

OLD
CORNISH
CROSSES

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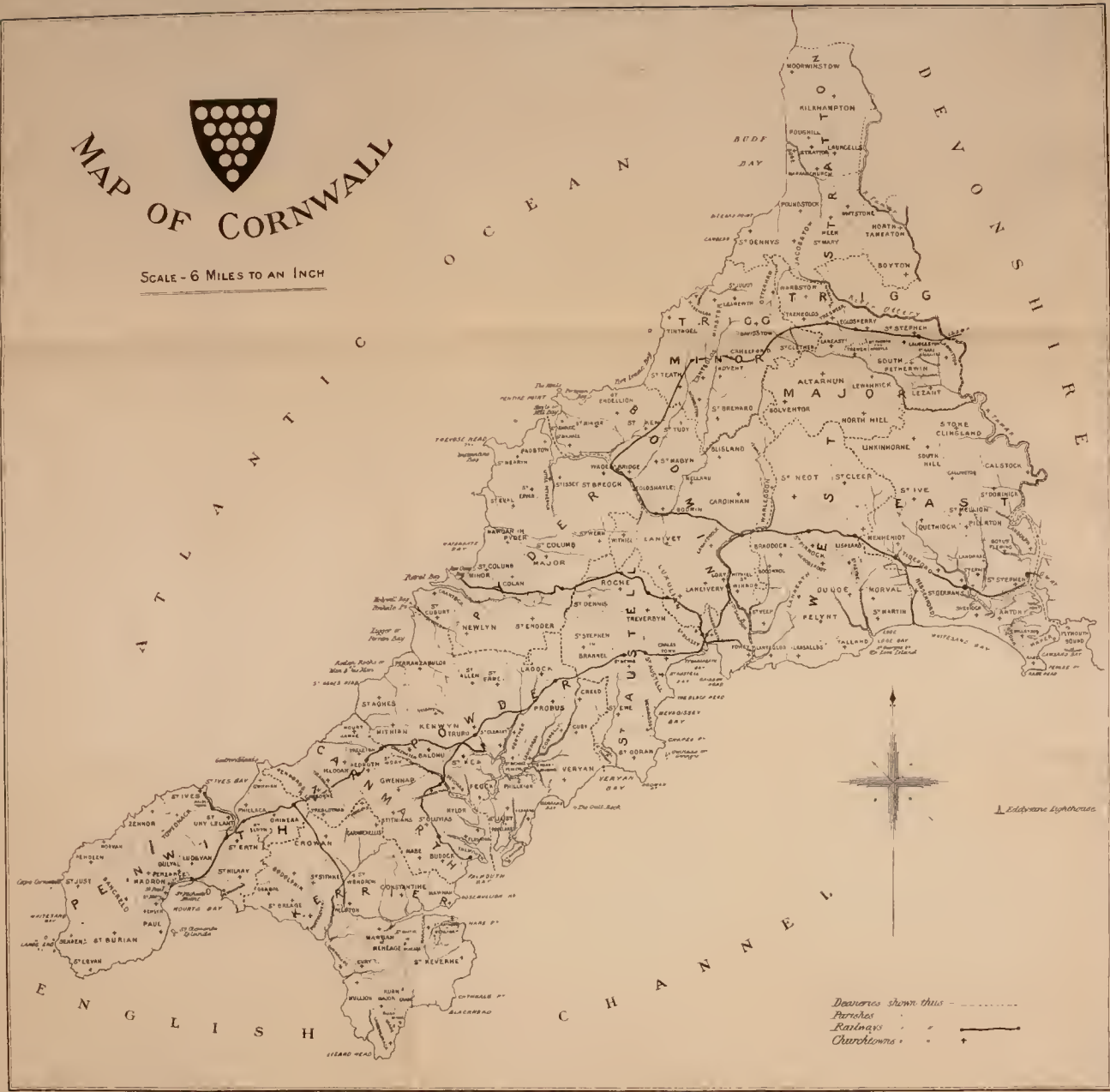
OLD CORNISH CROSSES

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MAP OF CORNWALL

SCALE - 6 MILES TO AN INCH



Dioceses shown thus ———
 Parishes
 Railways
 Churches

A. Edgeware Lithographer

OLD
CORNISH CROSSES

BY

ARTHUR G. LANGDON

WITH AN ARTICLE ON THEIR ORNAMENT

BY

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (SCOT.)



TRURO

JOSEPH POLLARD, 5 ST NICHOLAS STREET

1896

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PREFACE

WHEN, with ever-increasing interest, I was led, some twelve years ago, to commence making measured drawings of the Ancient Crosses of my native county, I had no intention of producing a book on the subject.

I was already well acquainted with Mr. J. T. Blight's 'Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall,' and my original idea was to draw only those which he had omitted. My difficulties, however, soon commenced. In the first place, it was necessary to re-draw all the ornate examples, since, practically, none of the ornament upon them had been shown. Then there were the numerous districts unexplored by Mr. Blight; and, lastly, many crosses had been discovered subsequent to the publication of his book.

An entirely new work, therefore, seemed necessary, and one which should be systematically arranged, with the specimens classified and the whole of the ornament accurately delineated.

I have endeavoured to complete this work by making and classifying a series of drawings of all the different examples in Cornwall, in such a manner as to enable a comparison to be made with similar examples in other localities; feeling that, unless this were done, no satisfactory conclusion could be formed regarding them.

My object also has been to place on record trustworthy descrip-

tions of the different monuments thus illustrated, with as much information respecting their local history and vicissitudes as was procurable.

With the exception of examples which have from time to time appeared in papers on the subject contributed by me to the journals of various archæological societies, no detailed representations have until now been made of the ornamentation of the Cornish crosses. It does not seem to have occurred previously to anyone to make rubbings of the crosses, a process without which it is absolutely impossible to ascertain what ornament exists. Frequently a stone appears to bear only a few unintelligible marks; but on a rubbing being taken with the proper materials, the ornament clearly reveals itself, and can be carefully sketched in on the spot. The rubbing is then ready to be photographed to the required scale. By adopting this system I am now able to present, for the first time, a complete series of the variously ornamented crosses in Cornwall.

The most pleasant part of my work is to render my sincere thanks to those friends who have afforded me their very valuable assistance. Foremost amongst these is Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), to whose inspiring aid and unfailing sympathy I owe more than I can express. But for his assistance my work would not be what I trust it is; and I have especially appreciated his help in regard to information on Hiberno-Saxon Ornament, of which his great and unique knowledge is too well known in the archæological world to need further comment here.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, formerly head-master of the Wheal Ruby Board Schools, St. Wendron, has supplied me, as will be seen, with much interesting matter in connection with what I may call the local history of many of the crosses. In his company, and guided by his knowledge of the neighbourhood, I was able to visit the crosses in the parishes of St. Breage, Constantine, Crowan, and St. Wendron. These localities had not, to my knowledge, been pre-

vously explored, and our investigations resulted in the acquisition of many valuable examples hitherto unillustrated. Mr. Wills was a keen antiquary and a fine draughtsman. His loss will long be felt in Cornwall, where his name will live in the memory of all who value these old crosses, which he studied so earnestly and loved so well.

From the Cornish clergy I have received great assistance, especially from the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, whose work on the Inscribed Stones of Cornwall is, I believe, shortly to appear. We have spent many a day together, working at the ornamented and inscribed stones, in which we possessed a common interest.

The Rev. R. Basset Rogers, vicar of Sancreed, and the Rev. Canon Hockin, rector of Phillack, are both the happy possessors of fine collections of crosses in their churchyards, information regarding which they have spared no pains to obtain for me, and they are therefore especially entitled to receive my best thanks.

I have also to thank the Rev. Paul D'O. Silvester, vicar of St. Levan, and the Rev. S. Rundle, vicar of Godolphin, who have favoured me with particulars of the crosses in their neighbourhoods.

I am much indebted to Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, for the numerous valuable facts he has contributed from the vast stores of knowledge he possesses of Cornish antiquities generally.

Photography has proved a great help, and I have to thank my old friend, Dr. S. G. Litteljohn, of Hanwell, who has very kindly photographed many of my rubbings to scale.

I have received assistance in the revision of my manuscript from my friends A. Silley, G. Cheney, F.S.A., A. E. Dowling, B.A., and my brother, the Rev. Father Langdon, of Launceston.

With regard to the publication of this book, there is one whose name I am not permitted to mention, though but for his generosity it could not have appeared. Nevertheless, I cannot forbear this inadequate expression of gratitude for the sympathetic appreciation

of my efforts to do justice to a subject which possesses such a deep interest for both of us.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that I have endeavoured to avoid fanciful theories, and to substantiate statements by reference to authorities. Critical readers will, of course, bear in mind that there is no precedent to which I could have referred for the classification and arrangement of the materials of my book.

In bidding farewell to a subject which has engaged my attention for many years, I trust I have been enabled, to some extent, to do justice to the beauty and grand simplicity of the art which still survives, after so many centuries, in the old Cornish crosses.

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

A. G. LANGDON.

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Teath, St. . . .	St. Teath	391
" (cross-base)	"	423
Temple, No. 1	Temple	205
" No. 2	"	256
" No. 3	"	256
" No. 4	"	257
" No. 5	"	320
" No. 6	"	321
" (early cross-slabs—2)	"	420
Thomas-the-Apostle, St. . . .	St. Thomas	93
Three-hole Cross	Egloshayle	180
Tintagel (shaft and base)	Tintagel	225
Tolcarn (cross-base)	St. Columb Minor	422
" (defaced)	St. Allen	218

PLACE	PARISH	PAGE
Towednack (early cross-slab)	Towednack	421
Trebartha	Northill	259
Trebehor	St. Levan	139
Tredinnick Cross (cross-base)	Lanhydrock	423
Tredorwin	Towednack	118
Treffry Cross (defaced)	Lanhydrock	183
Trefronick	St. Allen	218
Tregaddick	Blisland	252
Tregaminion, No. 1	Tywardreath	83
„ No. 2	„	273
Treganhoe (cross-base)	Sancreed	423
Tregawn Gate (cross-base)	Michaelstow	423
Trogenhorne (defaced)	St. Erth	219
Tregoodwell	Lanteglos-by-Camelford	104
Tregulow, No. 1	St. Day	176
„ No. 2	„	272
Tregurnow Down	St. Buryan	37
Trekennick	Altarnon	156
Trelanvean	St. Keverne	112
Trelaske	Lewannick	185
Trelissick	St. Feock	277
Trelowarren (defaced)	Mawgan-in-Meneage	220
Tremathick	Madron	207
Trematon	St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	214
Trembath Cross	Madron	325
Tremoor Cross	Lanivet	71
Trenethick	St. Wendron	285
Trengwainton Cairn	Madron	49
Treniffle	Lawhitton	186
Trenuggo Hill	Sancreed	241
„ „ (cross-base)	„	423
Trezeiffe	Madron	207, 212
Trescowe (cross-shaft)	Egloshayle	226
Tresillian	Merther	82
Tresinney	Advent	55
Treslea Cross	Cardynham	174
Down Cross	„	79
Treslothan (missing)	Treslothan	138, 229
Tresmeake	Altarnon	290
Tresmeer	Tresmeer	209
Trevalga	Trevalga	50
Trevalis, No. 1	Stythians	339

PLACE	PARISH	PAGE
Trevalis, No. 2	Stythians	340
Trevalsa (defaced)	St. Allen	218
Trevane	St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	214
Trevean	St. Erth	335
Trevease	Constantine	147
Trevellan	Luxulyan	81
„ Lane End (cross-base)	„	423
Trevemper, near (cross-base)	Crantock	422
Trevena	Tintagel	366
„ Cross	St. Breage	100
Trevenning, No. 1	Michaelstow	67
„ No. 2	„	243
„ No. 3	„	249
„ (cross-base)	„	423
„ Cross	St. Tudy	184
Trevia, No. 1	Lanteglos-by-Camelford	63
„ No. 2	„	297
Trevilly	Sennen	289
Trevivian	Davidstow	160
Trevorgans	St. Buryan	128
Trevorgy (missing)	St. Cleer	228
Trevorrian	St. Buryan	38
„ (cross-base)	„	422
Trevu, No. 1	Camborne	101
„ No. 2	„	286
Trewalder Cross	Lanteglos-by-Camelford	53
Trewardale, No. 1	Blisland	45
„ No. 2	„	56
Trewardreva	Constantine	281
Trewhela Lane	St. Hilary	61
Trewint (cross-base)	Altarnon	422
Truthall (cross-base)	Sithney	423
Tudy, St.	St. Tudy	184
„ (coped stone)	„	414
Two Gates	Altarnon	43
VEEP, ST. (cross-base)	St. Veep	423
Vellansajer	St. Buryan	266
Vincent's Mine, St., near	Altarnon	200
WARLEGGON	Warleggon	108
Washaway	Egloshayle	337
Waterlake Cross	St. Winnow	68
Waterpit Down	Minster	374

OLD CORNISH CROSSES

PLACE	PARISH	PAGE
Wendron, St. . . .	St. Wendron . . .	188
,, (early cross-slab)	,, . . .	421
Wenmouth (cross-base)	St. Neot	423
Westcot (shaft and base)	St. Dominick	224
Westminster Bridge Road, London (2, missing)		230
West Rose Farm (cross-base)	St. Breward	422
White Cross	St. Breock	57
,, ,,	Ludgvan	139

PLACE	PARISH	PAGE
Wiccas, near (cross-base)	Zennor	423
Withiel, No. 1	Withiel	54
,, No. 2	,,	72
,, (cross-base)	,,	423
Woodley Cross	Lanivet	87
YOULTON, Lower	Warbstow	51
ZENNOR, No. 1	Zennor	105
,, No. 2	,,	135
,, No. 3	,,	146

LIST OF CROSSES ARRANGED IN PARISHES

INCLUDING COPED STONES, EARLY CROSS-SLABS, AND CROSS-BASES



NOTE 1.—*Parishes and Churchtowns.*—Some explanation is necessary regarding the names of parishes and churchtowns in Cornwall. With scarcely an exception, the chief village or town of a parish bears the same name as the parish itself, the former being called in distinction the ‘churchtown’ because it contains the church. When a parish is spoken of, it is simply called by its name, as Altarnon or St. Buryan; whereas the village in which the church stands would be called Altarnon churchtown or St. Buryan churchtown.

Thus, for example, a person may be in Altarnon parish, and yet be three or four miles from Altarnon churchtown. Here is a case which happened to myself on the way to this place. Meeting a man, I inquired, ‘How far is it to Altarnon?’ ‘Youm’ (you are) ‘in Altarnon.’ ‘Yes, but to the churchtown?’ ‘Oh! iss; well, I s’pose ’tis about a dree mile!’ It will be seen from this that a knowledge of this distinction is somewhat necessary.

NOTE 2.—*Ancient and Modern Parishes.*—It should be briefly explained what is meant by a ‘modern parish.’ In the year 1848 there were 209¹ parishes in Cornwall; but some time afterwards it was found necessary, for better administration, to create others, by taking portions from one or more of the original or ‘mother parishes,’ as they are called, and forming a new parish, variously called ‘an ecclesiastical parish,’ ‘ecclesiastical district,’ or ‘modern parish.’ The last of these three names has been adopted in this work. The names of the mother parish or parishes out of which the modern parishes have been formed are in each case added in parentheses.

¹ *The Cornwall Register*, 1848, p. 5.

NOTE 3.—Coped stones, early cross-slabs, and cross-bases are given in parentheses, to distinguish them from the crosses.

NOTE 4.—The number following the name of a place indicates the number of crosses at that place.

NOTE 5.—The names of the saints to whom the old, or 'mother' parish churches are dedicated are added after the name of the parish, and are taken from Dr. G. Oliver's 'Monasticon Exoniensis.' He does not, however, give them all, as many are unknown.

NOTE 6.—To make this list complete, all the parishes in Cornwall are included, whether there are crosses in them or not.

ADVENT (St. Adwen).	Boconnoc (<i>continued</i>)—
Tressiney.	Boconnoc Park.
Agnes, St. (St. Agnes).	Bodmin (St. Petrock).
In churchyard.	Berry Tower.
Allen, St. (St. Alunus, or St. Elwinus).	Outside gaol.
Lower Town (partly buried).	In a field.
Tolcarn (defaced).	Callywith.
Trefronick „	Carminnow.
Trevalsa „	By roadside (missing).
Altarnon (St. Nonna).	Bolvantor (out of Altarnon, St. Neot, and
In churchyard.	Cardynham).
In vicarage garden.	Botus Fleming.
Trekennick.	Boyton.
Tresmeake Bridge.	Breage, St. (St. Breaca).
Two Gates.	In churchyard.
St. Vincent's Mine, near.	Trevena Cross.
Anthony (St. James).	Brock-in-Pyder, St. (St. Briocus).
Anthony-in-Meneage, St. (often called St.	White Cross.
Antoninus the Martyr).	Breward, St. (St. Bruerdus).
Anthony-in-Roseland, St. (St. Anthony).	In cemetery.
Austell, St. (St. Austolus).	Deaconstow.
In churchyard.	Middlemoor.
BALDHU (out of Kea and Kenwyn).	Lanke. In Mr. Collins's garden (2).
Blazey, St. (St. Blaze).	Penvorder (defaced).
Biscovey.	Cargelly (cross-base).
Blisland (St. Protasius, M.).	Gamm Bridge „
Cross Park.	Lanke, near „
In village.	Moor Lane, near „
St. Pratt's Well.	Row „
Lavethan (4).	West Rose Farm „
Peverell's Cross.	Gamm Bridge (missing).
Tregaddick.	Broadoak, or Bradock (St. Mary).
Trewardale (2).	'Killboy Cross' (missing).
Boconnoc (unknown).	Bude (out of Stratton).
In churchyard.	Budock (St. Budocus).
On Druids' Hill.	In churchyard (2).
	Nangitha.

- Buryan, St. (St. Buriana).
 In churchyard.
 In churchyard (portion of coped stone).
 In churchtown.
 Boskenna
 Boskenna Cross.
 Boskenna Gate Cross.
 Chyoone Cross.
 Crowz-an-wra.
 Nûn Careg.
 Tregumow Down.
 Trevorgans.
 Trevorrian.
 Trevorrian, near (cross-base).
 Vellansajer.
 Pendry (cross-base).
- CALLINGTON (St. Mary).
 Calstock (St. Andrew).
 Camborne (St. Meriadocus).
 In church wall.
 Institute (outside).
 Pendarves (2).
 Treslothan (missing).
 Trevu (2).
 In churchyard (cross-base).
 Cardynham (St. Meubredus).
 In churchyard (2).
 By churchyard wall (cross-shaft).
 Higher Deviock.
 Pinchla.
 Treslea Cross.
 Treslea Down Cross.
 Holy Well (cross-base).
 Carnmenellis (out of St. Wendron).
 In churchyard.
 Chacewater (out of Kea and Kenwyn).
 Charlestown (out of St. Austell).
 Cleer, St. (St. Clarus).
 St. Cleer's Common.
 St. Cleer's Well.
 Redgate (2).
 Trevorgy, near (missing).
 Clement's, St. (St. Clement).
 In vicarage garden.
 Clether, St. (St. Clederus).
 On Basil Barton, 4, viz. :
 No. 1. By the Inney Bank.
 No. 2. Near Basil Farmhouse.
 No. 3. Cross Gates.
 No. 4. Tarret Bridge.
 New Park.
- Colan (St. Colanus).
 Columb Major, St. (St. Columba).
 In churchyard.
 In churchyard.
 Black Cross.
 Black Rock (defaced).
 Columb Minor, St. (St. Columba).
 Cross Close.
 In village (cross-base).
 Penhallow "
 Penrose "
 Tolcarn "
 Constantine (St. Constantinus).
 In churchyard.
 Bosvathick.
 Merthen.
 Nanjarrow.
 Trevease.
 Trewardreva.
 Cornelly (St. Cornelius).
 Crantock (St. Carantocus).
 Trevemper (cross-base).
 Creed (St. Crida).
 Crowan (St. Crewena).
 Clowance (3).
 Praze-an-beeble.
 Black Rock (missing).
 Cubert, St. (St. Cuthbert).
 Against church wall.
 Cuby (St. Keby).
 Cury (St. Corentinus).
 In churchyard.
- DAVIDSTOW (St. David de Treglast).
 Lambrenny Farm.
 Trevivian.
 Day or Dye, St. (out of Gwennap).
 Scorrier (2).
 Tregulflow (2).
 Dennis, St. (St. Dennis).
 In churchyard.
 Devoran (out of St. Feock).
 Dominick, St. (St. Dominica).
 Eastcot (partly buried).
 Westcot (part of shaft in base).
 Duloe (St. Keby).
 Bosent Cross.
- EASTBOURNE, *Sussex*.
 Manor-house grounds (from Kenwyn)

- Egloshayle.
 In churchyard (2).
 Pencarrow.
 Trescove (cross-shaft).
 Three-hole-Cross.
 Washaway.
- Egloskerry (St. Ide and St. Lydy).
 Elwyn, St. (out of Phillack).
 Endelion, St. (St. Endelienta).
 Enodor, St. (St. Ennodorus).
 Fraddon, near (partly buried).
 Erme, St. (St. Hermes).
 Erth, St. (St. Ercus).
 Battery Mill.
 In churchyard (2).
 In churchtown.
 Tregenhome (defaced).
 Trevean.
- Ervan, St. (St. Hermes).
 Eval, St. (St. Uvelus).
 Ewe, St. (St. Ewa or St. Eustachius).
 Corran.
- FALMOUTH (per nomen Caroli regii et
 Martyris).
 Feock, St. (St. Feoca).
 In churchyard.
 Trelissick.
- Flushing (out of Mylor).
 In churchyard.
- Forrabury (St. Symphorianus).
 Outside churchyard.
- Fowey (St. Nicholas).
- GENNYS, ST. (St. Genesisus).
 Germans, St. (St. Germanus).
 Carracawn.
 Germoe (St. Germocus).
 Gerrans (St. Gerendus).
 In churchyard.
- Gluias, St. (St. Gluivacus, M.).
 Enys.
 Penryn.
- Godolphin (out of St. Breage).
 In churchyard.
 Sperton Cross.
- Golant (see St. Sampson).
 Gorran (St. Goronus).
 Grade (The Holy Cross and St. Gradus).
 Gulval (St. Gudwal).
 In churchyard.
 Rosemorran.
- Gunwalloe (St. Winwolaus).
 In churchyard.
 In churchyard (cross-base).
 Penrose
 ”
 Gwennap (St. Weneppa).
 In vicarage garden.
- Gwinear (St. Winnierus).
 In churchyard (2).
 On Connor Down.
 Cattedredon (missing).
- Gwythian (St. Gothianus).
 In churchyard.
- HALSETOWN (out of St. Ives).
 In village.
- Helland (St. Helena).
 Helston (St. Michael).
 Cross Street.
 In Mr. Baddeley's garden (2).
- Herodsfoot (out of Duloe, Lanreath, and St
 Pinnock).
 Hessingford (out of St. Germans).
 Hilary, St. (St. Hilary).
 In churchyard.
 Trehwela Lane.
- ILLOGAN (St. Ylloganus, St. Euluganus).
 In churchyard.
- Issey, St. (St. Filius).
 Ive, St. (St. Ivo).
 Ives, St. (St. Hya, Ia, or Ya).
 Penbeagle.
- JACOBSTOW (St. James).
 John's, St. (St. John the Baptist).
 Juliot, St. (St. Julitta).
 In churchyard (2).
- Just-in-Penwith, St. (St. Justus).
 In church.
 In rectory garden (2).
 Kenidjack (2).
 Leswidden.
 Nanquidno.
- Just-in-Roseland, St. (St. Justus).
- KEA.
 In churchyard (shaft and base).
 Kenwyn.

- Keverne, St. (St. Keveran or Kieran).
 Trelanvean.
 Kew, St.
 Polrode Mill.
 Keyne, St. (St. Keyna).
 In churchyard.
 Kilkhampton (St. James).
- LADOCK (St. Ladoca).
 Lamorran.
 Landewednack (St. Winwolaus).
 Lizard Town.
 Landrake (St. Peter).
 Landulph
 Laneast (SS. Welvela and Sativola).
 Laneast Down.
 Lanhydrock.
 In churchyard.
 Treffry Cross.
 Tredinnick Cross (cross-base).
 Re-Perry "
 Re-Perry (missing).
 Lanivet.
 In churchyard (2).
 In churchyard (coped stone).
 In churchyard (early cross-slab).
 Bodwannick.
 Fenton Pits.
 St. Ingonger.
 Tremoor Cross.
 Woodley Cross.
 Lanlivery (SS. Manaccus and Dunstan).
 Lannarth (out of Gwennap).
 Lanreath (St. Sancredus ; also SS. Manaccus
 and Dunstan).
 Lansallos (St. Ildierna).
 Highertown.
 Lanteglos-by-Camelford (St. Julitta).
 In rectory grounds (3).
 Tregoodwell.
 Trevia (2).
 Trewalder.
 Lanteglos-by-Fowey.
 Launcells (St. Andrew).
 Lawhitton.
 Treniffle.
 Lelant (St. Ewinas).
 In churchyard.
 In cemetery (2).
 In churchtown (defaced).
 Near church (partly buried).
 Brunian Cairn.
- Lelant (*continued*)—
 Lelant Lane.
 Sea Lane.
 Lesnewth (St. Michael).
 In churchyard.
 Levan, St. (St. Livinus).
 In churchyard.
 On churchyard wall.
 Rosepletha.
 Sawah.
 Trebehor.
 Chigwidden (missing).
 Lewannick (St. Martin).
 Holloway Cross.
 Trelaske.
 Lezant (St. Briocus).
 Linkinhorne (St. Milorus).
 North Coombe.
 Sturt's Corner (cross-base).
 Liskeard (St. Martin).
 Near Cricket-field (cross-shaft).
 Looe, West (St. Mary).
 Looe (out of Talland).
 Lostwithiel (St. Bartholomew).
 Ludgvan (St. Ludowanus).
 In churchyard (2).
 Crowlas.
 White Cross.
 Luxulyan (St. Cyricus and St. Julitta).
 In churchyard.
 Methrose.
 Trevellan.
 Trevellan Lane end (cross-base).
- MABE.
 In vicarage garden.
 Helland.
 Mabyn, St. (St. Mabena).
 In churchyard.
 Colquite.
 Cross Hill.
 Penwine.
 Madron (St. Madernus or St. Paternus).
 In churchyard.
 Boscathnoe.
 Boswarthen.
 Hea Moor.
 Parc-an-Growze (defaced).
 Trembath Cross.
 Tremethick, or Trereiffe.
 Tregwainton Carn.
 Maker (St. Julien).

- Manaccan (St. Antoninus).
 Marhamchurch (St. Morwenna).
 Martin-by-Looe, St. (St. Martin).
 Martin-in-Meneage, St. (St. Martin).
 Mary Magdalene, St. (Launceston).
 Badash (cross-base).
 Mawgan-in-Meneage (St. Mauganus).
 Trelowarren (defaced).
 Mawgan-in-Pyder (St. Mauganus).
 Lanherne.
 Mawgan Cross.
 Mawnan (SS. Maunanus and Stephen).
 In church wall.
 Mellion, St. (St. Melanus).
 Menheniot (St. Antoninus).
 Merryn, St.
 In churchyard (cross-base).
 Merther (St. Coanus).
 Tresillian.
 Mewagissey (St. Mewa, St. Ida).
 Mewan, St. (St. Mewanus).
 Michael Carhayes, St. (St. Michael).
 Michael's Mount, St.
 West side.
 Chapel Rock (cross-base).
 Michael Penkivel, St. (St. Michael).
 Michaelstow (St. Michael).
 In churchyard.
 Trevenning (3).
 Trevenning (cross-base).
 Millbrook (out of Maker).
 Minster (St. Merthiana).
 Waterpit Down.
 Minver, St. (St. Menefrida).
 In churchyard.
 In St. Enodoc churchyard.
 In St. Michael's churchyard.
 Mithian (out of Kea, Kenwyn, and Peranzabuloe).
 Morvah.
 Morval (St. Wenna).
 Morwenstow (St. Morwenna).
 Mount Hawke (out of St. Agnes and Illogan).
 Mullyon (St. Melanus).
 Pradannack Cross.
 Mylor (St. Milorus or Melorus).
 In churchyard.
- NEOT, ST. (St. Neotus).
 In churchyard.
 In vicarage garden (3).
- Neot, St. (*continued*)—
 In village.
 Hilltown.
 Newtown.
 Four-hole-Cross.
 In churchyard (cross-base).
 Wenmouth " "
 Newlyn, Penzance (out of Madron and St Paul).
 Near church.
 Newlyn, Truro.
 Northill.
 Trebarcha.
- OTTERHAM (St. Denis).
- PADSTOW (St. Petrus).
 In churchyard.
 In churchyard (missing).
 In old rectory garden.
 Prideaux Place.
 Par (out of St. Blazey and Tywardreath).
 Paul, St. (St. Paulinus).
 On churchyard wall.
 In vicarage hedge.
 Carlankan.
 Halwyn.
 Paul Down.
 In hedge (cross-base).
 Pelynt (St. Mary).
 Pencoys (out of St. Wendron).
 Pendeen (out of St. Just-in-Penwith).
 In vicarage garden.
 Penponds (out of Camborne).
 Penwerris (out of St. Budock).
 Penzance, St. John the Baptist (out of Madron).
 Penzance, St. Mary (out of Madron).
 In Market-place.
 Penzance, St. Paul (out of Madron).
 Perran Arworthal (St. Pieran).
 Perran Uthnoe (St. Pieran).
 Perranzabuloe (St. Pieran).
 Near St. Pieran's Well (defaced).
 On Perran Sands.
 Petherick, Little (St. Petrus).
 Phillack (St. Felicitas, Virgin and Martyr).
 In churchyard (2).
 " " (coped stone).
 In a field.
 In rectory garden (defaced).

Phillack (*continued*)—
 Bodriggy (defaced).
 Copperhouse.

Philleigh (St. Filius de Eglosros).
 Pillaton.
 Pinnock, St. (St. Pynocus).
 Porthleven (out of Sithney).
 Poughill (St. Olave).
 Poundstock (St. Neot).
 Probus (St. Probus).

QUETHIOCK (St. Hugh).
 In churchyard.

RAME (St. Germanus).
 Redruth (St. Euius or Erminus).
 Roche (St. Geomandus or Conandus).
 In churchyard.
 In rectory meadow.
 Ruan Laniorne (St. Rumonus).
 Ruan Major (St. Rumonus).
 Ruan Minor (St. Rumonus).
 St. Rumon's Cross.

SAMPSON, ST., and Golant (St. Sampson).
 Sancreed (St. Sancredus).
 In churchyard (2).
 On churchyard wall.
 In churchyard wall.
 Anjarden.
 Brane.
 Lower Drift.
 Trenuggo Hill.
 Trenuggo Hill (cross-base).
 Sellan "
 Treganhoe "
 Sennen (St. Senara).
 On churchyard wall.
 In cemetery.
 Escalls.
 Sennen Green.
 Trevilley.
 Sheviocke (SS. Peter and Paul).
 At four cross-roads.
 Crafhole.
 Sithney (St. Siduinus or Sithuinus).
 Truthall (cross-base).
 Southill (St. Sampson).
 In rectory garden (missing).

South Petherwin (St. Paternus).
 Stephen's-in-Brannell, St. (St. Stephen).
 In churchyard.
 Stephen's-by-Launceston, St. (St. Stephen).
 Stephen's-by-Saltash, St. (St. Stephen).
 Trematon.
 Stoke Climsland.
 Stratton (St. Andrew).
 Stythians (St. Stedians).
 In vicarage garden.
 Repper's Mill.
 Trevalis (2).

TALLAND (St. Tallanus).
 Teath, St. (St. Tetha).
 In cemetery.
 In churchyard (cross-base).
 Temple (St. Catherine).
 In churchyard (6).
 In churchyard (2 cross-slabs).
 Thomas the Apostle, by Launceston, St. (St. Thomas the Apostle).
 In churchyard.
 Tideford (out of St. Germans).
 Tintagel (St. Marcelliana or Materiana).
 Bossiney Cross.
 Trevena.
 In churchyard (part of shaft and base).
 Torpoint (out of E. Anthony).
 Towednack.
 In church porch (early cross-slab).
 Tredorwin.
 Tregony (St. Jacobus).
 Treleigh (out of Redruth).
 Tremaine.
 Treneglos (St. Gregory, sometimes St. George).
 Treslothan (out of Camborne).
 From village (missing).
 Tresmeer (St. Winwolaus).
 In churchyard.
 Trevalga (St. Petrucus).
 In churchyard.
 Treverbyn (out of St. Austell).
 Trewen.
 Truro, St. Mary.
 " St. George (out of Kenwyn).
 " St. John " " "
 " St. Paul (out of St. Clement's).
 Tuckingmill (out of Camborne and Illogan).
 Tudy, St. (St. Uda, St. Tudius).
 In churchyard (coped stone).

Tudy, St. (*continued*)—

- Trevenning Cross.
 - Trevenning Cross (cross-base).
- Tywardreath (St. Andrew).
- Menabilly.
 - Tregaminion (2).

VEEP, St. (St. Vepus).

- In vicarage garden (cross-base).

Veryan, St. (St. Symphorianus).

WARBSTOW (St. Werburgha).

- Lower Youlton.

Warleggon (St. Bartholomew).

- In churchyard.

Week St. Mary (St. Mary).

Wendron, St. (St. Wendrona).

- In church (early cross-slab).
- In churchyard.
- Boderwennack.

Wendron, St. (*continued*)—

- Boderwennack (cross-base).
- Bodilly.
- Manhay-vean.
- Merther Uny Cross.
- Merther Uny, in old churchyard.
- Trenethick.

Wenn, St. (St. Wenna).

- Cross and Hand.

Whitstone (St. Nicholas).

Winnows (St. Winnocus).

- Waterlake Cross.

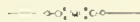
Withiel (St. Clement).

- In rectory garden.
- By roadside.
- In path near church (cross-base).

ZENNOR (St. Senara).

- In churchyard (2).
- In vicarage garden.
- Wiccas, near (cross-base).

OLD CORNISH CROSSES



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

CORNWALL possesses a larger and more varied number of early¹ Christian monuments than any other county in the British Isles.

So plentiful are they in this district of the West of England, that it may occasion surprise to many readers, unacquainted with the subject, when they learn that Cornwall contains over 300 crosses alone, besides other kinds of monuments, given in the following summary :—

Inscribed Stones of all kinds, including :

Inscribed pillar-stones	22
„ crosses	15
„ slabs	2
„ Saxon stele	1
	— 40
Erect crosses (not including the 15 inscribed crosses)	313
Coped stones	4
Recumbent cross-slabs	3
Total	<u>360</u>

There is evidence of their even greater frequency in former times than at present, as attested by the existence of some thirty or forty cross-bases, representing all that now remains of the original monuments. The crosses once belonging to them have long since dis-

¹ In addition to the early crosses, there are a great number of Gothic crosses, both erect and recumbent. But beyond giving a classified list of them in 'Class C.: Miscellaneous Monuments,' and the reasons for doing so, they are not further dealt with in this work.

appeared, having probably been used as gateposts, or applied to some other utilitarian purpose, and, alas! in many cases entirely destroyed.

Early Christianity in Cornwall

In conducting the present inquiry it will be necessary to glance briefly at such scanty materials as we possess of Cornwall in early Christian times, and see how far it was in communication with neighbouring countries, and to what extent its monuments were influenced by that intercourse.

The exact period when Christianity was first introduced into Cornwall will probably never be satisfactorily determined. No structures, monuments, objects, or other remains have been discovered in this part of Britain to prove that the inhabitants were anything but Pagan during the period of the Roman occupation; and history throws little or no light on the matter as early as the fourth century.

Then the British bishops who, it is stated, were represented at the Council of Arles in A.D. 315 came from places remote from Cornwall, and probably knew little or nothing about the religious and social condition of West Wales.

We must come, therefore, for certain and dependable information to the mission of St. Germanus of Auxerre and St. Lupus of Troyes, for the suppression of the Pelagian heresy, in A.D. 429. It is at this period that the history of Christianity in Britain is associated with the names of ecclesiastics known in the records of other countries.

Several of the Cornish churches are dedicated to Gallican saints, as, for example, St. Germanus of Auxerre, at St. Germans, and Rame, both near the eastern boundary of the county; St. Hilary of Troyes, at St. Hilary, near Penzance; St. Martin of Tours, at Lewannick, Liskeard, St. Martin-by-Looe, and St. Martin-in-Meneage; thus indicating that in all probability Christianity was introduced into Cornwall from Gaul as early as the beginning of the fifth century, during the lifetime of these saints.

Again, the connection between Cornwall and Brittany at this

period is shown by the dedication of two churches to St. Brioc, the founder of Treguier and St. Briec, before A.D. 500, at St Breock and Lezant ; to St. Winwolu, abbot and founder of Landeveneck, before A.D. 504, at Landewednack, Gunwalloe and Tresmere ; to St. Ninnoca or Non, the mother of St. David, and foundress of Lan Ninnoc, at Altarnon ; to St. Samson and St. Budoc, bishops of Dol, at St. Sampson, Southill, and Budock ; to St. Patern of Vannes, and St. Pol de Léon, who lived in the sixth century, at Madron and South Petherwin, and at Paul and Sheviocke.

Welsh saints, such as St. Cybi of Llanybi, in Cardiganshire, and St. Carranog of Llancranog, in the same county, are associated also with Cuby and Crantoc, in Cornwall ; while dedications to St. Petrock, St. David, and St. Govan, are found both in Pembrokeshire and Cornwall.

Irish saints are also represented, as St. Columba, at St. Columb Major and St. Columb Minor ; St. Colan, at Colan ; St. Hya or St. Hia, at St. Ives and St. Ive ; St. Kieran at St. Keverne ; and St. Senara or Senan, at Sennen.

Finally, we have Saxon or Danish saints in the names of St. Cuthbert, at St. Cubert ; St. Dunstan, at Lanlivery ; St. Werburgh, at Warbstow ; St. Menefrida, at St. Minver ; and St. Olave, at Poughill.

Many other saints might be mentioned, but the few names given will be sufficient to establish the relationship existing between Cornwall and the adjoining countries.

The British Church in Cornwall became subject to the See of Canterbury in the time of King Athelstan, A.D. 925-940.

It would appear, therefore, from the historical evidence which has been brought forward, that none of the Christian monuments in Cornwall are older than the fifth century, and that those showing Saxon influence are probably of the tenth and eleventh centuries. But it must not be forgotten that the fixing of dates always involves, eventually, a direct or indirect reference to history, and that the age of a monument cannot possibly be determined by any purely archæological process, unaided by history.

The dedications of the churches seem to prove that Cornwall was more intimately connected with Brittany and South Wales than with Ireland, a fact which is fully borne out by the character of the inscriptions on the early rude pillar-stones, and the style of ornament on the later sculptured crosses. It was in Ireland and North Britain that the peculiar Celtic patterns were most highly developed; and, generally speaking, the decoration of the Christian monuments (A.D. 700-1100) found in the South and West of England¹ is of an inferior quality. The Celtic patterns on the Cornish crosses are more akin to those occurring in Wales than to those in Ireland, Scotland, or Northumbria. There are a few Christian inscribed stones in Brittany that have points in common with those of Cornwall, but as a rule there is an entire absence of interlaced work or other ornament.

Relation of the Earlier Inscribed Stones to the Crosses

Although this work nominally only deals with the crosses, it is absolutely necessary to make some allusion to the inscribed stones, as being the earliest form of Christian monuments, and to show their connection with the crosses.

It is extremely difficult, in fact well-nigh impossible, to separate the inscribed rude pillar-stones from the inscribed crosses, since the same character of lettering, in some cases, occurs on both. One class, therefore, assists the other in arriving at some idea of the approximate date of each, while a comparison of the two enables us to trace the crosses to their earliest source.

Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), and I, have recently given catalogues of the 'Inscribed Stones in Cornwall,'² briefly compiled, and illustrating nearly all the examples, a reference to which will

¹ The crosses at Ramsbury and Colerne, in Wiltshire, at Gloucester, and one or two localities in Hants, Somerset, and Devon, all belong to the same school, and are much superior to the average class of work in the Southern, Eastern, and Midland counties of England. See 'Notes on the Ornamentation of the Early Christian Monuments of Wiltshire,' by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Wiltshire Arch. and N. H. Mag.*, xxvii. 50-65).

² *Journal Arch. Camb.*, Fifth Series, 1895, pp. 50-60.



much assist the reader in studying this portion of the subject. The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, contemplates an exhaustive treatise on these stones, so that enough only need be said here to show the connection between them and the crosses.



The oldest and most interesting of the inscribed stones are those bearing the Chi Rho monogram,¹ formed, as is well known, by the first two letters of the Greek word *ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*. Although it is common in Italy and Gaul, examples are very rare in Great Britain, as will presently be seen.

The earliest instance of its occurrence at Rome belongs to the year A.D. 323, and its use in Gaul, as shown by dated examples, extended from A.D. 377 to A.D. 493, at which time it preceded the use of the cross as a symbol of our Lord; and since it died out in Gaul at the end of the fifth century, we shall not be far wrong in allowing, say, a hundred years for its disappearance in Great Britain. For as this country was more removed from Rome than Gaul, the monogram may have survived here, perhaps, a century later, which would make their date in Cornwall not later than the seventh century. Its presence, therefore, on the Cornish stones is evidence, not only of their great age, but also tends to show that Christianity must have been introduced into Cornwall at a very early period.

Of the ten examples at present known to exist, or to have existed (for one or two are now missing), in Great Britain, Cornwall can proudly boast of the possession of half this number.

The earliest form of the monogram is that in which the diagonal strokes of the **X** cut the lower part of the **P**, as on the stone at Phillack, and that from St. Helen's Chapel, Cape Cornwall, thus :

 ; while in the remaining three instances, viz. Southill 


St. Just-in-Penwith , and Doydon , the **X** is represented by a horizontal stroke across the tail of the **P**.

¹ *Journal Arch. Camb.*, Fifth Series, 1893, pp. 99-108. See also *Monumental History of the Early British Church*, by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), 1889, p. 30.

The partial disappearance of the loop of the **P** in the examples from St. Just and Doydon shows them to be of a later date than the others, a fact which is confirmed in the latter specimen by the Saxon character of the name and the letters in the inscription on the stone.

Considering the hundreds of monuments in Cornwall having crosses in relief upon them, it is not surprising to find a similar treatment of the emblem upon some of the inscribed rude pillar-stones.

On the back of the stone at Castledôr, *e.g.*, is a Tau cross, ,

and at Doydon is one almost equal limbed ; while a third, similar to the last, but with a much longer shaft, once existed on the now-defaced inscribed stone at Treveneage, St. Hilary.

Lastly, the rude pillar-stone at St. Clement's, near Truro, has at the top a rude cross in a circle, and the inscribed slab in St. Columb Major churchyard has a cross of peculiar shape on both front and back.

Others, again, have incised crosses, as at Boslow, St. Just, similar to those occurring on many of the crosses. On either side of the inscriptions on the Trevena stone are long incised crosses; and the symbol is often introduced either before or after the name of a person commemorated in an inscription.

Another point of similarity is to be seen in the mortice on the top of some of the rude pillar-stones, suggesting that they were once surmounted by a cross. Instances occur at Castledôr and Doydon, corresponding to those on ornamented cross-shafts, such as Biscovey, Waterpit Down, &c. Finally, the rude pillar-stone at Mawgan-in-Meneage, called 'Mawgan Cross,' has distinct remains of a tenon worked on the top, evidently for the same purpose as the mortice in other cases.

It will thus be seen that certain characteristics are common to both the inscribed stones and the crosses; and, bearing in mind their intimate connection, it would be useless to attempt to draw a hard-and-fast line between the two kinds of monuments, since one is

merely a later form of the other, gradually developed according to the improved taste and culture of succeeding periods.

Probable Object of the Erection of the Crosses

By far the greater number of the monuments are dotted about on the bleak moors, and must have been, when erected originally, far from any habitation, and the questions naturally arise: For what purpose were they erected? and, Why do we find them in these out-of-the-way places? In the first instance, there can be no doubt that, like the churchyard crosses, they were also erected for devotional purposes, or for praying-stations, a fact which is borne out by the following extracts.

In 'Dives et Pauper,' a 'worke empynted by Wyken de Worde' in 1496, there is the following quaint assertion: 'For thys reason ben crosses by ye waye than whan folke passyngye see ye croysse, they shoulde thynke on Hym that deyed on ye croysse, and worshippe Hym above al thyngye.'

The Rev. W. Haslam, in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. iv. 1847, p. 313, after quoting the passage already given from 'Dives et Pauper,' adds his own valuable remarks to those of Wyken de Worde which we have just quoted:—

This may have been the reason in de Worde's time, and perhaps was partly so even in the early days when these crosses were erected; but the alleged reason in the old writers, and object of the wayside crosses, was to 'guard and guide the way to the church.' With respect to the former of these objects, I can attest that very many of these crosses evidently still answer this purpose, to which they were originally appointed. In several parishes there are 'church paths,' still kept up by the parish, along which crosses, or bases of crosses, yet remain, and generally it will be found that they point toward the church. Where the path has been—as in most cases—obliterated and lost, the crosses in some instances still remain, not facing the west according to the invariable rule regarding church crosses, but pointing and guiding in the direction of the church. As to the allegation that they 'guard the way to the church,' there can be little doubt that in those early, and, it may be, 'superstitious' times, such was regarded to be the efficacy of the holy sign.

Again, the first clause in the will of D. Reginald Mertherderwa,

principal of Bull Hall, in Oxford, and rector of Creed, Cornwall, dated February 11, 1447, sets forth that 'New stone crosses [are] to be put up, of the usual kind, in those parts of Cornwall from Kayar Beslasek to Camborne Church where dead bodies are rested on their way to burial, that prayers may be made, and the bearers take some rest.' The foregoing gives a very late date to some of the monuments; at any rate, it proves that even in mediæval times it was the custom to erect crosses. We must remember, nevertheless, that in those days Cornwall was far removed from centres of advancement, and it is, therefore, highly probable that its crosses, like its architecture, were of a later date than those in other and more civilised localities. As no particular *kind* of cross is mentioned in the will, we may assume from its date that Latin crosses were implied, since some of this type belong in all likelihood to that period, and were, as will be shown, the latest form adopted.

In reply to the second question, there can be no doubt that many of the crosses were erected in certain positions to act also as guides or landmarks across the county in the old days when the Cornish land was an almost trackless waste. The traveller or pilgrim, journeying then to some distant chapel or holy well, had little besides these stones to guide him on his way over the moors 'from cross to cross,' just as we see the Stations of the Cross in Catholic countries leading up to a Calvary. Even at the present time many of these monuments are to be found *in situ* by the roadside, thus showing that from time immemorial the old cross tracks have been preserved, and the now accepted term of 'wayside cross' has been applied to those which are thus situated. In several cases, however, the paths 'worn by the feet that are now silent' have long since disappeared. Several monuments are to be seen at the intersections of roads, and although in many instances the crosses have been removed from the positions they must have originally occupied—*i.e.* in the middle of the crossing—the intersection is still called such-and-such a cross. Some stand by the sides of streams, and others are now placed on the tops of hedges, where they have been removed, partly for safety, but chiefly, perhaps, to be out of the way. There is an old tradition

relating to the wayside, or moorland crosses, which is worth recording, to the effect that it was a custom amongst the richer pilgrims to leave alms on the crosses for the benefit of the poorer brethren who followed them.

Geographical Distribution of the different Types of Crosses in Cornwall

Generally speaking, the crosses as a whole are more numerous in the western portion of the county, and, like the inscribed stones, gradually diminish numerically towards the eastern end, the north-east part of the county being practically devoid of them.

The rudest kind of cross found in Cornwall consists of an upright slab, roughly squared or shaped, and having a Latin cross in relief on both front and back. There are only about half a dozen examples of this type, but they are too scattered to be confined to any particular locality. Three of them, however, are pretty close to each other in the Land's End district, viz. two in the parish of St. Buryan, and one in Sancreed.

Wheel Crosses, locally called 'round-headed crosses,' come next in simplicity, and are met with in far greater numbers than any other kind. Their distribution is fairly even throughout the county, but they are proportionately more numerous as the west is approached. It has been quite impossible to place this, the largest class, all together, as, amongst other reasons, many of them are ornamented. The most primitive examples—*i.e.* 1. Those having equal-limbed crosses on both the front and back of the head; 2. Those having Latin crosses, or varieties of this form, upon them; and 3. Having the figure of our Lord in place of one of the crosses—are first dealt with; whilst all which are ornamented are placed amongst the ornamented crosses, because the enrichment upon them is considered of more importance than the shape of the stone itself, and because they thus show a more advanced state of development. Such elaborate examples as the North Cross in Lanivet churchyard, the cross at Eastbourne, and many others, are all wheel crosses, but contain certain characteristics

necessitating their separation from the unornamented specimens for convenience of grouping, as stated in the notes on 'Method of Classification.'

Holed Crosses.—After passing through the different stages of the unornamented wheel crosses, holed crosses appear to be the next development, the different varieties of which are all described in their proper place. There are, altogether, twenty-seven examples of this type, of which twenty-five are 'four-holed.' Two have three holes pierced in them, viz. 'Three Holes Cross,' and that on Perran Sands; while in the churchyard cross at Phillack only the two upper holes of the four are pierced.

A marked peculiarity, which only occurs in Cornwall, is the cusping of the four holes. At present six examples have been discovered, the best, perhaps, being that in St. Columb Major churchyard.

There are a few which are unornamented; yet it will be seen that in course of time this type becomes the most highly developed form of cross, enriched with bosses, or the figure of our Lord in relief, or ornamented with interlaced work. Most of the holed crosses are found in and about the middle and western portions of Cornwall.

Latin Crosses.—This type is distributed locally much the same as the others, the largest group numerically being in the Land's End district, in the parish of St. Paul, or Paul, as it is now called.

The Ornamented Crosses, which form the second portion, or 'Class B,' of this work, are principally found in the churchyards. The majority of these monuments were the old churchyard crosses, erected for devotional purposes, except in a few instances, where the inscriptions upon them show that they are commemorative. Some have only been brought to light in comparatively recent years, by being found built into the church walls, and were only discovered during the restoration or rebuilding of the fabrics.

Why they should have been thus used is not known; but it is really most probable that, after the disappearance of the Celtic Church, they ceased to be venerated, and when new styles of Gothic architecture were introduced, their beauty failed to please; so, lying uncared for in the churchyards, they were simply used as building-material.

Local tradition on questions of this kind is seldom silent, and often amusing, as the following instance illustrates. The old lady who looks after the church at Cardynham, where a very fine cross was taken out of the wall, told me, in explanation of its having been there, that 'e' (*i.e.* the cross) 'was hided away in the church walls by the Catholics so as 'e shouldn't be scat up!' adding that 'when 'e was tooked out, the blacksmith wanted to 'ave 'un to bind his wheels 'pon, but 'e wasn't 'ardly big enough!'

Method of Classification

Having collected drawings of the crosses, it became absolutely necessary to adopt some systematic method of classification whereby the different types of crosses could be divided, and to arrange them in such a manner that the chief characteristics of each kind should be kept together as much as possible.

The importance of such a classification is clearly demonstrated by the following extract:—

'Dr. Joseph Anderson, in his "Scotland in Early Christian Times," ably explains that the archæological method of dealing with specimens consists—(1) In arranging them in groups possessing certain characteristics; (2) in determining the special types of which these groups are composed; (3) in determining the geographical range of each special type; (4) in determining its relations to other types within or beyond its own special area; and (5) in determining the sequence of the types existing within the geographical area which is the field of study.'

Acting as far as possible on this advice, and after mature deliberation, I determined to classify the monuments in what seemed the simplest and most direct manner, based on the following principles:—

1. To arrange them as far as possible in an order corresponding to their architectural development, beginning with the rudest or plainest forms, and proceeding step by step until the most elaborate examples are reached, being guided throughout by the architectural features of the crosses and the amount and kind of ornament upon them.

2. To divide the monuments broadly into three classes, viz. :
 - Class A. Unornamented crosses.
 - Class B. Ornamented crosses.
 - Class C. Miscellaneous monuments.
3. To further divide the three classes into the following groups :

Class A

- (1.) Upright slabs and pillars with crosses in relief.
- (2.) Wheel crosses.
- (3.) Wheel crosses with projections at the neck and on the head.
- (4.) Holed crosses.
- (5.) Latin crosses.
- (6.) Miscellaneous mutilated examples, not illustrated.

Class B

- (1.) Incised crosses and ornament.
- (2.) Sunk crosses and ornament.
- (3.) Miscellaneous ornament.
- (4.) Celtic or Hiberno-Saxon ornament.

Class C

- (1.) Coped stones.
- (2.) Early cross-slabs.
- (3.) Cross-bases.
- (4.) Gothic crosses.

4. To sub-divide the groups as variety in detail demands.

5. To form a sub-division only when more than one instance exists which has sufficient similarity to one or more examples. Where single examples occur which are all unlike each other, they are placed at the end of their respective sub-divisions, and are called 'Miscellaneous.'

6. To deal with Class B (the Ornamented Crosses), as far as possible, in the same order as Class A (the Unornamented Crosses), *i.e.* by commencing with the wheel crosses having the smallest amount of ornament upon them, and working up to those of this kind having

the greatest amount upon them ; and so on through all the different types.

7. To give a definition, followed by a geographical list, of each type of cross before describing the examples separately, and thus prevent constant repetition.

By adopting this system a plain and intelligible classification is established, which can easily be followed by all, the object being to arrange the crosses in a methodical and continuous series, as best calculated to assist our investigation.

But it must be distinctly understood at the outset that the mere fact of placing one particular type of cross before another does not by any means imply that on this account it is older than that by which it is followed. The ' Probable Age of the Crosses ' will be considered in a subsequent article under this head.

Method Employed in dealing with each Cross

The particulars relating to each cross are given in the following order :—

1. Name of cross.
2. Locality :
 - (a) Place.
 - (b) Parish.
 - (c) Deanery.
 - (d) Nearest large town.
 - (e) Nearest railway-station.
3. Present position.
4. Historical notes (if any) relating to—
 - (a) Original site ;
 - (b) Circumstances attending discovery.
5. Type and material.
6. Architectural features.
7. Dimensions.
8. Description of cross on monument ; or

Description of ornament on all four sides, and comparison (if any) with other examples in or out of Great Britain.

9. Remarks (if any) on the stones by previous authors.

The following are the principal reasons which have made me give what, perhaps, might be considered more than necessary—full descriptions in regard to the localities of some of the crosses, and detailed accounts of the ornament upon them.

In the first place, I have often had very great difficulty in finding the crosses, and for this reason alone I have attempted throughout to give such clear directions of their positions as will enable them to be easily found. This has been a somewhat difficult task, as it is so much easier to give verbal instructions than to print them. For instance, a verbal description of the position of the cross at Drift from, say, Penzance, would be something of this kind:—‘Well, you go along the St. Buryan road for a couple of miles, and then you come to a little sort of village-place called Drift, at four cross-roads. Turn to the right, past some cottages on the road to Sancreed, and about three or four fields on you come to an iron gate on your right, leading into a field. Well, climb over that—because it’s locked—and walk straight down the hill—the field slopes a good deal—and bear just a trifle to the right; go nearly down to the bottom, where a little stream runs, and you’ll find the cross standing up amongst a lot of bracken. There are several other stones lying about, but you can’t miss the cross.’

This, although clear, does not look pretty in print.

Another reason is, that very often the natives do not know of the existence of crosses on their own farms. An instance of this I experienced in the eastern part of the county, and will give. I knew there was a cross standing in a field of a certain farm, so called at the house, and asked the farmer to be kind enough to tell me where it was. He replied: ‘No sich thing yere, sir; I’ve bin yere nigh ’pon twenty yeares, an’ I’ve never zeed ’un; ’e idden yere, yew may depend.’ ‘Well,’ said I, ‘have you got a “moor stone postis” stuck up in the corner of one of your fields?’ ‘Oh! iss,’ he replied,

I'll shaw 'e that waun, but there isn't no cross 'pon 'un.' Presently we came to the stone, a tall round-headed monolith. 'There,' I said, 'there's a cross on the front, and here's another on the back!' To which he replied: 'To be sure there is! Well now, I *never*! That's a curious thing, sure 'nough. I never noticed 'un before. Of course I knawed there was a *stone* yere, but yew called 'un a *cross*. Yew zee, they come out yere when them batin' the bounds;¹ they skat 'un weth sticks and thraw 'erth 'pon top of 'un; ef it 'adden a bin for that, don't suppose I should ever 'ave noticed 'un 'tall!'

Next with regard to the rather full descriptions of the ornament on some of the monuments. A great deal has already disappeared, owing to the disintegration of the granite. Indeed, some of it is now extremely difficult to trace, and in course of time is likely to disappear altogether, especially as so many of the crosses occupy such exposed positions, not only from the weather, but also from the fact that some are still used as gateposts, &c., thus subjecting them to mutilation which they would otherwise escape, if proper care were only taken of them.

It is, therefore, most important to show as much as can now be traced, and to confirm the illustrations by a written description, so that no doubt can be entertained that at the time this book appeared the ornament shown was actually in existence.

Material.—Except where otherwise stated, the Cornish crosses are all made of moorland granite, locally called 'surface granite.' In the opinion of the local stonemasons, this kind of granite is much more durable than that which is quarried.

It is not, however, nearly so well adapted for monuments as other kinds of stone in the county. The large crystals of felspar it contains are, no doubt, the chief cause of its rapid disintegration.

Grey or white '*elvan*'² has proved to be infinitely better material than granite, as can be seen by the wonderful state of preservation in which we find, for example, the inscribed and ornamented cross at Trevena, Tintagel. An opportunity of testing the relative durability of the two materials almost side by side occurs at

¹ Many crosses are used as parish or borough boundaries. See p. 24.

² *Elvan* is the local Cornish name for trap dykes.

Lewannick. At this place there are two ogam inscribed stones, one of granite standing in the churchyard, and the other of grey elvan lately taken from the outside wall of the church-porch, and now preserved in the church. It will at once be seen that the ogam characters on the latter are all perfectly plain and distinct, whereas in the other case they are by no means easy to read.

Elvan is a surface stone, and is only found in comparatively small blocks. That of which the second stone at Lewannick is composed was originally about 5 ft. long by about 18 in. wide, and is considered to be a very large piece. Another reason which accounts for the fine preservation of the monuments made of this material is, that the original face of the stone was quite smooth, so that no tooling of this portion was required; the letters or ornament were therefore cut on the natural face, already weathered and hardened after centuries of exposure.

Pentewan is another stone which lasts better than granite, as in the case of the beautiful cross at Lanherne, which is made of this material, and has retained its ornament in almost as perfect a condition as when first cut.

Sandstone is used in one case only—the cross in St. Breage churchyard.

Slate has also been employed in a few instances, as in the cross near Tarret Bridge, St. Clether.

The Forms of the Crosses on the Monuments

Considering the very large number of crosses in Cornwall, it is not surprising to find a great variety in the shape of the crosses in relief upon them. The most common form is that in which they have equal limbs, expanded at the ends. Others have curved sides to all the limbs; while some have only their outer sides curved. The rarest form is that in which the limbs, or arms, are of equal length and width. These might be called Greek crosses, a term which, I venture to think, is not applicable to the other forms described above.

The term 'Latin cross' is used in this work to mean a cross

having limbs of approximately equal width, and a shaft, or lower limb, which is much longer than the upper and transverse limbs. When there is any variety in the detail of a Latin cross, it is described, for example, as 'a Latin cross with expanded limbs.'

Probable Age of some of the Crosses

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to the consideration of the probable periods when the Cornish crosses were erected, and show on what grounds the statements here made concerning them are based.

The first task, of forming a classification of the Cornish monuments, having been accomplished, it now remains to complete Dr. Anderson's suggestions by applying them to the monuments under consideration.

In the absence of dated specimens in Cornwall itself, the only course by which we can hope to derive reliable information regarding their age is by comparing them with examples of known age in other parts of Great Britain.

As might be expected in a remote corner of what is now England, but was, previous to the time of King Athelstan, part of Wales, there are few, if any, historical documents to help us in arriving at an approximate date when these monuments were raised.

Architectural mouldings—which are certain guides for determining the dates of structures—are almost entirely absent on the crosses, and consequently the age of the rudest specimens must in many cases remain doubtful; where, however, ornamental detail is introduced a clue is at once supplied for arriving at an approximate date. Thus, some of the more elaborate wheel crosses, with Celtic ornament or figure sculpture upon them, would be of about the eighth century, or probably rather later, since the MSS. of that period contain ornament of a similar nature; while it is clear that the type survived to the twelfth century, as some have foliated sculpture or crosses upon them similar to the slabs of that time.

As an instance of the survival of a particular shape or form, it may be pointed out that many of the fonts belonging to the Decorated or Perpendicular styles are obviously Norman in outline, the only difference regarding their age depending on the style of ornament applied to them.

Again, the foliated scroll-work so common in Cornwall resembles to such an extent the ornament of a similar kind in thirteenth-century work, that it seems to be almost out of place when found on the same stone with interlaced work or key patterns; at the same time, it gives a most interesting example of the combination and transition of the two different styles of ornament.

Next, with regard to the plain or unornamented wheel crosses. It would be somewhat difficult to determine the period to which they belong, were it not that some of them have the figure of our Lord sculptured on the front of the circular head, and a cross on the back. It therefore seems reasonable to suppose that this type of monument is contemporary with those which have crosses of the same shape on both the front and back.

