
reconstruction drawing on p. 464.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915, 158, 210.
- W.G. Collingwood 1915b, 290.
- W.G. Collingwood 1918, 48. Fig. 28, reconstruction drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1911a.
- W.G. Collingwood 1924, 288.
- P.M.C. Kermode 1925, 335 - 6.
- W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 48.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 36, 53 - 4, 63, 126. Fig. 66, reconstruction drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1911a.
- B. Dickins 1932, 19.
- A.S.C. Ross 1933, 152.
- I. Dahl 1938, 12 - 14.
- T.D. Kendrick 1941b, 18.
- T.D. Kendrick 1949, 65.
- M.C. Fair 1951, 92.
- B. Derolez 1954, xxi.
- R.I. Page 1958, 149.
- R.W.V. Elliott 1959, 86.
- A. Campbell 1959, 117, 276.
- R.I. Page 1959, 385, 388, 398 - 9, 402, 404.
- R.I. Page 1960, 52, 57.
- H. Marquardt 1961, 133.
- R.I. Page 1961, 70.
- R.I. Page 1962, 489.
- R.I. Page 1962a, 900.
- R.I. Page 1964, 73, 87.
- L. Musset 1965, 194, 376 - 7.
- E. Okasha 1968, 250.

Site Name: Urswick in Furness

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In display case in St. Michael's church, Urswick
(SD 268743).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in, or immediately before, 1909 during building operations at St. Michael's when it was found acting as a through-stone in the north chancel wall: see W.G. Collingwood 1910, 307.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 37.5 cm.
(b) Width: 28 cm. tapg. 23 cm.
(c) Depth: 8 cm. tapg. 6 cm.

Description: Only the face and one narrow side of this shaft fragment now carry ornament, which was carved in relief. At the top of the broad face there are traces of the line-incised plait decoration of the cross-head. This is separated from the shaft ornament by a framing moulding. On the upper part of the shaft is a ring-knot of R.A. type 771 executed in line-incised strands. The lateral borders of this panel are formed by the moulding of the arris, its lower border by a band of step pattern. At the top of the panel on the side of the shaft is a fragment of the ring from the head; below, framed by the arris moulding, is a run of knotwork which Collingwood convincingly restored as R.A. type 597. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.G. Collingwood 1910. Plate facing 307, photograph of broad side:
reconstruction drawing of both surviving sides
on p. 309.

W.G. Collingwood 1910a. Drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1910 on p. 38.
W.G. Collingwood 1911a, 462.

W.G. Collingwood 1926c, 48.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 149, 153, 168.

M.C. Fair 1951, 92.

Site Name: Waberthwaite

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Lying in the churchyard on the south side of St. John's church, Waberthwaite (SD 100951).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in 1825 during the re-building of the church porch and then re-used as a threshold stone. Between 1884 and 1899 it was moved to the vestry and at some date after 1926 was placed in the churchyard. For information see E.H. Knowles 1878, 96; W.S. Calverley 1891b, 235; C.A. Parker 1926, 184.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 101 cm.

(b) Width: 32.5 cm. tapg. 31 cm.

(c) Depth: 18 cm. tapg. 16 cm.

Description: This fragmentary cross-shaft is decorated in relief on three sides, the fourth having been cut away. The ornament is framed laterally by the arris moulding whilst, on the face, two further mouldings divide the side into three panels. All three panels carried tightly packed knotwork though the details are not now sufficiently distinct for identification of the type. On the sinister side is a thin vine-scroll with pointed ivy leaves and traces of stem-binding. On the other narrow side are three connected, but widely separated, knots which may have been repeated further down the shaft: these are identifiable as R.A. types 568, a mirror image of 661 and a variant of 591. See chapter two(p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

E.H. Knowles 1878, 96.

? J.R. Allen 1885, 355.

Proceedings 1886, 67.

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 235.

W.S. Calverley 1893a, 458 - 60. Plate facing 461, drawing of
sinister and dexter sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 273, 275, 300. Plate facing 273, drawings
as W.S. Calverley 1893a.

VCH 1901, 257. Drawings as W.S. Calverley 1893a on 257.

W.G. Collingwood 1902, 273.

J. Brøndsted 1924, 62, note 2.

W.G. Collingwood 1925, 81 - 2. Reconstruction drawing of two
narrow sides and face on p. 80.

