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The Iconography of the Crucifixion in Pre-Conquest Sculpture in England

Volume II

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Durham

1979

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2. Auckland St. Andrew, Durham.

3. Aycliffe, Durham

4. Bakewell, Derbyshire

5. Barton on Humber, Lincolnshire

6. Bibury, Gloucestershire

7. Billingham, Durham

8. Bitton, Gloucestershire

9. Bothal I, Northumberland

10. Bothal II, Northumberland

11. and 12. Bradbourne I and II, Derbyshire

13. Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire

14. Breamore, Hampshire

15. Brigham, Cumberland

16. Brompton, Yorkshire

17. Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland

18. Conisholme, Lincolnshire

19. Dewsbury, Yorkshire

20. - 23. Durham I, II, III and IV, Durham

24. Ellerburn, Yorkshire

25. Escombe, Durham

26. Finghall, Yorkshire

27. Gosforth I, Cumberland

28. Gosforth II, Cumberland

29. Great Ayton, Yorkshire

30. Great Glen, Leicestershire

31. Halton, Lancashire

32. Harmston, Lincolnshire

33. Hart I, Durham

34. Hart II, Durham

35. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire

36. Hexham I, Northumberland

37. Hexham II, Northumberland

38. Hoddom, Dumfriesshire

39. Kirby Hill I, Yorkshire

40. Kirby Hill II, Yorkshire

41. Kirkburton, Yorkshire

42. Kirkby Wharfe, Yorkshire

43. Kirkcolm, Wigtownshire

44. Kirkdale, Yorkshire

45. Kirklevington I, Yorkshire

46. Kirklevington II, Yorkshire

47. Lancaster I, Lancashire

48. Lancaster II, Lancashire

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50. Langford I, Oxfordshire

51. Langford II, Oxfordshire

52. Lindisfarne, Northumberland

53. Marton, Lincolnshire

54. Muchelney, Somerset

55. Nassington, Northamptonshire

56. Newent, Gloucestershire

57. North Otterington, Yorkshire

58. Penrith, Cumberland

59. Ramsbury, Wiltshire

60. Reculver, Kent.

61. Romsey I, Hampshire

62. Romsey II, Hampshire

63. Ropsley, Lincolnshire

64. Rothbury, Northumberland

65. Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire

66. Sandbach, Cheshire

67. Sherburn, Yorkshire

68. Sinnington, Yorkshire

69. Stanwick I, Yorkshire

70. Stanwick II, Yorkshire

71. Stepney, London

72. Thornton Steward I, Yorkshire

73. Thornton Steward II, Yorkshire

74. Thornton Steward III, Yorkshire

75. Thornton Watlass I, Yorkshire

76. Thornton Watlass II, Yorkshire

77. Walkern, Hertfordshire

78. Weyhill, Hampshire

79. Whithorn, Wigtownshire

80. Winchester I, Hampshire

81. Winchester II, Hampshire

82. Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset

83. Wirksworth, Derbyshire

84. Wormington, Gloucestershire

85. York I, Yorkshire

86. York II, Yorkshire

Alphabetical Catalogue of Sculptures Discussed in Volume I

Alnmouth, Northumberland (chap. 10)

An incomplete cross shaft in two pieces, now cemented together.

Discovery: Found in July 1789 'near the ruins of old church commonly called Woden's Church' at Alnmouth (Brand 1792, 472).

Present Location: In the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, no. 1958.8.N.

Measurements: Height (of shaft): 91.5 cm; Width: 42.5 > 37.2 cm.

Bibliography: Brand 1792, 472 and figs.; Richardson 1843, 324 and fig.; Dickson 1852, chap. III; Haigh 1856-7, 509; Haigh 1857, 173-4, 185-6 and figs.; Tate 1866, 39-40 and figs.; Stephens 1866-7, XXVIII; Stuart 1867, 65-6 and fig.; Stephens 1867-8, 461-2 and fig.; Evans 1873, 333; Haigh 1876, 32; Bruce 1880, 69-71 and figs.; Smith and Cheetham 1880, 1979; Browne 1880-4, lxxv; Stephens 1884a, 441; Stephens 1884b, 156, 256 and figs.; Allen 1885, 343, 351; Sweet 1885, 127; Allen 1887, 156; Allen 1889, 207, 211, 213, 221-2 and figs.; Bugge 1891-1903, 150; Hodges 1893, 82-3; Payne 1893, 113; Bateson 1895, 489-90 and figs.; Viëtor 1895, 18n; Browne 1897, 288; Stevens 1904, 50; Howorth 1917, II, 222; Collingwood 1927a, 62, 101 and figs.; Reil 1930; 113n; Arntz 1938, 89; Dickins and Ross 1940, 169-78 and fig.; Kendrick 1941b, 4; Kendrick 1949, 57-8; Wise and Ross 1953-4, 25; Marquardt 1961, 9-10; Page 1964, 68, 75, 76; Cramp 1966, 120, 121; Page 1969, 34; Okasha 1971, 47-8 and figs.; Page 1973, 5, 30, 35, 134, 136, 153, 157-8; Adcock 1974, 262-71 and figs.; Coatsworth 1977, 198-20 and fig.

The Crucifixion scene is set in a panellow on one broad face of the shaft, and possibly at the bottom. It is worn in places and damaged by the break in the stone.

Figures and Elements: Cross (Tau or A1) with tall shaft decorated with interlace. Sun and Moon, possibly personified, individually unidentifiable.

Illegible inscription. Christ (type 1) in loincloth; spear- and sponge-bearers at foot of cross (spear-bearer on Christ's right); ?thieves or Ecclesia and Synagogue below cross arms. Plate 84.

Auckland St. Andrew, County Durham (chap. 6)

Incomplete cross shaft, base and head in four pieces, now set up with the missing sections filled in with modern stone.

Discovery: Seven fragments of sculpture, including those from the cross were recorded as having been found in the restoration of 1881. (——) 1881 says they were removed from the walls of the tower, not the south transept as is said in other early accounts.

Present Location: At the West end of the nave of St. Andrew's Church, South Church (Bishop Auckland).

Measurements: Fragment with Crucifixion: Height: 88.9 cm; Width: 38.1 cm. Crucifixion panel: Height: 44.5 cm; Width: 34.3 cm.

Bibliography: Browne 1880-4, cxii; Greenwell 1880-9b, xv-xxiii; (——) 1881, 182; Browne 1883, 184, 187; Allen and Browne 1885, 352; Browne 1885b, 158-9 and fig.; (——) 1885-6, 101; Brock 1888, 179-8; Allen 1889, 213; Boyle 1892, 504; Hodges 1894, 73-5 and figs.; (——) 1896-1905, xx; Hodgson 1898, 2-13; Hodgson 1899, 28-39 and figs.; Hodges 1905, 217-8 and figs.; Prior and Gardner 1912, 122; Collingwood 1916-8, 37 and figs.; Brøndsted 1924, 41-2; Collingwood 1927a, 39-40, 71, 114, 119 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 68, 70; Collingwood 1932, 41-2 and fig.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 195-7, 217-8 and fig.; Kendrick 1938, 140-2 and fig.; Kurth 1943, 213-4 and figs.; Talbot Rice 1952, 88n; Pevsner 1953a, 202 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 16, 20 and figs.; Kitzinger 1956, 275n, 299-300, 304; Fyson 1957, fig.; (——) 1958, 15 and fig.; Wilson 1964, 14; Stoll 1967, 328-9 and fig.; Okasha 1971, 53-4 and fig.; Stone, L. 1972, 16, 20 and figs.; Cramp 1978b, 123 and fig.

The Crucifixion scene is set in a panel low, and perhaps at the bottom, of one broad face of the shaft. It is in good condition, but incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1); inscriptions. Christ (or possibly Andrew) (type 1) in a robe; John and Mary (male figure on Christ's right); spear-bearer on Christ's right; corresponding space on his left missing. Plates 33-34.

Aycliffe, Co. Durham (chap. 10)

A complete cross shaft with part of the head missing.

Discovery: First mentioned in 1823 as having been previously built up as either the inner or outer lintel of a square-headed doorway in the north wall of St. Andrew's Church. Apparently removed by this date but not then set up on a base.

Present location: Set up in a modern base at the west end of the north aisle of St. Andrew's Church.

Measurements: Panel: Height: 43 cm; Width: 30.5 cm.

Bibliography: Surtees 1823, 326; Longstaffe 1846, 260-1 and fig.; Longstaffe 1854, 215 and fig.; Haigh 1857, 174 and fig.; Stuart 1867, 46 and fig.; Hodgson 1880-9, 50; Allen and Browne 1885, 352; Eade 1885-6, 307; Allen 1887, 156, 317; Boyle 1892, 675; Hodges 1894, 72-3; Hodges 1905, 220 and fig.; Hodgson 1906-11, fig.; Wooler 1907-8, 65-6 and fig.; Boutflower 1916-7, 17; Collingwood 1927a, 79, 101, 133 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 39 and fig.; Kendrick 1941a, 130a; Kendrick 1941b, 7-8 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 60-1 and fig.; Pevsner 1953a, 44; Fyson 1960, 150-2; Taylor H.M. and Taylor J. 1965-78, 35; Cramp 1966, 120-1 and figs.; Cramp 1967, 99-104 and fig.; Adcock 1974, 338-40 and figs.; Coatsworth 1978, 114-6 and figs.; Morris, C.D. 1978, 108 and figs.

The Crucifixion scene is set at the bottom of the carved portion of one broad face of the shaft, with a blank area below it. It is complete but worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1); Sun and Moon, probably personified, with the Sun in a circle on Christ's left, Moon in a crescent on his right. Christ (type 1) probably in a loincloth; Spear-bearer on his right; Sponge-bearer on his left. Pls. 86-7.

Bakewell, Derbyshire (chap. 9)

A complete cross shaft and the lower part of the head.

Discovery and Present Location: The earliest reference to this cross describes it as standing in the churchyard of All Hallows' Church. It now stands in the angle between the nineteenth century South transept and the chancel, set in a large, irregular base-stone. The side with the figural scenes faces and is very close to the east wall of the transept, which suggests it may not have been moved when this was built.

Measurements: Crucifixion panel: Height: c.66cm.; Width (max.): c.63.5cm.

Bibliography: (——) 1784, 6-7 and figs.; Plumptre 1847, 38; Le Keux 1854, 282 and fig.; Allen 1885, 355; Browne 1886, 168; Allen 1889,226; Lynam 1900, 306-8;, Le Blanc Smith 1904, 194-6 and figs.; Allen 1905, 280; Browne 1906, 192; (——) 1914, 402; Brøndsted 1924, 64 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 67; Collingwood 1932, 53; Routh 1937, 5-7 and fig.; Kendrick 1938, 164; Saxl and Wittkower 1948, 18 and fig.; Pevsner 1953 b, 50; Fisher 1959, 67; Radford 1961, 209; Wilson 1964, 33; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 76, 36.

The Crucifixion scene is set in a panel which included the top of the shaft and the lower arms of the cross head. It is worn,

damaged, and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross (probably type A1). Christ (type 1) in a loincloth; Spear-bearer (probably) on his right, legs and feet of companion figure on his left. Pl. 80.

Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire (chap. 8, appendix)

A slab or panel, without frame or edge mouldings.

Discovery and Present Location: In situ above the hood mould of the eastern arch of the tower of St. Peter's Church, on the West face.

Measurements: Height:, c.68.6cm; Width: 45.7cm;

Bibliography: Brown, G.B. 1925, 293-4; Clapham 1930, 139; Varah 1936; Clapham 1946, 179-81; Fisher 1962, 259 and fig.; Pevsner and Harris 1964, 181; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 55-6.

A building stone, standing out from the fabric of the wall: uncertain whether full scene carved, painted or (has been suggested) carried out in stucco.

Figures and Elements: No cross. An upright, frontal head possibly of Christ type 1, at centre top, is all that survives. Pl. 70.

Bibury, Gloucestershire (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: In situ above the chancel arch of St. Mary's Church, on the West face.

Measurements: Too high to measure.

Bibliography: Keyser 1918-9, 180-9; Clapham 1930, 139;

(——) 1936, 4; Quirk 1961, 29-30; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 65; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 8-9.

One figure survives, to left of centre, cut back to the surface and showing only in outline.

Figures and Elements: Mary attendant at the cross, to right of Christ. Plates 155-6.

Billingham, County Durham (Chap.10)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found with other stones in a restoration of St. Cuthbert's Church, before 1867.

Present Location: In the Chapter Library, Durham Cathedral, no. 29.

Bibliography: Stuart 1867, fig.; Hodges 1894, 12; Haverfield and Greenwell 1899, 95-6 and fig.; Hodges 1905, 221; Collingwood 1927a, 101; Cramp 1965b, 6; Adcock 1974, 144 and fig.

Incomplete, worn and possibly originally unfinished. The scene is confined to the head of the cross.

Figures and Elements: Legs and feet of Christ (type 1) on a crosshead possibly of type D11. Plates 95-6.

Bitton, Gloucestershire (chap.8)

An architectural sculpture, of which three fragments survive: a) Foot of a cross with suppedaneum with Christ's feet and snake below; b) Head of Christ; c) One arm of Christ.

Discovery: a) In situ on the west face of the east wall of the nave

of St. Mary's Church, above the chancel arch. b and c). Found in 1850 blocking a hagioscope (squint) between this chancel and a destroyed north porticus.

Present Location: a) In situ set immediately above a square sectioned string course above the chancel arch on the west face and centred immediately below the gable. b) Now in a room on the first floor of the tower. c) At the west end of the north aisle.

Measurements: a) Too high to measure. b) Height: 25.4cm; Max. width 29.2 cm; Depth (right): 16.5 cm; (left) 31.8 cm. c) Height 38 cm; Width: 87.6 cm; Depth: 12.5 cm (end); Depth of relief: c. 10 cm.

Bibliography: Ellacombe 1878, 15 and figs; Ellacombe 1881-3, I and figs.; Brown G.B. 1925, 444; Quirk 1961, 29-30; Taylor H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 78, 75-6 and fig; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 6-8 and fig; Pevsner and Verey 1970, 109-10.

Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross type A1 with mouldings and a stepped termination; snake on cross below suppedaneum. Christ with head bowed to his right but figure type uncertain: could be 2 or 3, not necessarily 1. Robed. Plates 64-67.

Bothal I, Northumberland (chap.10)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: Found in the restoration of St. Andrew's church in 1887.

Present Location: In the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle - upon - Tyne, no. 1956. 204. A.

Measurements: Shaft: Height: 47.5 cm; Width: 24.8 > 16.5 cm.

Bibliography: Hodges 1887-8, 234; Hodges 1893, 15; (——)1901-2, 258,260 and fig.; Coatsworth 1973, 234-6 and fig.

The Crucifixion is set low and possibly at the foot of one broad face of this small, sharply tapering shaft. It is framed by the edge mouldings of the face at the sides, and above by cutting back the field around the arms and head of Christ. It is worn and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: No cross. Christ (type 1) in short dress ?tunic or loincloth. Apparently no other figures or elements. Plate 88.

Bothal II, Northumberland (chap. 10)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: As Bothal I.

Present Location: As Bothal I, no. 1956,205.A.

Measurements: (Shaft): Height: 40.6 cm; Width: 30.5 cm > (incomplete).

Bibliography: As Bothal I.

The Crucifixion is set between edge mouldings on one broad face of the shaft, with at least one panel of (bungled) interlace below, from which it is divided by a single incised line. It is in fairly good condition, but incomplete. There is some doubt as to whether this scene would have been completed within the shaft or carried into the head (cf. Kirkburton, Kirkdale, Dewsbury: chap. 11).

Figures and Elements: No cross survives: ?originally represented by cross shaft and head.

Christ (type 1) probably in a loincloth; spear- and sponge-bearers below, both incomplete and individually undeterminable. Plate 89.

Bradbourne I and II (chap. 9)

One incomplete cross shaft in three pieces or fragments of two cross shafts, now cemented together and commonly treated as one.

Discovery: I The two fragments (split vertically) which form the upper part of the present cross were first mentioned in 1793 in use as jambs for a stile

in the wall of All Saints' Churchyard. II The lower part of the present monument was first mentioned in 1793 built in as a corner stone of the porch of All Saints' Church. It is uncertain at what date this was removed and set up in its present position but nineteenth century commentators assumed it was in situ in its own base stone.

Present Location: In the Churchyard of All Saints', all three pieces cemented together and set in a base.

Measurements: I (panel): Height: c.28.5 cm; Width: 26.5 cm.

II (panel): Height: 72.5 cm; Width: 40 cm.

Bibliography: Rooke 1796, 6-9 and figs.; Allen and Browne 1885, 355; Allen 1887, 156; Browne 1888, 7-11 and figs.; (——)1888b, 206-7; Hartshorne 1897-9, 195; Le Blanc Smith 1904, 198 and fig.; Allen 1905, 281; Browne 1906, 192; Brøndsted 1924, 64; Clapham 1930, 67, 70 and fig.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 278; Routh 1937, 19-23 and figs.; Jeavons 1945-6, 116; Brown, C.E. 1947, 120 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 88n; Pevsner 1953b, 66-7; Radford 1961, 209.

I is set in a panel on a broad face of the upper part of the shaft, with figure panels both above and below. The second panel from the top on the cross as reconstructed.

II is set in a panel at the foot of the same broad face of the joined fragments, and was possibly the lowest figural scene on the original cross shaft.

There is some doubt as to whether the fragments formed one cross originally, or represent parts of two. Routh 1937, 21-2 believed there were originally two cross shafts on the grounds that two Crucifixion scenes on one face were unlikely.

The Reconstruction: The two parts are certainly very similar in layout and probably in style of figure carving, though this is difficult to assess because the fragments which form the upper part of the restored cross are much more worn than the lower. However, panels with curved tops and paired, frontal, three-quarter length figures appear in both upper and lower sections.

The sides, which are less worn, are very important to the reconstruction. The east face of both upper and lower sections has a tree scroll with paired volutes springing from a central stem (pl.184). The lower part has an archer crouching below the scroll and shooting up into it. There is one worn patch but I think there are no animals in the scroll. The upper part has an animal, not unlike the creature at the top of the east face on the Bakewell shaft, about a third of the way down on the right hand side. This side really does look quite similar, but unfortunately there is no clear join between the upper and lower sections, so that their connection is unproven.

The west face had, on the lower section, an archer shooting upwards into a spiral scroll with large alternate facing volutes, of which only two survive (pl.185). The scroll on the upper part is certainly similar, with paired leaves, one pointing up and one down, and with crossed stems which spring from the binding where a volute leaves the stem: these features appear in both sections. It is difficult however to see the scroll on the upper part as tidy as that on the lower, and the upper part is certainly inhabited, and by large birds to judge by the biting birds' head immediately above the join. Where is the body of the head actually on the join? And what happens to the strong confident main stem of the vine, seen in the lower shaft? The stem of the volute with the birds (or bird and animal) immediately above appears to be going in the wrong direction for the next volute, and to be much thinner. One has to suppose at least a considerable gap between upper and lower sections, and a gap of even a few inches makes the upper stones appear too wide to belong to the upper part of the same shaft.

<u>Figures and Elements</u>: I Cross (type A1). ?Christ (?type 1), dress uncertain. No other surviving figures or elements, but apparently no Sun and Moon. Plate 78. II Cross (type A1). Sun and Moon, personified and both encircled, individually undistinguishable. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth; spear-bearer to Christ's right, sponge-bearer to left. Plate 79.

Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: Found built into the wall of the Saxon church of St. Laurence, above the chancel arch, in the west face, in 1856-7. The stones were later removed and replaced, and are therefore possibly neither in their original positions or their positions as found.

Measurements: Left: Height: c.61 cm (max.); Length: 106.8 cm.

Right: Height: c.53.4 cm; Length: c.111.8 cm.

Bibliography: Allen 1887, 245 and fig.; Allen 1889, 197; Prior and Gardner 1912, 134 and fig.; Dalton 1919-20, 45-6; Brown, G.B. 1925, 304-5 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 139 and fig.; Casson 1933, 26-31 and fig.; Rivoira 1933, 269; Gardner 1935, 48 and figs.; Pfeilstücker 1936, 122 and fig.; Kendrick 1938, 220 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 42, 139; Talbot Rice 1952, 93 and fig.; Rickert 1954, 54n; Stone, L. 1955, 39; Talbot Rice 1957, 141 and fig.; Fisher 1959, 90; Quirk 1961, 30; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78, 87; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 29-30, 49; Zarnecki 1966, 89-90; Taylor, H.M. 1973, 158; Cramp 1975, 196.

Each angel is carved on a single, specially shaped slab. Both are complete and in good condition, but the composition of which they must have formed a part is incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Two angels flying with veiled hands towards a central element, probably Christ on the cross. Plates 157-8.

Breamore, Hampshire (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: Probably in situ, built in over the south face of the south door of St. Mary's Church, inside the porch.

Measurements: Overall Height: c.210 cm; Width of Cross at base: c.48cm.

John: Height: c.158 cn; Width at base: c.47.5 cm.

Mary: Height: c.163.5 cm; Width at base: c.47 cm.

Bibliography: Hill 1898, 86-7; Brown, G.B. 1925, 351; Clapham 1930, 139-40; Clapham 1947, 160; Kendrick 1949, 46 and fig.; Green, A.R. and Green, P.M. 1951, 37-9 and figs.; Talbot Rice 1952, 99 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 39-40; Quirk 1961, 29 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 96; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 11; Pevsner and Lloyd 1967, 143.

The Crucifixion is carved on at least five separate slabs and is complete but dressed back to the surface of the wall; so surviving mainly in outline.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1) with square cut edge mouldings and square panels cut into the ends of the lateral arms; Sun and Moon in the panels at the ends of the arms; Manus Dei issuing from clouds above Christ's head. Christ type 2, probably in a loincloth; Mary on his right; John on his left. Plates 144-8.

Brigham, Cumberland (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: First recorded in 1881 (Calverley 1883, 212), but no record of find spot.

Present Location: Built in over the porch of the Old Vicarage, Brigham.

Measurements: Cross head: Height: 48.2 cm; Width: 57.2 cm.

Bibliography: Calverley 1883b, 212 and figs.; Allen and Browne 1885, 354; Calverley 1899b, 76 and figs.; Collingwood 1901, 275 and fig.; Collingwood 1907-8, 135 and fig.; Collingwood 1923b, 250; Collingwood 1927b, 179; Fair 1951, 97; Holmquist 1951, 12;Bailey 1963, 187-8 and figs.; Thomas 1971, 130; Bailey 1974, I, 202 ff.; II, 57-8 and figs.

A head of Christ, very lightly incised and worn, is set in the upper arm of the cross head above a central circle. The lower arm of the head is missing.

Figures and Elements: Central circle with seven bosses; interlace in side arms of cross type B11. Head of Christ. No other figures or elements. Plate 52.

Brompton, Yorkshire (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found when the parish church was rebuilt in 1867. First kept in the churchyard but moved to Durham before 1892.

Present Location: In the Chapter Library, Durham Cathedral, no. 54.

Measurements: Cross head: Height: 62.3 cm; Width (incomplete): 27.3 cm. Figure: Height: 26.7 cm; (of head): 9.3 cm; Width across arms: 19 cm.

Bibliography: Greenwell 1869-79, lx; Boyle 1892, 342; Haverfield and Greenwell 1899, 117-8 and fig.; Collingwood 1907, 300; Collingwood 1927a, 103-4; Cramp 1965b, 7 .

The cross head is incomplete but in good condition. The crucified figure is set in the centre, using the head as the cross.

Figures and Elements: Cross head of type B10; Suppedaneum; motif of two linked ovals above Christ's head; and interlace or twist motif beneath his arms. Christ (type 1) in a short tunic-like robe. No other figures seem to have been represented. Plate 36.

Burton in Kendal, Westmor^land (chap. 2)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: Possibly found in the 1844 restoration of St. James' Church.

Present Location: At the west end of the north aisle.

Measurements: (of the scene): Height: 20.3 cm; Width: c.19 cm.

Bibliography: Calverley 1899b, 89 and fig.; Collingwood 1926, 34; Collingwood 1927a, 163 and fig.; Kendrick 1941b, 4; Kendrick 1949, 58; Pevsner 1967, 237; Bailey 1974, I, 208-20; II, 72-3 and fig.

An 'empty cross' scene set on one broad face of a cross shaft, with another figural scene below. It is very worn, and is very crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Staff cross of indeterminate type. Figure either side: probably Mary and John, Mary possibly on Christ's left. Plate 5.

Conisholme, Lincolnshire (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found in 1925 in the churchyard of St. Peter's church, when the ground shrank following a dry summer.

Present Location: On a window sill in the chancel.

Measurements: Cross head: Height: 49.5 cm; Width: 25.4 cm. Christ: Height: 29.8 cm.

Bibliography: Davies and Clapham 1926, 4, 5, 10 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 141-2; Pevsner and Harris 1964, 220.

Cross head used as Crucifixion cross, incomplete and partly defaced.

Figures and Elements: Cross head type B11; motif of two linked ovals above Christ's head; two bosses on Christ's right; one boss and trace of another or ?twist/interlace motif on his left. Christ (type 1) apparently naked (or defaced). Plate 37.

Dewsbury, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: Found under the floorof All Saints' Church during restoration work.

Present Location: At the west end of the north aisle.

Measurements: Height (max.): 34.9 cm; Width: 15.2 > 14 cm.

Bibliography: Allen 1891, 162-3, 242, 244-6 and fig.; Collingwood 1915, 169-71 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 100 and fig.; Collingwood 1929, 31 and figs.

The Crucifixion is set so that the body of Christ filled the small shaft and must therefore have extended into the head (staff-crucifix). It is in good condition, but incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross type unknown. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth. Upper part of body missing. No other figures or elements below the cross. Plates 111-14.

Durham I-IV, Co. Durham (chaps. 3, 7, and 10)

Four incomplete cross heads.

Discovery: Heads I-IV were found in 1891 when the foundations of the Chapter House of Durham Cathedral were taken up. Fragment IIb was found before 1883 in the foundations of the Chapter House and, though drawn and reported in Fowler (1869-79), was not connected with the later discovery of the heads until 1972 (Coatsworth 1974b). It has not yet been restored to its original position.

Present Location: All in the Chapter Library, Durham Cathedral: I-IV numbered 20-23.

Measurements: I. Height: 66 cm; Width: 85 cm. IIa. Height: 32.2 cm; Width: 84.5 cm. Fragment IIb is 14.3 cm high x 7.6 cm wide (across arms). III. Height: 54.3 cm; Width: 52.1 cm. Central panel: 22cm (incomplete); Width: 19.5 cm. IV. Height: 59 cm; Width: 67 cm. ?Daniel Figure is 28.5 cm high (head 6.4 cm high); 40.4 cm wide across arms.

Bibliography: Fowler 1869-79, 238 and fig. (of IIb); Greenwell 1890-5, 128-33 and figs.; Fowler 1891-2, 44-5; (——)1893-4, 117-20 and fig. (of I); Hodges 1894, 77-8; Haverfield and Greenwell 1899, 79-87 and figs (of I-IV); Hodges 1905, 226-7 and figs. (of I-IV); Prior and Gardner 1912, 116 and fig. (of I); Browne 1916, 51 and fig. (of I); Brøndsted 1924, 58; Hughes and Faulkner 1925, xviii; Collingwood 1927a, 80-1, 101-2 and fig. (of I); Clapham 1930, 127, 132 and figs. (of I); Brown, G.B. 1931, 440 and fig. (of I); Porter 1931, 108-9 and figs. (of I-III); Collingwood 1932, 53; Rivoira 1933, 171 and figs. (of III and IV); Gardner 1935, 39 and fig. (of I); Brown, G.B. 1937, 216-7 and 279 and fig. (of I); Kendrick 1941b, 8 and figs. (of I-III); Kendrick 1949, 61-3, 124-5 and figs. (of I and III); Fyson 1951-6, 243; Cramp 1965b, 4-5; Raw 1967, 391-4; Adcock 1974, 341-3, 347-8 and figs. (of I-IV); Coatsworth 1974b, 109-10 and figs. (of II); Bailey 1978, 173-4, 182 and figs. (of I-III); Coatsworth 1978, 85-92 and figs. (of I-IV); Cramp 1978b, 123.

I: Lamb scene enclosed in central circle of cross head, surrounded by Evangelist symbols in cross arms. Good condition, but lower arm of head missing.

Figures and Elements: Lamb with staff-crucifix (A1 or A12), book with seven

seals, and ?host; Evangelist symbols. Plate 14.

II: Crucifixion scene set in central circle of cross head. Damaged and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1 with expanded foot, type B1). Christ (type 1), short dress, probably loincloth; four half figures, individually unidentifiable, beneath cross. Plates 90 and 93.

III: Crucifixion scene set in central circle of cross head. Slightly damaged.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1 or with slightly expanded arms; splayed foot type B1); Sun and Moon - Sun possibly as head or face on Christ's right, Moon perhaps as crescent or face in crescent on Christ's left Christ (type 1) in short dress, probably loincloth. Two frontal half figures holding books beneath cross - John and Mary or unidentifiable. Plates 91 and 94.

IV: face a: Lamb scene set within central circle of cross head. Good condition. face b: ?Daniel scene, less likely Crucifixion scene, using cross shape of head. Good condition.

Figures and Elements: face a: Lamb with staff cross (type A1 or A12); book and ?host. Plate 15. face b: Christ or more probably Daniel as type 1 figure grasping interlacing animals. Animal and interlace above figure's head. No cross. Plate 60.

Ellerburn, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

Incomplete cross head.

Discovery: First mentioned in 1915. One of several fragments found in a restoration of the church after 1907.

Present Location: In the East wall of the South porch of St. Hilda's church, outside.

Measurements: Height: 38.7 cm; Width: 26 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1915, 256 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.

Ringhead of type A10 used as Crucifixion cross. Very worn and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Christ (type 1) in full skirted dress, uncertain whether robe or loincloth. Apparently no other figures or elements.

Plate 107.

Escomb, Co. Durham (chap. 2)

Upright grave marker or architectural panel.

Discovery: Found in repairs to church in 1879-80.

Present Location: Above altar in the chancel.

Measurements: Height: 53.5 cm.; Width: 33 > 28 cm.

Bibliography: Browne 1883, 184; Brock 1888, 178 and fig.; Hodges 1893-4, 236; Hodges 1894, 68-9; Hodges 1905, 229; Ball 1929-30, 239 and fig.; Rivoira 1933, 187; Pevsner 1953a, 142.

Slab or panel with edge mouldings used as frame for 'empty cross' motif. Slightly damaged.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type D11) with a tall shaft. Decorative roundels in centre of head, lower and side arms (upper damaged) - ? Five Wounds. Roundels below arms - ?Sun and Moon. No figures. Plate 6.

Finghall, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: Built into the south wall of the chancel of the Parish Church, inside.

Measurements: Height: 37.5 cm; Width: 29.9 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 321 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 101 and fig.

Cross head used as Crucifixion cross. Worn and Incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type E10); possibly interlace above Christ's head; triquetra or two linked ovals above Christ's arm; triquetra below.

Christ (type 1) in robe or loincloth with waistband. ?Spear and Sponge curved into space below Christ's arms - or damaged double border of head. If spear and sponge, uncertain whether bearers ever represented. Plate 108.

Gosforth, Cumberland I (chap. 12)

Complete cross shaft and head.

Discovery: First mentioned in its present position in 1799. See Bailey 1974, II, 118.

Present Location: In the churchyard, to the south of St. Mary's church.

Measurements: Crucifixion scene: Height: 66 cm. Panel within scene: Height: 26.2 cm; Width: 21.5 cm.

Bibliography: Whellan 1860, 391; Stuart 1867, 18 and figs.; Haddan and Stubbs 1873, 54; Allen 1878, 356; Browne 1880-4, lxxiv; Browne 1883, 182-3; Calverley 1883, 373-412 and figs.; Parker 1883, 405-12; Allen and Browne 1885, 354; Browne 1885b, 154-5 and fig.; Honeyman 1886, 279; Parker 1886, 204-5; Allen 1887, 158-9; Allen 1889, 227, 228, 231; March 1891, 86, 89 and fig.; Stephens 1894, 87-8 and fig.; (——)1896-1905, lviii; Calverley 1899b, 139-67 and figs.; Collingwood 1901, 266-9 and figs.; Stevens 1904, 47; Taylor, H. 1903, 60-1; Collingwood 1907-8, 128-36 and figs.; Prior and Gardner 1912, 116, 127 and figs.; Collingwood 1916-8, 49 and fig.; Collingwood and Parker 1917, 99-113 and figs.; Brown, G.B. 1921, 110, 165, 301; Collingwood 1923, 5-6 and figs.; Collingwood 1923b, 263; Reitzenstein 1923-4, 160-1 and figs.; Brøndsted 1924, 79; Parker, rev. Collingwood, 1926, 64-9 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 6, 104, 152, 155 ff., 184, and figs.; Collingwood 1927b, 175-6; Baum 1930, 4, 119, 120, 197 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 133, 134 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 39 and figs.; Baum 1937, 106 and fig.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 97; Kendrick 1941a, 127; Kendrick 1941b, 10-11 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 68-70 and fig.; Ellis Davidson 1950, 130; Fair 1951, 93-4; Talbot Rice 1952, 133 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 32 and fig.; Berg 1958, 27-43 and figs.; Radford 1958b, 246; Fisher 1959, 73

and fig.; Wilson and Klindt Jensen 1966, 106-9 and figs.; Pevsner 1967, 128; Stoll 1967, 306; Lang 1972, 247-8; Stone, L. 1972, 32 and fig.; Bailey 1974, I, 316-35; II, 118-25 and figs.; Bailey and Lang 1975, 290-3 and fig.;

The Crucifixion scene is set at the foot of the figure carved portion of one face of the cross shaft. The Christ figure is empanelled separately above the rest of the scene. It is complete and in good condition, with only one uncertain detail.

Figures and Elements: No cross; Snake (double headed) at foot of scene. Christ (type 1) probably in a loincloth, possibly with bleeding side; Spear bearer below on his right; female figure below on his left - ?Mary Magdalene from scene of Women at the Tomb. Plate 125.

Gosforth II, Cumberland (chap. 12)

An incomplete hogback.

Discovery: Found in the foundations of St. Mary's Church, at the north east corner of the nave, in 1897.

Present Location: At the east end of the north aisle.

Measurements: At Gable end: Height: 78.8 cm; Width (max): 26.7 cm. Figure of Christ crucified (see chap. 12 and pl. 126): Height: 28 cm.

Bibliography: (——)1896-1905, lx; Calverley 1897-9, 80-2; Collingwood 1898-1901, 34-5; Calverley 1899a, 242-6 and figs.; Calverley 1899b, 174-7 and figs.; Collingwood 1901, 271 and fig.; Brøndsted 1924, 202-3, 227 and fig.; Parker, rev. Collingwood, 1926, 70-2; Collingwood 1927a, 173 and fig.; Fair 1951, 93-4; Walton 1954, 72-3 and figs.; Radford 1958b, 246; Pevsner 1967, 128; Bailey 1974, I, 342-51; II, 137-9 and fig.; Bailey and Lang 1975, 290-3 and figs.

There is a figural scene in both gable ends of this hogback, only one of which is certainly a Crucifixion scene. The other I considered might be an image of the Risen or Ascended Christ (chap. 12). The Crucifixion scene is partly framed by the edging of the gable end 'wall' but extends slightly into

the pointed 'roof'. It is very worn but complete.

Figures and Elements: No cross. Christ (type 1) in short dress, probably a loincloth. No other figures or details certainly survive except the canopy/nimbus which frames Christ's head. Plates 126-7.

Great Ayton, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head, in two pieces.

Discovery: Found in the rockeries of the vicarage garden by the Rev. C.V. Collier before 1907.

Present Location: In a display case in the old church (All Saints).

Measurements: Height: 23.5 cm; Width: 46.4 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 322, 329 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 98, 100 and fig.; Morris, C.D. 1976, 142.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Damaged and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross head (type A9). Christ (type 1), probably in a loincloth. No other figures or elements represented in surviving portion. Plates 99-100.

Great Glen, Leicestershire (chap. 12)

Probably an architectural panel without a border or edge moulding; or, less likely, a fragment of a cross shaft.

Discovery: Unknown.

Present Location: Built into the east wall of the north aisle of St. Cuthbert's church.

Measurements: Height: 50.8 cm; Width: 34.4 cm.

Bibliography: Unpublished. Collected by Professor R. Cramp for the Corpus of Pre-Conquest Sculpture (in progress).

An unframed panel with one scene, the Crucifixion. Very worn and damaged.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1). Christ (type 2), very worn, probably in a loincloth. Apparently no other figures or elements. Plate 138.

Halton, Lancashire (chap. 2)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: The upper part of the shaft was removed and dispersed in fragments in 1635 in order to convert the lower part (with the scene) into a sundial. The top is now partially restored.

Present Location: Possibly in situ in the churchyard, to the south east of St. Wilfrid's church.

Measurements: Panel: Height: 47 cm; Width: 24.1 > 19 cm.

Bibliography: Whitaker 1823, 241 and fig.; Browne 1884-8, cv-cvi; Allen and Browne 1885, 355; Allen 1886, 330-5 and fig.; Allen 1887, 154, 223, 268; Browne 1887a, 8-10 and figs.- March 1892, 62-4; Allen 1893, 22-3; Allen 1895, 157-8; Calverley 1899b, 185-9, 191-7 and figs.; Nicholson 1899, 21; Collingwood 1903a, 380-9; Collingwood 1903-4, 223; Taylor, H. 1903, 78-87 and figs.; Garstang 1906, 266-7 and fig.; Collingwood 1907-8, 139-40 and fig.; Collingwood 1916-8, 50 and fig.; Parker and Collingwood 1917, 105, 106 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 73, 159-62,and fig.; Collingwood 1932, 53; Brown, G.B. 1937, 232-3 and figs.; Kendrick 1941b, 4-5 and fig.; Ellis 1942, 220-1, 224, 228 ff. and fig.; Tupling 1948, 9; Kendrick 1949, 58 and fig.; Pevsner 1969, 136; Pattison 1973, 228-9.

An 'empty cross' scene set in an arched panel within the cabled edge mouldings of the cross shaft, and at the foot of the west face (as it stands) which is possibly its original position. Complete but quite worn.

Figures and Elements: A staff-cross (probably type A1) on a base. Mary and John on either side below, Mary possibly but not certainly on the (cross's) left. Both stand on an identical feature, possibly architectural (such as a corbel) but possibly representing the burial places of Adam and Eve. Plate 3.

Harmston, Lincolnshire (chap. 12)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: Found built into a wall at the Old Manor House.

Present Location: Now set into a modern base at the west end of the nave of All Saints' Church, Harmston.

Measurements: Height: 104.2 cm; Width: 29.9 > 24.2 cm. Crucifixion scene: Height: 29.5 cm; Width: 24.2 cm.

Bibliography: Davies and Clapham 1926, 13-4 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor J. 1965, 285-6; Pevsner and Harris 1964, 565.

A Crucifixion scene set possibly near the top of a cross shaft. It is set within the edge mouldings of the shaft but is not divided by horizontal borders from the surrounding twist decoration which fills the upper spandrels of the cross. It is complete and relatively unworn, but crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross type A1 or B6 set on a base. Manus Dei above Christ's head. Christ (type 1) probably in a loincloth; Mary and John below cross: distinguished in dress but individually unidentifiable. Plates 132-4.

Hart I, Co. Durham (chap. 3)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found in a field belonging to Mr. T. Seymour in 1967.

Present Location: In the South West corner of the nave of the church of St. Mary Magdalene.

Measurements: Height: c.55 cm; Width: c.50 cm½

Bibliography: Morris, C.D. 1976, 143; Cramp 1978b, 122-3 and figs.;

A cross head used as a frame for a scene with the Lamb. Incomplete and damaged in places, but in fairly good condition.

Figures and Elements: A cross of type A9. Lamb; two surviving Evangelist symbols. Plate 11.

Hart II, Co. Durham (Chap. 10)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Several pre-Conquest fragments were discovered in a restoration before May 1886 but this fragment is not specifically described until 1905.

Present Location: In the north west corner of the nave of St. Mary Magdalene.

Measurements: Height: 17.8 cm; Width: 25.8 cm.

Bibliography: Greenwell 1880-9a, lxxvi; Hodges 1905, 232; (——)1946-50, 364-5; Pevsner 1953a, 158; Adcock 1974, 352 and fig.; Morris, C.D. 1976, 143.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross head type uncertain. Central circle of the head apparently used to enclose the upper part of Christ's body and head; spear head on Christ's right; vessel for vinegar on pole to his left: Uncertain whether figures of bearers represented or if so, where positioned. Christ type 1, dress uncertain. Plate 97.

Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: Built into the west face of the west wall of St. Swithin's church above a door, and now inside a porch. Considered by H.M. and J. Taylor to be in situ because of its association with architectural features of the west wall, the only part of the church to escape restoration in 1865-6.

Measurements: Christ: Height: c.253 cm; Width (across arms): c.134 cm; Width (of ledge below feet): 44 cm; Width (across feet): 19 cm; Width (of cross): 54 cm. Mary: Height: c.88cm; Width (across ledge and below feet): 40 cm; Width (at feet): 32cm. John: Height: c.78 cm; Width (across ledge below feet): 37 cm; Width (at feet): 20 cm.

Bibliography: Haigh 1857, 174-5 and fig.; Allen 1887, 247; Allen 1889, 198; Prior and Gardner 1912, 132; Brown , G.B. 1925, 458; Clapham 1930, 139;

Gardner 1935, 45; Kendrick 1949, 46-7; Green, A.R. and Green, P.M. 1951, 36-7 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 99-100 and fig.; Quirk 1961, 29 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 291; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 4-6 and fig.

Carved on at least five slabs. The outlines of the figures are clear but the whole has been cut back to the surface of the wall and the head is damaged.

Figures and Elements: Cross with shaft narrowing from top to bottom and arms slightly raised from the horizontal: type A1 or approaching type B6; Manus Dei. Christ (type 2) probably in a loincloth; John on Christ's left; Mary on his right. Plate 149.

Hexham, Northumberland I (chap. 6)

An architectural panel or possibly more than one panel, in eight fragments.

Discovery: Found March 1907 in a hole about four feet across in the centre of the nave of Hexham Abbey (St. Andrew) and near its west end.

Present location: In a display case at the south west corner of the nave.

Measurements: Given in the text.

Bibliography: Hodges and Savage 1907, 42-3; Collingwood 1925, 72-3 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 29 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1961, 119-20; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 304; Taylor, H.M. 1966, 49-60 and figs.; Coatsworth 1974a, 180-4.

A panel (or possibly more than one) with roll and square cut edge-mouldings, incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross with foot combining type B1 with A2. Christ (type 1) robed; remains of one angel above cross. Plates 26, 28-31.

Hexham, Northumberland II (chap. 6)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: First mentioned in 1861 in the grounds of the Spital near Hexham but a footnote in the same article records the opinion of Dr. Charlton that

it was actually found in making a grave at Warden, near Hexham.

Present Location: In the south transept of Hexham Abbey (St. Andrew) at the foot of the night stairs.

Measurements: Panel: Height: 63 cm; Width: 27 > 23.5 cm.

Bibliography: Longstaffe 1861, 152, 158n; Raine, Jas. the Younger, ed. 1865, xxix and fig.; Stuart 1867, fig.; Hodges 1888, 50; Hodges 1893, 11; Hinds 1896, 183; Collingwood 1916-8, 36 and fig.; Brøndsted 1924, 43 and fig.; Collingwood 1925, 81 and fig.; Peers 1926, 50; Collingwood 1927a, 99 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 64; Collingwood 1932, 40; Gardner 1935, 33-4; Kitzinger 1936, 69-70; Brown, G.B. 1937, 278-9 and fig.; Whiting 1946, 143; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1961, 122; Cramp 1965a, 7; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78, 305; Coatsworth 1974a, 183-4 and fig.

A panel with a Crucifixion scene set low on one broad face of a cross shaft: possibly the lowest scene on that face. Complete but fairly worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B1). Christ (type 1) probably in short tunic (robe); Spear-bearer and sponge-bearer below cross, individually indistinguishable. Plate 32.

Hoddom, Dumfriesshire (chap. 3)

An incomplete cross head, in two pieces.

Discovery and Present Location: One of a group of stones found at Hoddom, probably in the demolition of the church in 1815 (Stuart 1867, 34), and split longitudinally for use in decorating the walls of a summer house at Knockhill. Returned to Hoddom in 1935, then removed to Hoddom Castle in 1939 for safe keeping. They disappeared while the army was in occupation at the Castle during the war.

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Bibliography: R.C.A.M.S. 1920, 102-3 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 41 and fig.; Collingwood 1932, 145 and fig.; Radford 1952-3, 187, 196 and figs.; Cramp 1978b, 123.

A cross head used as frame for the Lamb. Incomplete but apparently in good

condition in surviving photographs.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type D9). Beaded circle at centre of head. Lamb, partly breaking central circle. Plate 10.

Kirby Hill, Yorkshire I (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: No information but probably one of the stones mentioned at this site in 1885.

Present Location: In the south west corner (under the west tower) of All Saints' Church.

Measurements: Height (incomplete): 38.1 cm; Width: 54.3 cm.

Bibliography: Allen and Browne 1885, 353; Allen 1890, 293; (——)1890-5, xxvii; Allen 1891, 171.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. It is incomplete, worn and crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross type A11. Christ (type 1) probably in a loincloth. Apparently no other figures or elements. Plate 101.

Kirby Hill, Yorkshire II (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross shaft, minus its head.

Discovery: Probably found in the 1870 restoration, assaid by Allen (1891).

Present Location: Built into the south wall of the nave of All Saints' Church, inside.

Measurements: Too high to measure.

Bibliography: Allen and Browne 1885, 353; Allen 1890, 293; (——)1890-5, xxvii; Allen 1891, 170.

Cross head, probably used as Crucifixion cross. Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross type unknown, with suppedaneum. Christ (type 1). No evidence of other figures and elements. Plate 117.

Kirkburton, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross shaft and head, in four pieces.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: Reconstructed at the east end of All Hallows' Church.

Measurements: Head fragment: Height: 33cm; Width: 41cm.

Neck fragment: Height: c.7 cm; Width: 16.5 cm.

Mid Shaft fragment: Height: 56.5 cm; Width: 20 > 16.5 cm.

Lowest Shaft fragment: Height: 9.5 cm; Width: 22 cm.

Figure (as reconstructed): Height: c.95 cm; Width (across arms); 34.5 cm.

Bibliography: Allen and Browne 1885, 354; Allen 1887, 148; Allen 1891, 169-70, 245; Collingwood 1915, 1-4 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 101 and fig.; Collingwood 1929, 40-2 and figs.

A cross shaft and head used as a staff-crucifix, and carved on only one face. Worn in places and incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B9); interlace decoration of shaft.

Christ (type 1) in ?long loincloth. No other figures or elements. Plates 109-10.

Kirkby Wharfe, Yorkshire (chap. 2)

A cross head and shaft in two or three pieces.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: The lowest of three fragments is cemented into the floor against the east wall of the north aisle of the nave of St. John the Baptist's Church. Two fragments of head and shaft which belong together are placed on this but do not certainly belong to the same cross as the base fragment.

Measurements: (of scene): Height: 37.5 cm; Width (inside border): 18.7 > 14.7 cm.

Bibliography: Browne 1880-4, cxxxiii; Allen and Browne 1885, 353; Allen 1890, 293; Allen 1891, 171, 240, 244-5; Collingwood 1915, 204-6 and figs.; Collingwood 1916-8, 48 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 88 and fig.; Kendrick 1941b, 4; Kendrick 1949, 58; Pevsner 1959, 289.

The 'empty cross' scene is set on one broad face of the cross shaft, immediately below the cross head, set in a panel. A panel or panels of interlace may have been below it.

Figures and Elements: Flowering staff-cross, head type B9. No figure. Mary/Eve on Christ's left; John/Adam on his right. Plate 4.

Kirkcolm, Wigtownshire (chap. 7)

Upright slab, ?gravemarker.

Discovery: First used as the lintel over the west door of the chapel of Kilmorie, two miles south of Stranraer, and removed in repairs in the eighteenth century.

Present Location: In the grounds of Corsewall House, Kirkcolm.

Measurements (slab): Height: 168 cm; Width: 57 cm. Christ: Height: 56 cm.

Bibliography: Stuart 1867, 34 and fig.; Allen 1887, 149, 154 and fig.; Allen 1903, 482-3 and fig.; Collingwood 1922-3, 216-7 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 91 and fig.

A cross carved on one face of the slab with the head used as a Crucifixion cross. Slightly worn but complete, and in good condition for such a shallow carving.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type C11). Christ (type 1) probably robed. No other figures or elements around crucifix, but enigmatic scene below. Plate 40.

Kirkdale, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

A cross head and shaft in one piece.

Discovery and Present Location: First mentioned in its present position, built into the eleventh century south wall of the nave of St. Gregory's Minster, near ground level, outside.

Measurements: Height: 155.5 cm; Width (across arms): 53.4 cm; (across shaft): 39.4 > 31.8 cm.

Bibliography: Haigh 1857, 173; Rowe 1874, 207 and fig.; Browne 1880-4, lxxv;

Browne 1883, 185; Frank 1888, 143; Collingwood 1907, 344 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 103 and fig.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H. 1933, 198; Lang 1978a, 18.

A cross shaft and head used as a staff-crucifix. Complete but very worn and weathered.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A10 or C10); Bosses above Christ's left hand, and beside waistband of loincloth; snake possible but uncertain below figure. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth; spear- and sponge-bearers and their implements: uncertain. Plate 115.

Kirklevington, Yorkshire I (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Possibly found in taking down the nave of St. Martin's church in 1880 or 1881 although a Crucifixion on a fragment of cross is mentioned as early as 1858.

Present Location: On the floor of the Church porch.

Measurements: Height: 43.9 cm; Width: 45 cm.

Bibliography: (——)1858, 116-8; Young 1882, 458-9; Browne 1883, 186; Frank 1888, 44; Collingwood 1907, 344 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 217.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete and worn in places; defaced by modern inscription 'W.S. 1698'.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A11); worn decorative motif in upper arm-of cross; step pattern on ring; ?Alpha and Omega; interlace below Christ's arms. Christ (type 1) robed.

Kirklevington, Yorkshire II (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: As Kirklevington I.

Present Location: As Kirklevington I.

Measurements: Height: 40.6 cm; Width: 36.8 cm

Bibliography: Young 1882, 458-9; Collingwood 1907, 351 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 103-4 and fig.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 217.

A cross head used as a crucifix. Incomplete but in fairly good condition, though crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B11). Christ (type 1), dress uncertain. No apparent accompanying figures or elements. Plate 119.

Lancaster, Lancashire I (chap. 2)

An incomplete cross shaft of slab-like section.

Discovery: Found in alteration to the church after October 1902.

Present Location: In the south choir aisle of St. Mary's Priory Church.

Measurements: Height: 73.6 cm; Width: 29.2 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1903b, 261-2 and figs.; Taylor, H. 1903, 51-2 and figs.; Garstang 1906, 266; Collingwood 1927a, 102 and fig.; Roe 1945, 15; Scott 1959, 280n.; Pevsner 1969, 153.

An 'empty cross' scene, the only surviving scene on one broad face of the shaft. Incomplete at the top, but in fairly good condition.

Figures and Elements: Staff-cross (type B9). No figure; ?Evangelist symbols in spandrels of the cross. Plate 2.

Lancaster, Lancashire IIi and ii (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: as Lancaster I.

Present Location: In the north choir aisle of St. Mary's Priory Church.

Measurements: Height: 35 cm; Width: 20.3 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1903b, 262 and fig.; Taylor, H. 1903, 53 and figs.; Garstang 1906, 266; Collingwood 1927a, 102 and fig.; Pevsner 1969, 153.

A cross head used as Crucifixion cross on at least one face, and perhaps also as vehicle for the Risen Christ. Incomplete, worn in places, and

possibly unfinished.

Figures and Elements: Cross type B11 (both faces). Face i: Central circle of head with five bosses (?five wounds): superimposed on figure. Figure (type 1) of Christ robed - ?Risen Christ. Face ii: Central circle or boss, defaced or ?unfinished, imposed on figure; decorative element, snake or suppedaneum below Christ's feet. Figure of Christ (type 1), robed. Plates 49-51.

Lancaster, Lancashire III (chap. 12)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: As Lancaster I .

Present Location: As Lancaster II.

Measurements: Height: 39.4 cm; Width: 27 > 25.5 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1903b, 265-6 and fig.; Taylor, H. 1903, 54 and figs.; Garstang 1906, 266; Collingwood 1927a, fig. 128; Pevsner, 1969, 153.

Set between edge mouldings on one face of a small cross shaft , possibly but not certainly extending into the head originally. Incomplete and crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type unknown). Christ (type 1) ?naked or loincloth; spear-bearer on Christ's right. No sponge-bearer or other figure. Plate 128.

Langford, Oxfordshire I (chap. 13)

Architectural sculpture in five pieces.

Discovery and Present Location: Built into the medieval south porch of the parish church, above the south door, outside.

Measurements: Height (of cross): 156.5 cm; Width (of cross): 114.5 cm; Height (of subsidiary figures): c.84 cm.