The different ways of representing our Lord upon the Cross from Byzantine to mediæval times have been very carefully worked out by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), in his 'Early Christian Symbolism' (pp. 138-144). It will not, however, be necessary here to give more information beyond that immediately connected with our subject. On page 139 he says: 'The method of representing the Crucifixion at the present time has been arrived at by a gradual process of development, as has been the case with most other Christian symbols'; and he goes on to explain how, in the fifth and sixth centuries, the Saviour was represented only by the Agnus Dei, and further on remarks: 'The next step was to substitute the actual figure of the Saviour for the symbolical Lamb. This change was effected by the Quinisext Council, held at Constantinople in A.D. 683,¹ which decreed as follows: "We pronounce that the form of Him Who taketh away the sin of the world, the Lamb of Christ, Our

¹ Other authorities give different dates; e.g. Smith's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, A.D. 680; *Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology* (Blount), A.D. 691.

Lord, be set up in human shape on images henceforth, instead of the Lamb formerly used.”’ From this time up to the twelfth century our Lord was shown alive upon the cross, according to the Byzantine fashion, clothed in a tunic, the limbs being ‘extended perfectly straight along the three arms of the cross, whilst the head rests, unbent, against the fourth.’ With scarcely any exceptions, the Saviour is thus depicted on all the early Cornish crosses, while in the later, or Gothic crosses—*e.g.* in the churchyards of Launceston and Lostwithiel—the dead Christ is represented with bent head and crossed legs. We are thus enabled, through Mr. Allen’s researches, to throw some light on a branch of our subject which is somewhat obscure, and which, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been seriously considered. And although it is impossible to assign anything like an exact date for these crosses, it is, I think, safe to suggest that their period would range, perhaps, from the eighth or ninth to the twelfth century. This would allow a fair margin for the late appearance or disappearance of a particular style in a part of England so remote as Cornwall.

Of crosses with projections at the neck, little can be said regarding their age. Some—indeed, most of them—have crosses in relief similar to those of the type just described, whilst the remainder have Latin crosses. But the projections seem to point to an advance in style, and, if this be the case, it would suggest that they are later than the plain examples.

The unornamented ‘holed crosses’ now come under consideration. There are a great many varieties, which, however, need not be enlarged upon at present. Some are ornamented with interlaced work, and they may therefore be classed with those of that type. The plainer examples are, in all probability, the early forms of the style, while those with cusps in the holes or openings between the cross and the ring, being more ornate, are likely to be the latest of all; but their general characteristics will be more fully described when this part of the subject is dealt with.

Latin crosses appear to have been in use from first to last, the later examples being easily determined by their chamfered

edges, which gradually brought them to an octagonal section, till by degrees we find the shaft with a lantern-head and figures in the recesses of the regular Gothic type. No particular date can, therefore, be ascribed to the Latin crosses considered as a whole.

**The Different Purposes for which the Cornish Crosses¹ have been
re-used**

The present opportunity is one not to be lost for again publicly calling attention to the deplorable desecration of many of our ancient monuments. And though it may be said that this is an unnecessary digression, I nevertheless feel sure that the *preservation* of our priceless relics demands a vigorous attempt, not only to prevent further havoc amongst them, but also to effect the rescue of those which are still applied to purposes for which they were never intended.

It is well known that these crosses, scattered about, as they are, in such profusion throughout Cornwall, are amongst the most interesting and characteristic features of the county. On this account only it might be supposed that they would be of general interest to all, and, as such, should receive that care for their preservation to which they are so much entitled.

A glance, however, at the subjoined 'List of Different Purposes'—which I am aware is far from complete—will best illustrate the very utilitarian purposes to which the monuments are applied, and will show, alas! that there is, unfortunately, only too much occasion for these few lines of appeal. Can nothing be done to overcome such disastrous apathy, and to rescue these relics while there is yet time? or are they to be gradually destroyed in our very sight where they stand? Within the last few years only an inscribed stone at Treveneage, in the parish of St. Hilary, was trimmed down for a gatepost, thereby utterly obliterating the inscription on the front and a long Latin cross on the back. Even in this decade the ancient base of the cross in St. Erth churchtown has been terribly disfigured by a

¹ As the subject is of great importance, other monuments besides early crosses have been inserted in the list.

lengthy inscription, executed in the most modern style by the insertion of *lead letters!*

If some of the influential landowners would only take the matter up heartily, much good might be done, and the necessary expense involved in the preservation of these monuments on their own properties would not be very considerable.

Public-spirited persons have set a good example in this way; amongst whom may be mentioned the late Colonel S. G. Bake, of Camelford, who, at his own expense, restored the beautiful inscribed and ornamented cross-shaft to its old base on Waterpit Down; while Mr. F. H. Nicholls, who found the second ogam inscribed stone at Lewannick, has taken the two pieces composing it out of the walls of the north porch, provided new stones in their places, and cemented and fixed the others in the church, also at his own expense.¹ If others would but follow their example and continue the work of rescue, they will find ample material at their service, as the number of stones in the list marked by an asterisk will show.

Even as far back as 1805 a protest was entered by the contributor of the plate of crosses in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'² After stating where the crosses are, 'Viator Cornubiensis' concludes by saying: 'Some crosses are said to have been taken away to make gateposts of. This practice, it is to be hoped, will be prevented in future by the lords of the manors, and other holders of land; and should any of them happen to fall down, it is wished they would cause them to be re-erected as near their former places as possible.'

Writing on this subject of preservation, Mr. J. R. Allen, whom I have so often quoted, makes the following observations on the way in which we allow our monuments to be treated. He says:—

It may be worth while remarking, that no other nation possesses such a wonderful series of monuments illustrating the history of Christian art at one of its most obscure periods, and probably no other nation would have treated them with such scorn, or allowed them to be so ruthlessly destroyed. Many of these priceless treasures have been lost altogether, others have been damaged by persons ignorant of their real value, and the whole are perishing miserably from exposure to the weather. Casts, or at least

¹ Other names in connection with the restoration of crosses will be found in the descriptions.

² Vol. lxxv. Part II. p. 1201.

photographs, should be taken before every trace of the sculpture has disappeared. This is the more important as many fragments which have been preserved for centuries by being built into the walls of churches are being brought to light from time to time in the course of modern restorations and alterations; and these are now also, in many cases, exposed to the weather. A gallery of casts of Celtic sculptured stones would be invaluable for purposes of archaeological research, and might be the means of reviving the national taste for the art of sculpture, in which our own countrymen at one time attained so high a standard of excellence.¹

A LIST OF THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE CORNISH CROSSES
HAVE BEEN RE-USED

An asterisk denotes that the stone is still put to the use specified

Use	Class of Monument	Place	Parish
<i>1. Agricultural Purposes</i>			
Gatepost	Inscribed Stone	Trevenage* . . .	St. Hilary
"	" Cross	In rectory garden . . .	St. Clements
"	" "	Trevena . . .	Tintagel
"	Ornamented "	Connor Down* . . .	Gwinear
"	" "	Clowance, No. 3 . . .	Crowan
"	" "	Scorrier, No. 2 . . .	St. Day
"	" "	In churchyard. . .	Quethiock
"	" "	Trenethick . . .	St. Wendron
"	" "	Trevia, No. 2* . . .	Lanteglos-by-Camel- ford
"	" "	Eastbourne, Sussex	
"	" Cross-shaft	Biscovey* . . .	St. Blazey
"	Cross	Bodwannick* . . .	Lanivet
"	"	In churchyard. . .	St. Columb Major
"	"	" . . .	St. Juliot
"	"	Newtown* . . .	St. Neot
"	"	Scorrier, No. 1 . . .	St. Day
N.B.—Dozens of others have the holes made in them for the hinges, but only a few of the best examples are given above.			
Pigs'-trough	Cross-head	In churchyard. . .	Lesnewth
"	"	In vicarage garden . . .	Altarnon
"	" (Gothic)	Trewavas . . .	St. Breage
N.B.—In each case one side has been hollowed out.			
Prop to a barn	Saxon Stone	Inscribed In rectory garden . . .	Lanteglos-by-Camel- ford
Rubbing-posts up in fields	set	Some are still thus used, having been specially removed for this purpose.	

¹ *Early Christian Symbolism*, p. 82.

Use	Class of Monument	Place	Parish
<i>1. Agricultural Purposes (continued)</i>			
Stand for a beehive	Cross	Praze	Crowan
Pivot for a threshing-machine	Inscribed and Ornamented Cross-shaft	Waterpit Down . .	Minster
" "	Cross	In churchyard. . .	Flushing
N.B.—In each case the brass bearing for the iron shaft remains in the stone.			
<i>2. Building Purposes</i>			
Built into a bridge ¹	Cross (broken up)	Gam Bridge*	St. Breward
Built into hedges	Cross	Manhay-vean	St. Wendron
" "	"	Merthen	Constantine
" "	Cross-head	In churchyard. . . .	St. Mabyn [ford
" "	"	Trevia, No. 2	Lanteglos by-Camel-
" "	"	Treffry	Lanhydrock
Built into a house	Cross	Tredorwin	Towednack
" "	Cross (broken up)	Black Rock*	Crowan
" "	Inscribed Stone	In churchyard. . . .	Lanivet
" "	"	Rialton*	St. Columb Minor
Built into a barn	Cross-head	Treniffle	Lawhitton
Built into a church wall	Inscribed Stone	In west wall*	Cuby
" "	" "	In west wall of tower*	St. Cubert
" "	" "	In gable of south porch*	Phillack
" "	" Ogam Stone	In church	Lewannick
" "	Ornamented Cross-shaft	On inside of north wall*	St. Just-in-Penwith
" "	" "	In east chancel wall* (concealed)	Gwennap
" "	"	In churchyard. . . .	Cardynham
" "	Cross-head	In east wall*	Camborne
" "	"	" " " "	Mawnan
Built into a garden wall	"	Old vicarage garden*	Padstow
Coping for a wall	Ornamented Cross-shaft	In churchyard. . . .	Quethiock
" "	"	In cemetery	St. Teath
" "	Cross	In churchyard. . . .	Gerrans
Prop for church wall	"	"	Mylor
Floor-paving	"	"	Zennor, No. 2
"	"	Trenethick	St. Wendron
Step to a doorway	"	Colquite	St. Mabyn
" "	"	North Coombe*	Linkinhorne
" "	"	Trefronick*	St. Allen
" "	Early Cross-slab	In church*	St. Wendron
" "	"	"	St. Columb Major
A step (one of a flight)	Shaft of Cross	In churchyard. . . .	Michaelstow
In stepping-stiles	Cross	No Man's Land*	Lanlivery
" "	"	Near Fraddon*	St. Enodor
" "	"	In a garden	Helston, No. 1
Templete	Ornamented Cross-shaft	In churchyard. . . .	Sancreed, No. 2
Lych-stone	Cross	"	St. Agnes

¹ An old man told Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, that he 'scat up the cross, and built 'un into Gam Bridge.' The base out of which it was taken still lies near the bridge.

Use	Class of Monument	Place	Parish
<i>3. Miscellaneous Purposes</i>			
Credence table	Inscribed Stone	In church* . . .	St. Just-in-Penwith
Cover for a well	Cross	In a field* . . .	Bodmin, No. 3
Footbridges over leats or streams	Inscribed Stone	Bleu Bridge . . .	Gulval
" "	Ornamented Cross- shaft	In cemetery . . .	St. Teath
" "	Cross	Lower Youlton* . .	Warbstow
" "	"	In cemetery . . .	Sennen
" "	"	Polrode Mill* . . .	St. Kew
" "	"	Tregaminion, No. 2	Tywardreath
For forming iron wheel-ties upon	"	In rectory garden . .	Lanteglos-by-Camel- ford, No. 2
Forming part of a watercourse	"	" " . . .	Crowan, No. 2
" "	"	Tarret Bridge . . .	St. Clether
Pivot for a gate	Cross-head	In cemetery . . .	St. Teath
Stand for a sundial	Inscribed and Orna- mented Slab	Pendarves* . . .	Camborne
A seat	Incised Cross	In porch . . .	Towednack
As boundary-stones (and duly beaten)	Cross	Carminnow* . . .	Bodmin
" "	"	Callywith* . . .	Bodmin
" "	"	Respryn* . . .	St. Winnow
As boundary-stones of private pro- perty, and dis- figured by initials	Ornamented Cross	Temple Moor*. . .	St. Neot
" "	Cross	Penbeagle* . . .	St. Ives
" "	"	Peveril's Cross* . .	Blisland
" "	Hewn Pillar-stone	Bodilly* . . .	St. Wendron
As bench-marks by Ordnance Survey- ors	Inscribed Stone	Castledór* . . .	Tywardreath
" "	Ornamented Cross	Temple Moor*. . .	St. Neot
" "	Cross	Bossiney* . . .	Tintagel
" "	"	Merther Uny*. . .	St. Wendron
" "	"	Trembath* . . .	Madron
N.B.—Many others are disfigured by the broad-arrow.			
A directing-post	Cross	Perran Well (near). .	Perranzabuloe
Appropriated by pri- vate persons as memorials to their relatives	Gothic Cross-head	In churchyard* . . .	St. Mary Magdalen, Launceston
" "	" "	" " " " " " " " " "	Lostwithiel
Broken up for road metal	There are cases on record in which crosses have shared this fate. No. 2 cross at Trewardale had a narrow escape, as will be seen by referring to the account of this monument.		

The foregoing list contains the names of some very fine monuments; but, unfortunately, amongst those which are still in use must be mentioned Biscovey, Pendarves, St. Just-in-Penwith, Gwennap,

and Connor Down. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that a great number have already been rescued, though a great deal remains yet to be done.

The custom of removing the crosses and erecting them in private gardens cannot, of course, be recommended, although it has, no doubt, been the means, to a great extent, of preserving some of them. On the other hand, I am of opinion that the churchyard is the most suitable place in which to erect them, provided that there is nothing to show that they have been moved unnecessarily from *in situ* positions. In the churchyard they would at least be safe, easily found, and accessible to all. The adoption of this suggestion would also be effectual in preventing crosses being taken from one parish and placed in another—a by no means uncommon occurrence, and one which to me always seems a great mistake, as they at once lose their original identity and much of their ancient association.

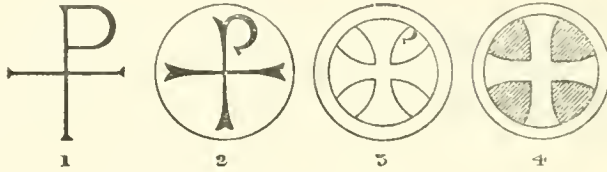
In the case of inscribed or sculptured stones, however, these should be placed within the churches, as has just been done in the case of the recently discovered ogam inscribed stone at Lewannick. This plan has been satisfactorily carried out in other counties, so that now the monuments thus preserved are protected from the weather, as well as from running any risk from external damage.

The Supposed Symbolism of the Ornament on the Crosses

We will now touch briefly on certain architectural or ornamental features of the crosses which are associated by some people with symbolism. My own opinion is that they are simply what I have just described them to be, and that, when they were designed, no symbolism whatever was intended. In the first place, there are no ancient books or manuscripts which have any bearing on the particular points in question, consequently we are without historical evidence regarding them. Secondly, the position of these features on the crosses themselves seems to me to be opposed to the theory that they are symbolic.

Let us proceed, then, to examine separately some of the details ascribed as mystic signs.

1. *The Circle or Ring of a Cross*, as a symbol of Eternity.— It has been shown that the cross was developed out of the Chi Rho monogram¹ enclosed in a circle. A study of the following diagrams² will make this clear.



There is, however, no evidence to show that the circle was intended to represent eternity. The sign No. 2 was in very general use in the East as a kind of seal, carved on the lintels of the doors, and is also to be found on a number of sarcophagi.

Again, what is now called the circle of a four-holed cross is not in reality a circle at all—though it is a *survival* of it—and is, in nearly all cases, composed of four quadrants. A true circle, combined with a cross, and divided by its limbs, always looks very flat, and is noticeable in modern reproductions, as much as the absence of entasis, or swelling of the shaft. Finally, the additions of the quadrants to a cross, besides enhancing the beauty of the monument, serve to strengthen the limbs considerably, and, by keeping them within their extremities, a better effect is produced, and the cross itself stands out as it should—the main feature.

2. *The Triquetra Knot* , as a symbol of the Trinity.—

There are many examples in Great Britain of very unevenly shaped stones which are covered with beautiful interlaced work. I now refer more particularly to cross-bases, several of which, by the way, are much wider at the bottom than at the top. On these the elaborate ornament is so arranged that it fills up the whole of the irregular

¹ *Early Christian Symbolism*, p. 94. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), 1887.

² *Ibid.*

space, irrespective of geometrical form. Cornwall supplies two marked examples in which the ornament is worked into and fills uneven spaces. One is on the north-east front of the Lanherne cross, and the other is on the coped stone in St. Tudy churchyard. In the former case the interlaced work is carried up on each side of the boss on the lower limb, and fills what would otherwise have been two empty corners had the ornament been terminated straight across in the usual manner. On the St. Tudy coped stone, which tapers considerably in its length, the plait on the north slope not only widens to suit the space, but is also worked right into the sloping corner. Thus we see that the shape of the space was of no importance, and that the patterns were simply adapted to meet their requirements. In designing the decoration for a cross-head there were awkward portions on the limbs which required to be filled in, and it appears to me that it was most natural for these competent masters of their art to design a special knot to suit a special space. The triquetra knot was therefore designed for this purpose, as is clearly shown by the way its form is varied according to circumstances. An examination of the different shapes of this knot on the Ornamented Crosses, and the spaces they occupy, will make this apparent. This system is still more clearly proved by the form of the knot sometimes found on the lower limb of a cross. It has been pointed out, in the definition of 'four-holed crosses,' that, as a rule, this limb is much larger than the others, and being also nearly square, or oblong, a triquetra knot was obviously not the right shape; consequently two interlaced oval rings were introduced, and placed crosswise in such a manner as to fill up the whole space. Examples of this are seen on the crosses in Quethiock and St. Columb Major churchyards. In the latter this adaptability is again displayed by the form of the interlaced knots on the horizontal limbs, which are much narrower than the others, and so require to be treated differently. On the back of this cross the inner loops of the triquetra knots are worked to a curve concentric with that of the boss, so that nearly the entire space is occupied.

3. *A Central Boss*, as a symbol of the Godhead.—The middle of the cross-head is the most important point, around which, in the orna-

mented crosses, the decoration centres. To emphasise this still more a boss was probably introduced. Its occurrence on what are otherwise plain crosses of the ordinary type is very rare, and in a few cases a sinking is used in place of a boss, but for the same reason, viz. to make this portion of the stone more significant.

4. *Five Bosses*, symbolic of the Five Wounds.—There are nine crosses in Cornwall which have five bosses on the head. Their presence may, I think, be accounted for in this way: that, having adopted the central boss, the simplest and most effective treatment of the less ornate examples was the introduction of one more boss on each limb of the cross; or, in those examples where the crosses are decorated with interlaced work, and have the five bosses on the head, the workmen may not have been competent to execute in coarse-grained granite the more delicate ornament requisite for so small a space.

The attempts to discover symbolism where there is not the slightest evidence to prove either its intention or existence seem to be an innovation of comparatively modern times. It has, indeed, been carried to such an extent that I was seriously told on one occasion that the four holes of a cross represented the four Evangelists! This, it will be admitted, is going a little too far, as nothing else but four holes could be the result of a cross and ring combined. Another instance has recently come under my notice in which two young men made a great discovery. At Phillack there is *part* of a coped stone, and along the top of the ridge is a rude cable moulding. It is hardly credible, but these two gentlemen counted the remaining notches forming the cable, and, finding they came to *thirty-two*, decided at once that they represented our Lord's age. They were quite certain, because they had counted them *twice*!

On the whole, then, I am inclined to think that a system of symbolism has been developed out of the ornament, and not that the ornament was originally founded on symbolism.

Bibliography of the Monuments

The study of early Christian sepulchral monuments has only become perfected by degrees, as may be seen by taking a retrospective glance at what has already been written about those in Cornwall.

Leland, in his 'Itinerary' (1530-37), notices the inscribed pillar-stone at Castledôr.

Carew, in the 'Survey of Cornwall' (1602), p. 129, gives a quaint little drawing of the inscribed stone at Redgate, St. Cleer—the only one in the volume.

Camden's 'Magna Britannia.'—The following editions of this work have been published: first, 1586; second, 1587; third, 1590; fourth, 1594. Also 1600, 1607, 1610, 1637. Gibson's 'Additions to Camden' number four editions, viz.: first, 1695; second, 1722; third, 1753; and fourth, 1772. Gough's 'Additions to Camden,' two editions: first, 1789; second, 1806.

Originally printed in Latin, the first edition in English was published in 1610, on the title-page of which it is stated, 'Translated newly into English by Philemon Holland.'

The inscribed stone at Redgate, in the parish of St. Cleer, is illustrated in most of the editions; but, as a rule, it is differently represented in each case, not only in the outline of the stone, but also in the shape of the letters in the inscription; and all are quite unlike that given by Carew.

In the 1610 and 1789 editions, however, the plates of this stone are identical.

In addition to an engraving of the St. Cleer stone, the edition of 1722 notices the cross on St. Cleer Common called the 'Longstone.'

Gibson's 'Additions to Camden' (1772), vol. i., gives illustrations of five inscribed stones (pp. 149, 150, 151), viz. Gulval (Bleu Bridge), Mawgan Cross, St. Blazey, and Castledôr; and, on p. 152, Redgate (St. Cleer). On p. 153 a few lines are devoted to the

mention of the cross on St. Cleer Common, which are quoted in my description of that stone.

On p. viii. of the Preface a tribute is paid to Edward Lhwyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, a writer of the seventeenth century, to whom most authors are indebted for first having given satisfactory readings and translations of the inscriptions. The author says: 'And although the learned Mr. Lhwyd (to whom the "Britannia" stands indebted for those most useful additions in Wales) is since dead, to the great detriment of natural history and antiquities, yet it fell out, providentially for this work, that before his death he had revised the whole Principality in order to this new impression.'

In Gough's 'Additions to Camden' (1789) quite a different series of illustrations is given in vol. i. (Plate xii) of the inscribed stones given by Gibson, with the addition of the Camborne altar-slab.

Borlase, in his 'Observations on the Antiquities of Cornwall' (1754), is the first author who describes and illustrates any considerable number of monuments. He devotes the twelfth chapter of his book to the 'Inscribed Monuments before the Conquest,' accompanied by two plates illustrating eleven of these stones.

None of the crosses, however, appear to have been illustrated in old works until Samuel Lysons, in his 'Magna Britannia' (1814), gave four of the sculptured crosses not before drawn, and three of the rude pillar-stones already made public by Borlase.

In the 'Gentleman's Magazine for 1805 (vol. lxxv. p. 1201) is a curious little plate illustrating eleven 'Ancient Crosses in Cornwall.' The drawings are, however, very poor, and not much like the originals, but the brief descriptive letterpress accompanying them is good and quaintly written, as will be noticed from a portion quoted in the section relating to 'The Different Purposes for which the Cornish Crosses have been re-used,' on p. 21.

The 'Catholic Miscellany' of February 1827, with the omission of one example, reproduces practically the same plate. Of those illustrated in these two magazines, four have since disappeared.

Mr. J. T. Blight's 'Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall' is, so far as it goes, the most complete work on the subject. The first edition was published in 1856, and the second, and last, in 1872.¹ But the stones are not arranged in any methodical manner, and follow on each other more in a sketch-book form. He illustrates 107 early crosses, and mentions the existence of some sixty others. A large number have been discovered since his work appeared, including most of the ornamented crosses. Not the least valuable portion of his book lies in the information which shows the position of several of the stones in his time which, from one cause or another, have since been moved.

Sir John Maclean, in his 'Deanery of Trigg Minor' (1868-79), gives very good illustrations of the crosses and inscribed stones in this division of the county. The drawings, with the interesting particulars connected with them, were, I believe, mainly supplied by the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin.

It should be mentioned that when the See of Truro was constituted, in 1877, the new Deanery of Bodmin was formed out of parishes taken from the deaneries of Trigg Minor, West, Pyder, and Powder. This accounts for certain parishes being included in the above work which have since been transferred as stated.

Professor Æ. Hübner, of Berlin, in his 'Inscriptiones Christianæ Britannicæ' (1876), had, up to that date, dealt more fully with the inscribed stones of Cornwall than any other author, and had catalogued twenty-two examples of the pre-Norman period. Since the appearance of his book, however, several other stones have been found with early inscriptions on them, and have been included in a paper, the reference to which will be found under 'Archæologia Cambrensis' on the following page.

Since about the year 1845 several important papers on the inscribed stones and crosses of Cornwall have appeared in the transactions of the various archæological societies throughout England and Wales, amongst which the following may be mentioned :—

¹ The West Cornwall volume was published in 1856, and when the East was issued, in 1858, the two were bound together. The second edition of the two appeared in 1872.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London

- Second series, vol. v. p. 481. 'Report on Archæology in Cornwall.' W. Iago, B.A.
 Second series, vol. xiv. p. 214. 'Report of An Ogam Inscription found in Cornwall.' W. Iago, B.A.
 Second series, vol. xv. p. 279. 'A Second Ogam Inscribed Stone at Lewannick, Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.

Archæologia Cambrensis

- Third series, vol. iv. p. 281. 'Inscribed Stone, Phillack.'¹
 Third series, vol. ix. p. 288. 'Inscribed Stone, Bleu Bridge.'
 Third series, vol. ix. p. 288. 'Inscribed Stone, St. Clements.' Rev. H. Longueville Jones.
 Third series, vol. xii. p. 420. 'Inscribed Stone, Cuby.' C. Barham, M.D.
 Fifth series, vol. vi. p. 356. 'Inscribed Altar Slab, Camborne.' A. G. Langdon.
 Fifth series, vol. ix. p. 251. 'An Ogam Inscribed Stone at Lewannick, Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.
 Fifth series, vol. x. p. 97. 'The Chi Rho Monogram upon Early Christian Monuments in Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.
 Fifth series, vol. xi. p. 308. 'The Inscribed and Ornamented Cross-Shaft at St. Blazey, Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.
 Fifth series, vol. xii. p. 50. 'Catalogue of the Early Christian Inscribed Monuments in Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon and J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.).

Archæological Journal

- Vol. ii. p. 77. 'Inscribed Stone a Few Miles from Padstow.'² Thomas Kent.
 Vol. ii. p. 78. 'Inscribed Stone, St. Clements.' W. Haslam.
 Vol. ii. p. 328. 'Inscribed Stone, Castledôr.' W. Haslam.
 Vol. iv. p. 302. 'An Account of Some Monumental and Wayside Crosses still remaining in Cornwall.' W. Haslam.
 Vol. x. p. 323. 'Stone Cross in the Churchyard, St. Columb [Major].' E. W. Godwin.

Journal of the British Archæological Association

- Vol. xlv. p. 301. 'The Early Christian Monuments of Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon and J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.).
 Vol. xlv. p. 318. 'Celtic Ornament on the Crosses of Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.
 Vol. xlvii. p. 301. 'The Padstow Crosses.' A. G. Langdon.
 Vol. xlviii. p. 336. 'An Ogam Stone at Lewannick.' A. G. Langdon.
 Vol. xlix. p. 274. 'Coped Stones in Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.

¹ Standing in the churchyard.² *I.e.* at Nanscow, St. Breock.

*Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.*¹

Thirty-first Annual Report (1849), p. 58, Plate IV. 'Notice of an Ancient Cross (formerly near Penryn).'² R. Thomas, C.E.

Thirty-second Annual Report (1850), p. 34, Plate III. 'Cross between Redgate and St. Cleer.' A. H. Tomkins.

Vol. ii. p. 55. 'Inscribed Stone, St. Cubert.' C. Barham, M.D.

Vol. ii. p. 58. 'Inscribed Stone, Tregony.' C. Barham, M.D.

Vol. iii. p. 99. 'The Prior's Cross.' Thomas Q. Couch.

Vol. iii. p. 162. 'Mylor Church, its Crosses, Frescoes, &c.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. iii. p. xxxix. 'Notice of an Inscribed Stone at Worthyvale Minster.' Illustration by W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. iv. p. 59. 'Notes on some Inscribed Stones in Cornwall.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. v. p. 53. 'Nangitha Cross, Budock.' J. Iago, F.R.S.

Vol. v. p. 363. 'Crosses in the Churchyard, Cardynham.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. v. p. 364, Plate IV. 'Inscribed Stone, Welltown, Cardynham.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. v. p. 366. 'Inscribed Stone, St. Hilary.' C. Barham, M.D.

Vol. vi. p. 398. 'The Lanhadron Inscribed Stone.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. vii. p. 139. 'Quethiock Cross.' N. Hare.

Vol. viii. p. 276. 'Mawgan Cross.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. viii. p. 366. 'The Inscribed Stone, Blen Bridge.' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. x. pp. 33, 96. 'The Ornament on the Early Crosses of Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.

Vol. x. p. 262. 'The Pendarves "Altar Slab" (a reading of).' W. Iago, B.A.

Vol. xi. p. 293. 'An Ogam Stone at Lewannick, Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

Vol. iii. Plate XXXII. 'Cornish Wayside Crosses.' Charles Spence.

Vol. iii. Plate XXXII. 'The Redgate Stones.' Charles Spence.

Vol. iii. p. 205. 'Iter Cornubiense.' Charles Spence.

Vol. vi. Plate (not numbered). J. P. Savory.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

Vol. xxxviii. p. 33. 'An Ancient Cornish Cross in Sussex.' A. G. Langdon.

¹ At the time of writing only a few numbers of this journal were available at the British Museum. I had, therefore, to apply to Mr. R. A. Gregg, of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, to whom my thanks are due for kindly supplying many wanting references.

² *See* Scorrier, No. 2, in this work.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

The Spring Gardens Sketching Club.

Vol. viii. Plates XXXVII. and XXXVIII. 'Cornish Crosses' (33 examples). A. G. Langdon.

'A History of Temple Church, near Bodmin, Cornwall.' J. R. Brown. (Eight crosses, &c., illustrated by W. Iago.)

The Antiquarian Magazine.

August, 1883. 'Two Cornish Crosses' (St. Teath and Quethiock).

A Week at the Land's End. J. T. Blight. (1861.)

P. 67. Trembath Cross, Madron.

P. 168. Cross in St. Buryan Churchyard.

P. 179. Inscribed Stone with Chi Rho Monogram (formerly at St. Helen's Oratory).

The Builder.

March 30, 1889, two plates. 'Six Ornamented Crosses.' A. G. Langdon.

March 21, 1891, two plates. 'Coped Stones in Cornwall.' A. G. Langdon.

June 6, 1891. 'The Padstow Crosses.' A. G. Langdon.

Having concluded the Introductory portion of the work, I will now proceed to describe the monuments separately.

CLASS A

UNORNAMENTED CROSSES

UPRIGHT SLABS AND PILLARS WITH CROSSES IN RELIEF

THIS type of monument is dealt with first because it is the rudest and simplest; the stones on which the crosses are sculptured, although sometimes roughly squared, are not given any definite architectural form, as in the case of the more highly developed free-standing crosses. They thus take a lower place in the scale of development than those in which the contour of the stone has been considered.

Like the crosses, no two of these monuments are exactly similar in all respects, but the differences which may be noticed in the general details are not sufficiently important to justify further sub-divisions.

Judging from their rudeness, it might at first be supposed that they were the earliest known examples; but there is no evidence to support such a theory. Indeed, the fact of the crosses upon them being in relief, instead of being incised, seems to suggest an opposite conclusion.

The first example, at Drift, is merely a rough stone with crosses in relief on the front and back; and although it is doubtless one of the earliest instances of this kind of monument, it is probably of a much later date than those which have incised crosses upon them.

Next of this class in order of development come those which have only been partially tooled, thus forming them into slabs, or, as in the exceptional case of Cross Close, in St. Columb Minor parish, into a rude cylinder.

When we consider the very great amount of labour expended in

sinking both faces of the stone sufficiently deep to bring the crosses into relief, it seems somewhat remarkable that further labour was not bestowed in shaping the monuments into some distinct form.

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Buryan, St.	.	.	Tregurnow Down.
"	.	.	Trevorrian.
Columb Minor, St.	.	.	Cross Close.
Sancreed	.	.	Lower Drift.
Sennen	.	.	Escalls.

It may here be stated that another stone, very similar to that at Drift, is said by Mr. J. T. Blight to have been in his time in the rectory garden at Southill, but at the present time no trace of it can be found.

Lower Drift, Sancreed

Sancreed, formerly San Creed, or Sancreet, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

Drift is a small village which stands about a mile and a half south-east of Sancreed churchtown, at a point where the road from Penzance to St. Buryan intersects that from Paul to Sancreed.



The fourth field on the right-hand side of the road from Drift to Sancreed belongs to Lower Drift Farm, now in the occupation of Mr. North. It forms part of the side of a steep hill, sloping from the road down to a little stream which flows into the sea at Newlyn. Amongst the bracken

in this field, and near the bank of the stream, stands the stone.

I was told by an old man named Rawlings, living at St. Levan, that the stone was found, about the year 1850, by his father, who was employed with him in clearing this field. It was then lying on

the ground, and on being moved it rolled a short distance down the hill. The crosses upon it were then noticed, but as the stone was too heavy for them to replace, they fixed it upright for preservation on the spot it now occupies.

In plan the stone may be described as three-sided, inasmuch as it tapers to a rounded end from one side to the other. It is, as just mentioned, a very rude form of monument, and appears to be a rough piece of granite utilised in its natural condition.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. ; width : at the top 2 ft., at the bottom 2 ft. 9 in. ; thickness at the bottom of the wider side, 15 in.

Close to the top of the stone, on both front and back, is sculptured a Latin cross in relief ; that on the front has an inclination to the left, while that on the back is upright.

Tregurnow Down, St. Buryan

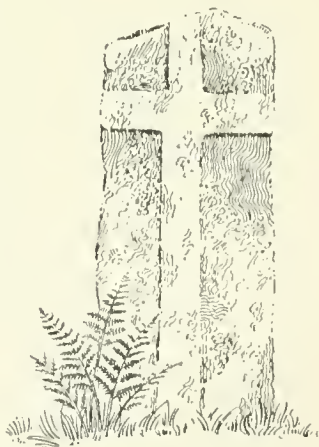
St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

The spot on which this cross-slab stands on Tregurnow Down is about two miles south-east of St. Buryan churchtown, not far—and in the same direction—from Dawns Men. The slab is doubtless *in situ*.

This monolith is a roughly hewn granite slab, and is in a very good state of preservation.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 4 in. ; average width of shaft, 1 ft. 10 in. ; thickness at the bottom, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top.

On both the front and back is a Latin cross in relief, the limbs in each case being carried to the extremities of the stone. Rudeness in execution is apparent in the shaft, which is irregularly curved about halfway down, and in the varying width of the arms.



Trevorrian, St. Buryan

For locality of St. Buryan, see last.

Trevorrian Farm is situated about three-quarters of a mile north-east of St. Buryan churchtown.

About half a mile from the churchtown, on the left-hand side of the road to Newlyn, is a circular cross-base, built on its side into the hedge. Just beyond this is a stile, forming the entrance to a footpath leading across some three or four fields into Trevorrian Lane. The slab will be found loosely fixed on top of the hedge, by the left-hand side of the stile, next the lane.¹ It is not *in situ*, and has, apparently, only been recently placed where it now stands for preservation.

The monument consists of a flat slab of worked granite, the upper corners of which are now broken off.



It should be stated that the base above mentioned cannot belong to it, as, amongst other reasons, the mortice does not correspond in shape with the bottom of the slab, and it is only referred to for purposes of identification.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in. ; width, 14 in. ; thickness, 5 in.

On both the front and back is a cross, cut in relief on the upper portion of the stone, the three upper limbs of each being carried to the edge of the slab. These crosses are formed by sinking the four flat and square spaces between the limbs, so that in each case the face of the cross is in the same plane as the lower or unsunk portion of the stone.

¹ Since the above was written the slab has been taken down from the hedge, and mounted on a small granite base in the corner of the field, next the lane, a few feet from its previous position.

Escalls, Sennen

Sennen, or St. Sennen, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one mile from the Land's End and ten miles south-west of Penzance.

Escalls Farm is one mile north-east of Sennen churchtown.

This slab is built into a hedge in one of the fields. It is formed of a rough granite slab, and is somewhat mutilated.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 2 in. ; width across the limbs, 1 ft. 10 in.

Only one face is visible ; on it is cut a Latin cross in relief ; the bottom of the shaft has either been mutilated or so worn away that it is now uncertain how far it originally extended.



Cross Close, St. Columb Minor

St. Columb Minor, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated twelve miles north of Truro, and about two and a half miles north of Newquay railway-station.

About two miles from Newquay, on the left-hand side of the St. Columb road, is a stile which forms the entrance to a pathway leading across the fields to St. Columb Minor churchtown. The slab stands by the right-hand side of this path, in the first field. Probably it is *in situ*, since the word 'close,' as used in Cornwall, means a field ; hence 'Cross Close,' or 'Cross Field.' It is very roughly hewn, and appears to be almost circular in plan, an extremely rare form in this county. I ascertained personally that, at a depth of seven or eight inches below the surface, the monument is packed tightly round with stones—a possible substitute for a base.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 2 in. ; average width, 15 in. ; average thickness, 12½ in.



On the front is a rudely executed Latin cross, in high relief, projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond the face of the stone, excepting at the ends of the limbs, where they are rounded down. The three upper limbs are carried to the outline of the stone, when standing exactly in front of the cross. On the back, however, the sculpture is not clear. The lumpy remains near the top may indicate that a cross similar to that on the front originally existed, but sufficient does not now remain to identify them with any particular form of cross or ornamental device.

WHEEL CROSSES

Under this heading are placed all those monuments which have approximately circular heads of a greater diameter than the width of the shaft.

They are by far the most common in Cornwall, and there exists a great variety among them, chiefly as regards (1) the shape of the head, (2) the form of cross in relief upon it, and (3) certain architectural features. In the first place, the heads in many instances are not actually round, being in some cases elliptical, and in others having straight sides; but such differences in detail as these would hardly justify the adoption of a separate sub-division for each kind, since they evidently all belong to the same type. No two examples are absolutely identical, there being slight variations in the shapes of the different parts. Where these variations become very marked the monuments have been placed in different sub-divisions, which, for convenience of reference, have been arranged in the following groups, and will be dealt with in this order:—

(1.) With equal-limbed crosses in relief on the front and back of the head.

(2.) Similar to (1), but with the addition of sundry architectural features.

(3.) With Latin crosses in relief on either one or both faces.

(4.) With the figure of our Lord in relief on the front, and a cross on the back.

A list of examples in each group and sub-division will be given before proceeding to describe the different varieties. Ornamented wheel crosses will be found in 'Class B.'

WHEEL CROSSES WITH EQUAL-LIMBED CROSSES
IN RELIEF ON THE HEAD

Geographical Distribution

<i>Advent.</i>	<i>Egloshayle.</i>
Tresinney.	In churchyard (2).
<i>Agnes, St.</i>	<i>Ewe, St.</i>
In churchyard.	Corran.
<i>Altarnon.</i>	<i>Forrabury.</i>
In churchyard.	Outside churchyard.
In vicarage garden.	<i>Gluiias, St.</i>
Two-gates.	Enys.
<i>Blisland.</i>	<i>Gunwalloe.</i>
Lavethan. ¹	In churchyard.
Trewardale (2).	<i>Gwinear.</i>
<i>Boconnoc.</i>	In churchyard.
In churchyard.	<i>Hilary, St.</i>
<i>Bodmin.</i>	Trehela Lane.
Berry Tower.	<i>Juliot, St.</i>
Outside the Gaol.	In churchyard.
In a field.	<i>Kew, St.</i>
Callywith.	Polrode Mill.
<i>Breock, St.</i>	<i>Lanivet.</i>
White Cross.	Bodwannick.
<i>Breward, St.</i>	Fenton Pits.
Lanke (2).	St. Ingonger.
<i>Budock.</i>	Tremoor Cross.
Nangitha.	Woodley Cross.
<i>Buryan, St.</i>	<i>Lanteglos-by-Camelford.</i>
Boskenna, in a field.	In rectory grounds.
<i>Camborne.</i>	Trewalder.
In church wall.	Trevia.
<i>Cardynham.</i>	<i>Levan, St.</i>
Treslea Down.	On churchyard wall.
<i>Constantine.</i>	Sawah.
In churchyard.	Rosepletha.

¹ See footnotes, p. 44.

<i>Linkinhorne.</i>		<i>Sancreed.</i>
North Coombe.		On churchyard wall.
<i>Luxulyan.</i>		In churchyard wall.
In churchyard.		Anjarden.
Methrose.		<i>Sennen.</i>
Trevellan.		On churchyard wall.
<i>Mabyn, St.</i>		<i>Stephen's-in-Brannell, St.</i>
In churchyard.		In churchyard.
Colquite.		<i>Thomas the Apostle, St., Launceston.</i>
Cross Hill.		In churchyard.
<i>Madron.</i>		<i>Trevalga.</i>
Hea Moor.		In churchyard.
Trenqwainton Cairn.		<i>Tywardreath.</i>
<i>Marwan.</i>		Tregaminion.
In church wall.		<i>Warbstow.</i>
<i>Merther.</i>		Lower Youlton.
Tresillian.		<i>Wcun, St.</i>
<i>Michaelstow.</i>		Cross and Hand.
Trevenning.		<i>Winnow, St.</i>
<i>Minver, St.</i>		Waterlake.
St. Enodoc.		<i>Withiel.</i>
<i>Roche.</i>		By roadside.
In rectory garden.		In rectory garden.
<i>Ruan Minor, St.</i>		
St. Rumon's Cross.		

WHEEL CROSSES WITH CROSSES HAVING EXPANDED LIMBS
NOT CARRIED TO THE EDGE OF THE STONE

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Altarnon, No. 1 . . .	In churchyard.
" " . . .	Two-gates.
Levan, St.	Rosepletha.

Altarnon, No. 1. In the Churchyard

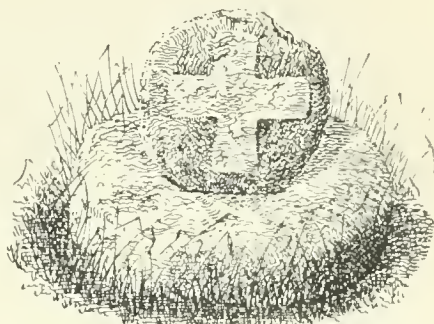
Altarnon, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles south-west of Launceston.

The cross stands on the south side of the church.

What remains of the cross itself consists of a mutilated head loosely placed over the socket of a round base. It is probable that the two pieces were once part of the same monument, the missing shaft having most likely been utilised for some purpose.

Dimensions.—Height of head, 2 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. The base is 3 ft. 5 in. in diameter and 7 in. thick.

The crosses on front and back are alike.



Two-gates, Altarnon

For locality of Altarnon, see last.

Two-gates is situated on the right-hand side of the road which passes the east end of the church, about half a mile north of the building. This name is given to a portion of the road which sets back, and gives an entrance to two fields.

The stone is locally called 'Short Cross,' and is probably part of a taller monument. It stands immediately round the corner of the recess, on the right, near the first gate, but as it is placed against the hedge, only the front is visible.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7½ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in.

The head can hardly be called rounded, though the lower angles are roughly so ; the sides being almost perpendicular. The upper portion has been broken straight across the top, and a piece is chipped off one of the top corners.



Rosepletha, St. Levan

St. Levan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated eight miles south-west of Penzance.

Rosepletha is a farm, part of which adjoins the churchyard.

Outside the eastern exit from St. Levan churchyard is a pathway leading in a north-east direction to Rosepletha farmhouse

The massive and rudely executed cross stands *in situ* in the second field from the church, by the left-hand side of the path. When this drawing was made the base was covered with soil, but it has since been exposed.



Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13½ in., at the bottom 14½ in. The cross is of a uniform thickness of 11 in. The base is about 3 ft. 4 in. square.

The crosses on front and back are alike, both having a slight inclination to the right.

WHEEL CROSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE JUST DESCRIBED, BUT WITH THE UPPER LIMBS CARRIED TO THE EDGE OF THE HEAD

There are eleven ¹ examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Blisland . . .	Trewardale, No. 1.
Bodmin, No. 1 . . .	Berry Tower
Camborne, No. 1 . . .	In church wall
Constantine . . .	In churchyard
Gluvias, St. . . .	Enys
Gwinear, No. 1 . . .	In churchyard.
Mabyn, St. . . .	Cross Hill
Madron	Trengwainton Cairn

¹ J. T. Blight (*Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*) illustrates on p. 5 another cross of this type at Lavethan, Blisland, and adds : ‘This cross originally stood on Blisland Moor ; removed for preservation.’ I have, however, been unable to identify it with either of the four crosses standing in these grounds.

Sir John Maclean (*Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25) also illustrates this cross, and says : ‘It is believed that its original site was by the roadside, near Cheeswring at Carbilly, from where, a few years ago, a cross was removed.’

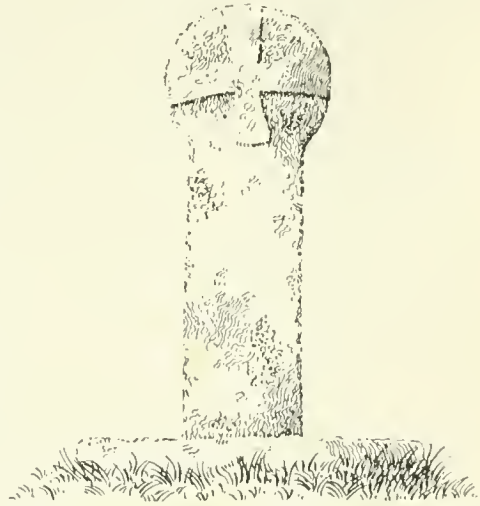
Sancreed, No. 1	.	On churchyard wall
Trevalga	.	In churchyard
Warbstow	.	Lower Youlton

Trewardale No. 1, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is five miles north-east of Bodmin.

Trewardale, the residence of Mrs. Edward Collins, is situated about a mile south of Blisland churchtown.

Sir John Maclean¹ gives the following particulars regarding this cross: 'It originally stood at the intersection of the road leading from Blisland to Bodmin with that from Tresarret Bridge to Cardynham. This cross has from time immemorial been known as "White-e-Cross," (White Cross), and was removed a few years ago by Captain Collins, R.N., then the proprietor of Trewardale.' The cross was brought in first, and placed on a hedge in Trewardale; the base, which was built into a hedge, was not added until some years afterwards. They are now properly erected in the garden near the house.



Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in.; width of shaft, 14½ in.; thickness, 7 in.

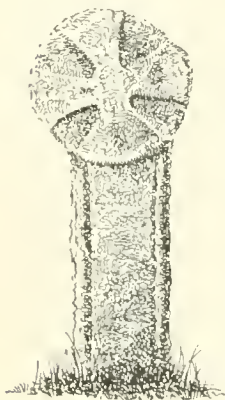
The cross on the front of the head is very clear and sharp, and appears to have been recut, while very little remains of that on the back.

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

Bodmin, No. 1. Near Berry Tower

Bodmin, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated near the centre of the county.

Berry Tower stands on the north side of Bodmin, and is all that remains of an ancient chapel, built A.D. 1501, and dedicated to the Holy Cross. The land surrounding it has been enclosed and formed into a cemetery. The cross 'originally stood where three ways meet, near the ancient building now used as a barn at Berry, and was removed a few years ago to its present position.'¹



It is somewhat mutilated, and the head leans considerably over to one side. The only great difference between this and the examples just described consists in the beaded angles of the shaft, which are worked also on the sides, and are stopped at the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8½ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, 11 in.

The limbs of the crosses are slightly curved, and the extremity of the lower one is almost the whole width of the shaft. On the front the emblem has a very great inclination to the right, while on the back it is nearly perpendicular, and has in the middle a small circular hole.

Camborne, No. 1. In the Church Wall

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro.



This cross-head is now built into the outside east wall of the chancel.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7½ in.

It will be noticed that the upper limb of the cross does not

¹ Sir John Maclean. *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 117.

follow the outline of the head at its extremity, like the others, but is concave—a unique feature.

Constantine. In the Churchyard

Constantine, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is six miles east of Helston and seven south-west of Falmouth. There is a railway-station at both places.

The cross is fixed in the ground, at the edge of the footpath, near the north-east angle of the church.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; thickness, 7 in.

The front and back are alike, but the cross on the latter is almost worn away.



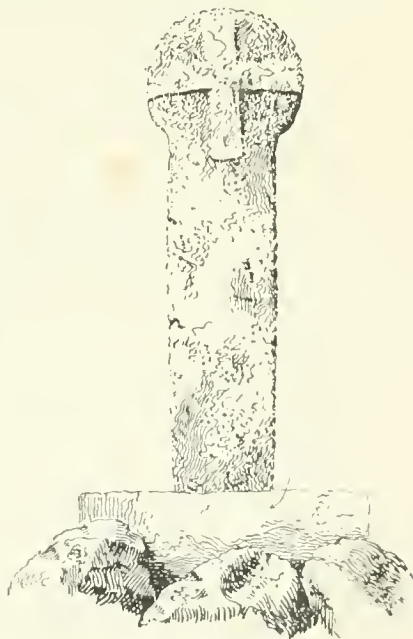
Enys, St. Gluvias

St. Gluvias is in the Deanery of Carnmarth. This parish adjoins the town of Penryn, and is two miles north-west of Falmouth.

Enys, the seat of Francis Gilbert Enys, Esq., J.P., is situated about a mile and a quarter north of Penryn.

Mr. John D. Enys, brother of the above, has kindly sent me the following particulars regarding this monument: 'The cross came from Sancreed, and was sent to Enys by the Rev. Henry Comyn, of that place. My father had sent down a cart with some things for Mr. Comyn, and the cross was sent back as a present, and put up at Enys on June 13, 1848.'

It has been fixed in a modern base, and now stands in a rockery. Its front surface is flat, while the back is convex.



Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13 in., at the bottom 12 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

On both the front and back of the head is a cross, the lower limb in each case being a little longer than the others.

Gwinear, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Gwinear, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three miles east of Hayle and one mile north-east from Gwinear Road railway-station.



The cross-head is fixed on a small, and probably modern, base, and stands on the south side of the churchyard.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7½ in. ; thickness, 5 in.

The crosses on front and back appear to have been re-cut, for, although in very low relief, they are remarkably distinct. Each line of the limbs is slightly concave.

Cross Hill, St. Mabyn

St. Mabyn, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-west of Bodmin town.



The cross stands *in situ* in a field, just inside the gate, at a place called 'Cross Hill,' on the left-hand side of the road leading from St. Mabyn churchtown to Dinham's Bridge and Littlewood.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. ; shaft, 11 in. wide ; thickness, 9 in.

This monument is considered one of the earliest examples of this type.

Trewgainton Cairn, Madron

Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated about one and a half miles north of Penzance.

Trewgainton Cairn is about one mile south-west of Madron churchtown.

The shaft and lower portion of the head are missing. The somewhat pointed head is fixed into the mortice of its roughly hewn and original base, which stands *in situ*.

Dimensions. — Present height of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11½ in. ; thickness, 7½ in. The base is 4 ft. wide and 12 in. thick.

The crosses are alike on both front and back.



Sancreed, No. 1. On the Churchyard Wall

Sancreed, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

The Rev. R. Basset Rogers, vicar of Sancreed, has kindly supplied me with the following details regarding the recovery of this cross. Writing from the vicarage in October 1887 he says: 'I found the cross recently in a ditch, on an estate called Trannack, about half a mile from here. I had heard of a cross in existence there, and searched about the spot indicated several times, but without success. At last, one afternoon I stumbled upon it lying flat in a ditch, and two days afterwards, on going there again, found it had been removed by the occupier of the



farm, to be worked into his garden hedge. He, however, let me have it quite willingly, and we placed it in the old earth socket on the west wall of the churchyard, where the head of the cross now by the vicarage gate [Sancreed No. 2] used to be.'

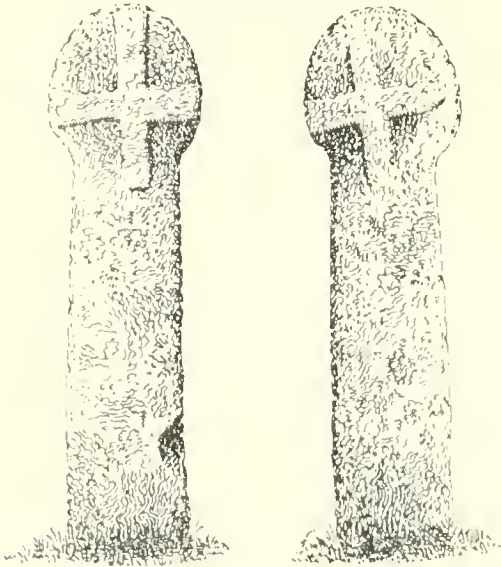
The shaft and base are still missing.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 10 in.; width, 2 ft. 1 in.; thickness, 9 in. The crosses on front and back are alike.

Trevalga. In the Churchyard

Trevalga, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated six miles north-west of Camelford railway-station and twenty miles from Bodmin and Launceston.

The monolith stands on the south side of the church, near the porch.



Judging from its general appearance, it seems to be a very early example. The head is elliptical, and the entasis on the shaft occurs on the south side only.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in.; width of shaft: at the neck 13½ in., at the bottom 15½ in.; thickness, 10½ in.

The crosses on the head are very remarkable. That on the east front is not quite upright, and the vertical limbs are not central, being placed considerably to the left. All are very slightly expanded and of different lengths, the upper and right being the longest. The cross on the west front has limbs of nearly equal length, but the ends are not expanded. This is a very rare

form in Cornwall, and, like the other cross, is also placed towards the north side, to which it has a marked inclination.

Lower Youlton, Warbstow

Warbstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles north-east of Camelford.

Lower Youlton Farm is about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Warbstow church.

The original site of this cross is unknown. It now forms the footbridge over a little brook that runs in the valley between Lower Youlton and Trewonnard. The cross on the upper surface has been almost obliterated by the feet of persons using the footbridge. The cross on the under side is, however, much more distinct, and is similar to that on the upper side, here illustrated.



Dimensions.—Length, 4 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 6 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

WHEEL CROSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED ON P. 42, BUT WITH THE LOWER LIMB EXPANDED TO THE FULL WIDTH OF THE SHAFT.

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Boconnoc, No. 1	.	.	In churchyard.
Lanivet	.	.	Fenton Pits.
„	.	.	St. Ingonger.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford	.	.	Trewalder.
Withiel, No. 1	.	.	By roadside.

Boconnoc, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Boconnoc, in the West Deanery, is situated seven miles north of Fowey, and three miles north-east of Lostwithiel railway-station.

This cross is somewhat mutilated. It was found in 1886, when building a new organ-chamber to the church. It now stands in the churchyard, near the entrance from Boconnoc House.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft at the top, 13 in. ; thickness, 7½ in.

The crosses on front and back are similar, and each has a little hole in the centre.

Fenton Pits, Lanivet

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles south-west of Bodmin.

Fenton Pits is a small village about two miles south-west of Lanivet churchtown.



This cross has been broken off at the base, and now stands in the ground, by the side of the road.

The base, containing the lower portion of the shaft in its mortice, is built into a hedge close by. The top of the cross is very much chipped.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in.

The only variation between this and the foregoing examples is that there is a bead worked on the edge of the head, between the ends of the limbs.

St. Ingonger, Lanivet

For locality of Lanivet, see last.

St. Ingonger, Gunger, or Gonger as it is locally called, is a farm situated about midway between Lanivet and Lanhydrock, near which point the road to Bodmin turns off in a northerly direction.

'St. Gonger Cross,' as the monument is named, formerly stood

on the grass at the junction of the roads, but is now fixed against the right-hand angle of the roads.

It has been broken at the neck, but is otherwise in a good state of preservation.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in.

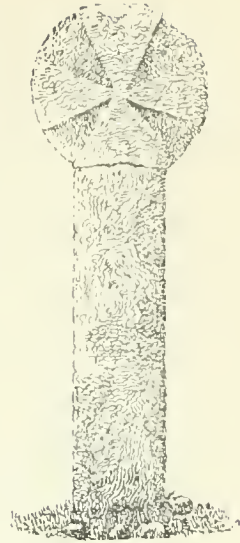
The only noticeable feature is the extreme narrowness of the limbs at their intersection.

Trewalder Cross, Lanteglos-by Camelford

Lanteglos-by-Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated a mile and a half south-west of Camelford.

Trewalder Farm is one and a quarter miles west of Lanteglos.

The cross stands on top of a hedge 'at the junction of three roads near Trewalder. It formerly stood in the hedge at the corner of the field called "Great Bovetown." When the hedge at the



corner of this field was taken down, a few years ago, to widen the road, the cross and base were removed to the hedge opposite.' ¹

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 282.

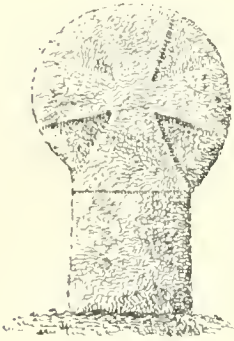
of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, 12 in. The base is 3 ft. 10 in. square and 10 in. thick.

The crosses on front and back are alike, and each has a small hole in the centre.

Withiel, No. 1. By Roadside

Withiel, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles west of Bodmin.

About one mile south of Withiel churchtown the road to Roche is intersected by that from St. Columb Minor to Bodmin. The cross will be found on the left-hand side of the former, about a hundred yards beyond the four cross-roads. No doubt the monolith is *in situ*, and it is said to be deeply buried in the ground.



Dimensions.—Height out of the ground, 3 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1½ in. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness, 9 in.

The crosses on front and back are alike ; their projection is very slight, each being just sufficiently in advance of the shaft to show a line.

WHEEL CROSSES HAVING A BEAD ON THE EDGE OF THE HEAD, SURROUNDING THE CROSS, EXCEPT WHERE IT JOINS THE SHAFT.

There are nineteen examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Advent	Tresinney.
Blisland	Trewardale, No. 2.
Bodmin, No. 2	Outside the gaol.
Breock, St.	White Cross.
Breward, St.	Lanke, No. 1.
Buryan, St.	Boskenna, No. 1.
Egloshayle, No. 1	In churchyard.
Forrabury	Outside churchyard.
Hilary St.	Trewhela Lane.

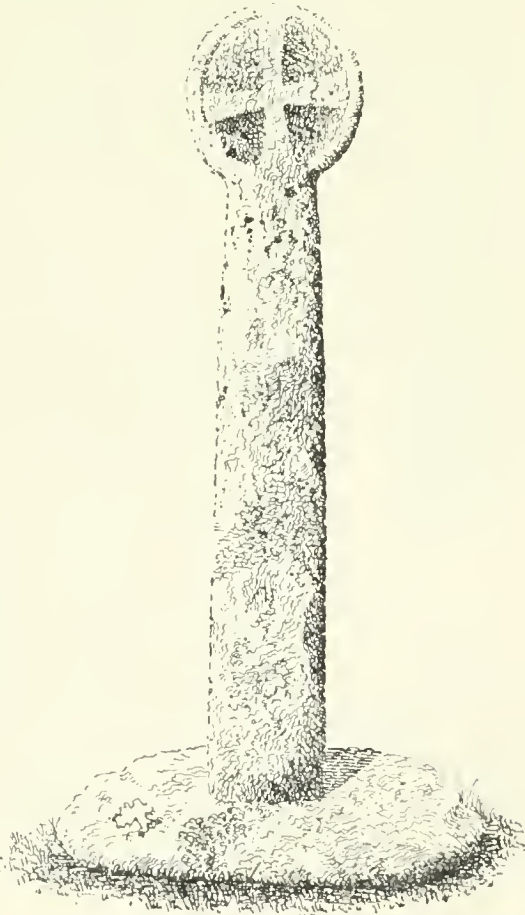
Lanivet	Bodwannick.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 1.	In rectory grounds.
" " " " "	Trevia, No. 1.
Luxulyan	In churchyard.
" " " " "	Methrose.
Mabyn, St.	In churchyard.
" " " " "	Colquite.
Madron	Hea Moor.
Michaelstow	Trevenning, No. 1.
Winnow, St.	Waterlake Cross.

Tresinney, Advent

Advent, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated one and a half miles south of Camelford and nine and a half north of Bodmin.

This cross stands in its roughly hewn base, *in situ*, 'in the open field on the west side of the parish church [on the Tresinney estate]. The ancient road, which has been deviated, passed close by it, and was intersected here by the church path.'¹

It is a tall, elegant monolith, and one of the highest of its type in the country. It is somewhat chipped, one piece having been knocked out of the



¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 282.

shaft near the bottom. The head is slightly elliptical, and the shaft, for a monument of this height, is very slender. The entasis is more noticeable on the left side than on the right.

Dimensions.—Height, 8 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; width of shaft : at the bottom 15 in., at the neck 11½ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the neck 6½ in. The base is 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

On the head is a cross of the usual shape, which has a considerable inclination to the right. There is a similar cross on the back.

Trewardale No. 2, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north of Bodmin.

Trewardale, the residence of Mrs. Edward Collins, is about a mile south of Blisland churchtown.

This cross-head now lies by the base of No. 1 cross, already described on p. 45.

Sir John Maclean¹ gives the following interesting account of this fragment :—

' This cross formerly stood by the wayside between Lower Lanke and Penpont (in the parish of St. Breward). The base, with its central socket, still remains in its original position. The cross had been thrown down and broken at the neck, and the head was found a few years ago, by the Rev. Charles M. Edward Collins, of Trewardale, on a heap of stones which were being broken for repairing the roads. He caused it to be removed to Trewardale.'

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width, 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness, 7 in. On both the front and back is a cross ; that on the back has a small round hole at the intersection of the limbs.



¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 354.

Bodmin, No. 2. Outside the Gaol

Bodmin, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated near the centre of the county.

The cross is supposed to have originally stood at the meeting of the three roads opposite the gaol. Some years ago it was taken down, and for a considerable time lay amongst a heap of stones. When this building was enlarged, and through the influence of the late Captain Norway, R.N., then governor of the gaol, permission was obtained from the committee for its erection. A base was accordingly provided by them, upon which the monument was placed where it now stands.