C.A. Parker 1926, 184 - 5. Drawings of sinister and dexter sides
on p. 119.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 36, 111. Fig. 134, drawing as
W.G. Collingwood 1925.

Site Name: Waberthwaite

Number: II

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: In churchyard on the south-east side of St. John's church, Waberthwaite (SD 100951).

Account of first discovery: Discovered in 1825 during the re-building of the church porch and then re-used as a lintel. Between 1884 and 1889 it was moved to its present position, set in the socket from which it was probably removed to be used as building material. For information see E.H. Knowles 1878, 96; W.S. Calverley 1891b, 235.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 200 cm.

(b) Width: 48.5 cm. tapg. 40 cm.

(c) Depth: 27.5 cm. tapg. 23 cm.

Description: The cross-shaft is decorated in relief on all four sides, the panels framed laterally by the arris moulding. On the east side it is clear that the full height of the shaft has survived: at the base is the undecorated area for insertion into a socket whilst at the top is part of the cross-head. There are four panels on the east side, separated by mouldings, whilst the other sides all have full-length panels.

The upper panel on the east side is decorated with two affronted, winged, and backward-turning creatures whose bodies dissolve into knotwork. In the panel below, which has a marked

curve on its lower frame, is a quadruped surrounded by knotwork which issues from its tail: its neck is contoured and has a crescent-shaped indentation where the strand passes behind the throat. Nothing is now visible in the panel below whilst the lowest panel contains knotwork consisting of R.A. type 597 so arranged as to form a cruciform shape at the centre of the panel. On the west side the decoration consists of two parallel strips of unbalanced knotwork, including R.A. types 574 and 653, with bifurcating strands and decorative bosses which mark some of the strand junctions. The narrow sides are both decorated with knotwork of R.A. type 568. See chapter seven (pp. 188 - 94).

Bibliography:

- E.H. Knowles 1878, 95, 96, 97. Plate facing 95, drawings of (present) west and north sides.
- J.R. Allen 1885, 355.
- Proceedings 1886, 67.
- W.S. Calverley 1891b, 235.
- W.S. Calverley 1893a, 458 - 62. Plates facing 458, 459, photographs of north, west and east sides.
- W.S. Calverley 1899, 273 - 5, 295. Plates facing 274, 275, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1893a.
- VCH 1901, 273. Plate facing 273, photographs as W.S. Calverley 1893a.
- J. Brøndsted 1920, 181, 182.
- J. Brøndsted 1924, 59.
- W.G. Collingwood 1925, 82 - 4. Drawing of all sides on p. 83.
- W.G. Collingwood 1927, 153, 159. Fig. 177, drawing as W.G. Collingwood 1925.
- C.A. Parker 1926, 184 - 5. Drawing of animal on central panel of east side on p. 119.
- W.G. Collingwood 1928, 25.

Site Name: Walton

Number: I

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: In nave of the parish church, Walton (NY 522645).

Account of first discovery: Found on 15 June 1949 in south-west part of Walton churchyard at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches during grave digging: see R. Hogg 1951, 177.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 31.3 cm.

(b) Width: 30.7 cm.

(c) Depth: 11.9 cm.

Description: This badly-shaped and crudely decorated stone was a hammer-head. The two broad sides carry decoration in relief, set within the arris moulding, whilst unframed, incised, linear St. Andrew's crosses ornament the arm-ends. At the centre of the face is a raised boss and this is surrounded by a series of flat strands which parallel each other or follow the contours of the outline of the head. The reverse has a flatter boss at the centre and there is the same tendency for the knotwork strands surrounding it to follow the outline of the cross-head. See chapter ten (pp. 268 - 70).

Bibliography:

R. Hogg 1951, 177 - 8. Plate facing 178, photograph of face and reverse.

Site Name: Workington

Number: I

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
and fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Cemented on ledge in tower of St. Michael's church,
Workington (NX 997289).

Account of first discovery: Found, re-used as building material, in the
Curwen vault beneath St. Michael's church in January 1887: see
W.S. Calverley 1891b, 236.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 35 cm.
(b) Width: 20 cm. tapg. 17 cm.
(c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: Decoration in relief, set within a double border formed by
the arris moulding and an inner frame, survives on three sides of
the shaft but has been cut away on the reverse. Similar relief
decoration only survives on one broad side of the head and any
framing is no longer visible. On the face the shaft is ornamented
with a fret pattern and the head with a double-scroll which emerges
from a short, broad, stem. This stem is flanked by three broad
leaves which spring from it whilst another leaf shoots from the
point where the stem divides. The foliate branches, which cross
within the medallion, are preserved. The sinister side is filled
with tight knotwork of R.A. types 567 and 636 whilst the dexter
side has R.A. type 568 executed in line-incised strands. See
chapter two(p. 19 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 236. Figs. VII, VIII, drawings of
three ornamented sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 281. Plates facing 280, 281, drawings as

W.S. Calverley 1891b.