Bibliography: Gardner 1935, 50; Kendrick 1949, 47; Talbot Rice 1952, 98-9 and fig.; Fisher 1959, 89 and fig.; Quirk 1961, 29; Fisher 1962, 23

1965*78*, 372; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 13; Stoll 1967, 295-6 and fig.; Pevsner and Sherwood 1974, 681.

A complete architectural sculpture carved on five separate slabs and probably designed so that subsidiary figures stood further out and not directly under the cross arms. Wrongly assembled with Christ's arms upside down and Mary and John on the wrong sides, but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross type A1 with stepped terminations preceded by mouldings. Christ (type 3) with loincloth; Mary (should be on Christ's right); John (should be on Christ's left). Plates 151-3.

Langford, Oxfordshire II (chap. 8)

An incomplete architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: Built into the east wall of the medieval south porch of the parish church, outside.

Measurements: Height: 187 cm; Width (across cross arms): c.231 cm; (across Christ's arms): 176 cm.

Bibliography: Allen 1889, 198; Prior and Gardner 1912, 132, 139; Clapham 1930, 138 and fig.; Rivoira 1933, 207 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 50 and fig.; Clapham 1951, 193-4 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 101 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1957, 141 and fig.; Fisher 1959, 89 and fig.; Quirk 1961, 29; Fisher 1962, 23 and fig.; Hausherr 1962, 151 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965*78*, 372; Talbot Rice 1966, 169-71 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 6; Zarnecki 1966, 89 and fig.; Stoll 1967, 294-5 and fig.; Pevsner and Sherwood 1974, 681.

Incomplete and not in situ but in very good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1) with triangular mouldings on side arms. Christ (type 1) robed. Plate 61.

Lindisfarne, Northumberland (chap. 2)

Round headed, upright, grave marker.

Discovery: Probably found between 1920-5 in archaeological excavations supervised by C.R. Peers.

Present Location: In the Priory Museum, Lindisfarne.

Measurements: Height: 35.5 cm; Width: 42 cm.

Bibliography: Peers 1925, 261 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 106; Kendrick and Hawkes 1932, 343-4 and fig.

'Empty cross' theme filling whole of one face of the slab, within edge mouldings. Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Staff cross (type A12). No figure. Sun as disc on cross's right, moon as crescent on its left ?Manus Dei on each side of cross, extending from edge mouldings. Worshipping, ?mourning figure on each side of the cross. Plate 8a and b.

Marton, Lincolnshire (chap. 12)

Architectural panel.

Discovery: Found hidden by the organ in St. Margaret's Church. Moved in 1907 to its present position.

Present Location: Built into the north wall of the chancel at the east end above the altar.

Measurements: Height: 35 cm; Width: 23.5 cm.

Bibliography: Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 414; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 13.

Panel without border or edge mouldings; complete but very worn or defaced.

Figures and Elements: Cross type B6. Christ (type 2) probably in a loin-cloth. Plate 137.

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Muchelney, Somerset (chap. 13)

Architectural sculpture.

Discovery: No record but the foundations of a small pre-Conquest Church have been found within the Norman chancel of the largely fifteenth century abbey (Dedication unknown); and several fragments in the Museum have been identified as pre-Conquest (Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78, fig. 216).

Present Location: In the Abbey Museum.

Measurements: Height: 34 cm; Width 21 > 19 cm; Depth: 18.5 cm at bottom of sloping ledge.

Bibliography: Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78, 452 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 9.

An architectural sculpture on a large scale, possibly carved on more than one specially shaped slab. Only one fragment survives, in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross, possibly type A1. Feet of Christ, type unknown, on a sloping ledge-like suppedaneum. Plate 160.

Nassington, Northamptonshire (chap. 12)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: Found built into the west wall of the tower of St. Mary's church.

Present Location: In the north-west corner of the nave.

Measurements: Height: 84.5 cm; Width: 42 > 36.8 cm.

Bibliography: (——)1885, 228; Allen 1887-8, 414 and figs.; Irvine 1889, 180 and figs.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 277; Fisher 1959, 89; Pevsner 1961, 302; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78, 455.

Set in a panel low on one broad face of a cross shaft. Possibly incomplete and quite worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B6); Sun and Moon, probably personified as encircled faces or [illegible] ?busts: individually undistinguishable. Christ

(type 1) in a loincloth; spear-bearer on Christ's left; sponge- or cup-bearer on his right. Plates 129-31.

Newent, Gloucestershire (chap. 13)

Small square grave marker.

Discovery: Found in 1912 with bones underground to the north of St. Mary's church, in excavation for a new vestry: probably found in situ.

Present Location: In a glass show-case at the west end of the nave.

Measurements: Height: 20.3 cm; Width: 16.5 cm.

Bibliography: Condor et. al. 1911-2, 323-6 and figs.; Talbot Rice 1952, 143; Zarnecki 1953, 49-55 and fig.; Pevsner and Verey 1970, 303; Okasha 1971, 102-3 and figs.

A Crucifixion scene and related motifs on one face of a small square grave marker. Worn and damaged in places but mainly in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B6); Birds; four circles (two ?Sun and Moon); Manus Dei. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth; John and Mary (latter on Christ's right); two mourning or worshipping figures; ?Adam in Eden and Adam entombed; angels and figures with symbols of the Passion; ?Nativity. Plate 139.

North Otterington, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: At the east end of the south aisle of the parish church.

Measurements: Height: c.28 cm; Width: 41.5 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 379 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.

Cross head (unpierced ringhead) used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete and slightly worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross type (A10). Christ (type 1) in a loincloth. No other surviving figures or elements but no trace of spear- and sponge-

bearers. Plate 106.

Penrith, Cumberland (chap. 12)

A complete cross shaft and head.

Discovery and Present Location: First mentioned apparently in its present position in the north west corner of the churchyard of St. Andrew's in 1756.

Measurements: Height (of cross): 195.5 cm; Width (of shaft): 43 > 25.5 cm.

Bibliography: Gough 1773, 50n.; Lyttelton 1773, 50 and fig.; Hutchinson 1794, 328, 332 and fig.; Gough 1806, III, 442; Allen 1878, fig. p.358; (——)1890-5, xxvi; Calverley 1899, 251-2 and fig.; Collingwood 1901, 265 and fig.; Collingwood 1920, 53-65 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 146 and fig.; Kendrick 1941b, 17; Kendrick 1949, 70, 76; Wilson and Klindt Jensen 1966, 107; Pevsner 1967, 173; Bailey 1974, I, 153 ff; II, 213-4 and fig.

Set on one broad face of a cross shaft, apparently as only figural scene on its face. Very weathered and indistinct.

Figures and Elements: Cross (probably A1 but uncertain); Sun and Moon as disc and crescent; moon on Christ's left. Christ (type 1) dress uncertain. spear- and sponge-bearer, now indistinguishable. Plates 123-4.

Ramsbury, Wiltshire (chap. 3)

A recumbent grave marker.

Discovery: Found with other carved stones either built into the foundations of the south pier of the chancel arch of Holy Cross Church, or close by, near a line of foundations of an earlier church.

Present Location: Now built into a platform in the north west corner of the nave.

Measurements: Length: 65 cm; Width: 34 cm.

Bibliography: Brown, G.B. 1937, 290-1 and fig.; Hunt 1956, 12; Kendrick 1938, 211-5 and 211n.; Pevsner 1963, 377-8.

A lamb scene set on upper surface of a rectangular recumbent grave marker.

Worn and damaged in places.

Figures and Elements: Animal ornament or ?Evangelist symbols; arcading and interlace on cross shaft. Cross (type A1). Lamb on cross, ?angel, worshipper or evangelist symbol on cross shaft. Plate 13a and b.

Reculver, Kent (chaps. 5 and 9)

An incomplete round shafted cross and possibly its head.

Discovery and Present Location: A cross was first mentioned at Reculver in Bishop Winchelsey's Register, 1296 (Peers 1927, 250); and later by Leland who visited the church c.1540 (Leland 1906-10, 59-60). Both references indicate it stood between the chancel and the nave. Eight fragments presumed to belong to this cross have been found (Peers 1928; Jessup 1936) but none now has the Crucifixion seen by Leland.

Measurements: Unknown.

Bibliography: Gough 1806, I, 342-3; Leland 1906-10, 59-60; Peers 1928, 241-56 and figs.; Clapham 1930, 68; Collingwood 1932, 36; Rivoira 1933, 209; Gardner 1935, 39-47 and figs.; Jessup 1936, 184-5 and fig.; Pfeilstücker 1936, 119 and fig.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 169-77 and figs.; Kendrick 1938, 115-8 and fig.; Åberg 1943, 50; Saxl and Wittkower 1948, 20 and figs.; Kendrick 1949, 74 and fig.; Clapham 1951, 191-2 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 96-8 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 19-20 and fig.; Jope 1964, 98; Newman 1969, 189 and fig.; Cramp 1965a, 5; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 508-9; Taylor, H.M. 1968, 291-6 and figs. Stone, L. 1972, 19-20 and figs.

The Crucifixion scene seems to have been set in the uppermost tier of figures below the cross head. Lost.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type unknown); Christ (type unknown), dress unknown.

Romsey, Hampshire I (chap. 13)

An architectural panel.

Discovery: Found by the Rev. E. Berthon (vicar 1860-92) in the walling of St. Mary's chapel, Romsey Abbey, in the ambulatory, face inwards. Said to have occupied a position over the altar in the south choir aisle in 1742.

Present Location: Now set up as a reredos over the altar in St. Anne's chapel at the east end of the south aisle, with the background painted in gold.

Measurements: Height: 66 cm; Width: c. 40 cm.

Bibliography: Prior and Gardner 1912, 137; Casson 1933, 26; Kendrick 1949, 48 and fig.; Green, A.R. and Green, P.M. 1951, 34-5 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 108 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 40; Fisher 1959, 89 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965-78 522; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 12-3; Pevsner and Lloyd 1967, 485; Stone, L. 1972, 40.

A Crucifixion set within a bordered panel. Complete and in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A3); plant ornament. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth; Mary on Christ's right; John on his left; spear-bearer on his right; sponge-bearer on his left; angels (half-figure) above each cross arm. Plate 140.

Romsey, Hampshire II (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture carved on three separate shaped slabs.

Discovery and Present Location: Built into the exterior west wall of the south transept of the Abbey Church (St. Mary and St. Elflaeda) just outside the Abbess's doorway. The wall is of twelfth century date.

Measurements: Height (overall): 202 cm; (of figure): 162 cm; Width (max): 183 cm.

Bibliography: Haigh 1857, 175; Allen 1887, 164 and fig.; Peers 1901, fig.; Prior and Gardner 1912, 133 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 138 and fig.; Casson 1932, 273-4 and fig.; Rivoira 1933, 208 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 50, 52 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 49-50; Clapham 1951, 192-3 and fig.; Green, A.R. and

Green, P.M. 1951, 41-3 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 98 and fig.; Stone, L. 1955, 40-1 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1957, 141 and fig.; Fisher 1959, 89 and fig.; Quirk 1961, 29; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 521-2; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 12; Zarnecki 1966, 89 and fig.; Stoll 1967, 288 and fig. Stone, L. 1972, 40-1 and fig.

Worn and damaged in places, but on the whole in very good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1); Manus Dei. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth. Plate 141.

Ropsley, Lincolnshire (chap. 12)

Architectural - a building stone.

Discovery and Present Location: In situ in the north west quoin of the nave of St. Peter's Church.

Measurements: Height: 28 cm; Width: c.21.5 cm.

Bibliography: Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 51.

Carved on a building stone, with frame or edge moulding. Complete but very weathered.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B6). Christ (type 1). Plates 135-6.

Rothbury, Northumberland (chap. 9)

An incomplete cross head and shaft in three pieces.

Discovery: The head and upper part of the shaft were discovered in taking down the walls of the church in 1849-50; the lower part of the shaft had been used as the base of the font in All Saints', Rothbury, since 1664.

Present Location: The head and upper part of the shaft are in the University Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, numbered 1956.234.1-2A; the lower part of the shaft is still in use as the base of the font in the church.

Measurements: (head only): Height: 63.5 cm; Width: 44.5 cm; (completed width, estimate): 70.5 cm.

Bibliography: Charlton 1855, 60-2 and figs.; (———)1855, 14; (———)1855-7, 181; Haigh 1857, 173; Stuart 1867, 45-6 and figs.; Dixon 1885-6, 266-7;

Hodges 1893, 80-1; Prior and Gardner 1912, 122 and fig.; Howorth 1917, III, 316, 319; Brown, G.B. 1921, 168 and fig.; Brøndsted 1924, 42; Hodges 1925, 159-68 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 76 ff., 84, 106 and figs.; Clapham 1930, 68 and fig.; Longhurst 1931, 45 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 35 and fig.; Kitzinger 1936, 69-70; Kendrick 1938, 154-8 and figs.; Dodds 1940, 330; Fyson 1951-6, 241-2; Radford 1955, 52-4; Stone, L. 1955, 21 and fig.; Cramp 1965a, 11.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type D9). Christ (probably type 1), probably in a loincloth; angel with Passion symbol. No other figures or elements have survived. Plates 81-2.

Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire (chap. 9)

A cross shaft in two pieces and a fragment of head.

Discovery: First mentioned c.1600 in the church. Thrown down and partly defaced in 1642. Set up in the churchyard in 1802, and in the church in 1887.

Present Location: In a sunken well in a specially constructed apse inside the church.

Measurements: Height of the cross (reconstructed): 549 cm. (The Crucifixion): Height: 103.5 cm; Width: 57 cm.

Bibliography: Gibson 1695, col. 910; Hickes 1705, I, pt. 3, p.5; Gordon, A. 1726, 160-1 and figs.; Pennant 1774, 85-6; (———)1789, II, pls. liv-lv and following pp. 1-3; Gough 1806, IV, 60-1; Kemble 1840, 349-60 and figs.; (———)1845, 221-7 and figs.; Duncan 1857, 313-26 and figs.; Haigh 1857, 167-95; Scarth 1860, 122-5 and figs.; Haigh 1861, 37-41 and figs.; Dietrich 1865, passim and figs.; Stephens 1866-7, xxx-xxxi, 405-48 and figs.; Stuart 1867, 12-16 and figs.; Haddan and Stubbs 1873, 52-3; Smith and Cheetham 1875, 850; Browne 1880-4, lxxiii-lxxiv, lxxviii; Anderson 1881, 233-46 and figs.; Stephens 1884a, 189; Stephens 1884b, 130-2 and figs.; Allen and Browne 1885, 340; Browne 1885a, 78-9 and figs.; Browne 1885c, 256; Sweet 1885, 125-6;

Black 1887, 123-32; Seton 1887, 194-7; (——)1888a,85-8 and fig.; Allen 1889, 208-13; Browne 1890, 170-1; Macleán 1893, xxviii-xxix, 214; Stephens 1894, 12; Viëtor, 1895, 2-13 and figs.; Browne 1897, 235-48 and figs.; Barbour 1899-1900, 28-31; Allen 1903, 442-9 and figs.; Taylor, H.M. 1903, 59-60; Stevens 1904, 46; Browne 1908, 296-7 and fig.; Chinnock 1908, 29-31; Dinwiddie 1909-10, 109-17, 119-21; Haverfield 1911, 373-4; Cook 1912, 331-361 and figs.; Prior and Gardner 1912, 109-19 and fig.; Hewison 1913, 348-351, 359; Lethaby 1913, 145-61 and figs.; Hewison 1914, passim and figs.; Howorth 1914, 45-64; Forbes and Dickins 1915, 28-36; Browne 1916, passim and figs.; Collingwood 1916-8, 34-84 and fig.; Howorth 1917, III, 269-74, 304-20 and figs.; Brown, G.B. 1921, 102-317 and figs.; Strzygowski 1923, 231, 241 ff. and fig.; Brøndsted 1924, 33, 38-42,55, 74-80, 88, 168 and figs.; Hughes and Faulkner 1925, xx-xxv; Peers 1926, 48-50; Collingwood 1927a, 100, passim and figs.; Baum1930, 61-3 and figs.; Clapham 1930, 56-7, 60, 63-4, 68, 138n. and fig.; Flom 1930, 288; Porter 1931, 69, 99-104, 112 and figs.; Collingwood 1932, 46 and figs.; Dickins 1932, 16, 17-8; Friesen 1933, 53-5, 60, 61; Rivoira 1933, 151, 209 and fig.;

Gardner 1935, 22-32 and figs. ; Pfeilstücker 1936, 116-8 and figs.; Baum 1937, 36, 43, 105 and figs.; Brown, G.B. 1937, 100, 122, 132, 135-6, 208-11, 278; Ross 1937, 125n; Arntz 1938, 76f., 89, 111; Dahl 1938, 4-7; Kendrick 1938, 128-30 and figs.; Åberg 1943, 48f. and fig.; Saxl 1943, 1-19 and figs.; Schapiro 1944, 232-45 and figs.; Saxl and Wittkower 1948, 15-6 and figs.; . Hodgkin 1952, 362-4 and figs.;

Dickins and Ross 1954, 1-13, 25-9 and figs.;
Derolez 1954, xxif., 50, 60, 81, 87; Stone, L. 1955, 10-1; Dickins 1956, 306; Kitzinger 1956, 224, 277n. 294n., 295, 297-300; Willett 1957, 94-134; Radford 1958a, 233; Henry 1965, 150; Elliott 1963, 19, 36-7, 39, 42, 62, 74, 76, 80, 88-96, 100-2 and figs.; Page 1959a, 387-402-; Page 1959b, 285-8 and fig.; Bruce Mitford 1960, 255 and figs.; Marquardt 1961, 112-23; Mercer 1964, 268-76 and figs.; Cramp 1965a, 5, 9-10 and figs.; Cramp 1965b, 2; Stoll 1967, 307 and fig.; Huppé 1970, 103; Swanton 1970, 11-25 and fig.; Okasha 1971,

108-12 and fig.; Page 1973, index and figs.; Cramp 1978b, 118-30 and fig.; Farrell 1978, 96-118 and figs.; Ó Carragáin 1978, 131-47 and figs.

Set at the bottom of the broad face of the cross shaft, without edge mouldings. Damaged and worn, though probably complete in area.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1); Sun and Moon, not now individually distinguishable, but apparently aniconic. Christ (type 2) in a loincloth; damaged figures, one on each side of cross below. Plate 77.

Sandbach, Cheshire (chap. 12)

An incomplete cross shaft.

Discovery: The Market Place crosses were standing in the sixteenth century, but broken up and dispersed in the seventeenth century. Several fragments were collected up and restored to their original position in 1816.

Present Location: On a platform in the Market Place, Sandbach, with another incomplete cross and other fragments.

Measurements (panel incl. Nativity): Height: c.109 cm; Width: c.64 cm at bottom.

Bibliography: Cox 1720, 284; Gough 1806, III, 58; Lysons D. and Lysons, S. 1810, 459-61 and figs.; Westwood 1853, 156; Allen, 1887, 155-6, 203 and fig.; Browne 1887b, 152-5; Allen 1889, 226-7; Allen 1893, 24-5 and figs.; Allen 1895, 159-61 and figs.; Harper 1901, 17-26 and figs.; Browne 1910, 283-304 and figs.; Heywood 1911, 44-52 and figs.; Browne 1916, 11-14 and fig.; Brøndsted 1924, 49 and fig.; Ditchfield 1926, 72-5 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 67 and fig.; Collingwood 1932, 53; Kendrick 1938, 197, 199, 205 f. and figs.; Hunt 1956, 14 and fig.; Radford 1957, 1-6; Page 1969, 28 and n.; Pevsner and Hubbard 1971, 332; Cramp 1978b, 126.

Set on one broad face of a cross shaft about midway, within edge mouldings but without horizontal panel divisions above and below. Complete but rather worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1) with stepped base; Sun and Moon

personified as faces one above the other in upper arm of cross. Christ (type 1) in loincloth; Mary and John (individually unidentifiable) below cross; evangelist symbols in spandrels of cross; Nativity scene partly within stepped base of cross, below. Plate 121.

Sherburn, Yorkshire (chap. 11)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found in the restoration of St. Hilda's Church in 1910, built into the south wall of the Church.

Present Location: At the west end of the church, under the tower.

Measurements: Height: 17.7 cm; Width: 30.5 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1911, 269-70 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 102 and fig.; Pevsner 1972, 338.

Cross head used as a Crucifixion cross;only part of one arm survives, in fairly good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (probably type D9); acanthus ornament as background to figure. Christ - only one arm survives. Plate 98.

Sinnington, Yorkshire (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: In its present position in the nineteenth century.

Present Location: Built into the south wall of the nave of the parish church, outside.

Measurements: Too high to measure.

Bibliography: Browne 1880-4, lxxv; Allen and Browne 1885, 353; Frank 1888, 153; Collingwood 1907, 386 and fig.; Collingwood 1927a, 102; Lang 1978, 18 and fig.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross, in fairly good condition.

Figures and Elements: A cross head of type B10; Interlace above Christ's head; snake or twist motif below each arm. Christ (type 1), robed. Plate 39.

Stanwick, Yorkshire I (chap. 7)

A complete cross head.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: At the west end of the nave of the parish church.

Measurements: Height: 37.5 cm; Width: 31 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 394 and figs.;Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 219.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Complete and in good condition but crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B10); centre boss of head superimposed on figure of Christ. Christ (type 1) probably robed. No other figures or elements. Plate 44.

Stanwick, Yorkshire II (chap. 11)

A cross shaft with incomplete head, in two pieces.

Discovery: Found in the foundations during a restoration of the church.

Present Location: Set up at the west end of the nave of the parish church.

Measurements (overall): Height: 127 cm; Width: 28 > 19.5 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 394 and figs.; (——→)1923-4, 292; Brøndsted 1924, 221-4, 233 and fig.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 219; Brown, G.B. 1937, 242 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 65, 76.

A cross head used as a crucifix. Incomplete.

Figures and Elements: Cross head, possibly B10. Christ (type 1). Dress uncertain; robe or long loincloth. No other surviving figures or elements. Plate 116.

Stepney (London) (chap. 13)

An architectural panel.

Discovery: Formerly over the south door of St. Dunstan's church.

Present Location: Now built into the east wall of the chancel, below the

window.

Measurements: Height: 98.5 cm; Width: 68 cm.

Bibliography: Dalton 1907-9, 225-31 and fig.; Reader 1910, 105-6 and fig.; Prior and Gardner 1912, 137 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 138-9 and fig.; Casson 1933, 26 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 43, 47 and fig.; Gardner 1951, 46 and fig.; Pevsner 1952, 414; Talbot Rice 1952, 101 and fig.; Jope 1964, 109-10 and fn. 176.

A Crucifixion scene carved on a panel within a decorative border. Complete and in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1) with mouldings and stepped terminations; Sun and Moon personified as veiled weeping faces, encircled, but do not seem to be differentiated; border with plant decoration. Christ (type 3) in a loincloth; John and Mary (Mary on Christ's right). Plate 150.

Thornton Steward, Yorkshire I (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: On the window ledge above the south door of St. Oswald's church, inside.

Measurements: Height: 40 cm; Width: 46.4 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1907, 402 and figs.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 217; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete but in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B10); meander in cross arm. Christ (type 1) robed. Plate 42.

Thornton Steward, Yorkshire II (chap. 11)

An incomplete shaft and part of the head of a cross.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: As for Thornton Steward I.

Measurements: Height: c.43 cm; Width: c.33 cm at bottom

Bibliography: Brock 1888, 179n; Collingwood 1907, 402 and figs.; Elgee, F. and Elgee, H.W. 1933, 217; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and fig.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross, but almost all missing.

Figures and Elements: Cross (possibly B10). Christ (type 1) on both faces, dress uncertain. ?Crucifixion, Resurrection on opposite faces. Plate 118.

Thornton Steward, Yorkshire III, (chap. 7)

An incomplete cross head.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: As for Thornton Steward I.

Measurements: Height: 39 cm; Width: 39.3 cm.

Bibliography: Apparently unpublished.

A cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete and in quite good condition, but very crudely carved.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B10). Christ (type 1), dress indeterminable. No other figures or elements, but possibly originally some feature on the upper arm of the cross. Plate 38.

Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire I and II (chap. 7)

Two incomplete cross heads.

Discovery: No information.

Present Location: Built into the wall of the porch of the parish church, inside.

Measurements: I: Height: 43 cm; Width: 32.5 cm.

II: Height: 29.2 cm; Width: 47 cm.

Bibliography: Collingwood 1915, 258 and figs.; Collingwood 1927a, 104 and figs.

Two cross heads used as Crucifixion crosses. Both incomplete. I is worn in places and may have been recut.

Figures and Elements: Both crosses (type B10), both with central incised circle superimposed on the figure of Christ. Both have Christ (type 1) robed. Plates 46-8.

Walkern, Hertfordshire (chap. 8)

Architectural sculpture.

Discovery and Present Location: In situ over former doorway in the south face of the south arcade wall of St. Mary's church, near its western end.

Measurements: Height: c.155 cm.

Bibliography: Brown, G.B. 1925, 483; Quirk 1961, 30; Jope 1964, 101; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 628-30 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 9-11 and Fig.

An architectural sculpture carved on specially shaped slabs of which only the upright of the ?cross shaft survives.

Figures and Elements: ?Cross (type A1); Manus Dei. Christ (type 1), robed. Plates 62-63.

Weyhill, Hampshire (chap. 2)

?Architectural panel.

Discovery: In its present position when mentioned in 1911.

Present Location: Built into the west wall of the vestry of the church of St. Michael and All Angels, outside.

Measurements: Height: 120 cm; Width: 32 cm < 40 cm.

Bibliography: Bickley 1911, 398; Green, A.R. and Green, P.M. 1951, 53 and fig.

Panel or one panel and part of another. Worn in places.

Figures and Elements: Cross type B9. No figure; possibly Manus Dei above cross. Plate 7.

Whithorn, Wigtownshire (chap. 2)

Upright grave marker or ?architectural sculpture.

Discovery: Found in the cemetery at Whithorn.

Present Location: In the Priory Museum, Whithorn.

Measurements: Height: 37 cm; Width: 31.5 cm.

Bibliography: R.C.A.M.S. 1912, 165 and fig.; Collingwood 1922-3, 215 and fig.; Radford and Donaldson 1953, 40.

A slab without frame or edge mouldings. Probably complete and in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Central cross, crude but close to type B9, with one arm of type C9 (could be meant for A1); Subsidiary crosses of thieves, both type A1. Plate 1.

Winchester, Hampshire I and II (chap. 2)

One grave marker and a fragment of another.

Discovery: Found in situ in an archaeological excavation in a cemetery at Winchester, at the east end of the Old Minster Site, in 1965.

Present Location: With the Winchester Excavation Committee, W.S.104.1.

Measurements: Height: 71.2 cm.

Bibliography: Biddle, M. 1966, 325 and fig.; Wilson 1966, 171; Biddle, M. 1967, fig.; Okasha 1971, 126-7 and fig.; Biddle, M. and Biddle, B.K. 1973, 11 and fig.

A grave slab carved on one face only with an 'empty cross' theme set in a recessed arched panel. Complete and in good condition.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1). No figure. Hand ?Manus Dei holding the cross. I: Plate 9. Winchester II. Not seen.

Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset (chap. 13)

An architectural sculpture.

Discovery: There is a tradition that the angel was originally set over or near the west door.

Present Location: Built into south wall of the church of St. Michael and All Angels, outside.

Measurements: Height: 39 cm; Width: 64 cm.

Bibliography: (——)1933, 315-6 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 48, 50 and fig.; Kendrick 1938, 180, 219-20 and fig.; Kendrick 1949, 43; Talbot Rice 1952, 94 and fig.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 673-4; Cramp 1975, 195-6; Pevsner and Newman 1975, 490.

Architectural sculpture carved on specially shaped slabs of which only one survives.

Figures and Elements: Angel. Plate 159.

Wirksworth, Derbyshire (chap. 3)

A tomb cover.

Discovery: Found 1820-1, two feet below the surface, when the pavement before the altar of St. Mary's churchWas taken up. The carving was face downwards over a stone built vault containing a skeleton.

Present Location: Built into the wall of the north aisle, inside.

Measurements (slab); Length: 150 cm; Height: 84 cm. (Scene): Height: 38 cm; Width: 34.2 cm.

Bibliography: Browne 1883, 186; Browne 1885b, 155-6 and fig.; Allen 1887, 139, 260, 265, 307 and fig.; Allen 1905, 284, 287; Prior and Gardner 1912, 116; Browne 1916, 63 and fig.; Tudor 1922, 50-4 and fig.; Clapham 1930, 70 and fig.; Gardner 1935, 44-5 and fig.; Routh 1937, 40-2 and fig.; Hubert 1938, 157; Kendrick 1938, 155, 164-5 and fig.; Kurth 1945, 114-21 and figs.; Gardner 1951, 38 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 88n.; Pevsner 1953b, 247; Stone, L. 1955, 21; Hunt 1956, 12 andfig.; Fisher 1959, 86 and fig.; Cockerton 1961, 230-1 and fig.; Radford 1961, 209; Cockerton 1962, 1-20 and figs.; Simpson 1965, 213; Werner 1969, 8; Clemoes 1971, 296-8 and fig. Stone, L. 1972, 21, 22.

A Lamb scene set in the upper row of two rows of scenes. Complete but slightly worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A1). Lamb; Evangelist symbols. Plate 12a and b.

Wormington, Gloucestershire (chap. 13)

Architectural slab or panel.

Discovery: Found below ground in the garden of Wormington House.

Present Location: Above the altar at the east end of the south aisle of St. Catherine's church.

Measurements: Height: 85.5 cm; Width: 46 cm.

Bibliography: (——)1924, 224; Casson 1933, 31-2 and fig.; Talbot Rice 1952, 85, 98-9 and fig.; Fisher 1959, 89; Jope 1964, 107; Simpson 1965, 213; Taylor, H.M. 1965/-78, 55-6 and figs.; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1966, 13-5 and fig.; Pevsner and Verey 1970, 413.

A slab or panel with frame and possibly incomplete or part of a series of carved slabs. Figure complete except for his hands. Worn in places.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type B6); Manus Dei. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth. Plate 142.

York I (chap. 11)

Incomplete cross head.

Discovery: Found in the restoration of St. Mary's,Castlegate, below the drums of the chancel arch, in 1975.

Present Location: In the possession of the York Archaeological Trust.

Measurements: Height: c.65cm; Width: c.35 cm.

Bibliography: Hall 1975, 22 and fig.; Lang 1978, 146 and fig.; Lang 1978a, 18.

Cross head used as a Crucifixion cross. Incomplete and worn.

Figures and Elements: Cross (type A11); bosses; animal ornament or snake motif under Christ's arms. Christ (type 1) in a loincloth. Plates 103-4.

York II (chap. 11)

Hogback.

Discovery: Found built into the footings of the west aisle of the south transept of York Minster, in archaeological excavation.

Present Location: Destroyed before it could be removed.

Measurements: Unknown.

Bibliography: Pattison 1973, 215 and fig.; Lang 1978a, 18 and fig.

One end of a hogback used as a frame for a ?Crucifixion scene.

Figures and Elements: No cross; ribbon-like elements above and enclosing Christ's arms. ?Christ (type 1). No other figures or elements survive.

Plate 120.

II Handlists of Sites, Monument Types and Individual Figures and Elements discussed in volume I.

The following lists encompass all sculptures discussed in volume I, chaps. 2-3 and 6-13: in all, eighty-six sculptures from sixty-seven sites.

1. Sculptures with the figure of Christ on the cross (chaps. 6-13)

i Listed by county

The county names used as headings are based on the system used before the local government reorganisation of 1974.

Scotland	Dumfriesshire:	Ruthwell
	Wigtownshire:	Kirkcolm
England	Cheshire:	Sandbach
	Cumberland:	Brigham; Gosforth I; Gosforth II; Penrith.
	Derbyshire:	Bakewell; Bradbourne I; Bradbourne II.
	Dorset:	Winterbourne Steepleton
	Durham:	Auckland St. Andrew (South Church); Aycliffe; Billingham; Durham II; Durham III; Durham IV (See Daniel) Hart II.
	Gloucestershire:	Bibury; Bitton; Newent; Wormington.
	Hampshire:	Breamore; Headbourne Worthy; Romsey I; Romsey II.
	Hertfordshire:	Walkern
	Kent:	Reculver
	Lancashire:	Lancaster II; Lancaster III.
	Leicestershire:	Great Glen
	Lincolnshire:	Barton-on-Humber; Conisholme; Harmston; Marton; Ropsley.
	London:	Stepney

Northamptonshire:	Nassington
Northumberland:	Alnmouth; Bothal I; Bothal II; Hexham I; Hexham II; Rothbury.
Oxfordshire:	Langford I; Langford II
Somerset:	Muchelney
Wiltshire:	Bradford-on-Avon
Yorkshire:	Brompton; Dewsbury; Ellerburn; Finghall; Great Ayton; Kirby Hill I; Kirby Hill II; Kirkburton; Kirkdale; Kirklevington I; Kirklevington II; North Otterington; Sherburn; Sinnington; Stanwick I; Stanwick II; Thornton Steward I; Thornton Steward II; Thornton Steward III; Thornton Watlass I and II; York I; York II.

ii Listed by type of monument

Free-standing monuments.

a) Cross shafts: Alnmouth; Auckland St. Andrew; Aycliffe; Bakewell (top of shaft); Bothal I; ?Bothal II (see d below); Bradbourne I; Bradbourne II; Gosforth I; Harmston; Hexham II; Nassington; Penrith; Reculver (lost); Ruthwell; Sandbach.

b) Empanelled on a cross head: Durham II; Durham III.

c) Cross heads used as the cross of the Crucifixion: Billingham; Brigham; Brompton; Conisholme; Durham IV (See ?Daniel); Ellerburn; Finghall; Great Ayton; Hart II; Kirby Hill I; Kirby Hill II; Kirkcolm (slab treated as free-standing cross, see e below); Kirklevington I; Kirklevington II; Lancaster II; North Otterington; Rothbury; Sherburn; Sinnington; Stanwick I; Stanwick II; Thornton Steward I; Thornton Steward II; Thornton Steward III; Thornton Watlass I; Thornton Watlass II; York I.

d) Free-standing cross used as the cross of the Crucifixion: ?Bothal II (see a above); Dewsbury; Kirkburton; Kirkdale; ?Lancaster III.

e) Grave markers (other than crosses): Gosforth II; Kirkcolm (see c above); Newent; York II.

Architectural monuments

f) Panel or block: Barton-on-Humber; Great Glen; Hexham I; Marton; Romsey I; Ropsley; Stepney; Wormington.

g) Architecturally conceived rood: Bibury; Bitton; Bradford-on-Avon; Breamore; Headbourne Worthy; Langford I; Langford II; Muchelney; Romsey II; Walkern; Winterbourne Steepleton.

iii Listed by figures and elements

Adam: Newent.

Angel: Single angel attendant on Christ: Rothbury.

Angels or figures carrying instruments of the Passion: Rothbury (reverse); Newent.

Paired angels attendant on Christ: Bradford-on-Avon; Hexham I (one wing-tip); Newent; Romsey I; ?Winterbourne Steepleton.

Angels or ?Birds or Animals: Durham IV (possibly Daniel, not Christ).

Animals: Durham IV (see under Daniel).

Birds: Durham IV (see Angel); Newent.

Christ: The figure of Christ is classified only by the position of trunk and legs, a method adopted because of the incompleteness of many figures. See fig. 7 for the distribution of figure types.

Type Unknown: Christ missing but assumed, or too incomplete even for such basic analysis: Bibury; Bitton (could be I, II or III: see chap. 8); Bradbourne I; Bradford-on-Avon; Brigham (no body: see chap. 7); Muchelney (feet only); Reculver (lost); Sherburn (only hand and forearm); Winterbourne Steepleton (possibly not a Crucifixion).

Type 1: Christ with upright frontal body and straight legs: Alnmouth; Auckland St. Andrew; Aycliffe; Bakewell; ?Barton-on-Humber (see chap. 8); Billingham; Bothal I; Bothal II; Bradbourne I and II; Brompton; Conisholme; Dewsbury; Durham II, III, and ?IV (see 'Daniel' below); Ellerburn; Finghall; Gosforth I and II; Great Ayton; Harmston; Hart II; Hexham I and II; Kirby Hill I and II; Kirkburton; Kirkcolm; Kirkdale; Kirklevington I and II; Lancaster II, a and b (one possibly Risen Christ); Lancaster III; Langford II; Nassington; Newent; North Otterington; Penrith (see chap. 12); Romsey I and II; Ropsley; Rothbury (most probable, but not certain); Sandbach; Sinnington; Stanwick I and II; Thornton Steward I, II and III; Thornton Watlass I and II; Walkern; Wormington; York I; York II.

Type 2: Breamore; Great Glen; Headbourne Worthy; Marton; Ruthwell.

Type 3: Langford I; Stepney.

Cross:

No cross: Barton-on-Humber (possibly dressed away, see chap. 7); Bothal I; ?Bothal II (possibly extended into the missing head, see chap. 10); Gosforth I; Gosforth II; York II.

Type A1 (with plain square ended arms): Alnmouth; Auckland St. Andrew; Aycliffe; Bakewell; Bradbourne I; Bradbourne II; Durham II (with foot type B1); Durham III (with foot type B1);Great Glen; Harmston (or B6); Headbourne Worthy (or ?B6); ?Muchelney; Romsey II; Ruthwell; Sandbach (with stepped base); ?Walkern.

Type A1 (with mouldings or stepped terminations): Bitton; Breamore; Langford I; Langford II; Stepney.

Type A2: Hexham I (combining B1 and A2).

Type A3: Romsey I.

Type A9: Great Ayton.

Type A10: Ellerburn; Kirby Hill I; Kirkdale (or C10); North Otterington.

Type A11: Kirklevington I; York I.

Type B1: Hexham II (see Hexham I, type A2).

Type B6: Harmston (or A1); Headbourne Worthy (or variation of A1); Marton; Nassington; Newent; Ropsley; Wormington.

Type B9: Kirkburton.

Type B10: Brompton; Sinnington; Stanwick I; ?Stanwick II; Thornton Steward I; Thornton Steward III; Thornton Watlass I; Thornton Watlass II.

Type B11: Brigham; Conisholme; Kirklevington II; Lancaster II.

Type C11: Durham IV (?Daniel); Kirkcolm ('hammerhead').

Type D9: Rothbury;?Sherburn (or D11).

Type D11: ?Billingham; ?Sherburn (or D9).

Type E10: Finghall.

No surviving evidence of type: Bibury; Bradford-on-Avon; Dewsbury; Hart II; Kirby Hill II; Lancaster III; Muchelney; Penrith; Reculver; Thornton Steward II; Winterbourne Steepleton.

Daniel: The interpretation of the central figure of Durham IV put forward in chap. 7.

Decorative motifs:

Bosses (space fillers): Conisholme; Kirkdale; Newent (sunken circles: see chap. 13); York I.

Central motif: (i.e. the centre of the cross head is emphasised in some way, with a central boss or circle, perhaps with included bosses, imposed on the figure of Christ). Brigham; Hart II (surrounding Christ's head); Lancaster II; Stanwick I; Thornton Watlass I; Thornton Watlass II. See chap. 7.

Interlace or related motif: On the shaft of the Crucifixion cross: Alnmouth; Kirkburton. Above Christ's head: Brompton (two linked ovals); Conisholme (two linked ovals); Durham IV (see 'Daniel'); Finghall (very worn, possibly interlace); Kirklevington I; Sinnington. See chap. 7. Above and below Christ's arms: Finghall (triquetra and linked ovals); ?Kirkdale; Sinnington; ?York II (see 'Snake').

Meander: Thornton Steward I.

Plant motif: Romsey I; Sherburn; Stepney (panel border).

Step pattern (on ring of a cross head): Kirklevington I; North Otterington; Thornton Steward I.

Donors: Newent (see below under 'Figures, attendant').

Ecclesia and Synagogue: A possibility at Alnmouth: see below under 'Thieves'. Ecclesia only: a possibility on Gosforth I, rejected in this thesis. See below under 'Mary Magdalene'; and 'Figures, attendant').

Ecclesia led by an angel: An identification of a panel above the Crucifixion on St. Andrew Auckland rejected in this thesis.

Ecclesiastics: A possibility for the figures beneath the cross on Durham II and III. See under 'Mary and John'; and 'Figures, attendant'.

Evangelists: Sandbach (beast headed half-figures); Durham II.

Figures, attendant: Durham II and III: see under 'John and Mary'; and 'Ecclesiastics'; Gosforth I: (? figure drawn from Scandinavian mythology): see under 'Ecclesia'; 'Mary Magdalene'; Newent (mourning or worshipping figures by the cross): see under Donors.

Hand of God: See Manus Dei.

Inscriptions: Alnmouth (illegible on Crucifixion face); Auckland St. Andrew; ?Kirklevington I; Newent; Ruthwell.

Instruments of Passion: Newent; Rothbury.

John and Mary:

Paired, Mary on Christ's right: Bibury (only a figure identifiable as Mary survives); Breamore; Harmston (probably); Headbourne Worthy; Langford I (wrongly assembled in its present position); Newent; Romsey I; Stepney.

Paired, Mary on Christ's left: Auckland St. Andrew.

Paired, figures insufficiently distinguished: Durham II and III (see under Ecclesiastics and Figures, attendant); Sandbach.

See discussion under Sandbach, chap. 12 and on the cross without Christ but with Mary and John, chap. 2, for discussion of placing Mary on Christ's left rather than on the more common right.

Manus Dei : Breamore; Harmston; Headbourne Worthy; Newent; Romsey II; Walkern; Wormington.

Mary (Virgin): See under John and Mary.

Mary Magdalene: The interpretation preferred for the female figure on Gosforth I. See under 'Ecclesia'; and 'Figures, attendant'.

Nativity: ?Newent; Sandbach (partly on base of cross).

Snake: Beneath cross: Bitton; Gosforth I (double headed); ?Kirkdale; ?Lancaster II, b.

Spear-bearer and sponge- or cup-bearer (Longinus and Stephaton):

Paired, spear-bearer on Christ's right: Alnmouth (?cup-bearer); Auckland St. Andrew (only spear-bearer survives, but complementary figure likely); Aycliffe; Bakewell (probably); Bradbourne II (most likely); Romsey I (sponge-bearer with bucket of vinegar).

Paired, spear-bearer to Christ's left: Nassington.

Spear-bearer alone, on Christ's right: Gosforth I; Lancaster III.

Paired, figures not now distinguishable: Bothal II; Hexham II; Penrith.

Possibly represented by implements alone: ?Finghall; Hart II (spear on Christ's right); ?Kirkdale.

Sun and Moon:

Paired: Alnmouth (probably faces, sun possibly on Christ's left); Aycliffe (probably faces, sun on Christ's left); Bradbourne II (probably faces, insufficiently distinguished from one another); Breamore (defaced); Durham III (sun as face on Christ's right, aniconic crescent moon on left); Nassington (probably faces or even half-figures); Newent (possibly represented by two hollow circles on upper arm of cross); Penrith (crescent moon distinguishable on Christ's left, sun now indistinguishable but probably formerly on right); Ruthwell (defaced but certainly present); Sandbach (probably faces, relative position now indistinguishable; both in the upper arm of the cross); Stepney (veiled encircled heads, not clear which sun and which moon).

Thieves: A possibility at Alnmouth, see under 'Ecclesia and Synagogue'; a possibility also at Ruthwell, for the damaged figures beneath the cross.

Unidentifiable figures: Such figures have already been mentioned under various possible alternatives. The crosses on which they occur are: Alnmouth; Durham II and III; Gosforth I; Newent; Ruthwell.

2. Sculptures discussed in the chapter on the cross as a symbol of the Passion (chap. 2).

i Listed by county

The county names used here are based on the system in use before the local government reorganisation of 1974.

Scotland	Dumfriesshire:	Whithorn
England	Durham:	Escomb
	Hampshire:	Weyhill; Winchester I and II
	Lancashire:	Halton; Lancaster I
	Northumberland:	Lindisfarne
	Westmorland:	Burton in Kendal
	Yorkshire:	Kirkby Wharfe

ii Listed by type of monument

a) Cross shafts: Burton in Kendal; Halton; Kirkby Wharfe; Lancaster I.

b), c) and d) Cross heads (see sculptures listed under sculptures with the figure of Christ): not represented.

e) Grave markers: Escomb; Lindisfarne; Weyhill; Whithorn; Winchester I and II.

f) Panels: Possibly not represented, although it is possible that Escomb and Weyhill in fact belong to this category.

iii Listed by figures and elements

Adam and Eve: A suggestion made for the 'footstools' at Halton; possible association with the depictions at Burton in Kendal and Kirkby Wharfe (see

under John and Mary).

Cross: Unlike those listed under section I above, none of the sculptures discussed in this section is on a cross head. The cross as an object of veneration is represented in every case: the importance given to the cross seems to be reflected in the variety of forms it assumes in a very much smaller number of representations.

Type A1: Halton; Winchester I and II; Whithorn (especially smaller crosses).

Type A12: Lindisfarne.

Type B9: Kirkby Wharfe; Lancaster I; Weyhill; ?Whithorn, central cross.

Type D11: Escomb.

Type Unknown: Burton-in-Kendal.

In addition: Burton-in-Kendal, Halton, Kirkby Wharfe, and Lancaster I are staff-crosses, that is, set on a long stem; and Kirkby Wharfe is a flowering or tree cross.

Decorative motifs:

Plant motif: Kirkby Wharfe (see above under Flowering or tree cross).

Rosette: Weyhill.

Evangelists: Possibility suggested for Lancaster I.

Figures, attendant: Lindisfarne (mourners or worshippers).

Inscription: Winchester I (associated).

John and Mary: Paired, individual identification uncertain: Burton-in-Kendal; Halton.

Paired, Mary on Christ's left: Kirkby Wharfe Possibly Mary on Christ's left as the New Eve (see Adam and Eve, above).

Manus Dei: Lindisfarne (two hands); ?Weyhill; Winchester I and II.

Sun and Moon: ?Escomb; Lindisfarne (sun on spectator's left).

Thieves: Whithorn (symbolised by two crosses).

Wounds of Christ: Possibility at Escomb.

3. Sculpture discussed in the chapter on the Lamb as a symbol of the Passion (chap. 3)

i Listed by county

See heading i under sections I and II above.

Scotland	Dumfriesshire:	Hoddam
England	Derbyshire:	Wirksworth
	Durham:	Durham I and IV; Hart I
	Wiltshire:	Ramsbury

ii Listed by type of monument

a) and d) Cross shaft and head types (see under heading ii, section 1 above): not represented.

b) Empanelled on a cross head: Durham I and IV; Hoddam.

c) Cross head: Hart I.

e) Grave markers: Ramsbury; Wirksworth (tomb cover).

iii Listed by figures and elements

Apocalyptic beasts: See Evangelists.

Book: Durham I and IV.

Cross: Four of the six representations are carved on the head of a free-standing cross, against which they are presumably meant to be seen (see under ii above), although Durham I and IV have in addition a staff cross on which they are superimposed.

Type A1: Ramsbury; Wirksworth.

Type A9: Hart I;

Type A12: Durham I and ?Durham IV (or possibly A1).

Type D9: Hoddam.

Decorative motifs: Animal ornament: Ramsbury (?evangelist symbols);

Arcading: Ramsbury

Beaded Circle: Hoddam

Interlace: Ramsbury

Evangelists (or Apocalyptic beasts - see chap. 5): Durham I; Hart I; ?Ramsbury (see animal ornament above); Wirksworth.

Host: ?Durham I and IV.

Lamb:

Moving or standing facing spectator's left: Durham I and IV; Hoddam.

Moving or standing facing spectator's right: Hart I (with back turned head).

Seated or crouching, facing spectator's left: Ramsbury; Wirksworth (head down).

Sun and Moon: Durham I.

Worshipping figure: Ramsbury.

III Appendix A: Sculptures of pre-Conquest or possible pre-Conquest date rejected from this thesis.

The grounds for rejection are set out in detail in the discussion of each sculpture below, but can be briefly summarised thus:

a) It is possible that they once had a representation of the Crucifixion, now too worn for certainty.

b) They have been said to represent the Crucifixion but are now lost.

c) They have been said to represent the Crucifixion, but the identification is disputable or mistaken.

1. Anthorn, Cumberland (pl. 161)

Present Location: On the Solway shore, on the sea-side of the coast road at Anthorn, hidden among gorse bushes. Probably in situ. The coast line is very flat, but the point at which the cross stands is the highest for some distance.

Measurements: Height: 53.5 cm; Width (across arms): 48.2 cm; Depth: 25.5 cm.

A small, round-shafted cross with short, round, stumpy arms. It is extremely weather-worn, and there is no trace of the long-robed crucified figure which Calverley (1899b, xix, 319 and fig.) thought he could trace. In any case, the cross does not correspond to any indisputably pre-Conquest type, and may be, as Collingwood thought, either post-Conquest or undatable (Collingwood 1901, 263; ibid. 1923b, 237; ibid. 1927a, 92).

2. Kirklevington II (reverse), see cat. and vol. I, chap. 11. The reverse is illustrated in Collingwood (1927a, fig. 130).

With this cross are also discussed a third stone from Kirklevington, (Kirklevington III) pl. 162; Lancaster III (reverse), pl. 163 and see cat. and vol. I, chap. 12; and a second stone from Sinnington (Sinnington II) illustrated in Collingwood (1907, 386, fig. g).

These four fragments have been grouped together because all have a similar,

though perhaps not the same, scene, which has been said to depict beast-headed soldiers or figures with beast heads accompanying a Crucifixion. With some of them has been linked a fifth cross, Lancaster I, which in vol. I, chap. 2, I have attempted to dissociate from them. Collingwood (1907, 35), for example, says that Kirklevington II is like one at Lancaster in having swine-headed figures. In his work on Northumbrian crosses, he mentions Sinnington II as having 'the two figures beside the cross stem', though in this case he makes it clear that he was not certain it was part of the cross discussed in chap. 7. He goes on to say, however,

> The two figures reappear at Kirklevington on a fragment bearing the Scandinavian ring knot. At Lancaster we have again a shaft with the two soldiers, made ugly with beasts' heads ..... (Collingwood 1927a, 102).

Helen Roe (1945, 15-16) made the same comparison:

> On the Kirklevington cross (i.e. Kirklevington II) .... two beast-headed men in knee-length tunics hold between them the mast-like shaft of a Northumbrian cross; above their heads but now unconnected with the shaft are a pair of human feet, possibly those of Christ crucified. At Lancaster (i.e. I) two beast-men, one with a long hanging tongue, stand on either side of an ornamental cross.

She includes both the Kirklevington and Lancaster figures with other examples of beast-headed human figures which she thought had their origin in a pagan practice involving the wearing of animal masks, and follows the suggestion (which is also implicit in some of Collingwood's words) that their presence in Crucifixion scenes intensifies the horror of the death of Christ.

Comparisons between Kirklevington and Lancaster, on the grounds that both have beast-headed soldiers at the foot of the cross have sometimes been made by other writers (see Scott 1959, 280n.). I do not argue that a comparison between the sculpture from the two sites cannot be made, but that neither site has such figures in connection with a Crucifixion scene.

Lancaster I is not connected with any of the four fragments I have grouped together here. It certainly has beast-headed figures at the foot of the cross: indeed it is the only one where such figures do stand in any kind of relationship to a cross which is also unequivocal. They are not alone, as other figures occupied the spaces above the cross. The possibilities for their interpretation are discussed in chap. 2.

Kirklevington II (Collingwood 1927a, fig. 130) certainly has beast-headed figures, upright and therefore possibly with human bodies, but there is no trace of a pole or staff between them, and they are not below a Crucifixion scene, but on the opposite face of the shaft to one.

The third stone from Kirklevington (pl. 162) has two confronted figures, very worn, possibly but not certainly beast-headed. They hold between them a staff or pole of which the upper limit is now indistinguishable, and which does not quite reach to the feet of the figures. Collingwood describes them as standing beneath the figure of Christ crucified of whom two feet survive - but in fact there is only one foot, and even that is very worn. It is impossible to say what this figure represented.

The reverse of Lancaster III (pl. 163) has two confronted figures holding a pole or a staff between them. The top of the staff is missing, and part of the heads of the figures, but they do not seem to be animal-headed. The pole does not reach to their feet, but of course it is difficult to know whether or not this is merely crudity of carving. There is no indication of the dress of either of these figures. There is a Crucifixion on this cross, again on the opposite face of the shaft (pl. 128).

The scene on Sinnington II, as drawn by Collingwood (1907, 386 and fig. g), has two confronted figures holding a pole or staff between them. They do not seem to have beast heads. Immediately above them is a panel of interlace. It is not known what is on the other side of this fragment.

To sum up: only one of the scenes, that on Kirklevington III, may be related to Crucifixion iconography through standing below one, though the

fact of this Crucifixion scene cannot be proved. The figures on the reverse of Kirklevington II seem to have beast heads but no staff, much less a cross, between them. Neither photographs nor drawings, nor indeed inspection, gives warrant for assuming that the figures of any of the other three stones have beast heads, though this is just possible on Kirklevington III.

Two explanations of these scenes seem possible, though the first may only apply to Lancaster III. This is that the scene represents Adam and Eve facing each other with the tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil between them. This type is found on Irish crosses, for example, on the North and South Crosses at Castledermot, and Durrow[1]. The large clumsy heads of the Irish examples might be noted: how would they appear if they were more worn?