It is a very fine monolith, and is in a good state of preservation. The head is beaded; the shaft is very narrow at the neck, and has a remarkable entasis.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 8 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 4 in.; width of shaft: at the neck 13 in., at the bottom 18 in.; and of a uniform thickness of $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The cross on the front is inclined to the right, while that on the back is upright, and has a small circular hole in the centre.



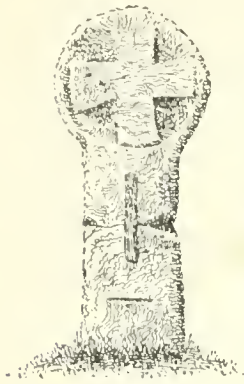
White Cross, St. Breock

St. Breock, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated about one mile west of Wadebridge railway-station.

White Cross is a small village or hamlet situated about one mile west of St. Breock, and, like White Cross, Ludgvan, takes its name from the cross.

Unfortunately, the monument has been broken across the shaft,

and the ends of the fracture are chipped. The parts have, however, been securely fixed together by the village blacksmith, by means of a substantial iron cramp on front and back.



The inhabitants are very proud of their relic, and are most particular to keep the crosses on the head whitewashed. A similar custom is in vogue at White Cross, Ludgvan, where, however, the whole monument is whitewashed.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 12 in., at the bottom 13½ in. ; thickness at the bottom, 10½ in., tapering to 5 in. at the top.

The cross on the front (shown on the drawing) is a little inclined to the right, while that on the back is upright. Midway between the fracture and the ground is a horizontal incised line.

Lanke No. 1, St. Breward

St. Breward, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated five miles south of Camelford.

Lanke is about one and a half miles south of St. Breward churchtown.

The cross formerly stood at Fenton Pits, in the parish of Lanivet, near the entrance to Lesquite Farm. About the year 1885 it was removed by the late Mr. Collins to his garden at Lanke, where it now stands.

Probably this is the same cross as that illustrated by Blight,¹ and there stated to be 7 ft. 4 in. high from the base.

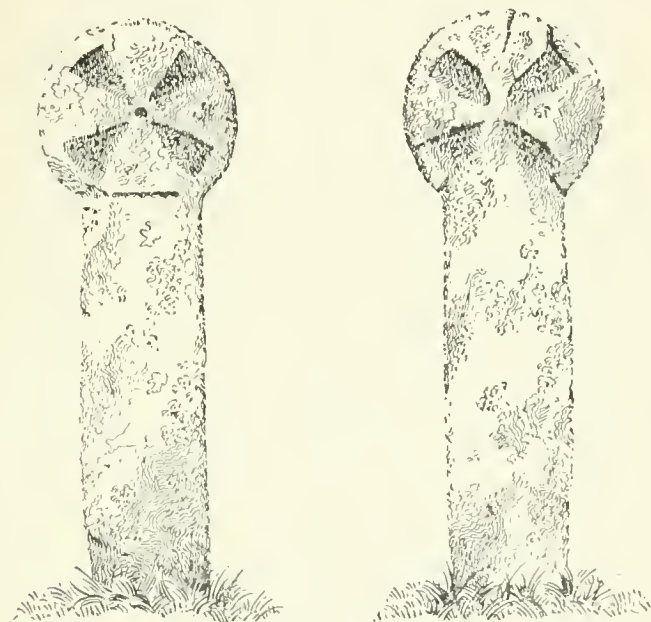
It is a very fine and massive monolith, but is somewhat chipped in places.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 15 in., in the middle 16 in., and at the bottom 15 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12 in., at the neck 11 in.

The head varies somewhat from those already described, as the

¹ J. T. Blight, *Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 1.

beads on its edges are confined only to those portions between the limbs, and do not surround the head, as in other cases. The limbs are very wide at the ends, and very narrow at the intersection, the spaces between them being deeply sunk. The cross on the front has a small central hole, and beneath the bottom of the lower limbs is an incised line about 8 in. long. On the back the cross is very rudely



executed, and is curious in many ways, an idea of which will, however, be better gained by an inspection of the drawing than by any description. Attention should be called to the three grooves, one of which is on the left side of the upper limb, and the others, one on either side of the lower.

Boskenna No. 1, St. Buryan

St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

Boskenna estate is about two and a half miles north of St. Buryan churchtown.

This is a small cross-head of horseshoe shape, and is now mounted on a plain granite shaft about four feet high.



It stands by a gateway in the field-pathway which runs from Boskenna to St. Buryan.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 6½ in. ; width, 1 ft. 8 in. ; and 7½ in. thick.

There is a cross on the front only ; the back of the stone is quite plain, and retains no indications of ever having had a cross cut upon it.

Egloshayle, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Egloshayle, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated about half a mile south-east of Wadebridge.

There are two crosses in this churchyard, one on either side of the northern entrance.



No. 1 cross is said to have been brought from Dunmere Wood, Pencarrow. It has evidently been used as a gatepost at some time or other, as is shown by the hole near the right side.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 13½ in. ; width of shaft, 10 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

A curious feature in the cross on the front is the manner in which the lower portion of the upper limb is finished, by being brought down to a point in the centre, slightly in relief of the rest of the emblem.

Forrabury. Outside the Churchyard

Forrabury, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated six miles north-west of Camelford.

The cross now stands on a waste piece of ground on the south side of the churchyard.

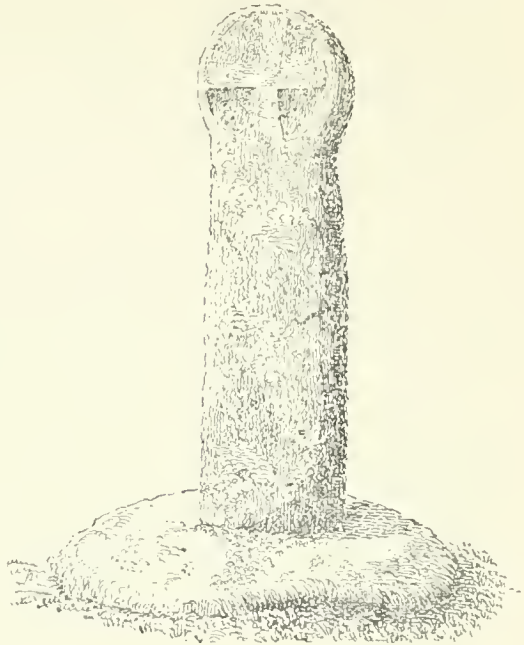
In his notice of this cross Sir John Maclean¹ says : ' It is not in

¹ *Deanery of Trigg, Minor*, vol. 1. p. 585.

its original site, and has at some time been used as a gatepost, as shown by the holes at the back. . . . Near its present position, however, there is a field called "Cross Park," . . . numbered 74 in the tithe map. It is likely that this cross formerly stood by the ancient way near to the field from which it has derived its name.'

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 7½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 13 in., at the bottom 15 in.

The crosses on front and back of the head appear to be similar, but both are much worn.



Trehela Lane, St. Hilary

St. Hilary, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles east of Penzance and two and a half east of Marazion Road railway-station.

Trehela Lane lies about a mile to the north-east of St. Hilary churchtown. It branches off to the left, in a north-west direction, from the highway between St. Hilary and Camborne.

At the top of the lane, and opposite to the point where it turns to the right towards Enys, is a footpath which diverges to the left across the fields to Pemberthy Copse.¹ This path is approached by a 'trim tram,'² near the right of



¹ Copse = a wood.

² A 'trim tram' is, I believe, a Cornish specialty, being a substitute for a gate or stile. It is constructed of some half-dozen or more pieces of rough-hewn granite about 5 ft. long,

which is the cross; it is not fixed in a base, but stands loosely in the ground.

The stone is in a most dilapidated condition; the upper and left sides of the head are broken away, and there is barely sufficient detail remaining to enable its class to be determined.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7 in.; present width of head, about 2 ft.; width of shaft, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, 12 in.

Bodwannick, Lanivet

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles south-west of Bodmin town and three and a half miles from Bodmin railway-station.

Bodwannick Farm is one mile north of Lanivet, and is in the occupation of Mr. Richard Knight.

The cross is fixed head downwards in the ground, and is used as a gatepost in the gateway between the fields named 'Under Lanes' and 'Green Hill.' The existing hinges are shown.

Mr. Knight most kindly unearthed and laid the cross on the ground for me, thus enabling a thorough examination of it to be made. He has known of its existence for twenty years, and informed me that I was the only person who had ever asked to see it in all that time. This fact is only mentioned as evidencing how little interest is taken in Cornwall concerning these monuments.

The monolith, with its tenon intact, is in a good state of preservation, and is a fine example of a wheel cross. On the front of the shaft (here illustrated) there is an incised border-line on each side, which is returned across the top

12 in. deep, and 7 in. or 8 in. thick. These are placed on edge transversely, from 12 in. to 14 in. apart, their upper surface being level with that of the ground, whilst the intervening spaces between them are sometimes as much as 18 in. deep. The object of these peculiar structures is to exclude cattle, for which purpose they are very effective, though perfectly easy for pedestrians to pass over. This accounts, perhaps, for their being most commonly used at the entrances to churchyards.



just below the head. These lines are omitted on the back of the stone.

Dimensions.—Total height, 6 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 1 ft., at the bottom 1 ft. 4 in. Thickness : at the bottom of the shaft 10 in., at the neck 9 in., at the top $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The front and back of the head are alike, each cross having a small hole in the centre.

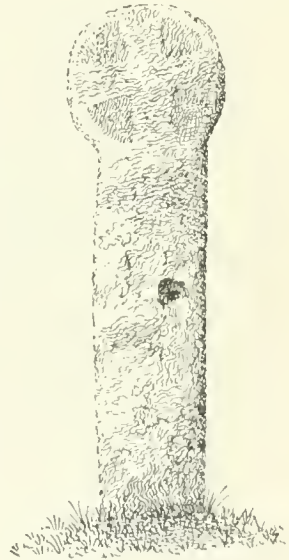
Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 1. In the Rectory Grounds

Lanteglos-by-Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated one and a half miles south-west of Camelford.

This cross was removed from the highway some years ago to its present position for preservation. It now stands in a field adjoining the rectory garden, and has at some time been utilised for a gate-post, as is clearly shown by the hole in the shaft, which is much broken at the edges. The right side of the shaft has an entasis, but on the left side this has been omitted.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft at the neck, 14 in., diminishing slightly towards the bottom ; thickness, 9 in.

The crosses on the head are a good deal worn ; that on the front is inclined to the right, and that on the back is upright.



Treva No. 1, Lanteglos-by-Camelford

For locality of Lanteglos-by Camelford, see last.

Treva is a hamlet situated near the junction of three roads about one and a half miles north of Camelford.

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, for supplying me with particulars, accompanied by a sketch and dimensions, of this

recently discovered cross, which I have not had an opportunity of visiting.

It was found in August 1894, about 300 yards west of Camelford Workhouse, and had been removed from a hedge close by.

The cross is now in front of the house occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Stephens at Trevia.

Dimensions.—The head is circular, and is 1 ft. 9 in. in diameter; only 3 in. of the shaft remain.

Comparing his sketch with other specimens, it appears to approach more nearly the type of wheel cross dealt with in this section (see p. 54) than any other, and has, accordingly, been so classified.

Luxulyan. In the Churchyard.

Luxulyan, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north of St. Austell and about half a mile from Luxulyan railway-station.

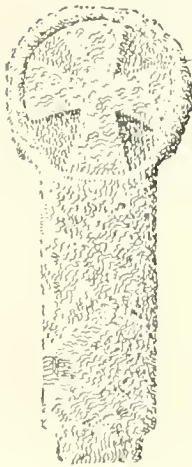
The cross has been recently erected in the churchyard.

Prior to this it lay for some years, neglected, on top of a rockery in the vicarage garden.

Formerly it stood, so I was informed, at 'Three Stiles,' near Consence, on the road to Bodmin, where the base still remains, built into a hedge near its original site.

Although the cross has been used for a gatepost, it is, nevertheless, in a very good state of preservation. The two holes for receiving the lugs or irons used in supporting the gate may be seen, one over the left arm of the cross, and the other near the bottom of the shaft. The tenon is intact.

Dimensions.—Length, including tenon, 4 ft. 10½ in.; width of head, 1 ft. 11½ in.; width of shaft, 15 in.; thickness, 8½ in.



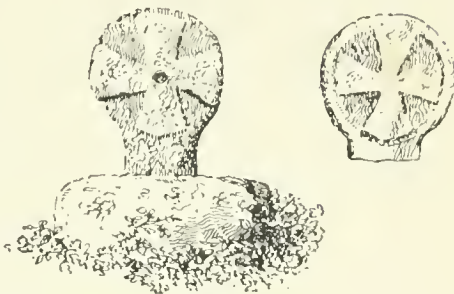
Methrose,¹ Luxulyan

For locality of Luxulyan, see last.

Methrose, Medrose, or 'Meadows' as it is locally named, is a farm about one and a half miles south of Luxulyan.

The cross and base are built into the hedge of a field called 'Broom Park,' and only a portion of the front is visible.

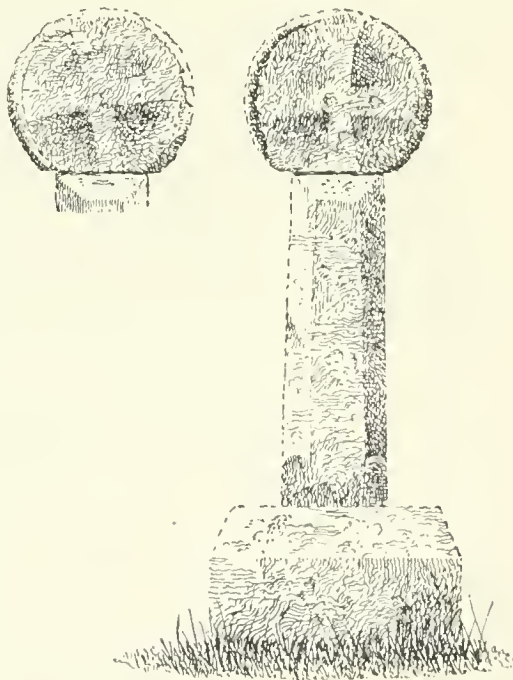
Dimensions.—Height of cross, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5½ in. ; width of shaft, 9½ in. ; thickness, 5½ in. The base is about 2 ft. square.



St. Mabyn. In the Churchyard

St. Mabyn, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-west of Bodmin.

This cross was formerly built into a rough wall 'on the left-hand side of the road leading from St. Mabyn churchtown to Longstone, about 200 yards from lane end.'² It has since been recovered, and is now mounted on an old stop-chamfered shaft taken from the schools, and fixed into a modern base. This somewhat incongruous monument was erected in



¹ In 1890 this cross was removed by Mr. Rashleigh to Menabilly, and mounted on a plain granite shaft.

² Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 452.

the churchyard, about 1885, opposite the east end of the church. The original site of the cross is unknown, and I am unable to say if the piece of stone upon which it rested in the wall is a fragment of the old shaft.

Dimensions.—Total height of the monument, 6 ft. 10 in. ; height of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 2 ft. ; thickness, 6 in.

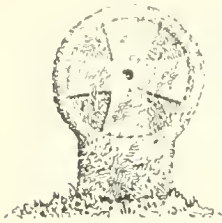
The head is beaded, but the crosses upon it are so much worn that they are barely traceable ; that on the west is inclined a good deal to the right.

Colquite, St. Mabyn

For locality of St. Mabyn, see last.

Colquite, the residence of Mrs. Glencross, is situated about two miles south of St. Mabyn.

The original site of this little cross is not known. For many years it formed the threshold of a doorway to a cowhouse or stable at Boconnion, in the parish of Helland. Mr. Pye gave it to the Rev. J. H. Glencross, late rector of Helland, who placed it in his garden. After his death Mrs. Glencross removed to Colquite, and, taking the cross with her, erected it in the garden where it now stands.



It was probably once much longer, but all that now remains is the head and some six inches of the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 11½ in. ; thickness at the bottom, 6½ in., tapering to about 4 in. at the top.

The crosses on front and back are alike ; in the centre of each is a small round hole.

Hea Moor, Madron

Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated a mile and a half north of Penzance.

Hea Moor (pronounced Hay) is an estate situated about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Madron church-town.

The cross rests on a large stone built into a hedge on the right-hand side of the road through Hea Moor to Penzance. The head is elliptical, and retains a few inches of the shaft, the whole being much chipped.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in.

Only the front is visible ; the cross upon it has splayed edges, and the background is very deeply sunk.

Trevenning No. 1, Michaelstow

Michaelstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated three miles south of Camelford.

Trevenning is a hamlet situated about a quarter of a mile south of Michaelstow churchtown.

There are three crosses in Mr. Bastard's garden at Trevenning. Nos. 1 and 2 were brought by him, from the moors near Rough Tor, in the spring of 1888, and placed in their present position for preservation. Both were found by the head of Reedy Marsh, in the parish of St. Breward, about three or four gunshots eastward of 'Middle Moor Post,' and some 300 yards from the edge of the marsh. No. 3 has been in this garden for many years. No. 1 only will be dealt with here, and Nos. 2 and 3, being of a different character, will be found under the head of 'Crosses with Incised Ornament.'



This cross is roughly executed and much injured, the most noticeable feature being the rebates on the edges of the shaft, in place of the usual bead. The base on which it is mounted, although not belonging to it, was, I believe, also brought in from near Rough Tor about the same time as the cross.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 5 in. ; thickness, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The base is 3 ft. 4 in. \times 2 ft. 8 in. \times 6 in. thick.

The cross on the head is most irregular, each of the limbs being different in size and shape.

Waterlake Cross, St. Winnow

St. Winnow, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is twelve miles southwest of Liskeard and two miles south of Lostwithiel railway station.

Waterlake is a hamlet near Bodmin Road railway-station.



The cross stands in a cottage-garden occupying a piece of ground at the bifurcation of the road. This ground may possibly have been enclosed, in which case the monolith is likely to be *in situ*. A grass mound 2 ft. 6 in. high has been raised round it, which covers up rather more than half the shaft, the bottom of which is fixed in the ground. It has been wrought from a block of granite unevenly cleft, the result being that, viewed from the front, the head slopes back.

Dimensions.—Height from top of mound, 4 ft. 6 in. ; width of

head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft at the neck, 1 ft. 4 in., but widening towards the bottom ; thickness, 10 in.

The crosses on front and back are so remarkable that they must be described separately.

Front.—This is one of the rare examples of a plain equal-limbed cross ; it has an inclination to the left, and at the intersection of the limbs there is a circular hole.

Back.—The limbs are all of uneven width ; the two usually placed horizontally are curved upwards, and the lower and upper are sloped from right to left, the former being widely expanded at the bottom.

WHEEL CROSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE JUST DESCRIBED, BUT WITH THE BEAD CARRIED A SHORT DISTANCE DOWN THE SHAFT, FORMING A PEAR-SHAPED¹ RECESS WITHIN

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Gunwalloe	.	.	In churchyard.
Sancreed, No. 2	.	.	In churchyard wall.

Gunwalloe. In the Churchyard

Gunwalloe, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is three and a half miles south of Helston.

The church of Gunwalloe is situated on the coast, just inside a little cove, and is said to have been erected as a votive offering by one who here had escaped from shipwreck. So near is the sea that at times the church is washed by the spray, and the waves have frequently broken away the walls of the churchyard.²

Regarding the recovery of this cross the Rev. A. H. Cummings³ says : ‘ If we may conjecture its position, it was probably by the side of the pathway which led the wayfarer across the little stream that

¹ A description of this particular form is given in the section which deals with crosses having the figure of our Lord sculptured in relief upon them.

² *Churches of West Cornwall*, by J. T. Blight, p. 51.

³ *Churches and Antiquities of Cury and Gunwalloe*, p. 131. Truro, 1875.

here meanders through the sandbanks. At any rate, somewhere near the church there formerly stood a stone cross, which is mentioned by several writers as being of very early workmanship. It was thrown down long since, and was said, a year or two ago, to be lying at the bottom of the stream, which empties itself into the sea. After diligent inquiry, however, the writer found that a stone cross and base had been in bygone years taken from Gunwalloe to Penrose, the seat of J. J. Rogers, Esq., for safety; and this cross has now been placed in the angle of the south-east corner of the churchyard—not by any means its original position, but, at any rate, where for the future it may be safe from mutilation or destruction.'



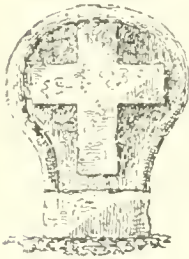
Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6½ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in.

The front and back of the head are alike, and the crosses upon them have splayed edges.

Sancreed, No. 2. In the Churchyard Wall

Sancreed, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

This cross was brought, many years ago, from Sellan, an estate in this parish.



Adjoining the east wall of the churchyard is a piece of ground, belonging to the vicarage, called the Nursery. The cross is built into this wall, a few feet from the right-hand side of the gateway.

It is very similar to that just described, but has been broken at the place where the bead stops on the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

Only the front is visible, on which is a short Latin cross in relief, the upper limb only extended to the inside line of the bead.

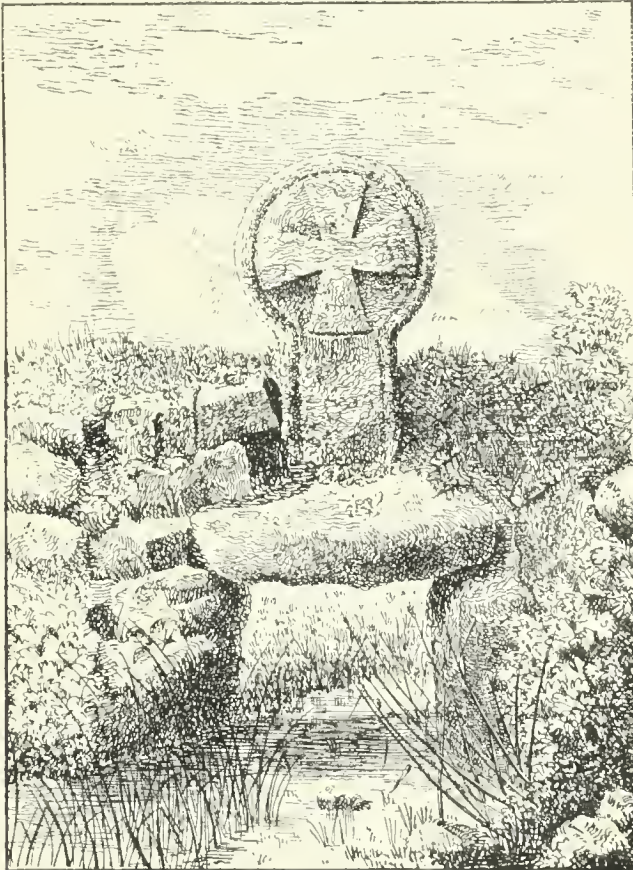
WHEEL CROSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE DEFINED ON P. 54, BUT WITH
THE BEAD CONTINUED DOWN EACH SIDE OF THE SHAFT

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the
following places :—

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Lanivet | . | . | Tremoor Cross. |
| Withiel, No. 2 | . | . | In rectory garden. |

Tremoor Cross, Lanivet

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles south-
west of Bodmin town.



The monument stands in its base, on a hedge, at four cross-roads near Tremoor, about one and a half miles west of Lanivet.

It is in a very good state of preservation, all the angles being very clear and sharp.

The position it now occupies is very curious. There is an opening in the hedge, the sides of which are built up in rough stonework, and form an outlet for a spring of water from the field beyond. Across this space, and about midway up the hedge, is placed the cross, the base spanning the opening and resting on the sides.

Another curious feature is that the mortice goes right through the base, and the shaft of the cross is let into it the whole depth, so that originally the bottom of the cross was resting on the ground.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. The base is about 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 12 in. thick.

The crosses on front and back are alike.

Withiel, No. 2. In the Rectory Garden

Withiel, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles west of Bodmin town.

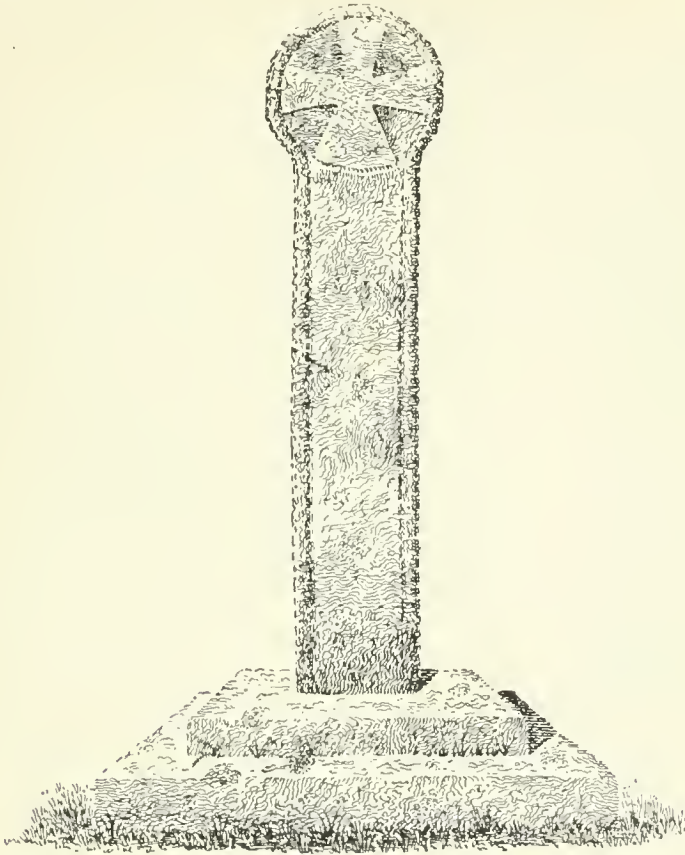
The cross, which is in a very good state of preservation, formerly stood in the road, immediately outside the rectory entrance-gate. It was removed to the garden *c.* 1860, and erected on a modern base of two steps.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness : at the neck $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—The lower limb of the cross on this face is much wider than the others, being expanded almost to the inside line of the bead on the edge.

Back.—The cross on the head leans slightly to the left, and the upper limbs extend to the edge of the stone. The three upper limbs

are carried to the edge of the head, and the bead is stopped three inches below the neck.



WHEEL CROSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE DEFINED ON P. 54, BUT WITH THE BEAD CARRIED COMPLETELY ROUND THE HEAD, SLIGHTLY IN ADVANCE OF THE SHAFT

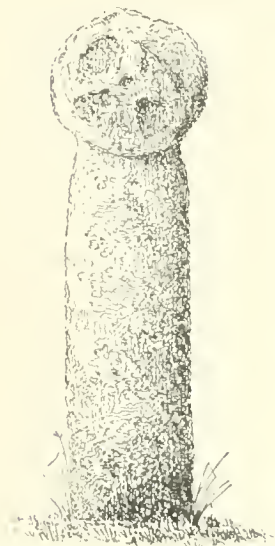
There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Bodmin	.	.	.	Callywith.
„ No. 3	.	.	.	In a field.
Breward, St.	.	.	.	Lanke, No. 2.
Minver, St.	.	.	.	St. Enodoc.

Callywith, Bodmin

Bodmin, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated near the middle of the county.

Callywith Farm is rather over one mile north-east of Bodmin.



The cross, which is not considered to be *in situ*, stands by the hedge in the corner of a field marked 1130 on the parish map, and now forms a boundary-mark between the parishes of Bodmin and Cardynham. This no doubt accounts for the battered condition of the monolith, consequent upon the time-honoured custom of 'beating the bounds.' There is, however, just sufficient indication of its character remaining to show that it belongs to this subdivision.

The shaft has an entasis on one side only, and is brought in and suddenly narrowed at the neck.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness, 9 in.

The crosses on front and back of the head are barely traceable. In the centre of each is a small circular hole.

Bodmin, No. 3. In a Field

For locality of Bodmin, see last.

Maclean states that the monolith 'formerly stood by the way-side, at the top of Castle Street Hill, close to the corner of the enclosure marked 1096 on the parish map ; but when the fence of the more modern enclosure was built, about forty years ago, the cross was removed, and laid over a well in the adjoining meadow, where it still remains.'¹ In a footnote he adds: 'This

¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 118.

information was obtained from Stephen Roseveare, aged eighty-two, who resided in one of the cottages adjoining the meadow. He remembered the removal of the cross, and [although blind] pointed out to the author its original site.'

The left side of the head is cut off in a line with the shaft, and the top is a little broken. The uneven fracture at the extreme end suggests that it may have been snapped off from its base.

Dimensions.—Length, 6 ft. 3 in.; width of head, 2 ft.; width of shaft at the neck, 16 in., and an inch less at the bottom; thickness, 10 in.

The cross on the head is in low relief, and inclines to the left.

Lanke No. 2, St. Breward

St. Breward, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated five miles south of Camelford.

The cross stands on a rockery in Mr. Collins's garden. It is a well-proportioned and beautiful little specimen. The head is elliptical, but only a small portion of the shaft remains.

Dimensions.—Total height, 1 ft. 9 in.; height of head, 1 ft. 6 in.; width of same, 1 ft. 5 in. The shaft is 13 in. wide.

The crosses on front and back are alike, but that on the latter is not quite so distinct as the one here illustrated.



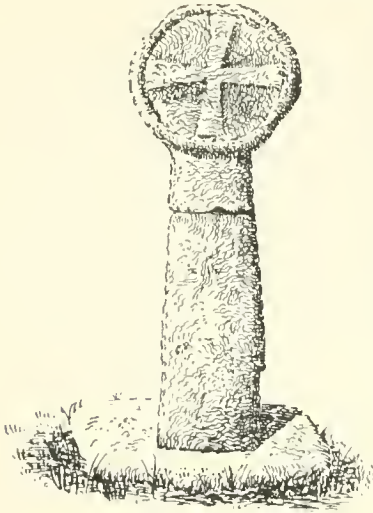
St. Enodoc, St. Minver

St. Minver, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles north-east of Padstow and six miles north-west of Wadebridge.

St. Enodoc is two and a half miles west of St. Minver.

The cross stands in the churchyard, near the south porch, and has been considerably mutilated. The head, attached to the upper portion of the shaft, was found built into the old churchyard wall when the church was restored in 1863. It was refixed by the late

F. J. Hext, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Tredethy. The head is elliptical, its longer diameter being horizontal. Beneath that portion of the head on the edge which passes over the shaft is a rounded groove. The shaft is straight on the south side, but there is a very marked entasis on the north, and a large piece near the bottom of this side is gone.



Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; height of same, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 10 in., at the bottom about 14 in. ; thickness : at the bottom $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 5 in.

The base in plan is a rhomboid. The right side is 2 ft. 7 in. long, and the left 2 ft. 4 in. ; and the thickness, 7 in.

The crosses on the head are similar in shape ; that facing east inclines to the north, that on the west, to the south.

WHEEL CROSSES HAVING QUADRANTS OF A CIRCLE FILLING IN THE ANGLES AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE LIMBS ¹

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Agnes, St.	In churchyard.
Kew, St.	Polrode Mill.
Roche, No. 1	In rectory garden.

¹ An example of this peculiarity will be found on part of a cross-head at Woodchurch, illustrated in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* (vol. ix. New Series, Plate XV.).

Another instance occurs on part of a cross-head in Adel Museum, near Leeds. See also the cross in Lesnewth churchyard, p. 165.

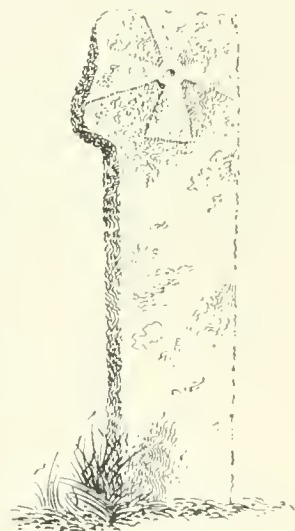
St. Agnes. In the Churchyard

St. Agnes (pronounced by its inhabitants St. Anne's, in order to distinguish it from St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Isles) is situated in the Deanery of Powder, and is eight miles north-west of Truro and four miles north-west of Chacewater railway station.

This massive cross now stands by the wall on the south side of the churchyard.

According to Blight, it was formerly used as a lych-stone, to rest coffins upon previous to their being taken into the church.

The projecting portion of the head, on the left side, has been cut off in a line with the shaft; and the upper part, straight across the top. The shape of the head is very peculiar: it is widest at the bottom, and curves outwards, and then inwards, the chamfer on the edge being carried down the shaft. On the left side the chamfer is gone.



Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 4 in.; present width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. (originally it was about 1 ft. 10 in.); width of shaft: at the top 15 in., at the bottom 13 in.; thickness at the bottom, 11 in., increasing upwards to 12½ in. at the neck.

Front.—The cross on the head seems to have been re-cut, as the edges are quite clean and sharp.

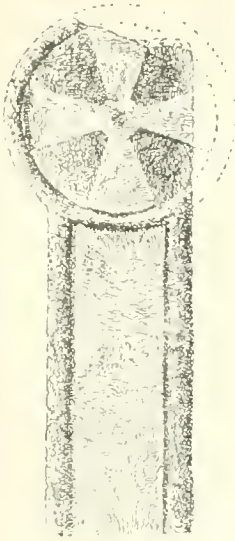
Back.—This is similar to the front, but not nearly so distinct.

Polrode Mill, St. Kew

St. Kew, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north of Wadebridge.

Polrode Mill is situated about halfway between St. Kew highway and St. Teath, on the right-hand side of the road.

This cross, the original site of which is not known, was once, no doubt, a very fine example, though now much injured. At the present time it forms one of the granite slabs which cover a small watercourse running under the road leading from the highway to Polrode Mill. It is placed at the extreme end, on the left-hand side, where, fortunately, it is out of the way of traffic.



Like the cross which is laid over a well at Bodmin, the side of the head has been cut off in a line with the shaft, presumably, in this case, to make it fit close to the adjoining stone. The top is much broken, and there is probably a piece missing from the bottom of the shaft; but the remainder is in an excellent state of preservation. When entire, the head was originally encircled on both sides by a bold bead, into the lower portion of which run the beads on the angles of the shaft. In both cases they are worked round the angles, and show on the sides of the stone.

Dimensions.—Length, 5 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 6½ in. ; thickness, 9 in. N.B.—The first two dimensions are taken to the dotted lines, as if the cross were complete.

An inspection of the under side shows that the crosses on front and back of the head are alike, each having a small hole in the centre.

Roche, No. 1. In the Rectory Garden

Roche, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated six miles north of St. Austell and one mile south of Victoria railway-station.

The cross stands in a meadow facing the rectory, a short distance south of the church, and is said to be *in situ*.

It is much chipped, especially round the upper portion of the head. The angles of the shaft are beaded on the front and back, but not

on the sides, as in the case of the cross at Polrode Mill, St. Kew. The base consists of an irregular block of granite, roughly wrought.

Dimensions. — Height, 4 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 14 in. ; thickness at the bottom, to the neck, 9 in., tapering to 7 in. at the top.

The sinkings in the head on front and back, which form the background of the crosses, are very deep, and in the middle of each cross is a circular hole.



WHEEL CROSSES IN WHICH THE BACKGROUND OF THE CROSS IS FORMED BY FOUR TRIANGULAR SINKINGS HAVING ROUNDED SIDES

There are seven examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Cardynham	.	.	.	Treslea Down.
Ewe, St.	.	.	.	Corran.
Levan, St.	.	.	.	Sawah.
Luxulyan	.	.	.	Trevellan.
Merther	.	.	.	Tresillian.
Stephen's-in-Brannell, St.	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Tywardreath	.	.	.	Tregaminion, No. 1.

Treslea Down Cross, Cardynham

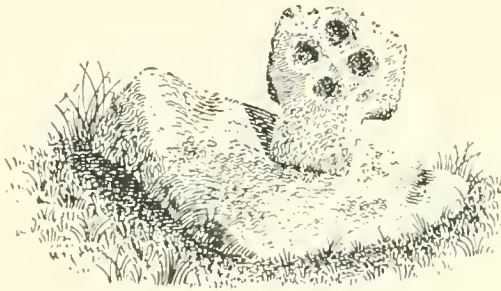
Cardynham, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north-east of Bodmin town.

Treslea Down is situated about three-quarters of a mile east of Cardynham churchtown, and the cross is near the eastern boundary of the down.

Altogether, this is a very quaint and curious example. The head

is almost square, is considerably chipped at the top, and the shaft is very short. The base is formed of a rough triangular block of granite, which in course of time has sunk on one side, so that the whole monument is now tilted over.

Dimensions.—Height of cross, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. ; width of shaft, 10½ in. ; thickness, 9½ in. The longest side of the base is 4 ft.



The crosses on the head are very peculiar: their backgrounds are each formed by four sinkings having deeply splayed sides, but instead of being diagonal,

like others, they are placed horizontally and vertically. They are rounded on the outside, and pointed where nearest the centre. That on the front is very clear, but that on the back is much defaced.

Corran, St. Ewe

St. Ewe, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated six miles south of St. Austell churchtown, at which place is the nearest railway-station.

Corran is an estate situated about one mile east of St. Ewe.



The monument stands near the cross-roads, about halfway between the Croswin Almshouses and St. Ewe churchtown, and about half a mile east of the latter. It will be found on the left-hand side of the road to Lanuah, on the top of that portion of the hedge which, by reason of the sudden narrowing of the road, projects at this part. In the inner angle is a stile forming the approach to a path leading to Kestle.

The cross is much mutilated, especially on one side of the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width

of shaft : at the neck 12 in., at the bottom 14 in. ; thickness at the bottom and top, 7 in., and at the neck, 8 in.

The crosses are alike on front and back, the sunk portions being placed in the same positions as on the cross at Treslea Down. Cardynham, described on p. 80.

Sawah, St. Levan

St. Levan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated eight miles south-west of Penzance.

Sawah is a farm situated about a mile north-west of St. Levan church.

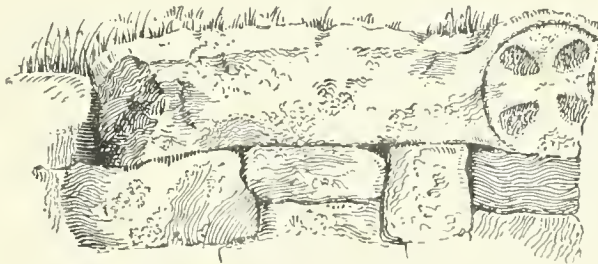
The cross and base stand in a hedge on the right-hand side of the path leading from St. Levan church to Sawah.

Dimensions. — Height of cross, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft at the bottom, 11 in. ; thickness, 9 in. The base is about 2 ft. 8 in. wide and 14 in. thick.



Trevellan, Luxulyan

Luxulyan, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north of St. Austell and about half a mile from Luxulyan railway-station.



Trevellan Farm is about two and a half miles north of Luxulyan.

The cross has for some years formed part of a bank near the road by the entrance to Trevellan Farm.

This is a very rude specimen, and is chamfered on one side only. Large pieces have been broken off from either end, and the stone generally is much injured.

Dimensions.—Length, 6 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. The shaft varies in width from 15 in. to 17 in.

Only the front, side, and one end are visible. The cross on the head was originally surrounded by a bead.

Tresillian, Merther

Merther, in the Deanery of Powder, is five miles east of Truro.

Tresillian is a scattered village situated partly in Merther, Probus, and St. Erme parishes, and is about three miles north-east of Truro.



The cross stands on top of Tresillian church wall, adjoining the road, and is mounted on half of a large cross-base.

The cross was placed in its present position by Captain W. S. C. Pinwill, of Trehane, Probus. In 1863 it was brought by his father from the Chapel Field at Tregellas, a farm situated about one and a half miles north-east of Probus.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft, 16 in. ; thickness, 11 in. at the bottom, tapering slightly to the top.

St. Stephen's-in-Brannell. In the Churchyard

St. Stephen's-in-Brannell, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated five miles west of St. Austell churchtown and three miles north-east of Grampound Road railway-station.

Mr. Doney, of Messrs. Doney & Evans, of St. Austell and Bodmin, has kindly furnished me with a sketch, dimensions, and particulars of this cross, which is one of the few I have not seen.

It was taken from a field at Treneague, in this parish, and now

lies in the churchyard. The front and back are alike, and the shaft and base are missing.'

Dimensions.—Height, including one or two inches of the shaft, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. The thickness varies a good deal ; at the bottom it is 8 in., at one side 7 in., at the other 4 in.

Comparing the sketch with other specimens, it appears to be most like those at Sawah and Merther, on pp. 81 and 82, and has, accordingly, been placed with them.

Tregaminion No. 1, Tywardreath

Tywardreath, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated about three and a half miles north-west of Fowey and one mile east of Par railway-station.

Tregaminion is two miles south of Tywardreath church-town, and the same distance due west of Fowey.

At Tregaminion is a private chapel belonging to Mr. J. Rashleigh, of Menabilly. This much-dilapidated cross has been mounted on an old millstone, and now stands near the north-west angle of the chapel.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; height of same, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness, 7 in.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES, OF WHICH ONLY ONE SPECIMEN OF EACH EXISTS

There are thirteen unclassified examples, which will be found at the following places :—

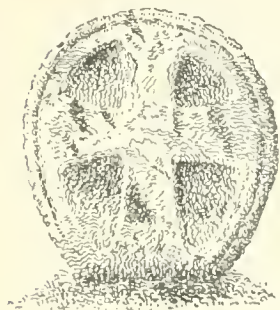
Altarnon, No. 2	.	.	In vicarage garden.
Budock	.	.	Nangitha.
Egloshayle, No. 2.	.	.	In churchyard.

Juliot, St., No. 1	In churchyard.
Lanivet	Woodley Cross.
Levan, St., No. 1	On churchyard wall.
Linkinhorne	North Coombe.
Mawnan	In church wall.
Ruan Minor	St. Rumon's Cross.
Sancreed	Anjarden.
Sennen, No. 1	On churchyard wall.
Thomas the Apostle, St. .	In churchyard.
Wenn, St.	'Cross and Hand.'

Altarnon, No. 2. In the Vicarage Garden

Altarnon, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles south-west of Launceston.

This cross-head now stands in the vicarage garden. It was found on a farm in this parish, doing duty as a pigs'-trough, for which purpose the back had been hollowed out.



It is of horseshoe form, and has a bead on the edge. Within, but separated from this bead by a flat surface, are four deep triangular sinkings, which form the background of the cross. They have splayed edges, and the lower two are rather longer than those above.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 8 in. ; thickness, 10 in.

With the exception of the absence of projections at the neck, this cross-head is very similar in shape to that in Lesnewth churchyard,¹ on p. 165.

Nangitha, Budock

Budock, or St. Budock, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated two miles west of Falmouth.

¹ By a strange coincidence this stone has been utilised for the same purpose as that mentioned above.

Nangitha Farm is about half a mile west of Budock.

The remains of this monument will be found on the right-hand side of a cart-road called Nangitha Lane, a short distance above the farm.

All that is now left of it is a fine circular base, having a slightly convex top and a curious rounded portion on one side of the mortice. In this mortice, which is pierced right through the stone, is the remnant of the cross-head.

Dr. James Iago, F.R.S., gives an interesting account, with an illustration, of this cross¹ and its surroundings. On visiting it in August 1891, I found the portion of the cross still in the mortice, where at least it appeared to be safe, as it was tightly jammed in.

Dimensions.—Diameter of base, 5 ft. 2 in.; thickness, 11 in.; length of the portion of cross, 2 ft.; width of same, 1 ft. 2 in.; thickness, 9 in.

The remaining piece of the cross is very curious, and opens up a wide field for speculation, especially in regard to its original position on the shaft. It seems probable, however, that when entire the head of the cross was circular.



¹ *Journal, Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. v. p. 53.

Egloshayle, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Egloshayle, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated half a mile south-east of Wadebridge.

This cross now stands by the west entrance to the churchyard, and is opposite to No. 1 cross, already described on p. 60.

I am not in possession of any particulars relating to its former site or history.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft, 11 in.

The crosses on front and back seem to be alike. That on the front (shown on the drawing) is very distinct, but on the back only parts of the cross remain. I failed to find anything like a fleur-de-lis upon it, as given in Maclean.¹

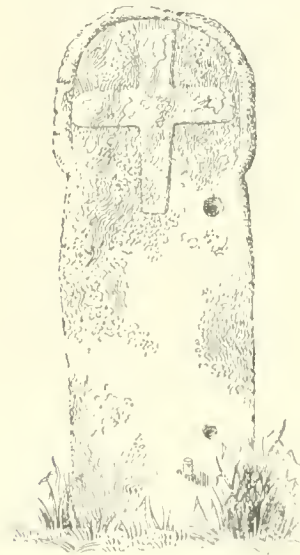
**St. Juliot, No. 1. In the Churchyard**

St. Juliot, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated seven miles north-east of Camelford.

The cross stands on the eastern side of the churchyard, close to the entrance.

Information regarding its history is supplied by Maclean,² who tells us that it formerly stood by Anderton Mill, in the parish of Lesnewth, and that in 1852, for the purpose of preservation, it was set up in St. Juliot churchyard by the then perpetual curate, the Rev. G. W. Manning.

Of its use as a gatepost ample evidence still remains in the existence of two strong lugs, or iron hooks, leaded into the shaft, for the purpose of hanging a gate. In addition to these two holes, a third has been sunk near the lower lug, showing that the stone has been used on more than one occasion for this purpose.



¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 407. ² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 400.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this monument is its shape, which, however, makes it somewhat difficult to classify. Obviously it does not belong to the first class of monument, described on p. 35, since it possesses architectural features not present in that particular type. On the other hand, the shape of the head hardly seems sufficiently pronounced to justify the name of 'wheel cross' being applied to it. It may, therefore, I think, be considered either as transitional, or as a very early form of the round-headed, or wheel crosses, since the head is only just indicated by a slight depression, about an inch deep, on each side, but is otherwise of the same width as the portion of the shaft adjoining.

The upper part of the stone is outlined by a bead, which is now considerably mutilated, a matter of small surprise after what it has undergone. The bead appears to die off just below the head, but it is now impossible to say where it originally terminated.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in. ; width across the upper portion, or head, 2 ft. ; greatest width of shaft, 2 ft., and at the bottom, 1 ft. 10 in. ; thickness at the bottom and neck, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top.

On both front and back of the head is a cross. The three upper limbs in each case extend to the bead, whilst the lower limb, or shaft, is carried a short distance below the depressions representing the neck, and is a little longer than the others.

Woodley Cross, Lanivet

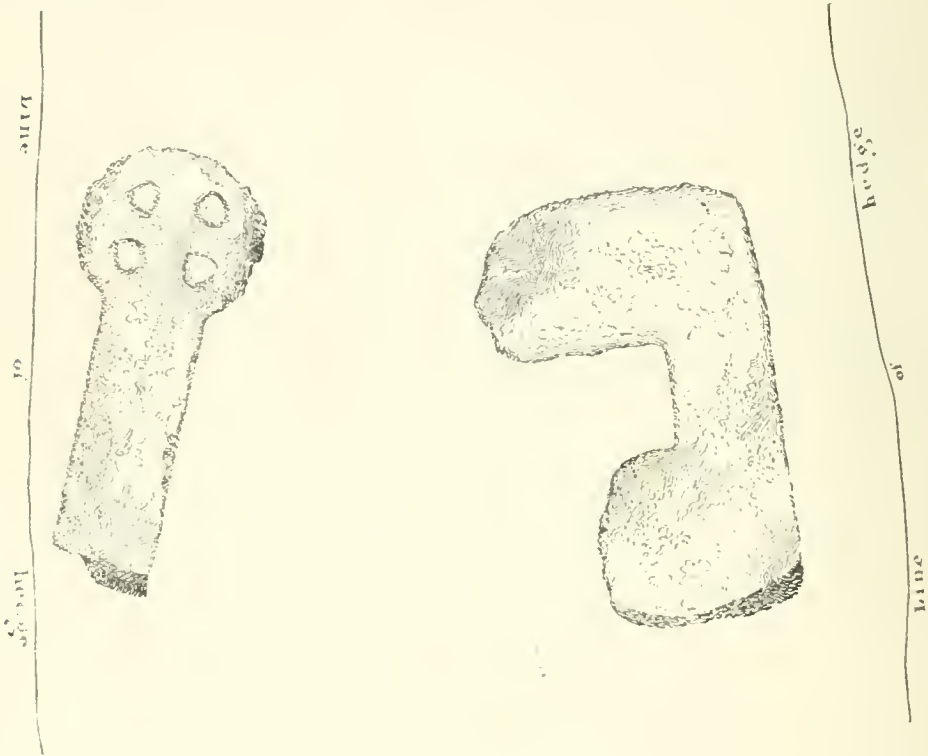
Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles southwest of Bodmin.

Woodley Farm is situated on a hill above the valley of Lanivet, and is about half a mile west of the church.

The cross and portion of its base now lie, one on either side of a very rough, stony road, which is apparently only used by the farm-people as an access to some of the fields. The presence of the cross here seems to indicate that this was an ancient road-track, since it leads directly down to the church.

The present sites of the cross and base preserve their relative

positions same as in the illustration, except that they are much farther apart, the distance between the head of the cross and portion of the base opposite being 5 ft. 6 in. The cross was probably knocked out of the base, as it is roughly fractured at the bottom, and was then simply moved to where it still lies, neglected by the side of the hedge. It will also be noticed that a large piece of the base—nearly half—is broken off, and has disappeared, but the remaining portion is probably *in situ*.



As might be supposed from the foregoing, the cross is very much mutilated, and forming, as it now does, a sort of paving-stone in the road, has in consequence become much worn and chipped by the passage of carts, &c.

Dimensions.—Length of cross, 4 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10 in., at the top 6 in. The base when entire was 4 ft. 6 in. long and probably 3 ft. wide.

On the exposed side of the head are four triangular sinkings having rounded sides and angles ; they are raised in the centre, their upper surfaces being flush with that of the stone.

St. Levan, No. 1. On the Churchyard Wall

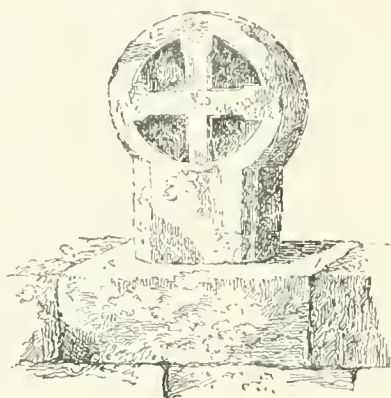
St. Levan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated eight miles south-west of Penzance.

The cross stands on the east wall of the churchyard, on the left-hand side of the entrance.

It is very clearly cut, and seems to be rather a late example. The chamfers on the angles of the shaft die off gradually on to the lower portion of the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 9 in.

The crosses on front and back of the head are alike, and are similar to those on the cross in this churchyard, and on that at St. Michael, St. Minver, the only difference in detail being that the lower limb of the cross in question is without the expanded termination corresponding to those on the others.



North Coombe, Linkinhorne

Linkinhorne, in the East Deanery, is situated four miles north-west of Callington and eight miles south-west of Launceston railway-stations.

North Coombe Farm, in the occupation of Mr. John Trehane, is situated two miles north-west of Linkinhorne churchtown.

The Rev. Norman L. Bicknell, has kindly forwarded me a sketch, dimensions, and particulars relating to this cross.

It is now used as the step of a gateway leading into an old

cottage which stands close to the farmhouse and is known to have been built over a hundred and fifty years ago. Neither the present farmer nor his old uncle, who is now nearly ninety, remember this stone as having been in any other position than that which it now occupies.

The late vicar, the Rev. W. H. Poland, had noticed this stone, and attempted to recover it, but without avail. In a list of 'Things to be done in the Parish' which he left was the following entry: 'To recover the old cross at Coombe.'

This cross has been much mutilated. One side of the head has been cut off, as well as a portion of the side of the shaft, and, apparently to make it fit better, another inch has been cut out of the side of the head. There are also two deep sinkings on the shaft; the upper hole is square, and the lower is round, which seems to show that it was previously used for some other purpose, probably as a gatepost.

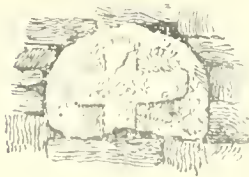
The base of the cross formerly lay near the gateway, but two or three years ago it was broken up. Two large pieces, however, remain, and show the size of the socket.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in. ; width of head when entire, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 11 in. ; thickness, 8½ in.

On the exposed side of the head is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends and curved sides. The upper limbs are not carried to the edge of the stone.¹

Mawnan. In Church Wall

Mawnan, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated four and a half miles south-west of Falmouth.



This portion of a cross-head was dug up near the front entrance to the churchyard when the new gateway was erected during the restoration of the church in 1881.

It is now built into the west wall of the north aisle, immediately below the window-sill.

¹ Not knowing what may be at the back, its classification is uncertain. It has, therefore, been placed in this sub-division, though apparently it belongs to the type defined on p. 42.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in.

Only one face is visible, on which is carved a cross of irregular shape. The left arm is much longer than the others, and is tilted upwards, like those on the crosses at 'Cross and Hand,' St. Wenn, and at Waterlake, St. Winnow.

St. Rumon's Cross, Ruan Minor

Ruan Minor, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated ten miles south-east of Helston.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, sent me a cutting from a local paper of April, 1892, which contained a sketch and notes of this cross. After saying that the cross stands in a field still called the Chapel Field, in which once stood the oratory of St. Rumon, he describes the cross as 'a rude pillar of hornblende, on which a simple cross is still faintly visible. Nothing like it appears anywhere else in Cornwall, so rude and unshapely are its outlines. . . . Indeed, if the traditions still current in the neighbourhood did not confirm the evidence of the "oldest inhabitant," I should have hesitated before admitting that this stone is really a Christian memorial. But its situation, coupled with the local tradition and the statement of an old man whose recollection of it extends over a period of sixty years, that his ancestors called it St. Rumon's Cross, give it an importance that it might not otherwise be able to claim.'

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft : at the bottom 10 in., at the neck 11½ in.

Anjarden, Sancreed

Sancreed, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

Anjarden Manor is a short distance south of the church.

The cross stands on top of a hedge about a quarter of a mile south of the church, and on the left hand side of the parish road leading from Sancreed to Tregonebris.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; width of shaft, 11½ in. ; thickness, 5 in.



This little cross is chiefly interesting since it combines the two methods most commonly employed in forming the crosses on the stones. The upper portion of the emblem is produced by sinking the two triangular spaces and enclosing them on the outer side, while in the lower portion the whole of the background is sunk, a method most generally adopted. On the back is a cross similarly executed.

Sennen, No. I. On Churchyard Wall

Sennen, or St. Sennen, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated ten miles south-west of Penzance.

This cross-head is now fixed on top of the eastern pier of the south entrance to the churchyard.

It was shown to me by Mr. J. Uren, of Sennen, in July 1884, at which time it was near the 'Giant's Stone.'¹ This stone will be found by following the church path from the north-east corner of Sennen churchyard in an easterly direction.



The cross-head was then built into a hedge a few feet from the left-hand side of the last stile crossed before reaching the 'Giant's Stone'; the lower portion rested on the ground, but the back was concealed. The accompanying drawing was made when it was in this position. It will be noticed that a piece is broken off the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. 6 in. ; thickness, about 7 in.

The crosses on front and back are alike, and are formed of four

¹ The 'Giant's Stone' is a huge block of granite in which some deep holes are cut. It is said to have been a sacrificial stone, and that the holes were made to receive the blood of the victims!

beaded triangles so arranged that they form a cross with expanded limbs between them. Their sides are concave, the outer ones being concentric with outline of the head, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. within it.

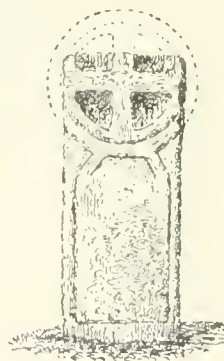
St. Thomas the Apostle. In the Churchyard

St. Thomas the Apostle, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated in the valley between the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Stephen's, Launceston.

The church stands close to the river Kensey, and is near both the railway-stations.

The cross will be found near the north-east angle of the church, amongst some architectural fragments found in the Old Priory during excavations made in the recent formation of the railway-cutting and enlargement of the gasworks.

It was found when the church was rebuilt in 1869-70. When the chancel wall was taken down, the cross was discovered built into the lower portion. It formed one of the plinth stones, which may probably account for the chamfer along one side.



It will be seen that the stone is very much mutilated. A large piece is missing from the top, and the sides of the head have been cut off even with the shaft, showing that it has been utilised for some other purpose. This is the greater pity since it is a more elaborate example of this type than is usually found. In its complete state the head was surrounded by a second bead—as shown by the dotted lines—a feature which is very unusual. After being brought in below the head, it is sloped outwards, and then downwards, its outer line running into that forming the bead on the angles of the shaft, and is then returned across the bottom. The partial continuation of this outer bead, to indicate the narrowing of the neck between the head and shaft, is also peculiar.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; probable width of head when complete, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 6 in.

Within the inner bead of the head on front and back is an equal-limbed cross.

'Cross and Hand,' St. Wenn

St. Wenn, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated four miles east of St. Columb Major and three miles from Victoria railway-station.

'Cross and Hand'¹ is in the valley near the foot of Castle-an-Dinas, on the top of which is an ancient earthwork.



The cross stands in the extreme north-west corner of the parish. Between it and the hedge is a small rivulet, and at a point at right

¹ I have been unable to ascertain the origin of this name, and cannot find the place on maps or in books of reference.

angles to the cross this hedge is intersected by another, their junction being the meeting-point of three parishes, viz. St. Wenn, St. Columb Major, and Roche.

Some years ago the cross became detached from its base, but has recently been refixed, so insecurely, however, that it leans forward two feet. In addition to its having been roughly executed originally, it is now considerably mutilated. The entasis on the shaft is very marked, and the stone is thickest in the middle. The base is supposed to be *in situ*.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 15 in., at the bottom 17 in. ; thickness : at the bottom $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., in the middle 10 in., and at the neck $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—On the head is a cross of very irregular shape, having a recessed background, the face of the cross being flush with that of the stone. The upper and horizontal limbs are carried to the edge of the rounded head. That on the right is canted up, and the upper one inclines considerably to the left, while the left limb slopes slightly downwards, and is expanded at the lower end.

Back.—On the head is a cross similar to that on the front.

WHEEL CROSSES WITH THE ADDITION OF SUNDRY ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Geographical Distribution

Cubert, St.

In churchyard.

Illogan.

In churchyard.

Lelant.

In churchyard.

Tintagel.

Bossiney.

WITH A CENTRAL SINKING

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Cubert, St. . . . In churchyard.

Illogan In churchyard

St. Cubert. In the Churchyard

St. Cubert, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated ten miles north-west of Truro and five miles south-west of Newquay railway-station.



The cross now stands against the west wall of the north transept of the church. It was brought up from Ellenglaze Lane somewhere about the year 1860. The shaft on which the cross is mounted formerly stood outside the churchyard, but what purpose it served does not appear to be known.

Dimensions.—Height of cross, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 12½ in. ; width of shaft, 8½ in. ; thickness, 6 in.

On the head is an irregularly shaped cross with wide limbs. In the middle is a large square sinking having rounded angles. In its present position the back is not visible

Illogan. In the Churchyard

Illogan, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated two and a half miles north of Redruth.

The cross stands on the south side of the church, and is supposed to be *in situ*. It is most probably very deeply buried, as the sexton informed me that when digging a grave by the side of it he uncovered the lower portion of the shaft to a depth of 5 feet without finding the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8½ in. The shaft is a uniform width of 15 in.

The head is beaded, and the angles of the shaft are chamfered. Except that the head is somewhat chipped, the cross is in a very good state of preservation.

On both front and back of the head is a cross. That on the front is inclined to the left, and has very widely expanded limbs and a



circular sinking in the centre. On the back is a cross having limbs of approximately equal length and width, and an inclination to the right. In the centre is a large square sinking with rounded angles.

WITH A CENTRAL BOSS

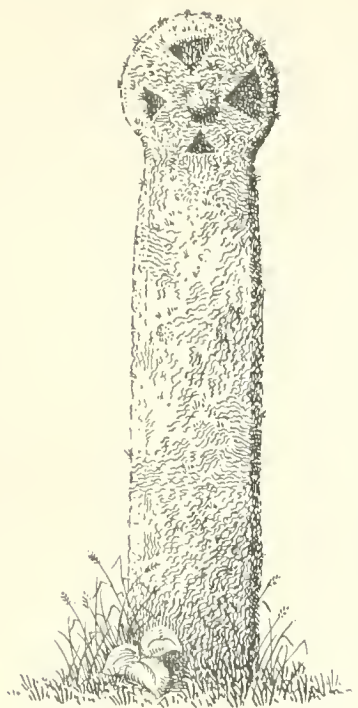
There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Lelant, No. 1.	.	.	In churchyard.
Tintagel	.	.	Bossiney.

Lelant, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Lelant, or Uny Lelant, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles north-east of Penzance. The church stands about one mile west of Lelant railway-station.

The cross stands on the south side of the church, and is supposed to be *in situ*.



It is in a very good state of preservation, and is an interesting example, owing to the peculiar form of the crosses on front and back of the head, with their central bosses. The shaft has an entasis, is contracted at the neck, and its angles are chamfered.

Dimensions. — Height, 6 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 4½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13 in., at the bottom 16 in. The stone is of a uniform thickness of 11 in.

The crosses above mentioned are formed by four triangular sinkings so placed as to form what is termed a St. Andrew's cross between them. That on the front is very much more evenly executed than the one here shown.

The only other cross at all resembling this particular form is on Connor Down, Gwinear.

Bossiney Cross, Tintagel

Tintagel, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated six miles north of Camelford.

Bossiney is a village one and a half miles north-east of Tintagel church.

About half a mile north of Bossiney, near Pentaly, the ancient road from Bossiney to Waterpit Down is intersected by the highway from Camelford to Boscastle. The monolith stands near the angle of the road leading to Boscastle.