VCH 1901, 258.

W.G. Collingwood 1915, 194, 210.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 249.

M.C. Fair 1951, 96.

Site Name: Workington

Number: II

Material: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Cemented on ledge in tower of St. Michael's church, Workington (NK 997289).

Account of first discovery: Found, re-used as building material, in the Curwen vault beneath St. Michael's church after the fire of January 1887: see W.S. Calverley 1891b, 236.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 48 cm.
 (b) Width: 32 cm.
 (c) Depth: 14 cm.

Description: The fragment appears to be the lower part of a cross-shaft and is now reversed in its present position on the display plinth. The bottom section has been left unornamented for insertion into the ground or socket. Carving in relief survives on one narrow edge and, partially, on the two broad sides. In each case the lower frame of the panel is curved and the ornament is bordered laterally by the broad arris moulding. On the narrow side is key pattern of R.A. type 886. The face seems to have carried knotwork of R.A. type 215 formed of line-incised stopped-plait with interspersed pellets. This may have been accompanied by a parallel strip of knotwork. On the reverse are the terminations of three fleshy spirals. See chapter three(p. 47 ff.).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 231, 236. Fig. VII, drawing of three
ornamented sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 280. Plate facing 280, drawing as
W.S. Calverley 1891b.

W.G. Collingwood 1901, 289.

W.G. Collingwood 1910, 308.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 249.

W.G. Collingwood 1925a, 218.

W.G. Collingwood 1927, 63.

Site Name: Workington

Number: III

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft
with fragmentary cross-
head.

Present situation: Cemented on ledge in tower of St. Michael's church,
Workington (NX 997289).

Account of first discovery: Found on floor level at the bottom of the
old tower wall near the foot of the belfry stair-case in January
1887: see W.S. Calverley 1893, 172.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 46 cm.

(b) Width: 23.5 cm. tapg. 21 cm.

(c) Depth: 15 cm. tapg. 13 cm.

Description: All four sides of this cross-shaft are decorated in relief,
the panels framed laterally by the arris mouldings. At the top of
the face is the curved lower border of the circle-head. Below is an
eight-cord, line-incised, plait which fills the whole of the
surviving panel. On the reverse is a six-cord plait, similarly line-
incised. At the top of the sinister side is an angular, line-incised
knot whose lower section terminates in a three-lobed foliate motif.
Below this are two crossing contoured ribbon-animals. Each beast
has two legs. One of the legs is short and has two toes: it can be
seen in the lower dexter and lower sinister parts of the panel.
The other leg, also with two toes, is much longer. The long legs of

the animals are separated by the foliate heads/tails of the beasts. Each head or tail grows from the contour line, curls round the long foot and terminates in a contoured curl which Calverley misinterpreted as a bird's head. On the other narrow side the upper part of the panel is occupied by an angular plait terminating below in loose, curled strands. Underneath is a ribbon-animal terminating in two hollow-centred, curling volutes and a foliate extension. The animal is contoured, its body is marked by billets and pellets and there is at least one semi-circular indentation in its outline. Pointed and hollow extensions (? ears/legs) occur on the outer curves of the animal's body. See chapter five (pp. 116 -22).

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1893, 171 - 3. Plates facing 171, 172, drawings of all sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 282 - 3, 294. Plates facing 282, 283, drawings as W.S. Calverley 1893.

VCH 1901, 274.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 249.

Site Name: Workington

Number: IV

Stone: White sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary cross-shaft.

Present situation: Cemented on ledge in tower of St. Michael's church,
Workington (NX 997289).

Account of first discovery: Found on January 24th 1887, re-used in
walling on the north side of the arched eastern entrance leading from
the nave into the tower: see W.S. Calverley 1888b, 458.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 42 cm.
(b) Width: 23 cm. tapg. 22 cm.
(c) Depth: 14 cm. tapg. 12 cm.