Another scene found on the Cross of the Scriptures at Clonmacnois shows two male figures holding between them a pole which does not quite touch the ground, terminating at the top in a small human head (Henry 1965, 191 and pl. 92). Henry suggested that this represented either the planting of the church foundation post, or possibly a simplified representation of the cross itself presented by joint donors. It is at least possible that Kirklevington III, Lancaster III and Sinnington II are crude versions of the same theme. In fact they are all too crude for this identification to be made with any certainty: the only certainty seems to be that their connection with the iconography of the Crucifixion is a spurious one.

3. Lancaster III (reverse), pl. 163 and see cat. and chap. 12.

See above, under Kirklevington.

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[1] Henry (1965), pls. 65, 71 and 81. See also the discussion of Halton, Kirkby Wharfe, and Burton in Kendal in chap. 2.

4. Lasswade, Midlothian, pl. 164.

Present Location: In the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, no. 1.B20.

Romilly Allen considered that the reverse of this fragment of a cross head showed the hand of the crucified Christ with a nail through it. In his catalogue of early Scottish sculpture, however, he only illustrated the face with animal ornament (Allen 1903, 432-4 and fig. 442). The reverse in fact is plain except for a shapeless lump close to the top moulding, which does not lend itself readily to any interpretation.

5. Lusby, Lincolnshire, pl. 165

Present Location: In situ over the keystone of the blocked south doorway of St. Peter's church, outside.

Measurements: Height: c.33 cm; Width: c.25 cm.

This small round-headed stone is set in a wall dated to the late pre-Conquest period by H.M. and J. Taylor (1965, 403), who describe it as being "rudely carved with a small Crucifixion which is now much weathered". There is no trace of there ever having been a figure on the cross, or any accompanying symbols or figures. The stone is carved with a cross in relief, with equal, splayed arms, set on a short stem. There is an incised circle at the centre of the cross, and another below in the lower arm.

6. Mitton, Yorkshire

Collingwood (1915, 224) refers to a cross head with Mary and John at this site, which he had not seen. I have not been able to trace it.

7. Monkwearmouth, Co. Durham (pl. 166)

Present Location: In situ in the west face of the west tower of St. Peter's church, in the gable of the earlier west porch.

Above the second string course on the face of the tower are five large

stones set one above the other, and reaching to the apex of the original gable. The topmost stone projects beyond the rest, and is clearly a halo. The stone below retains the shape of a human head, held upright and in part still in high relief. Several writers refer to the survival of details not visible from the ground, such as the right ear and traces of a moustache on the left side of the face (see (——)1862-8, 141; Hodgson 1906-11a, 168). There is no surviving trace of any carving on the three lower stones. Small stones set on the string course on either side of the central figure suggest that originally it may have been part of a group.

Almost all commentators on this carving describe it as a Rood[1], and comparisons have been made with the large scale roods at, for example, Breamore and Headbourne Worthy. H.M. and J. Taylor, however, doubted that it could have represented the crucified Christ, as there is no trace of the arms of a cross, and possibly insufficient width in the gable to have taken one at this size (Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 439; ibid. 1966, 11-12). While lack of width did not deter pre-Conquest sculptors from carving the Crucifixion scene on narrow cross shafts, it has to be admitted that the only signs that this might have been a rood are the commanding size of the figure and the possibility that it was flanked by other carvings. Although the Monkwearmouth figure is referred to in chap. 1, the evidence is too slight to allow its inclusion in the thesis.

8. Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, pl. 167

A cross shaft in two pieces set up within the church tower at Nunburnholme. The Nunburnholme cross has received extensive discussion in recent years, since the discovery of related sculptures in archaeological excavations at

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[1] For example: Longstaffe 1858, 95; (——) 1862-8, 141; Hodgson 1896-1905, 168; Gardner 1935, 45; Colgrave 1944-53, 187; Gilbert 1947; Radford 1954, 211; Quirk 1961, 30.

York which have removed it from its previous isolation (Pattison 1973; Lang 1976).

It has been suggested that one scene (pl. 167) represents not a Benediction scene, as has been held, but is an adaptation of a Crucifixion scene (Lang 1976, 89-90) in the form in which it appears on some Irish cross heads. In these the figures of the spear- and sponge-bearers are represented as crouching or almost seated to fit into the curve of the cross arm pit; and Christ's arms are also bent to fit into a confined space. Examples of this tendency are the Castledermot North and South Crosses (pls. 53-4). The crouching attendants are also found in oblong cross shaft panels in Ireland, as on the Clonmacnois South Cross (Henry 1965, pl. 84). In such scenes the attendant angels above Christ's shoulders could appear as anonymous flying creatures, though they were probably considered to be angels and not birds. The rarity of birds in Crucifixion scenes found only certainly at Newent, Gloucestershire, where they appear as well as angels (pl. 139) has already been demonstrated.

Forms of the Irish iconography of the Crucifixion have indeed been shown to have influenced the pre-Conquest sculptured Crucifixion, especially in Yorkshire. All other examples which have been traced to this source, however, were themselves on cross heads, with the exception of the doubtful York hogback (chaps. 7 and 11). The influence of the cross head iconography on representations other than cross heads was seen only tentatively as the absence of a cross directly behind the figure of Christ in a few rare cases (Bothal I, Gosforth I and II).

At Nunburnholme, however, Lang (1976, 90) has suggested that a feature behind the lower part of Christ's figure only, which is held by the subsidiary figures, could be the cross (pl. 167). It could however be the mandorla in which Christ in a blessing scene could be represented and which worshipping figures could be shown touching or grasping, as in the ivory relief illustrated by Pattison (1973, pl. LIa). If the central figure in

the Nunburnholme scene was meant to be depicted seated frontally this could account for the fact that the lower part of his body is clearly out of proportion with the trunk and heavy shoulders. The fact that Christ's hands are placed on the heads of the subsidiary figures, however, seems to me to be conclusive in showing this scene represented a Benediction.

9. Sinnington II, Yorkshire

See above, under Kirklevington.

10. Stonegrave, Yorkshire (pl. 170)

A complete cross from this site has on the shaft a small cross set within interlace (see Collingwood 1927a, 133 and fig. 150). This may possibly have had on it a figure of Christ, but is now too worn for certainty.

11. Wath, Yorkshire (pls. 168a and b)

A cross head found in the 1873 restoration, see (McC——) 1908, 4-5; and now kept on a shelf in the vestry of the Parish Church.

Measurements: Height: 31.8 cm; Width: 33.6 cm; Depth: 17 cm.

Collingwood (1927a, 103) Northumbrian Crosses says of this cross head:

> The late combination of decorative and representative traditions we see again; but it goes to the farthest extreme in a very odd little cross head at Wath near Ripon, in which the crucifix is merely hinted by fingers of a hand at the end of the lateral arm.

The head is now very worn. On the ends of each of the side arms is a crudely incised St. Andrew's cross joining the corners of an incised square. One face of the cross is so worn as to be virtually unidentifiable. Collingwood though it was like the front, but this cannot be confirmed. The front, though difficult to photograph, is, however, as Collingwood (1907, 407 and fig. a) drew it. The head is outlined by a plain roll

moulding. The centre of the head is occupied by a cross, and there is a second cross above in the upper arm. The right lateral arm is defaced, but the left is clearly divided into four horizontal bands by three incised parallel lines. It is these bands that Collingwood describes as the fingers of a hand: it seems more likely, however, that the intention was merely a decorative emphasis of the shape of the cross. A very similar type of decoration is found on a cross head at Finghall, also in the North Riding (pls. 169a and b). Here on one face there is a central incised circle, from which bands extend horizontally into the lateral arms and vertically into the upper arm. There is an encircled cross at the top of the upper arm, and the intention seems to have been to have a cross at the end of each lateral arm also. The opposite face had both horizontal stripes in the lateral arms, and vertical stripes which pass right through the centre of the head. Collingwood shows these stripes extending to the top of the upper arm, a portion of the head which has now flaked away[1]. The incised square with joined corners is found on the end of each lateral arm, as at Wath. The decoration of these two crosses is clearly connected, and they may be a local type, but the intention to represent Christ on the cross seems very doubtful.

12. West Witton, Yorkshire

Collingwood (1907, 407 and fig. b) recorded and drew a stone from this site which may have on it a fragment of a Crucifixion scene, showing possibly the sponge-bearer on Christ's left. I have not been able to find this stone.

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[1] Collingwood, W.G. (1907), 321 and fig. cde. Collingwood makes no mention of any connection between the decoration of this cross and that at Wath, and he nowhere suggests that the Finghall example is a crucifix. His drawing of this cross head is not quite accurate.

Appendix B: Sculptured Crucifixion scenes, at some time published as pre-Conquest, but either definitely post-Conquest or undatable.

1. Barking, Essex (pl. 171)

A large slab or panel.

Present Location: Apparently always in the possession of St. Margaret's Church, Barking. Defaced during the Reformation period, and placed in its present position during the reign of Mary. It is in the east wall of the chapel in the Curfew Tower over the churchyard gate.

Measurements: Height: 139.5 cm; Width (Across arms): 143 cm.

Discussion and date: There is no need for lengthy discussion of this beautiful sculpture, which has already been assigned to the twelfth century by Kendrick (1949, 47), and to the thirteenth by Talbot Rice (1952, 13). It is included here because Prior and Gardner (1912, 134 and fig.) dated it c.1000 because it is

> relieved upon a plaited ground - much as is to be seen on some eleventh century crosses and on the hogback monuments of northern England.

The lattice work background is however quite unlike the interlace to which Prior and Gardner refer (see Stonegrave, pl. 170 and Harmston, pl. 132). It is like the backgrounds found in some thirteenth century illuminated manuscripts (see Rickert 1965, pl. 106). The iconography of Christ, John, and Mary is not in fact markedly different to that found in some pre-Conquest manuscripts and sculptures - see chap. 13 - but the damply clinging drapery and the style of carving, like the lattice background, suggests a much later date.

2. Bentham, W.R. Yorkshire (pl. 172)

A sandstone boulder, dressed on sides, and carved on one face. Found under a thick coat of plaster in the east wall of the tower of St. John the Baptist's church, during the restoration 1877-8.

Present Location: On a window sill in the south aisle of the nave.

Measurements: (the boulder): Height: 45.1 cm; Width: 47 cm; Depth: 25.5 cm. (the figure): Height: 40.5 cm; Width across arms: 42 cm.

The figure of Christ has a head carved in very high relief and disproportionately large. The head ends in a point, perhaps meant to be a beard, and the face has been ineptly carved, or perhaps defaced by the addition of a second pair of eyes. His body with its long thin arms and thin legs is outstretched rigidly in the cross position. The dress is not clear, but is possibly a loincloth. The legs are very close together and it is difficult to say whether or not the feet are crossed. There seems to be no upright of the cross, but the arms of the cross are present: the ends, though crudely carved, are of the tri-lobed form.

The doubt about the crossed feet and the clumsy tri-lobed ends of the cross arms at least suggest a post-Conquest, even a thirteenth century date, for this crude carving. Gilchrist (1933, 280-2) who published this stone refers to it as Anglo-Saxon, and compares it with some crucifixes depicted by Collingwood (1927a, figs. 123-6) which however are quite unlike it in style of carving and iconography. The rod-like arms and legs and huge head have no pre-Conquest parallel, and the shape of the cross arms are the only guide to its date.

3. Brockworth, Gloucestershire (pl. 173)

Gable end and cross, dug up in the churchyard of St. George's church, about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Present Location: Lying in the churchyard about thirty five yards south east of the tower.

Measurements: Crucifix: Height: 48.5 cm; Width at arms: 54 cm; Depth at arms: 16 cm; Depth at shaft: 14 cm. Gable end: Height: 43 cm; Width: 45 cm; Depth: c.29 cm.

It has been suggested that this is a pre-Conquest crucifix cut down and

socketed to serve as a gable cross (Bartlett 1882-3, 167). However, the cross and the gable end seemed to be carved out of the same type of stone. Both are damaged, and the base of the crucifix shaft is broken, so that it is impossible to tell whether the figure of Christ lost its feet when the shaft was cut down to fit a shaft not made for it. The legs of the figure slope sharply towards each other, at an angle that suggests that the feet were crossed: this alone suggests a thirteenth century date for the sculpture. The side arms of the cross with their stepped ends is known in metalwork crosses of pre-Conquest date and from manuscript drawings, and crosses with similar terminations are even found carved in relief on stone in the Anglo-Saxon period (see chap. 13): but the type is not found in a free-standing cross, and the short upper arm, which is triangular in section, is similarly unparalleled.

A notice in the church records that an originally twelfth century church was rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The present church has gable ends of a similar type, surmounted by crosses of the same shape, but without figures. The explanation seems to be that this was one of the original gable ends which was broken and replaced.

4. Cridling Park, Yorkshire (pl. 174)

A panel found built into the inner face of the wall which encloses the front of Far Park house, and separates it from the approach road (Holmes 1891, 23).

Present Location: Built into the north wall of the chancel of the parish church, Darrington, near Pontefract.

Measurements: Height: 43.2 cm; Width: 27.4 cm ≰ 32 cm (widest at top).

Said to be late Saxon or eleventh century by Talbot Rice (1952, 101). Holmes (1891, 23) thought it more likely to be late twelfth or thirteenth century because of the ball-flower decoration around the cross. The form of the cross arms is found in the pre-Conquest period, but the only

pre-Conquest double armed crosses are of the 'hammer-head' type (Collingwood 1927a, figs. 111-3) so that this feature too is against an early date. Talbot Rice described the feet as separated, but in fact they are damaged,and the remains suggest they were in fact crossed. A date prior to the early thirteenth century seems unlikely.

5. and 6. Daglingworth I and II, Gloucestershire (pls. 175-8)

Four sculptured panels with figural scenes survive from this site, two with the Crucifixion.

Discovery: Daglingworth I and panels with Christ in Majesty and St. Peter were found during restoration work at Holy Rood Church in 1845 or 1850 built in face inwards over the chancel arch (Allen 1887, 157, 245-6; Bazely 1887-8, 56-69). II is said to have been built into the exterior of the east wall of the chancel in the same position as before this wall was rebuilt in 1845. It was removed from the outside wall in 1872.

Present Location: I is built into the south wall of the nave, inside. II is built into the east wall of the nave, above the pulpit.

Measurements: I. Height: 74 cm; Width: c.59 cm. II. Height: 52 cm; Width: 48 cm.

Discussion: Daglingworth I (pl. 175) is damaged at the top left corner and on the left side. The carved area is quartered by a cross with a squared upper arm (type A1) and side arms of type B6. Christ stands erect (type 1) with erect head, and feet supported on a suppedaneum. His arms are bent at elbow, his hands held open with the thumb apart. His eyes are open with clearly indicated pupils. He has a cruciferous nimbus, a forked beard, and a moustache with upward curling ends. His hair is arranged in little spiralling curls, a feature shared by the seated Christ and St. Peter on the other panels (pls. 177-8). His ears are also based on double spirals, like those of all figures in this series of panels. His hair is long, with a thin lock hanging over each shoulder.

Kendrick (1949, 50-1) and Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. (1966, 15-16) describe him as wearing a girdled tunic. The fact that his navel is visible is mentioned as a mistake on the part of the sculptor by Kendrick. Lines at the figure's neck, however, indicate shoulder and pectoral muscles and collar bones, not the collar of a dress, and the figure is clearly wearing a loincloth: above this both nipples and navel are shown. The loincloth droops at the back, and down pointing V-shapes indicate folds on either side of a central tie.

Both the spear-bearer on Christ's right and the sponge-bearer on his left wear tunics with V-shaped openings at the neck. The upper parts are plain, the skirts have parallel or zigzag lines to indicate folds. Both are frontal with a slight sideways inclination away from the cross. They have short hair in spiral curls. The spear bearer holds up a spear in his right hand but his left hand is now missing. It was said by Romilly Allen (1887, 157) to hold a scourge. The sponge-bearer holds up a fringed sponge in his right hand and carries a vessel of vinegar in his left.

Daglingworth II (pl. 176) is carved in a different stone from I and is more worn from having been built in outside, but the cross and figure of Christ are rendered in precisely the same detail as I, including the spiral curls. He is without accompanying figures, however. The dating of both panels, and indeed of the whole group, must therefore be discussed together.

Like Romsey II, these panels have been variously dated to the twelfth century (Kendrick 1949, 50-1); and to the immediately pre-Conquest period (Talbot Rice 1952, 100; Clapham 1951, 194-5; Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. 1965, 188-9; ibid. 1966, 15-6). H.M. and J. Taylor put forward an architectural argument for this dating, based on the fact that the three sculptures now in the nave walls were found built face inwards in a chancel arch which they considered on the basis of surviving imposts and on the

evidence of drawings made before it was rebuilt, was of the early eleventh century. They suggested that at a later period the stones were concealed for safety and were therefore built into the arch without changing its character. These stones are of unequal height however and it is difficult to see how this could have been done without in fact rebuilding or repairing the whole or part of the arch. In fact the earliest references seem to suggest that the panels were built into the wall above the arch rather than into the jambs (Allen 1887; Bazely 1887-8).

In the iconography of these scenes there is no indication of date: the pose and dress of Christ in particular can be paralleled in work from the ninth century onwards (see chap. 9). The sponge-bearer is also shown several times as a frontal or almost frontal figure with his bucket in his left hand and his sponge held between him and the cross in his right hand, as in an ivory of c.900 at Cividale (Goldschmidt 1914, pl. LXXVIII, no. 166). The spear-bearer too can be shown in almost the same pose as in a ninth-tenth century ivory in the Victoria and Albert Museum in which such a figure is associated with a tall cross (Goldschmidt 1914, pl. XXXVI, no. 85). As paired frontal figures (with heads turned away) they are found on an ivory box of the same date in Brunswick (Goldschmidt 1914, pl. XLIV, no. 96b) where however the vinegar vessel is set in the ground. While there are no exact parallels, it is clear that iconographically the Daglingworth sculptures present nothing new.

Details of hair, beard, and dress, and the heavy rounded shoulders of the figures, however, are not easy toparallel in pre-Conquest art. We have seen for example that features such as the interlace knot in the girdle of the seated Christ had a long history in British and European art down to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (see Walkern and Langford II, chap. 8). A wood relief crucifix of c.1100 in Naples shows a heavy shouldered Christ with a loincloth stylised in a similar way to the Daglingworth figure and which is also tied with an interlace knot (Schiller

1972, pl. 498). The spiralling curls and other details of the stylisation can also be compared with Romanesque sculpture and ivory carvings of the late eleventh, twelfth centuries, with which Kendrick (1949, 50-1) has compared it. It is interesting to compare the Daglingworth sculpture with an ivory crucifix from Spain (Leon) of the late eleventh century with its beard carved in spiralling curls and with long thin locks of hair on its shoulders (Zarnecki 1971, pl. 155). I have already pointed out that these sculptures are not parallel in style or method of stylisation with the sculpture at Walkern with which they have sometimes been linked, and there is therefore no necessity to see them as linked in date (see chap. 8).

The technique of cutting back from the surface to form a bordered panel is also found in twelfth century work as in a slab of the Virgin and child in the Musée Liège (Zarnecki 1971, pl. 99). It is not a pre-Conquest technique as Clapham (1951, 194-5) and Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J. (1966, 15-6) see it. There thus seem stronger grounds for seeing this work of the late eleventh or even twelfth century, and none for placing it at any earlier date.

7. Langton by Spilsby, Lincolnshire (pl. 179)

A fragment of a cross head found in a plantation adjoining the grounds of the rectory.

Present Location: Built into the wall of the west porch of the eighteenth century parish church.

Measurements: Height: 44.5 cm; Width: 51 cm; Depth (partly built into wall): 12 cm.

This stone was included in a list of pre-Conquest carved stonesof Lincolnshire, though the authors did not commit themselves to a pre-Conquest date (Davies and Clapham 1926, 16 and pl. II). The figure of Christ is of a very simple type, but the shape of the cross militates against a

too early date. Christ is protrayed on a plain latin cross superimposed on a more elaborate cross with trefoil terminations to the end of the arms. It could be a thirteenth century or later gable cross.

8. New Alresford, Hampshire (pl. 180)

A small crucifix built into the upper part of the west face of the ground stage of the tower of St. John the Baptist's church, above the west door (Green, A.R. and Green, P.M. 1951, 40-1 and fig.)

Measurements: Too high to measure.

The crucifix seems to be carved on a single stone, cut in the form of a latin cross with a very short upper arm. The cross is not cut square, but is chamfered so that the back is wider than the front. The shaft seems to taper towards the foot, which terminates in a small projecting ledge, perhaps the suppedaneum, but which continues around all visible edges of the stone. The figure of Christ is not more contorted than in some pre-Conquest representations (see chap. 13), but it is possible that on closer inspection the feet would prove to be crossed. The shape of the cross would be somewhat unusual in the pre-Conquest period.

9. Westow, Yorkshire (pl. 181)

On a roughly rectangular stone an arched recess has been sunk. Within this recess is a cross with angular splayed arms and expanded foot (type B6). The figure of Christ hangs on the cross (type 3). His un-nimbed head is turned to the right and sinks onto his right shoulder. His arms hang from his hands which droop from the wrists, with the thumb folded into the palm. His collar bones and ribs have been expressed by lightly incised lines. His trunk is straight and frontal but his knees swing to his right, with the legs together. His feet are almost straight and rest

on a suppedaneum. His loincloth is folded over at centre front. Below this folds in the skirt are represented by incised parallel lines. The loincloth dips slightly behind the figure.

Above Christ's head, in the cross arms the hand of God emerging from a sleeve is held down to him, open and palm outwards. Above the cross on the right is a five pointed star, and on the left a bird flying towards Christ.

Below the cross on Christ's right is Mary, only very slightly turned towards the cross. Her head is bowed on to her left shoulder and supported by her left hand. Her right hand supports her left arm. Her features are lightly incised. No head covering is apparent. She wears a long dress with a double outlined hem, and some modelling and lightly incised lines indicates the legs beneath. John on Christ's left is half turned, his head bowed into his large right hand. His left hand supports his right elbow. The edge of his overgarment or cloak can be seen, and a few rudimentary folds over his left arm. Both figures have large heads and foreshortened bodies. A palmette-like leaf springs from the ground at the feet of each figure.

This sculpture, if it could be shown to be pre-Conquest, would be unique in northern England. Its closest parallels in English pre-Conquest sculpture are all from the south and east Midlands both for the iconography of Christ and for the exaggerated (and here more clumsily exaggerated) gestures of John and Mary. The iconography of Christ, John and Mary should for instance be compared with the panel from Stepney (pl. 150). The crosshowever is of the same form as those in the Crucifixions from Marton (pl. 137); Newent (pl. 139); and Nassington (pl. 129). The earliest English manuscripts with Christ sagging heavily from the knees date from the late eleventh century and are also the work of southern schools (see chap. 13, discussion of Langford I and Stepney).

Mary and John are not always shown as symmetrically balanced figures,

but such a pair making exactly the same distressed gestures had already appeared in the third quarter of the ninth century in a Carolingian wall painting in Trier (Schiller 1972, pl. 347). The Westow pair are only slightly more stiffly frontal. The indication here therefore could suggest a pre-Conquest date. The Manus Dei, however, does not necessarily support a pre-Conquest date, though there are several surviving parallels in pre-Conquest English sculpture (see above, part II, lists) and other examples are found in English pre-Conquest ivories and manuscripts (see chap. 13). In the discussion of this feature at Walkern and Romsey II however (chaps. 8 and 13) it was pointed out that this feature continued in use for some time certainly in areas outside pre-Conquest England (see Väterlein 1977, II, pl. 426).

The most unusual features of the Westow panel are the elements on the upper spandrels of the cross: the star on the right which presumably represents the sun (or perhaps was considered to represent both sun and moon) and the bird flying over towards Christ on the left. The star-like sun is very unusual at any date. Something similar does occur however on the Reliquary casket of Pippin of Acquitaine. This casket which was mentioned in the discussion of Kirkburton is thought to have been put together in its present form c.1000 (Lasko 1972, 56-7). Here however the rosette-like sun is also accompanied by a crescent moon. The star at Westow therefore seems an individual feature and cannot necessarily be associated with eleventh century work. Birds had appeared in very early times in association with the Passion and its symbolism. Birds pecking at the victor's wreath and standing on the arms of the cross, are found, for example, on a stone relief of c.340 in Rome (Schiller 1972, pl. 1). Several birds appear in a strange robed Crucifixion miniature in a Salzburg Gospel Book of the ninth century (Chatzidakis and Grabar 1965, pl. 127). There a bird stands on either side of Christ's head again in the cross arm and more birds fly up from the ship of human figures below, apparently at the two thieves whose

crosses are suspended from the arms of the cross of Christ. It is hard to see such birds except as a symbolic expression of human souls in some way participating in the event. More commonly one finds a dove flying down towards Christ in scenes of his baptism, representing the Holy Spirit (Schiller 1971, 346-62). If the Westow bird is a dove, the scene becomes another expression of an iconography of the Trinity which was clearly being worked out especially in southern English art in the eleventh century (see chap. 2). During the twelfth century an iconography was developed sometimes called the 'Throne of Grace' on which God the Father is represented as a human figure seated behind Christ on the cross, with the dove of the Holy Spirit passing between them (Schiller 1972, pls. 409, 413-4) - sometimes indeed issuing from the mouth of God. Possibly the group of Manus Dei, Dove, and Christ at Westow suggested the Trinity and its tentative groping towards this theme might be considered to support an early but not necessarily a pre-Conquest date, although the figural style with heavy shrugging shoulders and short legs with short thighs is strongly reminiscent of some late pre-Conquest manuscripts from the south of England, and the acanthus plant forms could have a similar source.

It has recently been pointed out, however, by Miss K. Galbraith[1] that the closest parallel in style to the Westow panel is a series of carved blocks set in the exterior of the post-Conquest church at Garton-in-the-Wolds, only a short distance from Westow. These carvings, in building stones, seem to be in situ. They show St. Michael and the Dragon, flanked by Seraphim (pl. 186) a popular twelfth century theme (Talbot Rice, 1952, pls. 27a and b). The deeply outlined pointed oval eye and the flattish nose sunk between the cheeks distinctive of Westow can be seen on the St. Michael at Garton, who also has his head at the same sharp angle

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[1] In a lecture at Durham in 1977.

(yet still frontal) as the figures of Mary and John at Westow. The left hand angel has the heavy thighs and short legs round which the narrow hemmed robe is modelled, and possibly also had the heavy rounded shoulders. Feathers are simply grooved like the folds over St. John's arm, and there were possibly incised folds also.

Miss Galbraith's discovery seems to show that there was a local school operating in this part of Yorkshire in the early post-Conquest period, using models new to that area. The Westow panel shows an interesting development of the themes found in a simpler form in English pre-Conquest sculpture only in the south (chap. 2).

The Westow sculpture is now to be seen in a niche at the west end of the nave of St. Mary's Church, Westow. It measures 58.5 cm in height x 41.5 cm > 40.6 cm in width.

Appendix C

Two slabs from Llanveynoe, Herefordshire, pls. 182-3.

Location: Both are built into the south wall of St. Beuno's church, inside.

Measurements: A Height 125.4 cm; Width: 54.5 cm.

B Height: 62 cm; Width: 32 cm.

A (pl. 182) has a Christ figure of type 2 on a cross which seems intended to be of the plain latin form with square angles and square terminations. B (pl. 183) has a cross of the same form with the idea of the Crucifixion represented symbolically by inscriptions in the side arms and stem. Beside the cross is also an inscription representing a maker formula.

Nash-Williams (1950, 221) placed both of these slabs among the cross-incised stones of Group II in his Welsh series. It could be argued that the figure of Christ on A was influenced by English models rather than by Irish ones, since there is nothing else quite like it in Wales, but there seems no reason to doubt Nash-Williams' placing in relation to one of his main series.

SCULPTURES WITH CHRIST ON THE CROSS FROM MID-NINTH OR EARLIER CENTURIES (CHAPTERS 6 & 9)

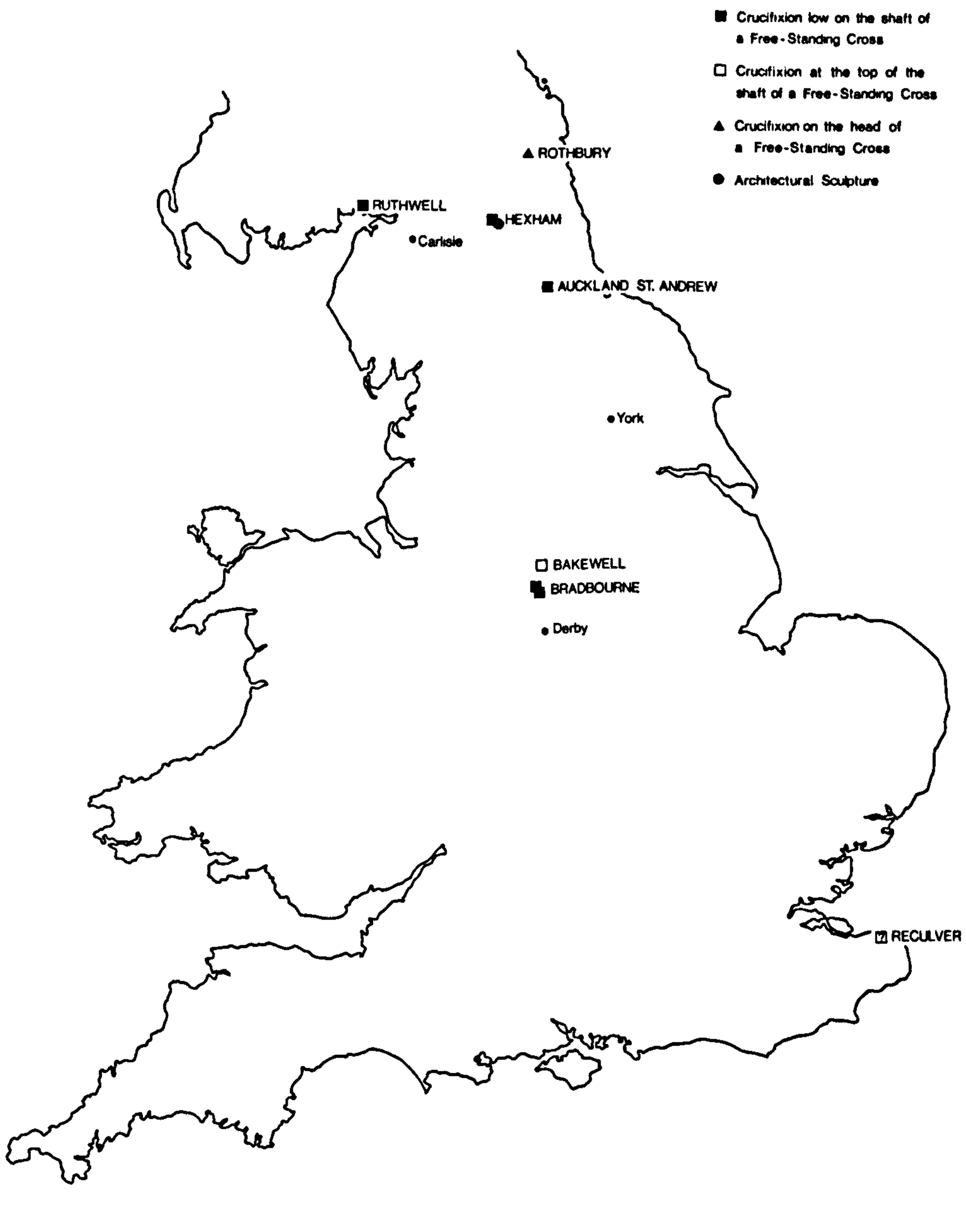


FIG.1

SCULPTURES OF THE CRUCIFIXION FROM LATE NINTH TO ELEVENTH CENTURIES (CHAPTERS 7-8 & 10-13)



FIG. 2

SCULPTURES WITH 'EMPTY CROSS' AND LAMB THEMES (CHAPTERS 2&3)

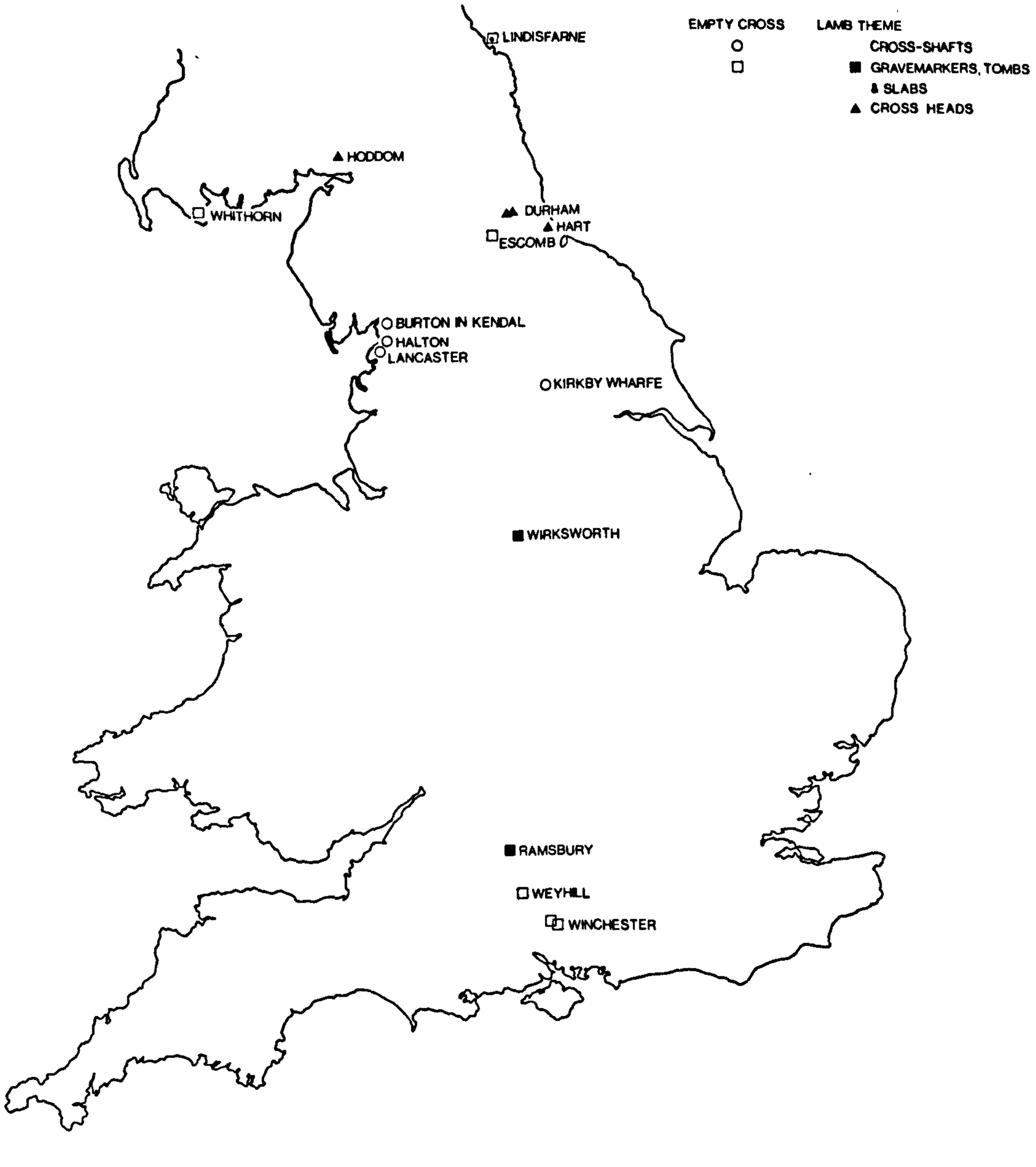


FIG. 3

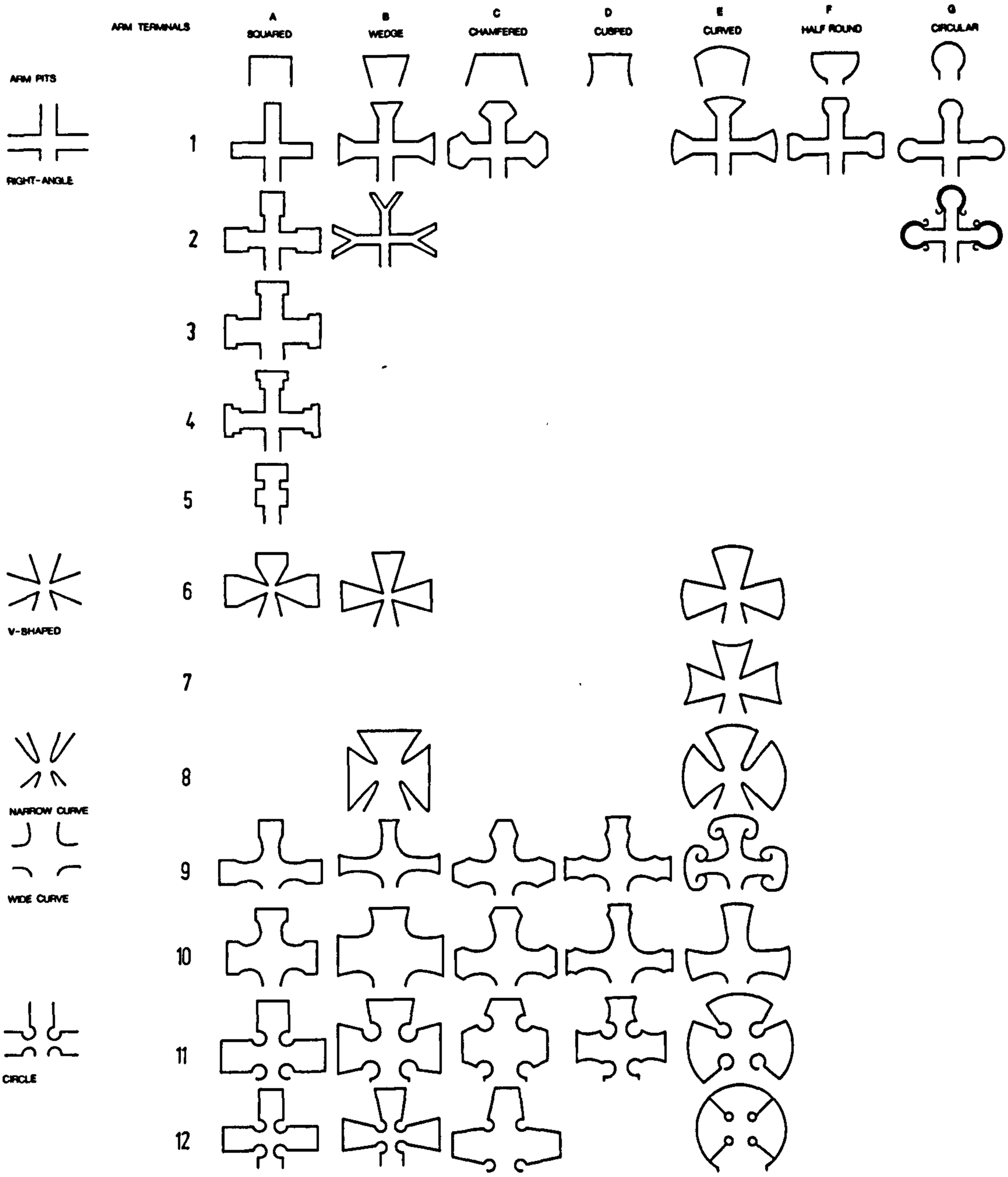


Figure 4. Cross Types (drawn for the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture, and reproduced by permission of Professor R. Cramp).

SCULPTURES RELATED TO THE ICONOGRAPHY IN WHICH CHRIST CRUCIFIED WEARS A ROBE (CHAPTERS 6-8)



FIG. 5

SCULPTURES WITH CHRIST IN
THE LOINCLOTH (CHAPTERS 9-13)



FIG 6

INCIDENCE OF CHRIST TYPES 1, 2 AND 3 IN SCULPTURE DURING THE PRE-CONQUEST PERIOD

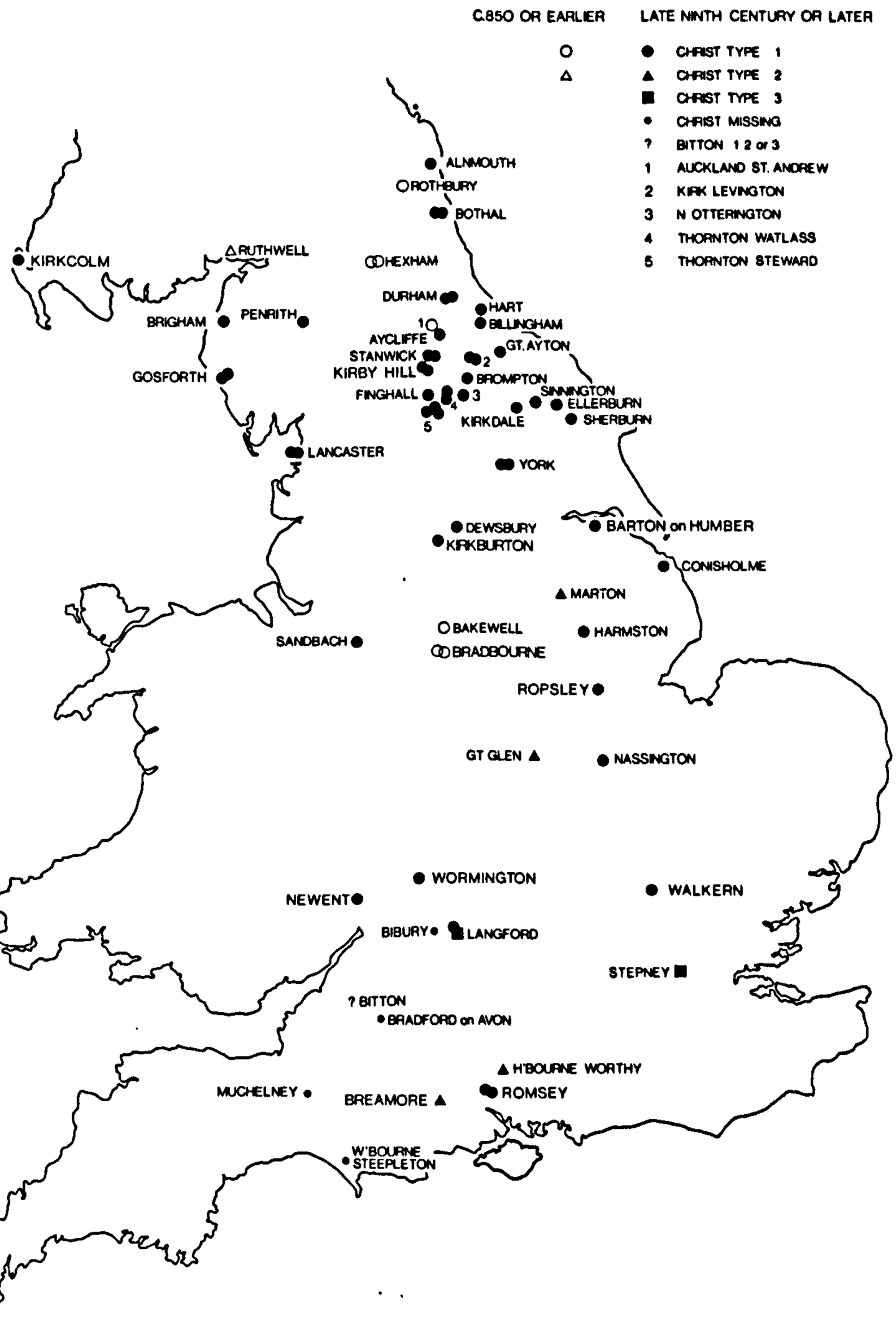


FIG. 7

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.S.R.	Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers.
Acad.	The Academy.
Acta Arch.	Acta Archaeologica.
Antiq.	Antiquity.
Antiq. J.	Antiquaries' Journal.
Antiq. Rep.	The Antiquarian Repertory.
Antiq. Sund.	Antiquities of Sunderland.
Arch.	Archaeologia.
Arch. Ael.	Archaeologia Aeliana.
Arch. Camb.	Archaeologia Cambrensis.
Arch J.	Archaeological Journal.
Arch. Scot.	Archaeologia Scotica.
B.A.R.	British Archaeological Reports.
Burl. Mag.	The Burlington Magazine.
Camb. Antiq. Comms.	Cambridge Antiquarian Society Reports and Communications.
C.B.A.	Current Bulletin of Archaeology.
C.C.S.L	Corpus Christianorum Series Latina (Turnhout, Belgium 1953 -).
Ches. Hist.	Cheshire Historian
Ches. N. and Q.	Cheshire Notes and Queries.
Chester Arch. Hist. Soc.	Chester Archaeological and Historical Society.
C.W.A.A.S.	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.
D.U.J.	Durham University Journal.
E.E.T.S.	Early English Text Society.
Hist. Northumberland.	The History of Northumberland.
Hist. Soc. Lancs. Ches.	Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Illus. Archaeol.	Illustrated Archaeologist.
J.B.A.A.	Journal of the British Archaeological Association.

J. Derbs. Arch. Soc.	Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.
J. Eng. Germ. Phil.	Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
J.R.S.A.I.	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
J. Warburg Courtauld Insts.	Journal of the Warburg and Courtald Institutes.
Leeds Stud. Eng.	Leeds Studies in English.
Lund Stud. Eng.	Lund Studies in English.
Mag. Art.	The Magazine of Art.
Med. Aev.	Medium Aevum.
Med. Arch.	Medieval Archaeology.
M. G. H.	Monumenta Germaniae Historica
Mod. Lang. Rev.	Modern Languages Review.
Proc. Br. Acad.	Proceedings of the British Academy.
Proc. Geol. Polyt. Soc. W.R. Yorks.	Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad.	Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
Proc. Soc. Ant. Lon.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
Proc. Soc. Ant. Newc.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Proc. Som. Arch. Nat. Hist. Soc.	Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.
R.C.A.M.	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of England.
R.C.A.M.S.	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland.
Reliq.	The Reliquary.
R.S.	Rolls Series.
Saga Book V.C.	Saga Book of the Viking Society for Northern Research.
T.B.G.A.S.	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

T.C.W.A.A.S.	Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.
Trans. A.A. Soc. Durh. North.	Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland.
Trans. Dumfr. Galloway Nat. Hist. Ant. Soc.	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
Trans. Lancs. Ches. Antiq. Soc.	Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.
Trans. Proc. Birm. Arch. Soc.	Transactions and Proceedings of the Birmingham Archaeological Society.
V.C.H.	The Victoria History of the Counties of England.
Y.A.J.	The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal.