It is very much chipped round the head. The only part of the

bead now remaining, and by which it was once surrounded, is seen passing over, and slightly in advance of, the shaft, the entasis on the latter being very marked.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. ; width of head at present, about 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 5 in. ; thickness, 7 in.

The head is alike on front and back, the cross on each being formed by four deep and clear triangular sinkings having splayed edges. The crosses have expanded limbs, all of which are, however, of different widths at the extremities, the lower in each case being by far the largest. In the middle of each cross is a boss in bold relief.



WHEEL CROSSES WITH A LATIN CROSS OR CROSSES IN RELIEF UPON THEM, THE UPPER LIMBS CONTAINED IN THE HEAD

Like the examples already described, many crosses with this form of the emblem upon them have some other characteristic on the front—such as the figure of our Lord, &c.—which places them in other groups. Only those, therefore, which come under the above head will be dealt with here. Where the Latin cross does not occur on the back also there is an equal-limbed cross.

Geographical Distribution

Breage, St.

Trevena.

Buryan, St.

Boskenna Gate Cross.

Camborne.

Trevu.

Halsetown.

In village.

Helston.

In a garden.

Just-in-Penwith, St.

Kenidjack (2).

Nanquidno.

<i>Keverne, St.</i>	<i>Pendeen.</i>
Trelanvean.	In vicarage garden.
<i>Lanteglos-by-Camelford.</i>	<i>Sennen.</i>
Tregoodwell.	In cemetery.
<i>Lelant (2).</i>	Sennen Green.
Brunian Cairn.	<i>Stythians.</i>
Sea Lane.	In vicarage garden.
<i>Ludgvan.</i>	<i>Towednack.</i>
In churchyard.	Tredorwin.
<i>Mabe.</i>	<i>Warleggon.</i>
In vicarage garden.	In churchyard.
<i>Madron.</i>	<i>Zennor.</i>
Boswarthen.	In vicarage garden.
<i>Paul, St.</i>	
In vicarage hedge.	

WITH THE LOWER, BUT NOT THE UPPER, LIMBS CARRIED
TO THE EDGE OF THE STONE

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Breage, St.	Trevena Cross.
Camborne	Trevu, No. 1.
Just-in-Penwith, St.	Kenidjack, No. 1.
Lelant	Brunian Cairn.
Paul, St., No. 1	In vicarage hedge.

Trevena¹ Cross, St. Breage

St. Breage, or Breage, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated three miles west of Helston.



This little cross stands in its base at the junction of three roads about half a mile north of St. Breage churchtown.

A large piece has been broken off the top, carrying with it the

¹ Pronounced Trevenna, and sometimes thus spelt.

upper limb of the cross. The base is very large for a cross of this size, but is now covered with turf to the depth of about two or three inches.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 10 in. ; thickness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. The base is 3 ft. 2 in. square.

The crosses on front and back are alike.

Trevu No. 1, Camborne

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro.

Trevu is the property and late residence of George J. Smith, Esq., J.P., and is close to the railway-station.

‘This cross formerly stood near the railway-station, Camborne.’¹

It is now mounted on a modern base in the garden of the above-named residence.

The projection of the head beyond the shaft is extremely slight, and on one side has been broken off.

Dimensions. — Height, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in.

On the front is a Latin cross having an inclination to one side.



In the centre of the cross on the back here illustrated is a small circular hole.

Kenidjack No. 1, St. Just-in-Penwith

St. Just-in-Penwith, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

Kenidjack estate is about half a mile north of St. Just.

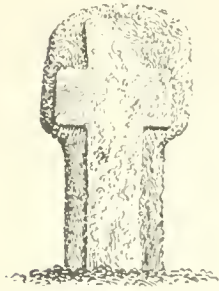
The cross stands in the garden belonging to Alma Villa, the residence of Mrs. James.

There are two crosses in this garden. The first to be noticed

¹ J. T. Blight, *Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 23.

stands just inside the boundary-wall, next to the road, from which it can be seen.

It formerly stood at Maen, in the parish of Sennen, and was removed to its present position many years ago.



It is a massive little monument, and has upright sides to the head, which are rounded at the top and bottom. Apparently it was once used as a gatepost, as there is a hole in the side of the shaft, just below the neck.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness on the side, 13 in., and, including the projection of the crosses, 15½ in.

On both front and back is a wide-limbed cross in high relief, each having a projection of 1¼ inches. The cross on the front is upright, while that on the back has a considerable inclination from right to left.

Brunian¹ Cairn, Lelant

Lelant, or Uny Lelant, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles north-east of Penzance.

Brunian Cairn is a small village some two and a half miles west of Lelant, and about half a mile from the larger village of Brunian.

I am indebted to Mr. G. H. Grenfell, of Penzance, for some very good sketches, dimensions, and particulars regarding this cross.

It stands in the village, on a piece of ground which was formerly the site of a pond, now drained. The cross was, therefore, at one time surrounded by water.

It appears to be in a very fair state of preservation. The angles of the shaft are beaded on front and back, and die off gradually on to the lower portion of the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 5 in.

The crosses on front and back are similar, except that the limbs of one are much wider than those of the other.

¹ Also spelt Brunnion and Brumon.

St. Paul, No. 1. In Vicarage Hedge.

Paul, or St. Paul, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two and a half miles south of Penzance.

The cross stands against the vicarage hedge, a short distance beyond the church, and on the left-hand side of the road leading to Mousehole. The base is built into the hedge on end, nearly opposite to the cross.

An old man employed in repairing the roads and hedges informed me that he found the cross, about the year 1878, buried in the hedge, near the spot where the base now stands. It is much chipped about the head, and varies slightly from others of this kind by the easy curve connecting the head to the shaft.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; width of shaft at bottom, 1 ft. The base is 3 ft. × 2 ft. × 10 in. thick, with a mortice in the middle 14 in. × 10 in. × 5 in. deep.

Only one face of the stone is visible. The two horizontal limbs of the cross upon it are of equal width ; the upper one is expanded at the top, and the shaft is gradually contracted by the sloping together of its sides.

WITH EACH LIMB CARRIED TO THE EDGE OF THE STONE

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Helston, No. 1	.	.	.	In a garden.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford.	.	.	.	Tregoodwell.
Sennen	.	.	.	Sennen Green.
Zennor, No. 1	.	.	.	In vicarage garden.

Helston, No. 1. In a Garden

Helston, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated ten miles south of Camborne; its railway-station is one mile from the town.

The cross now stands in Mr. Baddeley's garden, Cross Street.



Blight says: 'This cross was removed from Tresprison [St. Wendron], near Helston, where it served as a stepping-stile.'

A large piece has been broken off the top. The sides of the shaft are chamfered, and die into the under side of the head. The outline of the head is continued to the inside line of the chamfer on both the front and back of the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 4½ in.; width of shaft, 12 in.; thickness, 9 in.

The crosses on front and back are alike, both being in very low relief. The horizontal limbs are so much below the centre of the head that they are almost down to the neck.

Tregoodwell, Lanteglos-by-Camelford

Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor and parish of Lanteglos, is situated twelve miles north of Bodmin. Camelford railway-station is not far from the town.

Tregoodwell Farm adjoins the town of Camelford.



For the following particulars regarding the recent discovery of this cross I am indebted to Mr. T. B. Burns, of Camelford. He informed me that the cross was dug out of a hedge, in June 1891, while the owner of the farm was taking down a portion of it, in order to make an opening for a gateway. Fortunately, he preserved the stone, instead of again using it for building purposes, as is customary in the majority of instances. It now rests on the top of one of the

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 58.

boundary-stones of Camelford borough, close to the spot where it was found, near the junction of two lanes.

It is very roughly hewn, and is now rather chipped. Only about two inches of the shaft remain.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 16 in. ; width of shaft, 9 in. ; thickness, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On both front and back is the upper portion of what appears in each case to have originally been a Latin cross. That on the back slopes slightly to the left.

Sennen Green, Sennen

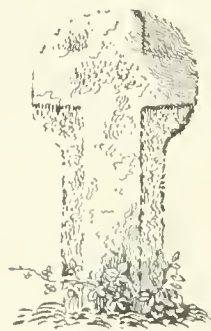
Sennen, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated ten miles south-west of Penzance.

The cross stands near a stile on the left-hand side of the pathway leading across the fields from Sennen church to Sennen Green. It is placed against the hedge, so that only the front is visible.

The head is quite round, and the shaft is of uniform width and without entasis.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On the front is a wide-limbed cross in high relief, having slightly splayed edges and a projection of an inch. The upper limb is very short, and the right is much wider than the others.



Zennor, No. 1. In the Vicarage Garden

Zennor, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles north-west of Penzance.

The cross stands on the grass in front of the vicarage.

It was found in a hedge of the vicarage garden, by the present vicar, in the spring of 1890.

It is somewhat mutilated at the top and bottom, and was probably once much higher.



Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The cross on the back is similar to that on the front (here illustrated), but its shaft is not carried to the bottom of the stone.

WITH EXPANDED LIMBS,¹ NONE OF WHICH ARE CARRIED TO THE
EDGE OF THE STONE

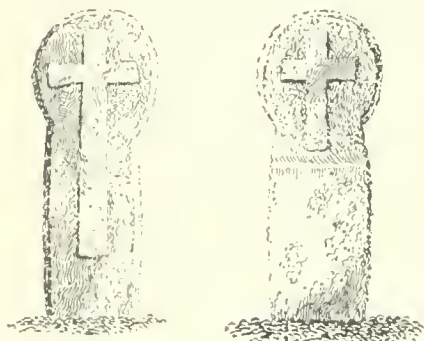
There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Mabe	In vicarage garden.
Sennen, No. 2	In cemetery.
Warleggon	In churchyard.

Mabe. In the Vicarage Garden

Mabe, or St. Mabe, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated five miles west of Falmouth.

The cross stands against the front wall of the vicarage.



Instead of a bead on the edge of the head there is a rebate,² and the entasis on the shaft is very marked.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 15 in. ; width of shaft : at the top and bottom $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., in the middle $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, 8 in.

The crosses on the front and back are not alike. That on the front has a much longer shaft than the cross on the back, and the limbs are very slightly expanded at the ends. From the sharp appearance of the cross on the back, as well as the re-dressed portion on the upper part of the stone, the whole seems to have been recut in modern times.

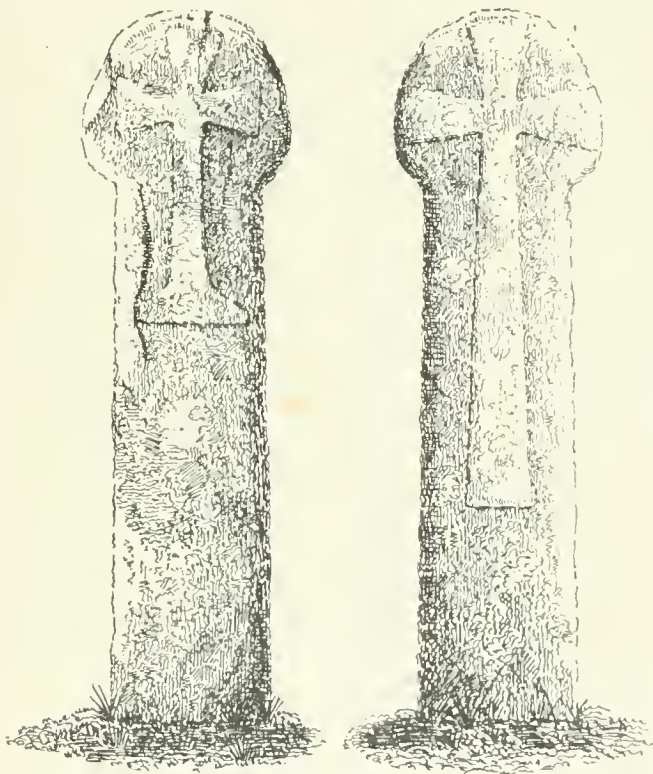
¹ A cross of this form will be found in the Adel Museum, near Leeds.

² The occurrence of a rebate, or L-shaped sinking, is very rare ; the only other two instances will be found on No. 1 cross, Trevenning, Michaelstow, and on a Latin cross in the village of St. Neot.

Sennen, No. 2. In the Cemetery

Sennen, or St. Sennen, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated ten miles south-west of Penzance and one mile from the Land's End.

Sennen churchtown proper consists only of the church and a few houses. The rest of the village is called Treave, after a farm of that



name, and appears to have sprung up around the farm instead of around the church.

This splendid monolith has at last found a resting-place in the middle of the recently formed cemetery adjoining the churchyard.

For some years it formed a footbridge over a small stream which runs below Trevear Farmhouse, situated about a mile and a half north-east of Sennen church. This farm is in the occupation of Mr.

Harvey, to whom I am indebted for the following history connected with the recovery of this cross :—

About the year 1878 the Rev. R. J. Roe, rector of Sennen, with the permission and co-operation of Mr. Harvey, decided on the removal of the cross to a place of safety. A long search was then made for the base, which, report said, was somewhere in the vicinity of the cross; but for some time it could not be found. Ultimately, an old man in the village, who was referred to, said he remembered its exact situation, and pointed it out. After considerable labour the base was dug out from a depth of four feet below the surface. The monument was then erected by the side of the road, immediately opposite the west end of the church, and was in that position when this drawing of it was made; but the base was then covered.

About the year 1890 it was removed to the new cemetery.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 2 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in.; width of shaft: at the neck 18 in., at the bottom 20½ in.; thickness, 13 in.

Front.—On this face is a cross with expanded limbs, the horizontal and upper limbs not being carried to the edge of the head. The upper limb has an inclination to the left, and the shaft is carried to about 18 inches below the neck, where it is terminated by a very widely expanded end, or step.

Back.—The cross on this face is similar to that on the front, but the upper limbs run out to the edge of the head, and the horizontal ones are below its centre. The shaft, however, is very much longer than the other, and is carried some three feet below the neck, and gradually widens towards the bottom.

Warleggon. In the Churchyard

Warleggon, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six miles east of Bodmin and five miles north-east of Bodmin Road railway-station.

The cross now stands in the churchyard, opposite the south porch.

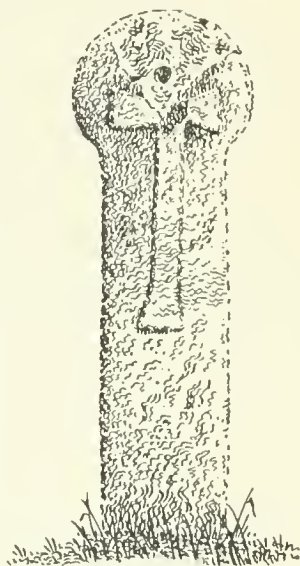
Its original site is not known, but it was removed to the church-

yard from Carborrow, near Treveddow, where it was last used as a gatepost. There are no less than six holes in this monolith, made at different times for receiving the iron lugs to which the gates were hung, as follows: on the front, near the top, is a hole, the making of which broke away a large portion of the face, as well as the upper limb of the cross; on the east, one hole; on the north, another, below the cross; and on the west, three. The severe jarring to which the stone must have been subjected during the period of its utilisation no doubt accounts for the large pieces which have been broken off the edges of the holes.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 7 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 10½ in.; width of shaft, 15½ in.; thickness, 10½ in.

Front.—The cross here is neither central nor upright, and slopes from left to right. The upper limb, as above stated, has been broken off, and the horizontal limbs, of uneven length, are very low down on the cross-head. The shaft is carried about halfway down the stone, and is terminated by an expanded end.

Back.—This is in a still more dilapidated condition. Little of the cross remains except the upper limb; but the emblem seems to have originally been similar to that on the front.



MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES, SOME WITH A BEAD ON THE EDGE OF THE HEAD, OR OTHER SLIGHT VARIATION IN DETAIL, INCLUDING THE ADDITION OF SUNDRY ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

There are eleven unclassified examples, which will be found at the following places:—

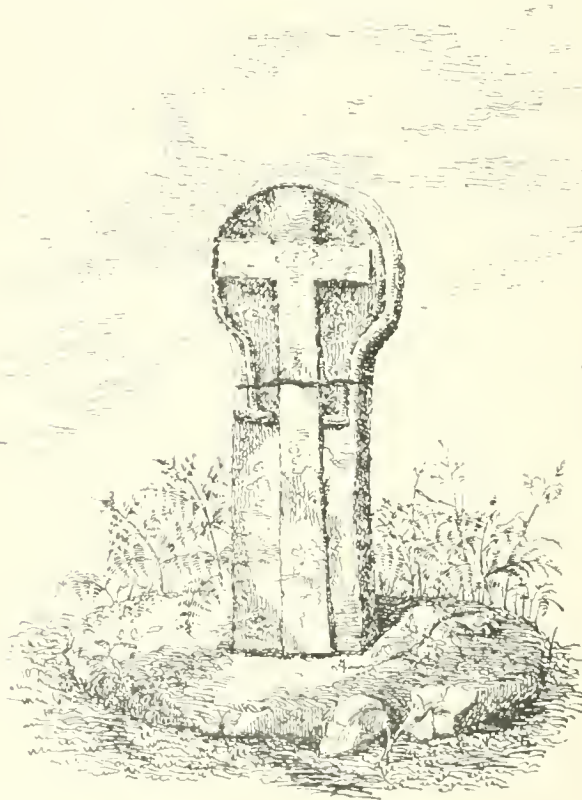
Buryan, St.	Boskenna Gate Cross.
Halsetown	In village.
Just-in-Penwith, St.	Kenidjack, No. 2.

Just-in-Penwith, St.	.	Nanquidno.
Keverne, St.	.	Trelanvean.
Lelant	.	Sea Lane.
Ludgvan, No. 1	.	In churchyard.
Madron	.	Boswarthen.
Pendeen	.	In vicarage garden.
Stythians	.	In vicarage garden.
Towednack	.	Tredorwin.

Boskenna Gate Cross, St. Buryan

St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

Boskenna lies about two miles south-east of St. Buryan



The monument stands in its circular base opposite Boskenna Gate, and has been broken in two below the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness, 12 in. ; diameter of base, 5 ft.

The crosses on front and back are alike, and extend from beneath the bead at the top of the head to the bottom of the stone, their shafts being gradually widened towards the bottom. That on the front is not central, but is placed considerably to the left. Most of the corresponding portion of the cross on the back, below the fracture, has disappeared.

Halsetown. In the Village

Halsetown, in the Deanery of Penwith, is a modern parish formed out of St. Ives, but its boundary is not shown on the map in the 'Truro Diocesan Kalendar.' It is situated one mile south of St. Ives railway-station.

I am indebted to Mr. G. H. Grenfell, of Penzance, for a sketch and information regarding this cross. He has known of its existence since 1889

It is now used as the capstone for a gatepost, and will be found about halfway between the modern church and the Halsetown Hotel. One side of the head has been cut off in a line with the shaft, and the rest of the stone is much mutilated.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 1 ft. 2 in.

On the front is a cross, which is now very indistinct ; the upper limb is very short, and is not carried to the top. The others appear to die off before reaching the outline of the stone. The back is plain.

Kenidjack No. 2, St. Just-in-Penwith

St. Just-in-Penwith, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

With the exception of one or two minor differences in detail, this cross is very similar to No. 1 in this garden, already described on pp. 101, 102.

A piece is chipped off the top, and the monument has been broken across the shaft. The sides of the head are slightly rounded, and slope inwards towards the top.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in.; width of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width of shaft: at the top $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom 12 in.; thickness, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.



On both the front and back is a cross in high relief having splayed edges; the horizontal limbs extend to the outline of the head, the shafts in each case being carried to within six inches of the bottom, where they rest on what might be called a square step, the full width of the stone, the surface of which is flush with that of the cross.

Nanquidno, St. Just-in-Penwith

For locality of St. Just-in-Penwith, see last.

Nanquidno is a farm situated a mile and a half south of St. Just churchtown.

Mr. G. H. Grenfell, of Penzance, has kindly supplied me with sketches and particulars of this little cross.

It was found in the spring of 1894, on the site of an ancient baptistery, by the side of a stream which divides the parishes of St. Just and Sennen.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 8 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 4 in.

Front.—The cross on the front is much worn, and the upper limbs do not appear to have been carried to the edge of the head. In the middle of each of the upper spaces between the limbs of the cross and outline of the head is a small boss, the only instance of the kind occurring in the county.

Back.—The cross on this face is similar to that on the front, but the limbs are much wider, and the two little bosses are omitted.

Trelanvean, St. Keverne

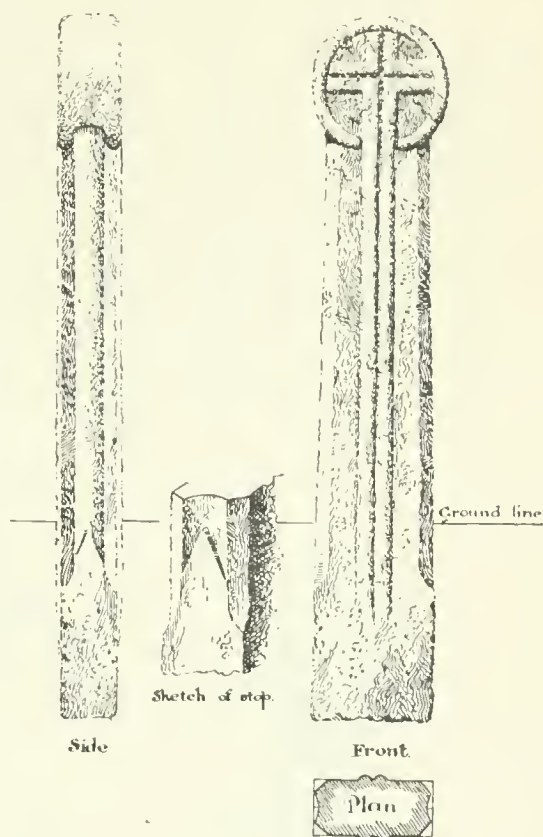
St. Keverne, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated twelve miles south-east of Helston.

Trelanvean Farm is about three miles west of St. Keverne churchtown, on the left-hand side of the highway to Helston. The

cross stands near the farther and right-hand corner of the second field after passing through the farm.

At the present time the bottom of the shaft is buried two feet in the ground, and it was not until I had cleared away the earth that I discovered the stopped chamfers. The monolith is not fixed in a base, and has no tenon, which seems to show that it is not now *in situ*.

The penannular ring forming the bead on the head projects beyond the face of the stone, the ends being stopped against the cross-shafts on front and back. The shaft has chamfered angles, with a shallow, hollow moulding between them on the sides. At the bottom of the latter is a distinctly Gothic stop; this, together with the hollow moulding, seems to indicate a very late date.



Dimensions.—Total height, 7 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 6½ in. The shaft is of a uniform thickness of 7 in., and the head 9 in.

On both front and back is a cross in relief, formed by two beads side by side. The crosses extend from beneath the bead on the head nearly to the bottom of the stone. A short distance from this point they appear to have been worn away, as the shaft is not traceable to the extreme end.

Sea Lane, Lelant

Lelant, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles south-east of St. Ives, and has a railway station.

Sea Lane is a turning on the left-hand side of the main road which leads from the churchtown to the railway-station. The cross stands against the hedge, at the corner formed by the road and lane.

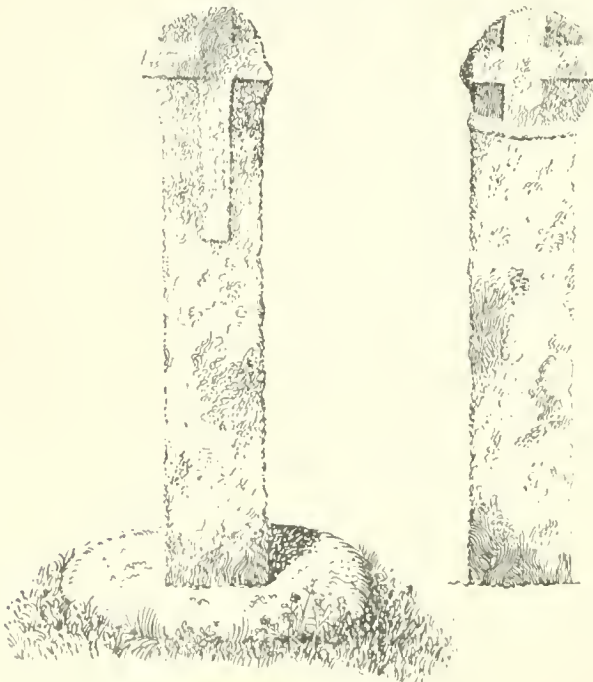


The chamfered angles on the shaft are stopped against the lower side of the head, the outline of the latter being carried to the inside line of the chamfer on the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 13½ in.

Only the front is visible, on which is a wide-limbed cross in relief, having a small round hole in the centre.

Ludgvan, No. 1. In the Churchyard



Ludgvan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is three and a half miles N.E. of Penzance, and one mile from Marazion Road railway-station.

This slender monolith stands in its circular base near the south-east angle of the churchyard, and is probably *in situ*. Except that the eastern side of the head is considerably broken away, the cross is otherwise in a fair state of preservation.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of head, 17 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness at the bottom, 7 in., tapering upwards to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the neck. The base is about 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter.

Front.—A cross in relief, the shaft of which is carried some distance below the neck.

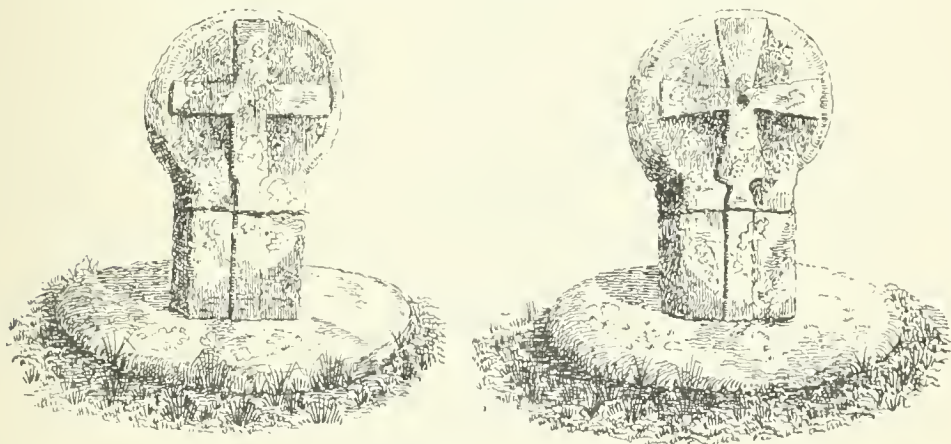
Back.—On the head is a cross, with limbs of uneven length, resting on a rounded, projecting band at the neck. The latter is an interesting detail, especially as it is not part of a surrounding bead, so often found, but is quite a separate architectural feature.

Boswarthen¹ Cross, Madron

Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one and a half miles north of Penzance.

Boswarthen is a hamlet situated one mile north-west of Madron churchtown.

The monument stands *in situ* in its circular base by the right-hand side of the road leading from Madron to Boswarthen.



Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 14 in. ; diameter of base, 3 ft. 9 in.

The cross has been broken across the shaft. The head is beaded,

¹ Boswarthen is also spelt Boswharton.

and the crosses on both front and back, being rather curious, require separate descriptions.

Front.—Within the head on the head is the upper portion of the cross. It is equal limbed, and extends to the neck. At this level the lower portion of the shaft is suddenly curved inwards, and, thus narrowed, is carried to the bottom of the stone.

Back.—The upper portion of this cross is in a similar position to that on the front, but has expanded limbs and a small round hole in the centre. The angles at the extremity of the lower limb are rounded, then curved inwards, and again rounded outwards on to the lower and narrower portion of the shaft.

Pendeen. In the Vicarage Garden

Pendeen is a modern parish formed out of St. Just-in-Penwith. It is in the Deanery of Penwith, and is situated two and three-quarter miles north of St. Just, and seven miles north of Penzance.



The cross in its base now stands in the vicarage garden. It is very much mutilated, but sufficient remains to show that, with the exception of the scotia, or hollow moulding on the angles of the shaft, in place of the ordinary chamfers, the monument resembles that at Boskenna Gate, St. Buryan, but on a smaller scale.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, about 15 in. in the widest remaining portion ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, 8 in. The roughly rounded base is about 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter.

The crosses on front and back are alike, the shaft in each case being gradually increased in width towards the bottom.

Stythians.¹ In the Vicarage Garden

Stythians, or St. Stithians, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated four miles north-west of Penryn and three miles south-west of Perran Well railway-station. The cross now stands in the vicarage garden, close to the entrance.

'This cross was found buried in the churchyard,'² but the date of its discovery is not given.

It is in a very good state of preservation, and from the stopped chamfers on the back appears to be rather a late example. Amongst



other remarkable features are the circular sinkings on the head, which are slightly raised in the middle like recessed bosses.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6½ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; and a uniform thickness of 11 in.

On both the front and back is a cross in relief ; each, being unique in shape, requires a separate description.

Front.—The cross on this face is the full height of the stone, the upper limbs being carried out to the edge of the head ; they are expanded at the ends and very uneven. Rather more than half-way

¹ It may be remarked of the three crosses in Stythians parish, that they differ in many ways from those in other parts of the county.

² J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 44.

down the slightly bent shaft is widened by being curved outwards, and then continued to the bottom, with the sides parallel. On the head are four sinkings, a feature found on only two other crosses, viz. those in Roche churchyard and in Merther Uny old churchyard, St. Wendron; though the two latter are, no doubt, considerably older than the one now under consideration. The two upper sinkings in this case cut into the lower portion of the limb, thus making it different in shape from the others.

Back.—On this face is another curious cross, which, like that on the front, occupies the whole height of the stone. It has very broad horizontal limbs and shaft, the former being widely expanded at the ends. Only the two upper sinkings are formed on the head, the others being apparently omitted for want of room. These cut into the upper limb of the cross in the same manner, but not to such an extent, as those on the front. The shaft of this cross is gradually expanded to within a few inches of the bottom, where it is widened in a similar manner to that on the front, one side being curved on to the edge of the stone.

Tredorwin, Towednack

Towednack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles north-east of Penzance and two and a half miles south-west of St. Ives railway-station.



Tredorwin is the residence of Mr. W. K. Baker, C.C.

There was formerly at Coldharbour, in Towednack, an old cottage called the 'Church House.' About the year 1880 most of it fell down, and on removing the old chimney-stack the cross was found built into it, having thus been used as a mere building-stone.

Mr. Baker was able to secure this cross, and erected it in his garden, where it now stands.

It is the only one of this class in which the upper limbs are carried to the edge of the stone and the shaft is not.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, 9 in.

The cross on the back is similar to that on the front shown on the drawing, but the shaft is not quite so long.

WHEEL CROSSES WITH THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD IN RELIEF ON THE FRONT AND A CROSS ON THE BACK

Geographical Distribution

<i>Buryan, St., No. 1.</i>	<i>Gwennap, No. 1.</i>
In churchtown.	In vicarage garden.
Boskenna Cross.	<i>Gwinear, No. 2.</i>
Trevorgans.	In churchyard.
<i>Camborne.</i>	<i>Lclant, Nos. 2 and 3.</i>
Pendarves.	In cemetery.
<i>Constantine.</i>	<i>Levan, St.</i>
Trevease.	Trebehor.
<i>Crowan.</i>	<i>Ludgvan.</i>
Clowance, Nos. 1 and 2.	White Cross.
Praise-an-beeble.	<i>Michael's Mount, St.</i>
<i>Day, St.</i>	On west side.
Scorrier, No. 1.	<i>Phillack, No. 1.</i>
<i>Erth, St., No. 1.</i>	In churchyard.
In churchtown.	<i>Stythians.</i>
Battery Mill.	Repper's Mill.
<i>Fcock, St.</i>	<i>Treslothan.</i>
In churchyard.	Near village (missing).
<i>Gulval.</i>	<i>Zennor, Nos. 2 and 3.</i>
Rosemorran.	In churchyard.

In addition to the foregoing, the following crosses, also with the figure of our Lord upon them, will be described in due course under the different headings to which they belong. The object of their insertion here is to enable this branch of figure-sculpture to be dealt with as a whole, independent of the type of cross on which the figure is found.

CROSSES WITH THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD UPON THEM, BUT DIFFERING
IN DETAIL FROM THOSE ALREADY GIVEN

NOTE.—On those marked with an asterisk the figure is incised in outline instead of being in relief.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>On Wheel Crosses.</i></p> <p><i>Camborne</i>, No. 2. Outside the Institute. <i>Trevu</i>,* No. 2.</p> <p><i>Erth, St.</i> Trevean.</p> <p><i>Foock, St.</i> Trelissick.</p> <p><i>Flushing.</i> In churchyard.*</p> <p><i>Just-in-Penwith, St.</i>, No. 2. In vicarage garden.</p> <p><i>Levan, St.</i>, No. 2. In churchyard.</p> <p><i>Madron, St.</i> In churchyard.</p> <p><i>Sennen.</i> Trevilley.*</p> <p><i>Stythians.</i> Trevalis (2).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>On Unornamented Holed Crosses.</i></p> <p><i>Buryan, St.</i>, No. 2. In churchyard.</p>	<p><i>Erth, St.</i>, No. 2. In churchyard.</p> <p><i>Paul, St.</i>, No. 2. On churchyard wall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>On Latin Crosses.</i></p> <p><i>Buryan, St.</i> Chyoone.</p> <p><i>Mawgan-in-Pyder.</i> Mawgan Cross.</p> <p><i>Newlyn (Penzance).</i> Near church.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>On Ornamented Crosses.</i></p> <p><i>Erth, St.</i>, No. 3. In churchyard.</p> <p><i>Mawgan-in-Pyder.</i> Lanberne.</p> <p><i>Phillack</i>, No. 6. In churchyard.</p> <p><i>Sanerced</i>, Nos. 3 and 4. In churchyard.</p>
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The two lists combined give a total of forty-seven examples, and include the whole of those occurring on all the different types of crosses in Cornwall.

THE FIGURE¹

The representations of our Lord's figure on the Cornish crosses are of the rudest and most grotesque description. They are

¹ Other observations on the figure will be found on pp. 18, 19.

executed in low relief, rarely having a projection exceeding an inch.

They are found on all the different types of crosses, and are treated in a variety of ways, both as regards the pose of the body and the arrangement of the limbs, and are generally shown in the rigid Byzantine fashion described on p. 19.

Except in the isolated instance on the cross at St. Michael's Mount, where it occurs on the shaft, the figure is always sculptured on the upper portion of the monument, the greater part of it being on the head ; while the legs, in most cases, are carried a short distance down the shaft.

When the entire figure had to be fitted into the circular recess of the head, it became so compressed that its proportions¹ were spoilt and a grotesque effect was the result.

This, no doubt, accounts for the incomplete and stumpy representations of the figure so often found. The frequent omission of the feet, legs, and, in some examples, half of the body, was due to the want of the necessary space in which to complete the figure, and these portions were consequently omitted, in order to avoid the necessity of impairing the proportions of the parts depicted.

Some of the different ways in which the figure is represented may be classified as follows :—

1. *Clothed in a Tunic.*—In the unbent figures our Lord is sometimes shown clothed in a tunic, after the Byzantine fashion of depicting Him alive upon the cross. The sleeves are widened at the ends like the expanded arms of a cross, but the hands are concealed ; the bottom of the garment is well defined, and appears to hang loosely round the legs. There are fourteen examples of this kind (four of which are in the parish of St. Buryan), viz. :—

Buryan, St.

In churchyard.
In churchtown.
Boskenna Gate.
Trevorgans.

Erth, St., Nos. 2 and 3.

In churchyard.

Gulval.

Rosemorran.

¹ *E.g.* see Clowance No. 1, Crowan, p. 131.

<i>Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 2.</i>	|	<i>Paul, St., No. 2.</i>
In vicarage garden.	|	In churchyard.
<i>Lecan, St., No. 2.</i>	|	<i>Phillack, No. 6.</i>
In churchyard.	|	In churchyard.
<i>Madron.</i>	|	<i>Sancreed, Nos. 3 and 4.</i>
In churchyard.	|	In churchyard.
<i>Matwgan-in-Pyder.</i>	|	
Lanherne.	|	

Probably most of the figures were originally intended to be thus represented ; but some were carelessly executed, and in others there is not sufficient detail remaining whereby any of the vestment can now be identified.

2. *With a Band round the Waist.*—Only one example : Sancreed, No. 4, in the churchyard.

3. *The Figure on a Cross.*—It is remarkable that there are only two examples on wheel crosses in which the figure is shown on a cross, which is carved on the head of the monolith, thus giving the appearance of the Crucifixion ; but the figures are of the general unbent form. One example is at Trevilley, Sennen, and the other is in St. Just-in-Penwith, No. 2. A still nearer approximation to the true crucifix occurs on three Latin crosses, viz. at Chyoone, Mawgan Cross, and Newlyn. Possibly these five instances may be intended to represent the dead Christ upon the cross, similar to the mediæval manner, which was introduced in the twelfth century and became common in the thirteenth.

4. *The Figure incised instead of being in relief.*—This method of execution is very uncommon, only three examples being at present known, viz. Flushing, Trevu No. 2, and Trevilley ; full descriptions of each will be found under ‘Incised Ornament.’

Other variations in the treatment of the figure will be better understood by considering the different parts of the body separately.

The Head.—In most cases the head is perpendicular, but there are ten examples in which it is inclined to the right, viz. :—

<i>Constantine.</i>	| <i>Lelant</i> , Nos. 2 and 3.
Trevease.	In cemetery.
<i>Crowan.</i>	<i>Ludgvan.</i>
Clowance, No. 1.	White Cross.
<i>Day, St.</i>	| <i>Sennen.</i>
Scorrier, No. 1.	Trevilley (incised).
<i>Erth, St.</i>	| <i>Zennor</i> , No. 3.
Trevean.	In churchyard.
<i>Gulval.</i>	
Rosemorran.	

Two are inclined to the left, viz. Chyoone, St. Buryan, and Phillack, No. 1.

Three are shown with what is probably intended for a nimbus, viz. those in the churchyards of St. Buryan, St. Paul, and Sancreed No. 4.

The features remain on three only, viz. Sancreed No. 3, Pendarves No. 1, and Gwennap No. 1.

The Body.—In some cases the body seems to be naked, in others it is shown very full, like the plump body of a child, while in a few instances it is very thin. In some examples the figure is contracted at the waist and has hips like a female figure; as, e.g., Trevalis, No. 1, Stythians; Lelant cemetery (2); Trebehor, St. Levan; and White Cross, Ludgvan.

The Arms.—The arms are perhaps more freely treated than any other member. In many cases they are both slightly elevated; and more so than usual on the crosses at St. Feock; St. Michael's Mount; Lelant cemetery, No. 2; Rosemorran, Gulval; and Mawgan Cross. Occasionally only one of the arms is raised, as at Scorrier, No. 1, where the right arm is bent almost at right angles, and at Lelant cemetery, No. 1, slightly. The left arm only is raised on the crosses at Phillack No. 1, Lelant cemetery, and Trevean.

The Legs.—As a rule the legs are quite straight and close together. There are, however, four exceptions to this rule, two of which occur in the parish of Camborne, viz. at Pendarves, No. 1, and outside the Institute; also on the cross formerly at Treslothan,

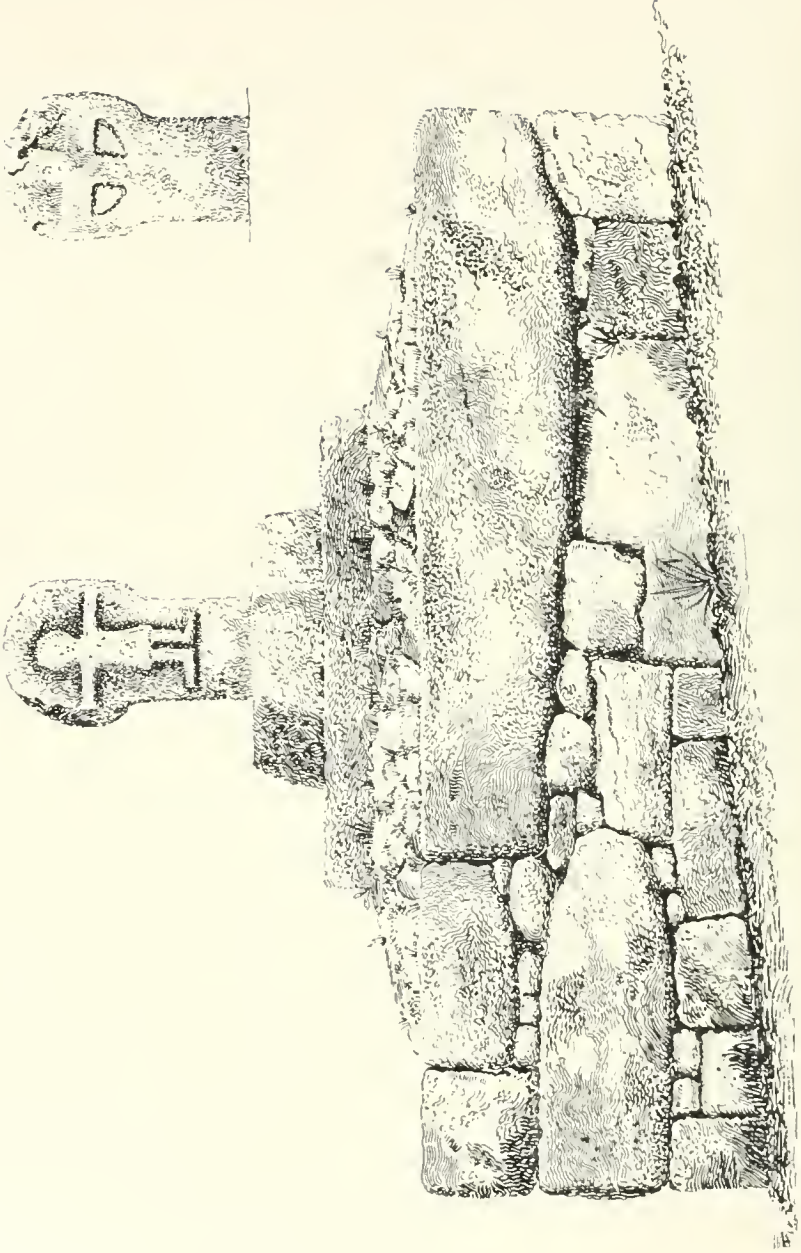
and that on St. Michael's Mount. At Trebehor, St. Levan, the legs are only slightly separated.

In the three former the spread of the legs is exaggerated to an unnatural extent. At Trevean they are close together, but curved to the right. These members are omitted altogether in the following examples: Clowance, No. 2; Phillack, No. 1; St. Erth churchyard, No. 2; and Zennor, No. 1. In the three last-named crosses the background of the figure is sunk, and the body terminates, flush with the face of the stone, at the lowest part of the sinking, making it evident that this was all of the figure which it was intended to show.

The Feet.—Curiously enough, these members are often omitted, apparently, in many cases, for want of room, as already pointed out. Where they do exist they are very long and out of all proportion to the figure, and as a rule are turned outwards at right angles. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the five examples best illustrating this treatment all occur in the parish of St. Buryan, and in each case the figure is clothed in a tunic, viz. in the churchyard, in the churchtown, Boskenna Cross, Trevorgans, and Chyoone. The feet are best proportioned on the crosses at Phillack, No. 6, and Sancreed, No. 4, and are omitted on the following crosses: Pendarves, and outside the Institute, in the parish of Camborne; Treslothan, Rosemorran, Trevease, and St. Feock. Occasionally the feet rest on a projection, or, rather, the bottom of the legs disappear in it, as at St. Levan, No. 2, St. Michael's Mount, and Sancreed churchyard, No. 3. At Rolling Mill they are continued into and form part of the surrounding bead of the head; at Trevalis they are merged in a heart, at Trevease in the top of a cross in relief, and at Gwennap in the surrounding bead.

The monuments included in the first list, on p. 119, will now be described.

ST. BURYAN, NO. 1. IN THE CHURCHTOWN



HAVING NO BEAD ON THE EDGE OF THE HEAD

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Buryan, St., No. 1 . . .	In the churchtown.
„ . . .	Boskenna Cross.
„ . . .	Trevorgans.
Crowan . . .	Praze-an-beeble.

St. Buryan, No. 1. In the Churchtown

St. Buryan, or Burian, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance railway-station.

This monument stands in the middle of the meeting of three roads a few yards south of the churchyard.

Particulars relating to its history, both as regards the original site of the cross itself and the date when the base on which it is mounted was built, would be interesting, since the two parts are obviously not of the same date. The only information I have been able to obtain is from an old resident, Mr. J. H. Johns, of the 'King's Arms,' St. Buryan. In reply to my inquiries as to Mr. Blight's statement, that 'The cross stood originally within the limits of the churchyard,'¹ Mr. Johns says: 'Long ago they buried round the cross, but we do not think that it ever stood on the portion of ground now enclosed within the churchyard wall, but was probably in part of the original burying-ground, which was larger than the existing one.'

Evidently there is an old and well-established tradition to the effect that its present site was once part of the churchyard, in which the cross stood originally. Perhaps when the churchyard was enclosed, in comparatively recent times, its area was curtailed, the cross being, we may assume, on one of the portions excluded. Under these circumstances there seems sufficient ground for hazarding the suggestion that the cross probably stood in its original base on the same spot it now occupies, but at a lower level; and that for its

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 9.

proper preservation it was elevated on the present massive substructure, this showing, at any rate, that it must then have been held in high veneration.

With regard to this base, Mr. Johns states that old men still living in the village remember repairs having been done to it from time to time by the lord of the manor, the Rev. John Tonkin, as well as by his late father.

The cross is much chipped at the top. It is fixed into an octagonal stone with sloping sides placed on top of the built-up base just mentioned.

Dimensions.—Height of cross, 2 ft. 7½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6½ in. ; width of shaft, 12½ in. ; thickness, 8½ in. The base is 11 ft. 6 in. square.

Front.—Placed low down on the head, and passing below the neck, is sculptured one of the straight, unbent figures of our Lord, emphasised by a gradually recessed outline which is deepest round the figure. He is shown clothed in a tunic ; the arms are slightly expanded at the ends, and the large feet are turned outwards at right angles. The whole representation is very similar to the example at Trevorgans, in this parish.

Back.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross, flush with the surface of the stone. The method employed in its execution is somewhat remarkable. The background of the upper portion is formed by two triangular sinkings in the usual manner, while the lower limbs are indicated by two incised quadrants.

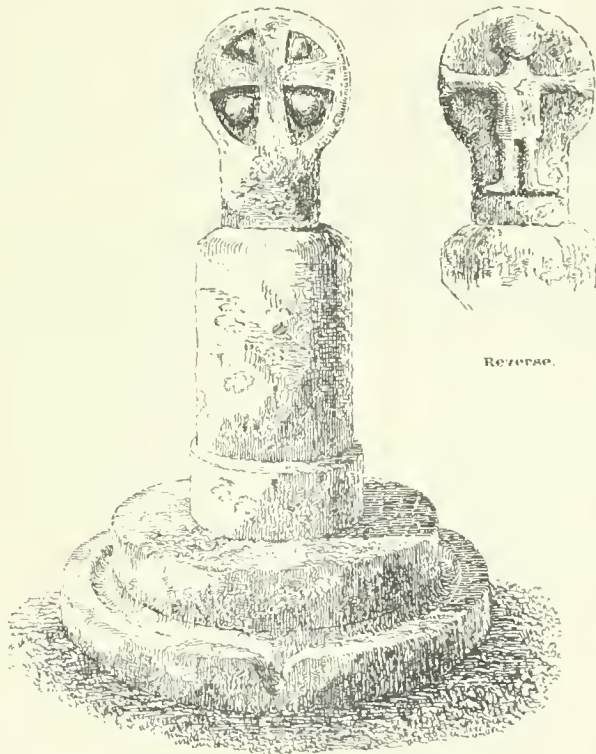
Boskenna Cross, St. Buryan

For locality of St. Buryan, see last.

This cross now stands at the meeting of three roads, about a mile and a half south-east of St. Buryan churchtown, at a point where the road from the churchtown intersects that from Boliet to Trevedran.

Mr. J. H. Johns, landlord of the 'King's Arms,' St. Buryan, informed me of the circumstances connected with the discovery

of this cross. It appears that formerly one of the angles at the intersection of these roads was so sharp and awkward for traffic that, in 1869, the local authorities decided to ease this corner by rounding off the hedge, which was then about ten feet thick. Mr. Johns' father was one of the men employed on this work, and shortly after commencing he found the cross buried in the hedge. By the advice of His Honour Charles Dacres Bevan,



County Court Judge of Cornwall, and then residing at Boskenna Mansion House, the cross was erected on the triangular piece of grass in the middle of the roads, a spot on which it is extremely likely it originally stood.

Dimensions.—Total height of the monument, 6 ft. 10 in. ; height of the cross, 2 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft, 12½ in.

The only ancient part of the monument is the little cross at the top, which is mounted on a base made up of an extraordinary collection of apparently disused circular granite stones. Immediately beneath the cross is a cylindrical piece, the upper edge of which is roughly rounded off. Beneath this comes a short drum, about two inches wider than the piece above and nine inches deep. The next two stones are much wider but not so deep as the last, the bottom one consisting of the lower portion of an old cider-press, with its surrounding channel and lip!

There is a good deal to admire in the feeling which prompted this effort to once and for all preserve so ancient a relic, and the care bestowed in the erection of this curious substructure goes far to remove its incongruity.

Front.—The figure of our Lord here sculptured is quite the best example in which He is represented wearing the tunic; the expanded sleeves are especially apparent, as well as the outline of the garment above the knees. The feet are very large, and turn outwards at right angles.

Back.—On the head is a cross with expanded limbs, flush with the surface of the stone. The four triangular sinkings, or recesses, which form the background are not of uniform size, the lower being considerably larger than those above, thus making the lower limb the longest. The inner portion of each sinking is raised, forming bosses in low relief.

Trevorgans, St. Buryan

For locality of St. Buryan, see p. 125.

Trevorgans, or Trevorgance, is an estate consisting of three farms situated about half a mile west of the churchtown.

The cross now stands against the hedge on the left-hand side of the road to St. Just, about half a mile north-west of St. Buryan churchtown.

Mr. Charles Jenkin, formerly of Trevorgans, but now of Tregadgwith, informed me that the cross formerly stood close to its present

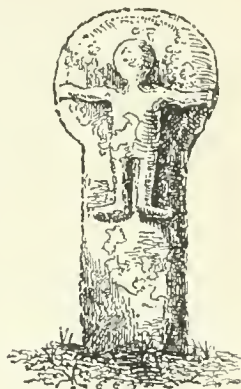
site, on top of a hedge enclosing a field then in his occupation. In this exposed position the monument was, unfortunately, a tempting object for boys to throw stones at, an opportunity of which they took full advantage. Finding that it was thus getting considerably damaged, he had it taken down and placed for better preservation where it now stands.

The original site of this monument is not known; at any rate, it could not reasonably be supposed to have been *in situ* in such a position as that from which it was removed.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—Like the examples in the churchtown, St. Buryan, and at Madron, the figure is sculptured lower down on the stone than usual, and in general appearance resembles that in the churchtown, St. Buryan (pp. 125, 126).

Back.—This surface is not visible, as the cross is placed close against the hedge.



Praze-an-beeble, Crowan

Crowan, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated four miles south of Camborne.

Praze-an-beeble, or Praze, as it is called, is a village about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Crowan. Praze railway-station is on the branch line from Gwinear Road to Helston.

This little cross-head is now in the garden of Mr. William Carah, diocesan surveyor.



In reply to my inquiries respecting it, he kindly sent me the following particulars: 'It seems a mystery where the cross we have originally came from. A friend of mine, living abroad at present, saw it, I think, at a farm-place, being used as a bottom for a beehive. He asked the people for it, intending to fix it somewhere. At any

rate, when he left England he had not done so, and at my request they gave the cross to me.' From the chipped state of the edges, it has evidently received some very rough treatment.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width, 1 ft. 8 in. ; thickness : at the bottom $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the top $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—Part of a small conventional figure of Christ, extending to the knees, at which point the fracture occurred which separated the head from the shaft.

Back.—The remains of a mutilated Latin cross in relief.

WITH A BEAD ON THE EDGE OF THE HEAD AND AN EQUAL-
LIMBED CROSS ON THE BACK

There are six examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Crowan	.	.	.	Clowance, Nos. 1 and 2.
Erth, St.	.	.	.	Battery Mill.
Gwinear, No. 2	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Phillack, No. 1	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Zennor, No. 2	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Clowance No. 1, Crowan

Crowan, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated four miles south of Camborne.

Clowance is the seat of the Rev. St. A. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn, M.A., J.P., and is only a few minutes' walk from Praze rail-
way-station, on the branch line from Gwinear Road to Helston.

The cross now stands near the edge of an island in a pond in these grounds.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, of whom I made inquiries respecting the original site of this cross, informed me that it once stood at Bold Gate, on Clowance Down, situated at the meeting of four cross-roads, and at the north-west angle of Clowance Park. Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, whom I subsequently consulted,

agreed with Mr. Wills, and thought it was removed to its present site about the year 1850.

The cross is in a very fair state of preservation. The head is beaded on the front only, and the surface surrounding the figure is gradually recessed from the inside line of the bead to the outline of the figure, in a similar manner to that on the cross in Gwennap vicarage garden.



Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 15½ in., at the bottom 14½ in. ; thickness, 8 in.

Front.—Within the bead on the head is a grotesque and stunted little figure of our Lord. The large head is slightly inclined to the right, and the wide arms are at different levels. When it is noticed that the distance from the bottom of the feet to the under side of the arms is *less* than the remainder of the figure, comment on its proportion is needless. Immediately beneath the circular recess containing the figure, and following the curve, are six little round holes.

Back.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends.

Clowance No. 2, Crowan

For locality of Clowance, see last.

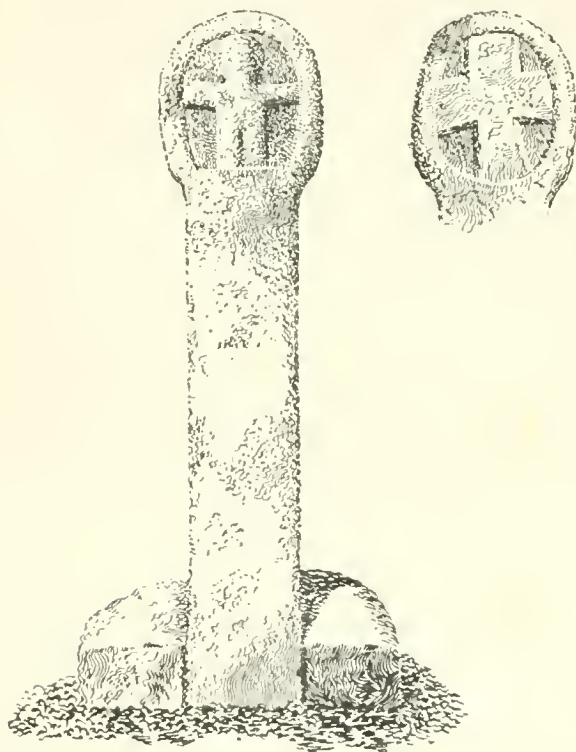
This monument stands near the northern boundary of Clowance grounds, adjoining the railway.

Within the memory of elderly people it formerly stood at Binnerton¹ Cross, the meeting of four roads near the entrance to the farm of that name, where the road from Helston to Hayle is intersected—between Trewheal and Leedstown—by that from Binnerton

¹ Locally called 'Binner.'

Farm to Binnerton Mine. The cross, when discovered by the Rev. St. A. H. M. St. Aubyn, formed part of a watercourse in connection with the mine.

The portion of a base through which the bottom of the shaft passes belonged originally to a cross that once stood at Cattedredon,



in Gwinear parish; but the latter disappeared many years ago, and no person in the neighbourhood has any recollection of its existence. Previous to its removal the base formed part of a stepping-stile near Cattedredon. This cross and base were taken to Clowance for preservation about the same time as No. 3 cross in these grounds, *i.e.* c. 1883.

In shape the head resembles an elongated horseshoe, and the beads around it are

wide, flat, and uneven. The base is broken across one side of the mortice, leaving the bottom of the shaft exposed.

Dimensions.—Total length of cross, 7 ft. 8 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. The shaft is of a uniform width of 14 in. Thickness: at the bottom 14 in., at the neck 12 in. The base is 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 8 in. deep.

Front.—Within the horseshoe-shaped recess on the head is a rude and incomplete representation of Christ, in very shallow relief, consisting of the upper portion of the figure, extending to about the knees. The arms are very short and wide; and the remainder of

the figure below is merely an oblong, without any attempt at symmetry, a vertical incision alone indicating the short legs.

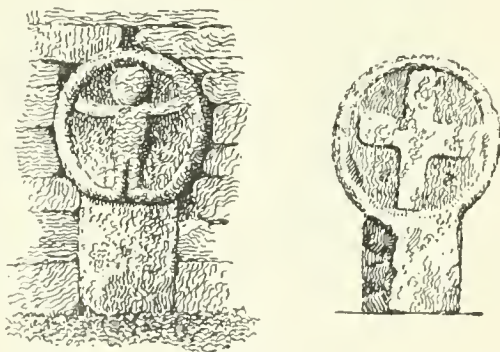
Back.—Within the elliptical recess on the head is a wide and unequal-limbed cross, also in low relief, having expanded ends.

Battery Mill,¹ St. Erth

St. Erth, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two miles south of Hayle and one mile south-east of St. Erth railway-station.

Battery Mill, in the occupation of Mr. Gilbert, lies about half a mile west of St. Erth church, on the other side of the river Hayle.

This cross was removed some thirty years ago (*c.* 1860), by Mr. Gilbert's sons, from a spot not far from its present position, and was by them built into a wall of their garden for preservation. A pear-tree has since been planted in front of it, which has now grown sufficiently to almost conceal the cross.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft, 12½ in. ; thickness, 7 in.

Front.—The manner in which the feet of the rudely executed figure of our Lord are worked into the bead of the head, and are carried right round, is very remarkable.

Back.—The back² of the cross, being placed against the wall, is not visible.

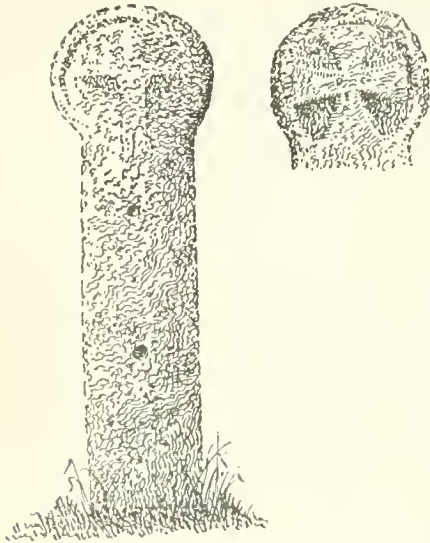
¹ Since the above was written this cross has been taken out of the wall and placed as a tombstone over the Gilbert grave, on the north side of St. Erth churchyard.

² The back of the head proves to be rather mutilated, especially at one side of the shaft, which has a large piece broken off. The head is surrounded by a bead, but is not, however, of quite the same shape as the front. On it is a cross in relief having a considerable inclination to the left, the shaft of which is only slightly longer than the other limbs.

Gwinear, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Gwinear, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three miles east of Hayle and one mile from Gwinear Road railway-station.

This monolith now stands in the churchyard near the south porch.



Originally it stood at the junction of the roads from Lanyon and Carnhell Green, which intersect about a quarter of a mile east of Gwinear churchtown, the church itself being about half a mile west of the village. The cross was removed many years ago (*c.* 1860) by the then vicar, the Rev. H. T. Rodd, and placed in the churchyard, near the north-east angle of the building,¹ where it remained until some time between 1870 and 1880, when it was again moved, and placed in its present position.

In plan the stone is an irregular parallelogram, the four sides being of uneven width; apparently, it has at some time been used as a gatepost, since there are two deeply sunk holes in the front, to receive the iron lugs to which the gate was hung. The head is beaded, and a slight entasis is noticeable on the right side of the shaft. Each surface of the stone is very smooth, and the angles are nearly square. Its previous usage probably accounts for the top of the stone being in such a mutilated condition, while the sculpture on the front and back is almost obliterated.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 8½ in.; width of shaft, 14 in.; thickness: at the neck 11 in., at the bottom 12½ in.

Front.—On the head is the figure of our Lord, but so much worn that it is barely traceable.

Back.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross having expanded ends.

¹ The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, remembers the cross being in this position in 1865, and supplied me with the above particulars.

Phillack, No. 1.¹ In the Churchyard

Phillack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Camborne and one mile north of Hayle railway-station.

Regarding the discovery of this cross, the Rev. Canon Hockin, of Phillack, says: 'This mutilated cross I dug out with my own hands from the churchyard wall to the westward of the church, where it had been inserted as a mere building-stone.'

It is in a most mutilated condition, but there is sufficient still left to show part of a very rude representation of our Lord's figure, extending only to the waist. The head is considerably inclined, and rests on the left arm. The back of the cross is quite plain, and bears no indications of ever having been worked.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in.; width of head, 13 in.; width of shaft, 9 in.

Zennor, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Zennor, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated on the north coast, seven miles north-west of Penzance, and four miles west of St. Ives railway-station.

There are two little crosses in this churchyard, which are now fixed, one at either end, on top of a large flat tombstone erected to the memory of the Rev. William Borlase, M.A., late Vicar of Zennor, who died in 1888. It is needless to add that this combination of ancient and modern work is not a success.



The Rev. S. H. Farwell Roe, the present vicar, has, after some trouble, kindly ascertained for me particulars regarding the three crosses in this parish.

¹ This is the only monument of its kind which is without a cross on the back, and is included here to avoid a separate sub-division.

That now under consideration was found by Mrs. Borlase, of Castle Horneck, who is niece by marriage to the late vicar. It was in the hedge of a field situated about half a mile north-east of the church, and close to Tregarthen. On removal to the vicarage garden it was placed on a rockery, where it remained until again moved and fixed on the west end of the above-mentioned tombstone.