Description:* All four sides of this cross-shaft are decorated in relief,
the ornament framed laterally by the arris moulding. On the face
is knotwork of R.A. type ⁶⁶⁵574a worked with strands which are formed
of three parallel cords. The cords are bound together in the upper
sinister corner. On the reverse the strands are formed by two
cords which are also bound in the lower sinister corner: the knot is
R.A. type ^{574a}665 with an extra strand. On the narrow sides the knotwork
strands are line-incised: on the sinister side the pattern is R.A.
type 597 whilst the dexter has R.A. type 574. See chapter four (p. 81 ff.).

* To correlate with photographs for 'face' read 'reverse' and vice-versa,
for 'dexter' read 'sinister' and vice-versa.

Bibliography:

W.S. Calverley 1888b. Plate facing 458, drawing of face.

W.S. Calverley 1891b, 236.

W.S. Calverley 1893, 173. Plate facing 173, drawing of reverse,
dexter and sinister sides.

W.S. Calverley 1899, 277 - 9. Plates facing 278 and p. 277,
drawings as W.S. Calverley 1888b and
W.S. Calverley 1893.

W.G. Collingwood 1923b, 249.

Site Name: Workington

Number: V

Stone: "Yellowish-grey bastard
limestone."

Type: Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Lost: the last record of its existence is in
Proceedings 1936, 207.

Account of first discovery: Found as backing for a skewstone in an arch
in the Curwen vault beneath St. Michael's church (NX 997289) in
1926: see J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 62.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 25.5 cm.
(b) Width: 39.4 cm.
(c) Depth: c. 15 cm.

Description: The published photograph of this free-armed cross-head shows
only one decorated side. The sole ornament is a large, flat,
central boss surrounded by a circle. See chapter three (p. 77).

Bibliography:

J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 61 - 2. Plate facing 62,
photograph.

Proceedings 1936, 207.

Site Name: Workington

Number: VI

Stone: The only available information is that a fracture showed bluish-grey.

Type: ?Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Lost: the last record of its existence in Proceedings 1936, 207.

Account of first discovery: Found in a tunnel dug on the south side of St. Michael's church (NX 997289) during the opening of the Curwen vault in 1926: see J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 61.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 21.6 cm.
 (b) Width: 14 cm.
 (c) Depth: Not known.

Description: The only published photograph shows decoration in relief on one side of this ? cross-head. A circle surrounds four pellets and this is separated by a raised moulding from another circle (only surviving fragmentarily) which also enclosed pellets. See chapter two(p. 20 ff.).

Bibliography:

J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 60 - 1. Plate facing 62,
 photograph of one side.

Proceedings 1936, 207.

Site Name: Workington

Number: VII

Stone: "Warm grey stone".

Type: ? Fragmentary cross-head.

Present situation: Lost: the last record of its existence is in
Proceedings 1936, 207.

Account of first discovery: Found in a tunnel dug on the south side of
St. Michael's church (NX 997289) during the opening of the Curwen
vault in 1926: see J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 61.

Dimensions: (a) Height: 17.5 cm.

(b) Width: 8.9 cm.

(c) Depth: 5.1 cm.

Description: The published photograph shows the curve of a cross-arm and
traces of knotwork, carved in relief, on a curving panel (? from the
circle of a circle-head). This panel was linked to a boss by
curved mouldings. See chapter five (p. 106).

Bibliography:

J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 61. Plate facing 62, photograph
of ornamented side.

Proceedings 1936, 207.

Site Name: Workington

Number: VIII

Stone: Red sandstone.

Type: Fragmentary grave marker
or architectural
inscription.

Present situation: Lost: the last record of its existence is in
Proceedings 1936, 207.

Account of first discovery: Found in the rubble foundations of the
Norman church during the opening of the Curwen vault in 1926:
see J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 59.

Dimensions: (a) Height or Length: 36.8 cm.
(b) Width: 12.5 cm. by 15 cm.

Description: The published photographs show that this stone had been
roughly chiselled to a point at one end whilst the butt had been
squared. Within an incised border on the butt was an inscription
reading 'OSI = [. I] D.' See chapter two (p. 20 ff.).

Bibliography:

J.R. Mason and H. Valentine 1928, 59 - 60. Plates facing 60 and 62,
photographs of inscribed face and the side.

Proceedings 1936, 207.

E. Okasha 1971, 129. Plate 143, photograph as J.R. Mason and
H. Valentine 1928.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations of periodicals and serial publications employed in the following bibliography.