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Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



PLATE 6

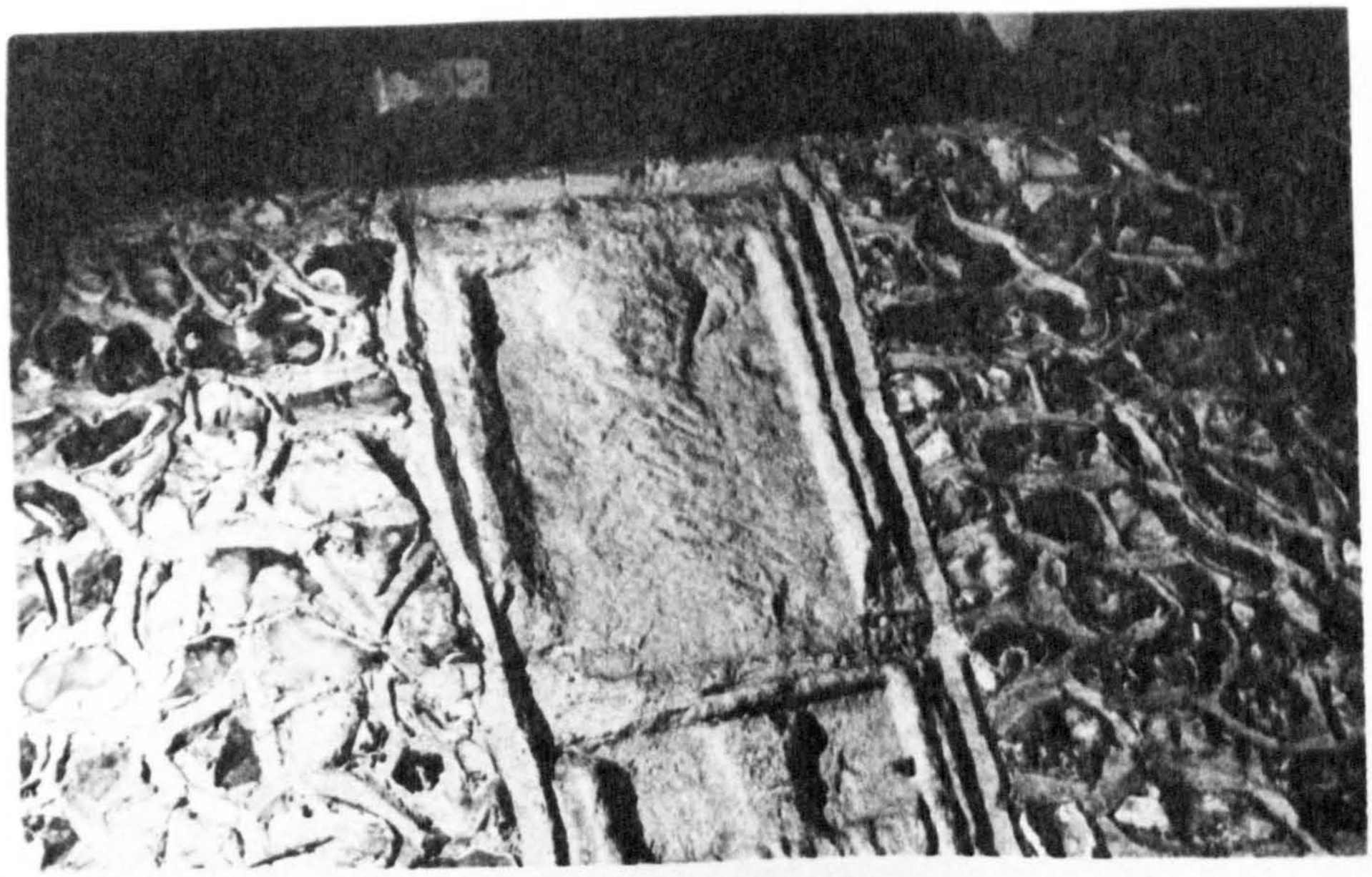


Plate 7a



Plate 7b



Plate 8a



Plate 8b



Plate 9

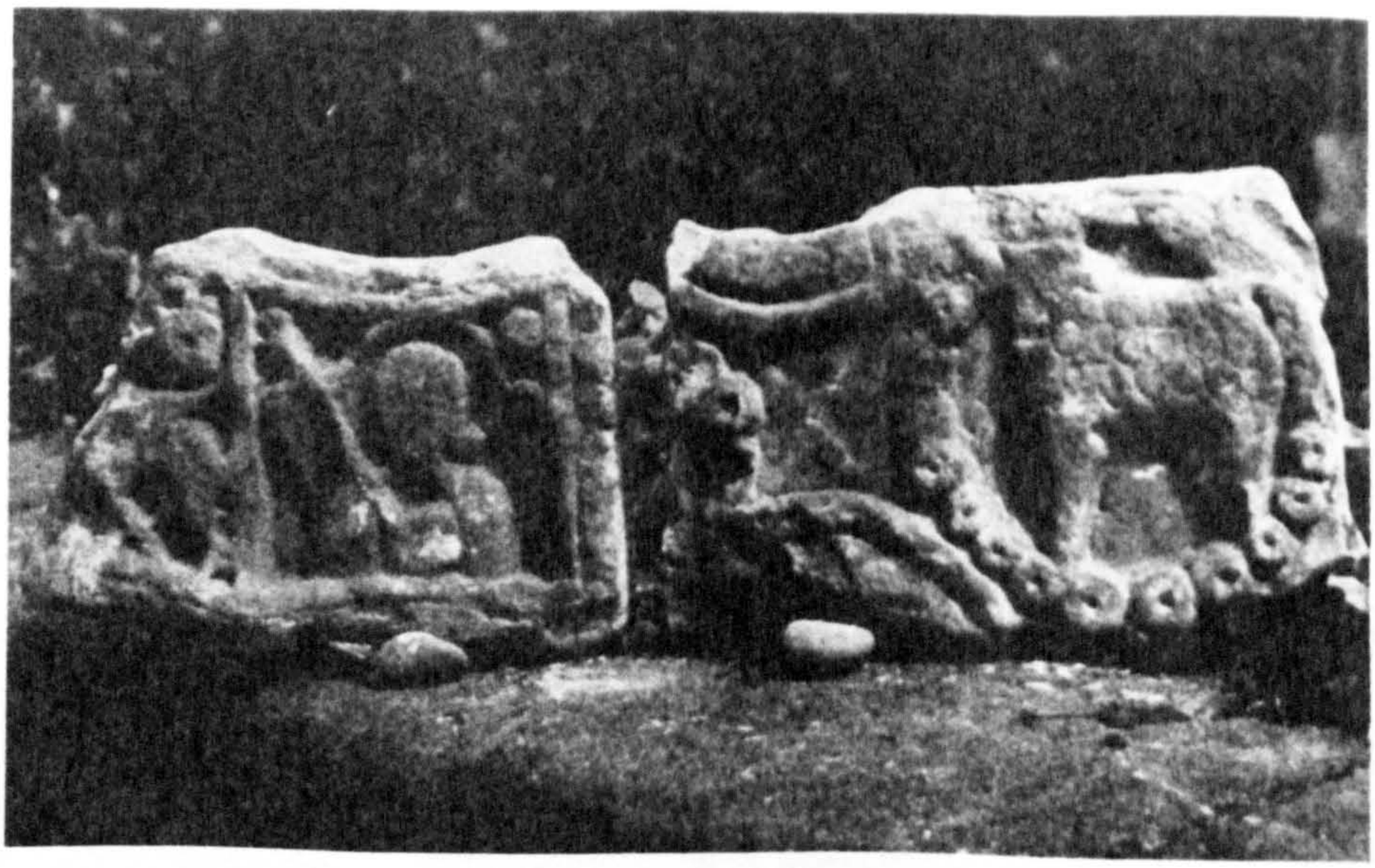


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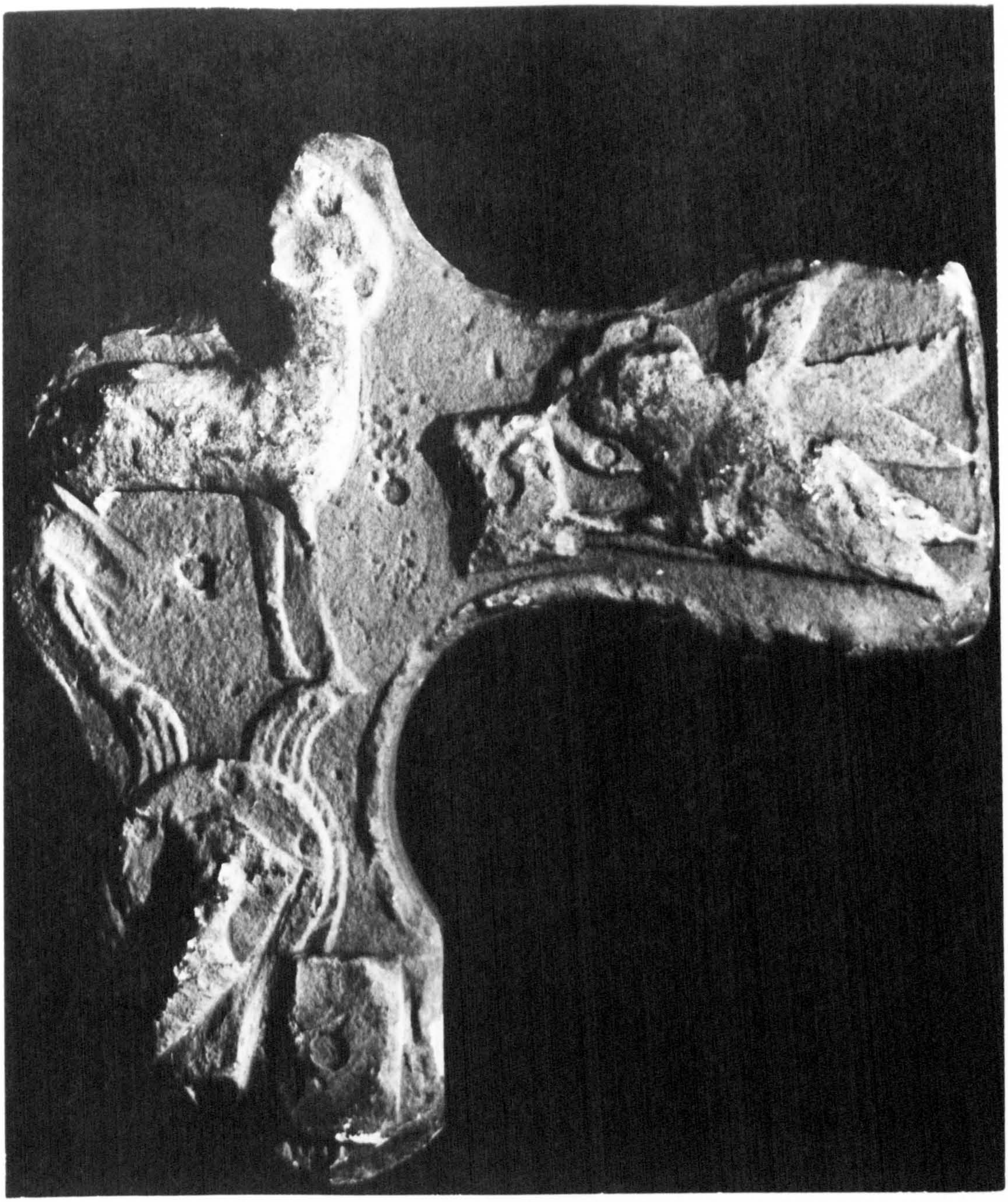


Plate 11



Plate 12a

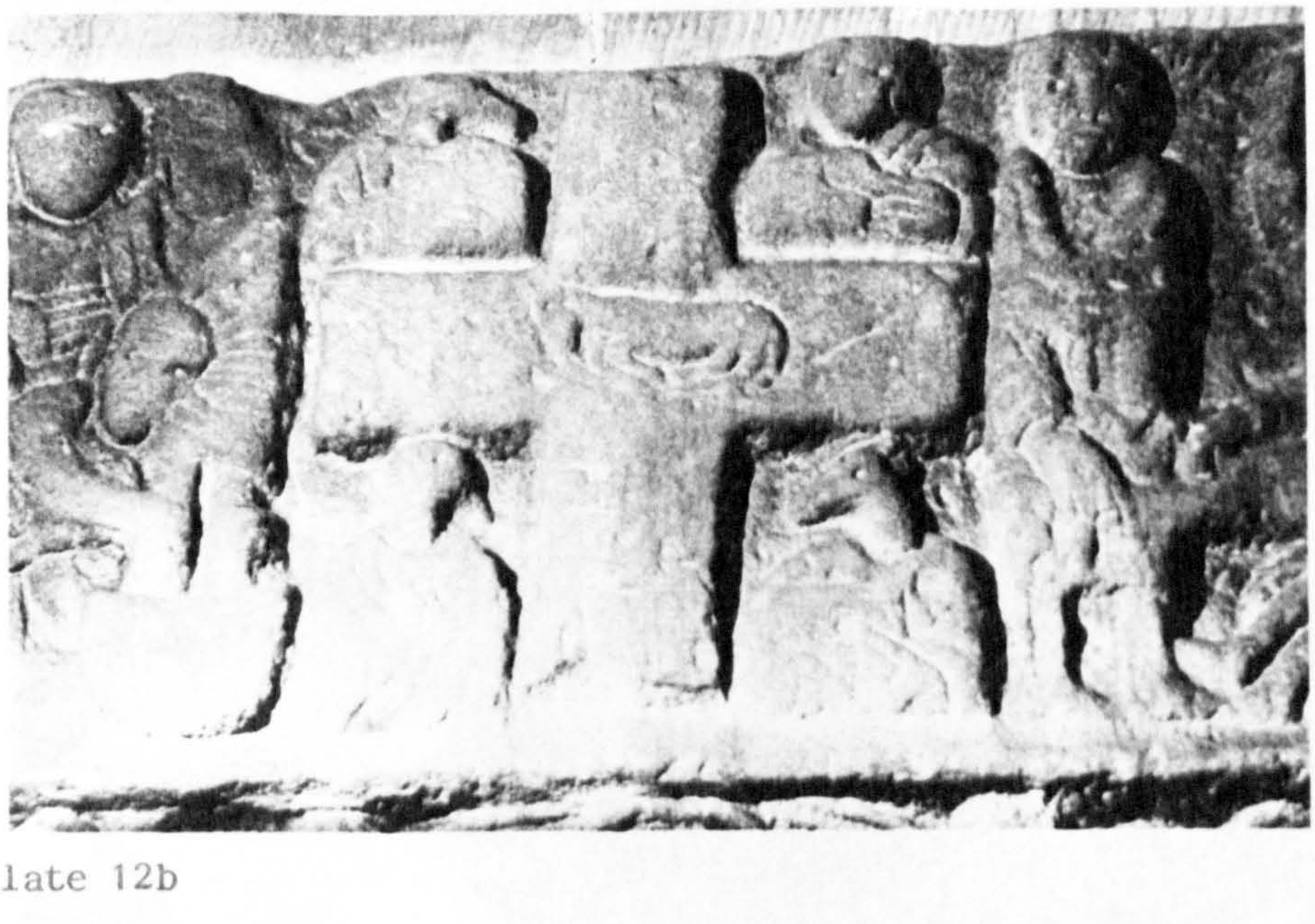


Plate 12b



Plate 13a

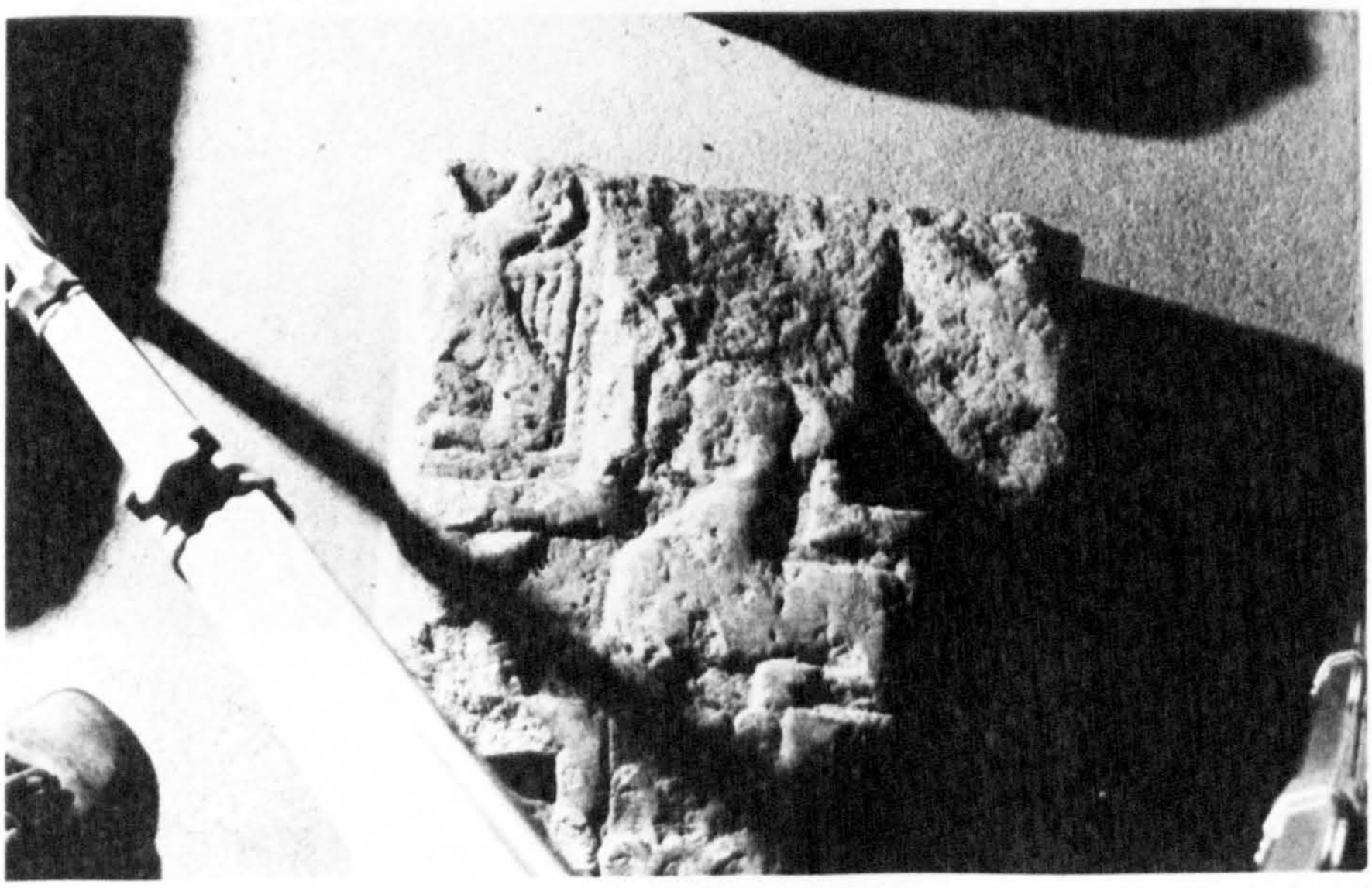


Plate 13b



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20a



Plate 20b



Plate 20c



Plate 21

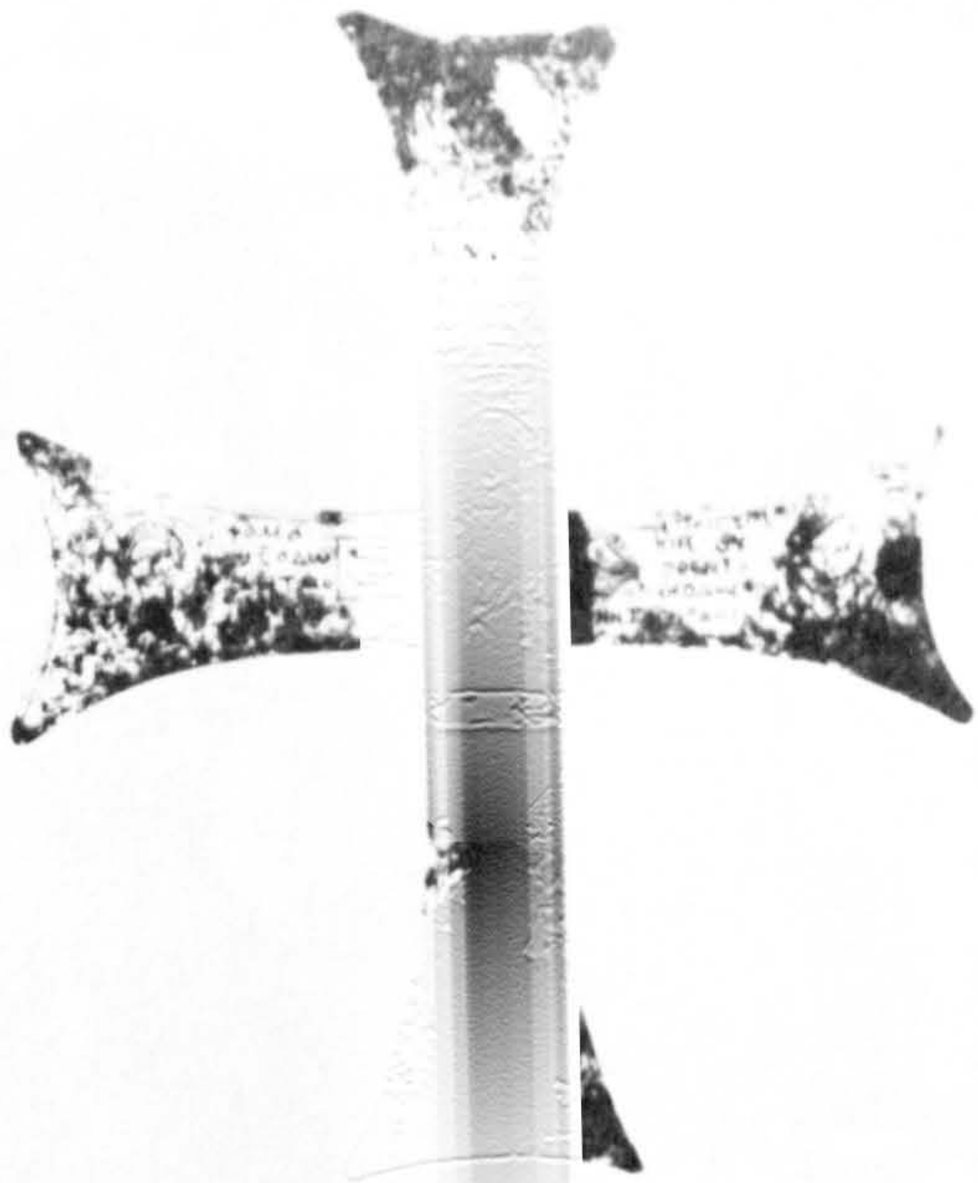


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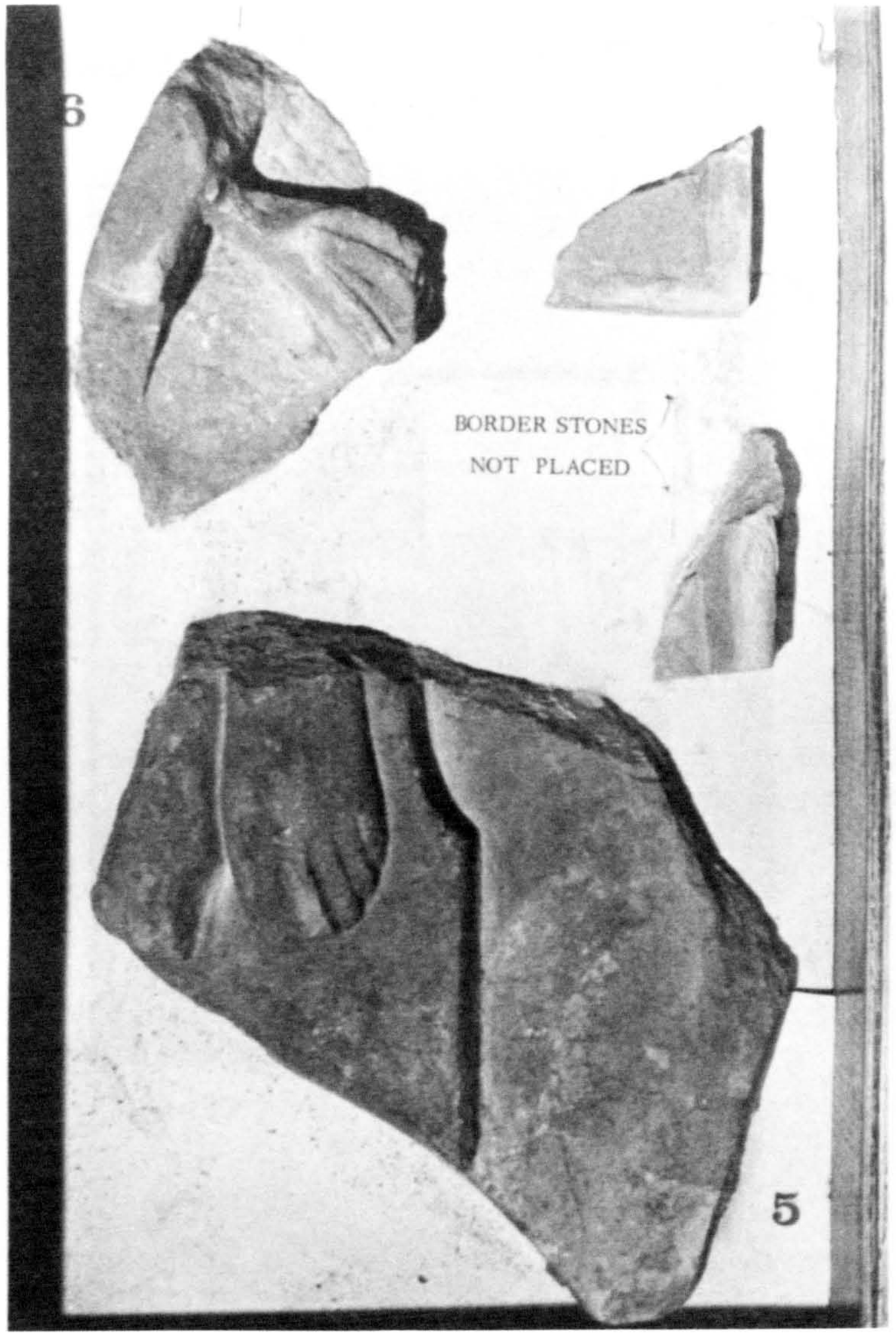
Plate 23



Plate 24



Plate 25



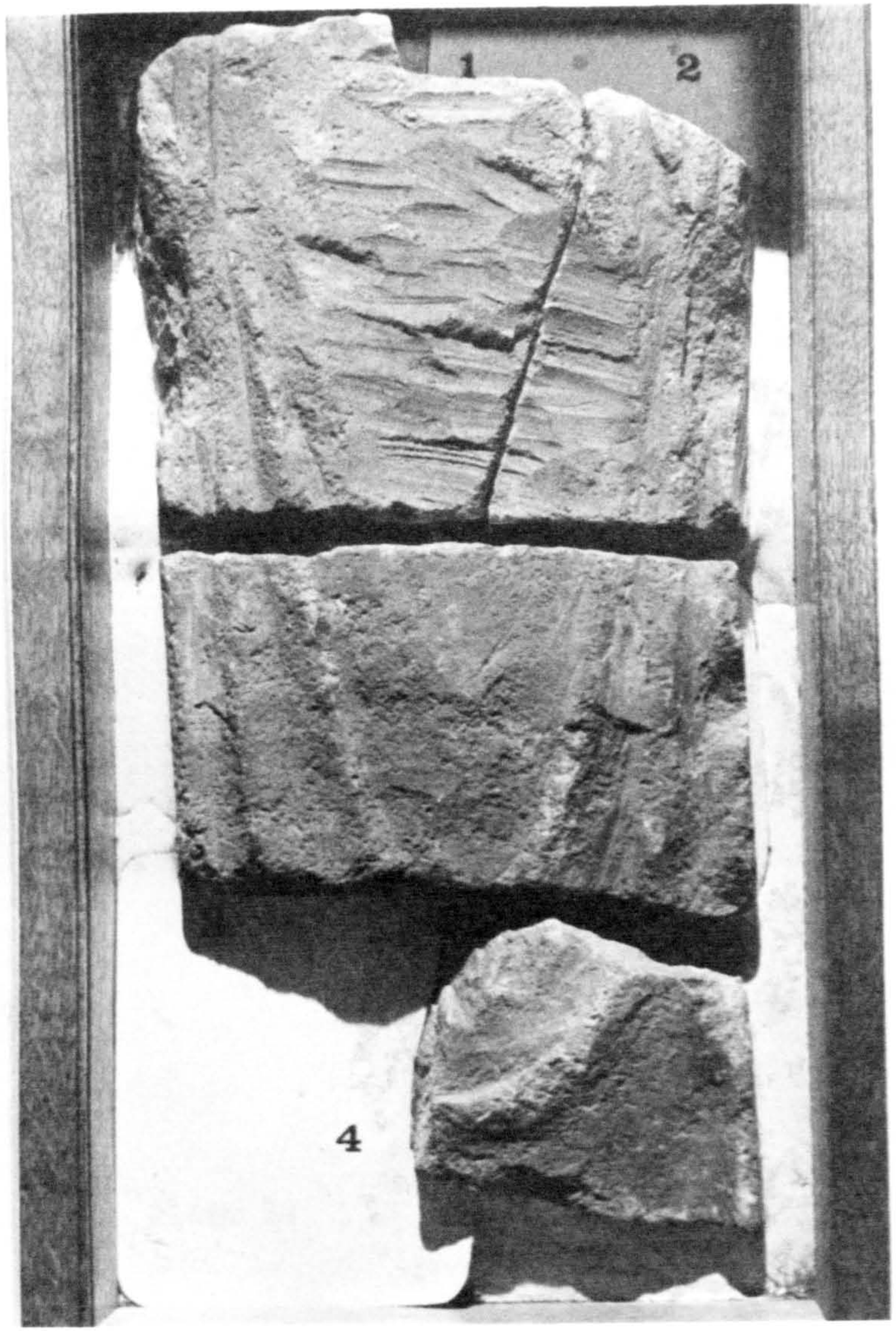


Plate 26



Plate 27

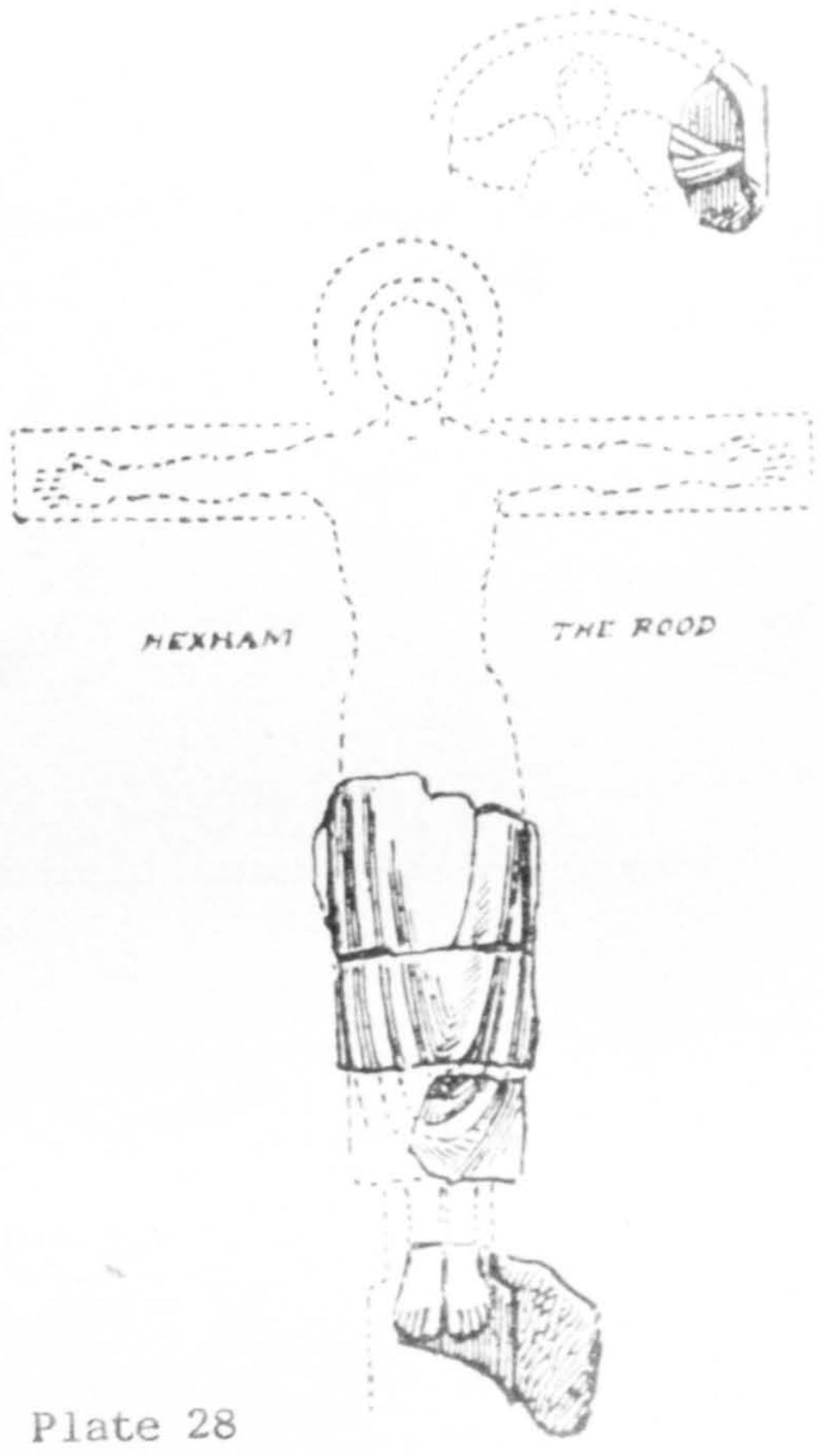


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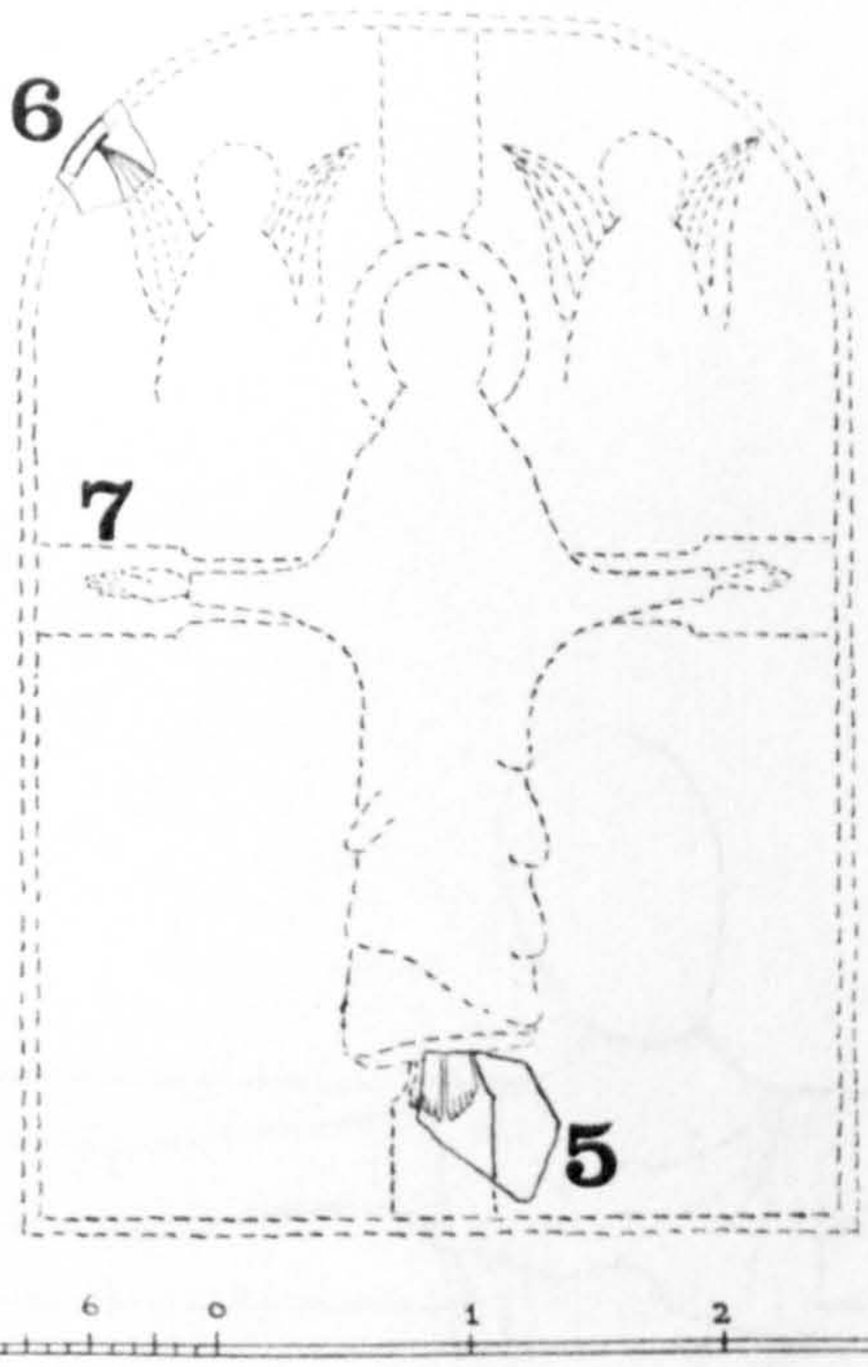


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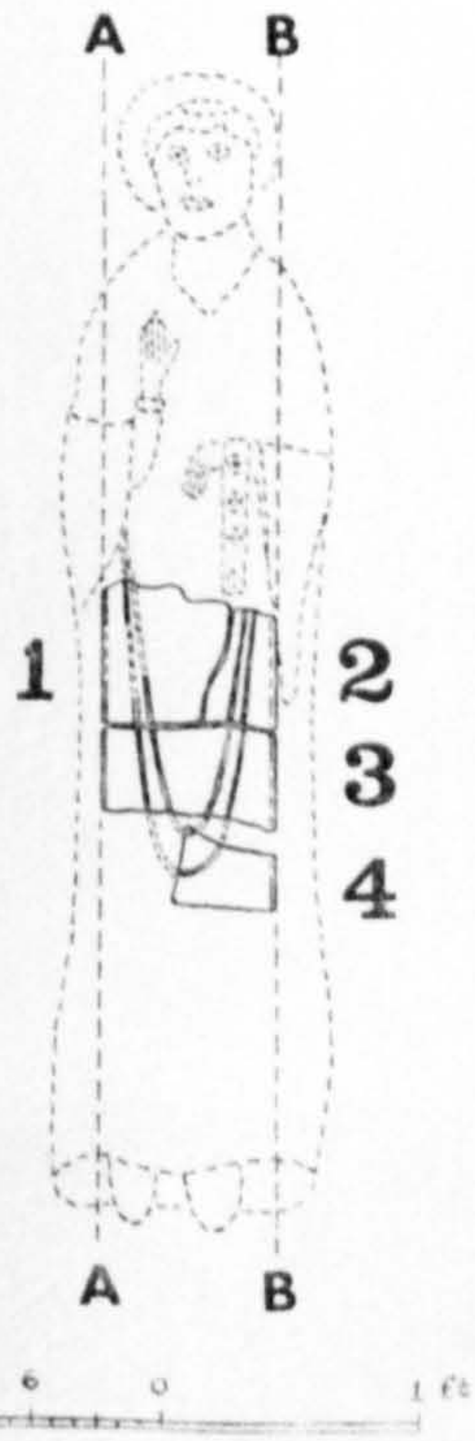
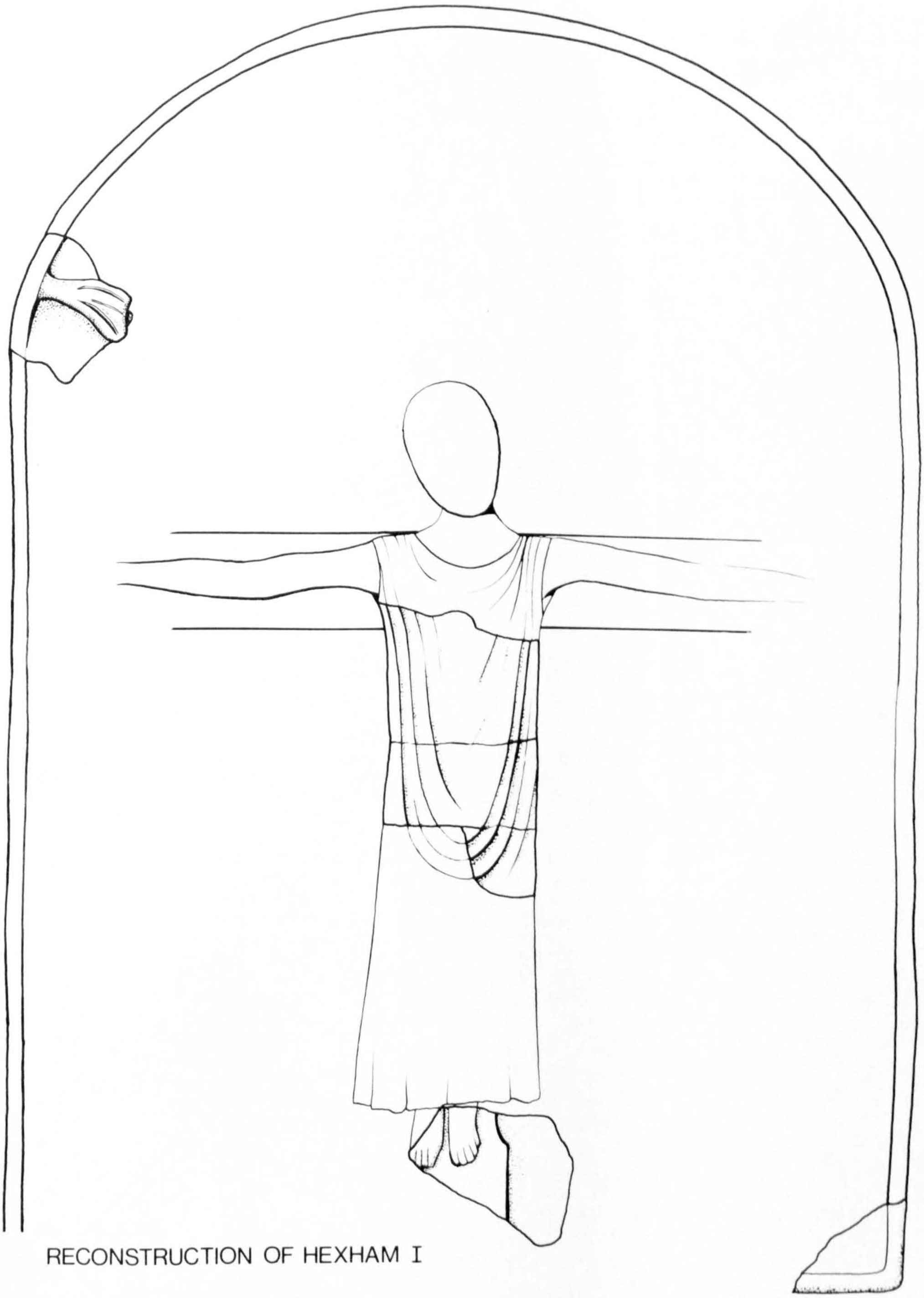


Plate 30



RECONSTRUCTION OF HEXHAM I



Plate 32

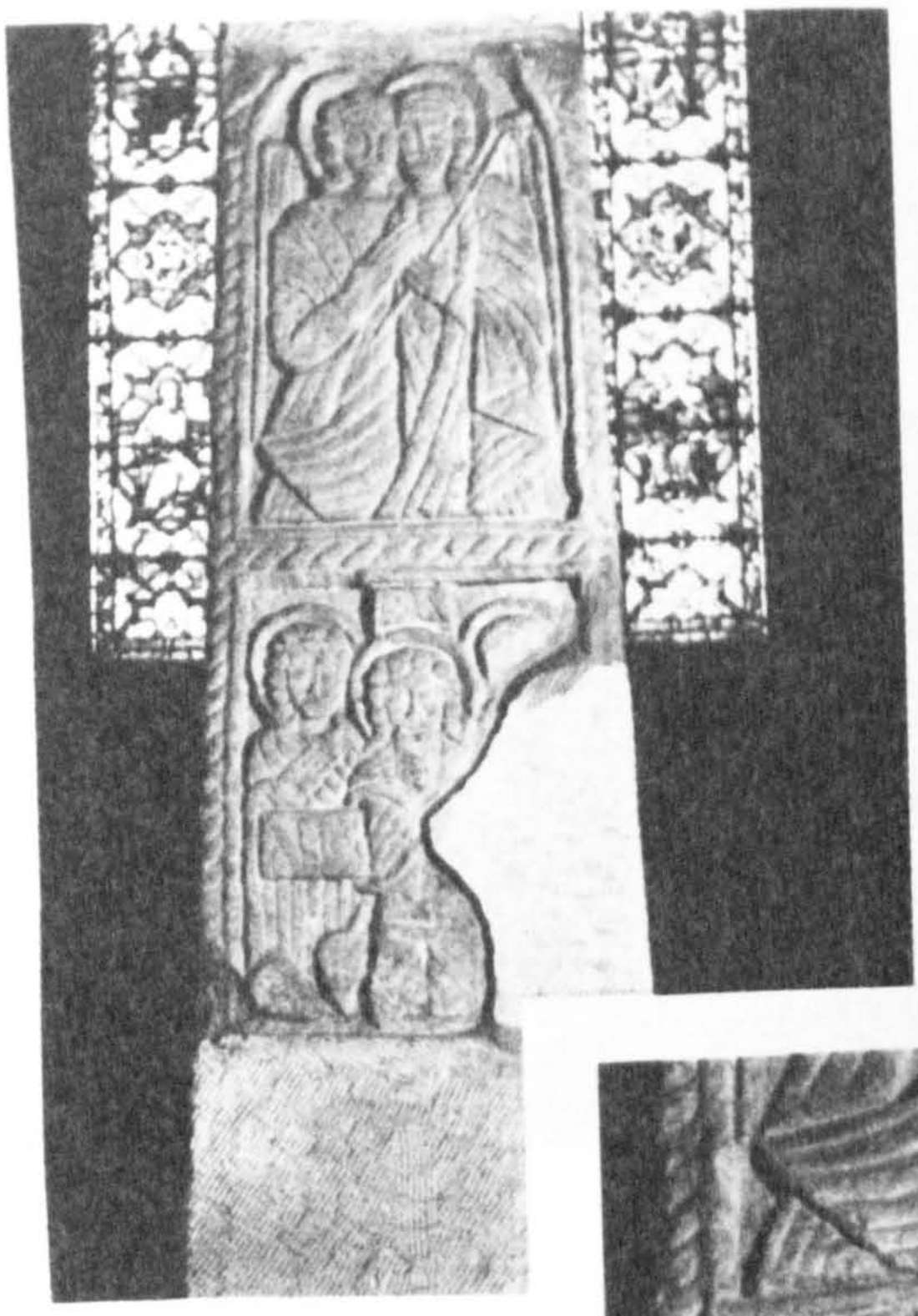


Plate 33



Plate 34



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37



Plate 39

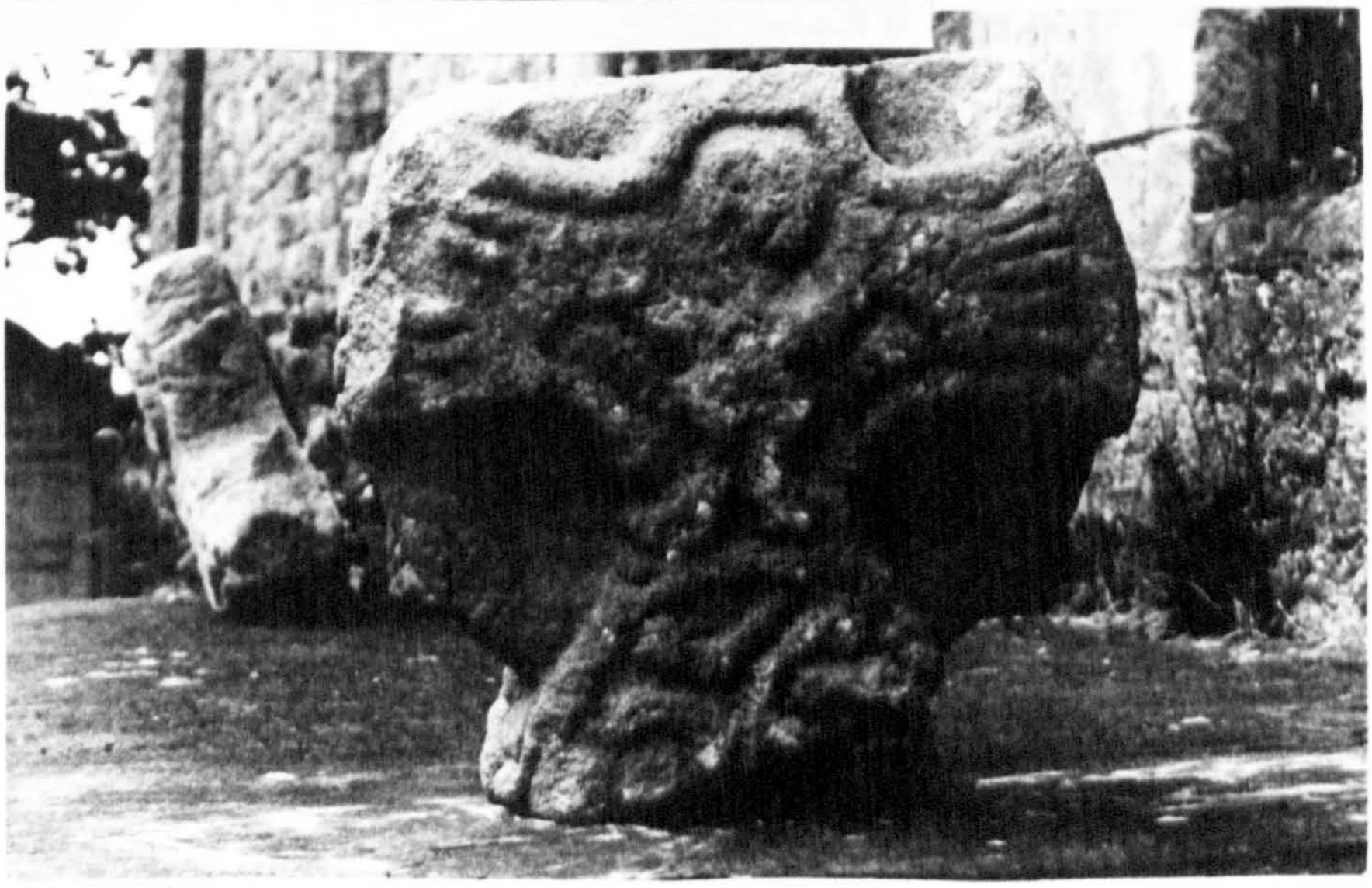


Plate 38

Plate 40

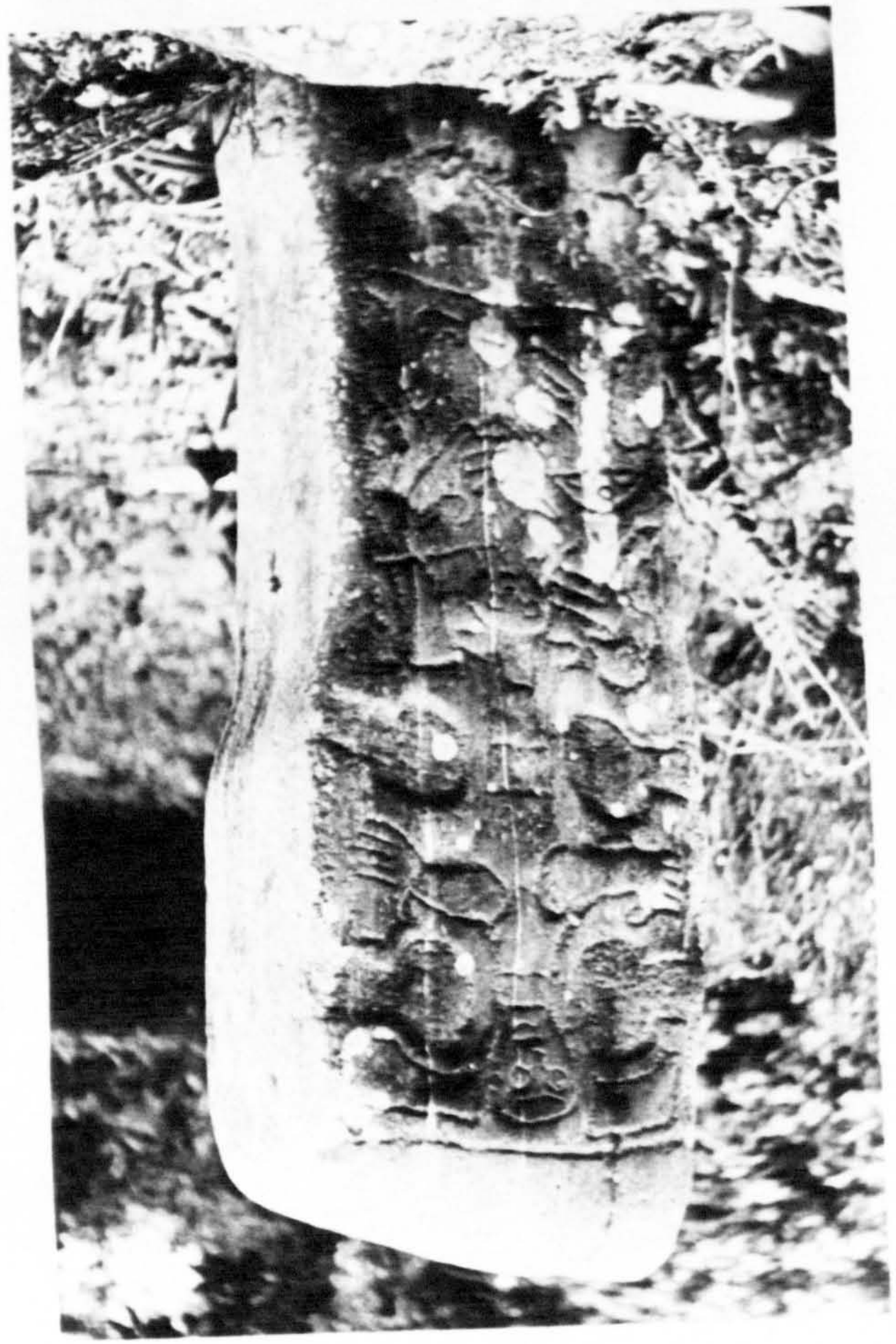


Plate 41





Plate 42



Plate 43



Plate 44

Plate 45

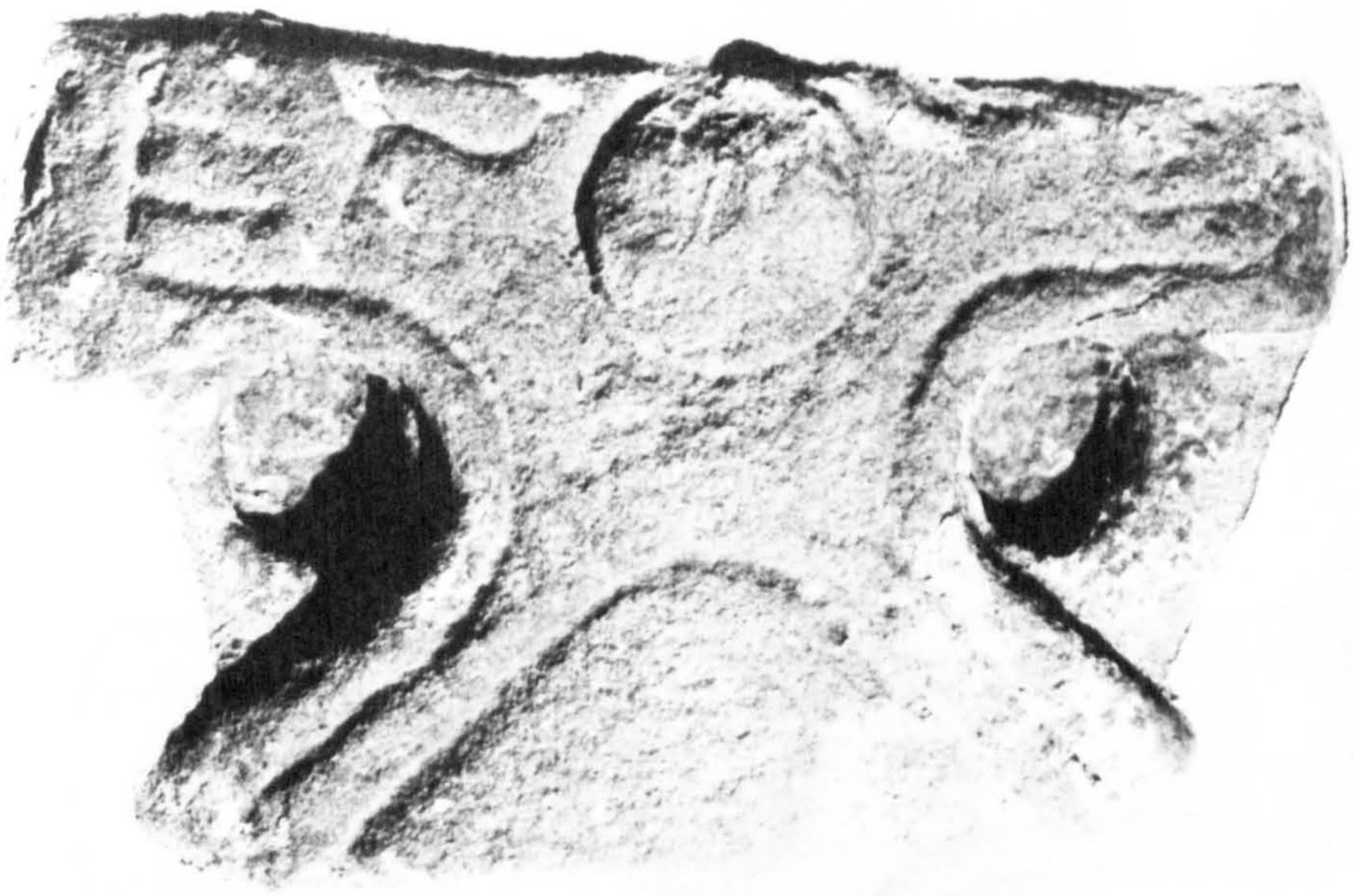
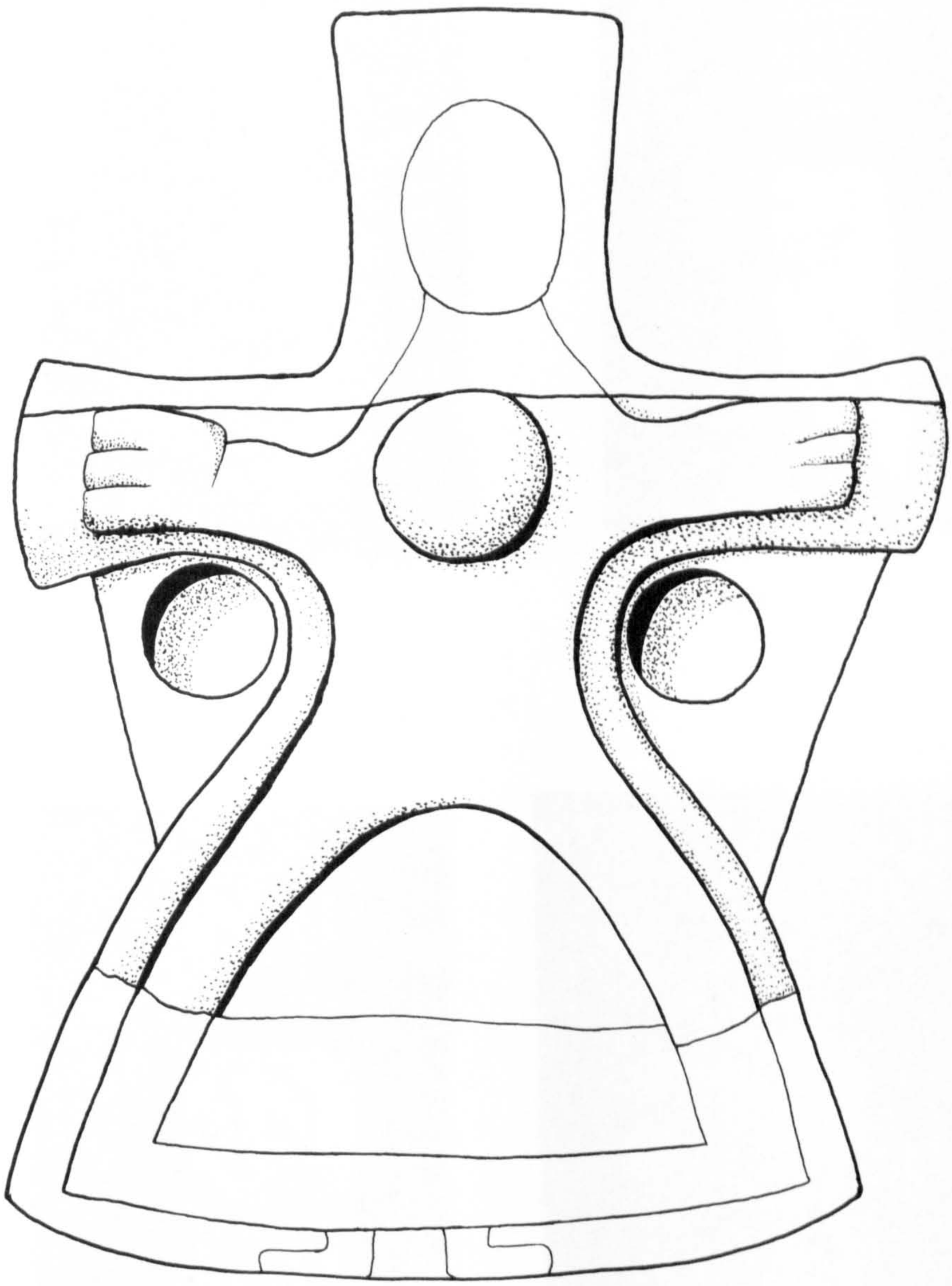