It is only a very small cross-head, the shaft of which is missing, and is in a very fair state of preservation. A bead surrounds the head on front and back, and on the latter it is gradually increased in width towards the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—Part of a rude representation of the Saviour, abruptly terminated just below the hips, where the commencement of the legs rests on the inside edge of the surrounding bead. In this instance the neck is omitted, so that the head rests directly on the shoulders. Both arms are raised somewhat higher than is usual.

Back.—An equal-limbed cross in relief, with widely expanded limbs, very similar to that on the cross at the other end of the tombstone (p. 146).

SIMILAR TO THOSE LAST DESCRIBED, BUT WITH A LATIN CROSS
ON THE BACK

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Camborne	Pendarves, No. 1.
Treslothan	Near village.
Levan, St.	Trebehor
Ludgvan	White Cross

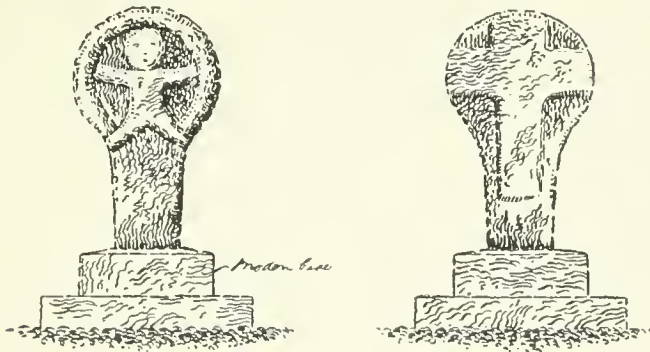
Pendarves No. 1, Camborne

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro, and has a railway-station on the main line.

Pendarves, the seat of William Cole Pendarves, Esq., J.P., D.L., is situated about a mile and a half south of Camborne.

Mr. Pendarves informed me that this cross was found in a ditch on his estate, and that he had it removed for preservation, and mounted, near the house, on a granite base of two steps.

It is in so well preserved a condition that it bears the appearance of having been re-cut. The manner in which the head of the cross is gently curved on to the small and diminishing shaft is very singular, the latter being wider at the top than at the bottom. As will be seen by the dimensions, the same peculiarity exists in the thickness of the stone. A bold bead of variable width is carried round the edge of the head, on the front, and is stopped above the ends of the legs of the figure; but on the back the bead is omitted.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft at the bottom, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness : at the bottom $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the top 7 in.

The sculpture on front and back is in high relief, and is as follows :—

Front.—On the head is the figure of our Lord, the features being quite distinct. Both arms are slightly raised; the legs are wide apart, and reach to the edge of the stone, but no attempt to show the feet has been made.

Back.—On this face is a wide-limbed Latin cross which has splayed edges and projects an inch, the upper portion of the emblem

being much wider than the lower. The upper limbs are carried to the edge of the head, and the shaft to within a few inches of the bottom.

Treslothan.¹ Near the Village

Treslothan is a modern parish formed out of Camborne. It is situated in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and is one and a half miles south of Camborne town.

A cross which once existed at Treslothan has now disappeared. Its history is somewhat conflicting, but, so far as I have been able to gather, the late Mr. Nicholas Hare, of Liskeard, appeared to know more about it than anyone else. A few years ago he contributed an article to 'Illustrations' entitled 'Ancient Cornish Crosses,' and, amongst others, gave a sketch of the cross at Treslothan, then on top of a wall, showing the front of the stone, with the figure upon it, and some few inches of its shaft.

On making inquiries in the neighbourhood, I was told it was at a place called Killavose, but there is no cross there. Others said it had been taken to Pendarves. This is also incorrect, as will be seen by referring to the cross there just described.

I communicated these reports to Mr. Hare, and sent him a sketch of the Pendarves stone. Replying in December 1889, he enclosed a sketch, and after saying that he had visited the spot in the previous year, only to find that the cross was gone, says: 'It originally stood at a three-lane end on the road from Camborne to Treslothan, on top of a stone wall. On the reverse was a cross, the lower limb of the *same* length as the others. I first sketched it in 1856.'

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, in reply to my inquiries, said: 'I remember seeing it on the wall when a boy, but have not been there for years.'

Certainly the figure is very like that at Pendarves; but Mr. Hare's assertion regarding the cross on the back, and Mr. Pendarves's state-

¹ To assist the reference it has been considered best to place the account of this stone next to that with which it has been confused, instead of with those defined on p. 130, to which sub-division it belongs.

ment as to where the one at his place was found, clearly show that they cannot be the same.

At any rate, we have the evidence of two well-known antiquaries that a cross such as that described did once exist in this neighbourhood.

Trebehor, St. Levan

St. Levan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated eight miles south-west of Penzance.

Trebehor is a small hamlet situated about a mile and a half north of St. Levan church.

The cross now stands on top of the boundary-hedge of a cottage-garden in the tenancy of Mr. Albert Davey.

A bead is carried round the edge of both head and shaft on the front ; but on the back it is omitted.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 11½ in. ; thickness, 11 in.

Front.—On the head, and extending some way below the neck, is one of the most curious little representations of our Lord's figure in the county. The head is very small, and both arms are curved slightly downwards—a unique treatment ; the hips are very wide, and the legs are of uneven length, the right, which is vertical, being the longer, whilst the left slopes a little outwards.

Back.—A Latin cross in relief, nearly the full height of the monument.

White Cross, Ludgvan

Ludgvan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles north-east of Penzance, and one mile north of Marazion Road railway-station.

What is left of this monument stands on the left-hand side of the road, about midway between Ludgvan churchtown and St. Erth railway-station, and one mile from the latter.

Like that at White Cross, St. Breock, this cross also is kept white-washed, and the small village near it, consisting of a few cottages, receives the name of 'White Cross' from the monument.

This is a wayside cross, and as such is likely to be *in situ*. The shaft is missing and the head is now fixed crookedly in the rough old base. The head is not circular, but of uneven horseshoe shape, and is surrounded on the front by a very wide, flat bead, and on the back by one still wider, while the recesses containing the sculpture are very deeply sunk.

Dimensions.—Height of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width, 2 ft. 4½ in. ; thickness, 10½ in. The base is about 4 ft. 6 in. long.

Front (facing the hedge).—Another very curious figure of our Lord is here found and, like many others, is incomplete, since it only



extends a short distance below the hips, where it rests on the edge of the bead surrounding it. The head has a marked inclination to the right, and the neck is unusually thick. Both arms are raised and curve upwards, the right being the higher, and the curves of the body are unusually developed.

Back (facing the road).—A Latin cross in relief, the surface of which is flush with the wide surrounding bead, on the bottom of which the lower limb of the cross rests.

HAVING THE FIGURE AND CROSS CONTAINED IN A PEAR-SHAPED RECESS SIMILAR TO THOSE ON Pp. 69 AND 70

The architectural peculiarity of this class consists in the form of the sinking on the head, which contains the figure on the front, or

cross on the back, in relief. Instead of the usual round or horse-shoe background, the lower portion of the recess is continued, and contracted for a short distance below the neck, and finished square at the bottom, giving it a pear-shaped appearance. The bead on the edge of the head follows this line, and is stopped on the bottom of the sinking. By this method of treatment a larger area is made available for the sculpture.

There are six examples of this particular variety, which will be found at the following places :—

Day, St.	.	.	.	Scorrier, No. 1.
Gulval	.	.	.	Rosemorran.
Lelant, Nos. 2 and 3	.	.	.	In cemetery.
Stythians	.	.	.	Repper's Mill.
Zennor, No. 3	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Scorrier No. 1, St. Day

St. Day, or St. Dye, is a modern parish formed out of Gwennap. It is situated in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and is two miles east of Redruth.

Scorrier House is the seat of George Williams, Esq., J.P., D.L., and is situated about a quarter of a mile from Scorrier Gate railway-station.

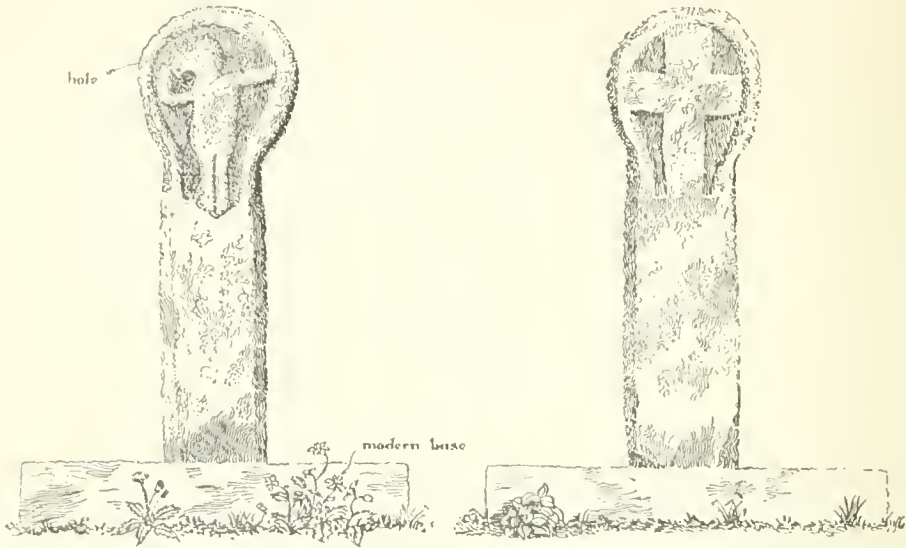
It is supposed that this cross was removed to these grounds for preservation many years ago, but all inquiries have failed to elicit any particulars regarding its previous site or history.

Evidence of its use as a gatepost is supplied by the hole in the front of the head, in spite of which, however, it is in a very good state of preservation, though slightly chipped in places.

The angles of the shaft are chamfered, and die off on to the head. This is usually considered a sign of late work.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 12 in., at the bottom 13 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10½ in., at the neck 9½ in.

Front.—On the upper portion is a very remarkable representation of the figure of Christ. The head inclines considerably to the right, and is supported by the right hand, the arm being bent at right angles; the left arm is straight, and slightly raised. The body and



legs are upright, the latter being terminated with indications of feet, brought down to a point just below the lower line of the recess.

Back.—In a similar position to that occupied by the figure is a wide-limbed Latin cross in relief.

Rosemorran, Gulval

Gulval, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one mile north-east of Penzance railway-station.

Rosemorran Farm is about one mile north-west of Gulval.

The cross stands on the top of a high hedge on the left-hand side of the road, a little above the farm.

The cross is roughly and irregularly executed throughout.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in.; width of shaft, 12 in.; thickness, 9 in.

Front.—On the head is a rude representation of our Lord's

figure. Both arms are slightly raised. The head is very large, and out of all proportion to the small body and still smaller legs which, without feet, rest on the bottom edge of the sinking containing the figure.

Back.—On the head is a cross of very curious form. The larger and upper portion consists of an equal-limbed cross having widely



expanded arms; flush with, and much narrower than, the lower limb is the short shaft, resting on the lowest edge of the sinking. The only other instance of a cross of this shape occurs on a monument in Lelant cemetery, which is the next to be described.

Lelant, No. 2. In Cemetery

Lelant, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles south-east of St. Ives. Lelant railway-station is on the branch line from St. Erth to St. Ives.

The monolith formerly stood in its base outside the churchyard wall, but some years ago it was removed.



and placed in the cemetery,¹ near the western entrance, probably at the same time as No. 3, described below. The base is now concealed.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. ; width of shaft, 11 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10 in., at the top 9 in.

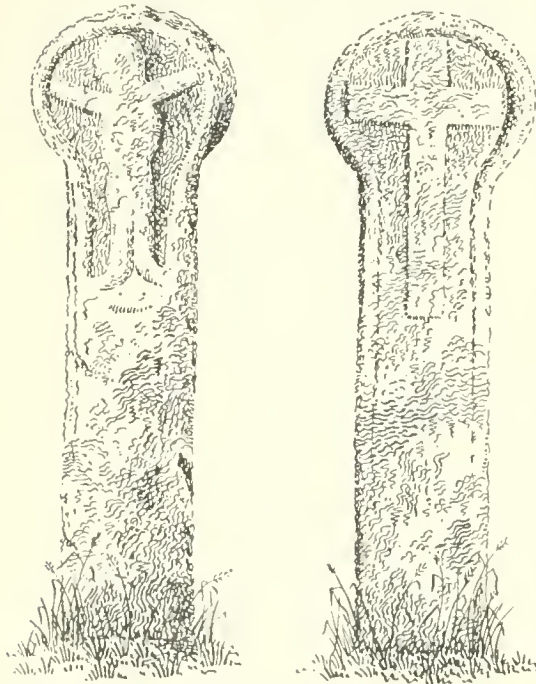
Front.—On the head is the figure of our Lord, but it is incomplete, being terminated a short distance below the body. The head is slightly inclined to the right, and the body in outline is like that of a draped female.

Back.—On the head is a cross exactly like that on the stone at Rosemorran, last described.

Lelant, No. 3. In Cemetery

For locality of Lelant, see last.

This very fine monolith originally stood in Lelant Lane, between the churchtown and St. Ives.



It now stands in the middle of the cemetery, which is opposite the church. A circle of willows planted round the cross have grown so much that the monolith is now almost concealed.

It is rather chipped in places, especially at the top, and the workmanship generally is decidedly rude. The head, instead of being round, is very much flattened, and the bead on the edge varies considerably in width. On the back the bead is carried down the angles

¹ I have been unable to ascertain when this cross and that which follows were removed to the cemetery.

of the shaft to the bottom, in the same manner as on the crosses in Withiel rectory garden and Penzance market-place. The entasis on the shaft shows on the back only.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2½ in. ; width of shaft, 16½ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the neck 10 in., and at the top 12 in.

Front.—On the head, and carried some distance down the shaft, is an extraordinary figure of our Lord in relief, 2 ft. 9 in. high, the space surrounding it being deeply sunk. This is by far the largest example of a figure which occurs on any of the wheel crosses. The head has a great inclination to the right, and both arms are slightly raised. But the most curious features are the distended shape of the upper portion of the body and the narrow hips. The legs are very thick, and the immense feet turn outwards and slope slightly downwards.

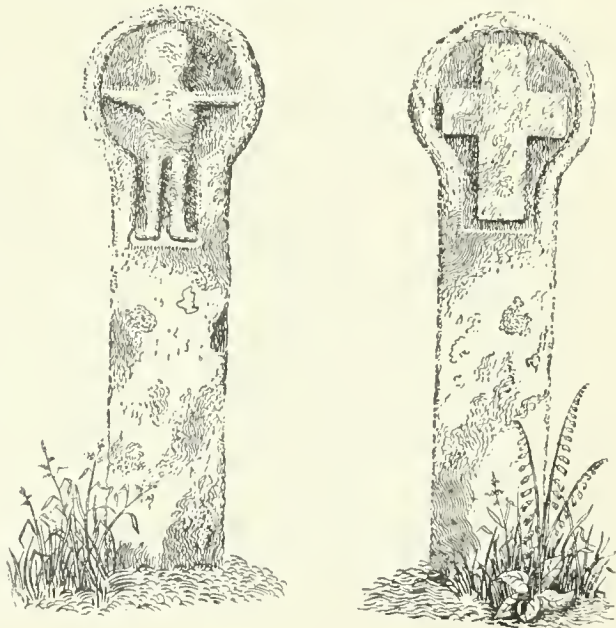
Back.—A Latin cross in relief, the shaft of which extends some way below the neck.

Repper's Mill,¹ Stythians

Stythians, or Stithians, in the Deanery of Carmarth, is situated four miles south-east of Redruth and three miles south-west of Perran railway-station.

Repper's Mill is about half a mile east of Stythians church.

¹ The more correct name of this mill is Sewrah Moor Corn Mill. Sewrah Moor is a valley on Sewrah estate ; but as a man named Repper was formerly the miller, the place obtained the local appellation of 'Repper's Mill,' which it still retains.



The cross stands in the garden, near the stream.

It is a very good example of the variety under consideration, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The spaces within the beads on both front and back are sunk a full inch, and the shaft is remarkable for the absence of entasis.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11½ in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 12 in.

Within the recesses on the front and back of the head is the following sculpture :—

Front.—A very fair representation of our Lord's figure in relief, which is, perhaps, chiefly remarkable for being the only one in which any successful attempt has been made in the proportion of the feet. It will be noticed that additional care has been taken to indicate them by cutting away a small piece of the stone beyond the toes.

Back.—A wide-limbed Latin cross in relief.

Zennor, No. 3. In the Churchyard

For locality of Zennor, see p. 135, where, in the account of No. 2 cross at this place, further particulars relating to this one will be found.

This cross is now fixed on the east end of a large flat tombstone erected to the memory of the Rev. William Borlase, M.A., late vicar of Zennor, who died in 1888.



When discovered it formed part of the stone flooring in a room at Bridge Cottage, Zennor, then inhabited by a man named Boase. About forty years ago (*c.* 1850) the late vicar caused it

to be taken up and placed in his garden, where it remained until moved and fixed on his tombstone in 1888.

Unfortunately, a large piece has been chipped off one side, and no doubt the greater part of the shaft is missing.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 4½ in. ; present width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness, 13 in.

Front.—On the head is sculptured a curious little figure of our Lord in relief. The head has a considerable inclination to the right, and both arms are slightly raised, though the right springs from an unnatural position on the body, and at a lower level than the left, giving a deformed appearance to the figure. The short legs rest on the bottom of the recess, but the feet are omitted.

Back.—Unlike the front, the recess is circular, and contains a cross having equal and widely expanded limbs.

WITH A CROSS IN RELIEF ON THE SHAFT, BENEATH THE FIGURE

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Constantine	.	.	.	Trevease.
Gwennap, No. 1	.	.	.	In vicarage garden.
St. Michael's Mount	.	.	.	On west side.

Trevease, Constantine

Constantine, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated six miles east of Helston and seven miles south-west of Falmouth. There is a railway-station at each of the last-named places.

Trevease Farm is about two and a half miles north of Constantine churchtown.

The cross, which is in a very good state of preservation, stands in its roughly circular base, *in situ*, by the side of a small and nameless tributary of the Hel, which runs just below Trevease farmhouse.

Particular interest is attached to it, owing to the unique form of the cross on the front, a description of which will be found on the next page. The surrounding bead of the head gradually disappears at the neck, and the shaft has entasis on the left side only.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 14 in., at the bottom 15 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 7½ in., at the neck 6½ in. The base is about 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, but is now covered.

Front.—On the front is the figure of our Lord. The outstretched arms, although in a line, are not horizontal, the left being slightly raised and the right lowered; while the head and general pose of the body incline to the right. The legs, without feet, rest on the top of a cross of which kind only one other similar instance is at present known to exist in Cornwall. It is of the form known as ‘patriarchal,’¹ having two cross bars, but in this case is without the top limb, which



may, however, be concealed by, or merged in, the feet of the figure. The shaft of the cross is slightly curved, and carried to within a few inches of the bottom, where it is rather wider than at the top.

Back.—On the back is a Latin cross in relief, the upper limbs contained within the head, its shaft being similarly treated to that on the front.

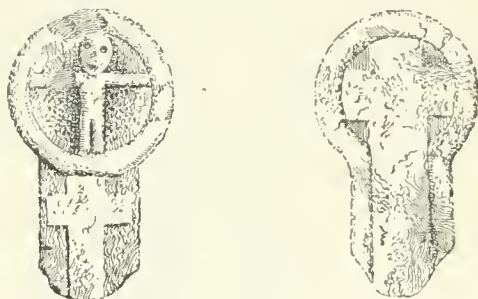
Gwennap, No. 1. In the Vicarage Garden

Gwennap, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated three miles south-east of Redruth town and railway-station.

¹ The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, suggested that, as the adjoining lands formed a portion of the endowment of St. John's Hospital, established for the entertainment of wounded Crusaders, this cross was erected in connection with that Order; and he thus accounted for the special shape both of this cross and of an incised example in the churchyard of Temple, near Bodmin.

Writing in September 1890, Canon Rogers, vicar of Gwennap, informed me that this cross was removed to his garden, nearly fifty years ago, by the late Canon Phillpotts, then vicar, from a corner of the glebe, near the site of a former chapel which has given its name to a field still called 'Chapel Moor.'

The cross consists of the upper part of what was probably a much taller monument, and is a very interesting example. On the front the head is completely surrounded by a bead, with part of the lower portion of its outer circumference cut horizontally across the shaft. The bead on the back of the head is carried straight down the angles of the shaft in the same manner as on the crosses at Tremoor,



Trebehor, and Withiel. The clever way in which the bold relief of the figure is managed should be noticed. This effect is obtained by sinking the space surrounding the figure gradually from the bead on the head inwards, causing the main portion, or body, to appear in high relief, whereas the front of the body and enclosing bead are on the same level. The two lower corners of the shaft have evidently been purposely cut off, but for what reason is not apparent.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 12½ in. ; thickness, 7¼ in., diminishing at the top of the head.

Front.—On the head is a very curious figure of our Lord, the head of which, as in many other cases, is very large. The grotesque features are quite distinct, and the neck and feet are omitted, the lower portion of the legs dying into the bead. On the shaft, immediately beneath this bead, is a Latin cross, the shaft of which is carried to the bottom of the stone.

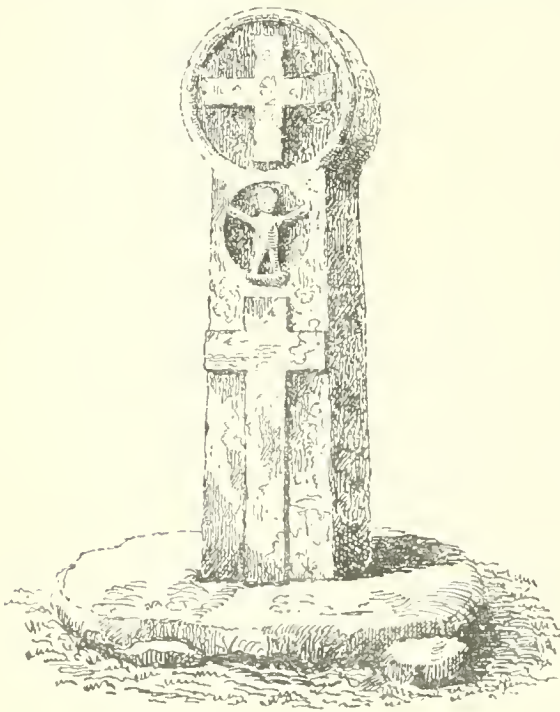
Back.—On this face is a hardly perceptible, broad-limbed Latin cross, the upper limbs contained in, and occupying nearly the whole surface of, the head, while its shaft is the full width of the stone between the beads on the angles.

St. Michael's Mount

St. Michael's Mount, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three miles east of Penzance and one mile south-east of Marazion railway-station.

The cross stands in its circular base on the western side of the island.

It is a well-preserved monument, and is interesting alike from the fact of its having three crosses in relief upon it, as well as for the



singular position occupied by the smallest representation of our Lord's figure on any of the Cornish stones. The head of the cross is circular, and the tapering shaft is widest at the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 14½ in., at the bottom 17 in. The base is 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

Front.—Within the bead on the head is an equal-limbed cross, the left arm of which is tilted slightly upwards. On the shaft, immediately beneath, is an elliptical sinking, in which is the small figure just mentioned. Both arms are raised higher than usual ; the legs, without feet, are spread widely apart, and rest on a rounded projection formed beyond the line of the sinking. Below the figure is a

Latin cross extending to the bottom of the stone, the horizontal limbs being the full width of the shaft.

Back.—A wide-limbed Latin cross, the upper limbs contained within the head, and the shaft carried to the bottom of the stone.

TRANSITIONAL MONUMENTS OF SEMI-GOTHIC¹ CHARACTER

Both of the crosses about to be described are excellent examples of this type, and although really more Gothic than early, are given here, first, to illustrate the transition, and secondly, to show the difficulty of attempting to draw a distinctive line between the two styles. Both figures on these crosses are of the early, rigid form, and the shape of the St. Feock monument is also of an equally early style. On the other hand, the St. Erth cross is obviously a rude form of the ornate lantern crosses, and has also a Gothic base; while the cross on the back of the St. Feock stone is exactly like those found on thirteenth-century slabs.

The two examples of this type will be found at the following places:—

Erth, St., No. 1 . . .	In churchtown.
Feock, St.	In churchyard.

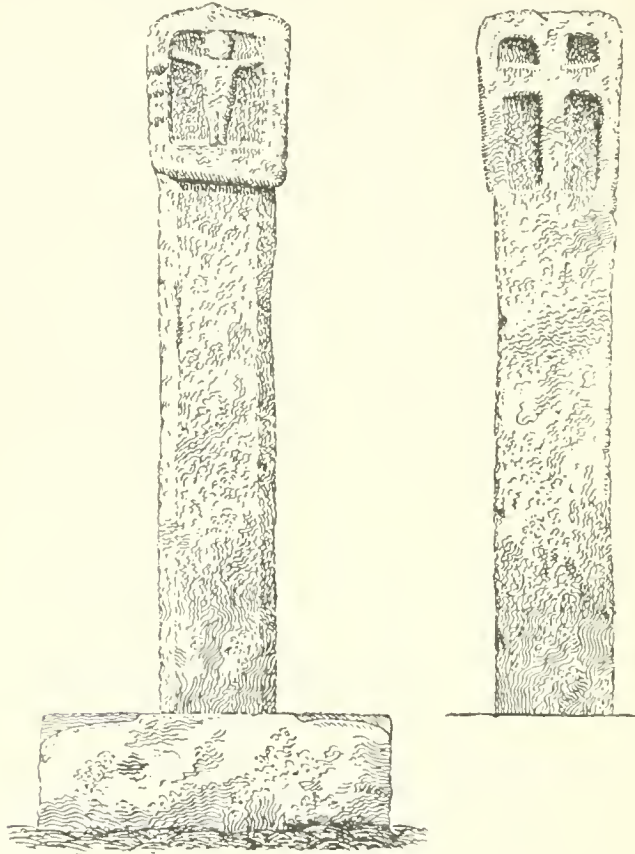
St. Erth, No. 1. In the Churchtown

St. Erth, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two miles south of Hayle and about one mile south-east of St. Erth railway-station.

The monolith stands near the centre of the churchtown, and is supposed to be *in situ*. It was, until recently, enclosed by a wall within the grounds of the Wesleyan meeting-house, in which position the base and some twelve inches of the shaft were buried beneath a mound of earth. Lately, however, the boundary-wall of the above building has been set back and the mound removed, so

¹ See footnote, p. 1.

that the entire cross and base are now exposed, the work having been carried out without disturbing the position of the monument. After these alterations had been effected the cross was, on November 2nd, 1891, with some ceremony, handed over by Lord St. Levan to the care of the good folk of St. Erth.



This cross is entirely different from any other in the county, owing principally to the remarkable shape of the head, which for explanatory purposes might be described as an oblong wider at the top than at the bottom, and with the upper angles rounded. In general appearance it resembles a rude lantern cross. On the front the head slightly overhangs the shaft, its lower line sloping downwards from right to left; while on the back its surface is flush with

that of the shaft. The angles of the shaft are chamfered on the front only.

Dimensions.—Height of cross, 7 ft. 9 in. ; width of head : at the top $18\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom 17 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness of shaft, 11 in. ; thickness of head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. The base is 3 ft. 9 in. \times 3 ft. 1 in., and 15 in. thick.

Front.—The head is bordered by a wide flat bead, and within the recess is sculptured a small figure of our Lord. The neck is omitted, both arms are slightly raised, and the legs are very short. The feet are scarcely indicated, and rest on the splayed edge which forms the bottom of the recess.

Back.—The cross from this point of view appears like a wedge-shaped shaft, since the lower outline of the head is barely indicated. On the upper portion are four deep rectangular sinkings having splayed edges. The lower two are much longer than those above, and thus form between them a Latin cross having slightly expanded limbs.

St. Feock. In the Churchyard

St. Feock, or Feock, in the Deanery of Powder, is situated four miles and a half south of Truro.

The cross stands near the south porch, and is mounted on a modern base.

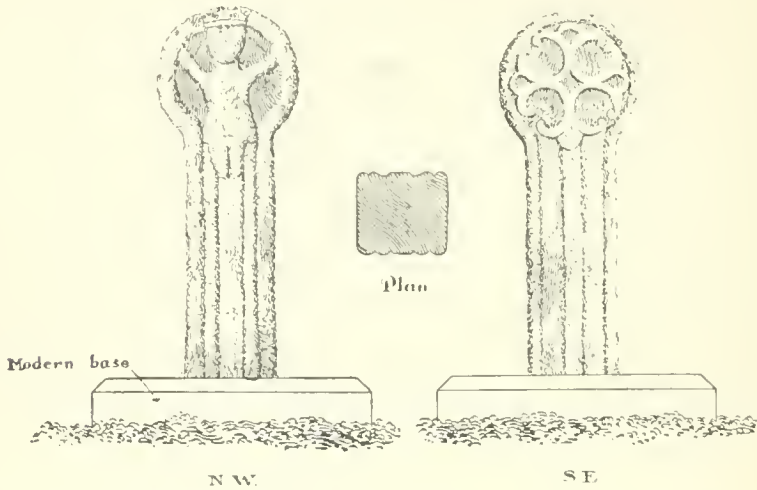
The foliated cross and mouldings upon it prove that this is a Gothic monument of, probably, the thirteenth century, to which period it must be assigned. It has, however, other characteristics, such as its shape and the rigid pose of the figure, which belong to the earlier forms, and show that it is an interesting example of the transition between the earlier crosses and those which are entirely Gothic.

The angles of the head and shaft are beaded, the latter being moulded on the front and back, as shown in the plan.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Front.—On the head is a crowned figure of our Lord, extending

a short distance down the shaft ; unfortunately, the diadem is now much mutilated, though enough still remains to enable it to be traced. Both arms are considerably elevated ; the legs appear to terminate at the knees, on a wide central fillet between the inner beads on the shaft. The face of this fillet bears some undistinguishable markings, as if it had once been decorated.



Back.—On the head, within the bead, is a foliated Gothic cross of beautiful design and careful execution. The mouldings of the shaft consist of a bead on both edges and an ogee on either side of a central fillet ; the three inner members are stopped at the top against the lower limb of the cross, but at the bottom they run out to the extremity of the stone.

WHEEL CROSSES WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK OR ON THE HEAD

WHEEL CROSSES WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

This type of cross exhibits the first development in the introduction of an architectural feature to a plain wheel cross, whereby the form of its outline is changed.

The projections consist of a bold bead running from front to back of the stone on either side of the neck, *i.e.* the junction of the head and shaft. It is a quaint and curious characteristic, and, being peculiar to the county, a monument so enriched may be called *par excellence* 'the Cornish Cross.'

There are altogether twenty-eight examples of this type, an inclusive list of which is given below. Some of them, however, possess certain additional characteristics which place them in other groups, and to distinguish these from those now under notice they have been marked with an asterisk.

Geographical Distribution

<i>Altarnon.</i>	<i>Eastbourne (Sussex).*</i>
Trekennick.	In Manor House grounds.
<i>Boconnoc, No. 2.</i>	<i>Egloshayle.*</i>
Druids' Hill.	'Three-hole Cross.'
<i>Bodmin.*</i>	<i>Gwinear.*</i>
Carminnow Cross.	On Connor Down.
<i>Camborne, No. 2.*</i>	<i>Gwythian.</i>
Outside the Institute.	In churchyard.
<i>Cleer, St.*</i>	<i>Juliot, St., No. 2.</i>
Longstone.	In churchyard.
<i>Clether, St.</i>	<i>Laneast.</i>
On Basil Barton 4, viz.—	On Laneast Down.
By Inney bank ;	<i>Lanteglos-by-Camelford, Nos. 2 and 3.</i>
Near Basil farmhouse ;	In rectory garden
Cross-Gates.	<i>Lesnewth.</i>
Near Tarret Bridge.	In churchyard.
<i>Davidstow.</i>	<i>Lewannick.</i>
Trevivian.	Holloway Cross.
<i>Day, St.*</i>	Trelaske.*
Scorrier, No. 2, in grounds.	<i>Mylor.*</i>
	In churchyard.

*Penzance.**

In Market-place.

*Perranzabuloe.**

On Perran Sands.

Phillack, No. 2.

In a field.

*Roche, No. 2.**

In churchyard.

*Wendron, St.**In Merther Uny old church-
yard.

Those crosses contained in the foregoing list which will now be dealt with have, for purposes of classification, been arranged in three sub-divisions.

WITH A BEAD ON THE EDGE OF THE HEAD AND AN EQUAL-LIMBED
CROSS IN RELIEF WITH EXPANDED ENDS ON THE HEAD

There are seven examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Altarnon	Trekennick.
Clether, St.	On Basil Barton 4, viz.—
	No. 1, by Inney bank.
	No. 2, near Basil farmhouse.
	No. 3, Cross-Gates.
	No. 4, near Tarret Bridge.
Davidstow	Trevivian.
Phillack, No. 2	In a field.

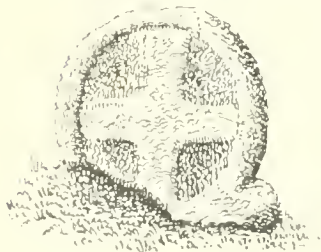
Trekennick, Altarnon

Altarnon, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles south-west of Launceston, and five miles south-west of Egloskerry railway-station.

Trekennick is a farm situated about one mile west of Altarnon church.

The cross-head is built into the foot of a hedge by the roadside; the field adjoining belongs to Trekennick Farm.

Only a small portion of this monument now remains, consisting of the head and one of the projections at the neck.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 3 in.

Within a deep recess of the head, and surrounded by a bold bead, is a cross, the upper limb of which is rather longer than the others.

Crosses on the Barton of Basil, St. Clether

St. Clether, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated on the banks of the river Inney, and is nine miles west of Launceston and three miles south-west of Tresmeer railway-station.

The Barton of Basil, or Trebasil, is about a quarter of a mile south of St. Clether church, and in the valley between them runs the river Inney. There are four crosses on this Barton, all of which are very similar in design.

Basil, No. 1. By the Inney Bank

This cross stands on sloping ground near the right bank of the river, and immediately below the farm. It is no doubt *in situ*, and appears to be deeply sunk in the ground.

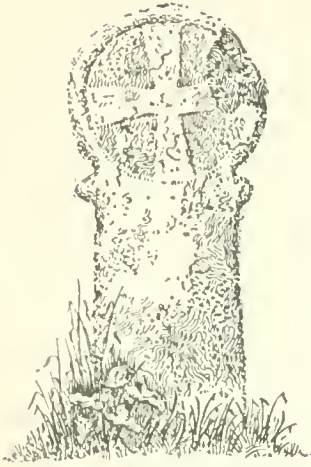
The most noticeable feature is the position of the projections, usually placed at the neck ; in this instance they are much below it, and are somewhat larger than generally found.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 1 ft. 5 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 7½ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 8½ in., at the neck 6 in., tapering to the top of the head.

The crosses on front and back of the head are alike. That on the front slopes slightly to the left, while that on the back inclines considerably to the right, and its lower limb is widely expanded.



Basil, No. 2. Near Basil Farmhouse



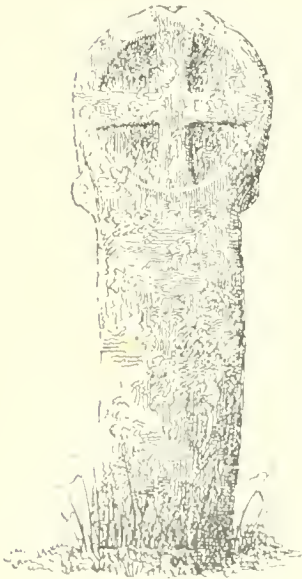
This cross stands on top of a hedge about a quarter of a mile west of Basil farmhouse, on the right-hand side of the road leading to Trevellian's Gate.

It is rather chipped, especially on one side of the head. The projections at the neck are small, and that on the right side is rudely pointed.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 10 in. : width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft : at the neck 18 in., at the bottom 19 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the neck $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The crosses on front and back of the head are alike.

Basil, No. 3. Cross-Gates



About a mile and a quarter, in a westerly direction, beyond No. 2 cross, last described, the road is intersected at Cross-Gates by that from Altarnon to Hallworthy. The cross stands on a hedge on the right-hand side, just before turning to the right.

The projections at the neck are slightly recessed from the face of the stone, and there seems to be an accidental entasis on the left side, while the right side is slightly concave.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft, 18 in. ; thickness, 7 in.

The crosses on front and back are alike.

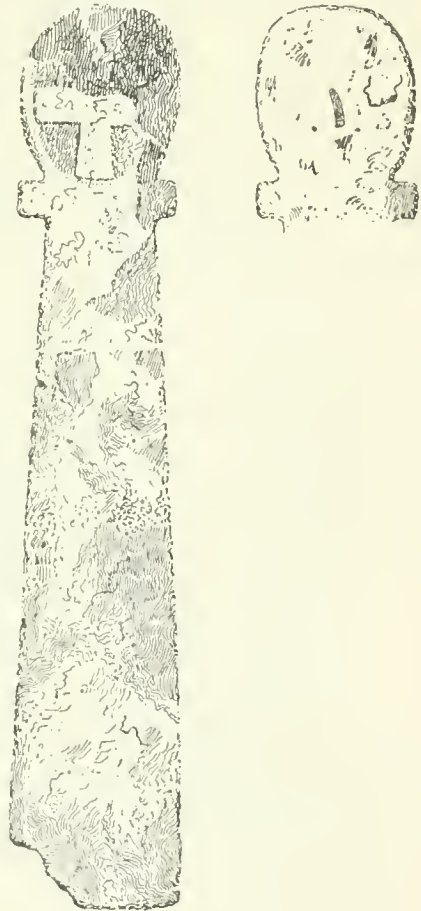
Basil, No. 4. Near Tarret Bridge

This cross is now built horizontally into a rough stone wall which forms an artificial bank on the right side of the river Inney, about a gunshot below the bridge.

With the assistance of Mr. E. J. K. Venning, of Basil, who showed me this cross, and of a friend who accompanied me, we were able to move the cross outwards, and the water in the stream being low, an inspection was comparatively easy. The cross proved to be a slate monolith nearly 10 ft. long. Some of the stone has shaled off, and a piece is broken off one of the lower corners. Mr. Venning, as well as others in the parish, has been aware of its existence for some years, but how long it has served its present purpose is not known. All agree, however, in thinking that it must have occupied its present position for a considerable time. Steps are soon to be taken for its erection near the spot where it now lies.

Dimensions.—Length, 9 ft. 11 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in.; width of shaft at the neck, 14 in., increasing to about 18 in. near the bottom. It is of a uniform thickness of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The upper face of the monolith as it now lies has part of a cross in relief on the head, the upper portion of which has been split off, and is missing.



On the lower face, or back of the head, there is a curious curved sinking, and on either side of the lower end is a small hole about an inch deep, and just large enough to admit an ordinary drawing-pencil. It may be suggested that possibly the sinking and holes were made to secure a metal plate of some kind which has now disappeared. This portion of the stone is quite smooth, which seems to indicate that something was fixed against it, instead of a cross being cut upon it in the usual manner.

N.B.—Since the above was written Mr. Venning has informed me that, with the help of his brother and one of the farm-hands, he has taken the cross out of the bank and erected it in the field near the spot from which it was taken. Owing to the length of the stone the work was rather formidable, but was successfully accomplished in the spring of 1893. But for Mr. Venning's laudable energy in effecting the recovery of the cross, it might in time have been lost sight of in its out-of-the-way position.

Trevivian,¹ Davidstow

Davidstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated thirteen miles west of Launceston, and one and a half miles south of Otterham railway-station.

The Rev. Richard Parker, vicar of Davidstow, kindly communicated with me regarding this cross-head, as I was previously unaware its existence.



It faces north-west and south-east, and stands on a piece of waste ground about two hundred yards from Trevivian village, on the north side of a cross-road running east and west from Trevivian to Davidstow Moor.

Only the head of the cross now remains, and this is loosely inserted in the socket of its large oblong base. Owing to the loss of

¹ This is the only instance in which the head on the head is omitted, and it is classified here because the crosses upon it are similar to those in this sub-division.

the greater part of one of the projections at the neck, the head leans slightly over. Judging from the size of the base, the cross when entire was probably a tall example.

Dimensions.—Height, and width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. Thickness : at the bottom 8 in., at the top 5 in. The base is 5 ft. 2 in. long and 3 ft. 5 in. wide.

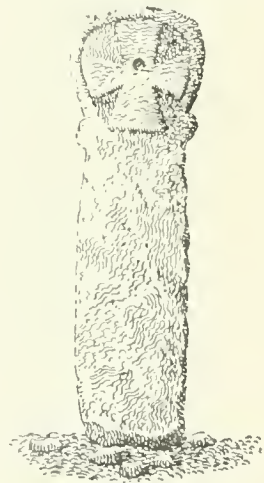
On both front and back of the head is a cross in relief with expanded limbs. That on the front slopes slightly to the right, while the inclination of that on the back is much greater.

Phillack, No. 2. In a Field

Phillack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Camborne and one mile north of Hayle railway station.

This cross lay for some time in the schoolyard. The following account of it has been given me by the Rev. Canon Hockin, rector of Phillack :—

‘The one which I showed you in the yard was originally a wayside cross, and until twenty years ago stood in the middle of a field belonging to me about quarter of a mile to the west of the church. It was necessary to remove it, and I intended re-erecting it on the north side of the church, so as to bring it as near as possible into the same line of route as it was before, viz. in a line between Gwythian church, and Lelant ferry, and Lelant church. Near the latter churchyard there was another wayside cross, not facing west as usual, but north-west, pointing towards another on the high-road to St. Ives.’



The Canon has since written to say that the cross has been fixed against a rough stone hedge forming one of the boundaries of the same field from which it was taken.

The cross is made of Pentewan stone. The head is of horseshoe form, and beaded, but is rather chipped at the top. The entasis on

the shaft is very marked on the right side, but appears to have been chipped off on the left, as it is somewhat broken at the angle.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck and bottom 13 in., in the middle about 15 in. ; thickness, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

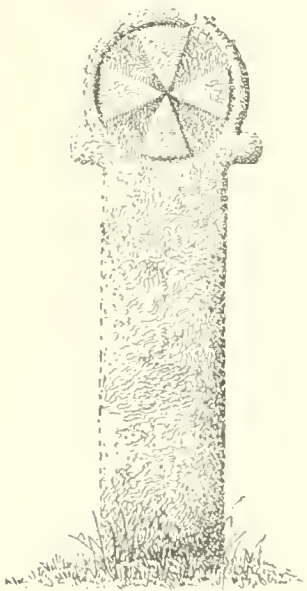
In the centre of the cross, on the front, is a small circular hole, rather above the middle. The back is quite plain.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES HAVING DIFFERENT FORMS OF CROSSES UPON THEM TO THOSE ALREADY DESCRIBED

There are five examples of these varieties, which will be found at the following places :—

Juliot, St., No. 2	. . . . .	In churchyard.
Laneast	. . . . .	On Laneast Down.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 2		In rectory garden.
Lesnewth	. . . . .	In churchyard.
Lewannick	. . . . .	Holloway Cross.

St. Juliot, No. 2. In the Churchyard



St. Juliot, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated seven miles north of Camelford, and two and a half miles north-west of Otterham railway station.

The cross stands by the south-west entrance to the churchyard, and is considered to be *in situ*.

Not only is the cross in a splendid state of preservation, but it is also the most carefully executed and well-proportioned example of the type it represents. The head is slightly pointed at the top ; the shaft has an entasis on the right side only, the left being slightly concave ; and, as will be seen below, the stone is thickest at the top.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 16 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 7 in., at the neck $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., and at the top 10 in.

Within the circular recess of the head, on both front and back, is an equal-limbed cross in high relief and of unique shape, its surface projecting beyond that of the shaft and head. The limbs consist of four triangles, the outer sides of which are concentric with the bead on the head, and the points of the interior angles do not quite touch in the centre.

Laneast Down

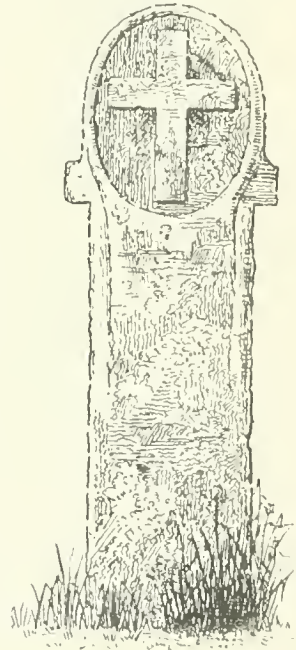
Laneast, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated seven miles west of Launceston, and three miles south of Tresmeer railway-station.

This cross stands in an exposed position on the Down near High Hall, and is probably *in situ*.

It is remarkable for being made of Polyphant stone instead of granite. Another peculiarity is the shape of the head, which is elliptical, its longer diameter being vertical. A bead is carried round the head, the outside line of which passes over the unusually square projections at the neck, and forms the inside line of the bead on the angle of the shaft, down which it is, however, only carried about halfway.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

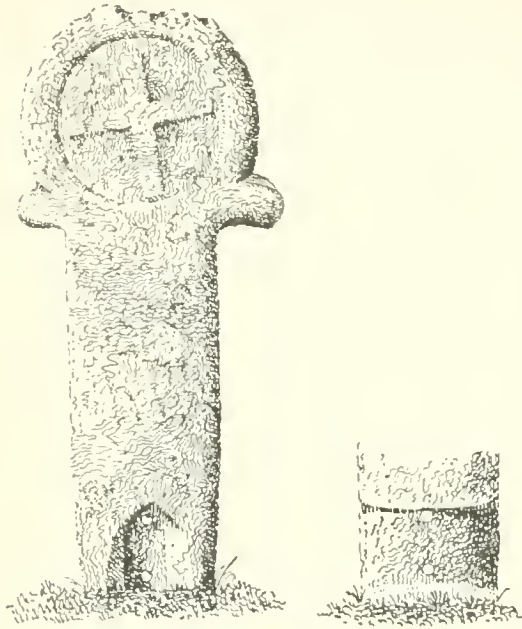
Within the elliptical recess on both the front and back of the head is a Latin cross.



Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 2. In the Rectory Garden

Lanteglos-by-Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated one and a half miles south-west of Camelford.

'It is probable, says Maclean¹ of this cross, 'that its original site was at the cross-roads at a place called "Valley Truckle," about half a mile west of Camelford. It was found set in the ground, with its



head downwards, at a smith's shop immediately contiguous to the supposed site. It had been in this position for years, and had been used for the purpose of binding the ties of wheels, for which purpose a part of the shaft had been rounded off.' Two holes were also pierced right through at this part, and a large portion broken out.

The monolith is rudely executed, and is remarkable for the great size of the head, as well as for the large projections at the neck; and

the shaft is much wider at the top than at the bottom. The head is surrounded on front and back by an exceptionally wide bead, and the circular space within is recessed.

Dimensions.—Total height when found, 7 ft. 6 in. It now stands 6 ft. 2 in. above the ground. Width of head, 2 ft. 6 in.; width of shaft: at the neck 1 ft. 7 in., at the ground-line 1 ft. 5 in.; thickness: at bottom 8 in., at head 6 in.

On both the front and back of the head is an equal-limbed cross, each being inclined considerably to the right. This form of cross with limbs of equal width is very uncommon in Cornwall.

The drawing of the lower portion of the back of the cross is given to show the mutilation effected to make the stone suitable for the purpose to which it was put.

¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 282.

Lesnewth. In the Churchyard

Lesnewth, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated fifteen miles west of Launceston, and two miles west of Otterham railway-station.

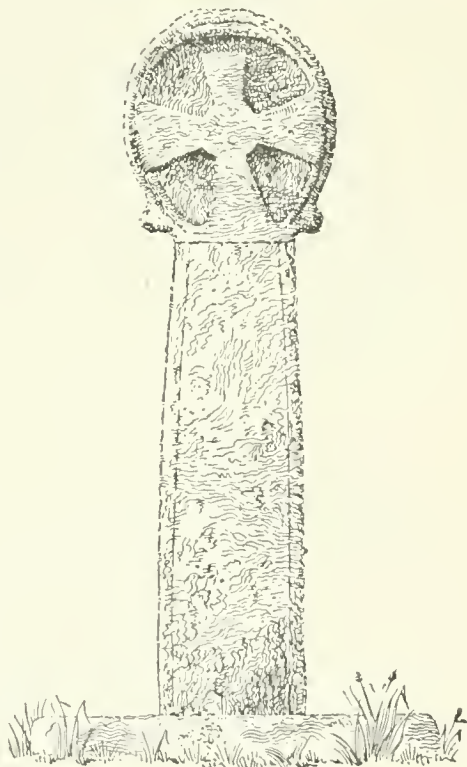
The cross-head has been mounted on a modern shaft and base raised on a mound of earth on the south side of the church.

Maclean¹ considers this to be the missing cross-head belonging to the Waterpit Down shaft. My reasons for disagreeing with him on this point are stated in my description of that monument.

Like the cross-head in the vicarage garden, Altarnon (p. 84), this one has been hollowed out at the back, and previous to its recovery was used as a pigs'-trough.

Dimensions. — Height of monument, 7 ft. 5 in. ; height of head, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2½ in. ; thickness : at the top 7 in., at the bottom 8 in.

The head has a double bead round it, and the cross within is similar² to those defined on p. 76. It is inclined a good deal to the right, and the horizontal arms are carried over the inside bead, which stops against them. The top of the upper limb is missing ; at any rate, its absence is remarkable, since there seems no particular reason for its omission or removal afterwards.



¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 400.

² A cross-head having a similar cross upon it is preserved in the Adel Museum, near Leeds.

Holloway Cross, Lewannick

Lewannick, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is five miles south-west of Launceston.

Holloway Cross is situated at the junction of three roads, about a mile and a half north of Lewannick churchtown, on the Launceston road.

This interesting example stands in a cottage-garden at the fork of the roads above mentioned, and is now in a similar position to that occupied by the Waterlake cross, St. Winnow.



It is said to have been found in the hedge nearly opposite to its present site, where it was removed for safety many years ago by, I believe, the late Colonel Archer, of Trelaske.

The projections usually at the neck are here kept rather below it, and are larger than those generally found, and the bead on the angles of the shaft is stopped beneath them.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10½ in., at the neck 9½ in., at the top 6 in.

On both the front and back is a very peculiar cross in relief. The upper portions are upon the rounded head of the stone, and in each case have an inclination to the right, and consist of an equal-limbed cross with concave and widely expanded limbs, the outer sides of all, except those at the bottom, being concentric with the outline of the head. From the square end of the lower limb the cross-shaft is carried to the bottom of the stone, and, being narrower than the extremity of the limb above, leaves a projecting shoulder on either side.

WITH A BOSS OR BOSSES

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Boconnoc, No. 2	On Druids' Hill.
Gwythian	In churchyard.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No 3.	In rectory garden.

Boconnoc, No. 2. On Druids' Hill

Boconnoc, in the West Deanery, is situated seven miles north of Fowey and three miles north-east of Lostwithiel railway-station.

Druids' Hill is situated about one mile north-east of Boconnoc church.

The original portion ¹ of this cross was removed from Lanlivery in 1846, and erected on a modern shaft and massive pedestal raised on three steps. It is known in the neighbourhood as 'The Monument.' On the pedestal is the following inscription :—

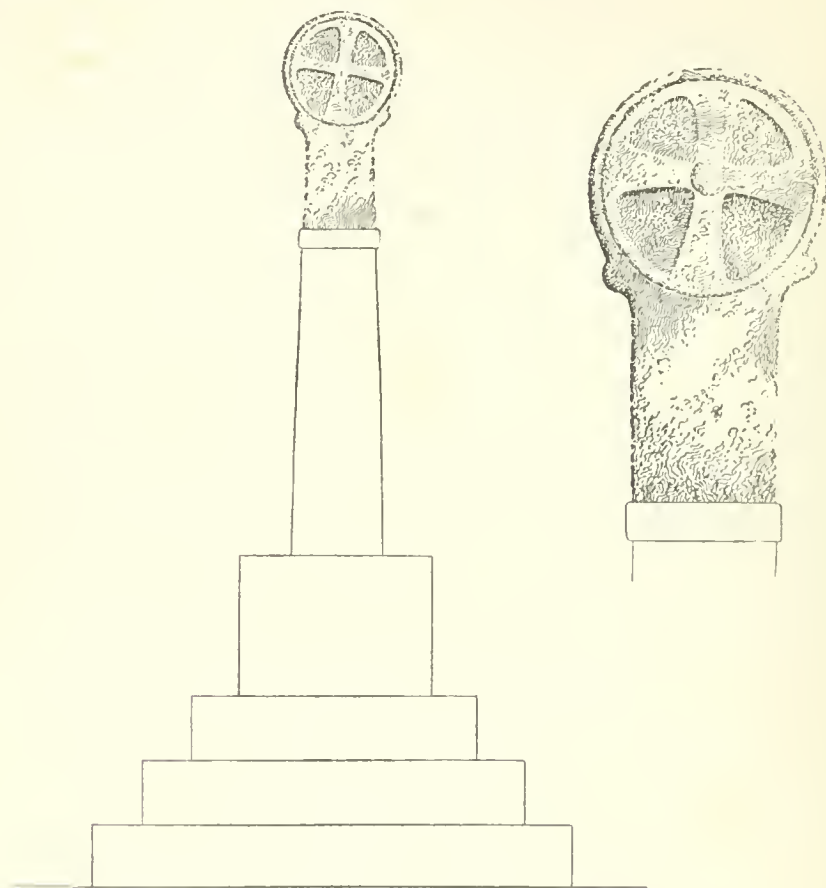
ON THIS HILL
ONCE THE SITE OF DRUID IDOLATRY
AND IN LATER TIMES
THE SCENE OF CIVIL BLOODSHED
THIS ANCIENT SYMBOL
OF THE HOLY RELIGION OF THE REDEEMER
IS ERECTED
IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT
OF THE BLESSINGS OF A PURE FAITH
AND OF A PEACEFUL COUNTRY
MCCCCXVI

Judging by the size of the head, this cross must originally have formed part of a very fine monolith.

The head is outlined by a bead; the inside line or incision forming it is carried completely round, and the projections are of a curious shape, being in this example kept rather above the neck, especially on the left side.

¹ The ancient part only of this monument has, for distinction, been hatched in the drawings, the modern portion being left in outline. The larger drawing of the ancient part is to the same scale as all the other crosses. The smaller-scale drawing is only given to show the whole monument, in which, however, by an oversight, the central boss has been omitted.

Dimensions.—The total height of the monument is about 18 ft. The ancient portion is 4 ft. 7 in. high. Width of head, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 6 in.



The crosses on front and back are alike, except that the former has a central boss and the latter a conical hole. The limbs are slightly expanded at the ends, and the two lower limbs, in each case, are much larger than those above.

Gwythian. In the Churchyard

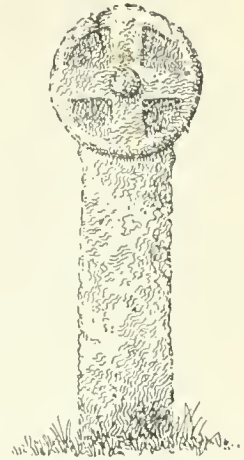
Gwythian, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three miles north-east of Hayle railway-station.

The cross stands on the south side of the churchyard, and is said to be *in situ*.

It is in a very good state of preservation. The angles of the shaft are almost square, and the projections at the neck are very small.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10 in., at the neck $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the top $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On both the front and back of the head, and extending to the bead on the edge, is an equal-limbed cross—a form most uncommon in Cornwall.



Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 3. In the Rectory Garden

Lanteglos-by-Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated one and a half miles south-west of Camelford.

For a long time this cross-head, with its remnant of shaft, 'crowned a little rocky island of a fishpond' in this garden, but about the year 1877 it was fixed in its present incongruous position, on top of the Saxon inscribed stone which stands a few yards from the pond.

The bead surrounding the head does not cut through the ends of the limbs, and is curiously curved inwards just above the neck projections.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 6 in.

On both the front and back of the head is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends, having in the centre a small boss. Instead of the other four bosses being on the limbs, they are placed in the triangular recesses between the limbs and the bead, a remarkable departure from the usual custom. The only other instance in which the bosses are thus distributed is on the inscribed and ornamented



cross at Trevena, Tintagel. It may be pointed out that where five bosses occur the crosses are 'four-holed.'

SIMILAR TO THOSE LAST DESCRIBED, BUT WITH A RECTANGULAR PROJECTION ON TOP OF THE HEAD

There is only one specimen of this type, which is a very interesting example, since it seems to form a connecting-link or transition between the last-described and following styles.

New Park, St. Clether

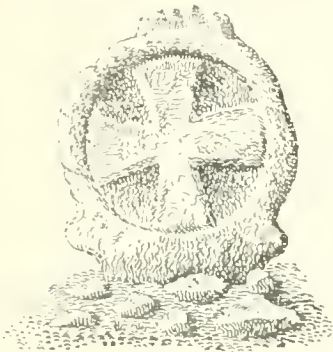
St. Clether, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated nine miles west of Launceston, and three miles south-west of Tresmeer railway-station.

This cross-head now stands on the waste piece of ground at the bifurcation of the road at New Park, near Trevellian's Gate. I remember seeing it, some years ago, lying at the foot of Rough Tor. About the year 1885 it was brought in from the moors and placed in its present position. No doubt this was originally a wayside cross, forming one of the guides or landmarks over the moors.

A bold bead surrounds the head, and the projections at the neck are placed somewhat higher than is usual. The most remarkable feature is the single projection at the top. There are no remains whatever of any projections on the sides, the stone being smoothly worked at these places.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness, 10 in.

Within the deep recess on both the front and back of the head is an equal-limbed cross having expanded ends and slightly splayed edges.



WHEEL CROSSES WITH CRUCIAL PROJECTIONS

The distinctive feature of this type of monument consists in the addition of three rectangular, or, as they may be called, 'crucial' projections extending beyond the rounded head of the ordinary wheel cross, viz. one on either side of and in a line with the horizontal limbs of the cross within, and a third at the top.

A cross of this type, and probably of the same period, exists at Penmon, Anglesea; while some of the West Highland crosses, of which, perhaps, Maclean's Cross, Iona, and that at Kilchoman, Islay, are the finest examples, although similar in outline, have no crosses sculptured within the circle of the heads. These latter are evidently of a later date, as they are enriched on all sides with late foliated sculpture of probably the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

It is remarkable that the four specimens which represent this type in Cornwall are all more or less different from each other, and are confined to two adjoining parishes, as follows:—

Blisland	St. Pratt's Well.
„	Peverell's Cross.
Cardynham, No. 1	In churchyard.
„	Treslea Cross.

St. Pratt's Well, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-east of Bodmin town.

St. Pratt's Well stands about a quarter of a mile east of Blisland village, on the left-hand side of the road to Bodmin.

'The cross formerly stood over the Holy Well of St. Prothus (Pratt), but having been wantonly thrown down about thirty years ago (*c.* 1840), was, for safety, sunk in the earth nearly to the neck a few yards from its original site. The total height was between 4 ft.

and 5 ft.¹ The foregoing will probably account for the mutilated condition of the stone, which was no doubt damaged whilst in that position.



The crucial projection on the right side of the head is very much longer than the others.

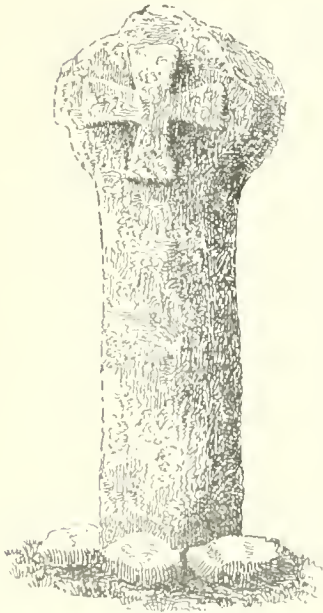
Dimensions.—Present height, 2 ft. 0½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 14 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

Within the surrounding bead of the head, on both front and back, is an equal-limbed cross having expanded ends and a slight inclination in both cases to the right.

Peverell's Cross, Blisland

For locality of Blisland, see last.

'Peverell's Cross, so called with reference, probably, to some member of the distinguished family of that name which for a long time was seated at Park, Egloshayle,' is situated² on Trehudreth Down, near the intersection of the great road through the county and the ancient track between Warleggon and Blisland. It is believed to be *in situ*, and within a recent period, by the enclosure of the common, has been walled into the stone hedge. . . . From exposure in a very bleak situation . . . it is very much abraded, and as it stood on the boundary separating the manors of Trehudreth and Barlandew, it was used as a landmark, and has been defaced by the letter G [for Gilbert] being cut on the lower limb of the cross.'³



¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

² J. T. Blight, in *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 25, describes the locality of this cross as being 'near Pounds Cause.'

³ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

Little need be added to the above interesting account, except that the monument, as will be seen, differs considerably from others of this type, principally on account of the absence of a recess and a bead on the head, which was the cause of so much additional labour in the formation of a cross, as already pointed out on pp. 35, 36.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 12 in.

On the head is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends. The back of the cross, being against the hedge, is not visible.

Cardynham, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Cardynham, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north-east of Bodmin town.

This cross now stands on the west side of the south porch, and, like the other cross in this churchyard, was also built into the east wall of the chancel. The particulars relating to its removal will be found in the description of No. 2 cross in Cardynham churchyard.

It is the best-preserved example of its type, and the projections are much longer than those found on other examples. Judging from the absence of the shaft common to all other crosses there can be little doubt that this is a gravestone, the place of the shaft being taken by a rectangular foot of the same thickness as, but much wider than, the head itself, and projecting two inches farther on one side than on the other. At the junction of the head with the lower portion are two curious little rounded props, as it were, worked on the stone and slightly recessed, which were evidently intended to strengthen the monument at its weakest part.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 3 in. ; diameter of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 2 ft. ; thickness, 9 in.