<u>AA.</u> ¹⁻⁵	<u>Archaeologia Aeliana</u> 1st.-5th. series
<u>AC.</u> ¹⁻⁶	<u>Archaeologia Cambrensis</u> 1st.-6th. series
<u>Acta Arch.</u>	<u>Acta Archaeologica</u>
<u>Ant.</u>	<u>Antiquity</u>
<u>AntJ.</u>	<u>Antiquaries Journal</u>
<u>Arch.</u>	<u>Archaeologia</u>
<u>ArchJ.</u>	<u>Archaeological Journal</u>
<u>ASE.</u>	<u>Anglo-Saxon England</u>
<u>BMQ.</u>	<u>British Museum Quarterly</u>
<u>BN.</u>	<u>Beiträge zur Namenforschung</u>
<u>BNJ.</u>	<u>British Numismatic Journal</u>
<u>CW.</u> ¹⁻²	<u>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society</u> 1st.-2nd. series
<u>DAJ.</u>	<u>Derbyshire Archaeological Journal</u>
<u>DG.</u> ¹⁻³	<u>Transactions and Journal of the Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society</u> 1st.-3rd. series
<u>DN.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland</u>
<u>DUJ.</u> ¹⁻²	<u>Durham University Journal</u> 1st.-2nd. series
<u>EEPS</u>	<u>Early English Text Society</u>
<u>EEMF</u>	<u>Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile</u>
<u>ERH.</u>	<u>English Historical Review</u>
<u>EPNS</u>	<u>English Place-Name Society</u>

<u>FS.</u>	<u>Frühmittelalterliche Studien</u>
<u>Fv.</u>	<u>Forvännen</u>
<u>JAAHSC.</u>	<u>Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological and Historic Society of Chester</u>
<u>JBAA.</u>	<u>Journal of the British Archaeological Association</u>
<u>JEGP.</u>	<u>Journal of English and Germanic Philology</u>
<u>JRHAAI.</u>	<u>Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland</u>
<u>JRS.</u>	<u>Journal of Roman Studies</u>
<u>JRSAI.</u>	<u>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</u>
<u>JWCI.</u>	<u>Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes</u>
<u>KK.</u>	<u>Kunst og Kultur</u>
<u>KVHA AH.</u>	<u>Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar</u>
<u>MA.</u>	<u>Medieval Archaeology</u>
<u>ME .</u>	<u>Medium Aevum</u>
<u>MGHS.</u>	<u>Monumenta Germaniae Historiae Scriptoria</u>
<u>MLR.</u>	<u>Modern Language Review</u>
<u>MLUHM.</u>	<u>Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets historiska museum</u>
<u>MS.</u>	<u>Medieval Scandinavia</u>
<u>MSRAN,</u>	<u>Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord</u>
<u>NTSV.</u>	<u>Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap</u>
<u>PBA.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the British Academy</u>
<u>PL.</u>	<u>Patrologiae Cursus Completus ; Series Latina</u>
<u>PLPLS.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society (Literary and Historical Section)</u>
<u>PPS.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</u>
<u>PRIA.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, section C</u>

<u>PSAL.</u> ¹⁻²	<u>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London</u> 1st.- 2nd. series
<u>PSAS.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</u>
<u>PSIA.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology</u>
<u>Reliq.</u> ¹⁻³	<u>The Reliquary</u> 1st.- 3rd. series
<u>RHR.</u>	<u>Revue de l'histoire des religions</u>
<u>RS.</u>	<u>Rolls Series : The Chronicles and Memorials of Great</u> <u>Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages</u>
<u>SBVS.</u>	<u>Saga Book of the Viking Society for Northern Research</u>
<u>SHR.</u>	<u>Scottish Historical Review</u>
<u>SN.</u>	<u>Studia Neophilologica</u>
<u>SS.</u>	<u>Scottish Studies</u>
<u>TBGAS.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire</u> <u>Archaeological Society</u>
<u>THSLC.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire</u> <u>and Cheshire</u>
<u>TLAHS.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological</u> <u>and Historical Society</u>
<u>TLCAS.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian</u> <u>Society</u>
<u>TNSFC.</u>	<u>Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club</u>
<u>UJA.</u>	<u>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</u>
<u>YAJ.</u>	<u>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</u>
<u>YBVC.</u>	<u>Year-book of the Viking Club</u>

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