Plate 46



Plate 48



RECONSTRUCTION OF THORNTON WATLASS II

Plate 47



Plate 49a

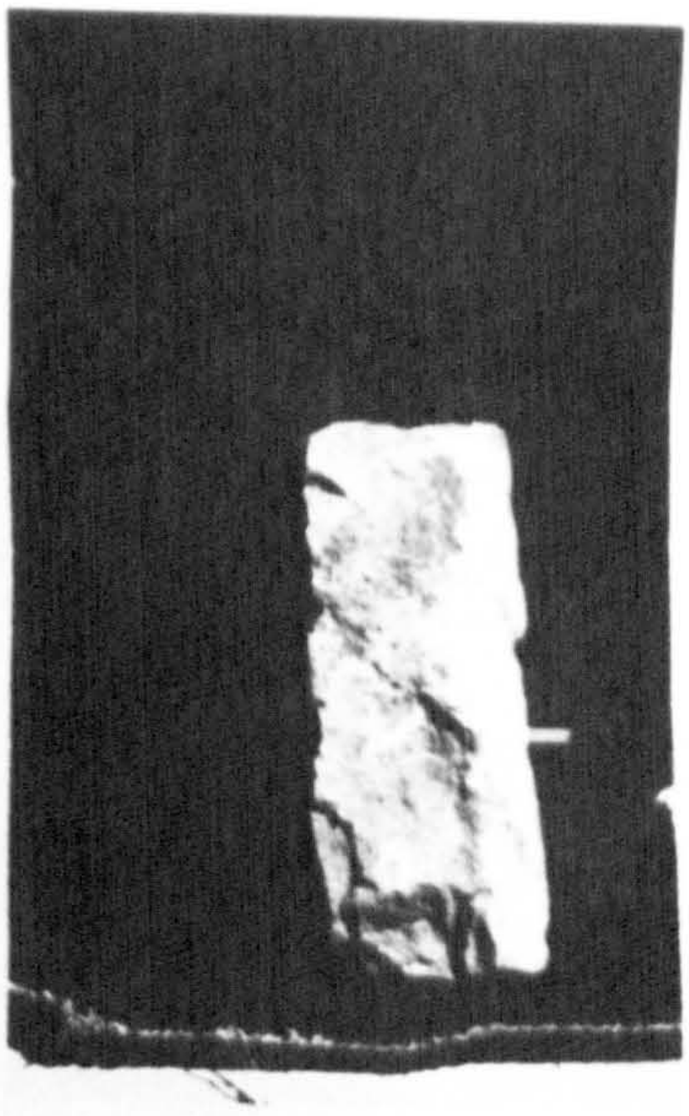


Plate 49b



Plate 50

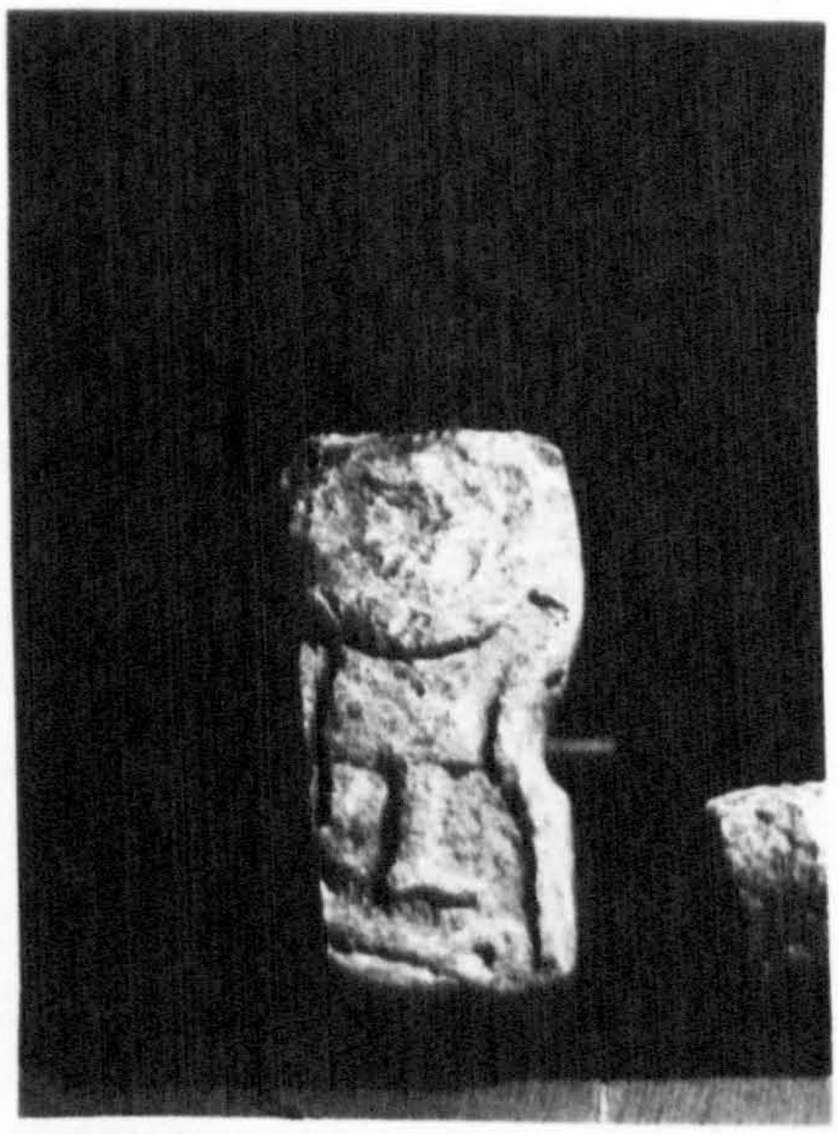


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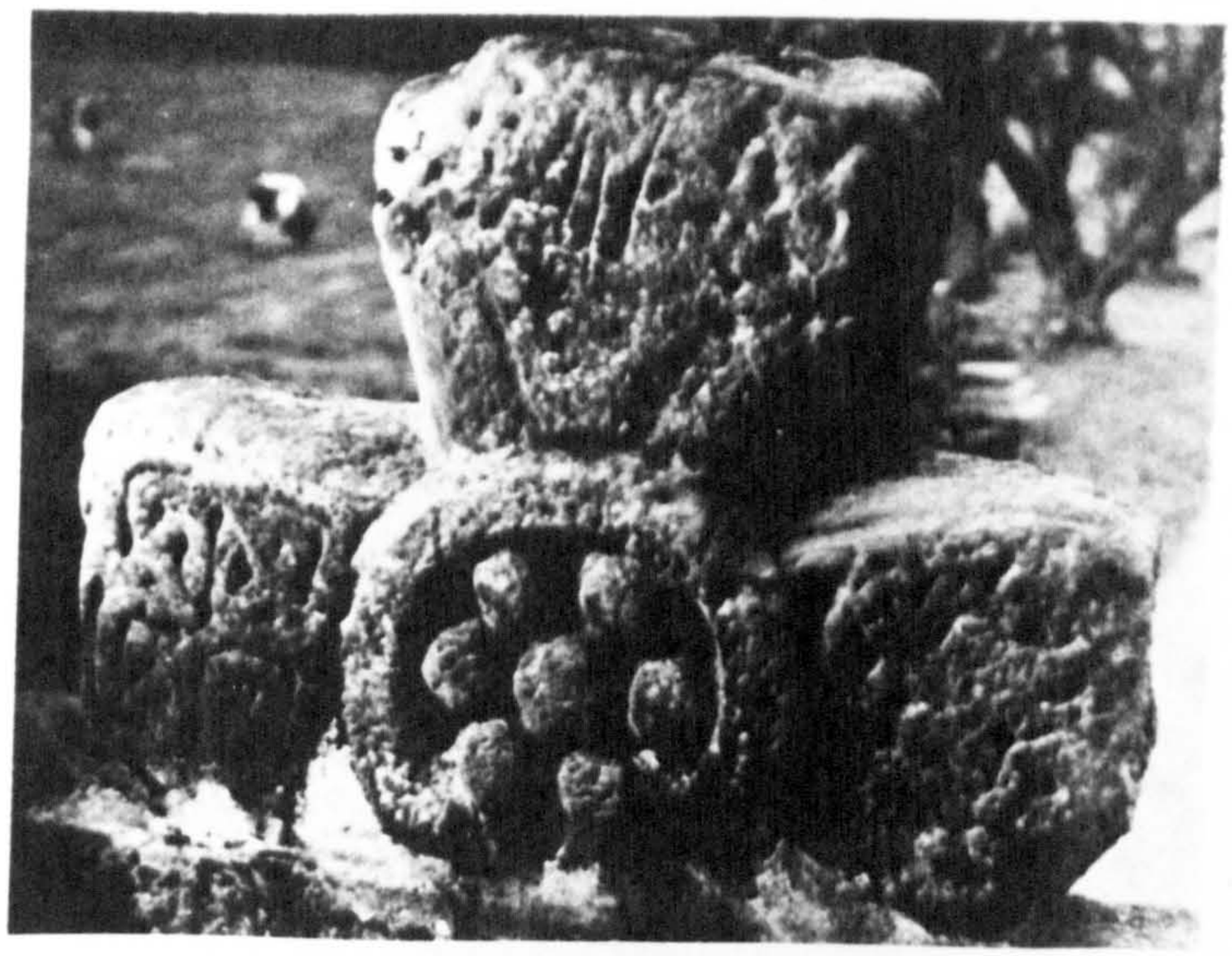


Plate 52a



Plate 52b

Plate 53



Plate 54

Plate 55



Plate 56

Plate 57



Plate 58

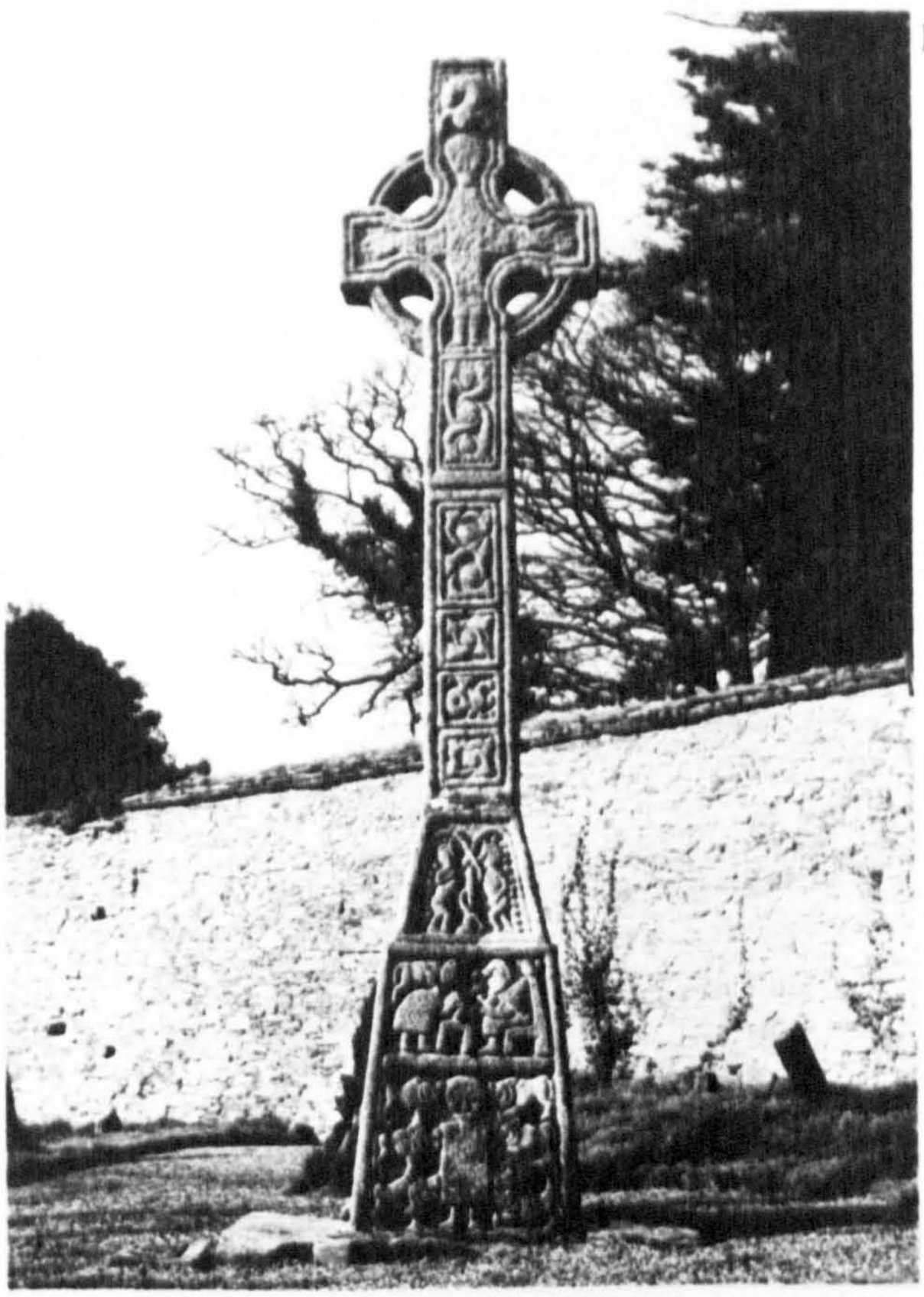


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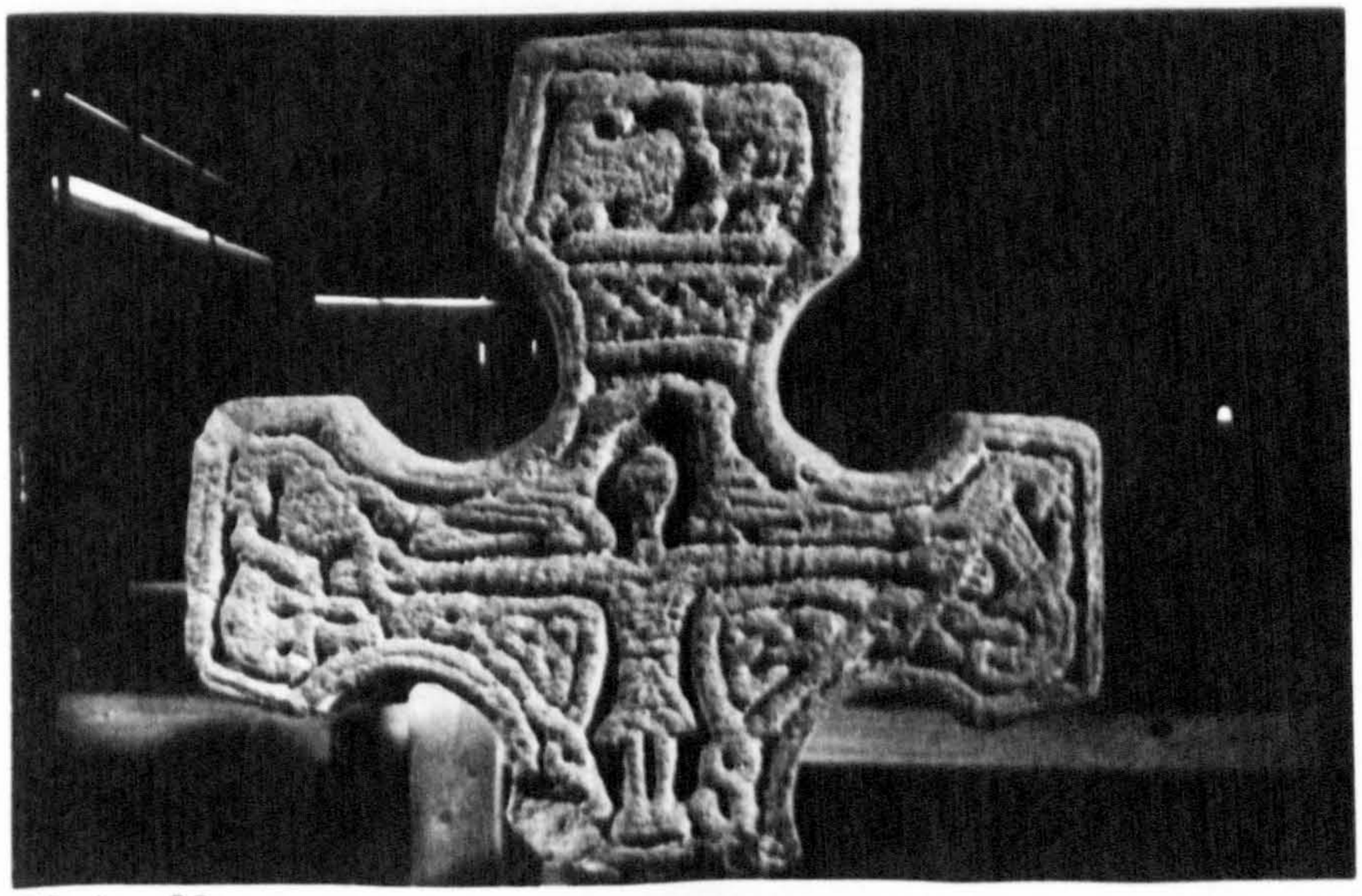


Plate 60

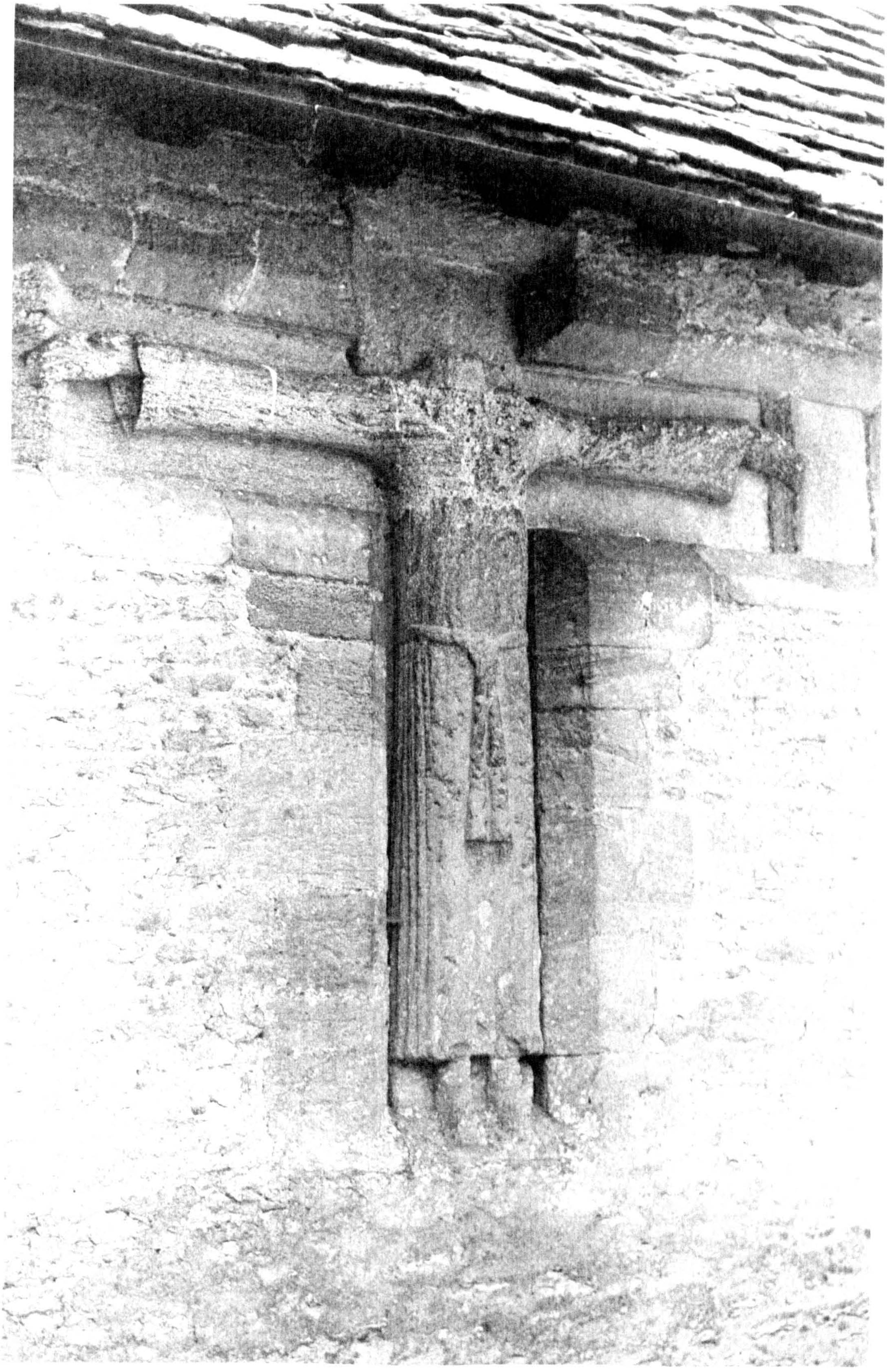
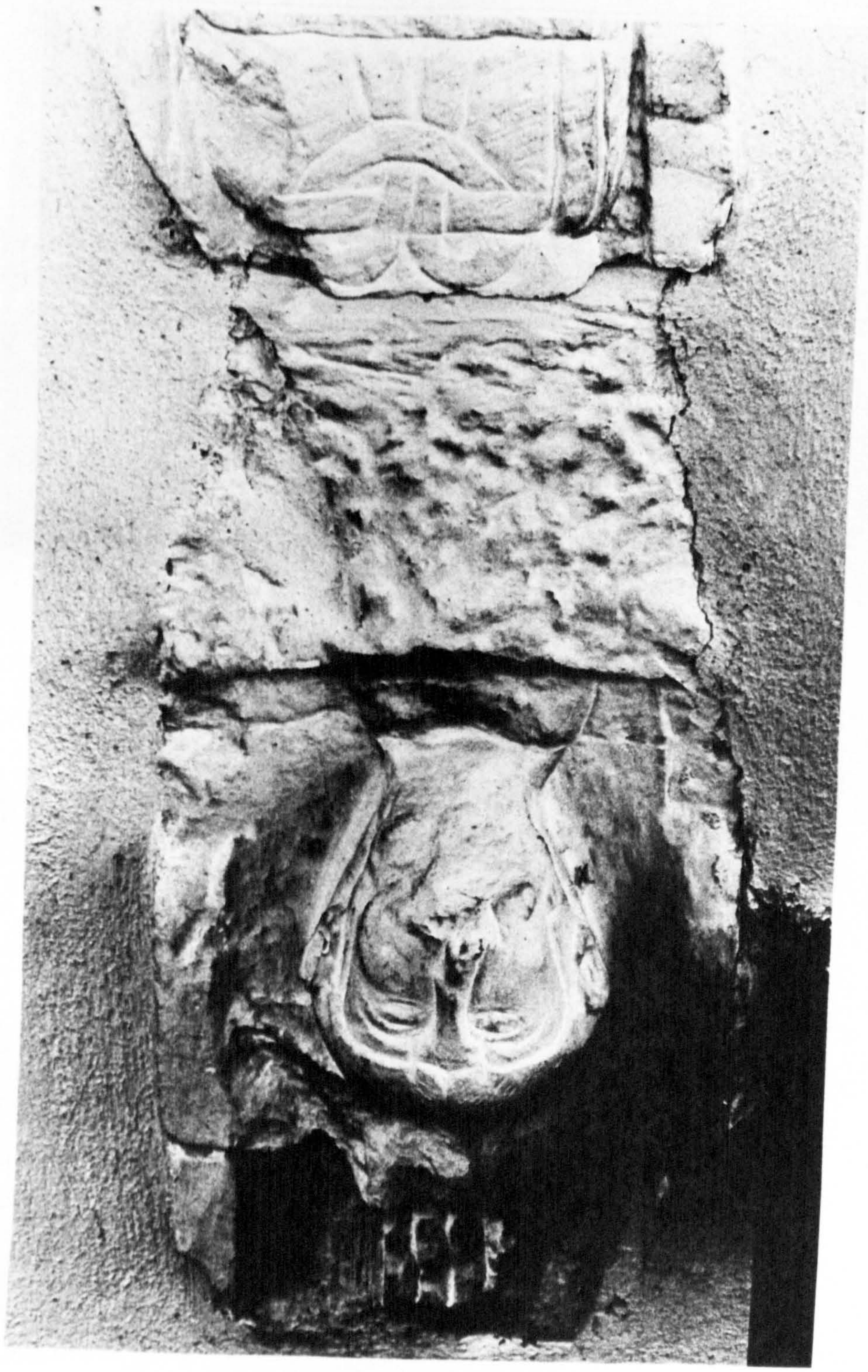


Plate 61



Plate 62

Plate 63



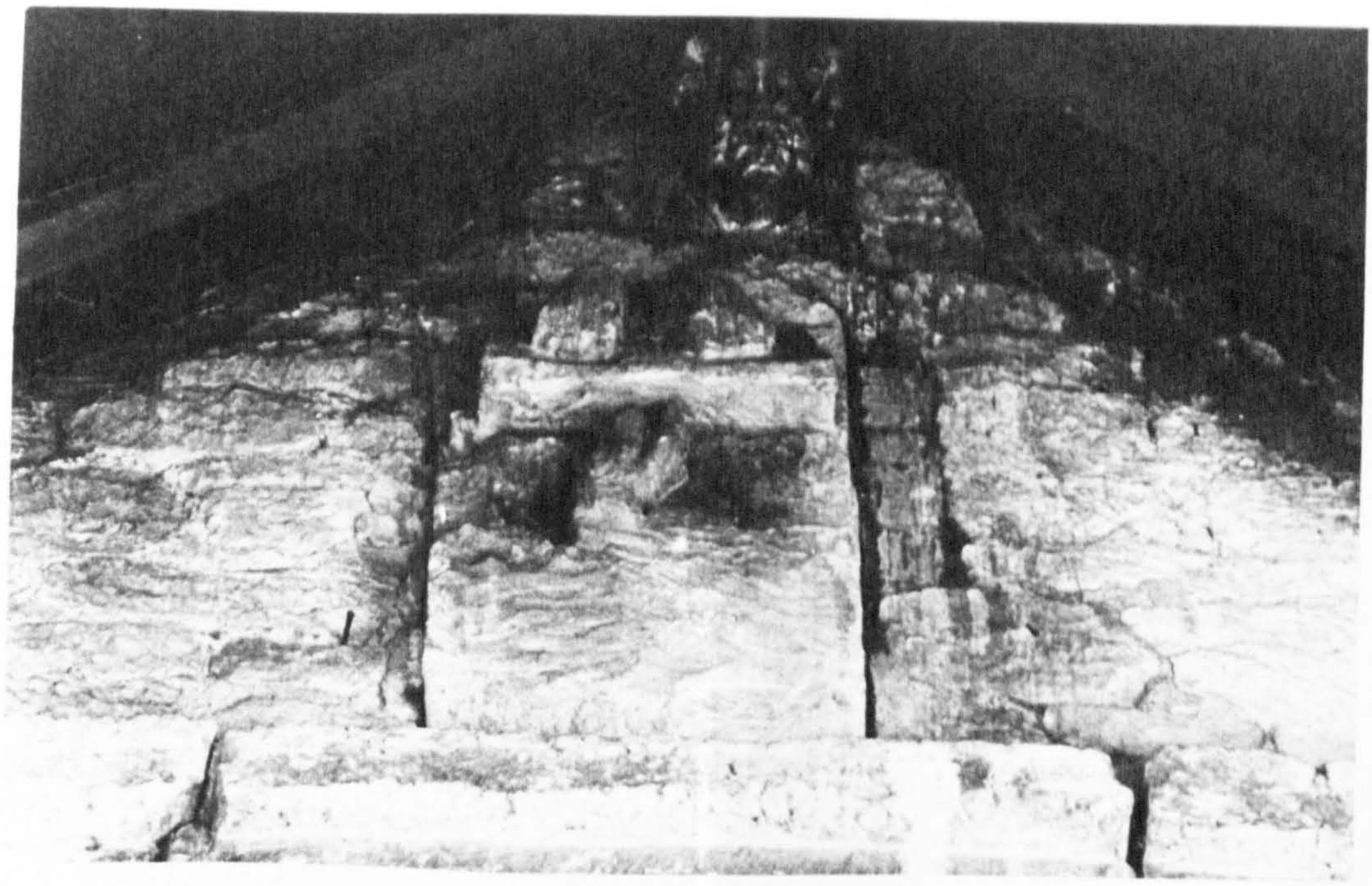


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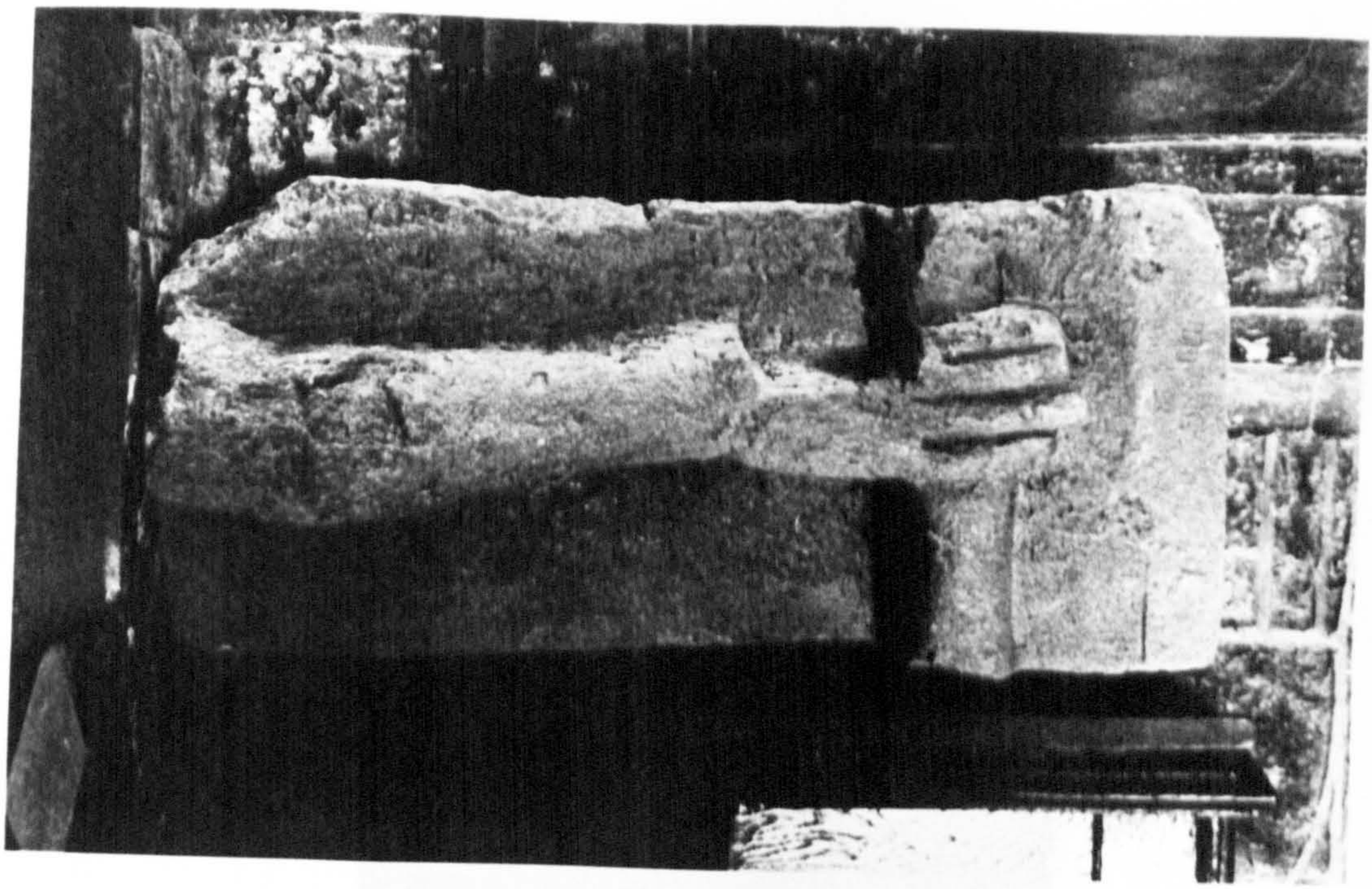
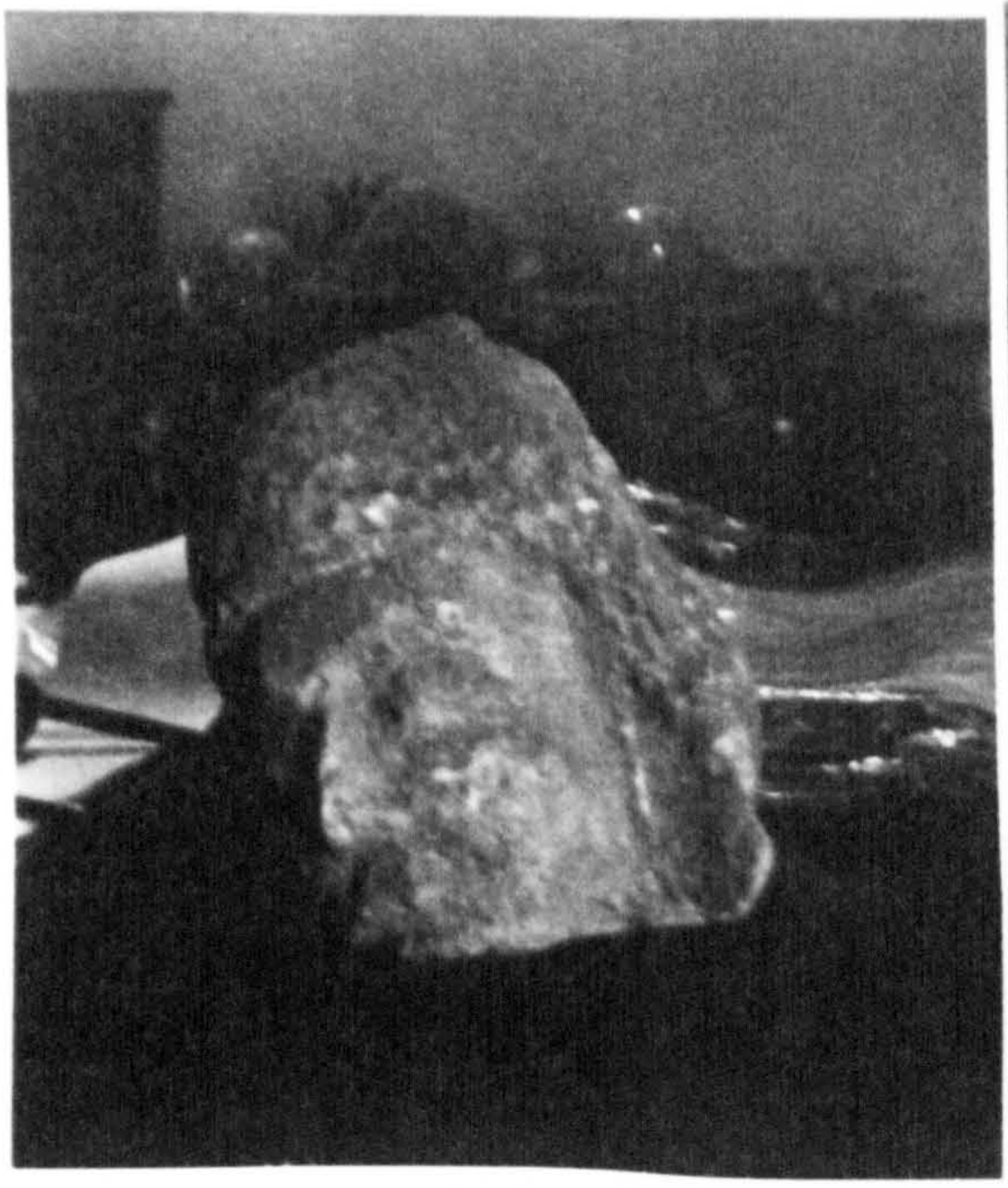


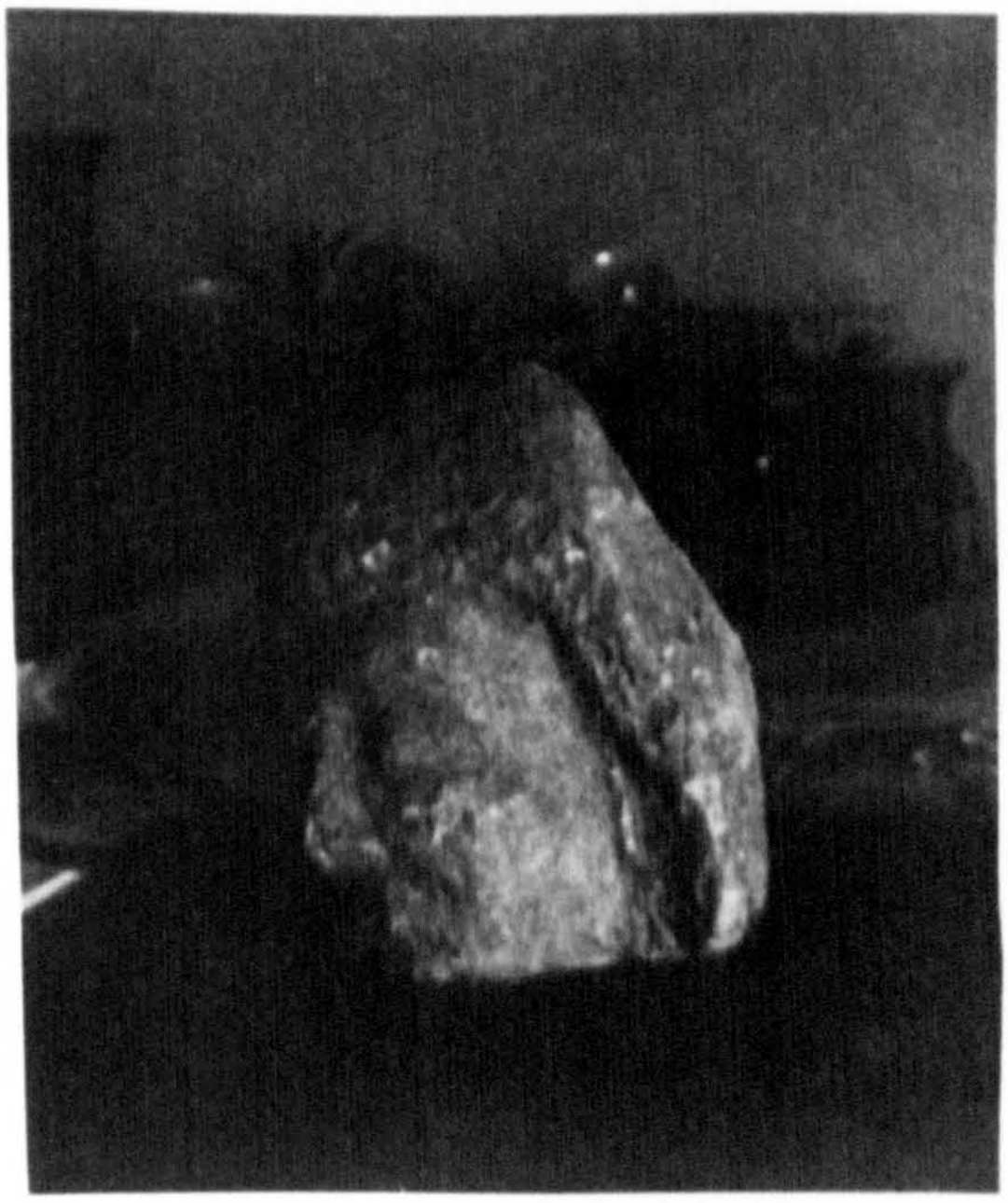
Plate 65



a

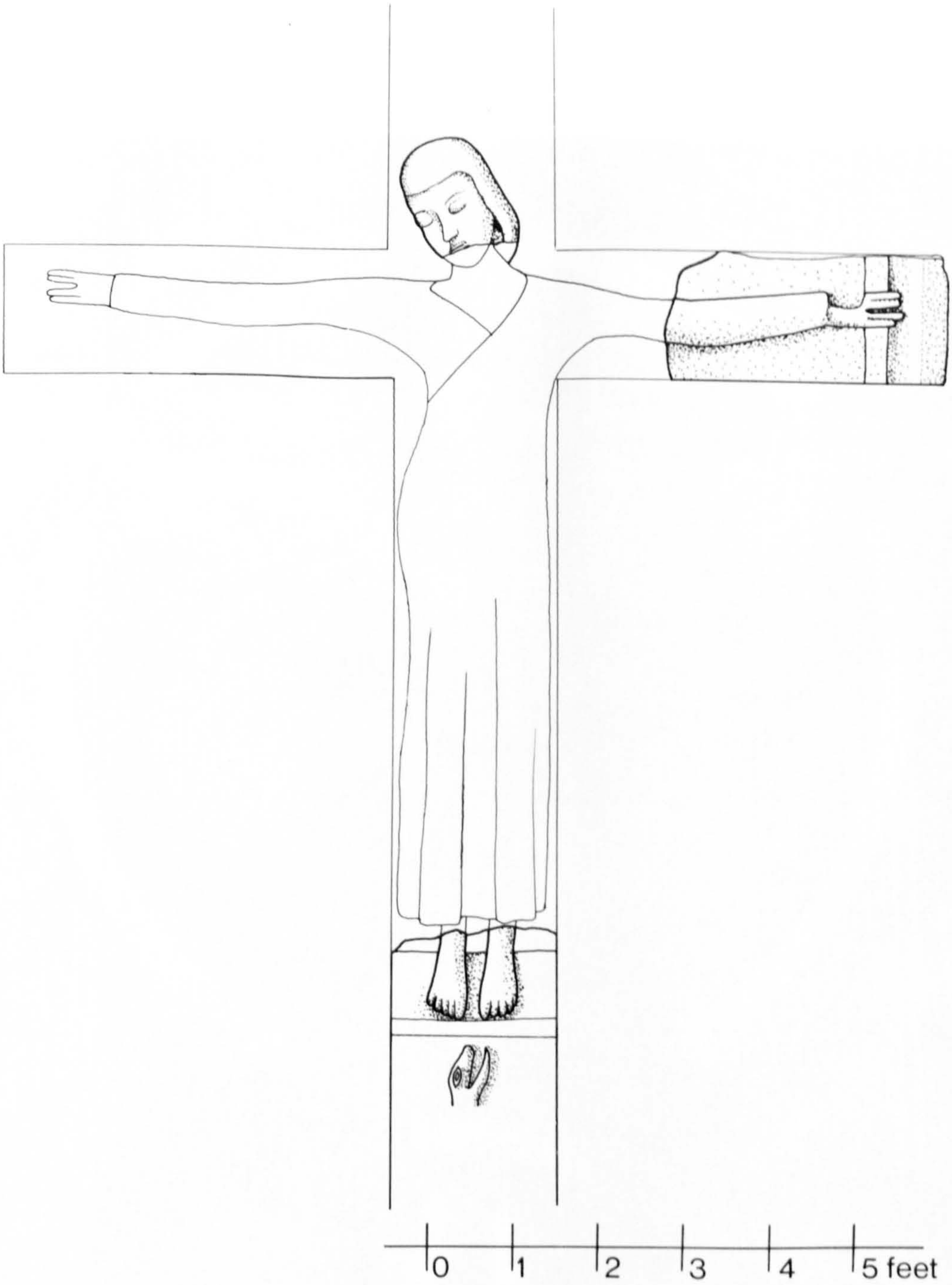


b



c

Plate 66



RECONSTRUCTION OF BITTON

Plate 67

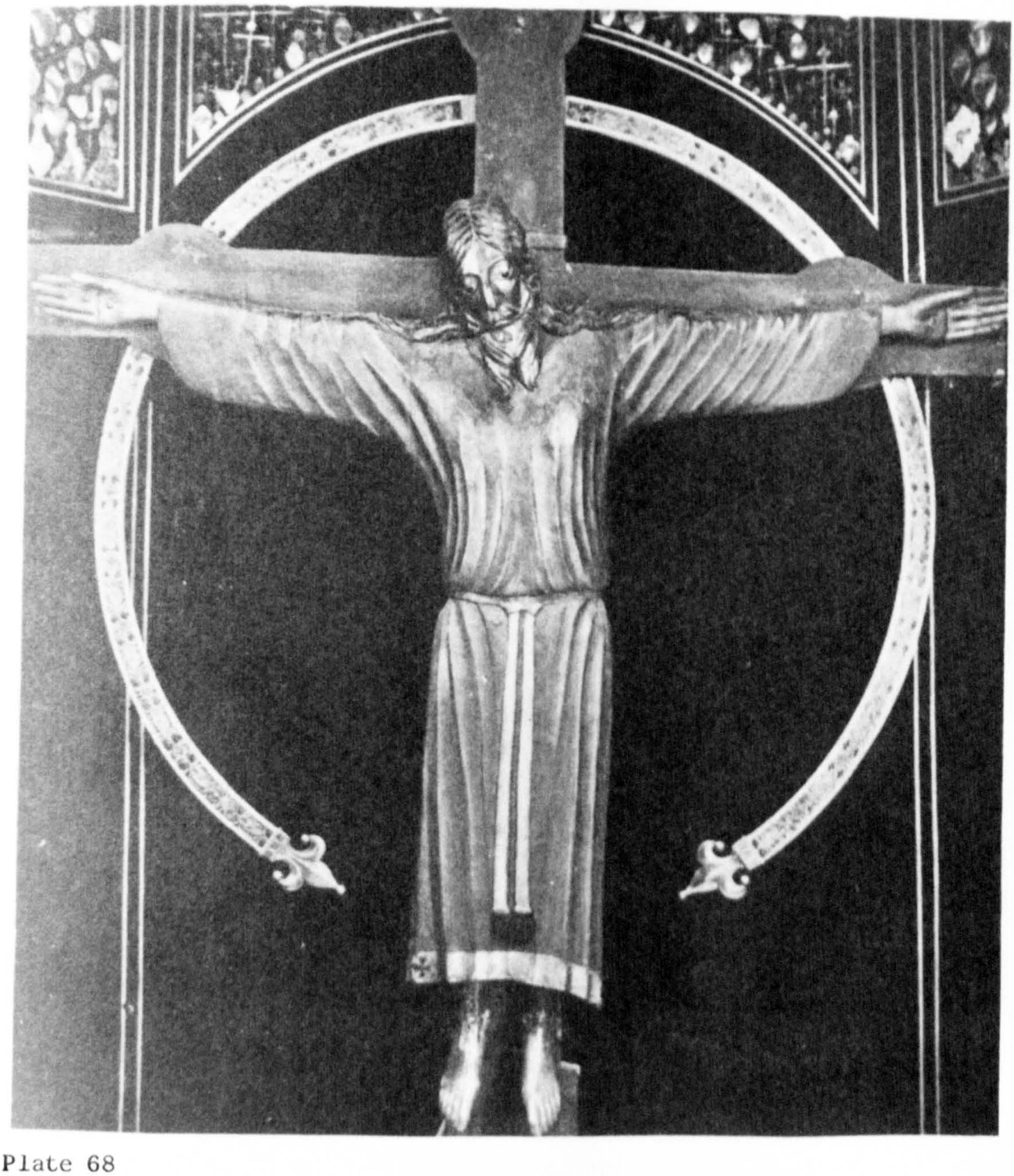


Plate 68



Plate 69

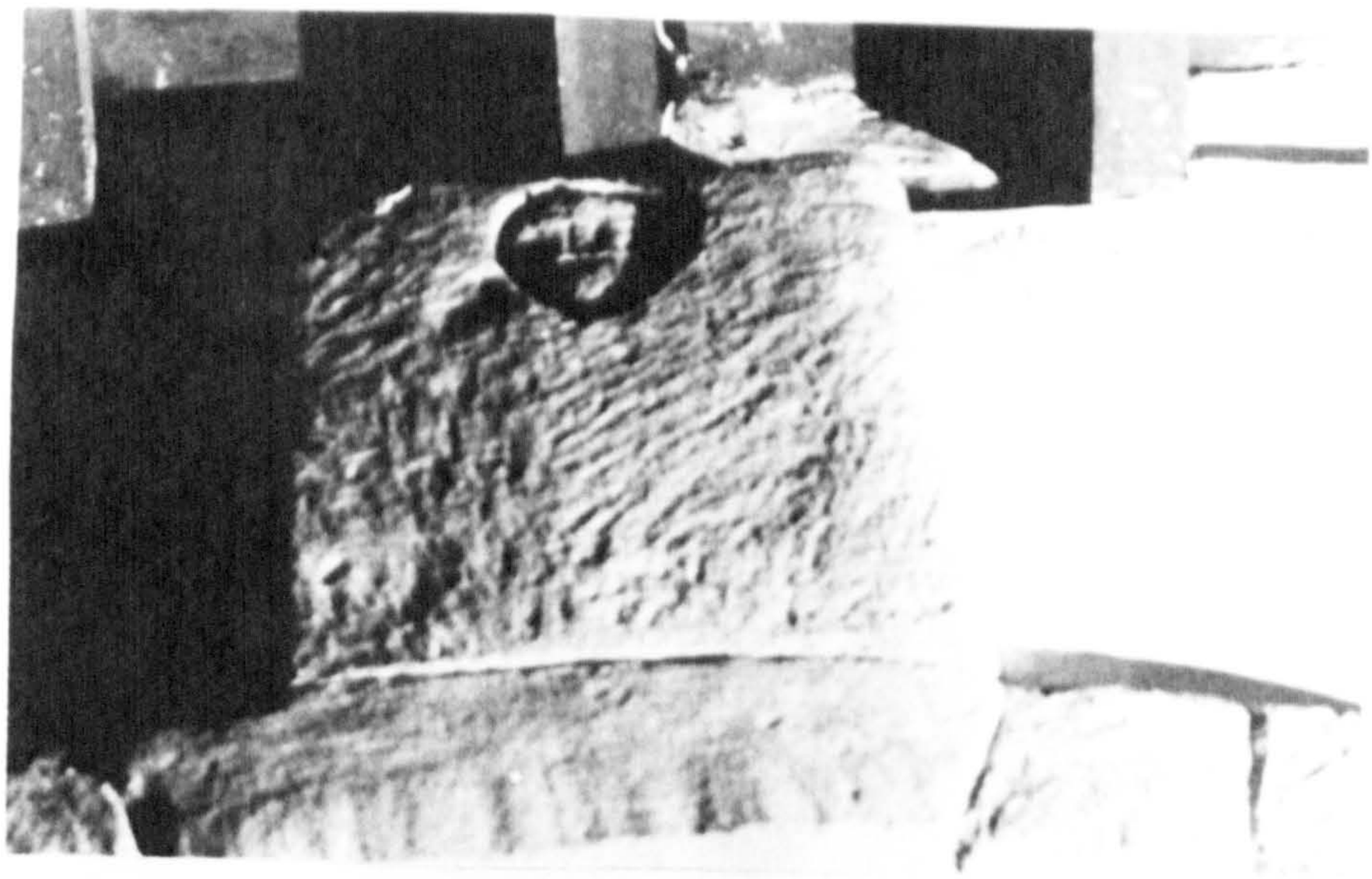


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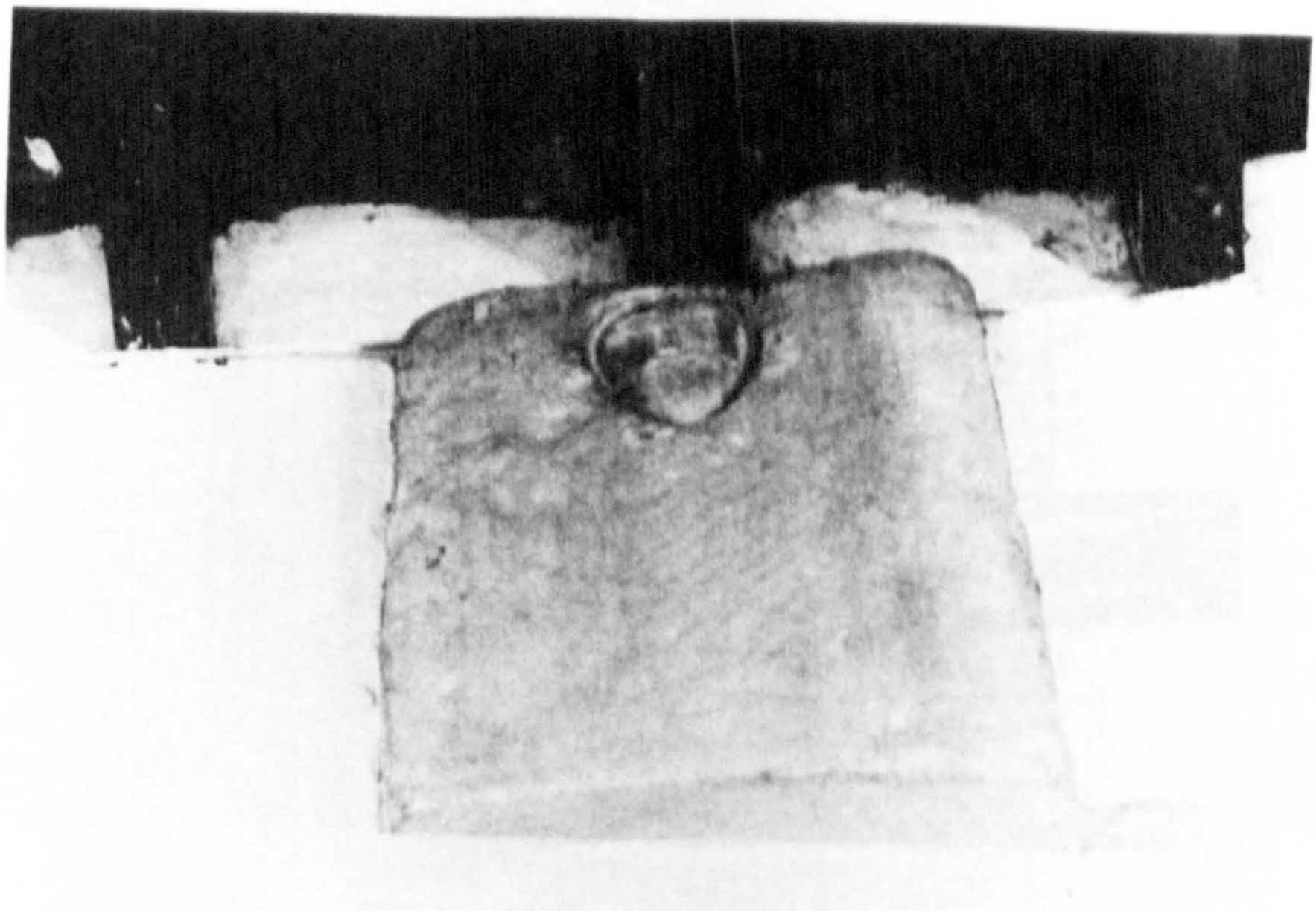