Within the deep recess on both the front and back of the head is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends and splayed edges.

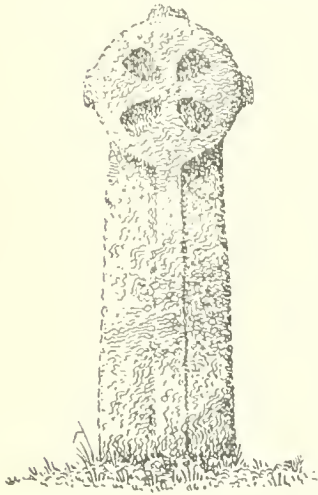


Treslea Cross, Cardynham

For locality of Cardynham, see last.

Treslea, sometimes spelt Treslay, is a small village about half a mile east of Cardynham churchtown.

This is a well-proportioned and effective monument, but is now rather mutilated, owing, no doubt, to its having at some period been used as a gatepost, evidence of which can be seen in the hole at the back for receiving one of the hooks to which the gate was hung, the chipped condition of the stone surrounding the hole being caused by the jarring.



Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; diameter of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft: at the neck 15 in., at the bottom 18 in. ; thickness from the bottom to the neck, 9 in., and at the top, 8 in.

The principal difference between this and the other examples of this type is the manner in which the crosses on front and back are executed. The circular portion of the head is in relief as compared with the crucial projections, and has a narrow stem on the shaft, also in relief ; not, however, quite central, but placed rather to the left, and in both cases carried to the bottom of the stone, where it is rather wider than at the top. On the head are four triangular sinkings, an inch deep, with curved sides.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS OF UNORNAMENTED CROSSES

It will be seen that the three specimens contained in this division are wholly unlike any other crosses which are dealt with in Class A.

They all possess certain architectural features which are absent in those already described, consisting either of projecting bands, bosses, or portions of beads.

There are three unclassified examples, which will be found at the following places :—

Blisland, No. 1	.	.	In village.
Day, St.	.	.	Tregullow, No. 1.
Glurias, St.	.	.	Penryn.

Blisland, No. 1. In the Village

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-east of Bodmin town.

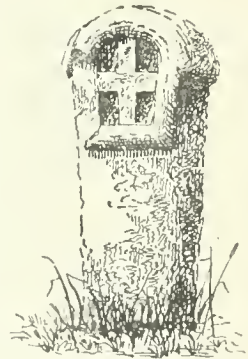
The cross stands on the village green, close to the junction of the roads from Tregenna and Tresarret, and is said to be *in situ*.

This is a most curious little cross, its outline being entirely different from that of any other in the county. It consists of a wedge-shaped stone wider at the top than at the bottom. The upper portion, or head, might be described as an oblong with sloping sides and an elliptical top, and within, on both front and back, is a deep recess.

It is bordered by a bold bead, which projects before the face of the shaft. This bead is much wider at the top, and overhangs the sides, where it is terminated by a rounded edge.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft : at the bottom 11 in., at the top $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In each recess is a cross, the upper and lower limbs being longer than the transverse ; but all are of equal width.

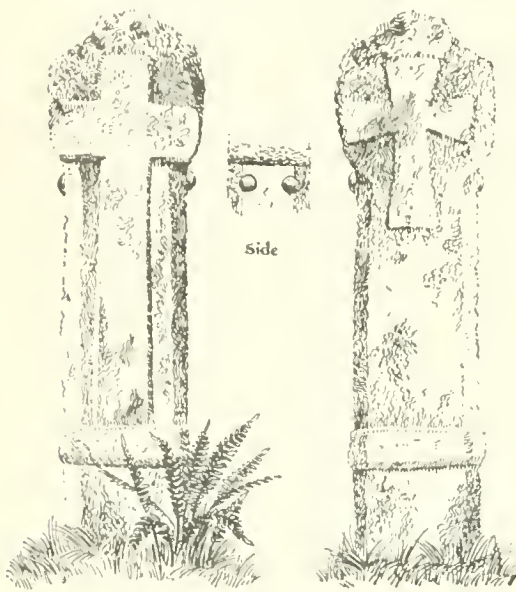


Tregulow No. 1, St. Day

St. Day, or St. Dye, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is a modern parish formed out of Gwennap. It is situated two miles east of Redruth, and about a mile and a half south-west of Scorrier Gate railway-station.

Tregulow is the seat of Sir William R. Williams, Bart., and is situated between the railway and St. Day churchtown.

The original site of this cross is not known.



The head is much broken at the top, and just beneath it, on either side of the chamfered shaft, are two little bosses. One boss is sometimes found in this position, but this is the only instance in which there are two.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature is the wide projecting and chamfered band surrounding the shaft, near the bottom. Two other instances of a band occur, but not in the same position.

At St. Dennis it is placed at the neck, and at St. Blazey, round the middle of the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12 in., and at the neck, 10½ in.

Front.—On the front is a wide-limbed Latin cross, the bottom of its shaft resting on the projecting band just mentioned.

Back.—On the back is a Latin cross in high relief with expanded limbs, the shaft of which is terminated about six inches below the neck.

Penryn, St. Gluvias

Penryn is a town and borough situated on an arm of Falmouth harbour. It is in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and includes parts of other parishes besides St. Gluvias, in which the cross stands. Penryn railway-station is two miles north-west of Falmouth, on the branch line from that place to Truro.

Inquiries have failed to elicit any information as to where this little cross-head originally came from. For many years it could be seen built into the old fish-market at Penryn, which has recently been pulled down. It was then in the middle of the low wall which supported the slate stall on which the fish were placed. Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, has supplied me with particulars relating to the steps which have been taken for its future preservation. He says : 'The corporation having taken down the fish-market, the cross which was built into it was removed. I came forward and offered to give a pedestal, and to erect the cross in a safe place. The corporation accepted this offer, and in April [1895], the granite pedestal having been provided, the cross was mounted upon it and placed near the east end of the Town Hall, on the north side of the portico, where it shows down the street and is out of the way of traffic.'



What little remains of this cross is a portion of the head, which has a semicircular top and upright sides ; but it is quite impossible to give any idea of its original form or purpose. Across the lower portion is a wide projecting bead, a feature not found on any other stone.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width, 12½ in. ; thickness, about 6 in.

On the front is a cross with expanded limbs, but there is nothing worked at the back.

HOLED CROSSES

By Holed Crosses is meant those which have holes pierced through the stone between the arms on the head, instead of the cross being brought into relief by mere sinkings. The number of holes varies in the different instances, being either two, three, or four. With the exception, however, of the crosses at Egloshayle and Perranzabuloe, which both have three holes, and the cross at Phillack (No. 6), which has only two holes, all have four holes, and are locally called 'Four-hole Crosses.'

There are altogether twenty-seven examples; and, following the method previously adopted, the holed crosses will be divided into those without ornament and those with ornament.

The following is a complete list of all the holed crosses in Cornwall. Those without ornament will be described here, but those with ornament are included in 'Class B,' which deals with the 'Ornamented Crosses.'

UNORNAMENTED HOLED CROSSES

Geographical Distribution

<i>Buryan, St., No. 2.</i>	<i>Michaelstow.</i>
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Egloshayle.</i>	<i>Padstow, No. 1.</i>
'Three-hole Cross.'	In old vicarage garden
Pencarrow.	<i>Paul, St., No. 2.</i>
<i>Erth, St., No. 2.</i>	On churchyard wall.
In churchyard.	<i>Perranzabuloe.</i>
<i>Lanhydrock.</i>	Perran Sands
Treffry Cross.	<i>Tudy, St.</i>
<i>Lazhitton.</i>	Trevanning Cross.
Treniffle.	<i>Wendron, St.</i>
<i>Lewannick.</i>	In churchyard.
Trelaske.	

ORNAMENTED HOLED CROSSES

Geographical Distribution

<i>Bodmin.</i>	<i>Matogan-in-Pyder.</i>
Carminnow.	Lanherne.
<i>Breage, St.</i>	<i>Minver, St.</i>
In churchyard.	In St. Michael's churchyard.
<i>Breward, St.</i>	<i>Neot, St.</i>
In cemetery.	'Four-hole Cross.'
<i>Cardynham, No. 2.</i>	<i>Padstow.</i>
In churchyard.	Prideaux Place.
<i>Columb Major, St.</i>	<i>Phillack, No. 6.</i>
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Lanhydrock.</i>	<i>Quethiock.</i>
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Lanivet, No. 2.</i>	<i>Teath, St.</i>
In churchyard.	In cemetery.

THREE-HOLED CROSSES

This class of monument is represented by two examples, which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are the only specimens at present known to exist in Great Britain; they are, therefore, of additional interest as being peculiar to Cornwall.

In outline they are similar to 'Wheel Crosses with Projections at the Neck,' a type which has already been described on p. 155. On the head is a central boss, around which, and equidistant from it, are three pierced holes, one on either side and one above, each being triangular in outline, and having concave sides and rounded angles. Below the boss is a sinking of the same shape as the holes, and it is difficult to suggest any explanation why this sinking was not pierced similarly to the three holes above.

An examination of the drawings will show that the three holes and the sinking are placed differently to those corresponding on a four-holed cross; the result of this arrangement is the formation of a diagonal cross with expanded limbs, instead of one of the usual kind.

It is, however, difficult in these cases to determine whether the holes or the spaces between them are intended to represent the cross.

The two examples of this type will be found at the following places :—

Egloshayle . . .	'Three-hole Cross.'
Perranzabuloe . . .	Perran Sands.

'Three-hole Cross,'¹ Egloshayle

Egloshayle, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated half a mile south-east of Wadebridge, on the north side of the river Camel, and is six and a half miles north-west of Bodmin.



The 'Three-hole Cross' stands on the high-road from Wadebridge to Camelford, about two miles north-west of the former place and a mile and a half north of Egloshayle, at the intersection of the ancient road from Kilbury Castle.

In the year 1871 it was thrown down and broken, but has since, by the care of Mr. Edward Pollard, been re-erected, as nearly as possible on its old site, immediately opposite the 'Three-hole Cross' turnpike-gate, which takes its name from this stone.

Dimensions.—The total length of the stone is 7 ft. 4 in., but as it now stands against the hedge it is 5 ft. 5 in. above the ground. Width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, 12½ in. ; thickness, 9 in.

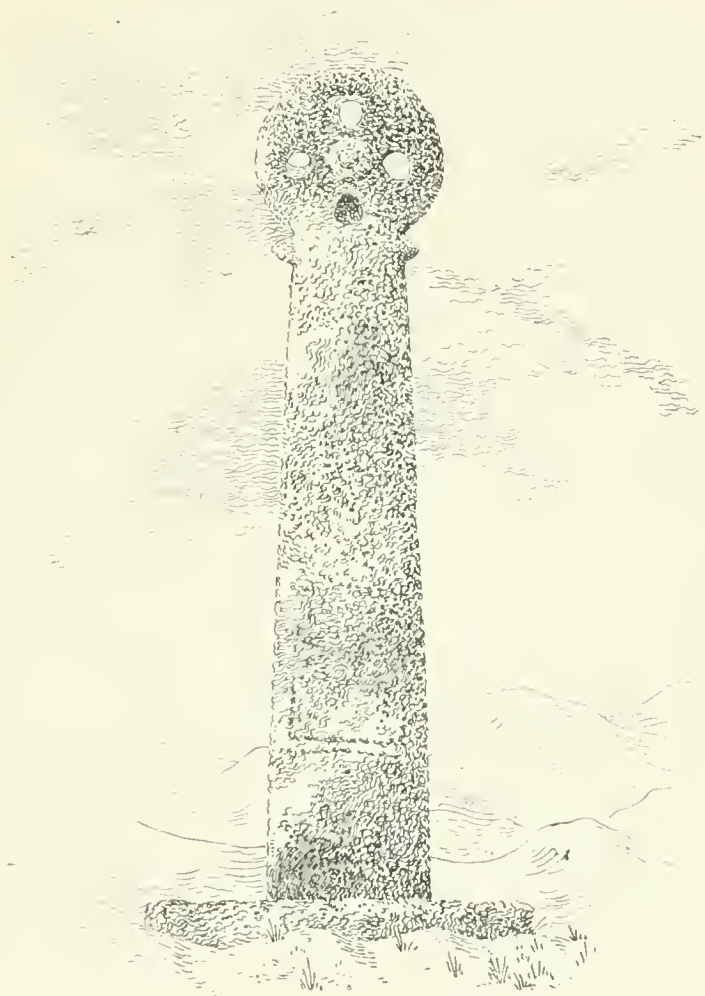
It is a most quaint and irregularly executed monument, and the surface of the stone is rounded. The sinking in this instance is not immediately beneath the boss, but to the left side of it.

Perran Sands, Perranzabuloe

Perranzabuloe, or St. Piran-in-the-Sands, in the Deanery of Powder, is situated seven miles north-west of Truro.

¹ In some old maps it is called 'Three-holes Cross,' which was, no doubt, its early name.

This splendid monolith stands in its base, *in situ*, amongst the *tozans*, or small sandhills, near the coast, and not far from the ruins of St. Piran's Chapel.



Dimensions.—Height, 8 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft : at the neck 1 ft. 2 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness at the bottom, 18 in., tapering to 7 in. at the top ; width of base, 4 ft. 1 in.

Owing to the exposed position of the stone and the coarse and perishable nature of the granite used, the decoration which appears

to have originally existed upon it is now obliterated.¹ Even a careful rubbing has failed to disclose anything further than some faint indications suggestive of interlaced work; but they are all too much worn to identify, while only slight traces of the beads on the angles and those dividing the panels on the shaft remain in one or two places. Under these conditions it was thought best to classify this cross with that at Egloshayle, since they so much resemble each other.

FOUR-HOLED CROSSES

In monuments of this type the expanded limbs of the cross are connected by a ring, which is slightly recessed from the face of the cross, and is kept within the extremities of the limbs. The four holes characterising this kind are pierced within the triangular spaces left between the expanded limbs of the cross and the inside line of the ring. These holes, however, do not always correspond in size or shape to the triangular spaces surrounding them, being in most cases circular. As a rule the sides of the spaces are first splayed inwards for a short distance from front and back, and the remaining portion is pierced through.

The lower limb of the cross, in all cases, is larger than the others.

FOUR-HOLED CROSSES HAVING NO BEADS ON THE HEAD

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Lanhydrock	.	.	Treffry Cross.
Tudy, St.	.	.	Trevenning Cross.

¹ It has been suggested that the defacement may in a great measure be due to the action of sand driven by the wind. This is by no means improbable, as the cross has been covered on more than one occasion by the sand.

Treffry Cross,¹ Lanhydrock

Lanhydrock, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated two miles south of the town of Bodmin, and one mile and a half west of Bodmin Road railway-station.

This fragment lies at the foot of a hedge near the north angle of the four cross-roads at Treffry turnpike-gate, and close to the western entrance to Lanhydrock Park.

It was brought to light through the instrumentality of the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, who informed me that many years ago he remembered having seen part of a four-holed cross built into a hedge at the spot above mentioned.

This being the only four-holed cross of which I had not secured a drawing, Mr. Iago readily volunteered



to assist me in having it unearthed. He accordingly applied to Lord Robartes—on whose property the cross stands—for permission to search for it. His Lordship at once consented, and also sent a man to perform the necessary digging. Mr. Iago superintended the work, and, having pointed out the exact spot in the hedge, the cross was found almost immediately.

The result, however, was somewhat disappointing, as the monument proved to be but a small and mutilated fragment of what was once a very large cross. It now consists of a little more than half of the upper portion of the head. There was no ornament of any kind, but some markings—or fractures—at the sides have the appearance of beads.

Dimensions.—Height of the fragment, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width, 2 ft. 8 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the top 7 in.

¹ Since the above was written Lord Robartes has had the cross-head completed, under Mr. Iago's supervision, by the addition of the missing lower portion, and it is now mounted on a tall granite shaft erected in an elevated portion of Lanhydrock Park.

Trevenning Cross, St. Tudy

St. Tudy, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated seven miles north of Bodmin town and two and a half miles north-east of St. Kew Highway railway-station.

The cross stands by the roadside, about one and a half miles north-east of St. Tudy churchtown, on the left-hand side of the highway from Bodmin to St. Teath, and opposite the junction of the road to Camelford.

To Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, the preservation of this ancient relic is due. It was, I believe, found in the hedge immediately behind its present position. Mr. Collins informs me that some years ago he obtained an old granite base from a spot situated about half a mile north of a place called Tregawn Gate, in the parish of Michaelstow, and had the cross fixed into it for security. Before the base¹ was provided the cross was merely sunk in the ground, and was constantly being pushed over.



It is very much injured ; the top of the head has been knocked off, and since this drawing was made the cross has been wilfully thrown down, with the result that a large piece has been broken out of the left side, now leaving only one of the holes entire. This is still more unfortunate as it was a much more carefully executed example than many others. The four holes were circular—a rather uncommon feature—while what remains of the ring shows that it was only very slightly recessed.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness, 6 in.

The crosses on front and back are alike, each having slightly expanded limbs, which project about an inch beyond the ring.

¹ The base was added after this drawing was made.

FOUR-HOLED CROSS WITH BEADS ON THE HEAD AND PROJECTIONS
AT THE NECK

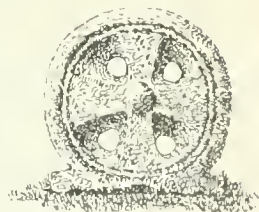
The following is the only instance of this type :—

Trelaske, Lewannick

Lewannick, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated five miles south-west of Launceston.

Trelaske is the residence of Charles Archer, Esq., J.P., who was, however, unable to give me any information regarding the previous history of the cross, beyond the fact that it had been in the grounds for many years.

The cross-head stands on the south side of the house, and was probably at one time a very fine specimen. The head is double beaded, and, with its projections at the neck, is all that now remains of the monument. This and the Carminnow Cross are the only four-holed crosses which have projections at the neck.



The spaces between the limbs and ring are deeply splayed, and then pierced, the holes being irregularly shaped.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 11½ in. ; width of head, 2 ft.

The cross is alike on front and back. Within the surrounding beads is an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends and central boss.

FOUR-HOLED CROSSES WITH AN ABACUS

There are only two crosses of this type, which are apparently of a later date than others of the four-holed class.

The distinguishing feature is the abacus, or greatly projecting bead surrounding the neck, a variety not found out of this county. Moreover, the four holes in the head are very large, and occupy the whole of the space between the ring and the equal-limbed cross within, a peculiarity which is confined to these two crosses.

It may here be pointed out how often it is the case that crosses with peculiar characteristics are limited to certain localities. In this instance the crosses are within twelve miles of each other.

The two examples of this type will be found at the following places:—

Lawhitton	Treniffle.
Michaelstow	In churchyard.

Treniffle, Lawhitton

Lawhitton, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated two and a half miles south-east of Launceston.

Treniffle is three-quarters of a mile north of Lawhitton church.

This cross was formerly built into the wall of an old barn at Tregada Farm. About the year 1883, when this barn was pulled down, the cross was purchased by the late Mrs. Morshead for ten shillings, and placed for preservation in her garden at Treniffle, where it now stands.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft below abacus, 13½ in. ; thickness of head, 7½ in.

The only difference between this and the other example, at Michaelstow, is that it has a central boss, and the head is somewhat pointed at the top.

Michaelstow. In the Churchyard

Michaelstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated nine miles north of Bodmin and three miles east of Port Isaac Road railway-station.

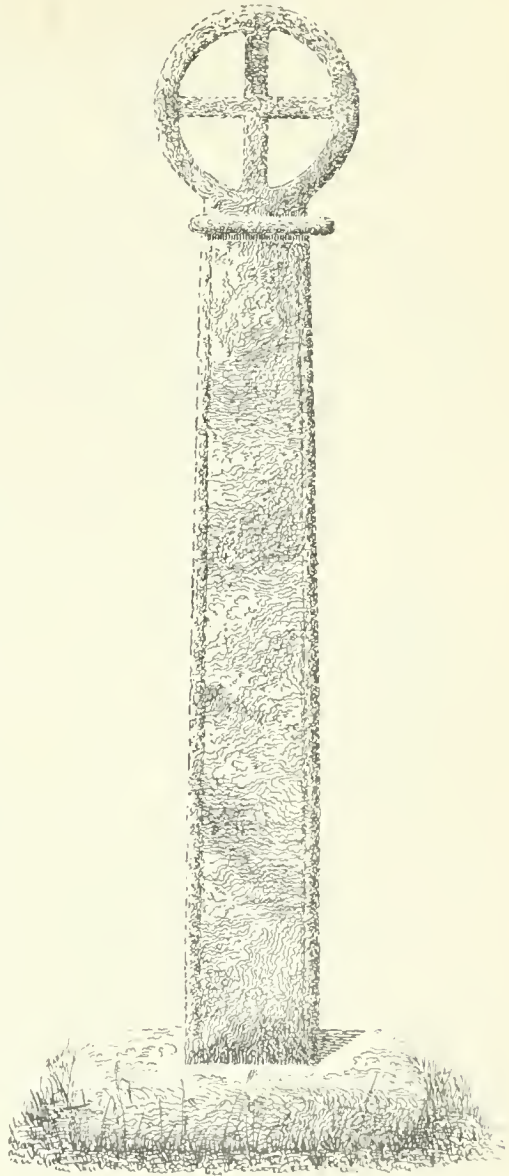
This tall monument now stands on a modern base near the south-west angle of the churchyard.

Its original site is not known, but for many years the shaft, with a small portion of the head attached, formed the lowest of a flight of steps¹ leading from the village green up to the western entrance of the churchyard. When it was removed, in the autumn of 1883, prior to being re-erected, a part of the head was found close by, and the remainder of the missing portion has been very well restored.

The angles of the shaft are beaded, and its other characteristics will be found in the preceding remarks on crosses of this type on pages 185-6.

Dimensions.—Height, 11 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2½ in. ; width of shaft: below the abacus 14 in., at the bottom 17 in. ; thickness: at the bottom 1 ft. 2½ in., at the top 6 in.

The only difference between this and the other example is that, in addition to being much higher, it is without a central boss and has a circular head.



¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 558.

FOUR-HOLED CROSS HAVING FIVE BOSSES ON BOTH FRONT
AND BACK OF THE HEAD¹

The following is the only instance of this type:—

St. Wendron, No. 1. In the Churchyard

St. Wendron, or St. Gwendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

The cross now stands by the hedge opposite to the eastern end of the church, but a proposal is on foot to erect it on a base by the south porch.

I am indebted to the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, for the following particulars relating to the discovery of this cross:—



'There was at one time a stile at the north-east entrance to the churchyard, the path from which joined that on the east side of the church at a point nearly opposite to the north-east angle of the chancel. By an Order of Council about thirty years ago, and during the incumbency of the Rev. G. B. Boraston, some parts of the churchyard were levelled. While this work was in progress the cross was discovered, buried beneath the surface, near the south angle of the junction formed by the two paths already mentioned.'

The damage to this stone appears to be more the result of deliberate mischief than that which might have been caused by time or weather. A piece has been broken off one side, with the result that one of the bosses on the front and one on the back have been removed, and those on the back are much chipped.

The four holes are circular—an unusual feature—and the bosses have a very bold projection. Instead of having a tenon worked at the bottom of the shaft, a socket five inches deep is sunk in it.

¹ The cross at Lanteglos-by-Camelford, No. 3, as well as the Carminnow Cross, have five bosses on the front and back, but the monuments are not four-holed. These, with the above, are the only examples which are thus treated.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7½ in. ; width of shaft, 13½ in. ; thickness, 8 in.

This is the only four-holed cross of this type which has, or rather *had*, five bosses on both front and back of the head.

FOUR-HOLED CROSSES WITH THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD ON THE FRONT AND FIVE BOSSES ON THE BACK

There are altogether five examples of this type ; those now under consideration will be found at the following places :—

Buryan, St., No. 2	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Erth, St., No. 2	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Paul, St., No. 2	.	.	.	On churchyard wall.

The remaining two are ornamented crosses, viz. :—

Mawgan-in-Pyder	.	.	.	Lanherne
Phillack, No. 6	.	.	.	In churchyard

St. Buryan, No. 2. In the Churchyard

St. Buryan, or Burian, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

The monument stands on the south side of the church, near the porch, and is doubtless the churchyard cross.

It consists of a fine four-holed head in a very good state of preservation, the shaft of which when entire was probably much longer, since it is extremely unlikely that so large a base would have been erected for so short a cross as that which now remains. The limbs of the cross and angles of the ring are beaded on all external faces, and the small portions between them are deeply splayed inwards, and then pierced by a small circular hole.

The base on plan is almost square, and is built of large pieces of roughly wrought granite, forming a flight of five steps, which, owing to their unevenness, are in some places wedged up with small stones. In the top step is the mortice ; it is not central, but is sunk some five

inches to the southward; and though formerly it received the tenon of the shaft, it is now just large enough to take the present remnant of the shaft itself.

Dimensions.—The total height of the monument is 7 ft. 5 in.; height of the cross, 2 ft. 8 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in.; width of shaft, 12 in.; thickness: at the bottom 10 in., and at the top 8 in. The lowest platform of the base is 14 ft. 6 in. × 14 ft. 3 in., and the top one is about 3 ft. 8 in. square. Height of the stepped base, 4 ft. 9 in.

The cross faces east and west.

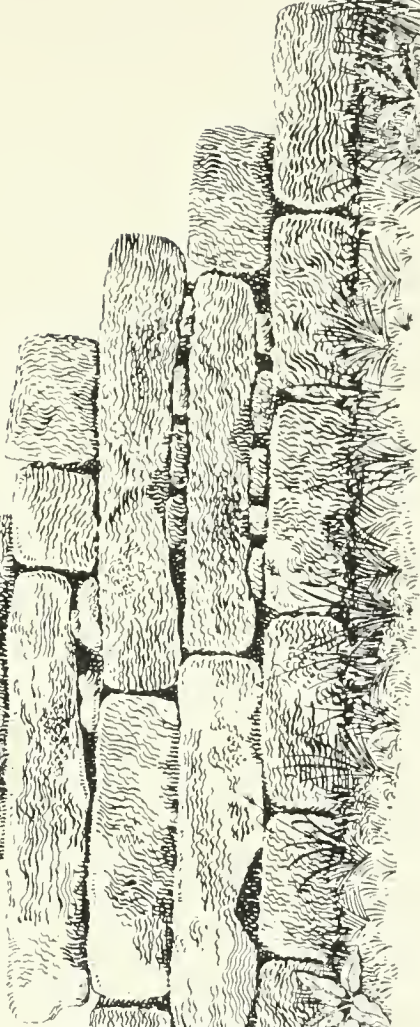
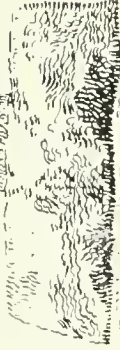
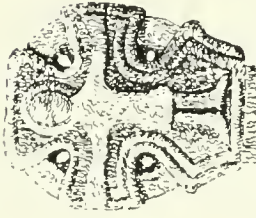
West Front.—The method of finishing the lower limb of the head is rather curious. Instead of carrying it round in the usual manner, as on the east front, its outline is sloped downwards and inwards from the external angles, in a similar manner to the cross on the churchyard wall at St. Paul, and is then taken horizontally across. By this treatment more depth is secured for the completion of the legs and feet of the figure, members which are so often curtailed for want of sufficient space. The bead on the outline of the cross is abruptly stopped at the bottom of the lower limb, and a second bead adjoining it is commenced below the arms of the figure, and carried completely round the lower portion. On the head is the figure of our Lord, represented with a nimbus; the only other instances of this occur on the crosses in the churchyards of Sancreed and St. Paul. The arms are very long, and are expanded at the ends, illustrating the sleeves of the tunic, the bottom of which is terminated above the knees; and the much-exaggerated feet are turned outwards at right angles.

East Front.—The lower limb of the cross is convex at the end. A double bead is carried right round the outline, and five bosses boldly project from the face in their usual positions.

North and South Sides.—The ends of the arms are beaded, and the ring has a bead on both edges.

NOTE.—Mr. Byam Shaw has very kindly drawn the figures on the Plate of this cross for me. By their insertion an idea of the size of this monument is given.

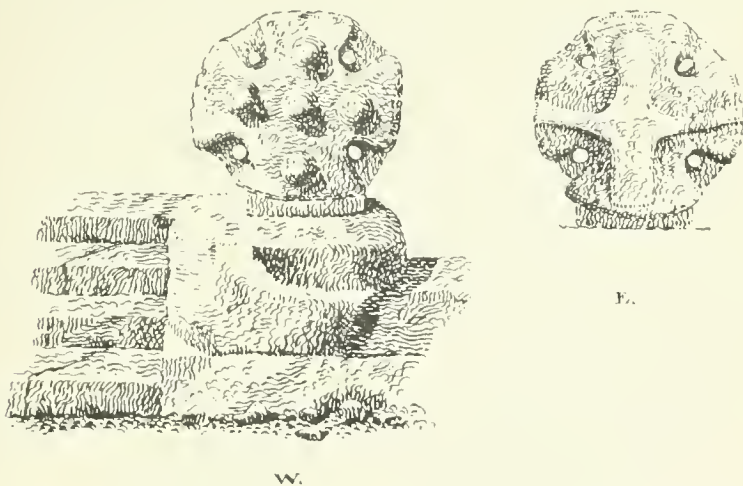
ST. BURVAN, No. 2. IN THE CHURCHYARD



St. Erth, No. 2. In the Churchyard

St. Erth, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two miles south of Hayle, and about one mile south-east of St. Erth railway-station.

The cross-head is mounted on a deep and rounded base, and stands on the south side of the churchyard, by the right-hand side of a short flight of steps leading from the lower to the higher part of the churchyard.¹ I have been unable to ascertain any particulars regarding its previous history,² beyond the fact of its having been where it is now for a great number of years. This may once have



been the churchyard cross, but all that now remains is the four-holed head, with about three inches of the shaft, and perhaps the base. It has suffered very considerably from the ravages of time, as well as from mutilation. No remains of the usual beads on the head now exist, and the sides are quite plain. It is, in fact, one of the most abraded monuments in Cornwall.

¹ This churchyard, by the way, is most beautifully kept, and has more the appearance of a well-ordered garden, possessing as it does an abundance of flowers and shrubs—a pleasure to behold, and reflecting the greatest credit upon the responsible authorities.

² The old lady who looks after the church was good enough to inform me that the monument was a 'Grick cross, cum from Grick.' Someone, I suppose, had told her that it was a Greek cross, so she was able to locate it on her own account.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 9 in.

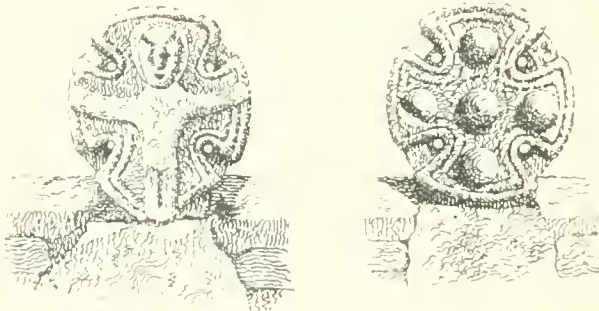
Front.—On the head is an extraordinary representation of the upper portion of our Lord's figure, extending to about the waist. From the manner in which it is stopped, and from the fact that the extreme outline of the lower limb of the cross is distinctly shown, it is evident that an entire representation of the figure was not contemplated. The neck is remarkable for its length and thickness ; both arms are slightly raised, and expanded at the ends, suggesting the sleeves of the tunic.

Back.—On the head are five bosses, which project about half their diameter ; they are all arranged at different distances from each other, and of the upper one very little remains.

St. Paul, No. 2. On the Churchyard Wall

St. Paul, or Paul as it is now called, is in the Deanery of Penwith, and is situated two and a half miles south of Penzance.

This cross-head is now cemented on to the top of a large piece of granite which forms a portion of the boundary-wall between the churchyard and the road.



All that now remains of this monument is a fine four-holed head. It is a most curious example, and possesses the following remarkable features, to which attention should be called : (1) The unusual width of the limbs, which reduces the intervening spaces to such an extent that very little room is left for the connecting-ring ; (2) the four

holes of the head are smaller than will be found on any other monument of this class ; and (3) the manner in which the beads are worked on the lower limb of the cross on the front.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width, 1 ft. 1 ½ in. ; thickness, 7 in.

Front.—The lower limb of the cross on the head, instead of having a segmental termination like the others, and like the corresponding one on the back, is here brought down almost to a point from the angles at its extreme width, the legs of the figure filling the intervening space between the beads on the edge. A single bead is carried round the outline of the upper portion of the head, and stops abruptly at the bottom of the horizontal limbs. The bead which completes the outline of the lower portion starts from beneath the arms of the figure, and inside the one just described, so that on this portion the beading is double. The figure consists of a rude representation of the Saviour. The head is very large, and has some remains of the features. Like the examples in the churchyards of St. Buryan and Sancreed, the head is surrounded by a nimbus. Both arms are slightly raised ; the legs are short, and there are no feet.

Back.—The limbs of the cross are double-beaded, and five boldly projecting bosses appear in their usual positions. That in the centre has indications of an encircling bead at its base, and from that on the right arm a large piece has been broken off.

FOUR-HOLED CROSSES WITH CUSPS IN THE OPENINGS

Crosses thus enriched differ from others of the four-holed class in having the additional architectural feature of three cusps, if they may be so called, in each of the four holes in the cross-head, presenting the appearance of trefoils. These cusps are formed by rounded rolls or beads, running from front to back of the stone, and projecting, one from either limb, and one from the ring. In no cases are the cusps ever pointed like those in Gothic architecture, although they are often erroneously so shown in illustrating the Cornish examples.

This treatment of the holes is another peculiarity confined to Cornwall. On some of the Irish crosses, as at Monasterboice, a single rounded projection is found on the inside of the ring, but those on the limbs themselves are always omitted.

There are altogether six examples of this type. Those now under consideration will be found at the following places :—

Egloshayle	.	.	.	Pencarrow.
Padstow, No. 1	.	.	.	In old vicarage garden.

The remaining four are ornamented crosses, viz. :—

Beward, St.	.	.	.	In cemetery.
Columb Major, St., No. 1	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Padstow, No. 3	.	.	.	Prideaux Place.
Quethiock	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Pencarrow, Egloshayle

Egloshayle, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated on the north side of the river Camel. It is six and a half miles north-west of Bodmin, and about half a mile south-east of Wadebridge railway-station.

Pencarrow, lately the residence of Lady Molesworth, is situated about two miles east of Egloshayle and about four miles north-west of Bodmin.

This cross, which is the largest specimen of its type, is mounted on a large block of rough granite, and stands at the fork of two paths in a rockery near the house.

Mr. Richard Oliver, of Trescowe, Bodmin, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars relating to its discovery. Writing in February 1890, he says :—

‘ About twenty years ago a labourer was repairing a fence adjoining one of the fields in my occupation which was formerly a part of the Pencarrow Deer-park, when I noticed a piece of granite in the centre of the hedge, and told the man to dig farther, and see what it was. We soon found it was a cross, and I had it taken out. By

request of the late Lady Molesworth it was afterwards removed to the grounds of Pencarrow and set up on a large rock. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find the shaft of the cross. It is supposed that



originally the cross was placed to mark the boundary of a large manor, formerly held by the Peverells, of which Pencarrow was a part, and I believe there are other Peverell crosses in the district. The hedge in which the cross was found is a very high and wide one,

built with stone and earth in the old Cornish style, to keep in the deer.'

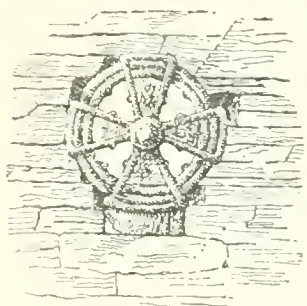
Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 10½ in. ; diameter of ring, 2 ft. 7 in. ; thickness at the bottom, 9 in., tapering to 6 in. at the top.

The cross has a bead on the edge of the head, and the ring is left square at the angles. On both the front and back is a large central boss ; that on the latter is encircled by a bead at its base.

Padstow, No. 1. In the Old Vicarage Garden

Padstow, anciently Petrocstow, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated eleven¹ miles north-west of Bodmin, and eight miles north-west of Wadebridge railway-station.

The garden in which the cross stands adjoins the eastern boundary of the churchyard, and occupies the site of the old vicarage. It is now rented by Dr. Marley, through whom I am able to give the following particulars regarding the cross. Writing in February 1888, he says:—'The Rev. Richard Tyacke has been vicar of Padstow for fifty-one years, and having made inquiries about the cross, he told me it was there when he came, and imagines that Mr. Rawlings, the former vicar, had it placed where it now is for preservation. It was supposed to have been taken from the churchyard.'



Another old inhabitant to whom I applied said that he was just able to remember the old vicarage, and corroborates the above statements.

The cross is built into the boundary-wall² on the south side of the garden, about three feet from the ground, so that the front only is visible. It was evidently used as a mere building-stone in the con-

¹ This distance is as the crow flies ; local directories state it to be sixteen miles.

² In this wall there are also two little Gothic gable crosses, both of which, as far as I can recollect, are on the north side of that now being described.

struction of this wall, since the four holes are filled up with small stones, bits of brick, and mortar.

It is made of grey elvan,¹ and is the smallest four-holed cross in Cornwall. The shaft, of which only some three inches remain, has part of a bead on the right edge, but all that on the left has been broken off.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width across the arms, 1 ft. 8½ in. ; diameter of ring, 1 ft. 7 in. ; thickness (ascertained by the removal of an adjoining stone), 10 in.

On the exposed face is a central boss, with an encircling bead at its base. The limbs of the cross are outlined by a bead, and adjoining the portions at each end is a double-beaded concentric arc, similar to, and a continuation of, those on the four quadrants of the ring, which in this instance is circular.

Although there is now no ornament distinguishable on the exposed face, it is not unlikely that when the cross is taken out of the wall the back may prove to be ornamented with interlaced knots on the arms, similar to so many others of this type. The careful manner in which the cross has been executed, and the elaborate beadwork upon it, have suggested this theory.

LATIN CROSSES

Latin crosses are more numerous in Cornwall than in any other part of Great Britain. A few are to be met with in the west of Ireland, and a few also in Scotland, but, as a rule, their occurrence elsewhere is rare.

With regard to the Cornish examples, it is interesting to follow their gradual development from the plain, and probably earliest, form to the later and elaborate Gothic styles.

Of course it is very difficult to say where one style ends and the other begins, or, in other words, to determine which are Gothic and

¹ See p. 15.

which are not. The reason, therefore, for giving certain specimens of the later types at the end of this section is merely to illustrate this gradual change of style; it should, however, be mentioned that all the Latin crosses known to me in Cornwall, except those with incised crosses¹ or ornament, are included in the subjoined list, with the omission of several very small examples which are in all likelihood only gable crosses.

The chief characteristics of the plain Latin crosses are :—(1) In most instances the upper limbs are slightly tapered towards their extremities; (2) in some the horizontal arms are tilted upwards, and (3) in others they are narrower than the upper one—peculiarities which, I believe, are confined to Cornwall. As soon as any departure from this type takes place the tendency towards Gothic is apparent. The first innovation seems to be the chamfered² angle, which was gradually increased in width until the section of the stone became octagonal. In the next stage the octagonal limbs were slightly expanded at the ends. Then apparently followed, first, the addition of cusps between the limbs, as at Tresallan, St. Merryn; and afterwards a still more ornate treatment, as on the cross in Lamorran churchyard. Thus, step by step they evolved, until the elaborate Gothic lantern crosses were reached,³ with their cut bases and tapering, octagonal shafts, crowned by a canopied head having its four sides filled with sculptured figures.

Some of the simpler Gothic crosses of Latin shape have a hollow moulding on the angles instead of a chamfer, instances of which will be found on a cross in Mousehole Lane, and on one recently found at Kerris, both places being in the parish of St. Paul.

The Latin crosses of obviously early form will first be described; the other examples follow, for the reasons already given. But the object of the present work only requires that the Latin crosses should be dealt with as far as the last example (at Cross Park, Blisland) which has chamfered and expanded limbs.

¹ See p. 251.

² Attention has already been called to the occurrence of a chamfer on the shafts of some of the wheel crosses previously described.

³ See list of Gothic Crosses at end of Class C.

Geographical Distribution

<i>Altarnon.</i>	Near St. Vincent's Mine.	<i>Madron.</i>	Tremathick or Trereiffe Cross.
<i>Blisland.</i>	Lavethan, No. 1.	<i>Mawgan-in-Pyder.</i>	Mawgan Cross.
	Cross Park.	<i>Minver, St.</i>	In churchyard.
<i>Buryan, St.</i>	Chyoone Cross.	<i>Neot, St., No. 1.</i>	In vicarage garden.
<i>Cardynham.</i>	Pinchla.	<i>Newlyn (Penzance).</i>	Near church.
<i>Cleer, St.</i>	St. Cleer's Well.	<i>Paul, St.</i>	Carlankan.
<i>Columb Major, St.</i>	Black Cross.		Halwyn.
<i>Davidstow.</i>	Lambrenny.		Paul Down.
<i>Germans, St.</i>	Carracawn.	<i>Pinnock, St.</i>	Bosent Cross.
<i>Godolphin.</i>	Spernon Cross.	<i>Sheviocke.</i>	Crafthole.
<i>Keyne, St.</i>	In churchyard.		At four cross-roads.
<i>Lelant.</i>	Lelant Lane.	<i>Stephen's-by-Saltash, St.</i>	Trematon.
<i>Ludgvan, No. 2.</i>	In churchyard.	<i>Temple, No. 1.</i>	In churchyard.
		<i>Tresmeer.</i>	In churchyard.

PLAIN LATIN CROSSES

There are ten examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Altarnon	Near St. Vincent's Mine.
Cardynham	Pinchla.
Germans, St.	Carracawn.
Minver, St.	In churchyard.
Neot, St., No. 1	In vicarage garden.

Paul, St.	.	.	.	.	Carlankan.
"	.	.	.	.	Halwyn.
"	.	.	.	.	Paul Down.
Sheviocke	.	.	.	.	Crafthole.
Temple, No. 1	.	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Altarnon. Near St. Vincent's Mine

Altarnon, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles south-west of Launceston, and five miles south-west of Egloskerry railway-station.



The cross stands on top of a hedge about a mile and a half from Five Lanes, on the left-hand side of the road to Bodmin, nearly opposite to St. Vincent's Mine.

It is of the usual Cornish form; the horizontal limbs slope upwards, and the upper one is tapered.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 4 in.; width,¹ 1 ft. 11 in.; width of shaft, 12½ in.; thickness, 9 in.

Pinchla, Cardynham

Cardynham, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north-east of Bodmin town.

Pinchla Park is one and a half miles south-west of Cardynham churchtown. It was formerly a deer-park.

All that now remains of this cross stands in its base on the hedge by the left side of the Pinchla Lodge entrance.

With the exception of some three inches the shaft is missing, as well as the upper limb.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 4 in.; width, 2 ft. 4 in.; thickness, 5½ in.

¹ In all Latin crosses the width is taken across the horizontal arms.

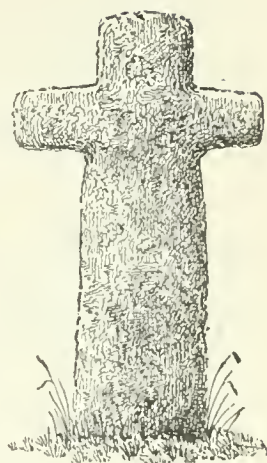
Carracawn, St. Germans

St. Germans, in the East Deanery, is situated eight miles south-west of Saltash, and has a railway-station on the main line.

The cross stands on a hedge near Carracawn turnpike-gate, about two and a half miles west of St. Germans.

It is chiefly remarkable for the narrowness of its arms, and for being contracted at the neck.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 6 in. ; width, 2 ft. 7 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the top $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.



St. Minver. In the Churchyard

St. Minver, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated ten miles north-west of Bodmin town, and four and a half miles north-west of Wadebridge railway-station.

The cross stands on the south side of the church. It was removed, some years ago, from Treglines Farm, situated about a mile and a half north-west of the churchtown.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 7 in. ; thickness at the bottom, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tapering slightly to the top.



St. Neot, No. 1. In the Vicarage Garden

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north-west of Liskeard and three miles north-west of Doublebois railway-station.

There are three Latin crosses in this garden, all near each other, two of which will be described under 'Incised Work.'

The original site of this cross does not appear to be known, but one very similar to it formerly stood by the Crow's Pound,¹ on Gonzion Down, about three-quarters of a mile west of the churchtown, an illustration of which will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Catholic Miscellany*, referred to on p. 30. It is not improbable that this is the same cross.



It is a rather massive example, and the limbs are much wider than is usual.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 4 in. ; width, 2 ft. 5 in.

Carlankan, St. Paul

St. Paul, or Paul, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two and a half miles south of Penzance.

Carlankan estate adjoins that of Kerris, and is situated one and a half miles west of St. Paul.

The cross lies on a waste piece of land at the bottom of the hill, on the left-hand side, before commencing the ascent towards Kerris.²

It is fractured across the shaft just beneath the horizontal limbs, and has in some way



¹ The legend accounting for the name given to an ancient earthwork situated on Gonzion Down, about a mile west of the churchtown, has been sent me by Mr. Charles Cawrse, of St. Neot. It appears that St. Neot had remonstrated with the farmers for their irregular attendance at church on Sundays. They excused themselves by stating that the crows committed such depredations on their corn-fields whenever they were absent that continual watching and driving them away was the only means of saving their crops. St. Neot was equal to the

occasion, and directed his parishioners to attend church as usual, and to enable them to do so he impounded all the crows in the earthwork during the services.

² Since the above was written the cross has been removed and fixed up in Kerris village.

become much chipped at the bottom. The shaft tapers more than usual, and its whole length seems to be greater than many others, except, perhaps, that on Paul Down.

Dimensions —Length, 6 ft. 9 in. ; width, 2 ft. ; width of shaft : at the neck $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom 18 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12 in., at the neck 8 in., at the top 6 in.

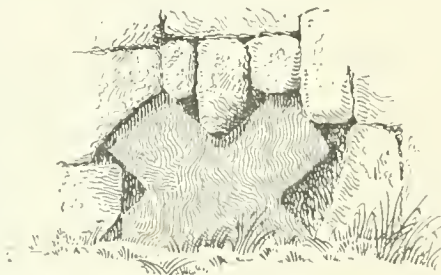
Halwyn, St. Paul

For locality of St. Paul, see last.

Halwyn Farm is situated about half a mile south of St. Paul churchtown. The cross is built into a hedge a little north of the farm.

When making inquiries of Mr. Tregenza as to the position of the cross on St. Paul Down, he told me he had seen another one on the previous day, and, although in the habit of passing the place constantly, he had never noticed it before.

It now forms part of a rubble stone hedge, in which it is slightly recessed from the surrounding masonry. The lower portion is buried, so it is not possible without removing the stones and excavating to give the dimensions ; but the width across the arms is about 2 ft. 5 in., which is greater than is usual in monuments of this type, and shows that the cross was originally a large one.



St. Paul Down, St. Paul

For locality of St. Paul, see p. 202.

The cross stands against the hedge of a narrow lane which



traverses the Down¹ and is intersected near the cross by a footpath. Some part of the lower portion is buried, but apart from this it is one of the tallest examples of this type.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 11 in.

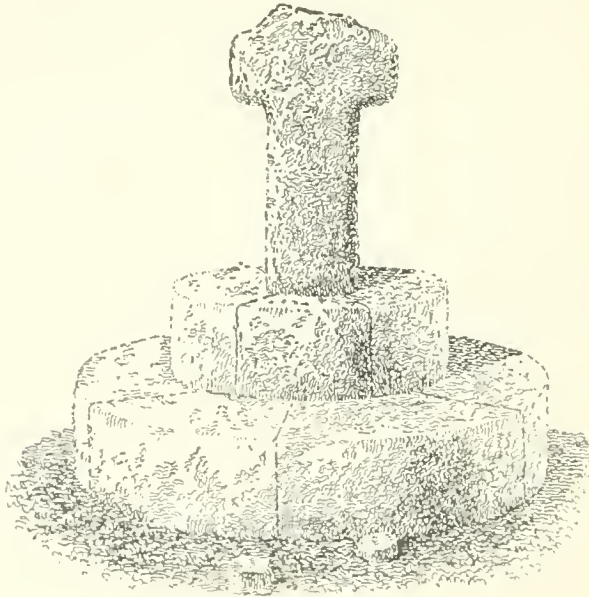
Crafthole, Sheviocke

Sheviocke, in the East Deanery, is situated three and a half miles south of St. Germans railway-station.

Crafthole is about one mile south of the churchtown.

The cross is mounted on a modern circular base of two steps. The upper limb has been knocked off.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 9 in.



¹ Paul Down is the name of an extensive and once open tract of land, but in recent years a great portion of it has been enclosed by the neighbouring farmers.

Temple, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Temple, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six miles north-east of Bodmin town.

There are no less than eight little crosses in this churchyard, all being more or less mutilated. Most of them are ranged against the south wall, and are probably gravestones of a very early date. All are illustrated by the Rev. W. Iago in a small pamphlet¹ published in 1883.

Seven have incised or sunk crosses upon them, and will therefore be found under Class B. The one now under notice is a very small example, and has lost its upper limb.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 1 ft. 2 in. ; thickness, 3 in.

LATIN CROSSES SLIGHTLY VARIED IN FORM FROM THOSE
LAST DESCRIBED

There are six examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Blisland	Lavethan, No. 1.
Columb Major, St.	Black Cross.
Davidstow	Lambrenny.
Godolphin	Spernon Cross.
Ludgvan, No. 2	In churchyard.
Madron	Tremathick or Trereiffe Cross.

Lavethan No. 1, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-east of Bodmin town.

Lavethan is the seat of Capt. W. Moorshead, J.P., and is only a few minutes' walk in a westerly direction from Blisland churchtown.

The cross stands on top of a hedge in these grounds.



¹ *History of Temple Church, near Bodmin, Cornwall (built by the Knights Templars)*, by the Rev. J. R. Brown, rector of Helland.

It differs from the foregoing examples in having the upper limb expanded.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 11 in. ; thickness, 6 in.

Black Cross, St. Columb Major

St. Columb Major, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated sixteen miles north-east of Truro, eight south-west of Wadebridge, and two and a half north of St. Columb Road railway-station.

Black Cross is a small village three-quarters of a mile north of the railway-station, on the road to St. Columb churchtown.

This little cross is built into a boundary-wall of one of the cottages on the right-hand side of the road. It is painted black, and the village or hamlet takes its name from the stone.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width, 12 in.

The cross is very irregularly shaped, all the limbs being of different widths.

Lambrenny, Davidstow

Davidstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated thirteen miles west of Launceston, and one and a half miles south of Otterham railway-station.

Lambrenny Farm is about two miles west of Davidstow church.

The cross faces south-east by east, and is probably *in situ*. It stands on a waste piece of ground situated about halfway between Lambrenny and Trelay, at the side of the old church path through the fields. The Rev. R. G. Parker informs me that this spot has been used as a place for private prayer within the memory of people who are now living, and also that it is along this path a corpse is carried from Lambrenny to the church.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in. ; width, 13 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 9 in., at the bottom 14½ in.



The head is much worn and chipped, and the shaft, which is almost circular in plan, tapers considerably.

Sperton Cross, Godolphin

Godolphin is a modern parish formed out of St. Breage. It is situated in the Deanery of Kerrier, and is four and a half miles north-west of Helston, and two miles south of Nancegollan railway-station.

Sperton is about one mile south-west of Godolphin, and is rather less than halfway between the last-named place and St. Breage.

This cross is built into a rubble stone fence, and has lost its upper limb.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 1 ft. 6 in.

Ludgvan, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Ludgvan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles north-east of Penzance.

The cross stands just inside the south gateway of the churchyard, on the west side.

It is very irregularly executed, the left arm being considerably higher than the right, and the angle formed at its junction with the upper limb appears to be unfinished. On the top of the stone there is a sinking of very curious shape, a sketch of which is given.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. ; width, 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, 10 in.



Trereiffe or Tremathick Cross, Madron

Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is one and a half miles north-west of Penzance.

Trereiffe Cross is synonymous with Tremathick Cross. It is generally known as Tremathick Cross, because it is near the village of that name, where there is a road-crossing ; but it is on the



Trereiffe estate. A person living in the locality told me it was known by either of these names.

'The cross stands on an artificial mound by the wayside from Penzance to St. Just. It was removed from Rose-an-Beagle, in the parish of St. Paul.'¹ Some say this mound is a tumulus. It is situated a mile and a half east of Penzance, and about the same distance south of Madron churchtown.

The cross has a granite base, but only a small portion is visible, the rest being overgrown by the surrounding turf.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 4 in. ; width, 1 ft. 10½ in. ; thickness, 14 in.

LATIN CROSSES WITH A CROSS OR CROSSES IN RELIEF ON BOTH FRONT AND BACK

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Cleer, St.	.	.	.	.	St. Cleer's Well.
Tresmeer	.	.	.	.	In churchyard.

St. Cleer's Well, St. Cleer

St. Cleer, St. Clere, or St. Clare, in the West Deanery, is situated two and a half miles north of Liskeard, where there is a railway-station.

St. Cleer's Well stands on the outskirts of the village.

This very fine monolith stands in its base close to the Well, and is *in situ*. In detail it is quite different from any other of its kind.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 2 in. ; width, 2 ft. 6 in. ; thickness: at the bottom 12 in., at the neck 8½ in., at the top 7 in. The base is about 3 ft. square and 8 in. thick.

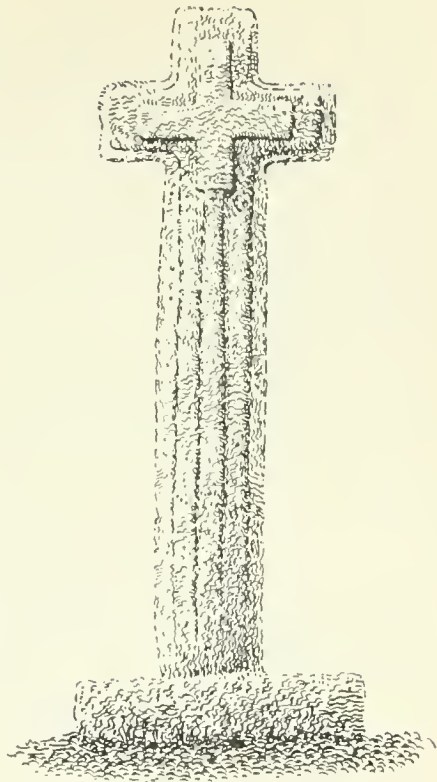
¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 45.

The front and back of the stone are alike, each face having upon it two crosses in relief, one within the other. The outer cross is the same shape as the outline of the stone; and the inner consists of an approximately equal-limbed cross with a narrowed stem; the stems in each case being carried to the bottom of the stone.

Tresmeer. In the Churchyard

Tresmeer, or Tresmere, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated six and a half miles west of Launceston, and has a railway-station.

Some years ago there was a cross in Laneast churchyard. I, as well as many others, remember its existence as late, indeed, as 1886. On revisiting the churchyard in 1890 I found it gone, no one knew whither. So little, in fact, had it ever been noticed, that some declared there never was one in the churchyard! Visiting Tresmeer a short time since, I noticed a cross, now at the head of the grave of a late vicar, who was buried just outside the chancel wall. In my opinion, this is the cross missing from Laneast; it has an ancient appearance, and bears out my recollection of that monument. Moreover, it corresponds very fairly with a cross illustrated by Blight,¹ who says, 'This cross, which appears to be deeply buried, is near the site of the old parsonage house,' Laneast.



¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 54.

Dimensions.—Height, about 2 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, 6 in.

The front and back are alike, each having a Latin cross in relief with very slightly expanded limbs.

LATIN CROSSES WITH THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD IN RELIEF

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Buryan, St. Chyoone Cross.

Mawgan-in-Pyder Mawgan Cross.

Newlyn, Penzance Near church.

The only one upon which the figure is at all perfect is at Chyoone.

Chyoone¹ Cross, St. Buryan

St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

The monument is considered to be *in situ*, and stands transversely on the left-hand side of the road leading from St. Buryan churchtown to Boskenna, and about a mile south-west of the former place. Judging from the massive base and size of the head—which is the largest of its type in the county—it is very probable that the cross was at one

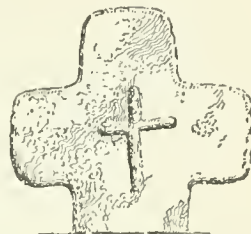
time much higher. The ends of the limbs are rounded, and the upper limb tapers considerably. A small piece is broken off the lower angle of the right limb.

¹ This name is variously spelt Chûn, Chyoone, Chywoon, or Chywoone. The Cornish derivation is *chy-an-con*—the house on the down.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width, 2 ft. 7 in. ; thickness, 10½ in. The base is about 4 ft. square and 12 in. thick.

Front.—On the head is sculptured a grotesque little figure of our Lord, and it is difficult to imagine one that could be more primitive and severe in execution. The little round head inclines slightly to the left—an unusual direction ; the arms are long, thin, and perfectly straight ; while the hips are more like those of a female. The legs are very short in proportion, and are terminated with immense feet, which turn outward at right angles.



Back.—On the head is a small Latin cross in relief, having an inclination to the right.

Mawgan Cross, Mawgan-in-Pyder

Mawgan-in-Pyder, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated three miles north-west of St. Columb Major, and five and a half miles from St. Columb Road railway-station, on the branch line from Par to Newquay.

Mawgan Cross is a small hamlet which, like White Cross, Ludgvan, and others in the county, takes its name from the adjacent monument. It is situated about a mile south of Mawgan church, on the road to St. Columb Minor, which is here intersected by that from St. Columb Major to Trevorrian.



This little cross stands in its base on top of a hedge at the north-east angle of the four cross-roads. It is very much worn, and may at one time have been higher.

Dimensions.—Height, 15 in. ; width, 12½ in.

On the front is rudely sculptured part of the figure of our Lord, extending to about the waist, and both arms are slightly elevated.

Newlyn, Penzance. Near the Church

Newlyn is a modern parish formed out of Madron and St. Paul; it is in the Deanery of Penwith, and is situated one mile south-west of Penzance.

The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, vicar of Newlyn, told me that the cross was dug up, some twenty years ago (*c.* 1870), from a field on the Trereiffe estate, owned by the late C. D. N. Le Grice, Esq., J.P., who removed it to his grounds, where it remained for some considerable time. Ulti-



mately he gave it to the vicar of Newlyn, to be placed in the church, churchyard, or grounds. Mr. Lach-Szyrma fixed it on a rock over a cave which is situated by the side of the road that runs past the south side of the church, and to which the cave is nearly opposite.

Blight¹ illustrates a cross 'in the garden at Trereiffe,' and mentions that it was 'removed there for preservation.' Acting on this information, the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, and I visited Trereiffe in search of this stone, but were unable to find it. Mr. Wills afterwards suggested that in all probability it was the identical cross we had previously seen at Newlyn. Taking into consideration the facts above mentioned, and also that an ultimate reference to Blight's drawing showed that his measurements and those taken by us of the cross at Newlyn practically corresponded, there can be no doubt but that this theory is correct, and that in Blight's probably hasty sketch the figure was overlooked, owing, perhaps, to the cross being in such a position that it could not be seen.

The cross is unevenly worked and very crude, while its great thickness is remarkable.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width, 1 ft. ; thickness at widest part, 14 in.

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 40.

Front.—Part of the figure of our Lord, extending to the lower portion of the body. The head is inclined considerably to the right, and both arms are raised.

Back.—On this face is a Latin cross, the ends of the limbs of which are slightly rounded. The lower portion of the stone is cut back about two inches, terminating the bottom limb in a segmental end.

LATIN CROSSES OF SEMI-GOTHIC CHARACTER WITH CHAMFERED ANGLES

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Keyne, St.	. . .	In churchyard.
Lelant	. . .	Lelant Lane.
Pinnock, St.	. . .	Bosent Cross.
Sheviocke	. . .	At four cross-roads.
Stephen's-by-Saltash, St.	. .	Trematon.

St. Keyne. In the Churchyard

St. Keyne, in the West Deanery, is situated three miles south of Liskeard.

The stone is figured in Blight,¹ who says: 'This cross stands near the southern entrance to the churchyard. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.'

Lelant Lane, Lelant

Lelant, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles south-east of St. Ives.

This little cross is built into a hedge immediately round a corner on the right-hand side of the road from Lelant to St. Ives, and about a mile from the former place.

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 50.

Most of the upper limb is broken off; the angles at the intersection are rounded, and the edges chamfered.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 6 in.

Bosent Cross, St. Pinnock

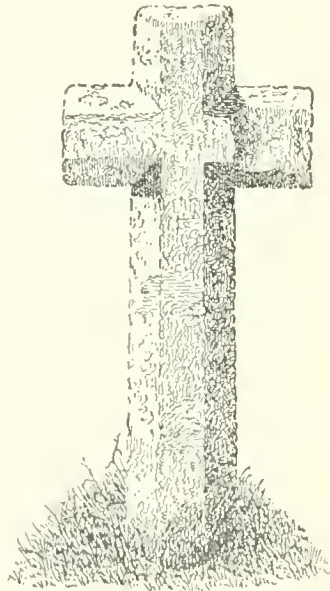
St. Pinnock, in the West Deanery, is situated five miles west of Liskeard.

About a mile and a half east of St. Pinnock churchtown, and near the two farms called North and South Bosent, the road from St. Pinnock to Liskeard is crossed by that from Duloe to St. Neot. The cross stands at the south-east angle of the intersection.

This is probably the same cross as that illustrated by Blight,¹ and called 'Persent Cross, Duloe,' but no dimensions are given.