Plate 70b



Plate 71



Plate 72

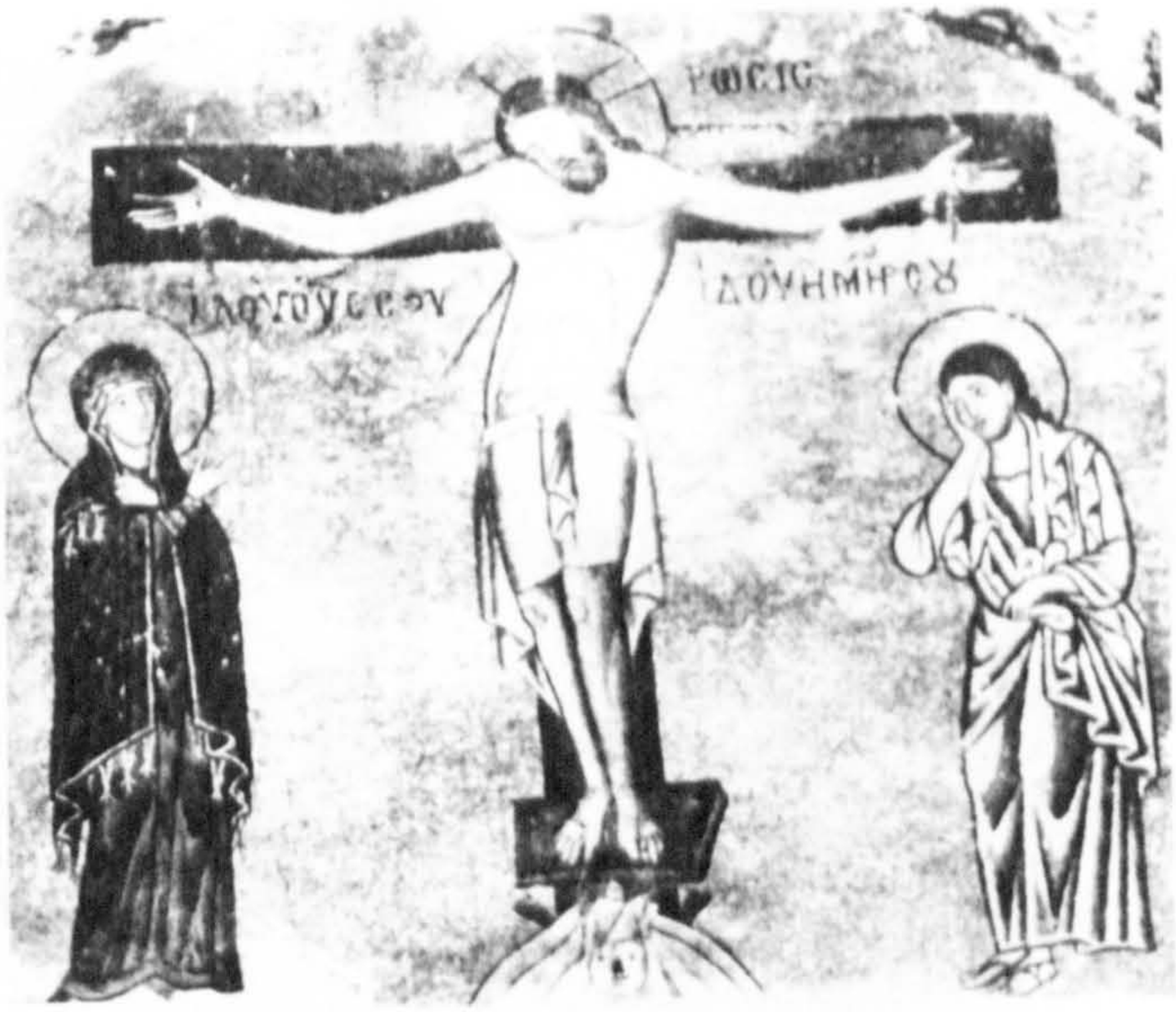


Plate 73



Plate 74



Plate 75

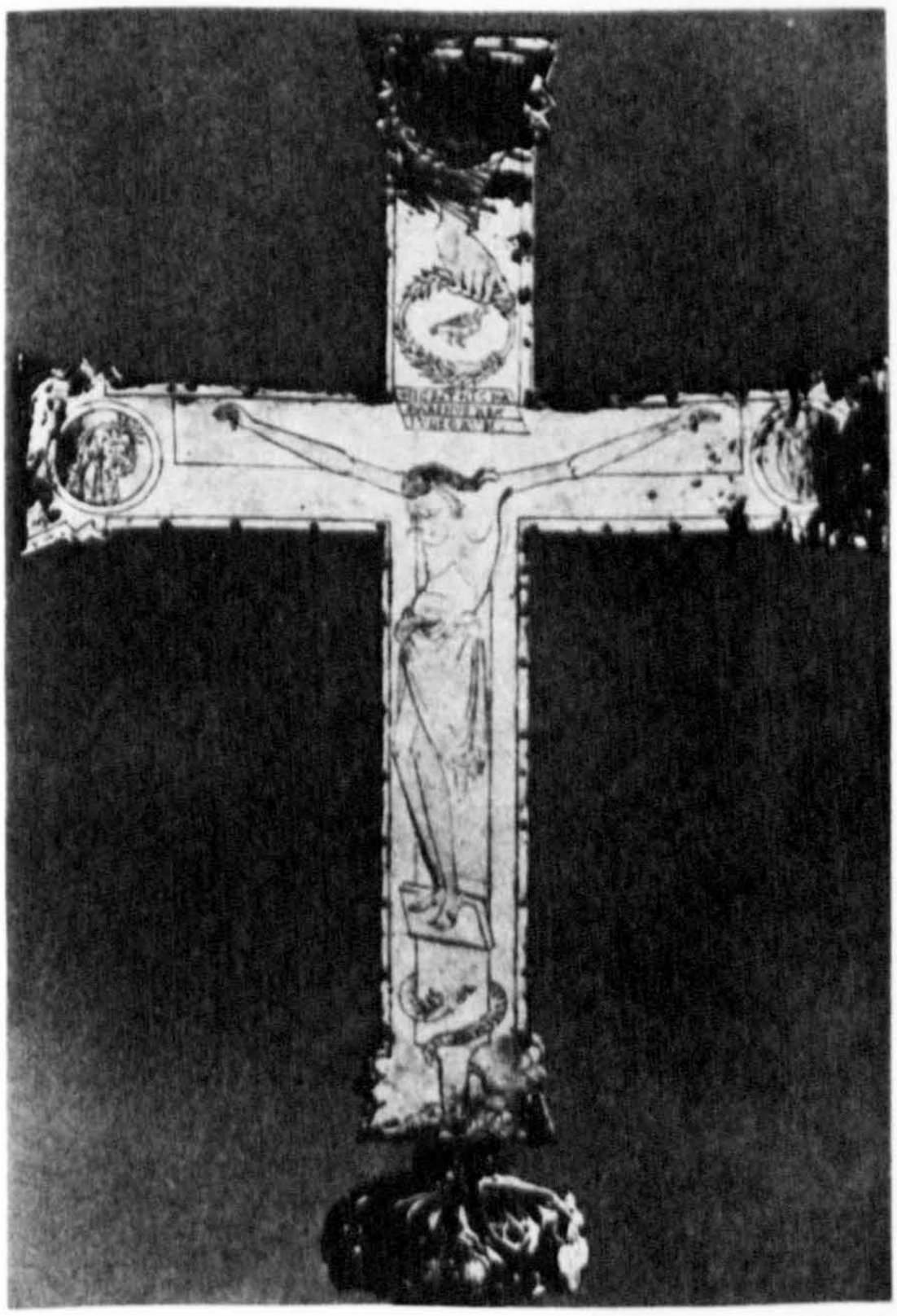


Plate 76



Plate 77



Plate 78

Plate 80





Plate 79



Plate 81



Plate 82

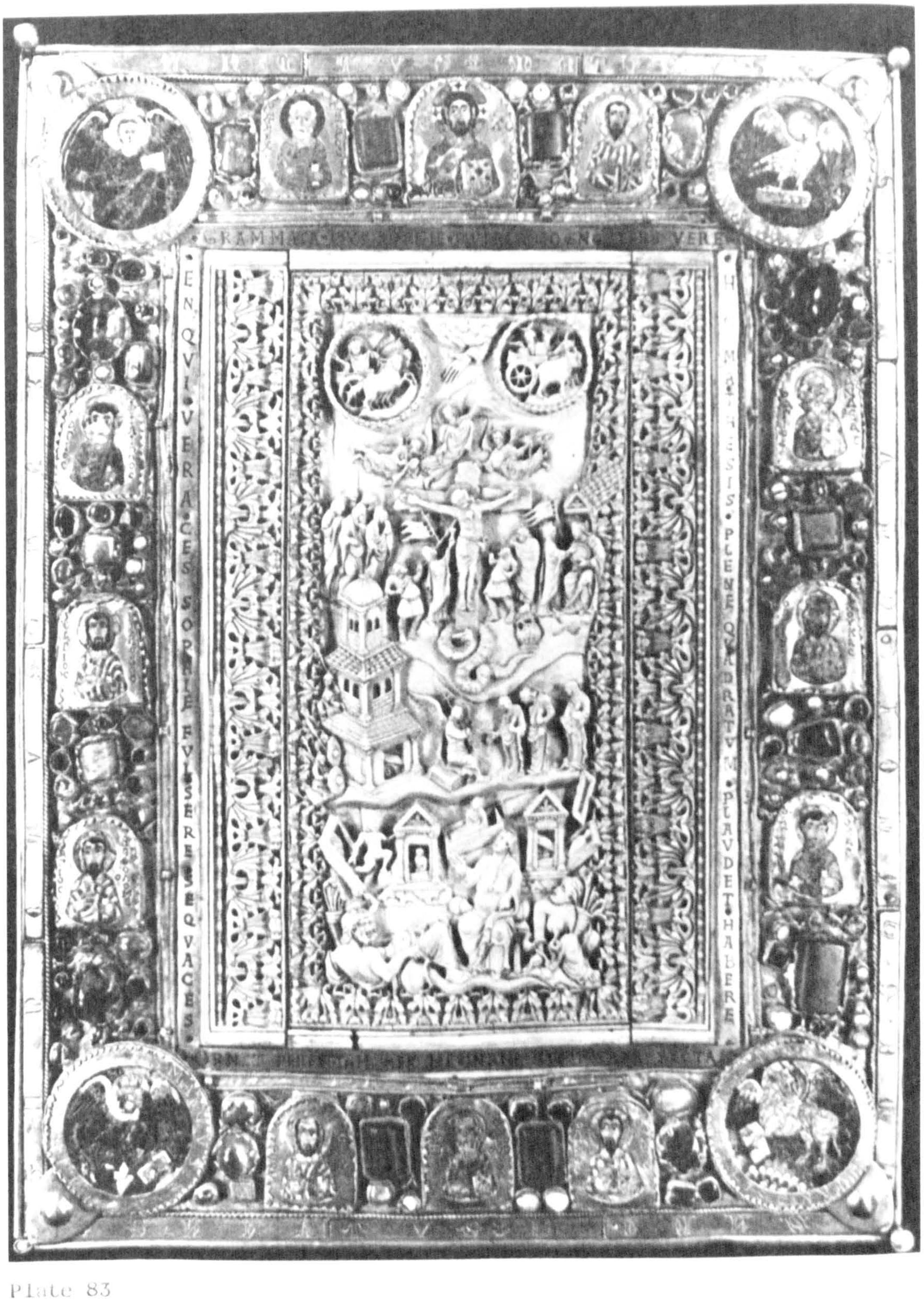


Plate 83



Plate 84



Plate 85



Plate 86



Plate 87

Plate 89



Plate 88

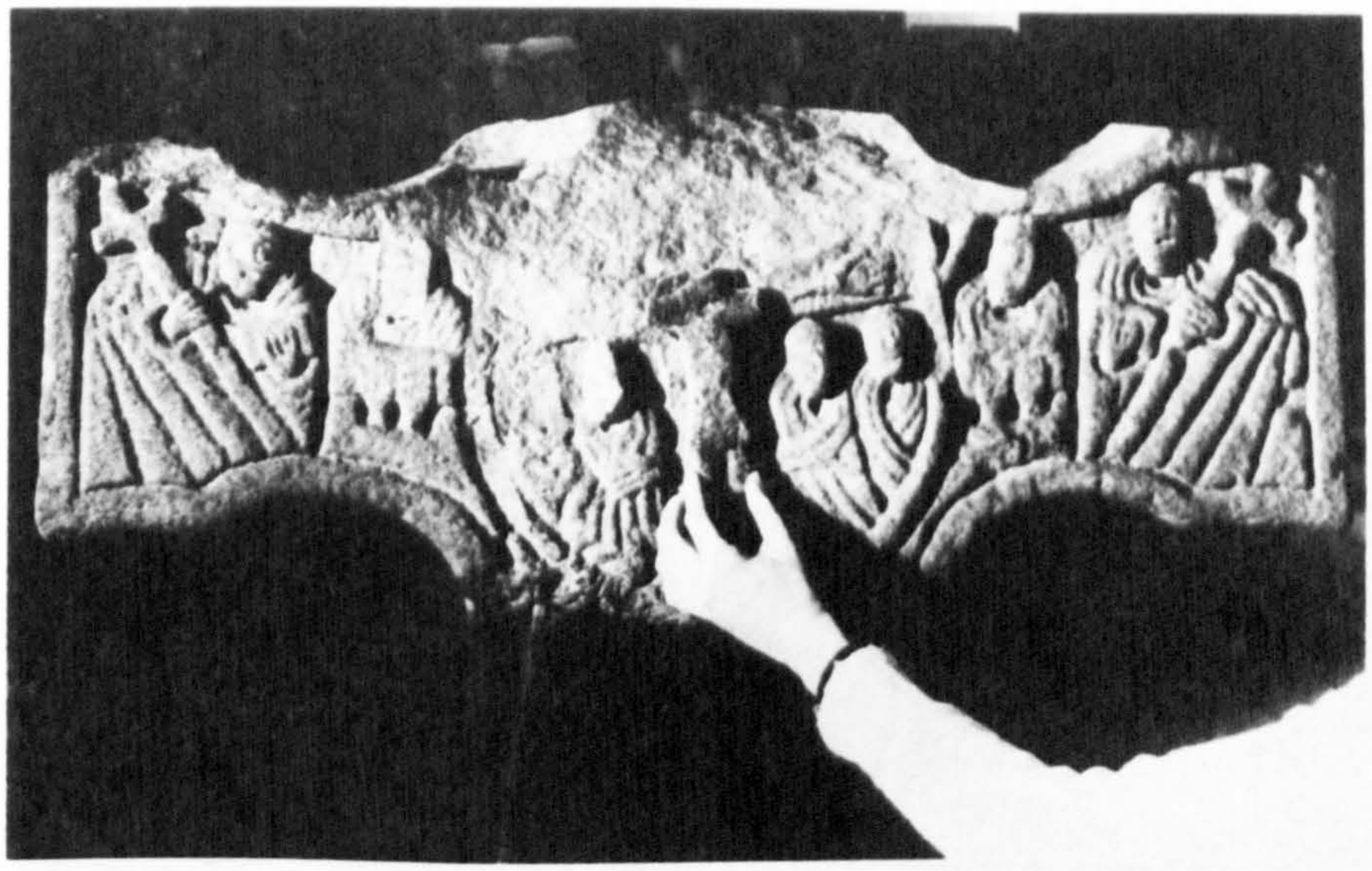


Plate 90



Plate 91



Plate 92



Plate 93

Plate 94





Plate 95



Plate 96



Plate 97



Plate 98



Plate 99

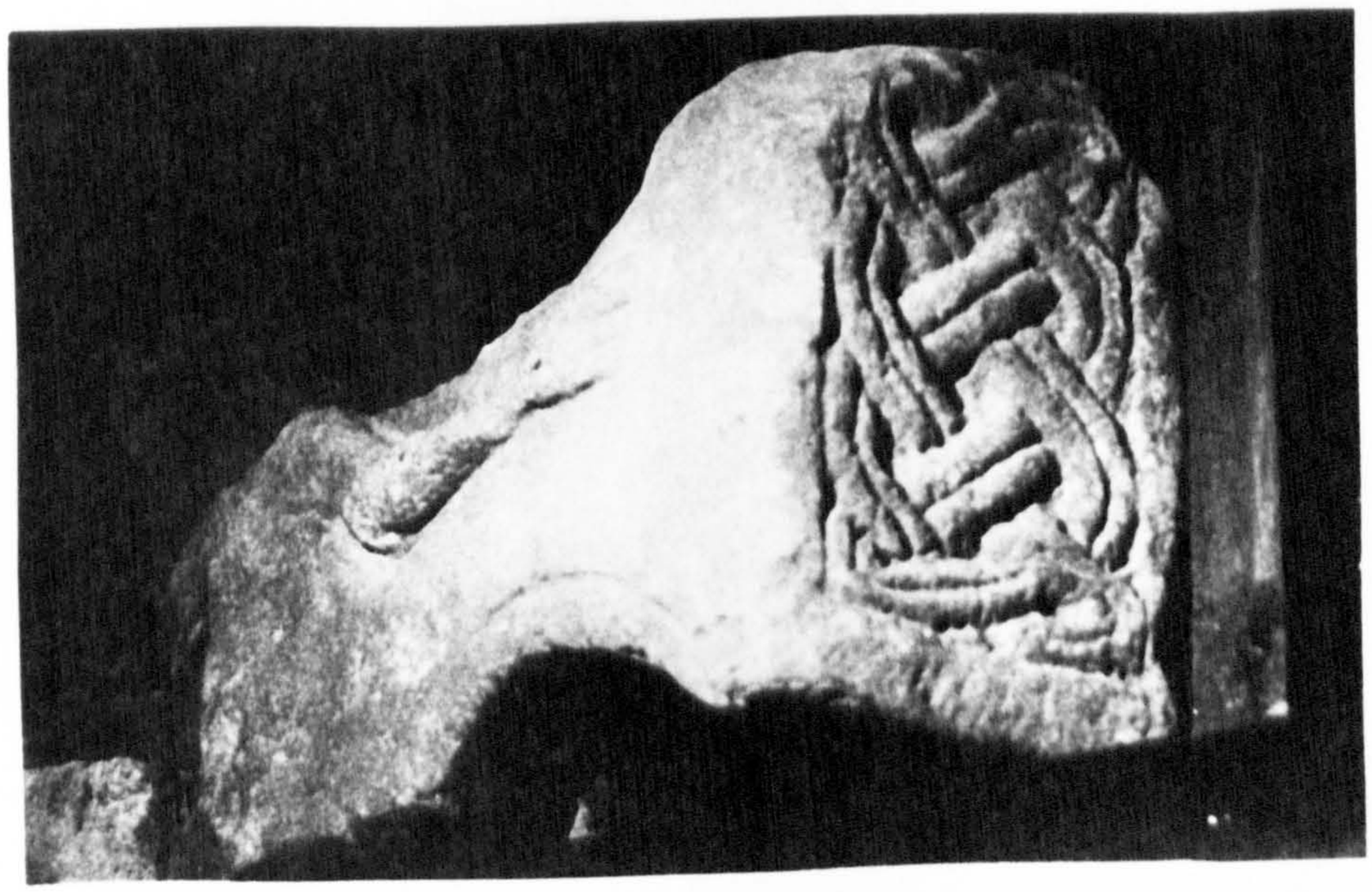


Plate 100



Plate 101

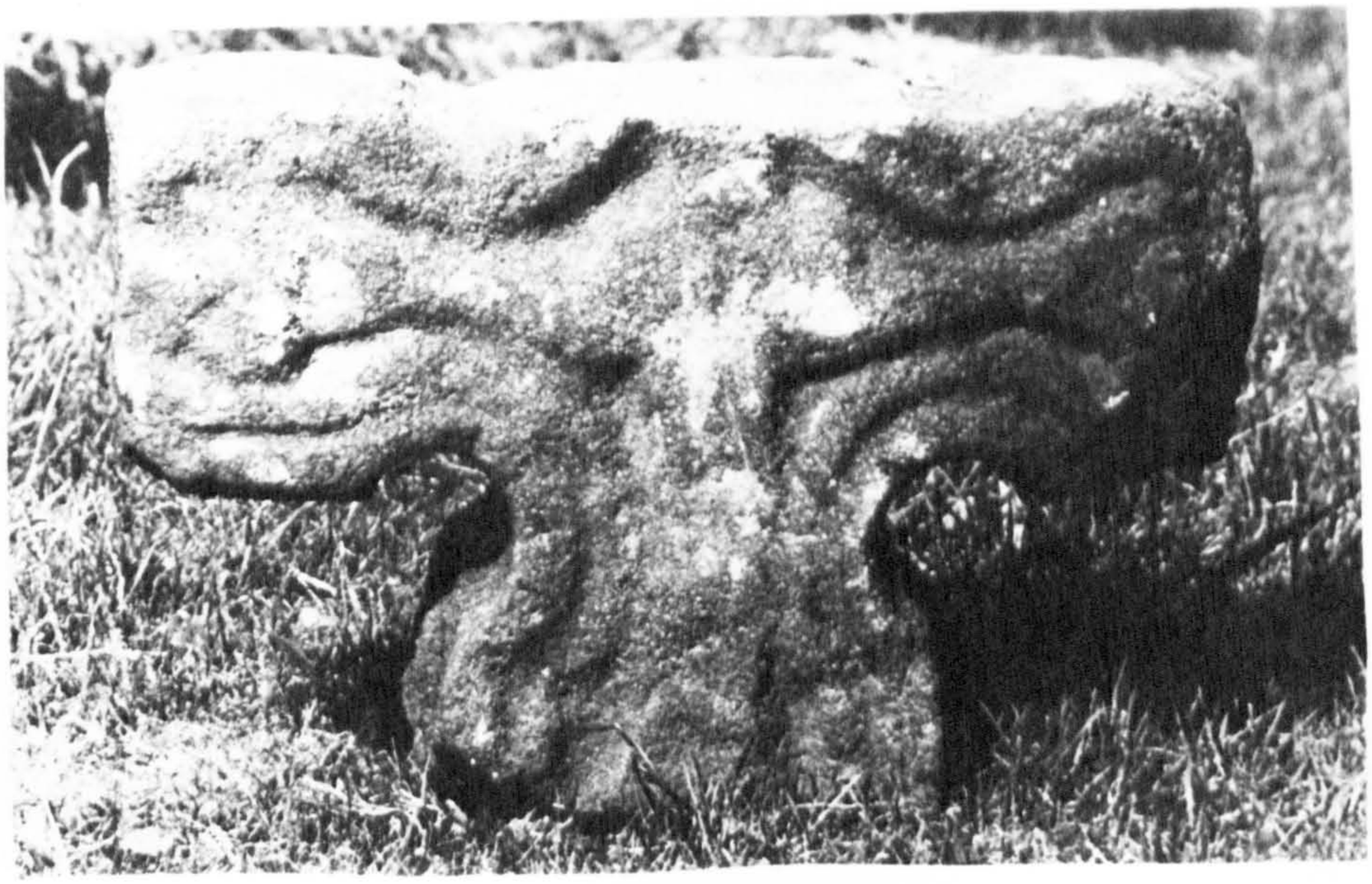


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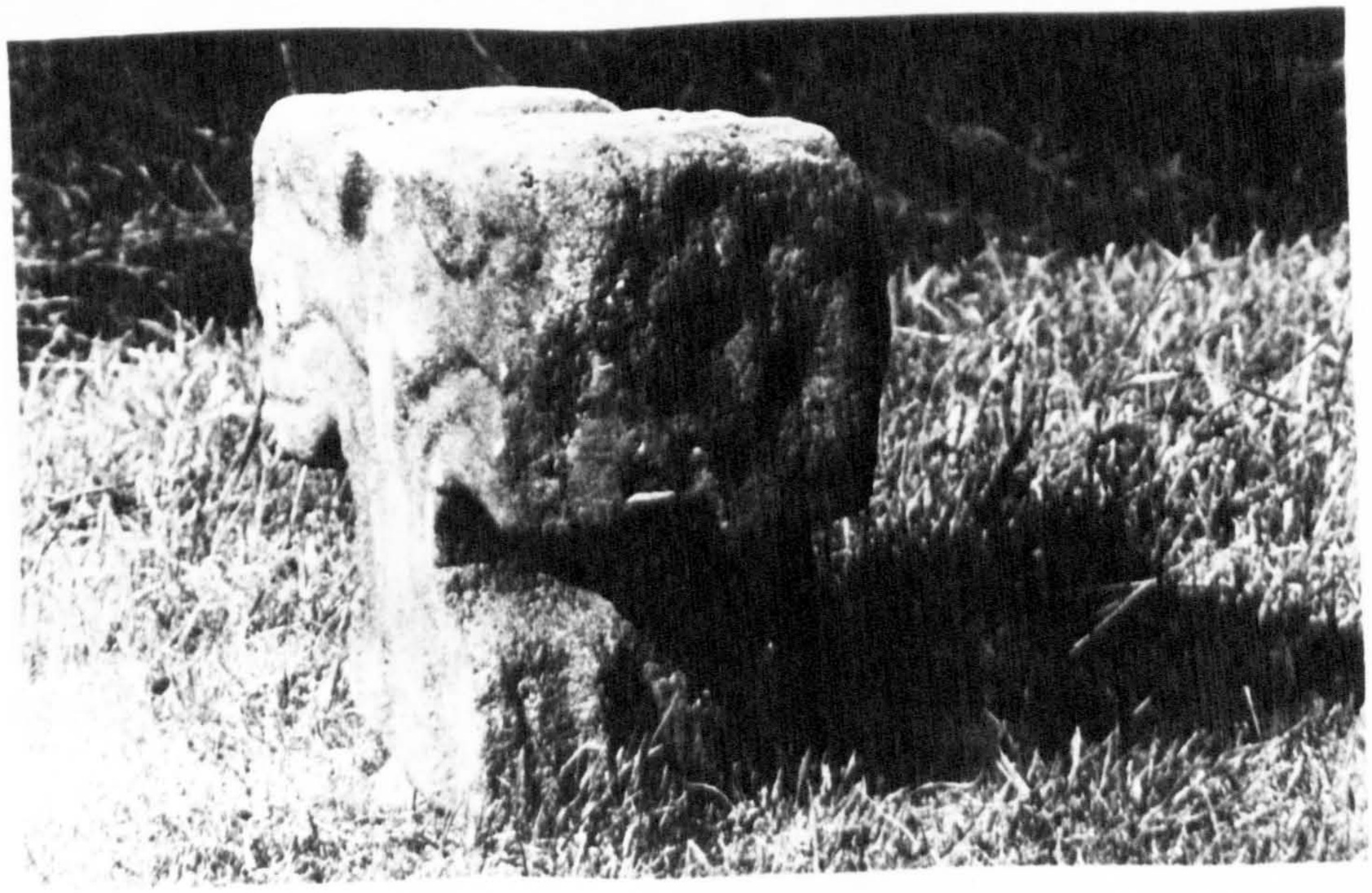


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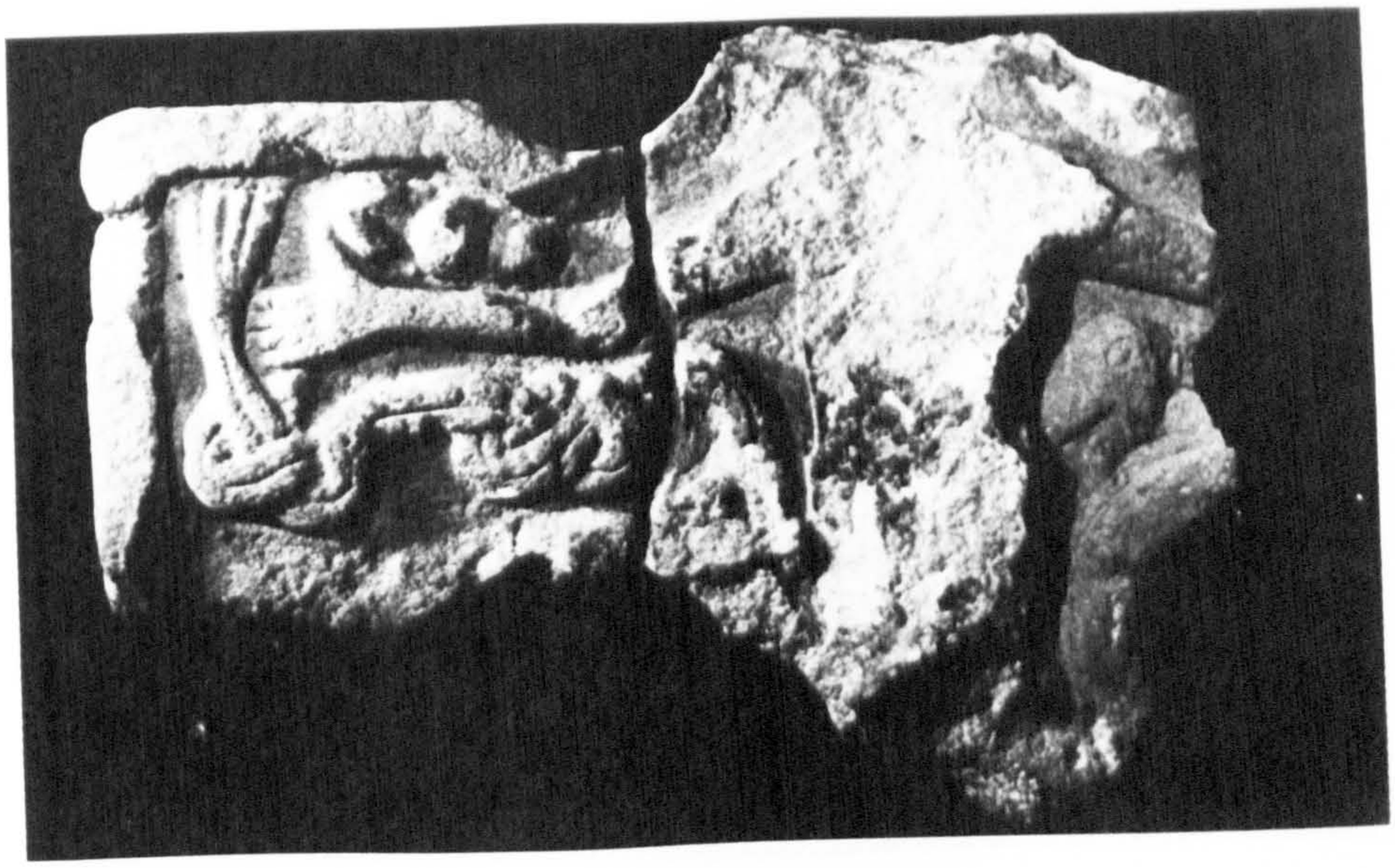


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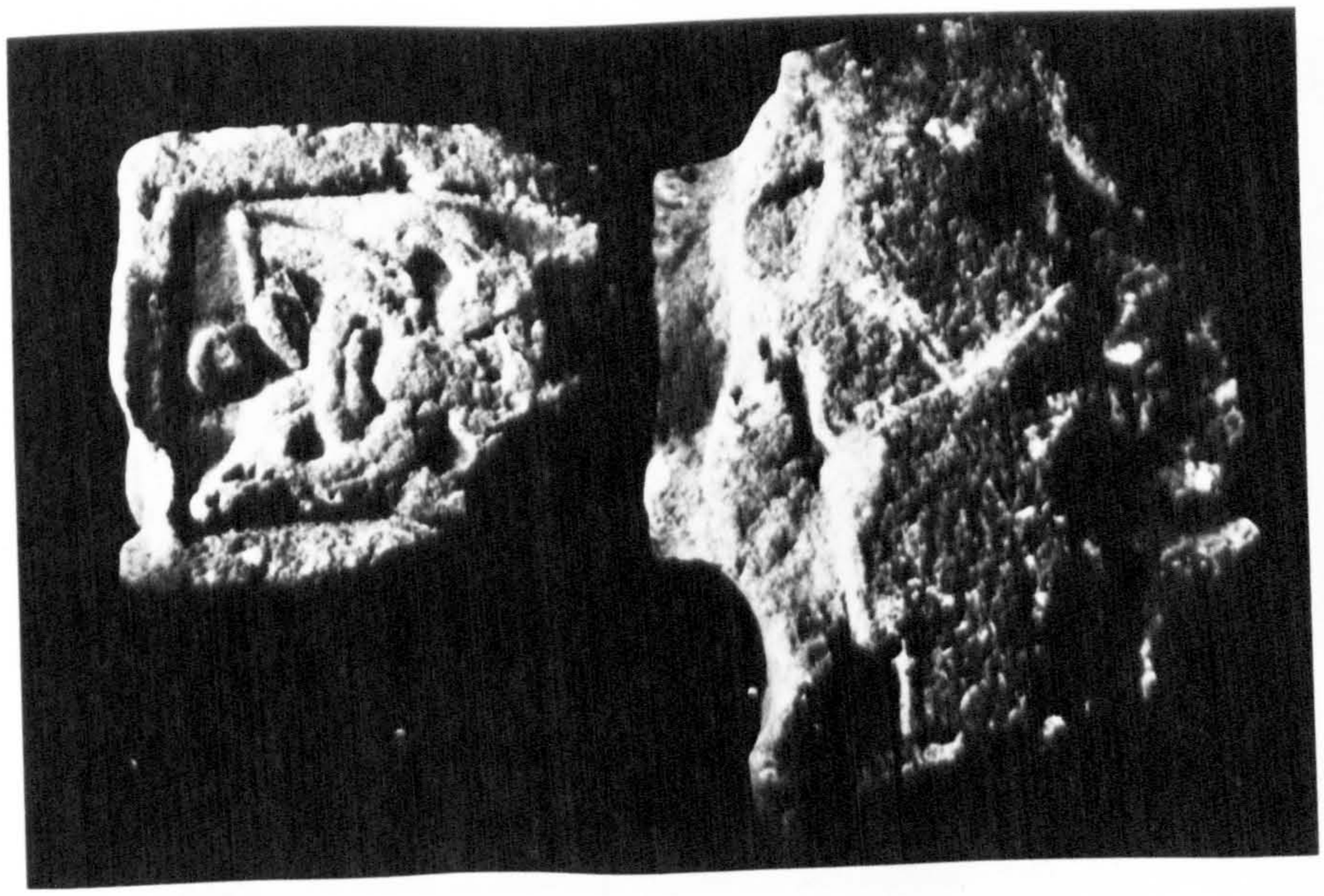


Plate 105

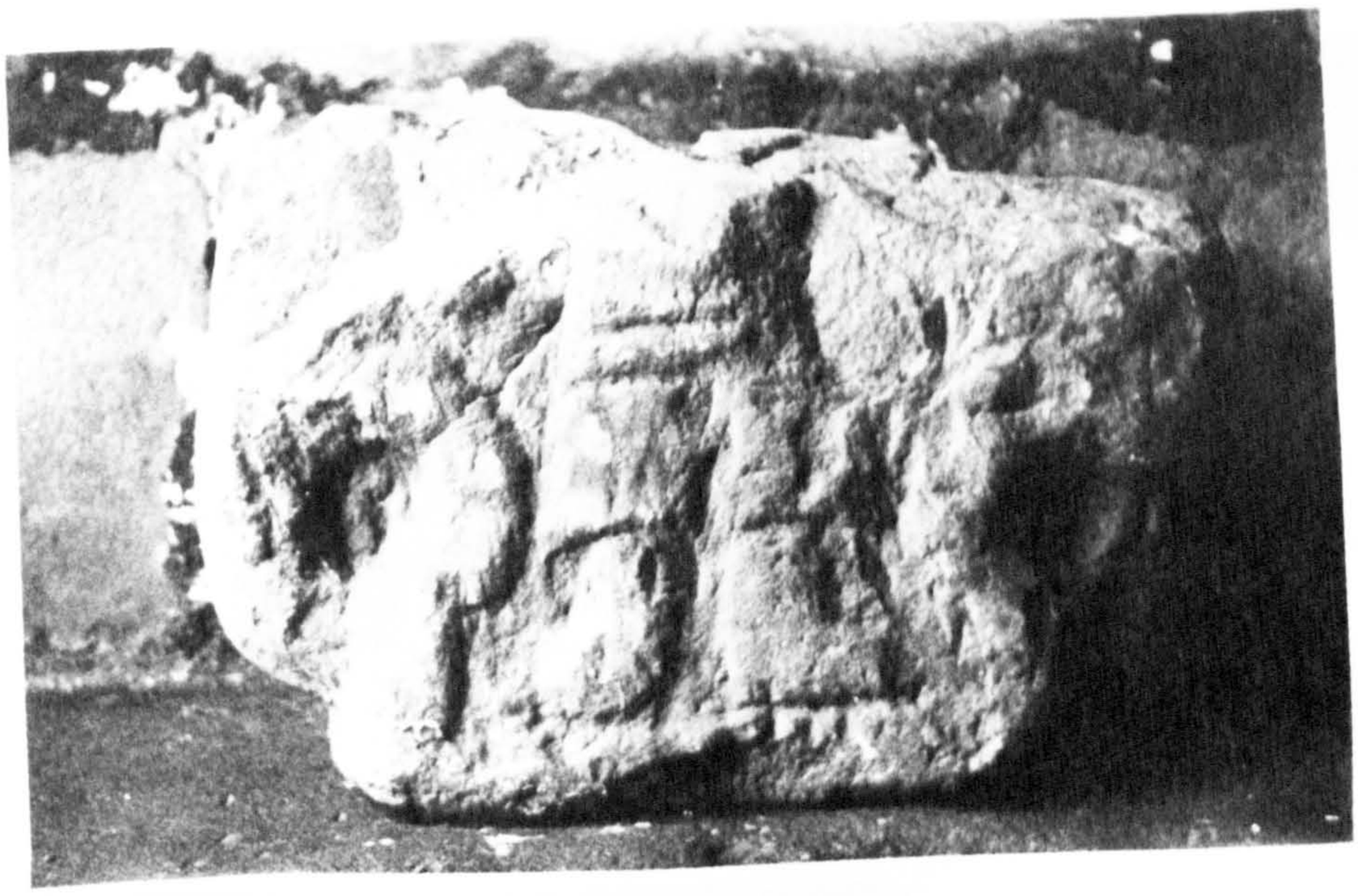


Plate 106

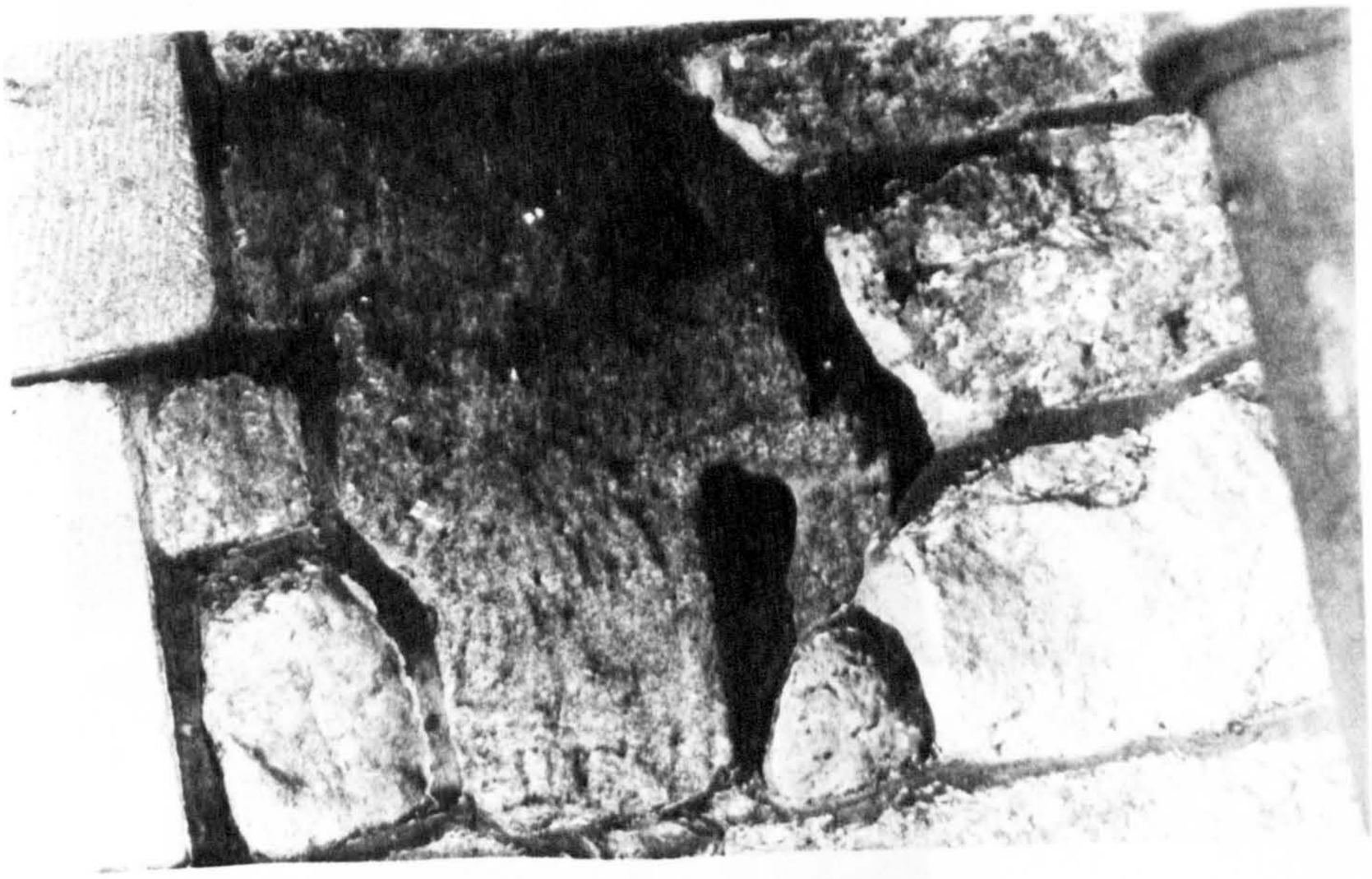


Plate 107

Plate 108



Plate 109



Plate 110a



Plate 110b



Plate 111



Plate 112



Plate 113

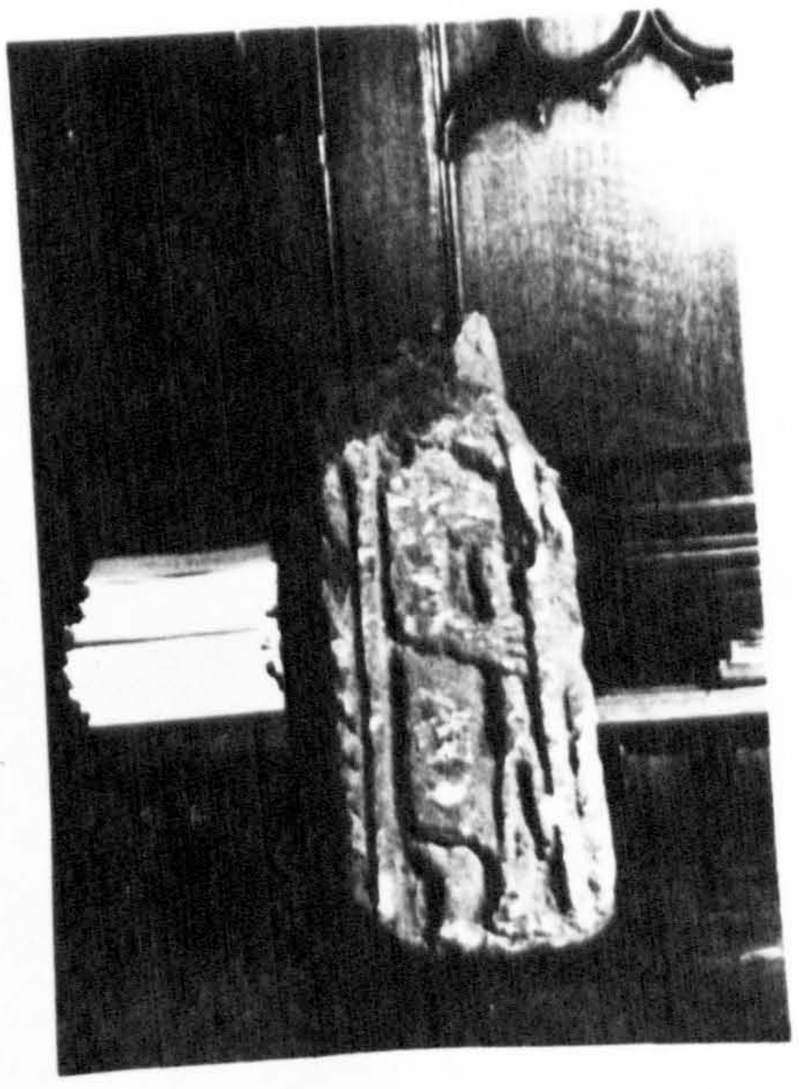


Plate 114



Plate 115



Plate 116



Plate 117

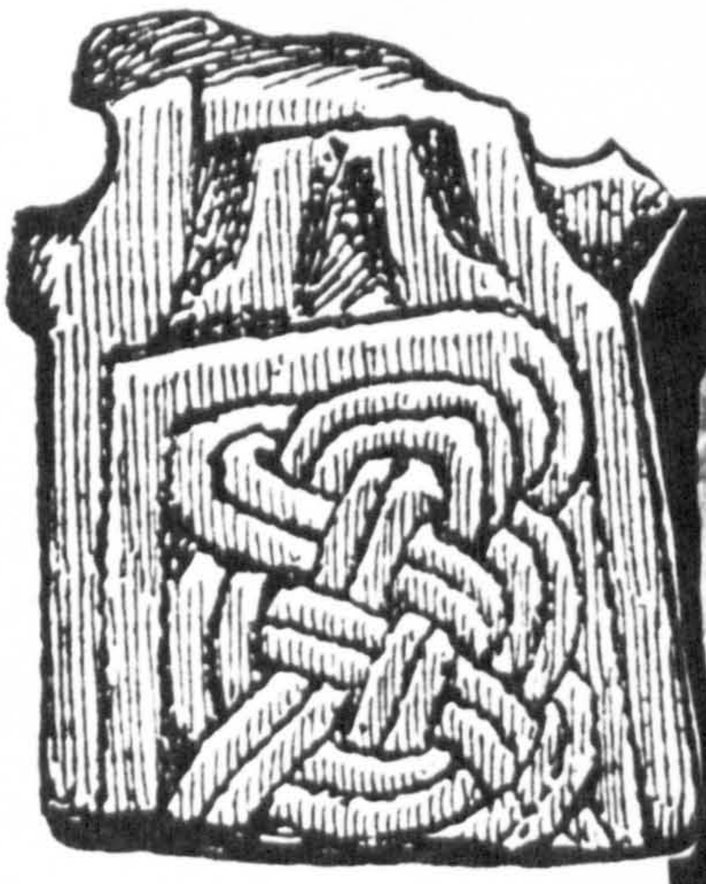


Plate 118



Plate 119



Plate 120



Plate 121



Plate 122

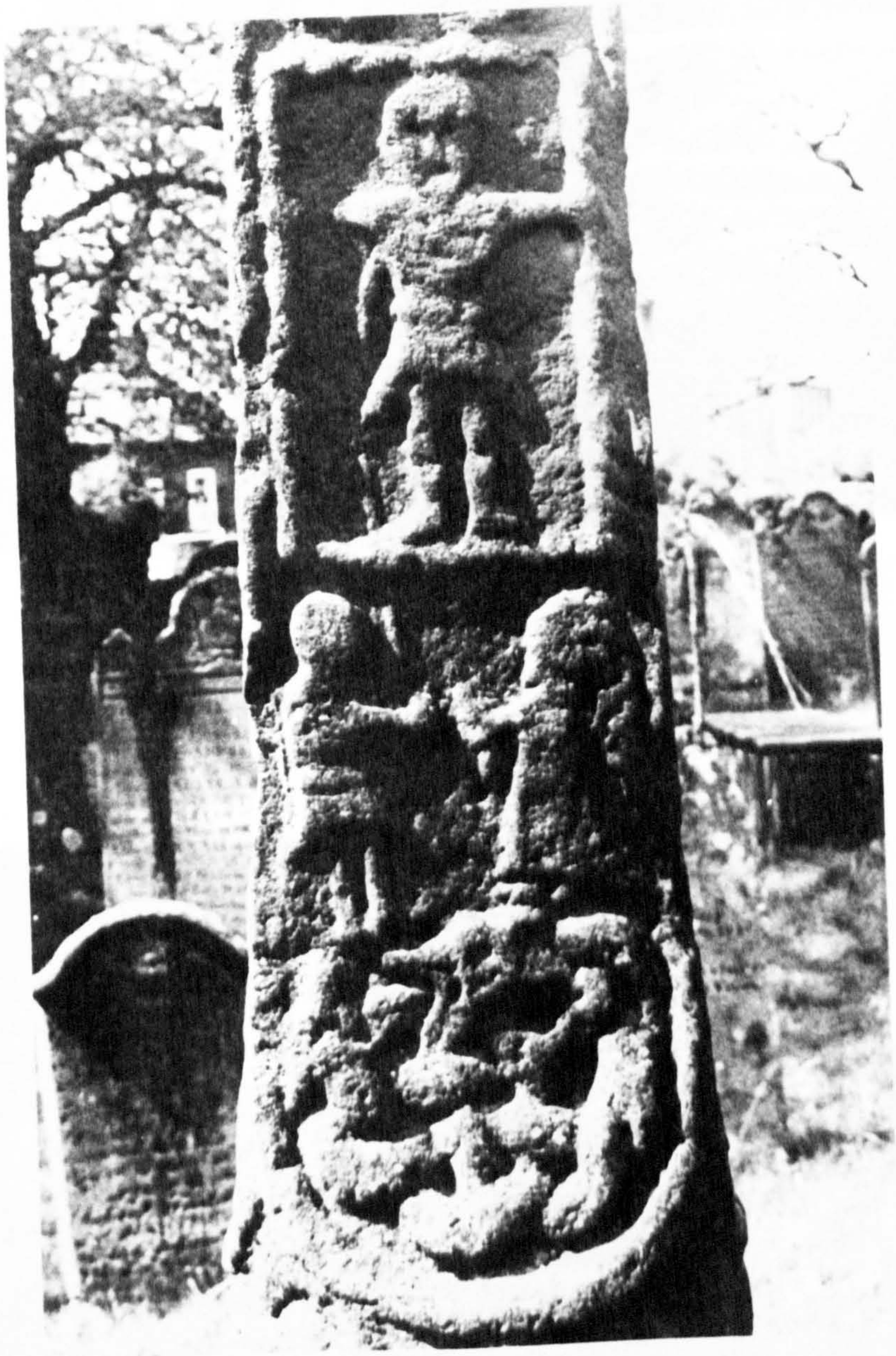


Plate 125



Plate 126



Plate 127

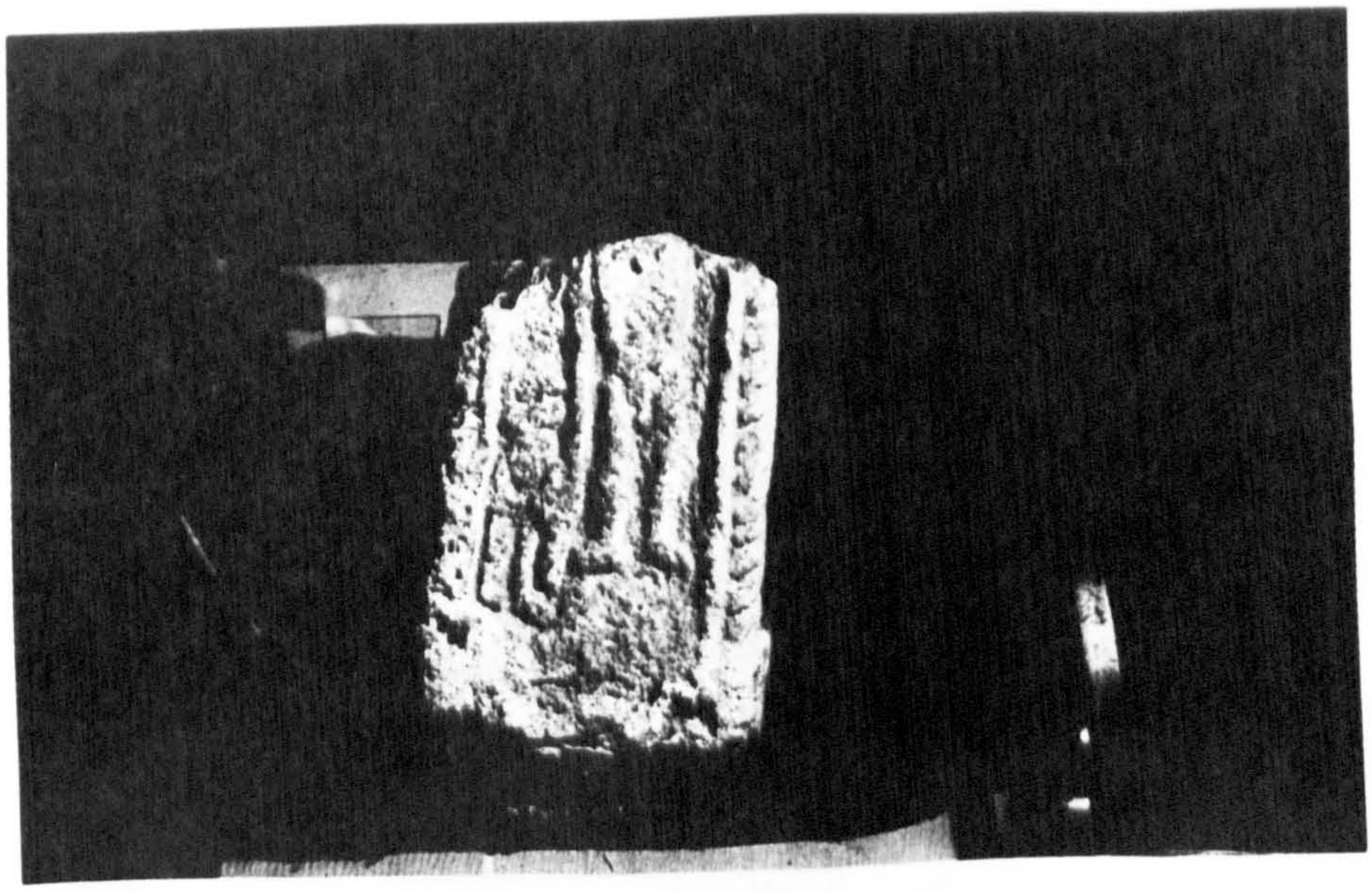


Plate 128



Plate 129

Plate 130





Plate 131

Plate 132

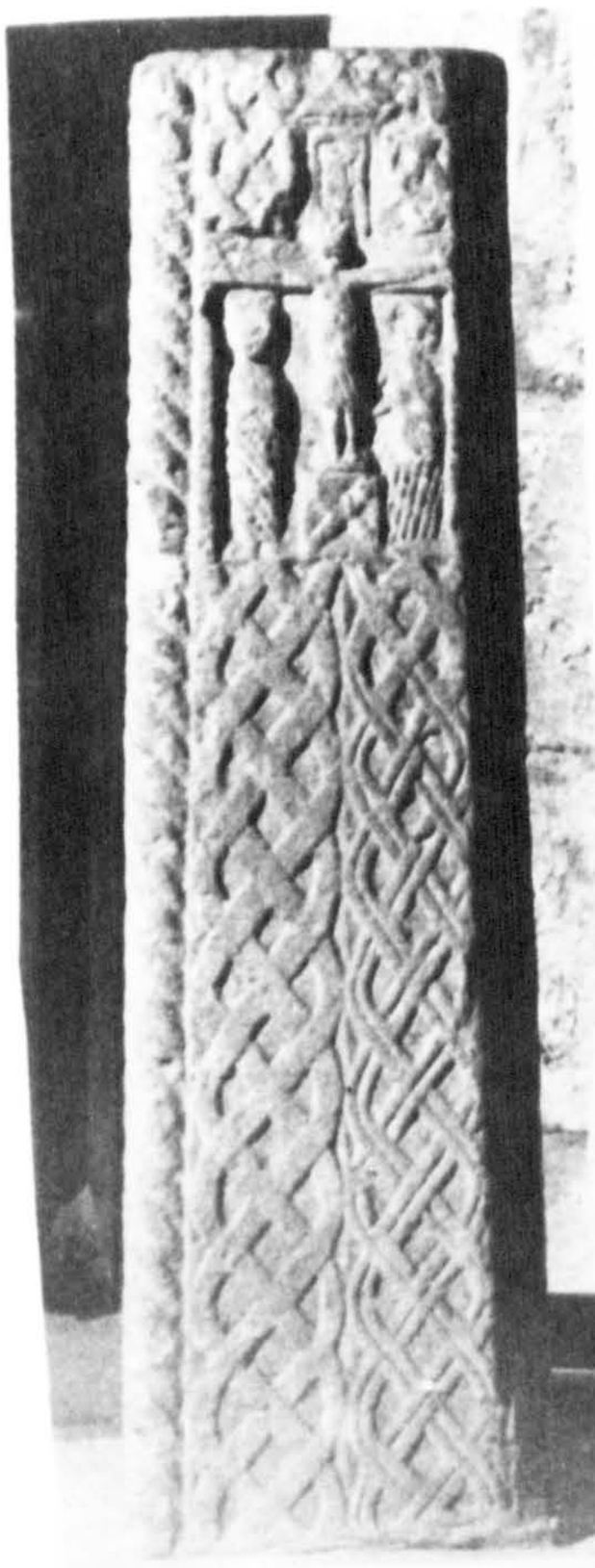


Plate 133





Plate 134

Plate 135



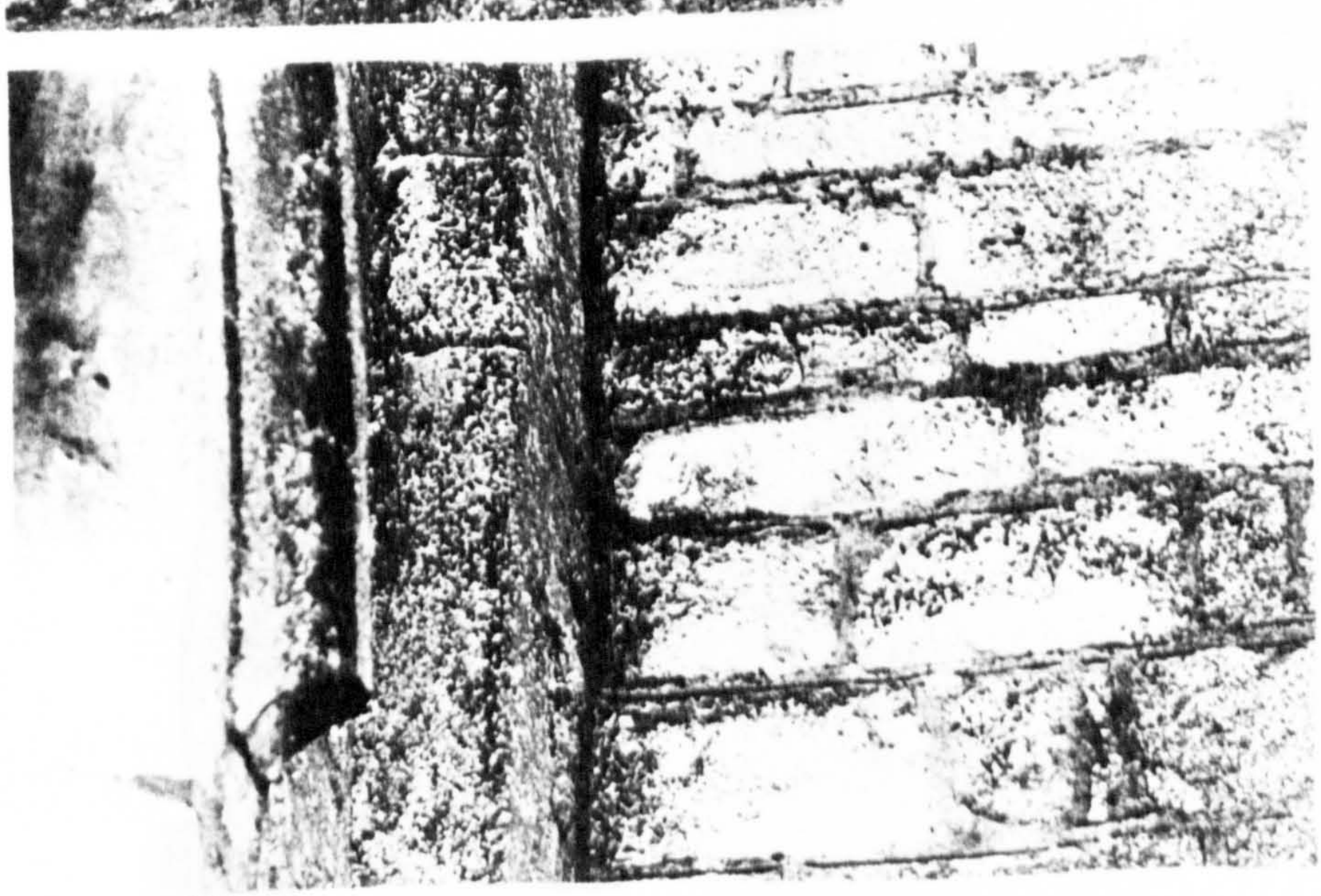


Plate 136



Plate 137



Plate 138



Plate 139

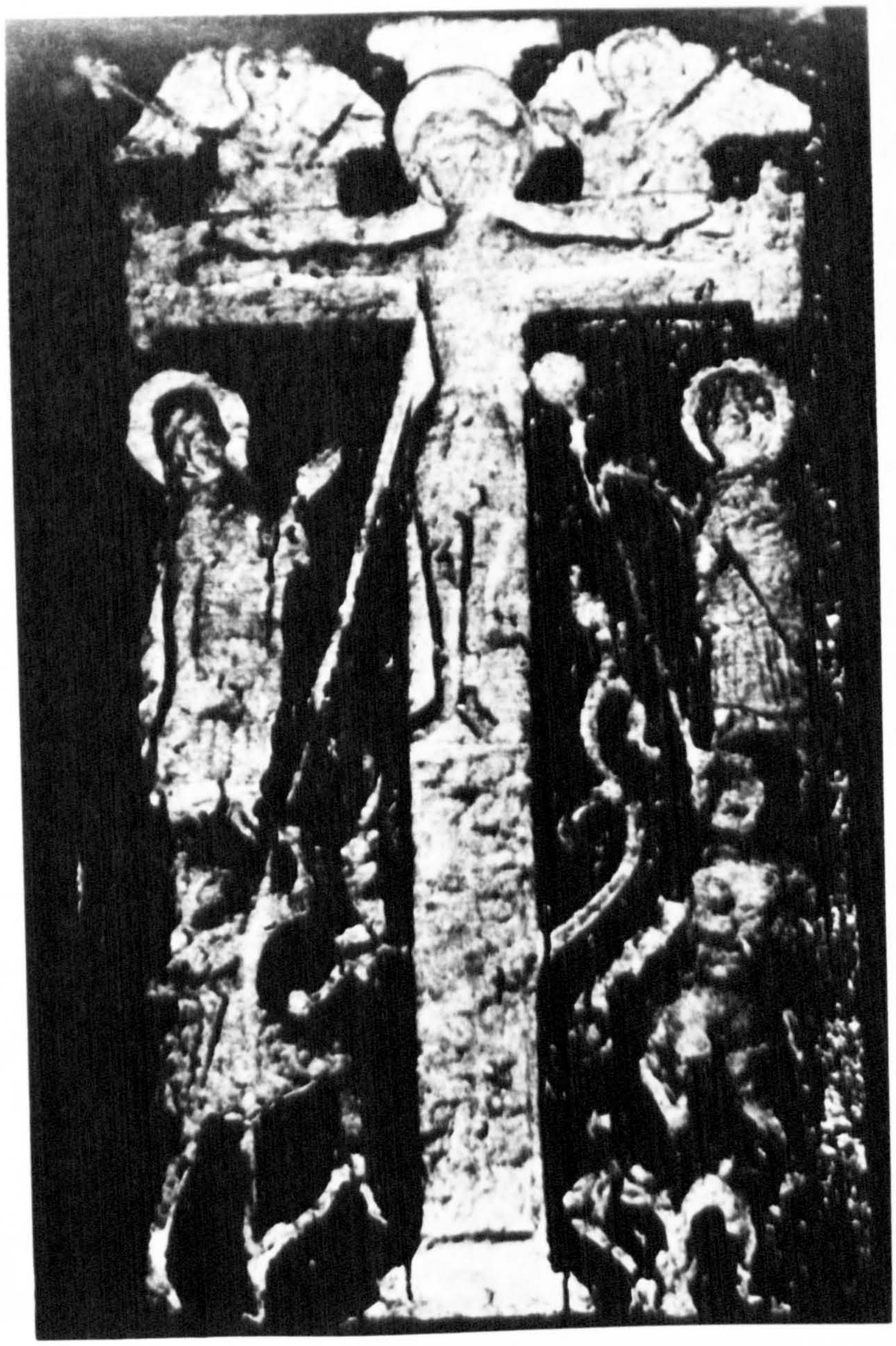


Plate 140

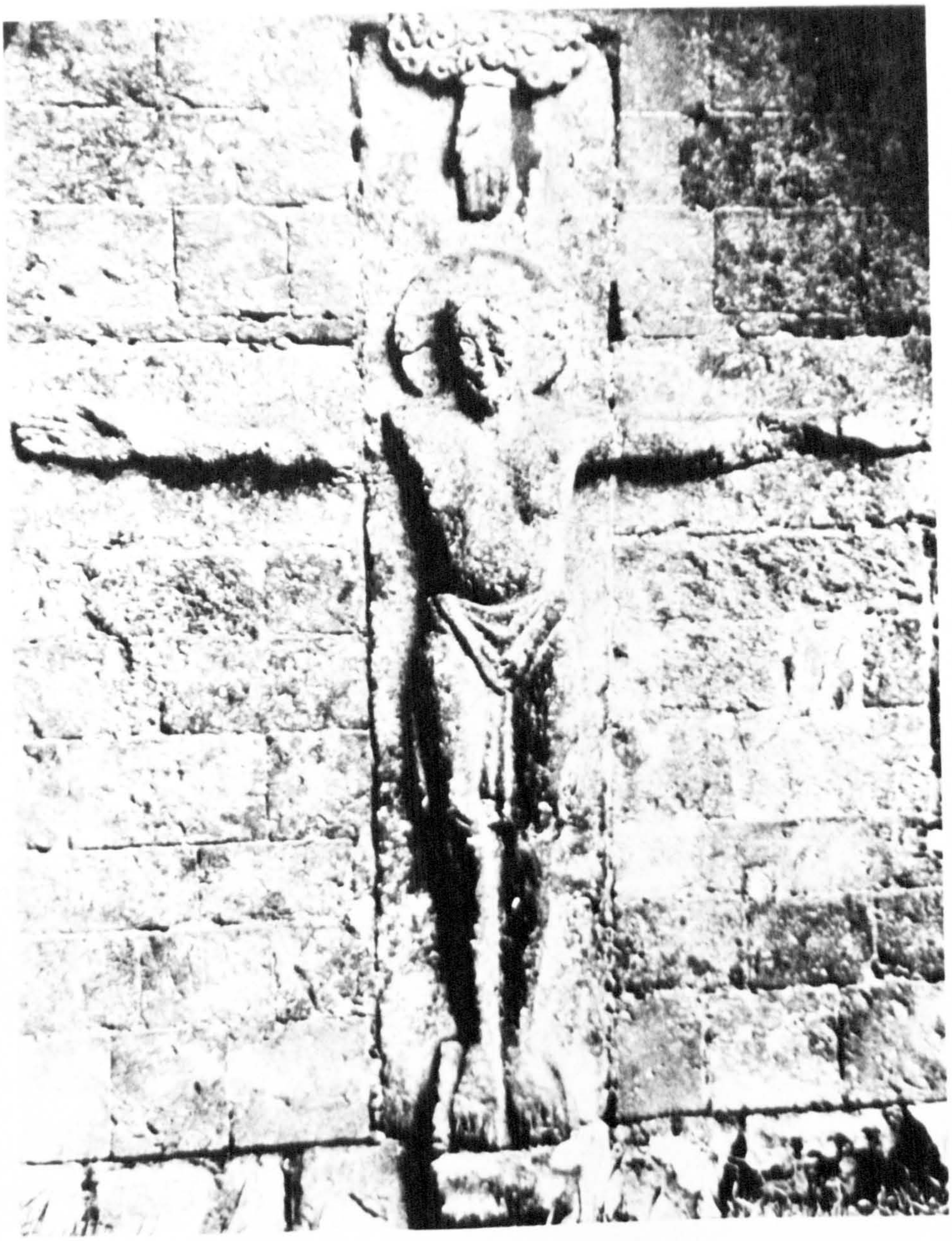


Plate 141



Plate 142

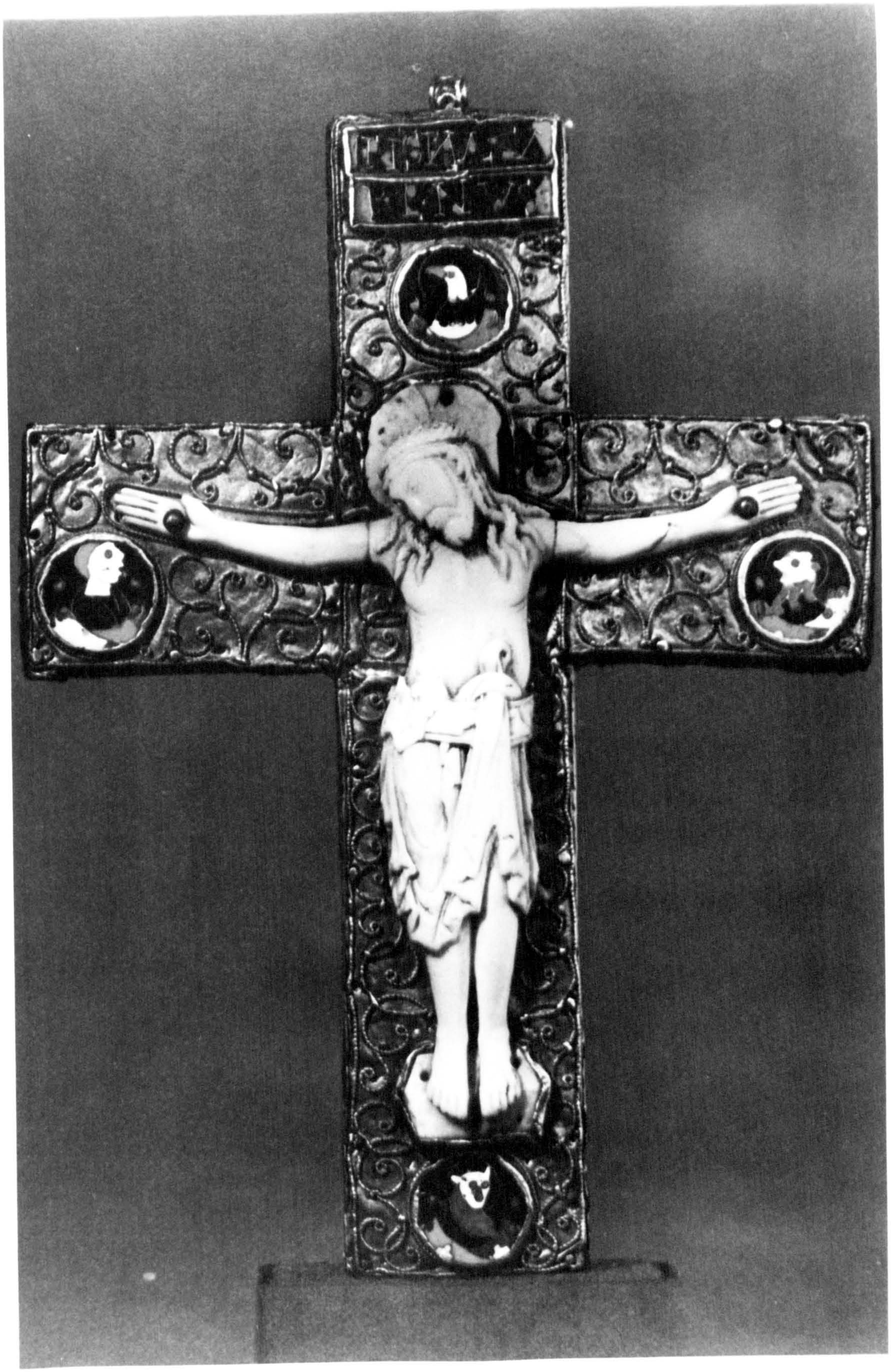


Plate 143

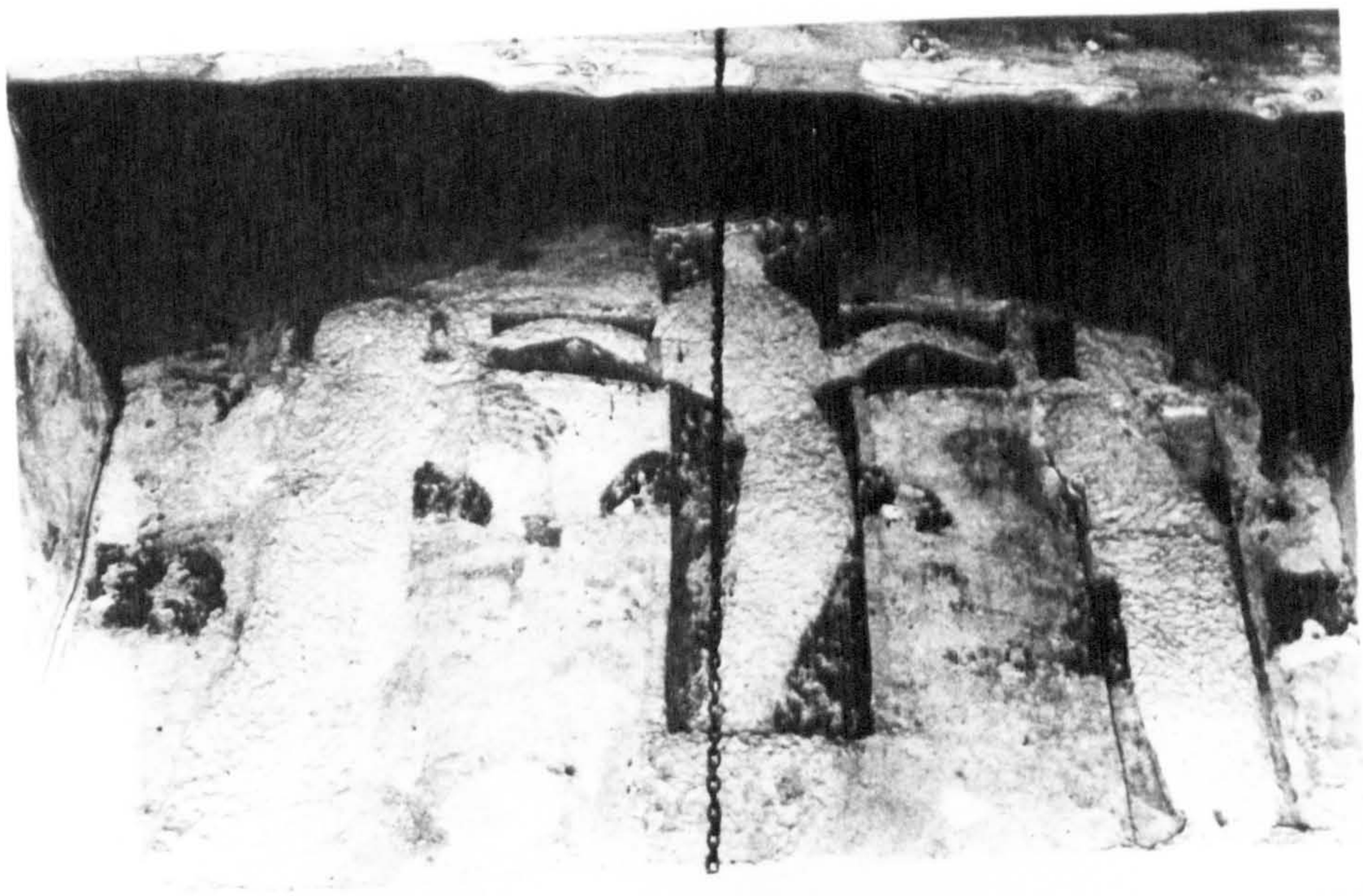


Plate 144



Plate 145



Plate 146

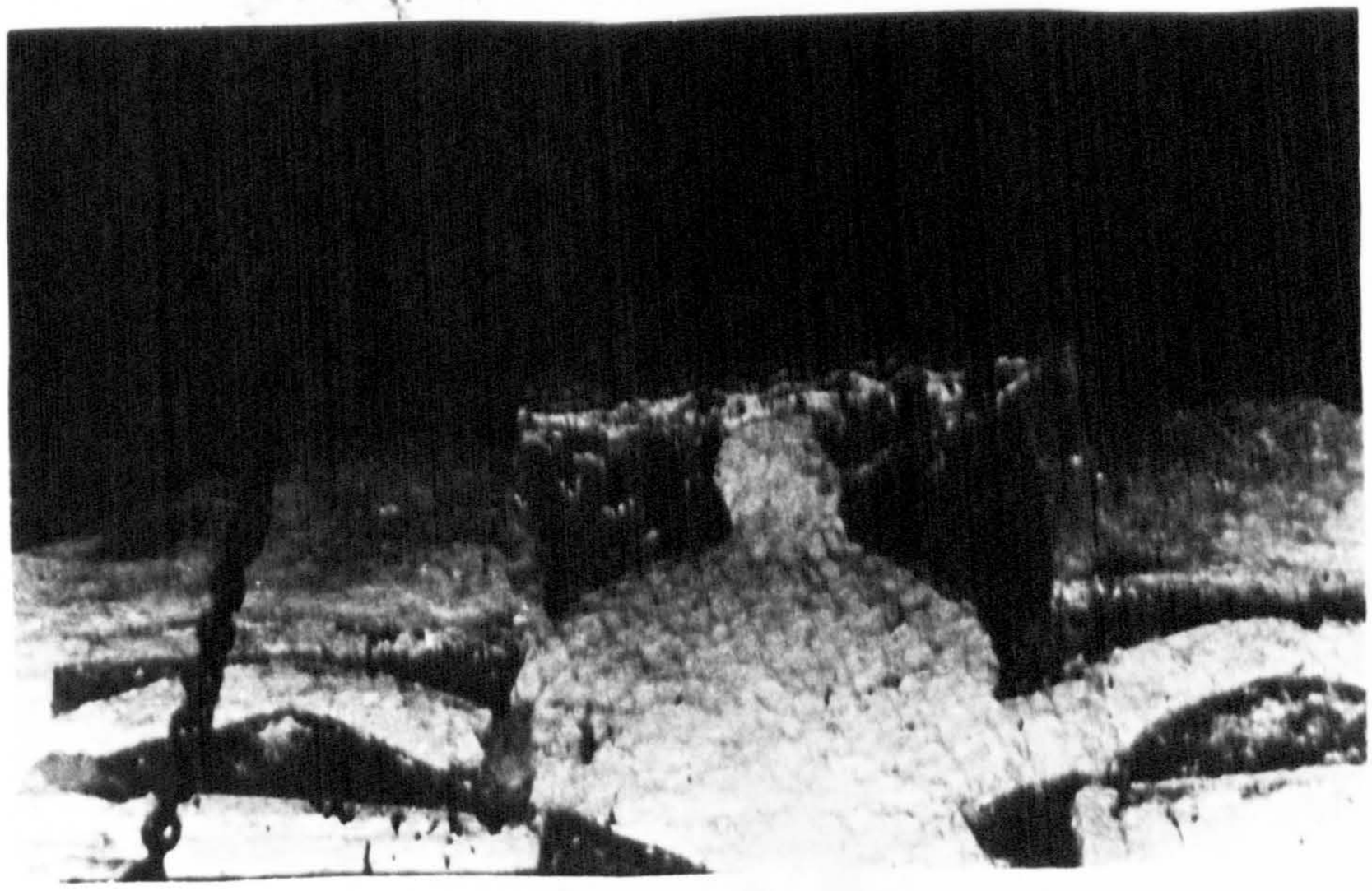


Plate 147

Plate 148



Plate 149





Plate 10.