Sheviocke. At Four Cross-roads

Sheviocke, in the East Deanery, is situated three and a half miles south of St. Germans railway-station.



¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 51.

The cross stands on a mound at the junction of four roads between the churchtown and Crafhole.

Blight¹ says it is 'known by the name of "Stump Cross."'

Like the last monument described, this one is almost octagonal in section. But for a piece chipped out of the left arm it is in a very good state of preservation.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 9 in. ; width, 2 ft. 7 in.

Trematon,² St. Stephen's-by-Saltash

St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, in the East Deanery, is situated one and a quarter miles south-west of Saltash railway-station.

The cross stands at a junction of roads between Trematon village and castle.

It is almost octagonal in section.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width, 15 in.



A LATIN CROSS OF SEMI-GOTHIC CHARACTER WITH CHAMFERED ANGLES AND EXPANDED LIMBS

The example taken to illustrate this type is at

Cross Park, Blisland

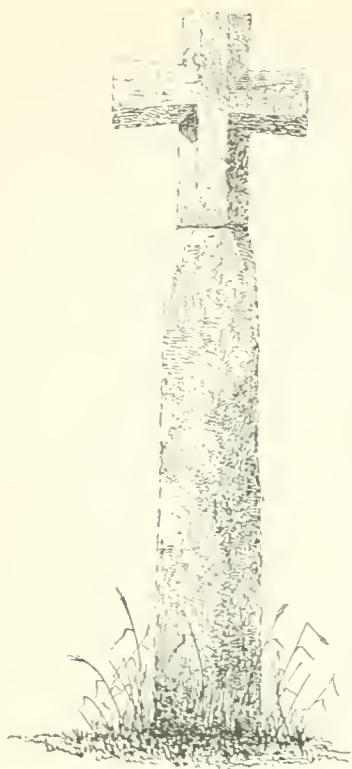
Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north of Bodmin town.

Sir John Maclean³ says: 'This cross, although of more modern date than those already described, possesses no less interest, it having been the village cross. Its head is now set up on a common rubbing-post in one of the meadows of the glebe, which from it has derived

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 49.

² Sometimes called Trevane Cross.

³ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.



the name of "The Cross Park." The shaft of this cross, of the same octagonal form in section, and made of the same material, until within a very few years remained standing in the centre of the beautiful village green, which is one of the most picturesque in the county. It was raised on a base of three steps, and was known as "the dial," probably in consequence of a sun-dial having been set up on it after the head had been removed. It was found, about seventy or eighty years ago, when digging for the foundations of a barn at the parsonage. The monument was probably thrown down by the Puritans in the seventeenth century.'

Dimensions.—The height of the cross-head is 2 ft. 4 in., and its width, 2 ft. 1 in.

MISCELLANEOUS MUTILATED AND OTHER EXAMPLES. NOT ILLUSTRATED

In addition to the crosses already illustrated, there are several others which are so defaced that the sculpture once upon them has now entirely disappeared, nothing more than plain stones being left, which are identified as crosses of some kind merely by their shape.

Others, again, are partially buried, either with their heads downwards—and in this position are in use as gateposts—or built horizontally across openings in hedges, and form parts of stepping-stiles.

Besides the crosses, there are a few instances of cross-bases having parts of their shafts remaining in them, as well as some separate cross-shafts in use for different purposes: but there is not sufficient detail on these stones to enable them to be classified.

Lastly, several crosses have entirely disappeared, having been either broken up and used as building material, or altogether lost. Since, however, there should be some notice of their existence, the present opportunity of placing them on record has been embraced.

All, therefore, that can be done in connection with the greater number of the monuments in this section is simply to mention their locality and give any available particulars regarding them. By drawing attention to those of whose existence we are certain, there is some hope that one day they may be rescued from their present ignominious positions, and, should anything be found upon them hereafter by which their type can be determined, they may then be added to the different sub-divisions to which they belong.

It is proposed to arrange these Miscellaneous Monuments in the following order:—

1. Defaced or mutilated crosses.
2. Partly buried crosses.
3. Parts of cross-shafts in bases.
4. Cross-shafts.
5. Missing crosses.

DEFACED OR MUTILATED CROSSES

Geographical Distribution

Allen, St.	. . . .	Tolcarn.
„	. . . .	Trefronick.
„	. . . .	Trevalsa.
Beward, St.	. . . .	Penvorder.
Columb Major, St.	. . . .	Black Rock.
Erth, St.	. . . .	Tregenhorne.
Lelant, No. 4	. . . .	In churchtown.
Madron	. . . .	Parc-an-Growze.
Mawgan-in-Meneage	. . . .	Trelowarren.
Perranzabuloe	. . . .	St. Piran's Well.
Phillack, No. 3	. . . .	Bodriggy.
„ No. 4	. . . .	In rectory garden.

Tolcarn Cross, St. Allen

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, gives the following description of this cross :—

‘ It was a plain cross of Pentewan stone—shaft, arms, and head. The shaft . . . served for many years as a gatepost, and afterwards was cut in two to make door-sills for piggeries, but we found the said doorways so deeply embedded in manure as to prevent our approaching them. The arms of this cross were some years ago used as quoins in building a house at Tolcarn, but this house has been burnt down since my last visit, and all trace of them is lost. Two of the corner-stones of the base were used in a building at Trefronick, near Tolcarn ; but a part of the wall has been taken down, and one of the stones removed, no one knows whither ; but the other we found in the north-east corner of the dwelling-house, in a good state of preservation, about three feet from the ground. Another part of the base is serving as a doorstep to the mill at Lanner.’¹

Trefronick, St. Allen

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, says : ‘ At [the farmhouse] Trefronick is a granite cross serving as a step at the back entrance.’²

Trevalsa, St. Allen

Trevalsa is about one mile north of St. Allen.

The above-named author notices a third cross, and says : ‘ In a meadow at Trevalsa, near Trerice-water, a granite cross is being used as a gatepost.’³

It is to be hoped that these three crosses will soon be placed in St. Allen churchyard for preservation.

¹ *Journal, Royal Institution of Cornwall*, vol. x. (1890), p. 301.

² *Ibid.* vol. x. p. 301.

³ *Ibid.* vol. x. p. 301.

Penvorder, St. Breward

Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, has communicated with me regarding this cross.

Penvorder is situated about a mile south of St. Breward.

The cross stands in a lane, by the side of a hedge, and is near a cottage.

It has been 'trimmed' for a gatepost, and the sides of the head have been chipped off to make it more suitable for this purpose.

It is much mutilated, and appears from Mr. Collins's rough sketch to have an equal-limbed cross in relief with expanded limbs similar to those described on p. 54.

Black Rock, St. Columb Major

Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, informs me that there is the round head of a cross built into a hedge near this place.

Trogenhorne, St. Erth

Trogenhorne is a farm situated one mile east of St. Erth.

Canon Hockin, rector of Phillack, has kindly procured for me excellent sketches, by his son-in-law, of this cross, and of two others at Phillack, described in this section on pp. 221, 222, all of which were new to me. Careful dimensions and historical particulars relating to the stones were also sent, enabling me to record three more crosses hitherto unnoticed.

The Trogenhorne cross is built into a stone fence, and only one surface is visible. One side and the top of the head have been knocked off, and the remaining side is upright. This portion appears to have been hollowed out, and a round hole is pierced in the middle, which seems to suggest that it has been used as a gatepost at some time or another.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. ; present width of head, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft : at the top 7 in., at the bottom $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Lelant, No. 4. In the Churchtown

This little cross-head, attached to a few inches of its shaft, stands in its base in a recess of the hedge opposite to the 'Praed Arms Inn.'

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness, 11 in. The base is 3 ft. square and 11 in. thick.

Parc-an-Growze, Madron

This cross stands against a hedge by the right-hand side of the pathway leading from Parc-an-Growze farmhouse to the St. Just road.

The exposed face is plain, and I am told by people in the neighbourhood that there is nothing on the back.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 13 in., at the bottom 10 in.

The head of the cross is somewhat similar to that at St. Piran's Well, described below.

Trelowarren, Mawgan-in-Meneage

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, sent me a sketch of a cross-head which is now fixed over one of the entrances to Trelowarren grounds.

It is somewhat mutilated, but has a fairly distinct cross in relief of the usual kind.

St. Piran's Well, Perranzabuloe

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, has kindly sent me a sketch of this cross, with dimensions, as well as particulars relating to it.

'The cross stands near St. Piran's Well, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, and is situated on the boundary of the manor called Nans-

meelyn. It is now used as a boundary-stone of this manor, and under the western shoulder are the letters

NANS

MEE

LYN

There are remains of other letters on the northern face, but not in sufficient preservation for me to distinguish what they are.'

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 6 in. ; greatest width of head, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 1 ft. 9 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 2 in.

The stone is of a very peculiar shape : the head is pointed at the top, and its rounded sides are curved suddenly inwards at the neck. The shaft is also very curious, both sides being concave.

Phillack No. 3, Bodriggy

Bodriggy estate has long been the property of the Hockin family. It is situated between Hayle railway-station and Copperhouse.

'The cross,' says Canon Hockin, 'was formerly used as a gatepost at the entrance to the farmyard at Bodriggy. It now stands as a doorpost at the entrance to the schoolroom-yard in Phillack churchtown. About half a dozen years ago, having occasion to alter the entrance into the farmyard, I took down the gateposts, and let them lie in the lane for two or three years. Wanting a doorpost at the entrance to our schoolyard, I sent for one of the posts, but not until some months after it had been fixed did I discover what it was.'

Dimensions.—Height above ground, 7 ft. 2 in. (its total length is about 9 ft.). The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the bottom, and rather less at the top ; it is 12 in. thick at the bottom and 9 in. at the top.

As will be seen from the dimensions, this was once a very fine monument, but is now much mutilated. It has, of course, two or three holes in it, with the irons for hanging the gates remaining. The head appears to be about the same width as the shaft, and has upon it very distinct remains of a cross in relief with expanded limbs.

Phillack, No. 4. In Rectory Garden

This fragment of a small circular cross-head is in a most dilapidated condition. Canon Hockin tells me he found it 'near by, used as a stepping-stone over a stile leading on to the common, about 250 yards from the rectory house.'

There now only remain faint indications of a cross with expanded limbs on both front and back.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 ft. 3 in.; thickness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PARTLY BURIED CROSSES

Geographical Distribution

Allen, St.	Lower Town.
Dominick, St.	Eastcot.
Enodor, St.	Near Fraddon.
Lelant, No. 5	Near the church.

Lower Town, St. Allen

Lower Town is a farm situated near Zelah.

This cross is now used as a gatepost in the gateway leading from the road into a field called 'Twelve-o'Clock Meadow.' It is buried, head downwards, to a depth of about half its height.

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, informed me of its existence, and afterwards very kindly had it excavated for me, and with sketches and dimensions supplied by Mr. R. A. Gregg, also of Truro, I am able to give the following information regarding this stone.

The upper hanging of the gate has been effected by an iron pin arranged in a peculiar manner. A hole was drilled in the front of the cross about twelve inches from the upper end of the stone, in its inverted position, and the lower end of the iron bent into it; the iron was then carried up and bent over the top, the end being turned upwards to form the hook for hanging the gate. In spite of the stone being a cross, the idea was certainly ingenious, as it would otherwise be too short for the purpose to which it has been put.

The monument had projections at the neck,¹ only one of which now remains. The shaft has a very pronounced entasis, and is wider at the top than at the bottom, and there is a tenon worked at its extremity. A large portion of the head on one side has been chipped off, but on the still intact side is the bead on the edge.

Dimensions.—Total height, 4 ft. 7 in. The original width of the head appears to have been about 18 in. The width of the shaft is, at the top, 10 in., and about an inch more in the middle.

Front.—On the front is a Latin cross in relief of somewhat peculiar and very irregular shape, the shaft of which is carried nearly to the bottom of the stone.

Back.—On the head is a cross in relief, its surface being flush with the face of the stone and the background recessed. The upper limb is the shortest and the lower is the longest; in the centre is a small circular hole.

Eastcot, St. Dominick

Eastcot is about two and a half miles south-east of Callington.

The stone will be found on the left-hand side of the lane leading through Ashland to St. Dominick.

It is used as a gatepost, the head being buried in the ground and the tenon uppermost.

The shaft is tapered, and stands about five feet above the ground.

Near Fraddon, St. Enodor

‘By the side of the high-road leading from the churchtown to Fraddon, and near the former place, is a wayside cross, its head fixed in the ground, and its basement standing on its edge by the side of it.’²

Lelant, No. 5. Near the Church

This cross will be found by following the hedge on the west side of the churchyard in a southerly direction. I came upon it quite

¹ See p. 155 for description of monuments of this type.

² *A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, by Polsue, 1867, vol. i. p. 343.

accidentally. It is built sideways into the hedge a short distance down the lane which is contiguous to the road. A large piece is broken off the top, and there is a hole in the side of the head, showing that the cross was probably used as a gatepost at some time.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 9 in. ; thickness, 10 in.

By getting my hand between the stones and feeling I found rounded, projecting surfaces on the head of the stone, which may possibly be parts of a figure similar to so many in this district. The adjoining stones were too close to the other face of the cross to allow of any inspection whatever.

PARTS OF CROSS-SHAFTS IN BASES

Geographical Distribution

Dominick, St.	.	.	.	Westcot.
Just-in-Penwith, St.	.	.	.	Leswidden.
Kea	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Tintagel	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Westcot, St. Dominick

Westcot estate is two miles west of St. Dominick, and one and a half miles south-west of Callington, on the road to St. Mellion.

The monument stands on the right-hand side of the road above mentioned. It consists of the stump of a cross-shaft fixed in its base, the whole being slightly above the level of the road. The back of the base is built into the hedge.

Dimensions.—Height of cross-stump, about 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of same, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, 6 in. The base is about 3 ft. 6 in. square and 12 in. thick.

The surface of the shaft, facing the road, is smooth, but on the back there are some deep and wide depressions, the meaning of which is not apparent.

Leswidden, St. Just-in-Penwith

Leswidden is about two miles east of St. Just. About twenty yards from the entrance to Leswidden Farm is a curious stone which may be the stump of a cross. It is much larger at the top than at the bottom, and is most rudely shaped. On the top is an incised cross, but for what purpose it was cut is not known.

The Rev. R. Basset Rogers, vicar of Sancreed, says the stone stands between the three manors or estates of Leswidden, Bartinney, and Carnglaze, about halfway between St. Just and Sancreed, and may be a boundary-stone between the three manors.

Kea. In the Churchyard

The only portion of the old church at Kea which remains standing is the now-dilapidated tower. A small modern church has been erected in the churchyard, and opposite the south door is the monument.

It consists of a cylindrical shaft about five feet high, with a marked entasis, firmly fixed in its massive and square granite base.

Tintagel. In the Churchyard

What appears to be the stump of a cross is still standing near the north-west angle of the church, and seems to be fixed in a base.¹

CROSS-SHAFTS

Geographical Distribution

Cardynham, No. 2	. . .	By churchyard-wall.
Egloshayle	. . .	Trescowe.
Liskeard	. . .	Near Cricket-field.

¹ There is another base in this churchyard, nearly opposite the south door. It is about twelve inches high, and is built of small stones, and has a slate top about 4 ft. 8 in. square, in which is cut a square hole. It was probably the stand for a sun-dial, which has now disappeared.

Cardynham, No. 2. By Churchyard-wall

What appears to be a cross-shaft is now leaning against the churchyard-wall, near the south-east corner.

It consists of a massive piece of granite, which has been wrought and worked to a taper on all faces. The narrow end rests on the roadway, and a large piece has been broken off the side. The angles at the wider end are rounded, but there does not seem to be any remains of a tenon.

Dimensions.—Length, 10 ft. 7 in. ; width at the bottom, 1 ft. 8 in., which from the inclination of the sides would give 1 ft. 1 in. at the top ; thickness at the bottom, 18 in., and at the top, 13 in.

Trescowe, Egloshayle

Trescowe Farm is three miles east of Egloshayle.

Mr. Richard Oliver, of Trescowe Farm, informs me that there is now the shaft of a cross standing in one of his fields which was probably the boundary of the manor, but the head is gone.

Liskeard. Near Cricket-field

The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, informs me that he had noticed a cross-shaft at this place, in use as a gatepost, with the tenon uppermost.

It is on the right-hand side of the road from Liskeard to Southill, and is opposite to the cricket-field.

It appears to be 5 or 6 feet high.

MISSING CROSSES

Under this unsatisfactory heading are noticed certain crosses which from one cause or another have disappeared ; my information has consequently been derived either from books or communications from friends. This will account for the stones being described indiscriminately, instead of in the usual alphabetical order, as it is advisable to keep the authorities as much together as possible.

Geographical Distribution

Bodmin, No. 4	By roadside.
Bradock	Kill-Boy Cross.
Breward, St.	Gamm Bridge.
Cleer, St.	Near Trevorgy.
Crowan	Black Rock.
Gwinear	Cattebedron.
Lanhydrock	Re-Perry Cross.
Levan, St.	Chigwidden.
Padstow, No. 2	In churchyard.
Southill	In rectory garden.
Treslothan	Near the village.

In the Westminster Bridge Road, London.

A Cornish cross in Canada.

The four following crosses are noted, among others, with a plate of illustrations, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' already mentioned.¹ These notes, with their accompanying numbers on the plate, are here given first.

Bodmin, No. 4. By Roadside

'No. 2.—About one mile from Bodmin, on the road from that place to Launceston. Height, 3 ft.'

The drawing shows a round-headed stone, with an equal-limbed cross in relief on the head which has a considerable inclination from right to left.

Possibly this may be the same cross as that (now lying over a well) illustrated and described on pp. 74-75, since its original position as there described approximates to that given above.

Re-Perry Cross, Lanhydrock

'No. 3, called Re-Perry Cross, stands by the roadside between Lanhydrock and Lanhivet (*sic*). Height, 3 ft. 11 in.'

¹ See p. 30. These crosses are also given in the *Catholic Miscellany*.

The drawing shows a round-headed stone, with an equal-limbed cross in relief on the head having expanded ends.

The base of this cross remains *in situ*.

Near Trevorgy, St. Cleer

‘No. 5 is near Trevorgy, in the lane leading from that place to Tredinnic, in the parish of St. Cleare. Height, 1 ft. 6 in.’

The drawing shows a round-headed stone with an incised Latin cross upon it. It is not surprising that so small a cross should have been lost.

Kill-Boy Cross, Bradock (or Broadoak)

‘No. 8, called Kill-Boy Cross, on Bradoc Down, near the church. This cross is now broken down. Height (before the accident), 4 ft. 6 in.’

The drawing shows a Latin cross, the upper limb of which is missing. On the stone is what appears to be an incised Latin cross.

After referring to this cross, John Britton, F.S.A.,¹ says: ‘Its name seems to imply the cause of its erection.’

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, supplied me with notes regarding the three following crosses:—

Black Rock, Crowan

Writing me in 1889, Mr. Wills says: ‘A cross found near Black Rock recently was broken up, and used in the building of a house.’

Cattebedron Cross, Gwinear

‘The Cattebedron Cross, near Carnhell Green,² is lost. It has not stood there within the memory of man. The base only is now at Clowance,³ near the railway.’

¹ *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain: Essay on ‘Ancient Stone Crosses.’* Vol. i. p. 11.

² Also mentioned by Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 57.

³ See Clowance, No. 2, p. 132.

Chigwidden, St. Levan

Mr. Wills told me that he remembered seeing a cross at this place many years ago. As far as I recollect, he said that it was broken in two, and was used as the threshold of a cottage-door.

The Rev. Paul D'O. Silvester, vicar of St. Levan, in reply to my inquiries about the stone, says: 'I have inquired of two old inhabitants, and they agree in stating that the cross at Chigwidden was broken up many years ago.'

Blight¹ also mentions the existence of this cross.

Gamm Bridge, St. Breward

A footnote relating to this cross will be found on p. 23. Sir John Maclean says there is a cross-base 'on the side of the road leading from Gamm Bridge to Swallock.'²

Padstow, No. 2. In the Churchyard

It is locally asserted that when an old woman named Molly Waters was buried, some years ago, the coffin when lowered rested on the head of a cross, which it was not then considered worth while to rescue. The grave is close to the spot where No. 4 cross in this churchyard was found.

Southill. In the Rectory Garden

A note relating to this cross will be found on p. 36.

Treslothan. Near the Village

An account of this cross has been already given on p. 138.

¹ *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 58.

² *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

In the Westminster Bridge Road, London

I have been told, on very good authority, that up to about twenty years ago there were two Cornish crosses in the garden of a house in the Westminster Bridge Road. My informant added that on going along the road a short time afterwards he noticed that they were gone. What part of Cornwall they came from, or where they are now, must remain a mystery, unless this brief note may be seen by 'one who knows.'

A Cornish Cross in Canada

In the 'Western Antiquary' of May, 1887, there was published under this heading some correspondence, of which I give the following extracts. The first writer says :—

Some years ago the Rev. F. L. Osler was driving by a farm in the parish of St. Michael Penkivel, near Truro, when a granite font and cross were pointed out to him lying dirty and neglected on the ground. As no one on the spot seemed to set much value on them, he purchased them and sent them to Canada, where they were placed in the church at Dundas, Ontario, of which he was then rector. It appears that on the farm there was a field called Chapel Meadow. Possibly a chapel once existed there, and the font and cross may have come from that building.

The second writer states that the font and cross belonged to a friend of Mr. Osler's, who gave them to him, and that

they are really both in the church of West Fambro', near Hamilton, which, however, until some eight years or so ago, was part of Dundas parish, but has since then been a parish of itself. The cross is about two feet high, and is morticed into a base of Canadian stone. Thus the present Canadian and the ancient English Church, are, as it were, pleasantly connected.

In addition to the missing crosses just noticed, it must not be forgotten that there exist about thirty cross-bases which are all that now remain of the original monuments. A list of these 'cross-bases' will be found in Class C. : 'Miscellaneous Monuments.'

This concludes Class A, in which has been given all that I have

been able to ascertain regarding the crosses which have so far been illustrated and described.

There are still a few others which I have been unable to visit, and, not knowing what they are like, I have been compelled to omit any mention of them. Should particulars arrive in time for publication, it is possible I may give some notes upon them in an Appendix to this work.

CLASS B

ORNAMENTED CROSSES

THE Ornamented Crosses may be classified, according to the style and method by which the decoration is executed, as follows :—

1. Monuments with Incised Crosses or with Incised Ornament.
2. Monuments with Sunk Crosses or with Sunk Ornament.
3. Monuments with Miscellaneous Ornament different in character from that of divisions 1, 2, 4, and consisting chiefly of Beadwork or Emblems in relief.
4. Monuments with Celtic or Hiberno-Saxon ornament.

In many cases, however, more than one method of execution and style of ornament is used upon the same monument. Thus, incised work and sunk work are found together upon the crosses at Clowance (No. 3), Helston (No. 3), Scorrier (No. 2), and many others. Incised and miscellaneous ornament are also found together, *e.g.* on the cross in the old churchyard at Merther Uny, in the parish of St. Wendron. Incised work is used in combination with Celtic ornament on No. 3 cross in Sancreed churchyard. This monument has incised work on three sides, while on the fourth there is a Celtic key pattern exactly like that found on No. 4 cross in the same churchyard, which is decorated on all four sides with Celtic ornament. Lastly, incised, sunk, and miscellaneous work occur on the cross at Trembath.

It will thus be seen that incised work occurs on some of the same stones on which other styles of decoration are employed.

By far the greater number of the stones, however, have incised work only upon them, and being, therefore, the only examples which are capable of separation on account of their style, it is proposed to deal with them first, under the heading of 'Monuments with Incised Crosses or with Incised Ornament.'

In all cases the various forms of crosses on the stones will be first described.

MONUMENTS WITH INCISED CROSSES OR WITH INCISED ORNAMENT

The simplest method by which it is possible to execute carved patterns is by means of incised or scratched lines on a smooth surface, and is, naturally, the first that would occur to man. This is seen in specimens of prehistoric art, as well as in the rude designs on weapons and pottery of the earliest period.

In Cornwall, however, where incised work is so very common, the patterns are, with very few exceptions, most roughly executed, the hard and intractable nature of the stone being, perhaps, some excuse for the unsatisfactory results attained.

The simplest forms of incised work in this county consist of straight lines, zigzags, curved lines, rude scrollwork, and the like. Straight lines are employed in some cases to indicate the shafts of crosses the upper portions of which are in relief, or they are used for enclosing panels which, in many cases, have no ornament upon them.

The kinds of figures of which these are examples are not exactly patterns, but seem rather to be representations of objects, the most common being a parallelogram or a square, with diagonal lines from corner to corner. A figure more closely resembling an hour-glass than anything else is also found. Incised circles and other simple devices are also of frequent occurrence, but they are quite dissimilar to those found in other localities. By far the best example of incised work may be seen on No. 3 cross in Sancreed churchyard, which has on the front a design consisting of a lily

in a vessel, full particulars of which are given in the description of that monument.

Of all the different devices which are employed in Cornwall to decorate a surface, the most common, and at the same time most curious, consists of a number of little conical holes, or dots. These being, I believe, peculiar to this county, deserve special notice. They are placed either in horizontal or diagonal rows, or are indiscriminately distributed over the surface, but are always close together. As a rule they measure rather less than an inch in diameter, and are from half to three-quarters of an inch deep, and from an inch and a half to three inches from centre to centre. Two crosses are entirely decorated with these little holes; one is on Connor Down, Gwinear, and the other is in the Market Place, Penzance. On Connor Down the holes are best described as being placed 'any-how,' while at Penzance they are arranged in regular rows in panels. The effect produced by these little holes, occurring, as they do, in such close proximity to each other, is really very rich, and their use as a background is in many cases most effective. Dots are used for the same purpose in illuminated MSS., from which it is more than probable the idea of applying a similar treatment to stones was borrowed.

Up to the present I have found three examples in which the figure of Christ is incised, viz. Flushing, Trevilley, and Trevu No. 2. The only other example of an incised human figure of any kind occurs on No. 1 cross in Lanivet churchyard. This monument, it may be stated, is more richly decorated with incised work than any other, and is described on pp. 295, 296, and 297.

*Geographical Distribution of Monuments with Incised Crosses
or with Incised Ornament, but no other Class of Decoration*

ON WHEEL CROSSES

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Altarnon.</i> | <i>Hilary, St.</i> |
| Tresmeake Bridge. | In churchyard. |
| <i>Blisland.</i> | <i>Ives, St.</i> |
| Lavethan, Nos. 2 and 3. | Penbeagle. |
| <i>Boconnoc, No. 3.</i> | <i>Just-in-Penwith, St., Nos. 1 and 2.</i> |
| In Boconnoc Park. | In vicarage garden. |
| <i>Breward, St.</i> | <i>Landrvednack.</i> |
| Middle Moor. | Lizard Town. |
| Deaconstow. | <i>Lanivet, No. 1.</i> |
| <i>Budock, Nos. 1 and 2.</i> | In churchyard. |
| In churchyard. | <i>Lanteglos-by-Camelford.</i> |
| <i>Buryan, St.</i> | Trevia, No. 2. |
| Vellansajer. | <i>Levan, St., No. 2.</i> |
| <i>Camborne.</i> | In churchyard. |
| Pendarves, No. 2. | <i>Ludgvan.</i> |
| Trevu, No. 2. | Crowlas. |
| <i>Cardynham.</i> | <i>Madron.</i> |
| Higher Deviock. | In churchyard. |
| <i>Carmenellis.</i> | <i>Michaelstow.</i> |
| In churchyard. | Trevenning, Nos. 2 and 3. |
| <i>Constantine.</i> | <i>Mullyon.</i> |
| Bosvathick. | Pradannack. |
| Merthen. | <i>Neot, St.</i> |
| Trewardreva. | Newtown. |
| <i>Cury.</i> | <i>Phillack, No. 5.</i> |
| In churchyard. | Copperhouse. |
| <i>Day, St.</i> | <i>Sancreed.</i> |
| Tregulow, No. 2. | Brane. |
| <i>Dennis, St.</i> | Trenuggo Hill. |
| In churchyard. | <i>Sennen.</i> |
| <i>Feock.</i> | Trevilley. |
| Trelissick. | <i>Tywardreath.</i> |
| <i>Flushing.</i> | Menabilly. |
| In churchyard. | Tregaminion, No. 2. |
| <i>Gerrans.</i> | <i>Wendron, St.</i> |
| In churchyard. | Boderwennack. |
| <i>Helston, No. 2.</i> | Manhay-vean. |
| Cross Street. | Merther Uny Cross. |
| | Trenethick. |

ON WHEEL CROSSES WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

<i>Camborne</i> , No. 2. Outside the Institute.	<i>Gwinear</i> . On Connor Down.
<i>Cleer</i> , <i>St</i> . On St. Cleer Common.	<i>Penzance</i> . In Market Place.
<i>Eastbourne</i> (<i>Sussex</i>). In Manor House grounds.	

ON A FOUR-HOLED CROSS

Bodmin *Carminnow*.

ON LATIN CROSSES

<i>Austell</i> , <i>St</i> . In churchyard.	<i>Neot</i> , <i>St</i> . In vicarage garden, Nos. 2 and 3.
<i>Blisland</i> . Lavethan, No. 4. Tregaddick.	Hilltown. In the village, No. 4.
<i>Godolphin</i> . In churchyard.	<i>Northill</i> . Trebartha.
<i>Lansallos</i> . Higher town.	<i>Temple</i> , Nos. 2, 3 and 4. In the churchyard.
<i>Madron</i> . Boscathnoe.	

ON A CROSS-SHAFT

Cleer, *St*. . . . *South Trekeive*.

Geographical Distribution of Crosses also having Incised Work, but in combination with either Sunk Crosses or Sunk Ornament, Miscellaneous Ornament, or Celtic or Hiberno-Saxon Ornament

<i>Breage</i> , <i>St</i> . In churchyard.	<i>Crowan</i> . Clowance, No. 3.
<i>Buryan</i> , <i>St</i> . Nun Careg.	<i>Day</i> , <i>St</i> . Scorrier, No. 2.
<i>Cleer</i> , <i>St</i> . Redgate, No. 2.	<i>Helston</i> , No. 2. In a garden.
<i>Constantine</i> . Nanjarrow.	<i>Mabe</i> . Helland.
	<i>Madron</i> . Trembath.

Mylor.

In churchyard.

Neot, St.

'Four-hole Cross.'

Roche, No. 2.

In churchyard.

Sancreed, No. 3.

In churchyard.

Stythians.

Trevalis, No. 2.

Tintagel.

Trevena.

*Wendron, St.*In Merther Uny old church-
yard.

The foregoing lists include all the monuments in Cornwall having incised work upon them, whether mixed with other kinds of ornament or not. The monuments with incised crosses or incised ornament only upon them are described in this section; but where incised work is mixed with sunk, miscellaneous, or Celtic ornament, the examples are included in the sections dealing with those classes of decoration.

INCISED CROSSES

The different types of monuments having incised crosses of various forms, either alone or with their upper limbs surrounded by a circle, will now be described.

**EQUAL-LIMBED CROSSES AND LATIN CROSSES
ON WHEEL CROSSES**
*Geographical Distribution**Blisland.*

Lavethan, Nos. 2 and 3.

Breward, St.

Middle Moor.

Deaconstow.

Budock, Nos. 1 and 2.

In churchyard.

Camborne.

Pendarves, No. 2.

Ives, St.

Penbeagle.

Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 1.

In vicarage garden.

Michaelstow.

Trevenning, Nos. 2 and 3.

Neot, St.

Newtown.

Phillack, No. 5.

Copperhouse.

Sancreed.

Trenuggo Hill.

Wendron, St.

Boderwennack.

Manhay-vean.

As will be seen, there is a great variety in the forms of the incised crosses, and, with the exception of those in the first sub-division, given below, very few of them resemble one another.

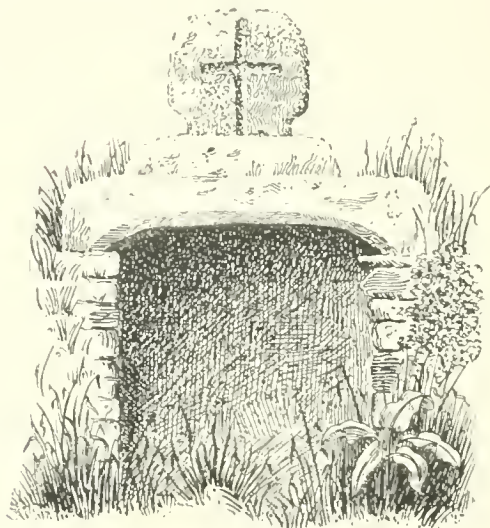
EQUAL-LIMBED CROSSES FORMED BY TWO INCISED LINES

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Blisland	Lavethan, Nos. 2 and 3.
Breward, St.	Middle Moor.
Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 1	In vicarage garden.
Sancreed	Trenuggo Hill.

Lavethan No. 2, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north of Bodmin town.



Lavethan, the property of Captain Morshead, R.N., is only a few minutes' walk in a westerly direction from Blisland churchtown.

All that is known¹ of this monument is, that it was removed

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

many years ago from Blisland Moors, and placed for preservation over a well in Lavethan grounds.

It consists of a small cross-head having upright sides and rounded angles. It is set in a base, which, however, does not appear to have belonged to the original cross.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 1 ft. 5 in.; thickness, 7 in.

On both front and back is a widely incised cross. The limbs of that on the back are approximately the same length, while the lower one of that on the front (shown in the drawing) is longer than the others.

Lavethan No. 3, Blisland

For locality of Lavethan, see last.

This little cross stands in a field adjoining the garden at Lavethan, about ten yards from the plain Latin cross in these grounds described on p. 205.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 4 in.; width of shaft, 11 in.; thickness, 7 in.

On both the front and back of the head is a widely incised cross, the limbs being of approximately equal length. On the front the upper limbs are carried to the edge of the stone; on the back they are kept within it.



Middle Moor, St. Breward

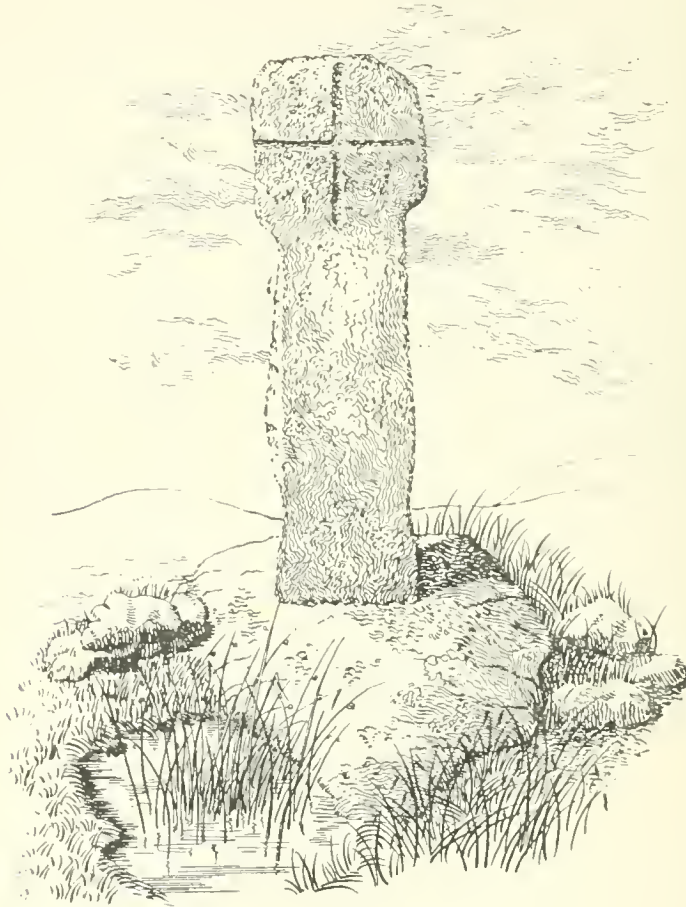
St. Breward, or Simonward,¹ in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated seven miles north of Bodmin, and four miles east of St. Kew Highway railway-station.

Sir John Maclean illustrates this cross, and describes it as being 'beside the ancient track or road leading through Swallock to Rough Tor' and Brown Willy, which are the highest points in

¹ Locally called 'Semmenward.'

Cornwall. He adds: 'Like many, if not most others, it probably served as a guide-post in crossing the moors.'¹

The stone is locally known as 'Mid Moor Post.' For many years it lay on the ground beside its base, which is merely a rough piece of moorland granite *in situ*. Some time ago the cross was re-erected.



There is a tradition accounting for the fall of this cross which is still believed in by the children of the neighbourhood. It is to the effect that whenever the cross heard the bells of 'Semmen-

¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 354.

ward' ring it turned round, and did this so often that at last it tumbled down!

It is evidently a very old example, and is most rudely executed and somewhat mutilated. One side of the head is upright, and the other slopes slightly inwards towards the top. The shaft is of variable width, and is widest in the middle and narrowest at about a foot from the bottom, where the sides are contracted.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft: at the top 15 in., in the middle 17½ in., at the bottom 20 in. ; thickness at the bottom, 8½ in., with a slight taper towards the top. The base is 4 ft. 7 in. long and 3 ft. 10 in. wide.

On both the front and back is a widely incised and equal-limbed cross, that on the back being rather smaller than the one here illustrated.

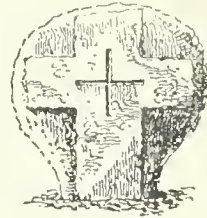
St. Just-in-Penwith, No. 1. In the Vicarage Garden

St. Just-in-Penwith, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

There is no information obtainable regarding the original site of this cross ; it has been in this garden for a great many years.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft.

On both front and back is a wide-limbed Latin cross in relief, having in the middle an incised cross. On the front both crosses are upright, and on the back they are both inclined to the right.

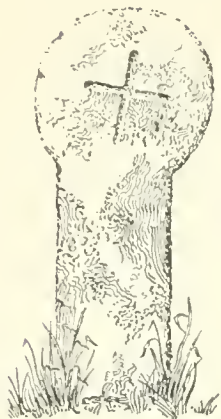


Trenuggo Hill, Sancreed

Sancreed, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

The cross stands against the hedge by the right-hand side

and near the summit, of Trenuggo Hill, on the high-road from Penzance to St. Buryan.



It is in a very good state of preservation, and is probably an early example. As will be seen, the head is not over the centre of the shaft, but leans considerably to the left; it is, consequently, lower at the neck on this side than on the other.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 11 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 9½ in.; width of shaft, 13 in.; thickness, 10 in.

On the exposed side is an incised and equal-limbed cross, having a very considerable inclination to the left.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS WITH TWO HORIZONTAL CROSS-BARS

Phillack No. 5, Copperhouse

Phillack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles southwest of Camborne, and one mile north of Hayle railway-station.

Copperhouse adjoins Hayle.

Canon Hockin, of Phillack, kindly sent me a sketch and the following particulars relating to the discovery of this example. He says: 'In 1855 I dug this cross-head, *propriis manibus*, out of the wall of an old outhouse, where it was used as a building-stone, in the rear of a house on the opposite side of the parish which I occupied forty years ago. I preserved it, and have now inserted it over the porch of a chapel-of-ease which I am building near the place where it was found. I enclose a sketch. Note the second transverse line. It was placed over the arch of the porch of St. John's Chapel, Copperhouse, in 1895.'

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in.; width, 1 ft. 6 in.

On the exposed face is a very remarkable cross having a second horizontal cross-bar. The example at present is unique.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS WITH THE LINES CUT DIAGONALLY

Deaconstow, St. Breward

St. Breward, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated seven miles north of Bodmin, and three miles east of St. Kew Highway railway-station.

Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, has kindly reported the discovery of another little cross-head, which came to light in the autumn of 1894.

He has been told that this monument was standing intact within the last seventy years. For the time being, as well as for preservation, he has had the cross-head removed to Mr. W. Miller's farm-yard at Deaconstow, which is close to where the base lies.

The base of the cross is on the south side of the road between Lank and Penpont, and close to fields called the 'Cross Parks.' The shaft is missing, and Mr. Collins thinks that it has been cut up and built into a barn at Great Lank.

Dimensions.—The diameter of the head is 18 in., and the thickness 8 in.

On both the front and back is a cross cut diagonally; the lines which form them run out to the edge of the head. They are of the shape commonly called a St. Andrew's cross, and both are most rudely executed. Up to the present this is the only instance of an incised cross of this kind in Cornwall.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS WITH EXPANDED LIMBS

Trevenning No. 2, Michaelstow

Michaelstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated three miles south of Camelford, and three miles east of Port Isaac Road railway-station.

Trevenning is a quarter of a mile south of Michaelstow church-town.

This cross is doubtless a very early example, and is the stone already referred to, on p. 67, as having been brought in from Rough Tor by Mr. Bastard, of Trevenning; further particulars relating to its recovery will be found on that page.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 11 in. ; thickness, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On both the front and back of the head is a widely incised, equal-limbed cross, slightly expanded at the ends, and having an inclination to the left.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS SURROUNDED BY A CIRCLE

Pendarves No. 2, Camborne

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro, and has a railway-station on the main line.

Pendarves, the seat of William Cole Pendarves, Esq., J.P., D.L., is situated about one and a half miles south of Camborne.



In 1887, while one of Mr. Pendarves's men was turning up the soil in the kitchen-garden, he discovered this curious little cross-head.

It is very similar to No. 3 cross at Trevenning, Michaelstow,¹ inasmuch as its shaft is extremely narrow and the back of the stone quite plain. There is a bead on the edge, but unfortunately the shaft is missing.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; probable width of shaft, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, 9 in.

Adjoining the bead of the head, and concentric with it, is a deep and wide incision, running out at the bottom of the stone; this, no

¹ See p. 249.

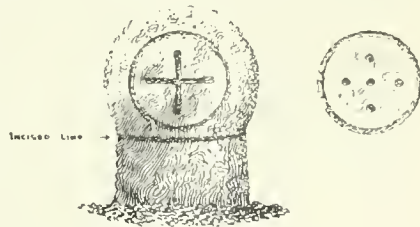
doubt, originally formed the shaft of the incised Latin cross, which would have been continued on the missing portion of the stone below.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS WITH EXPANDED ENDS, SURROUNDED
BY A CIRCLE

Budock, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Budock, or St. Budock, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated two miles west of Falmouth.

There are two little wheel crosses in this churchyard, which are very similar to each other. They will be found, one on either side of the path leading from the western entrance of the churchyard to the tower, and are nearly opposite each other.



No. 1 cross stands on the north side of the path. It will be observed that the diameter of the head is only slightly greater than the width of the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness, 6 in.

On both the front and back of the head, and some three or four inches within the edge, is an incised circle.

Front.—Within the circle on the head is an incised cross. The limbs are very slightly expanded, and are terminated some distance within the circle. Across the neck is an incised line.

Back.—Within the circle on the head are five little holes,¹ one central, and the other four coinciding in position with the terminations of the cross on the front and back of No. 2 cross in this churchyard (shown on next page).

¹ In the *Antiquary* of October, 1891, a correspondent draws attention to a number of these little holes in the Church of the Holy Rood, Stirling. He says : 'A strange peculiarity of this church is that a very large number of the stones, both outside and inside the nave, are punctured with an arrangement of five minute circles that form a cross' (a sketch follows, showing five little holes like those at Budock ; but the crosses are much smaller, since he

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS HAVING A ROUND SINKING AT THE END
OF EACH LIMB, AND SURROUNDED BY A CIRCLE

Budock, No. 2. In the Churchyard

For locality of Budock, see previous page. In the account of No. 1 cross, there given, further particulars relating to No. 2 cross will be found.



This cross stands on the south side of the path already referred to.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On both the front and back of the head is an incised circle, within which is an equal-limbed cross having circular terminations of a diameter greater than the width of the limbs themselves. These incised crosses are not upright, but have an inclination to the right.

An incised cross similar to this occurs on the stone at Helland, in the parish of Mabe.

LATIN CROSSES FORMED BY TWO INCISED LINES

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Neot, St.	.	.	.	Newtown.
Wendron, St.	.	.	.	Boderwennack.

adds) : 'These crosses vary in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 1 inch. They are too well finished to be accepted as mere "mason's marks," and seem to have been incised after the stones were placed in position.'

I have only seen one other instance. It occurs on a very early cross now in the ruined Chapter House at Margam, Glamorganshire, but, unlike the example at Budock, the holes are all close together.

Newtown, St. Neot

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north of Liskeard, and three miles north of Doublebois railway-station.

Newtown Farm is situated about a quarter of a mile north-east of St. Neot churchtown.

The late Mr. Nicholas Hare, of Liskeard, was the first to notice this cross, and kindly communicated with me regarding his discovery.

It will be found on the left-hand side of Newtown Lane, about half a mile beyond the junction of this lane with that leading to Hilltown Farm. The stone is now in use as a gatepost, the gate at present being hung to the opposite post. The hole in the shaft was probably made at some earlier period, for the insertion of a 'lug,' or iron support for a gate.



As may be imagined, the continual jamping has been the cause of serious injury to the monument. The sides of the head are broken off, and the chipped condition of the whole stone renders its classification most difficult. From what remains of the outline, however, it would appear to have originally been a round-headed cross having somewhat flattened sides.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, about 12½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 11 in., at the bottom 12 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

The drawing shows the front of the cross, which now faces the road. On it is an incised Latin cross, each limb being carried to the extremity of the stone. Most of the back is hidden, and the upper limbs of the cross upon it are not carried to the edge of the head.

Boderwennack, St. Wendron

St. Wendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Boderwennack estate is situated south of St. Wendron church-town, and is bordered on the east by the Trevennen estate.

This little cross-head was found by the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, who wrote to me shortly after making his discovery. He informed me that on March 20, 1892, his attention was drawn



to a peculiar-looking stone built sideways into the right-hand angle of a hedge at the junction of the lane running past his house at Trevennen with that leading from St. Wendron

to Helston, about one mile south of the churchtown. On the 7th of the following month he dug out the cross, and removed it to a place of safety. Shortly afterwards he found the base near the same spot, but broken in two. The accompanying drawing¹ is made from a rubbing he kindly sent me.

Dimensions.—From the rubbing the cross would appear to be about 12 in. high and 15 in. wide.

On the front is a small incised Latin cross. On the back is a cross in relief with expanded ends which, when entire, was probably equal limbed.

NOTE.—Shortly after the death of Mr. Wills his wife removed to Wendron Street, Helston, taking the cross with her.

A LATIN CROSS WITH EXPANDED LIMBS

Penbeagle, St. Ives

St. Ives, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated nine miles north-east of Penzance, and has a railway-station.

Penbeagle is a farm situated one mile south-west of St. Ives. It is approached by a lane which turns out of the left-hand side of the main road from St. Ives to Halsetown.

¹ This is the only drawing in this work of a cross which I have not seen, and that has been made from any rubbings or sketches except my own.

The cross stands on the grassy border of the lane, near the western angle formed by the junction of the road and lane.

This cross has been considerably mutilated. All the left side of the head and parts of the angles of the shaft have been broken off. Enough, however, of the original shape remains to show that the cross belongs to the round-headed type.

Dimensions. — Height, 3 ft. 1 in. ; present width of head, 1 ft. 5 in. ; present width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

On the front is an incised Latin cross with the ends suddenly expanded, the upper limbs being upon the head of the stone. On the back of the shaft is cut a reversed B (Ɓ), about nine inches high, showing that the cross has been adopted as a boundary-stone.



A LATIN CROSS HAVING THE UPPER LIMBS SURROUNDED BY A
CIRCLE ON THE HEAD

Trevenning No. 3, Michaelstow

Michaelstow, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated three miles south of Camelford, and three miles east of Port Isaac Road railway-station.

This is one of the crosses already referred to¹ as having been in Mr. Bastard's garden at Trevenning for many years.

The circular head surmounts a very narrow shaft, and in general appearance much resembles the cross-head at Pendarves (No. 2), Camborne, described on p. 244.

Dimensions. — Height, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 7½ in. ; thickness, 5 in.

On the front is a widely incised circle, concentric with the outline of the head. Within this circle, and running into it, are the upper



¹ See No. 1 cross at Trevenning, Michaelstow, p. 67.

limbs of an incised Latin cross, the shaft of which is carried through the circle to the bottom of the stone. The arms, which are usually horizontal, slope considerably upwards from right to left. The back of the stone is plain.

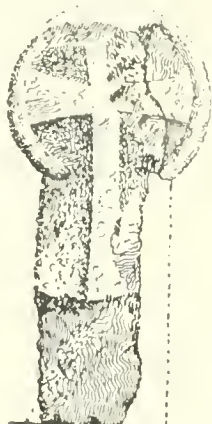
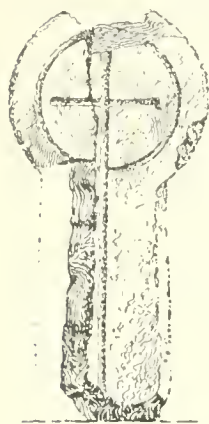
A LATIN CROSS WITH THE UPPER LIMBS EXPANDED, AND
SURROUNDED BY A CIRCLE ON THE HEAD

Manhay-vean, St. Wendron

St. Wendron, or St. Gwendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Manhay-vean Farm is about a mile south-east of St. Wendron churchtown.

This monument formerly stood by the four cross-roads, at a point equidistant from the villages of Manhay and Trevennen, where the road from Gweek to Redruth crosses the Helston and Falmouth highway. About the year 1780 the cross was removed from its original site—which was probably the centre of the cross-roads—and appears to have subsequently been



ruthlessly mutilated by being cleft longitudinally near the middle with wedges, the marks of which still remain.

Some thirty years ago (*c.* 1860) the larger of the two remaining portions was built horizontally into the bottom of the hedge at one of the adjacent angles of these roads, where it lay until the spring of 1887, when it was discovered by the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, to whom I am indebted for these particulars. After some search he

found the smaller piece, which had been broken from the side of the head, and, assisted by Mr. John Stephens, he fixed the remnants of the cross at a corner of the roads; but a few days afterwards it was wantonly thrown down by some boys. Mr. Stephens then removed the two portions for preservation to his farmyard at Manhay-vean, where they now lie.

The missing portions of the cross include a small piece from the top of the head, nearly half of the side, and probably two or three feet from the bottom of the shaft, as the uneven fracture clearly shows that it was once higher.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 3 in.; width of head, 2 ft.; width of shaft when complete, about 16 in.; thickness, 8 in.

Front.—On the head, and some three inches within the outline, is an incised circle, which contains the three upper limbs of a Latin cross, also incised, and having slightly expanded ends. Its shaft is of equal width, and is carried to the bottom of the stone.

Back.—On the head is a projecting bead, the lower ends of which are stopped near the sides of the raised cross. Within, and carried to the inside edge of this bead, are the three upper limbs of a Latin cross in relief having expanded ends; its shaft was probably carried to the bottom of the stone originally.

EQUAL-LIMBED CROSSES AND LATIN CROSSES, ON LATIN CROSSES

Geographical Distribution

Austell, St.

In churchyard.

Blisland.

Lavethan, No. 4.

Tregaddick.

Godolphin.

In churchyard.

Lansallos.

Highertown.

Neot, St.

In vicarage garden, Nos. 2
and 3.

Hilltown.

In the village, No. 4.

Northill.

Trebartha.

Temple, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

In churchyard.

EQUAL-LIMBED CROSSES FORMED BY TWO STRAIGHT LINES

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

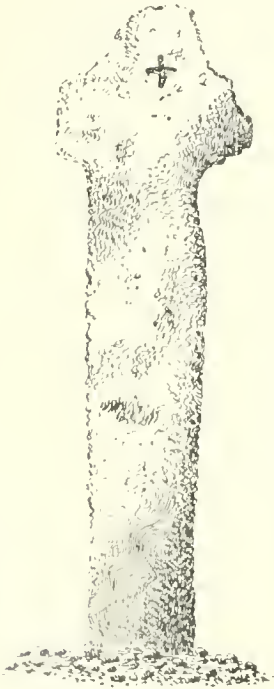
Blisland	.	.	.	.	Tregaddick.
Godolphin	.	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Tregaddick, Blisland

For locality of Blisland, see p. 254.

Tregaddick, the new residence of Sir Warwick Morshead, Bart., is situated about a mile north-west of Blisland churchtown, and is near Key Bridge.

Mr. J. R. Collins, of Bodmin, who brought this cross to my notice, says he has been informed by a man who assisted at its removal that it was found near St. Pratt's Well, in this parish.



Godolphin. In the Churchyard

Godolphin is a modern parish formed out of St. Breage. It is in the Deanery of Kerrier; the churchtown is situated four and a half miles north-west of Helston.

The Rev. S. Rundle, vicar of Godolphin, informs me that this cross was formerly used as a gatepost on the Chytodden estate, but, by providing another stone in its place, he was allowed on March 2, 1886, to remove it to the churchyard for preservation. 'The foot of the shaft is squared, as if for insertion in a socket, of which there was no trace.'

The cross is most irregularly executed, and in section is nearly circular—a very uncommon shape.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 6 in. ; width, 1 ft. 11½ in. The width of the shaft varies considerably, but at the top it is 13 in., and at the bottom about 12 in.

On the upper portion of the stone is a small incised cross having limbs of about equal length.

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS WITH EXPANDED LIMBS

St. Austell. In the Churchyard

St. Austell, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated fourteen miles north-east of Truro, and has a railway-station on the main line.

I am indebted to the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, for the following historical particulars regarding this cross.

The cross is now fixed in a modern base, and stands near the eastern end of the church. 'It was found by Mr. Edward Geach near the boundary-line of St. Austell and Luxulyan parishes, on the manor of Treverbyn, in the parish of St. Austell. The said spot is in a straight line from the site of the priory at Tywardreath and the ancient chapel at Treverbyn. It was about eighteen inches below the surface, and stood erect, facing east and west, and at the bottom was surrounded by a quantity of small stones.'



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7½ in. ; width, 1 ft. 3 in. ; width of shaft, average, 10½ in. ; thickness, 7½ in.

On the base is inscribed :—

FOUND, 1879, ON THE MANOR OF TREVERBYN, WAS
ERECTED HERE 1891

The manor of Treverbyn is situated three miles north-east of St. Austell.

INCISED LATIN CROSSES

The only variety in these crosses is the extent to which the limbs are carried on the stones themselves. In some cases the shafts of the crosses are carried to the bottom of the stone, and in others they are stopped above it.

There are seven examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Blisland	Lavethan, No. 4.
Neot, St., Nos. 2 and 3	In vicarage garden.
”	Hilltown.
Temple, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	In churchyard.

Lavethan No. 4, Blisland

Blisland, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-east of Bodmin town.

Lavethan, the property of Captain Morshead, R.N., is only a few minutes' walk in a westerly direction from Blisland churchtown.



This cross is said to have been removed from Blisland Moors for preservation.¹ The stone is broken across near the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 3 in. ; width, 14 in. ; width of shaft, 9 in.

On both the front and back is an incised Latin cross, the shaft in each case not being carried to the bottom of the stone.

St. Neot, No. 2. In the Vicarage Garden

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north-west of Liskeard, and three miles north-west of Doublebois railway-station.

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 25.

Like most of the Latin crosses in Cornwall, this one is very irregularly executed. It will be seen that the left limb is much wider than the right, and that the upper one has been broken off; while the shaft is rather chipped in places.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 5 in.; width, 2 ft. 7 in.; thickness, 8 in.

On both the front and back is a cross; the upper limbs of each appear to be the same length, and are rather longer than usual, and the shafts are carried to the bottom of the stone.



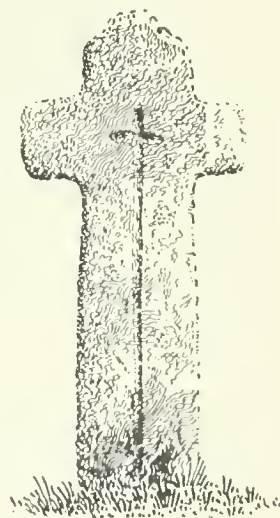
St. Neot, No. 3. In the Vicarage Garden

For locality of St. Neot, see last.

In this case the horizontal limbs are much narrower than the others, and the upper one is rather chipped at the top.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 9 in.; width, 2 ft. 3 in.; width of shaft: at the neck $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness: at the bottom 11 in., at the neck 8 in., at the top 6 in.

On both the front and back is an incised cross. The upper limbs are very short, and the shaft is carried to the bottom of the stone.



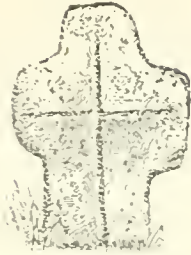
Hilltown, St. Neot

For locality of St. Neot, see p. 254.

Hilltown Farm is situated about half a mile west-north-west of St. Neot churchtown.

The cross stands on top of a high, rough stone hedge on the

north side of the farm-buildings, and was brought to my notice by the late Mr. Nicholas Hare, of Liskeard.



It is irregularly executed and somewhat chipped.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width, 1 ft. 9½ in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9 in., at the top 8 in.

On both the front and back is an incised cross, the limbs of which appear to have originally extended to the edges of the stone. Each cross has a marked inclination to the right.

Temple, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Temple, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six miles north-east of Bodmin town.



As already mentioned, on p. 205, there are several crosses in this churchyard, No. 2 being the smallest.

Dimensions.—Height, 18 in. ; width, 12½ in.

On both the front and back is a cross, the upper limbs of each being rather longer in proportion to those usually found.

Temple, No. 3. In the Churchyard

For locality of Temple, see last.

This cross is somewhat similar to the one just described.



The upper limb is lost, and the shaft is much wider at the top than at the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 9½ in., at the bottom 7 in.

On the upper portion is an incised Latin cross.

Temple, No. 4. In the Churchyard

For locality of Temple, see p. 256.

This cross is very similar to that last described, but is much smaller, and has also lost its upper limb.

Dimensions.—Height, 11 in.; width, 13 in.; width of shaft, 7 in.

The cross upon it, however, is much larger; the horizontal limbs are carried almost to the ends of the arms, and the shaft runs out to the bottom of the stone, which is here unevenly fractured.

MISCELLANEOUS LATIN CROSSES WITH THE ADDITION OF SUNDRY ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES, BUT HAVING INCISED LATIN CROSSES UPON THEM SIMILAR TO THOSE ALREADY DESCRIBED

There are three unclassified examples, which will be found at the following places:—

Lansallos	Highertown.
Neot, St., No. 4	In the village.
Northill	Trebartha.

Highertown, Lansallos

Lansallos, in the West Deanery, is situated seven miles south-west of Looe, and thirteen miles south-west of Liskeard railway-station.

Highertown is a farm adjoining the western end of the churchyard.

The cross will be found just beyond the gateway, near the north-west end of the hedge which separates the first two fields on the west side of the churchyard. It is now lying on the ground, and has evidently



been in this position for a number of years, as its upper surface is now almost level with that of the ground.

This stone is in a very good state of preservation and is of unique shape; but as its description in detail would occupy too much space, the reader is referred to the illustration.

Dimensions.—Total length, 5 ft. ; width across the arms, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of shaft, 11 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

On the upper, or exposed surface, is the largest incised Latin cross at present discovered in Cornwall. The horizontal limbs are very long, and slope slightly downwards.

St. Neot, No. 4. In the Village

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north of Liskeard, and three miles north by west of Doublebois railway-station.



I am indebted to the late Mr. Nicholas Hare, of Liskeard, for communicating with me regarding this cross, as well as those at Hill-town and Newtown (described on pp. 255 and 247), both of which were, I believe, found by him.

This cross is now used as a gatepost, and will be found by crossing over the bridge in St. Neot village, and turning almost immediately to the left. The gateway is the second on the left-hand side of the lane leading to Lampen.

In addition to the two holes in the right side of the cross, containing the hooks to which the gate is now hung, there is a third hole, just above the lower hook.

The right, and also the upper limb of the cross, have been knocked off, and on the top of the stone a wide notch has been cut, as if it had been utilised for a support of some kind previous to its present use.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 3 in.; width of shaft: at the top 13½ in., at the bottom 15½ in.; thickness: at the bottom 10 in., at the neck 9½ in.

A peculiar feature is the shallow flat sinking, or rebate, which forms a border round the edge of the stone. It is one and a half inches wide, and about three-eighths of an inch deep. To illustrate this more distinctly a plan of the stone is given. Another border of this kind will be found on No. 1 cross at Trevenning, Michaelstow (p. 67).

On both the front and back is an incised cross, the shaft of each being carried to the bottom of the stone.

Trebartha, Northill

Northill, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated seven miles south-west of Launceston.

Trebartha Hall, the seat of Francis Rashleigh Rodd, Esq., J.P., D.L., is about one mile north-west of Northill churchtown.

This cross is now placed over a well in Trebartha grounds, near the house.

Mr. Rodd tells me that he found the cross built into the gable of an old cottage near Trebartha.

The stone has widely chamfered edges, and is rather chipped at the bottom; it is now mounted on a round base, which appears to be a 'kep.'¹

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in.; width across the arms, 1 ft. 7 in.; thickness: at the bottom 8 in., at the top 7 in.

On both the front and back is an incised cross with expanded limbs. That on the front resembles a Latin cross, and has a curious termination to the lower limb. That on the back is equal limbed, measuring ten inches either way.



¹ 'Keps and posses,' probably a corruption of 'caps and posts,' are the Cornish names for the stones used in keeping a rick above the ground.

South Trekeive, St. Cleer

St. Cleer, in the West Deanery, is situated two and a half miles north of Liskeard.

South Trekeive estate is about one and a half miles north-west of St. Cleer.

The monument stands *in situ* by the right-hand side of a moorland road leading from South Trekeive to Tregarrick, and near the turning to Crylla Farm.

Of the cross itself only the shaft remains, the head having been knocked off long before the memory of anyone now living. Some years ago, when a gatepost was required in the neighbourhood, it was sought to use the shaft for this purpose. Attempts were accordingly made, by means of a horse and chains, to drag it out of the base, but so firmly was it fixed that, fortunately, all efforts proved abortive.