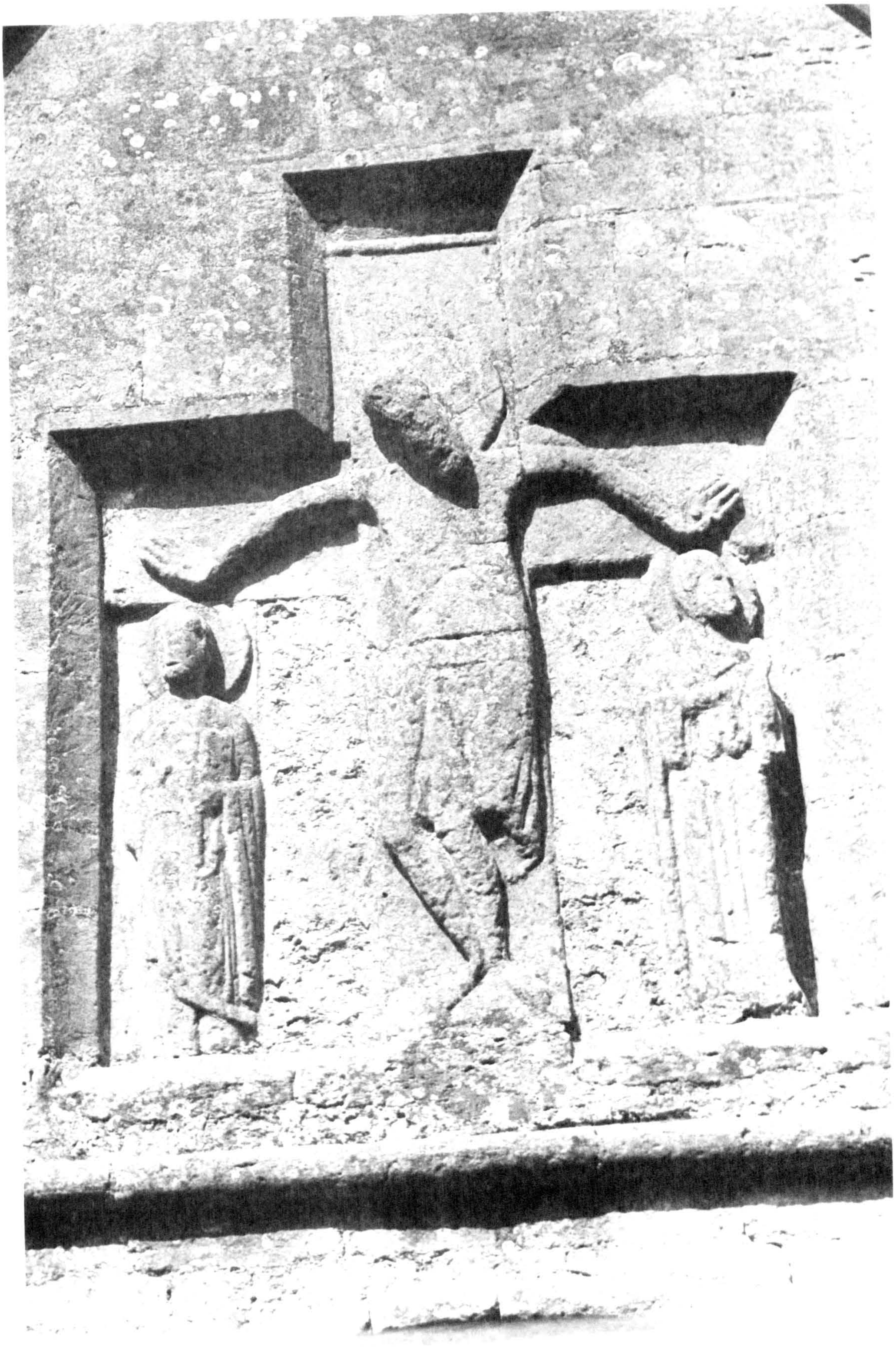


Plate 151

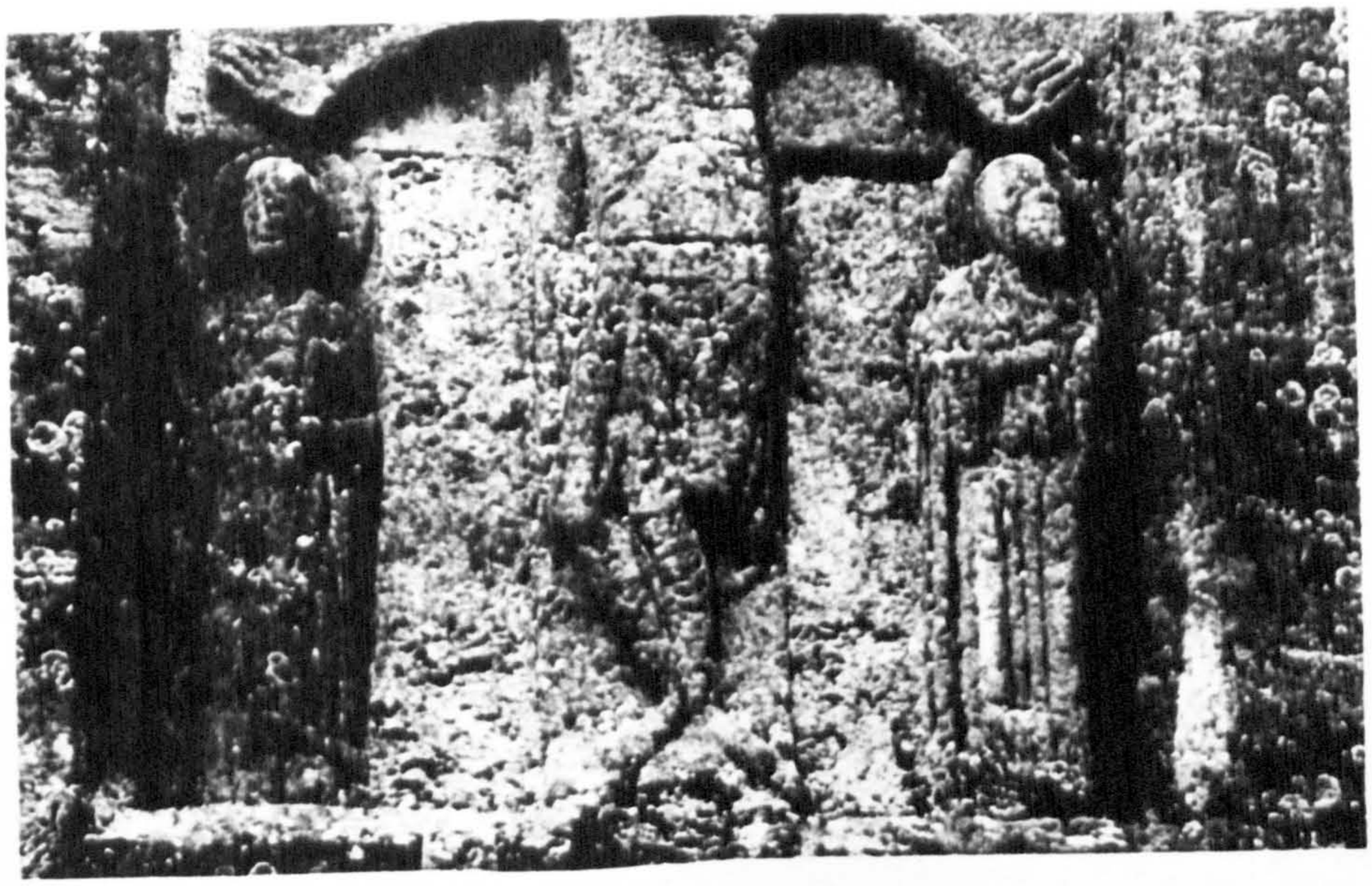


Plate 152

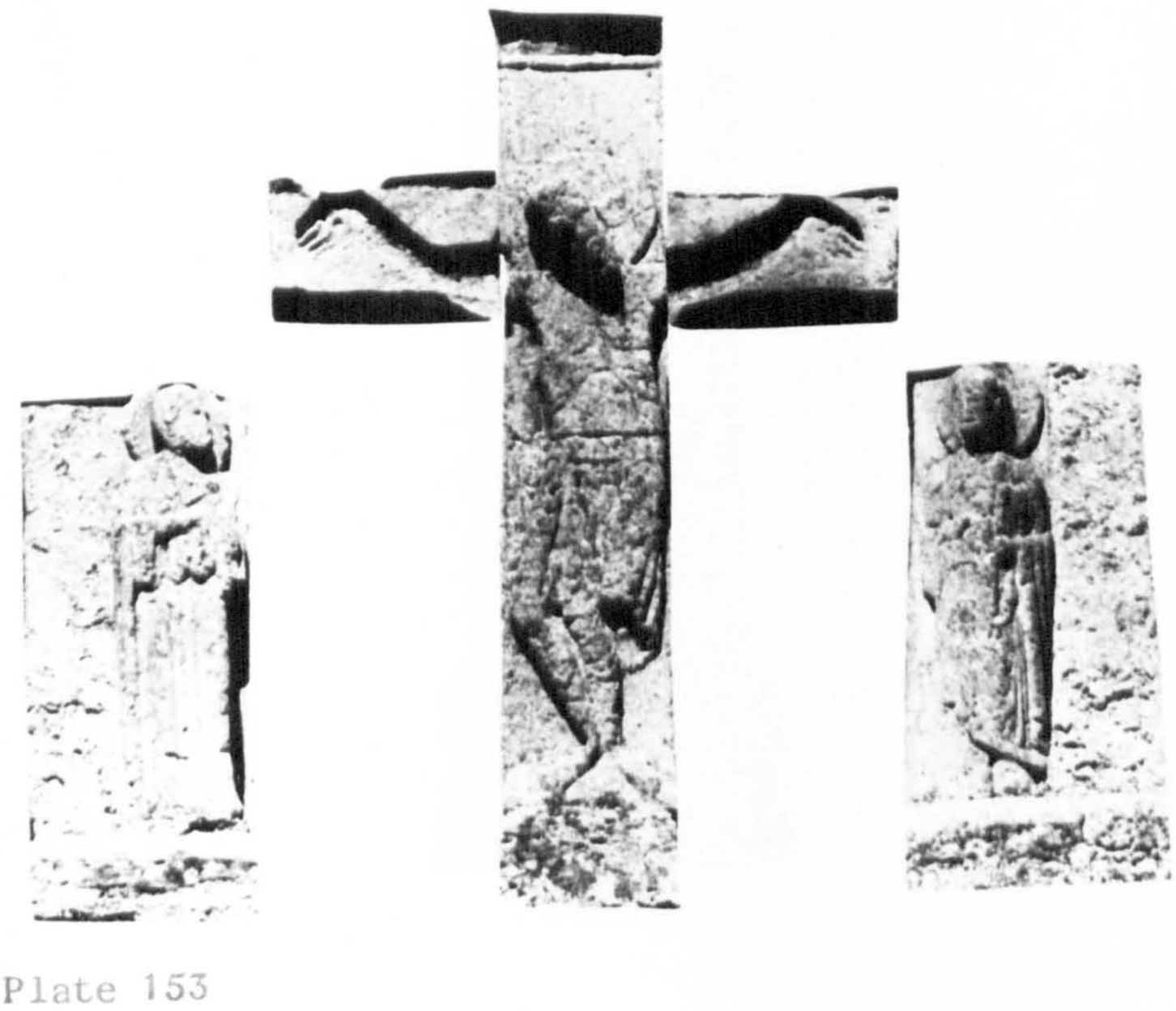


Plate 153



Plate 154

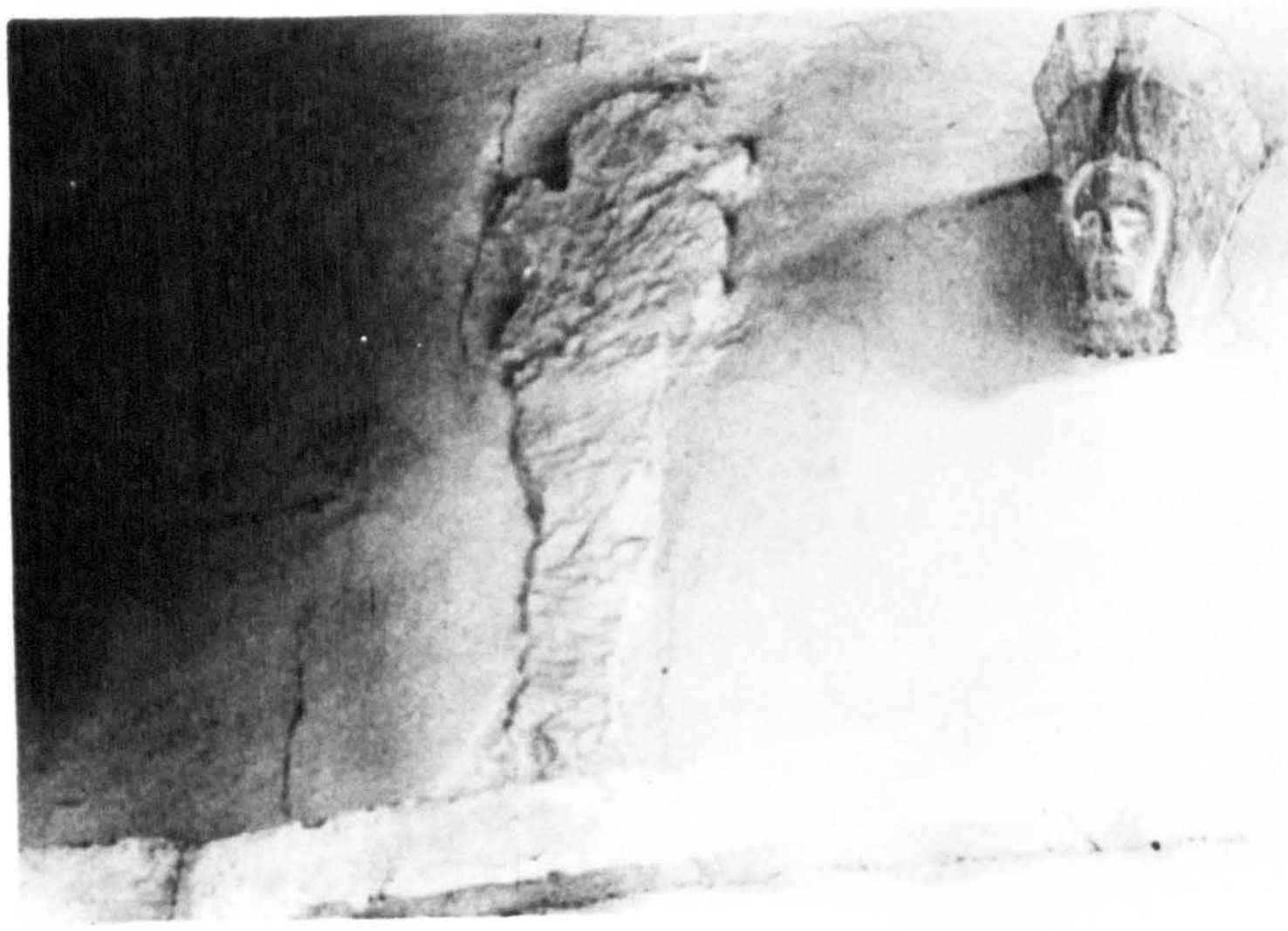


Plate 155



BM Harley 2904

Bitton

Plate 156

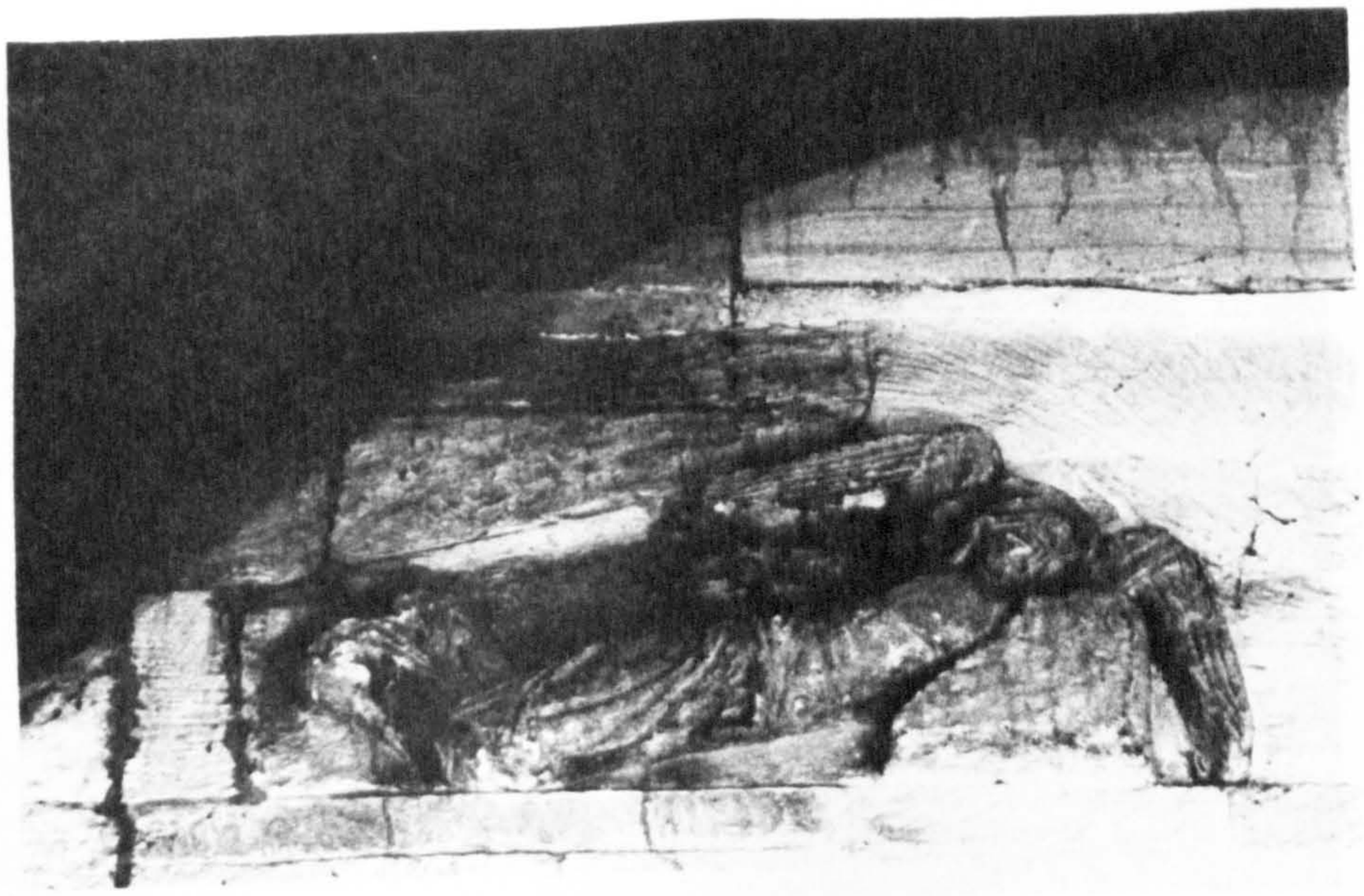


Plate 157

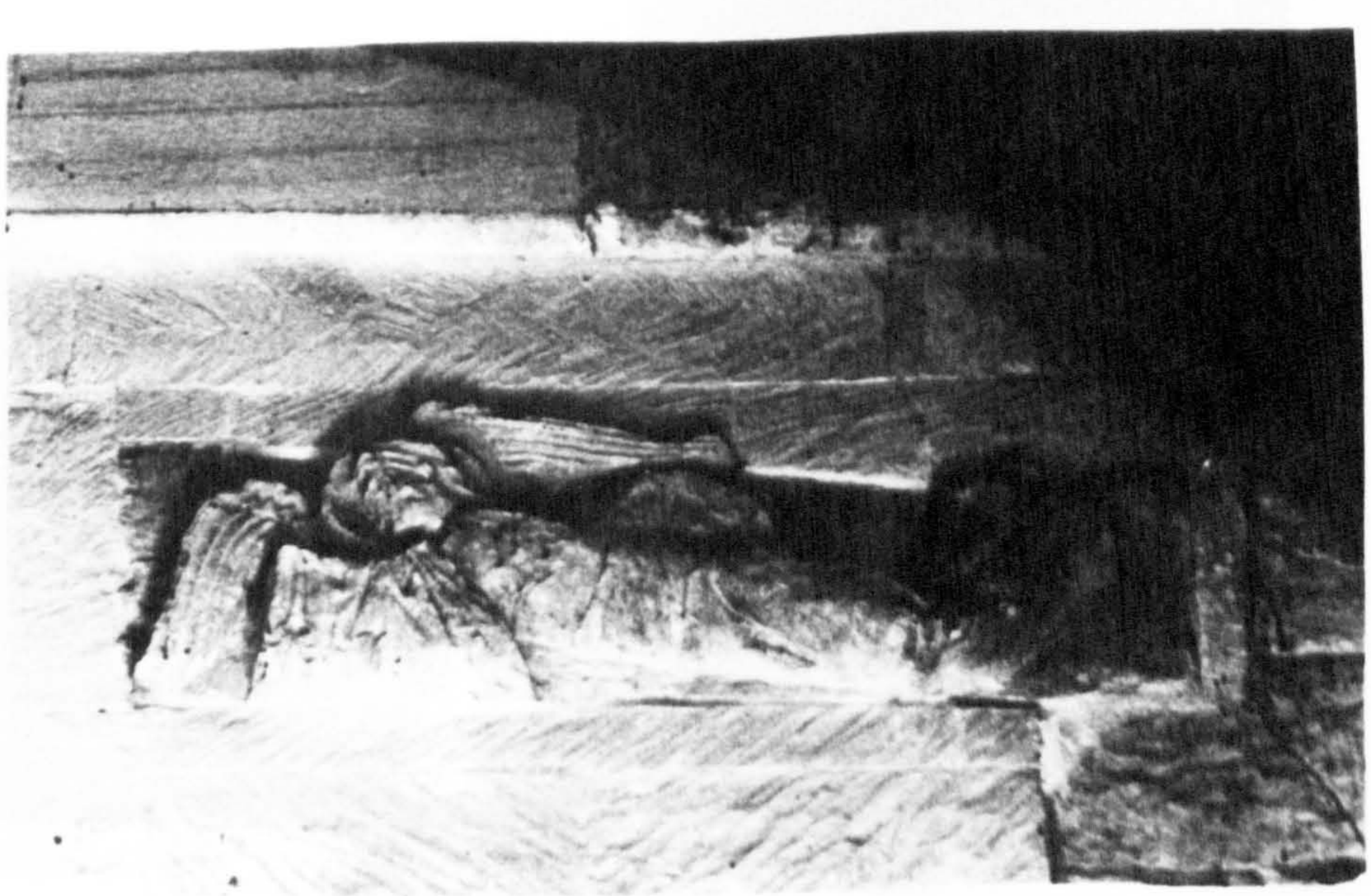


Plate 158

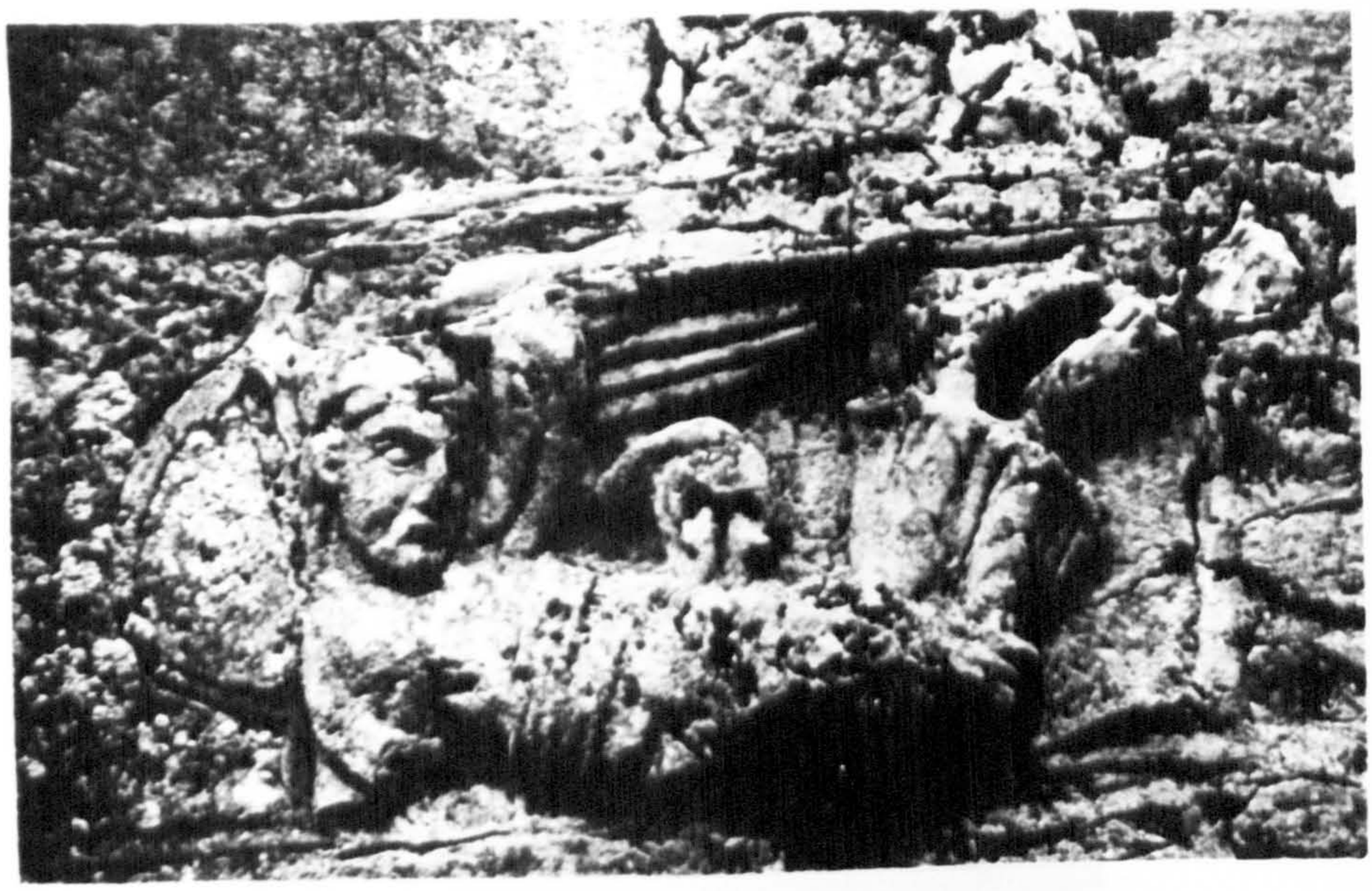


Plate 159



Plate 160a



Plate 160b



Plate 161

Plate 162



Plate 163

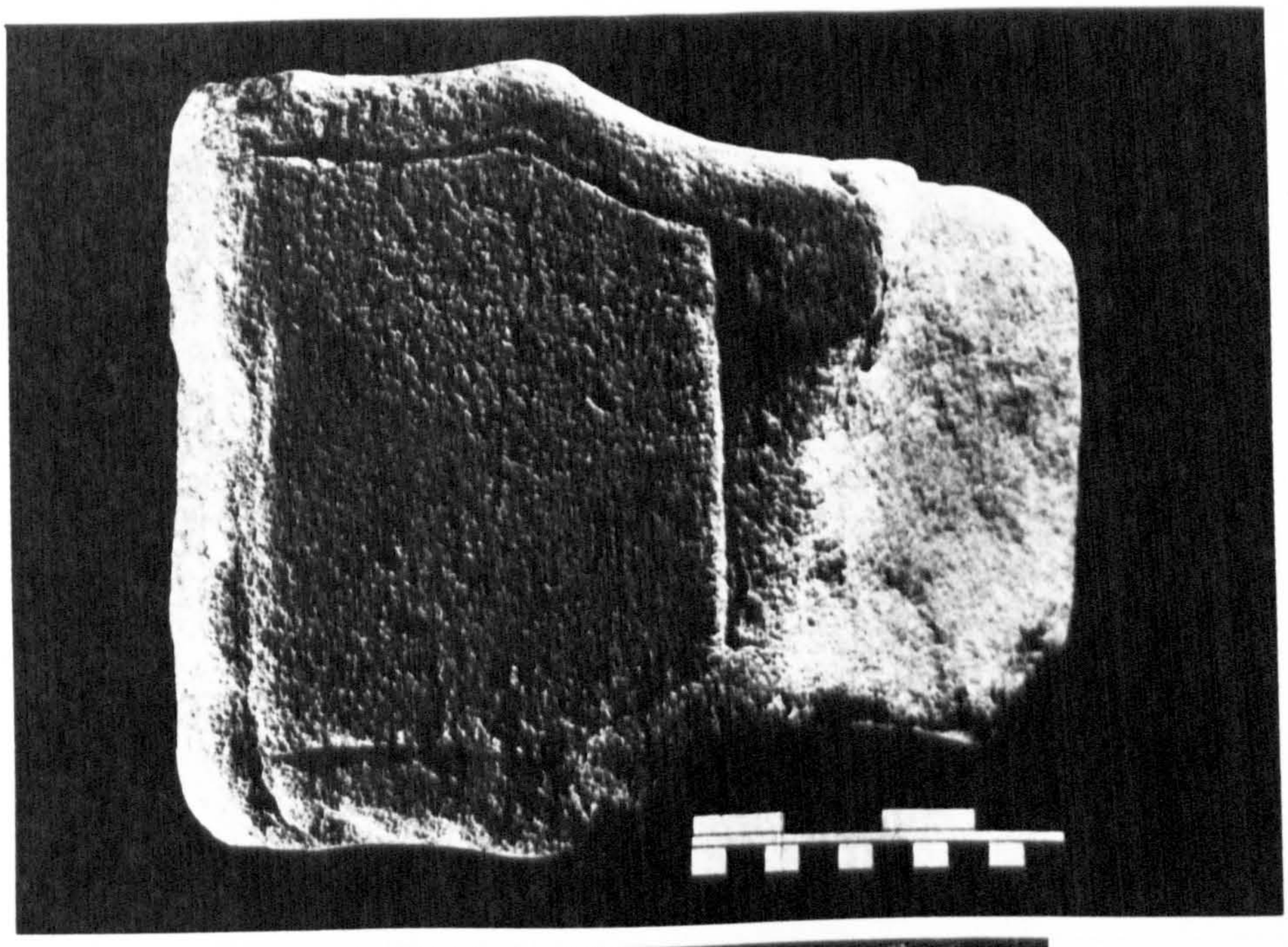


Plate 164



Plate 165

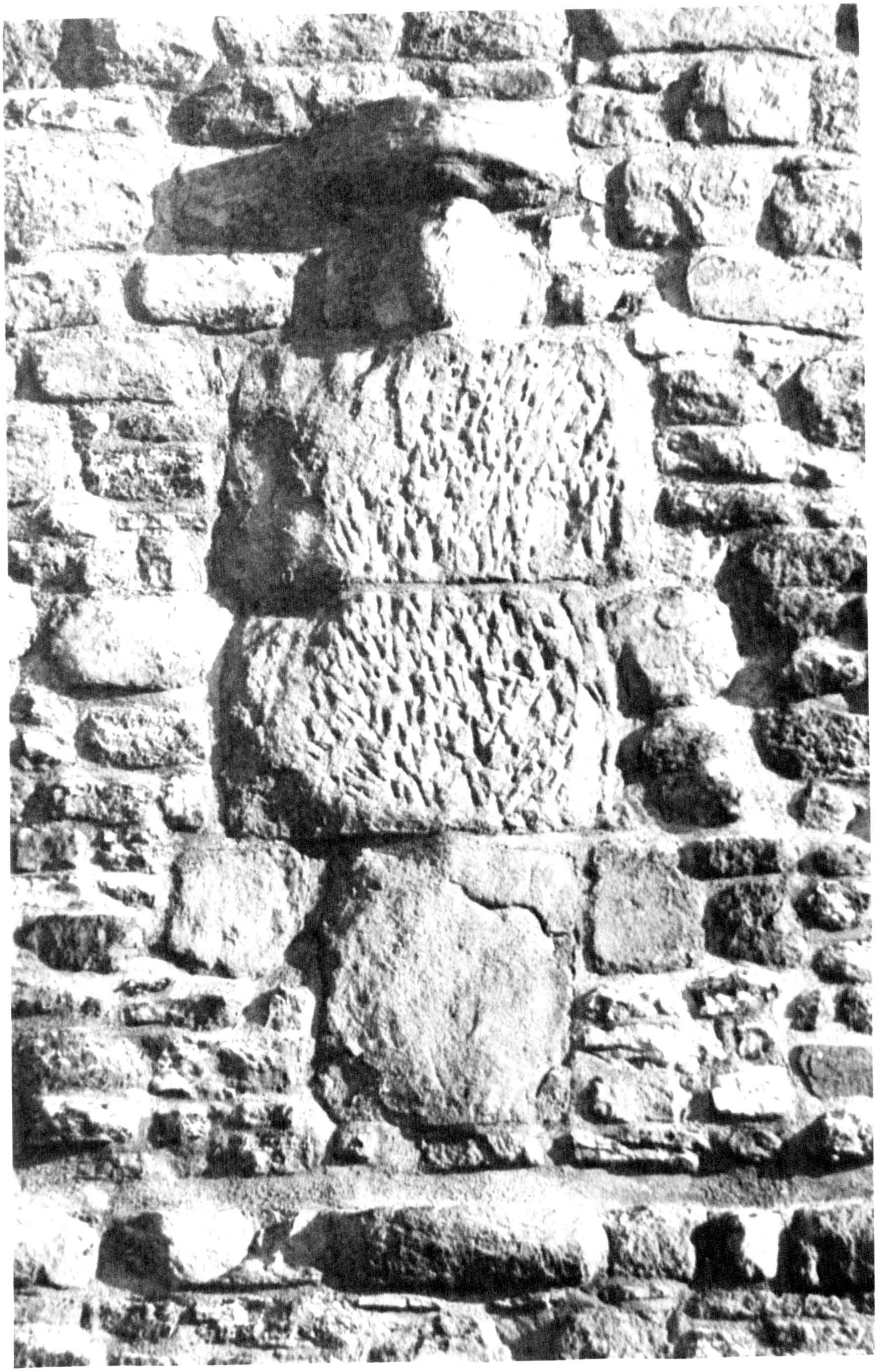
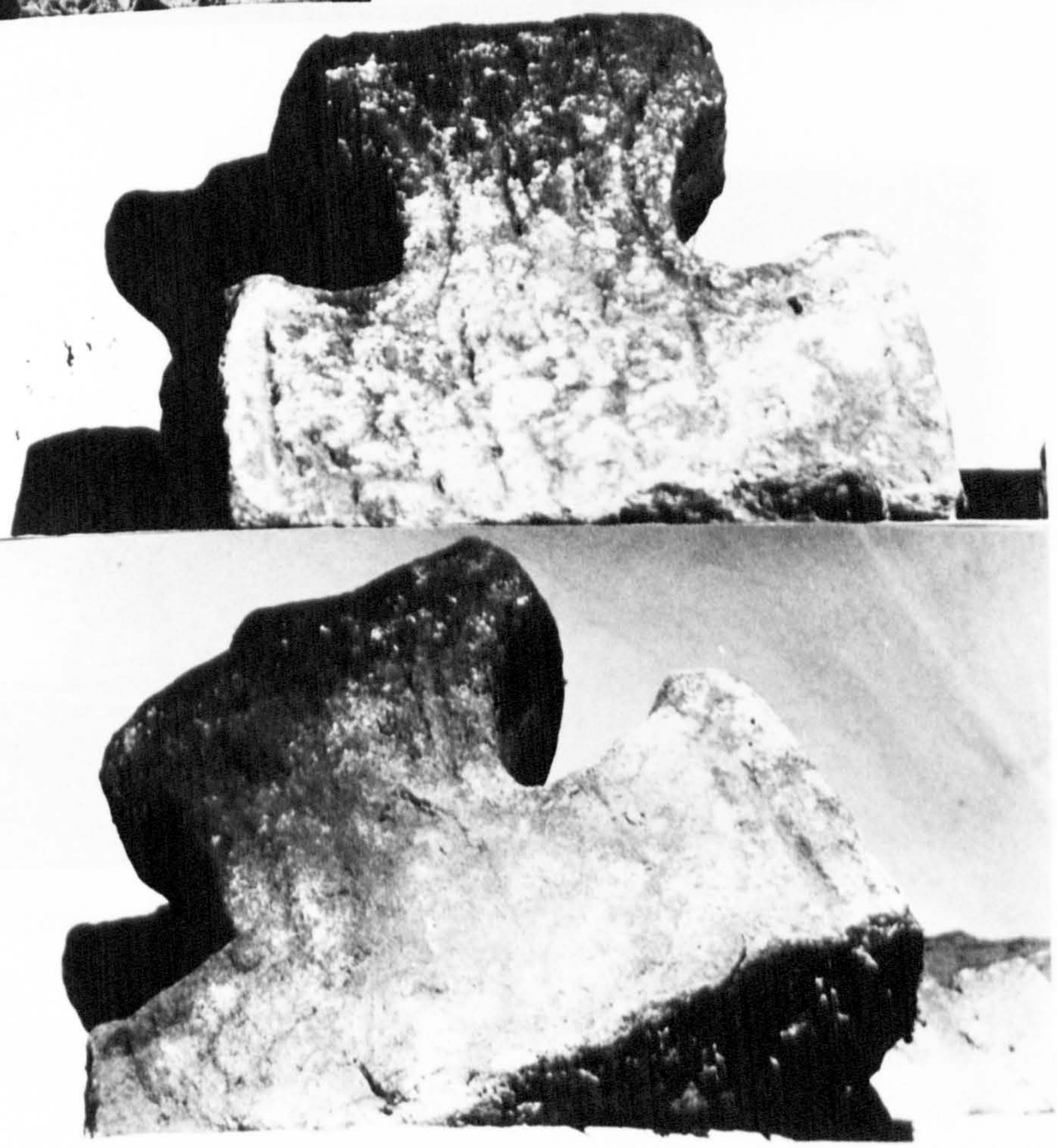


Plate 106

Plate 167



a



b

Plate 168a and b

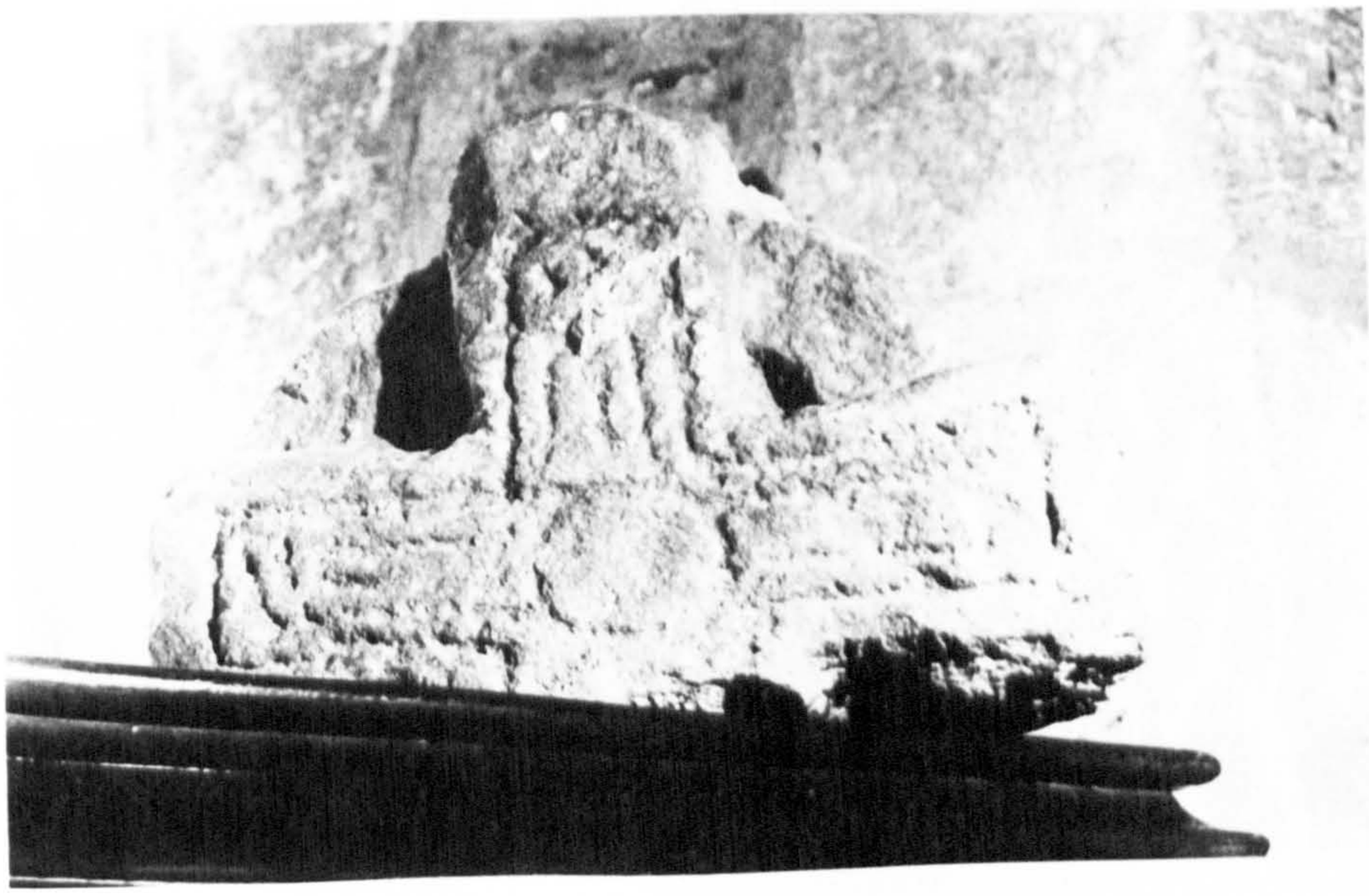


Plate 169a

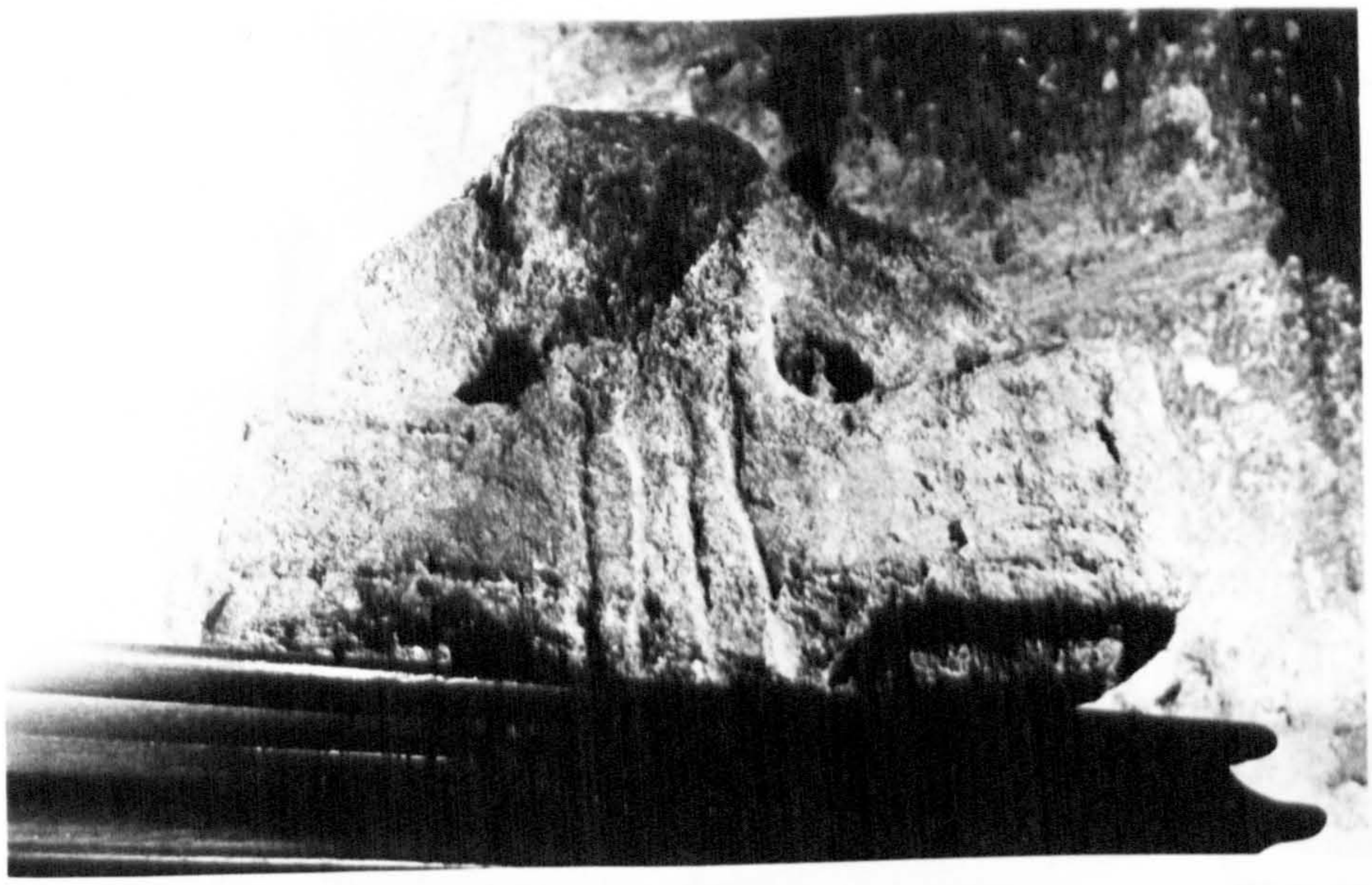


Plate 169b

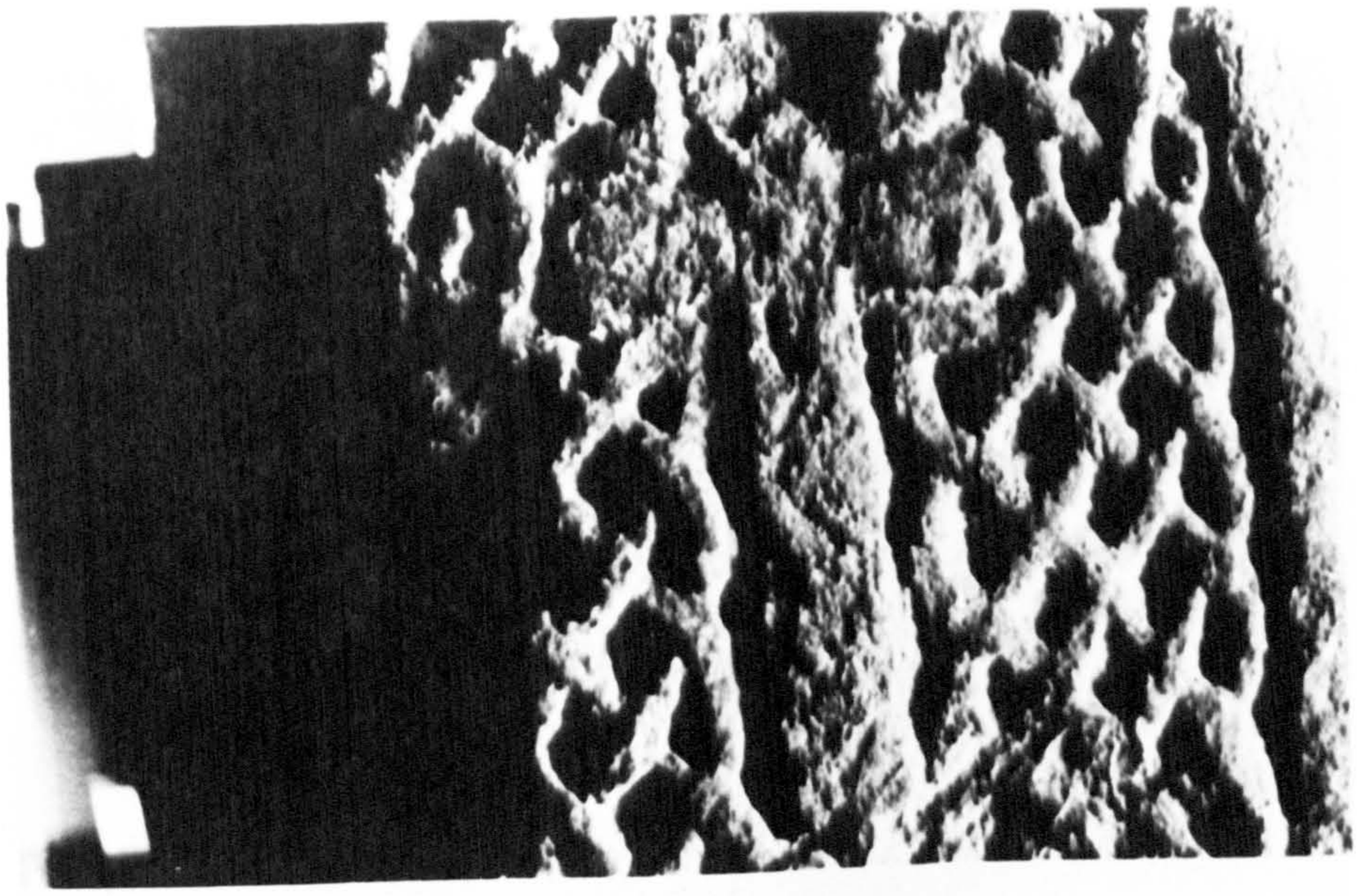


Plate 170



Plate 171



Plate 172

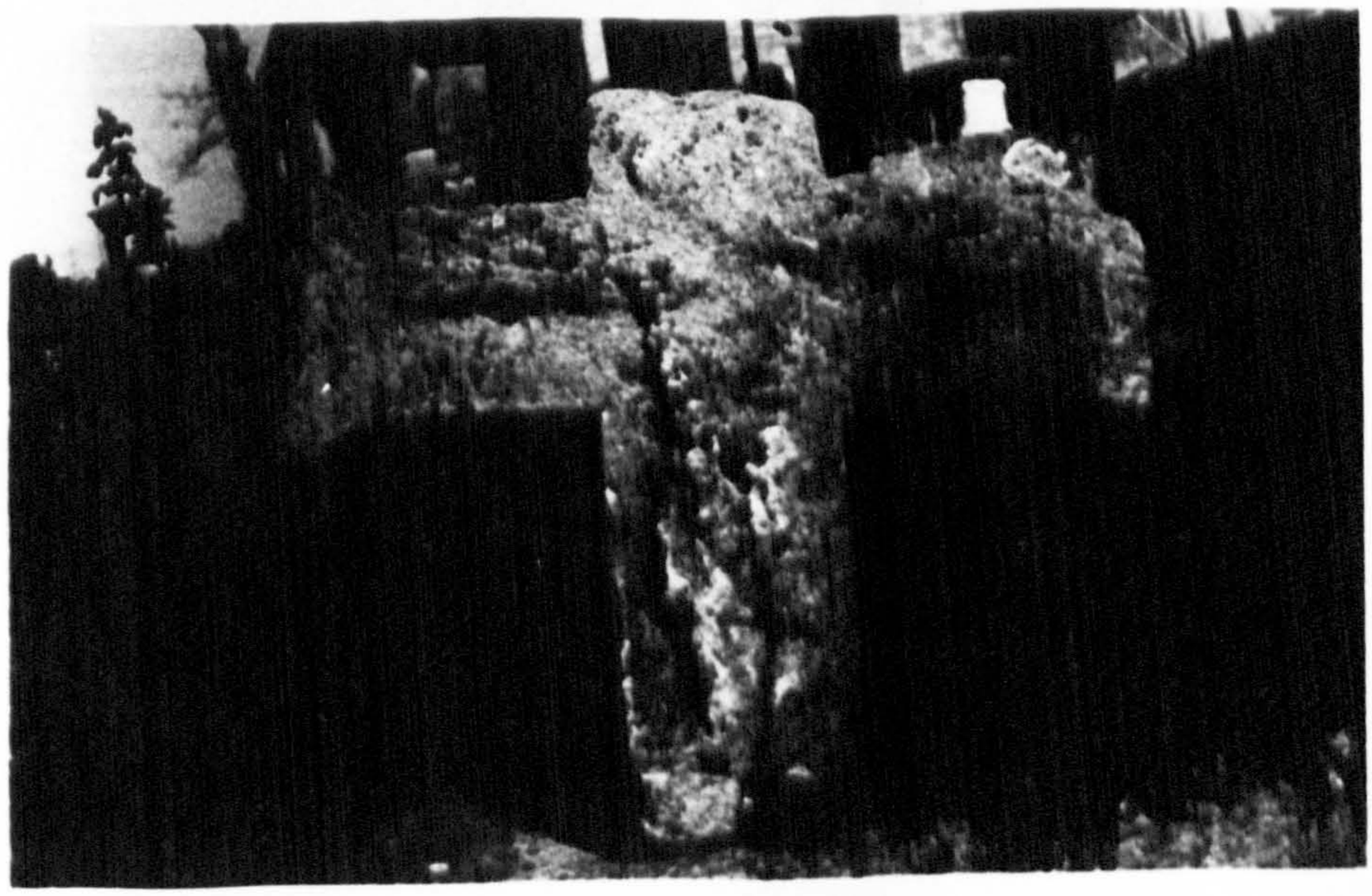


Plate 173

Plate 174



Plate 175



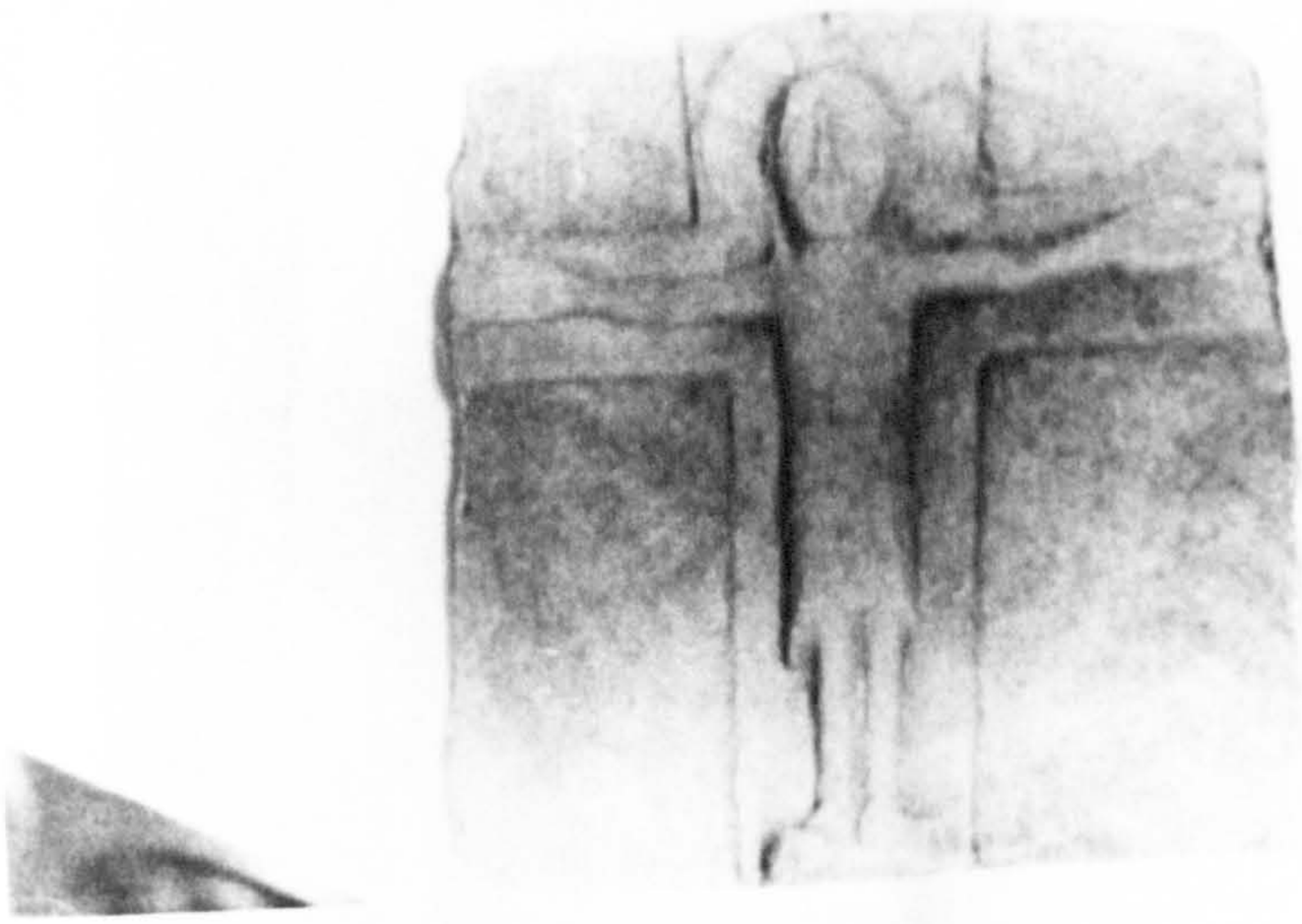
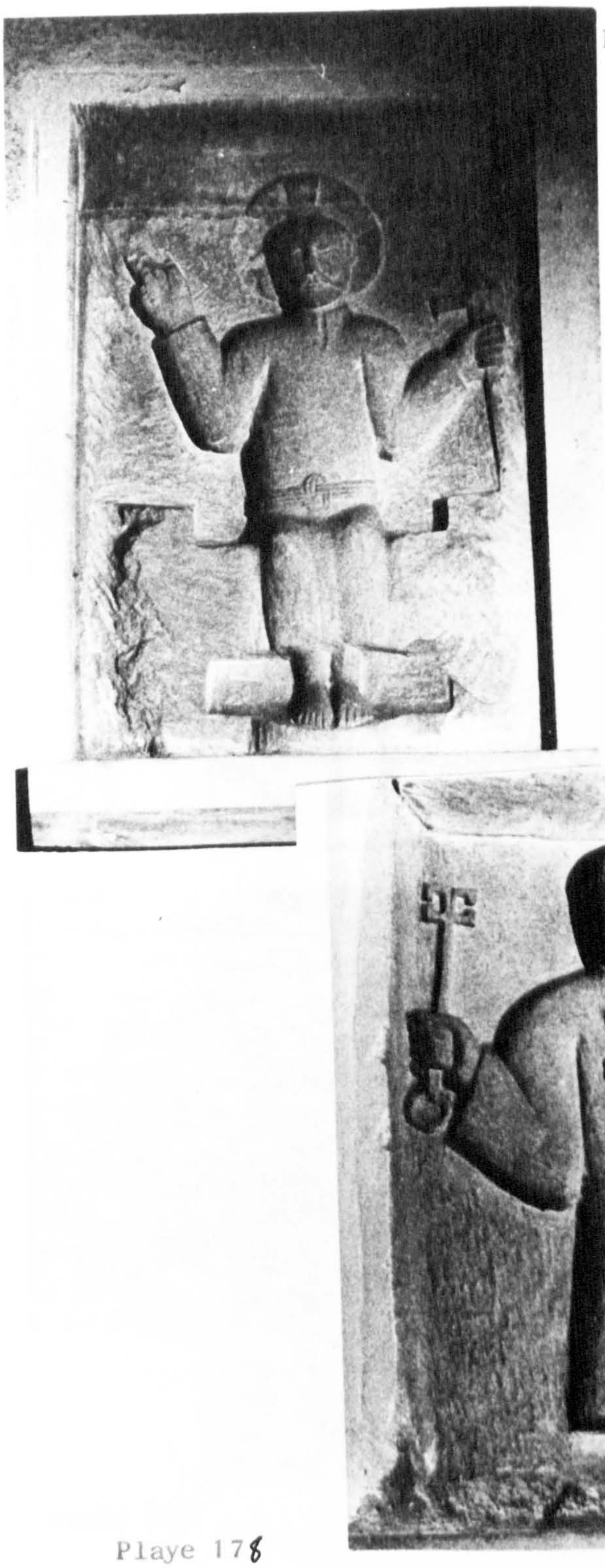




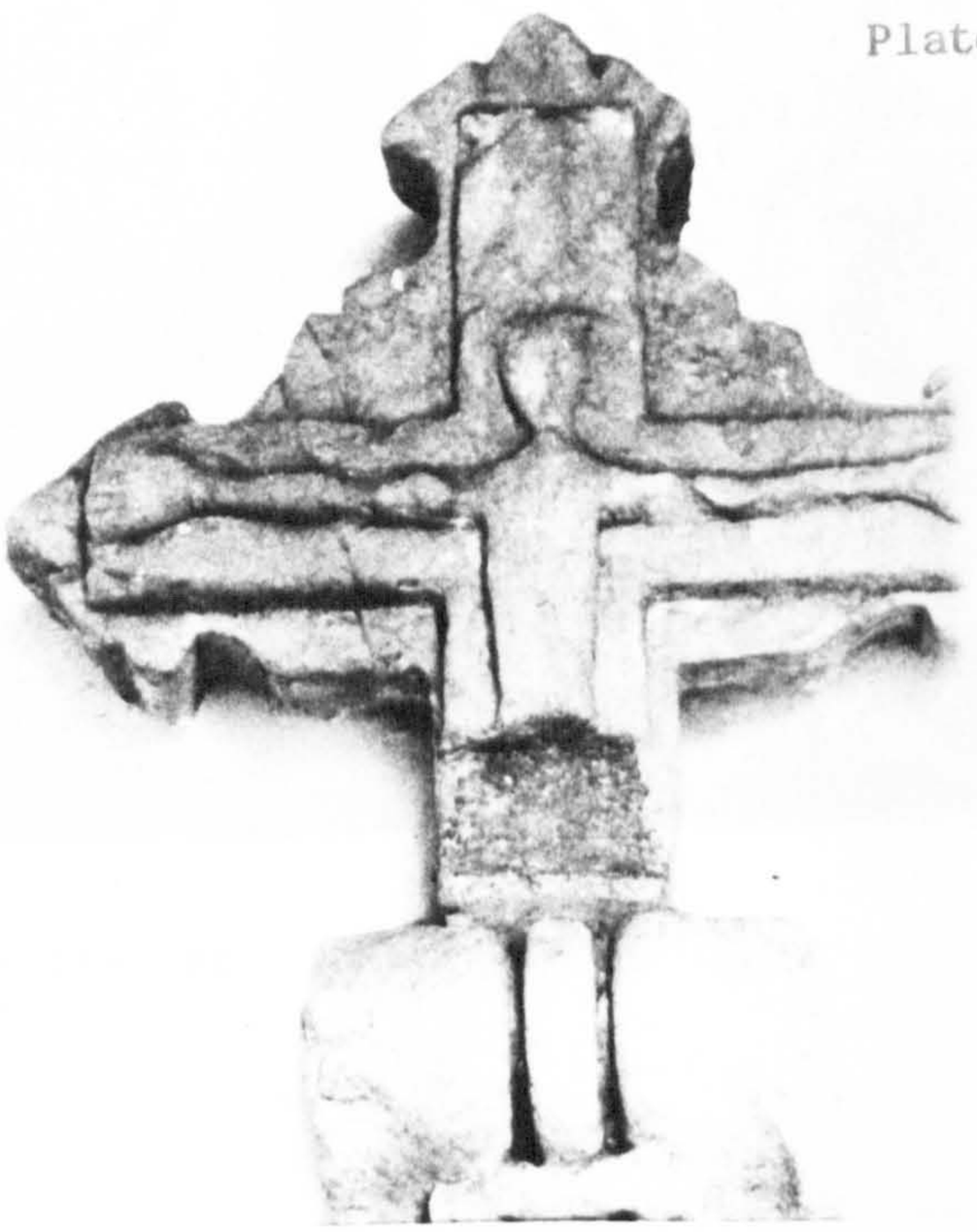
Plate 176 a and b

Plate 177



Playe 178

Plate 179



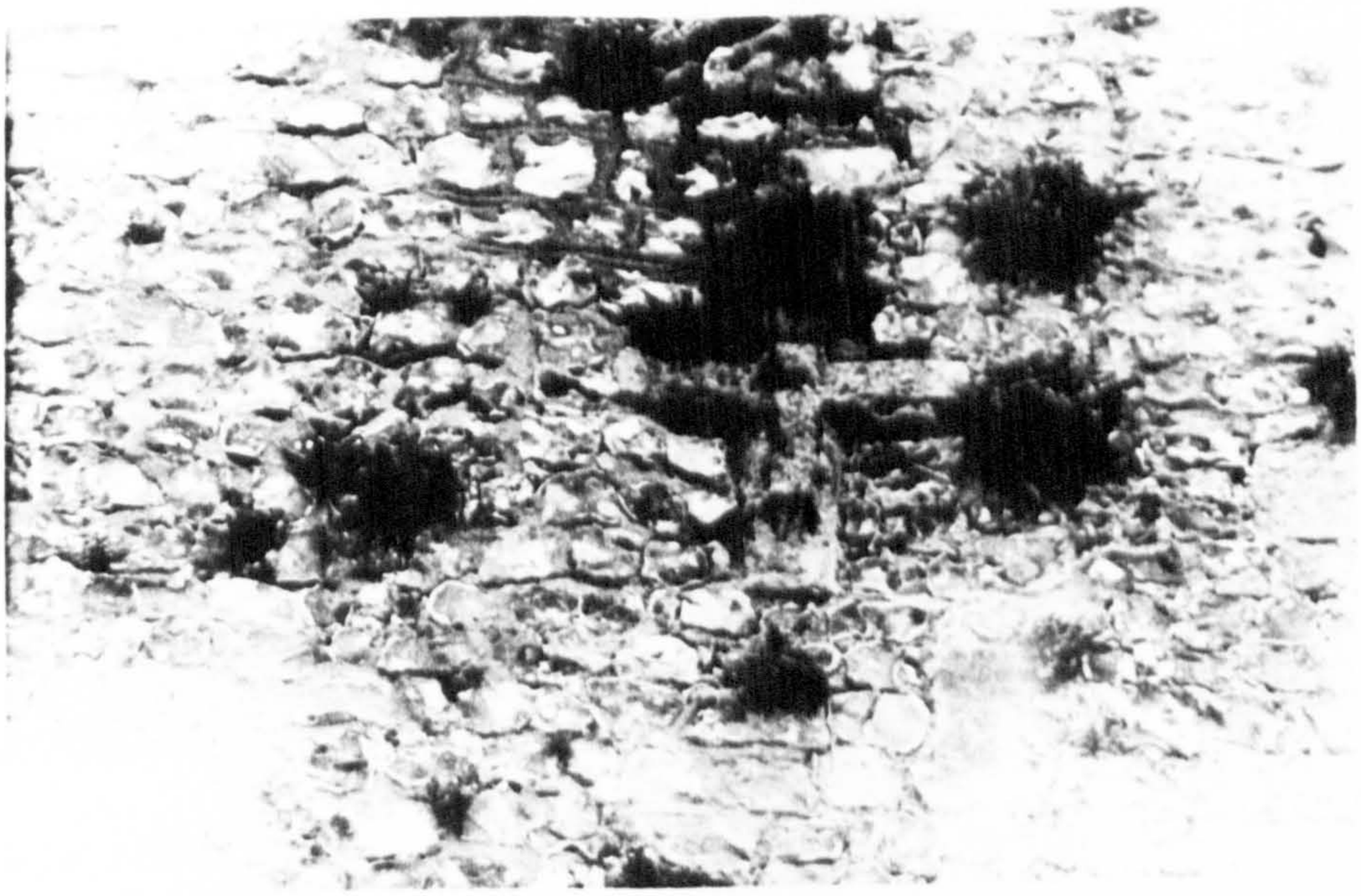


Plate 180



Plate 181

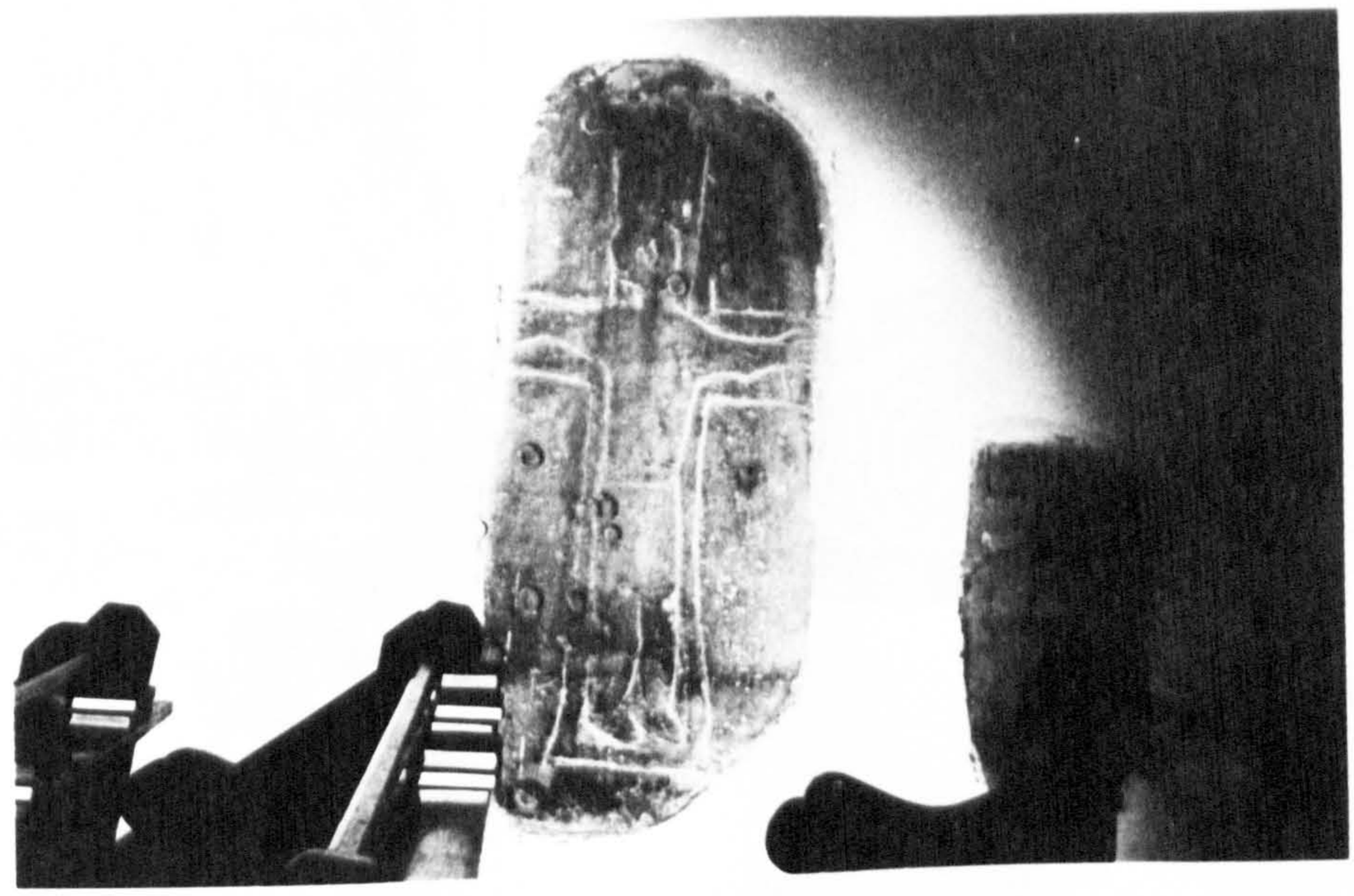


Plate 182



Plate 183

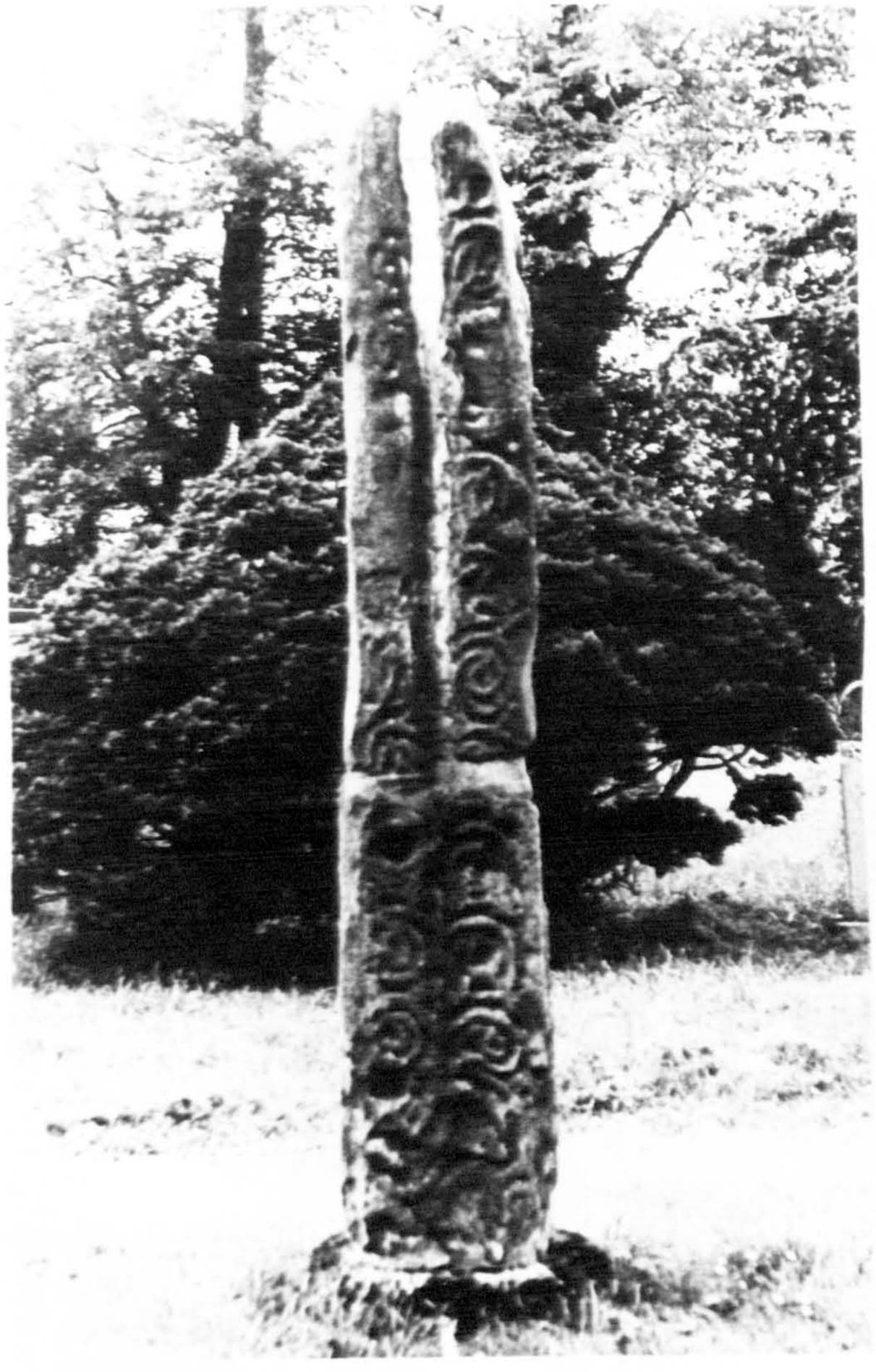


Plate 184



Plate 185

Plate 186