Except in one place, the base is overgrown with turf, so that without digging it was impossible to ascertain its size.

Dimensions.—Height of shaft, 5 ft. ; average width of same, 14 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10½ in., at the top 7½ in.

In the middle of the shaft, on both front and back, is a widely incised line, running from the top to the bottom. This line was probably the shaft of an incised cross, the upper portion of which is missing, with the head.

CROSSES IN OUTLINE

Geographical Distribution

N.B. —All these examples occur on wheel crosses.

<i>Buryan, St.</i>	<i>Helston, No. 2.</i>
Vellansajer.	Cross Street.
<i>Constantine.</i>	<i>Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 2.</i>
Bosvathick.	In vicarage garden.
Merthen.	<i>Ludgvan.</i>
<i>Cury.</i>	Crowlas.
In churchyard.	<i>Sancreed.</i>
<i>Gerrans.</i>	Branc.
In churchyard.	<i>Wendron, St.</i>
	Merther Uny Cross

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS

Helston, No. 2. Cross Street

Helston, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated ten miles south-west of Penryn, and has a railway-station about a mile from the town.

This cross-head stands on the pavement, against the boundary-wall of a garden in Cross Street.

It is a very small specimen, and somewhat injured, especially the lower portion.



Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width, 1 ft. 6 in. ; thickness, 6 in.

Only the front is visible, on which is incised an irregular cross having expanded limbs approximately of the same length. In the centre is a small conical hole.

INCISED LATIN CROSSES IN OUTLINE

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Constantine	Bosvathick.
„	Merthen.
Gerrans	In churchyard.
Wendron, St. . . .	Merther Uny Cross.

Bosvathick, Constantine

Constantine, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated six miles east of Helston.

Bosvathick, the residence of T. M. A. Horsford, Esq., J.P., is one and a half miles south of Constantine churchtown.

The cross stands in a round base on the left-hand side of the

drive entering from the lodge. It was, when this drawing was made, thickly covered with ivy, especially on the back.



Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 18 in., at the bottom 16 in. ; thickness, 8 in. The base is 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter and 8 in. thick.

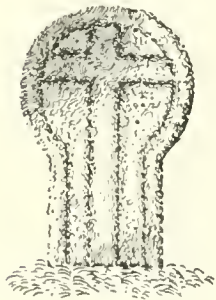
Front.—The front (here shown) faces the drive, and has upon it an irregularly executed Latin cross in low relief.

Back.—On the back is an incised Latin cross similar in outline to, but more regular than, that on the front, but the thickness of the ivy prevented a drawing of it being made.

Merthen, Constantine

For locality of Constantine, see last.

Merthen, the residence of John Tyacke, Esq., is situated about a mile and a half south of Constantine churchtown.



Mr. Tyacke informed me that the cross was dug out of a hedge at Brilleigh, or Brill, about a mile and a half from Merthen.

Both sides of the stone are alike, the bead on the head being carried down the angles of the shaft, like those on the crosses at Withiel, Trebehor, and Tremoor.

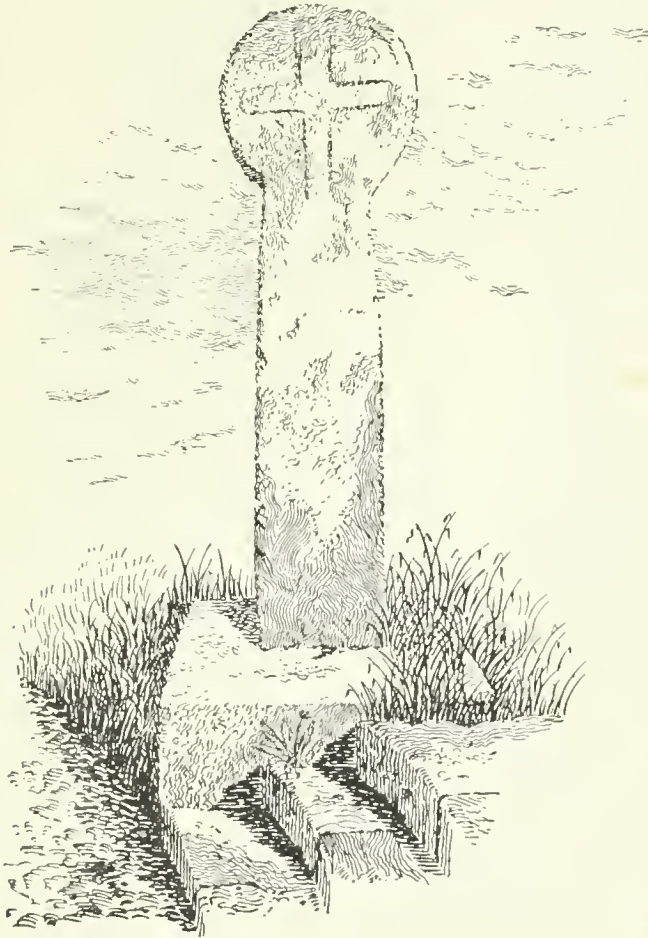
Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 2 in.

On both the front and back is an incised Latin cross in outline, which, with the exception of the thickness of the bead at the top, is the full height of the stone.

Gerrans. In the Churchyard

Gerrans, in the Deanery of Powder, is situated nine miles south of Truro.

This cross was formerly used as one of the coping-stones of the churchyard wall, but is now mounted on a modern base near the south porch.



It is a very fine monolith, but is much worn, and seems to have suffered from its previous usage. On the right side the outline of

the head joins that of the shaft somewhat suddenly, while on the left it runs on to it by an easy curve, but at a lower level. The entasis on the south side of the shaft is very marked.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom 16 in. ; thickness : at the bottom $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 11 in.

There are very few instances in which the crosses on the head are so indistinct as those on the front and back of this cross, though in some lights they can be traced, and are perfectly distinct on a rubbing.

Merther Uny Cross, St. Wendron

St. Wendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Merther Uny is two miles south-east of St. Wendron church-town.

I am indebted to the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, for the historical particulars in connection with this monument.

The cross stands *in situ* on the Merther Uny estate, on Polglaze Hill, by the left-hand side of the road from St. Wendron to Constantine. Formerly there was a road leading down to Merther Uny old churchyard, the entrance to which was close to the cross ; but all traces of this road have now disappeared.

A tradition is still believed in the neighbourhood that a man lies buried beneath the cross.

The monolith is locally known as 'Meruny Cross,' and the visitor will save much time by inquiring for it under that name.

It was damaged by some harvesters carelessly driving their waggon through the now filled-up gateway just referred to ; the wheels passed over the base, and broke a large portion out of the north-east angle, as well as a piece off the side of the shaft, near the bottom.

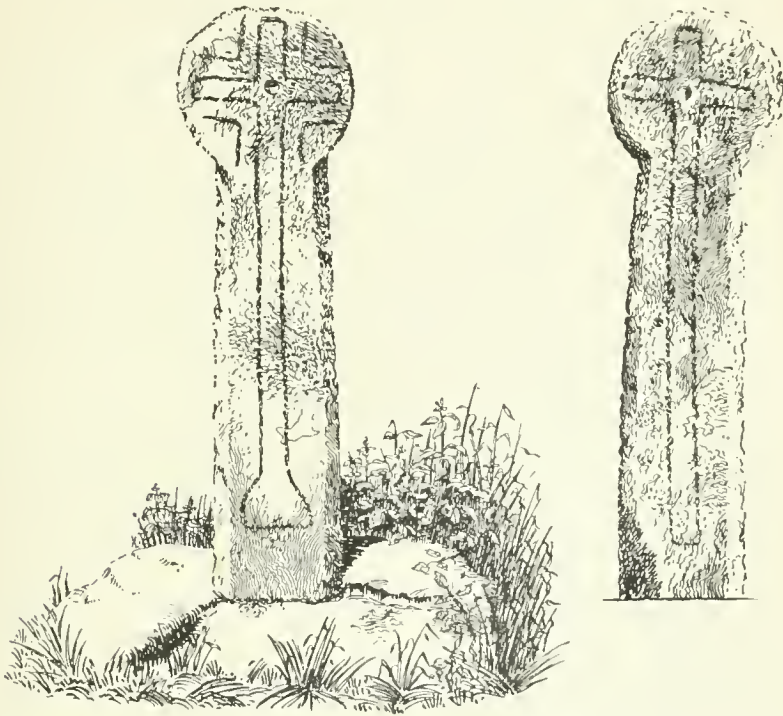
This is one of the monuments which have been decorated by the broad arrow, or Ordnance Survey mark.

The cross generally is much worn, and the surfaces are very rough. The head is almost circular, and the shaft, which shows an entasis on

one side only, has chamfered angles. On the front they are stopped at the neck, but on the back they are carried round the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 2 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in.; width of shaft: at the top 13 in., at the bottom $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness: at the bottom 13 in., at the neck 11 in.

Front.—On the front is a Latin cross, the shaft of which is continued to within a few inches of the base. At the bottom it is widely



expanded, forming a kind of foot, or stand. Parallel to the upper limbs, and contained in the head, are incised lines carried nearly to the outline of the head; and in the middle of the cross a small circular hole is sunk.

Back.—With the exception of the expanded foot on the shaft and the incised lines in the spandrels, the cross on the back is similar to that on the front, and its shaft is curved, as if to follow the line of the entasis.

The broad arrow is cut on this face, near the bottom of the shaft.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS OF LATIN CROSSES

There are four unclassified examples, which will be found at the following places :—

Buryan, St.	.	.	.	Vellansajer.
Cury	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Ludgvan	.	.	.	Crowlas.
Sancreed	.	.	.	Brane.

Vellansajer, St. Buryan

St. Buryan, or Burian, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

Vellansajer, or Vellansager, is a small village situated about a mile and a quarter east of St. Buryan churchtown, on the road to Newlyn.



The cross stands in its circular base on the left-hand side of the road, against the outside boundary-wall of a cottage, and faces the road.

It is much worn. The bead round the head disappears as it joins the shaft, so that it is impossible to say where it originally terminated.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 14 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

On the front is an incised Latin cross in outline, extending from beneath the bead at the top of the head to the bottom of the stone. The three upper limbs are upon the head, and have expanded ends and curved sides, and the shaft is gradually widened towards the bottom. It will be noticed that the triangular portions between the

limbs of the cross are wrought in a similar manner to those on the cross in Penzance Market-place.

Only a very small portion of the upper part of the back is visible, and this only by removing a few generations of snail-shells, &c., the accommodation for which is just sufficient between the cross and the wall. It appears to be similar to the front.

Cury. In the Churchyard

Cury, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated five miles south-east of Helston.

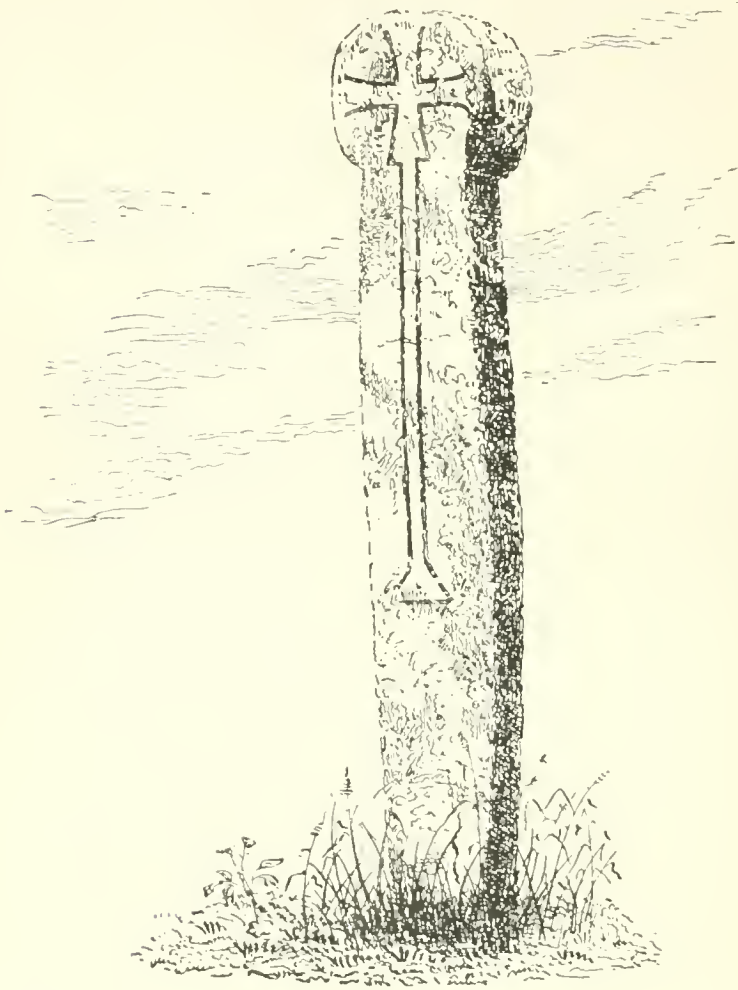
With regard to the restoration of this monument, which is said to be the old churchyard cross, the following particulars, sent me by Canon Rogers, of Gwennap, will be of interest. It appears that for many years the cross lay in a ditch, detached from its base, which then lay near it. The ditch in question was formed by the sloping angle of the churchyard and the boundary-hedge. On May 16, 1849, the two portions were placed in their present position at a guess (the original site being unknown, though it may be assumed to have been somewhere near), the Rev. William Broadley (the then incumbent), Mr. J. D. Enys and his father and mother, and others, being present at the time. The bottom of the cross fitted the socket so well that there can be no doubt of their being parts of the same monument.

With the exception of the north cross in Lanivet churchyard, this is one of the tallest wheel crosses in Cornwall. The entasis is very marked on the shaft, which is widest in the middle.

Dimensions.—Height, 9 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of shaft : at the bottom 11 in., at the neck $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. The thickness is not the same on both sides. East side : 12 in. at the neck, and 15 in. at the bottom ; west side : $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the neck, and 16 in. at the bottom.

On the front is an incised Latin cross of curious form, which extends about two-thirds of the whole height. It is not placed in the middle, but towards the right side. The upper portion is cut on the head of the stone, and is composed of an equal-limbed cross with

concave and expanded limbs ; but the lines which usually enclose the ends are omitted, except in the case of the lower one, where they are cut horizontally inwards for a short distance, at different levels.



From the inner ends of these lines the narrowed shaft descends ; it is formed of two incised lines, slightly curved to the right, and terminated by a widely expanded triangular end, which forms a kind of foot or base to the cross.

Crowlas, Ludgvan

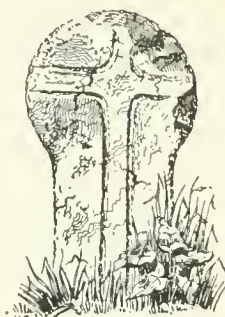
Ludgvan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three and a half miles north-east of Penzance.

Crowlas is a hamlet half a mile east of Ludgvan, on the road from Penzance to Redruth.

The cross is built into a hedge on the left-hand side of the road from Ludgvan to St. Erth, and will be found on the northern side of a gateway leading into one of the fields, and close to one of the gateposts.

Dimensions.—Total height, 3 ft. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 3 in. ; thickness, 11 in.

On the exposed side is an incised Latin cross in outline, the shaft of which runs down to the bottom of the stone. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the head, portions of the upper limbs are now missing. The back being embedded in the hedge, makes an inspection impossible without excavation.



Brane, Sancreed

Sancreed, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

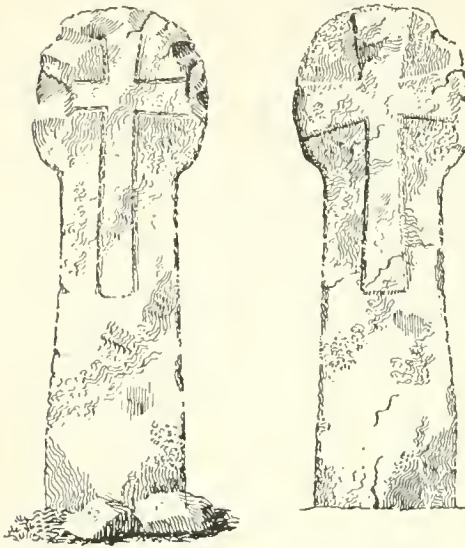
Brane, or Brahane, is an estate situated about one and a half miles south-west of Sancreed church.

The cross now forms a boundary-stone between the Brane and Boswarthen estates, the latter being between Brane and Sancreed.

It stands at the angle of the hedge formed by an ancient and very rough road and the short pathway, approached by a stile, which leads up to Burnt House, a farm-building in the occupation of Mr. Boase.

The head of this monument has been considerably mutilated.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft: at the top 14½ in., at the bottom 18 in. ; thickness throughout, 9 in.



Front.—On this face is an incised Latin cross in outline having slightly expanded limbs. As a result of the mutilation, the ends of the upper limbs have disappeared, so it is now impossible to say how or where they terminated.

Back.—On the back is a Latin cross in relief having expanded ends and splayed edges, the upper limbs being carried to the outline of the head.

edges, the upper limbs being carried to the outline of the head.

A LATIN CROSS HAVING THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD IN RELIEF
UPON IT

St. Just-in-Penwith, No. 2. In the Vicarage Garden

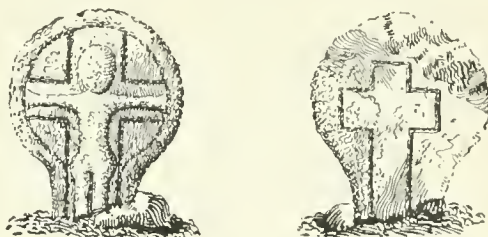
St. Just-in-Penwith, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

The cross now stands in a little rockery in this garden.¹ It formerly stood in its base near the south-west entrance to the churchyard, where the latter still remains *in situ*. This is probably part of the cross represented by another author as having a much longer shaft, thus showing that when roughly displaced it must have been broken, and the lower portion of the shaft since lost.

The Rev. J. Andrewes Reeve has given me the following inter-

¹ Since the above was written this cross has been removed to the new cemetery, and erected on a base of three steps.

esting notes on this cross: 'Old men remember it in its original position at the south-west corner of the churchyard, and they tell me that after service on Sunday mornings the sexton used to mount the steps on which it stood and give out notices of sales, &c. It was removed into the vicarage garden by the Rev. J. Buller, and was afterwards thrown down the well by the famous (!) Mr. Gorham. There I found it, covered with mud, and the crucifixion downwards.' Mr. Reeve has since informed me that another cross¹ was thrown down this well at the same time; but his efforts to obtain it were unsuccessful, as the water could not be lowered sufficiently for the purpose.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 4 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 9½ in.; width of shaft, 10 in.; thickness, 9 in. The base is 3 ft. long by 2 ft. 4 in. wide. In the middle is an oval mortice, the longer diameter of which is 14 in., and the shorter, 11 in.

Front.—On the edge of the head and shaft is a continuous bead in low relief; and within is an incised Latin cross, the shaft of which is carried down the stone, and is indicated by the incised line of the bead. On this cross is sculptured in relief a most curious figure of Christ. The arms are expanded at the ends, showing the sleeves of the tunic, and the hips are much exaggerated. The fracture of the shaft occurs six inches below the cross-head, so that the lower portion of the legs and feet is missing.

Back.—On the head, but placed low down on the right side, is a wide-limbed Latin cross incised in outline. Judging from its position on the stone, it was either cut at some later period, or the large piece at the top and side was broken off before the work was completed.

¹ A small Latin gable cross, inscribed with the Chi Rho monogram, was brought to St. Just church from St. Helen's chapel, Cape Cornwall. This has been missing for many years, and it is just possible it may still be in the well. An engraving of this cross will be found in Blight (p. 61); see also *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th series, vol. x. p. 97.

CROSSES PARTIALLY IN OUTLINE

Geographical Distribution

<i>Day, St.</i>		<i>Landewednack.</i>
Tregullow, No. 2.		Lizard.
<i>Hilary, St.</i>		<i>Tywardreath.</i>
In churchyard.		Tregaminion, No. 2.

WITH AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS IN RELIEF ON THE HEAD AND THE SHAFT INDICATED IN OUTLINE BY AN INCISED LINE

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Day, St.	.	.	.	Tregullow, No. 2.
Tywardreath.	.	.	.	Tregaminion, No. 2.

Tregullow No 2, St. Day

St. Day, or St. Dye, is a modern parish formed out of Gwennap.



It is in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and is situated about two miles east of Redruth, and one and three-quarter miles south of Scorrier Gate railway-station.

Tregullow is the property and late residence of Sir William Robert Williams, Bart.

The cross now stands, on the opposite side of the path, in these grounds, facing No. 1 cross, already described.

Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, has been able to supply me with the following interesting particulars relating to the history of this

stone. It is supposed to have originally stood at the four cross-roads situated between Ponsanooth and Pengreep. Mr. J. D. Enys says his mother remembers it while in use as a gatepost. The cross was then a little below the cross-roads, on the left-hand side, near the top of the hill, on the Redruth side of Ponsanooth, and not far from the old turnpike which once stood here, but is now demolished.

Blight mentions the cross; and I have somewhere seen a rough sketch of a cross at Ponsanooth which is sufficiently like the Tregullow stone to be identified with it.

It has been used as a gatepost, as is apparent by the two holes cut in the back of the shaft to take the lugs for supporting the gate-hinges. The stone has been mutilated to a great extent. The left side of the head is gone, and the beads formerly on all the angles of the shaft now only remain on the right side. Those on the left appear to have been deliberately cut off.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 8 in.; width of head, originally, about 18 in.; width of shaft at the top and bottom, 14 in., and in the middle, 15 in.; thickness: at the bottom $12\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 11 in.

Front.—A cross in which are combined two different methods of execution, the head being in relief and the shaft incised in outline. The upper part of the cross is upon the rounded head of the stone, and has equal limbs with expanded ends; whilst the long shaft, with its marked entasis, is widened out at the bottom into an irregularly formed foot, or base.

Back.—Only some indistinct markings, which may have been intended for an incised cross of some kind, remain on this face; but they are now too much worn to be identified.

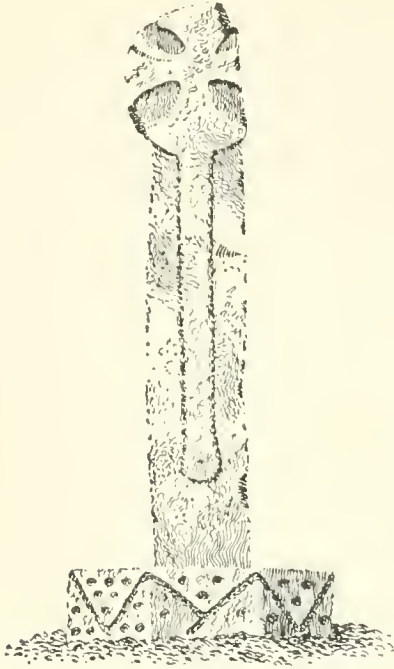
Tregaminion No. 2, Tywardreath

Tywardreath, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated four miles south of Lostwithiel and one mile east of Par railway-station.

The private chapel at Tregaminion is attached to Menabilly, from which it is distant about half a mile north.

This cross is very similar to that last described. It was found,

in the summer of 1889, forming part of a footbridge across a small brook at Milltown, Lostwithiel.



It is in a most dilapidated condition : one side of the head has been knocked off, and the shaft is considerably chipped. Within a fortnight of its discovery it was bought for 5*l.* by the monks of Buckfastleigh, Devon, and taken thither. Mr. Rashleigh, the landlord of the property on which the cross was found, claimed it, and after a short time it was returned, and erected by him in the above chapel-yard, on its present curious base. What this base was originally is not known. It was found at Pridmouth, where it was used as the pivot-stone for some mill machinery. In the centre was a round mortice, which was further enlarged

to receive the bottom of the cross. The stone is octagonal, and is ornamented on all sides by a rudely executed incised pattern, consisting of a zigzag line which roughly divides each side into three triangles, the latter being enriched by conical holes varying in number from one to six. On one of the sides not shown in the drawing is what is generally known as a St. Andrew's cross, and in each of the triangles thus formed is a single conical hole.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. ; present width of head, about 15 in. ; width of shaft generally, 11½ in. ; thickness : at the bottom 11 in., at the neck 7½ in., tapering to the top. The base is 2 ft. 9 in. wide and 9 in. deep.

Front.—On the head is an irregularly formed cross in relief, the limbs of which are widely expanded and carried to the edge of the stone, the lower being much larger than the others. From the

middle of, and flush with it, descends the long shaft, in very low relief, the bottom being slightly expanded and rounded; and its whole outline is emphasised by an incised line. The wearing away of the shaft is probably due to the traffic upon it during its use as a foot-bridge; but as the head was covered with turf when found, it was to a certain extent preserved, although its lower extremity appears now to have been worn down level with the surface of the stone.

Back.—On the head are the remains of a cross similar to that on the front, but without a shaft.

WITH A LATIN CROSS IN RELIEF, THE LOWER PORTION OF THE
SHAFT BEING INDICATED BY TWO INCISED LINES

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Hilary, St.	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Landewednack	.	.	.	Lizard town.

St. Hilary. In the Churchyard

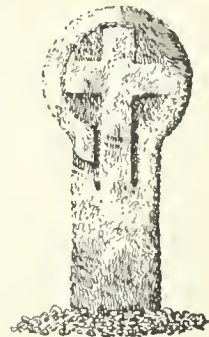
St. Hilary, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles east of Penzance, and two and a half miles east of Marazion Road railway-station.

The cross stands at an angle of the path, near the south porch.

It is a well-proportioned and interesting little cross. The head is outlined by a wide, flat bead, and, except that it is somewhat chipped in places, especially on the back, is in a fair state of preservation.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in.; width of shaft, 11 in.; thickness, 4 in.

The front and back are alike. On each is a Latin cross the surface of which is flush with that of the stone. The upper portion is in relief, and has a deeply sunk background. The lower portion of

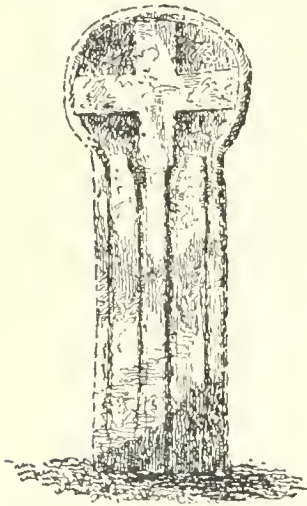


the shaft is indicated by two deeply incised lines, which are carried a short distance down the stone, leaving a margin on the edge of the same width as the bead on the head.

Lizard Town, Landewednack

Landewednack, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated twelve miles south-east of Helston.

Lizard Town is situated a short distance west of Landewednack churchtown.



The cross stands on the right-hand side of the road leading from Lizard town to the sea.

The edge of the stone is outlined by a bead, and there is an entasis on the left side only of the shaft, the right being slightly concave.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 4 in.

Front.—On the front is a Latin cross, nearly the full height of the stone, formed in a similar manner to that on the cross at Pradannack, Mullyon (p. 283). Within the bead on the head is the upper portion of the cross ; it is equal-limbed, and extends to the neck. At this level the bottom of the lower limb is suddenly narrowed, and for the remainder of the distance is indicated by two widely incised lines. Between these lines and the bead on the angles are two plain surfaces, the upper ends of which, where they terminate at the neck, are rudely shaped to the narrowed parts of the shaft.

Back.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross in relief having widely expanded ends.

SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED ON PAGE 272, BUT WITH THE
FIGURE OF OUR LORD IN RELIEF ON THE FRONT

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

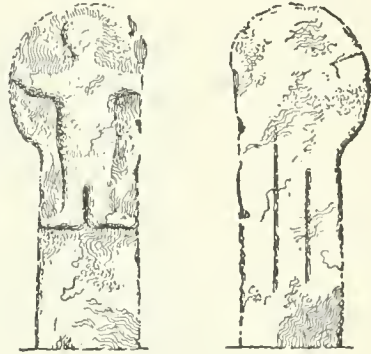
Feock, St.	.	.	.	Trelissick.
Madron	.	.	.	In churchyard.

Trelissick, St. Feock

St. Feock, or Feock, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated four and a half miles south of Truro.

Trelissick, the seat of Carew Davies Gilbert, Esq., J.P., D.L., is situated about a mile and a half north-east of St. Feock, on the right bank of the Truro river, close to King Harry Passage.

Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, has supplied me with the following particulars relating to this cross, which, after numerous inquiries of different people, he was ultimately able to procure from an old servant of his uncle's, who has since died. Mr. Enys says: 'The cross was removed by my uncle, Mr. John Davies Gilbert, from Tredrea, in St. Erth parish. It formerly stood in the higher corner of the orchard there, and must, I expect, have been removed to Trelissick about 1844 or 1845, but of this I am not quite certain.' For some reason not apparent one side of the head has been hewn off in a line with the shaft, and the stone is also rather chipped on this side.



Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 7½ in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 4½ in. ; width of shaft, 11½ in. to 12 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10 in., at the neck 8½ in., at the top 6½ in.

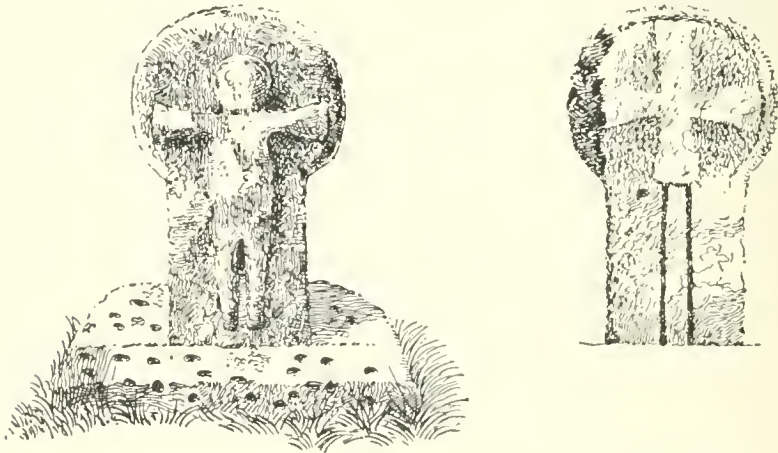
Front.—On the front is a figure of our Lord in high relief exactly similar to those of the St. Buryan type, having the large feet. The right arm is slightly raised and bent.

Back.—On the back are what appear to be the remains of a long-shafted cross, incised in outline, but only portions of the lines indicating the shaft are now distinct. Some faint markings which might be taken as the upper limbs are, however, too much obliterated to follow with any certainty; but the cross when intact may possibly have been like that in the churchyard at Madron, shown below.

Madron. In the Churchyard

Madron, St. Madron, or Maddern, as it was formerly called, is situated in the Deanery of Penwith, and is about a mile and a half north of Penzance.

Blight says: 'This cross is built into the hedge near the eastern entrance to the churchyard'¹; but since this was written it has



been fixed in a base at the west end of the churchyard, close to the boundary-wall. Its original site is not, however, known.

The head is beaded only on the back, the right side of which is

¹ *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 23.

much broken. About the level of the junction of the head and shaft is a deep, round hole, tending to show that the cross has been used as a gatepost at some forgotten period. The base into which it is now fixed consists of two or three rough pieces of granite, in which numerous holes have been sunk.¹

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2½ in. ; width of shaft, 18 in. ; thickness, 10 in.

Front.—The figure of Christ here sculptured is much larger than is usually found on a cross of this size, and, like the Trevorgans² and St. Buryan³ churchtown examples, is kept very low down on the stone, the arms being only a short distance above the neck of the cross. The arms are very much widened at the ends, and provide an excellent example showing the full sleeves of the tunic, although the body of the vestment does not appear to be indicated ; the legs are short in proportion, and the feet are missing. There is so much resemblance in this figure to those on the crosses just named, that it does not appear likely that the feet were intentionally omitted, as is so often the case where there is no room to include them.

Back.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross in relief having slightly expanded ends. From the extremity of the lower limb, and extending to the bottom of the stone, are two incised lines, about three inches apart, forming a shaft to the cross above.

¹ An explanation of their presence may be interesting, especially as there are many such examples scattered about in different parts of the county, several of which may be seen near the blacksmith's shop at the village of Sheffield, near St. Paul churchtown. On making inquiries, I was informed that it was the custom for lads, previous to entering upon their work at the quarries, to practise drilling holes in granite, or 'jumping,' as it is termed. The operation is performed by a 'jumper,' which consists of a long iron bar weighted in the middle. Then competitions take place amongst the boys for the best and most rapid work. The holes are, of course, very much larger than those so commonly used in the decoration of the crosses, and must not in any way be connected with them. Another of these stones stands outside a blacksmith's shop at Tywardreath. In this case the man told me he had made the holes himself.

² See p. 129.

³ See p. 125.

INCISED CROSSES OF DIFFERENT KINDS APPEARING IN COMBINATION
WITH SIMPLE FORMS OF INCISED ENRICHMENT CONSISTING OF
LINES OR RECTANGULAR FIGURES

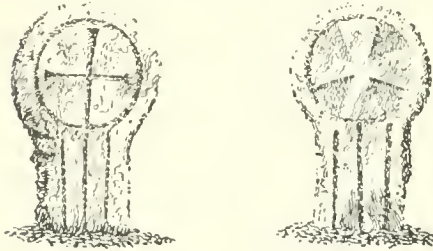
There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Carmenellis	In churchyard.
Constantine	Trewardreva.
Mullyon	Pradannack.
Wendron, St.	Trenethick.

Carmenellis. In the Churchyard

Carmenellis is a modern parish formed out of St. Wendron. It is in the Deanery of Kerrier, and is situated four and a half miles south of Redruth. The nearest railway-station is Praze.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, informed me that the cross was found by some tinnern whilst clearing a stream in the valley below Tolcarn Wartha Mill. The Rev. F. Caudwell was enabled to secure it, and placed it for preservation in the churchyard, just outside the south wall of the modern church. Probably it was once much longer, as the bottom of the stone is very



unevenly fractured. The shaft is much chipped at the edges, but the head does not seem to have suffered so much.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 5 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in.; width of shaft, 12 in.; thickness: at the bottom 8½ in., at the top 7 in.

Front.—On the head is a circle containing the upper limbs of a Latin cross slightly expanded at the ends, which are kept within the circumference of the circle; while its shaft is carried to the bottom of the stone. On each side of this shaft, and about midway between

it and the edge of the stone, is a vertical line running into the lower portion of the circle.

Back.—On the head is a wide surrounding bead, and within this an equal-limbed cross in relief, with expanded ends, and having an inclination to the right. On the shaft are three vertical incised lines similar to those just described, the outer two being stopped short of the circular recess containing the cross.

Trewardreva, Constantine

Constantine, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated six miles east of Helston.

Trewardreva estate is about a mile north of Constantine church-town.

The monolith stands by the hedge on the right-hand side of the road leading from Constantine to Mabe, about one mile south-west of Constantine church, and on the ascent of the hill, just after crossing the stream. The road divides the estates of Trewardreva and Retallack.

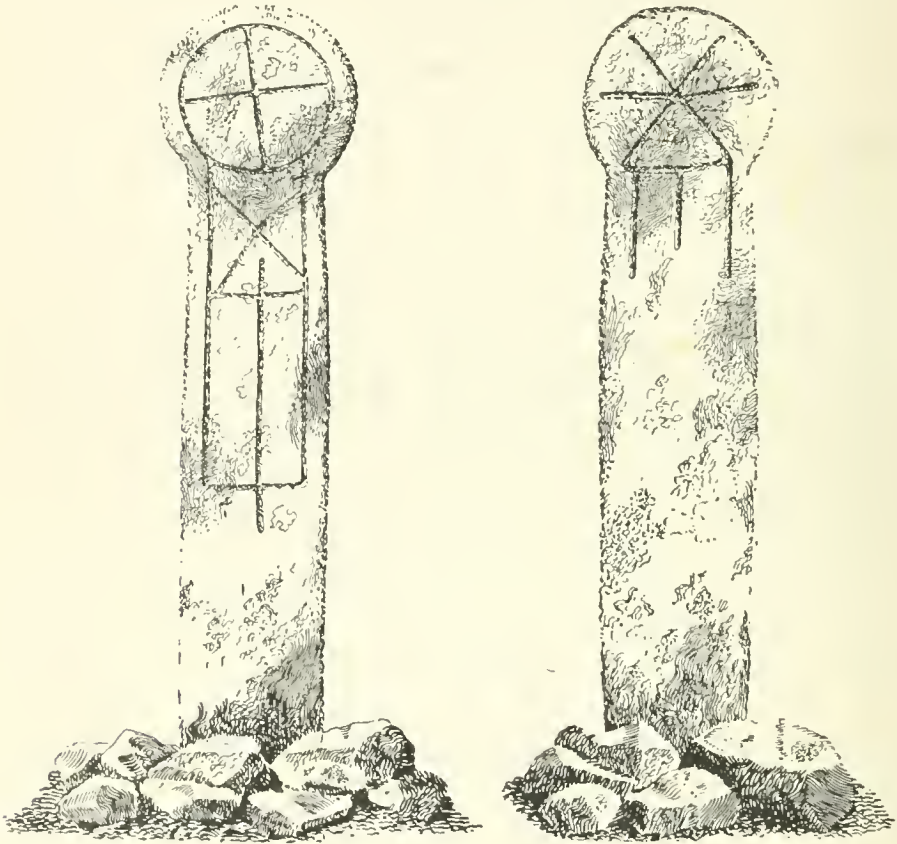
While making a drawing of this cross in May, 1889, I was fortunate enough to meet with a man who was able to give me some information regarding its history. He said that for many years it lay on the ground, and that about thirty years ago (*c.* 1865) he assisted his father in re-erecting it close to, but not exactly on, the spot where it had so long lain neglected. Although no base was found, we may assume that it is still somewhere near the site, and is probably buried.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft : at the bottom 1 ft. 6 in., at the neck 1 ft. 5 in. N.B.—These are the measurements of the front ; but the stone is not square, the back being 2 in. wider. Thickness, 12 in. all the way.

The stone is in a very good state of preservation. In plan it is almost a square, the front face being rather wider than the back, causing a slight slope in the sides. This squareness, combined with a marked entasis, gives the stone a massive appearance.

Some curious incised ornament is here used ; but it is difficult to attach any meaning to the combinations, which must be left to a study of the drawing rather than to any elaborate description.

Front.—On the head, within a circle, is an equal-limbed cross having a considerable inclination to the right. On the shaft is an oblong figure, rectangular at the bottom, and its upper sides



curved outwards into the lower portion of the circle. In the upper portion of this figure is an X-shaped, or St. Andrew's Cross. Below is a Latin cross ; and where its shaft passes through the lower line of the figure there is a point of similarity between this cross and that at Pradannack, shown on the opposite page.

Back.—On the head are six radiating lines, not carried to the

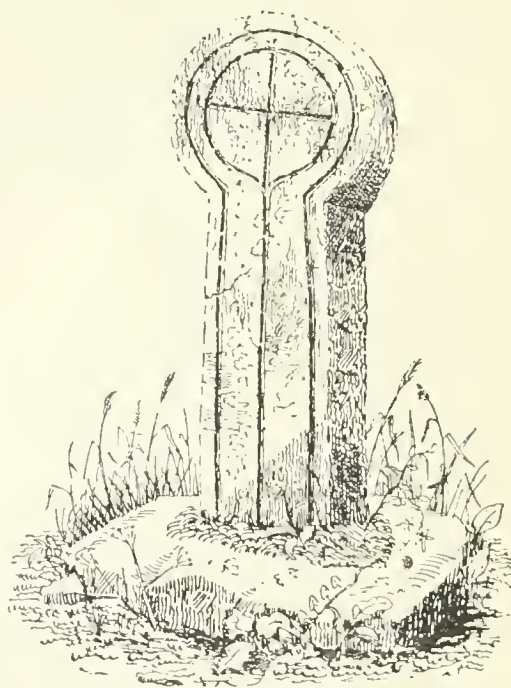
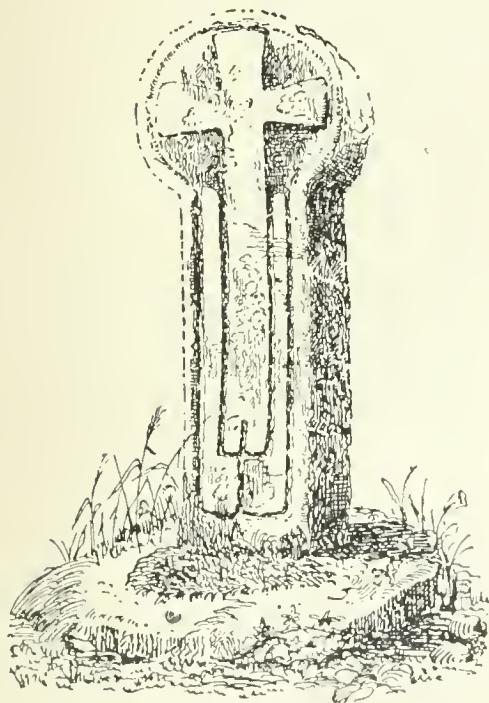
edge of the stone. The lowest two are connected by a curved line, from the ends of which two other lines of unequal length are dropped; and there is also a still shorter line between them.

It will be noticed that there are represented on the front of this stone the three most common forms of crosses, viz. Equal-limbed, St. Andrew's, and Latin.

Pradannack Cross, Mullyon

Mullyon, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated seven miles south-east of Helston.

Pradannack is a hamlet two miles south of Mullyon.



I am indebted to the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, for the historical notes in connection with this monument.

The cross stands in its base in the south-east corner of a field,

and close to the left-hand side of the church path leading from Mullyon to Pradannack, about midway between the two ancient chapels of Trenance and Pradannack.

In 1852 accident or wanton hands displaced the cross from its socket, and, after being missed for a short time, it was discovered lying in a neighbouring ditch. Some of the local people thereupon formed a party of volunteers, and, furnished with levers and ropes, hauled the relic from this position, and set it upright in the base, fixing it securely in its socket with metal wedges.

The monolith, in spite of this treatment, is in a very good state of preservation. It is outlined on front and back by a bead, which on the front is returned across the bottom, and on the back is run out, and abuts against the base; but the beads are not indicated on the sides of the stone. The oblong base consists of a rough piece of granite rudely shaped.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 1½ in.; width of shaft: at the bottom, 16 in., slightly narrowed towards the neck; thickness, 10 in. The base is 4 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and about 12 in. thick.

Front.—On this face is a cross formed in a manner somewhat similar to that on the monument at Lizard town, Landewednack, described on p. 276, the chief difference being that in this case the limbs of the cross on the head are expanded, and the shaft of the cross is stopped twelve inches from the bottom. Some of the incised work on the lower portion of the stone resembles that on the cross at Trewardreva, Constantine (p. 282).

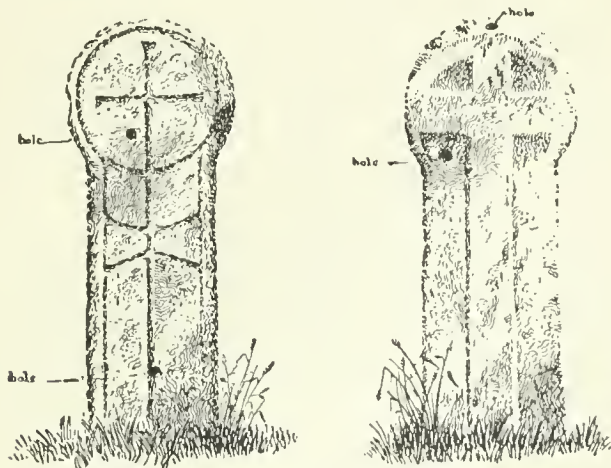
Back.—On this face is an incised Latin cross combined with a circle. The latter is cut concentrically within the bead of the head, and some two inches from it, the lower portion being curved gently on to the incised shaft, which is carried to the bottom of the stone. The upper limbs of the cross are enclosed by this circle, into which they run. The arms, which are usually horizontal, are in this case sloped slightly downwards from right to left, in a similar manner to No. 3 cross, Trevenning (p. 249).

Trenethick, St. Wendron

St. Wendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Trenethick Farm is one and a half miles south of St. Wendron churchtown.

This monolith was discovered, in 1886, forming one of the paving-stones in the farm stable. Mr. T. Roskruge, the tenant, had it removed, and erected it in the garden in front of Trenethick House, where it now stands.



It is a massive cross, and somewhat chipped in places. This is not surprising, seeing that previous to its discovery in the stable it had been used for a gatepost on more than one occasion, since there are no less than four holes pierced in different parts of the stone to receive the lugs, or supports, for the gate hinges. The angles of the stone are beaded on the front, but on the back the bead only appears on the upper portion of the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 15½ in. ; thickness, 11 in. all the way.

Front.—On the head is an incised circle, within which are the

upper limbs of an incised Latin cross having slightly expanded ends, and its shaft carried to the bottom of the stone. About one-third of the way down the shaft, and cutting the incised line of the cross-shaft transversely, are two arcs of a circle, a short distance apart, their convex sides facing each other.

Back.—On the head are the upper limbs of a Latin cross in relief having splayed edges ; its shaft is carried to the bottom of the stone.

WITH THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD INCISED ON THE FRONT
OF THE CROSS

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Camborne	Trevu, No. 2.
Flushing	In the churchyard.
Sennen	Trevilly.

Trevu No. 2, Camborne

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro, and has a railway-station on the main line.

Trevu, the property of G. J. Smith, Esq., is situated on the north side of the town, near the railway-station.



Mr. W. Roberts, gardener at Trevu, told me that, as well as he could recollect, he found the cross in 1883. It was in a hedge of the old Roman road from Penzance

to London, which runs at the back of these grounds. At Mr. Smith's request he moved it for preservation into the garden.¹

¹ Mr. Roberts stated that on taking the cross out of the hedge he found a small bronze image behind it ; it was about three inches high, and consisted of a woman with a child on

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 5½ in. ; width of shaft, 15 in. ; thickness, 9 in.

Front.—On the head, and extending a short distance below it, is a very curious little figure of our Lord. The head is very large and the outstretched arms are very short, while the legs are abruptly terminated a short distance below the body.

Back.—On the head is a recess of horseshoe shape, square across the bottom. Within is a cross, the surface of which is flush with the face of the stone ; it is of rather a peculiar form : the three upper limbs, of nearly equal length, are expanded at the ends, while the lower is the shortest, and has parallel sides.

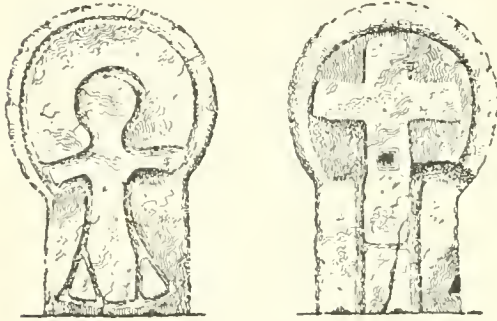
Flushing. In the Churchyard

Flushing is a modern parish formed out of Mylor. It is in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and is situated two miles east of Penryn.

The Rev. F. Forbes Savage has kindly furnished me with the following account of the discovery of this cross at the end of October, 1891. Having stated that he had reasons for supposing there was such a monument in the district, for which he had made many inquiries from farm-labourers and others, he goes on to say : ‘ At last a man in my employ told me of an old stone among the buildings on the farm of Porloe, which is Lord Clinton’s property, on the road between here and Mylor. On inquiring of Mr. Dunstan, the tenant-farmer, I received confirmation of my suspicion that the object of my search was on his farm. Going one day through his farm-buildings with him, he drew my attention to a fine large, black *sow* in one of his pigsties, or pig-houses, as they call them. My attention was immediately withdrawn from that interesting animal to the stone its fore-feet were resting on, and a little scraping showed me that this stone was a cross. At my request, he most kindly at once consented to my having it, on condition (a condition which I

her lap, but the head of the former was, unfortunately, gone. The figures were probably intended to represent the Virgin and Child. The bronze is, I believe, now in the possession of Mr. G. J. Smith.

proposed) that I should refill the hole its removal would cause. It had previously been used as the base of a threshing-machine, and into it was let a square brass socket. The side uppermost was the one with the cross carved upon it. In due time, and with some difficulty, on account of its weight, I got it home safely, and on cleaning it discovered the figure of our Lord on the other side. It



now stands in my courtyard, but I propose placing it by the gate of my churchyard. It is in excellent condition, of rough granite, and, if it is only the head of a cross, is remarkable for the cleanliness of the break. The figure appears to be *footless*, and the robe, I should

imagine, is intended for the seamless coat.'

This is certainly a very peculiar example, and is doubtless of early date; but, notwithstanding its age, it is in a remarkably good state of preservation. The chief point of interest is the nature of the incised work upon it.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 4 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in.; width of shaft: at the top 1 ft. 7 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 8 in.; thickness: at the bottom 12 in., at the neck 11 in., at the top 10 in.

Front.—On this face is an incised figure of our Lord, the lower portion of which is terminated near the bottom of the stone by a curved line. The extended arms of the figure are slightly above the junction of the head and shaft of the cross, and their extremities are connected by an incised line carried round the head. The effect of the whole—though obviously unintentional—seems to suggest a girl skipping rather than a representation of our Lord. The length of the neck, the fulness of the bottom of the tunic, with its extraordinary triangular corners, and the omission of the feet and legs, are characteristics to which attention should be called.

Back.—The head is surrounded by a broad, flat bead of irregular

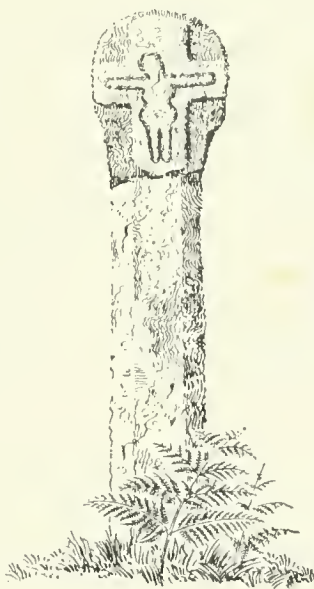
width, within which is a Latin cross sculptured in relief. The lower part of the shaft of this cross is formed by two deeply incised lines,¹ extending to the bottom of the stone. About midway down is a horizontal groove, which may or may not be accidental. It will also be noticed that a piece has been cut out of the left side of the stone, immediately over the neck, though for what purpose is not clear; but it is probably the result of mutilation. Four inches below the arms of the cross is still to be seen the brass pivot, or bearing for the iron shaft of the threshing-machine, to which reference has already been made.

Trevilly Cross, Sennen

Sennen, or St. Sennen, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated ten miles south-west of Penzance.

This cross stands on the left-hand side of the footpath between the villages of Trevilly and Trevescan, about a mile and a quarter south of Sennen church-town.

It is chiefly interesting as being one of the two instances in which the figure is shown on a cross carved on the face of the stone.² The other example will be found on No. 2 cross in the rectory garden, St. Just-in-Penwith.³



The head is cemented on to a shaft which has chamfered angles, but it is doubtful whether this shaft is the original.

¹ Similar to those described on p. 275.

² For fuller particulars on this subject, see p. 122.

³ See p. 271.

Dimensions.—Height of monument, 5 ft. 7 in. ; height of cross-head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width, 1 ft. 5 in. ; thickness, 7 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in.

Front.—On the head is a wide-limbed Latin cross, in relief, which projects three-quarters of an inch from the face of the stone, and on which is incised a quaint little figure of our Lord. The head has an inclination to the right, and the arms are extended straight along the arms of the cross. The curves forming the body are very curious, and the hips are remarkably wide. Both legs are quite straight, but there do not appear to have been any feet.

Back.—On the head is an equal and very wide limbed cross in relief.

INCISED ORNAMENT

ON WHEEL CROSSES

There are eight crosses thus ornamented, which will be found at the following places :—

Altarnon	Tresmeake Bridge.
Boconnoc, No. 3	In Boconnoc Park.
Cardynham	Higher Deviock.
Dennis, St.	In churchyard.
Lanivet, No. 1	In churchyard.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford	Trevia, No. 2.
Levan, St., No. 2	In churchyard.
Tywardreath	Menabilly.

Tresmeake Bridge, Altarnon

Altarnon, in the Deanery of Trigg Major, is situated eight miles south-west of Launceston, and four and a half miles south-west of Egloskerry railway-station.

Tresmeake Bridge crosses a small river about one mile west of Altarnon church.

The cross stands on the left-hand side of the road, about a quarter

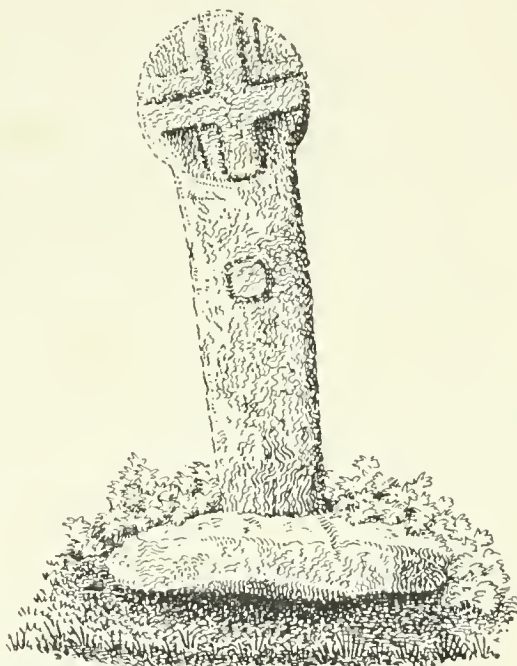
of a mile beyond the bridge. It is close against, and partially buried in, the hedge, leading one to suppose that it is *in situ*. The cross is considerably out of the perpendicular, which is due to the pressure of the hedge. The base consists of a rough piece of moorland granite.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 15 in., at the bottom 13 in. The base is about 3 ft. 9 in. long and 10 in. thick.

The head of the stone appears to be alike on front and back ; on each is a cross in relief, carried to the edge of the head, and having limbs of equal width, but varying length.

Adjoining the limbs, on the upper portion of the head, is a bead in relief, the small spandrils beyond being sunk. The treatment below is not the same ; but this can best be seen by an examination of the drawing.

About one-third of the way down the shaft is an incised figure resembling the letter **D**.



Boconnoc, No. 3. In Boconnoc Park

Boconnoc, in the West Deanery, is situated seven miles north of Fowey, and three miles east of Lostwithiel railway-station.

Boconnoc Park is the property of C. D. Fortescue, Esq.

Blight says :—‘ This cross was removed from Lanlivery, and placed on a double hexagonal pedestal, by the Hon. S. M. Fortescue.’¹

¹ *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 11.


This is an extremely fine monolith, and is remarkable not only on account of its shape, but also for the curious incised ornament upon it. The shaft is wider at the top than at the bottom—a feature still more noticeable on the sides, which also gradually increase in thickness towards the top, giving the stone a wedge-like appearance. The head is only slightly wider than the shaft, on to which it is gently curved, and its entire circular form is preserved by its lower portion being kept slightly in advance of the shaft.

Around the upper stone of the base is the following inscription, cut upon it when the cross was erected in these grounds:—

THIS RELICK OF A RUDE BUT PIOUS AGE WAS PLACED HERE, AND INSCRIBED WITH THE LOVED AND HONOURED NAME OF WM. WYNDAM, LORD GRENVILLE, BY HIS GRATEFUL NEPHEW, G. M. F., MDCCCXL.

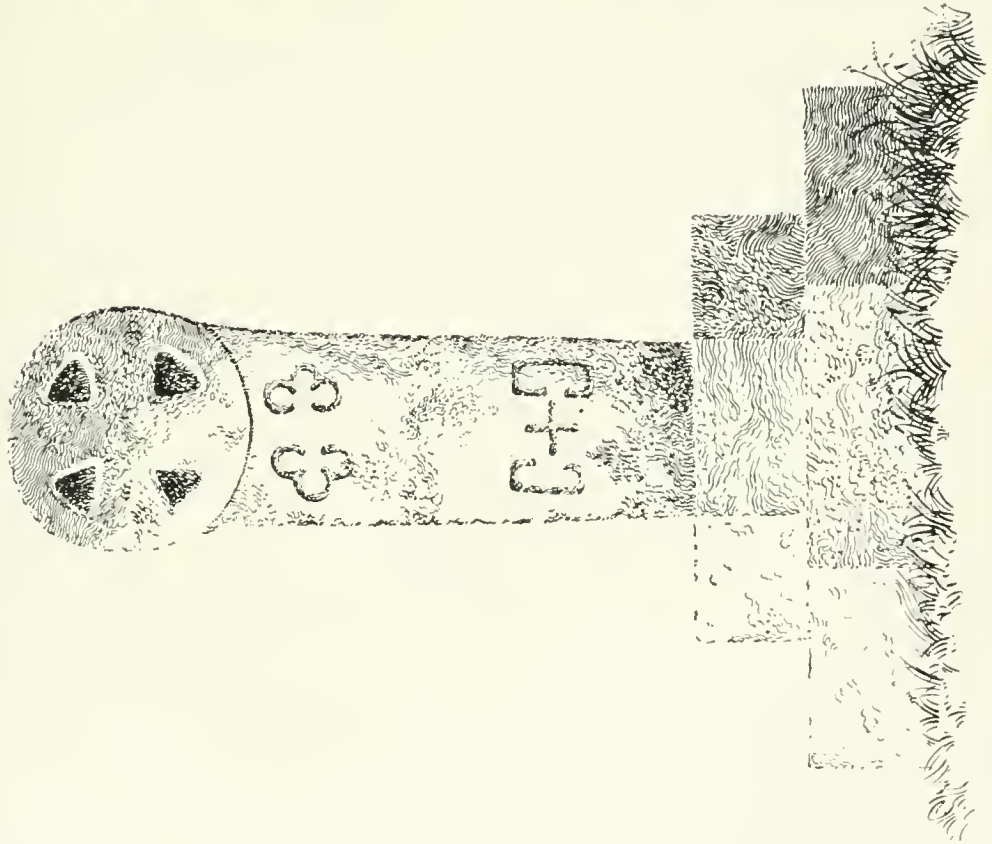
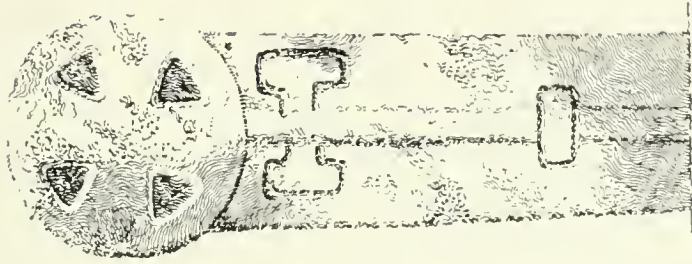
Dimensions.—Height of cross, 7 ft. 1½ in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft: at the neck 2 ft., at the bottom 1 ft. 9 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 9½ in., at the neck 12 in., increasing to the top of the stone.

Of the incised designs on the front and back of the shaft I am unable to give any explanation, since the devices do not lend themselves to anything descriptive of their meaning.

Front.—On the head, and some five inches within its outline, are four triangular sinkings, having splayed sides, and so arranged as to form between them a nearly equal-limbed cross, with expanded ends, and having an inclination to the right. Just below the outline of the head, and at different levels, are two figures, facing each other, and resembling trefoils, the foils being placed in the same position as in a quatrefoil, where the fourth, or inner foil, is omitted. Beneath them is a device consisting of an equal-limbed cross between two figures, reversed and facing each other, each resembling the letter C in its square form : thus—

Back.—On the head is a cross similar to that on the front, but having an inclination to the left. On the shaft, from the lowest portion of the head to the bottom of the stone, is a wide and rounded bead, emphasised on both sides by an incised line. This feature appears to form a shaft for the cross above. In a corresponding position to those on the front are two rectangular incised figures, an

BOCONNOC, No. 3. IN BOCONNOC PARK



idea of which will be more easily formed by an inspection of the Plate than by any description. They are placed one on either side of the raised bead or shaft already mentioned. Two feet beneath them, and cutting across the raised shaft, is an oblong figure, its longer sides being horizontal.

Higher Deviock, Cardynham

Cardynham, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north-east of Bodmin town.

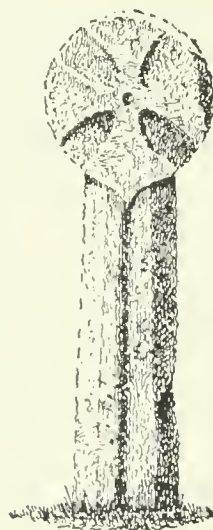
Higher Deviock Farm is about one mile west of Cardynham churchtown.

The cross stands *in situ*, at the junction of three roads, on the east side of the farm.

This is a very well-proportioned cross, and, except that it is chipped in one or two places, is in a very fair state of preservation. The shaft has chamfered angles—usually a sign of late work.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9½ in. ; width of shaft: at the neck 11½ in., at the bottom 13 in. ; thickness: at the bottom 11 in., at the neck 8½ in., at the top 6½ in.

The front and back of the monument are alike. On the head is a cross in relief, the limbs of which have concave sides and are carried to the edge of the head, where they are widely expanded. The end of the lower limb is remarkable for its unique termination, which, unlike those above, is pointed, and has an ogee outline on either side, and these, meeting at the bottom, form a very pretty finish. In the centre of each cross is a small round hole, and a wide and deeply incised line is cut vertically down the shaft.



St. Dennis. In the Churchyard

St. Dennis, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated seven miles north-west of St. Austell, and two and a half miles west of St.

Columb Road railway-station, on the branch-line from Par to New-quay.

St. Dennis is mentioned in Domesday Book as 'Lan-Dines, the church on the hill.' It is built in the middle of an old entrenchment, and is reached by a road winding round the hill.

This cross stands in its circular base, facing east and west, near the south porch, and is considered to be *in situ*. In shape it differs somewhat from an ordinary wheel cross. The head is of horseshoe shape, and has a double bead on both the front and back, which run round the curved portion, and stop on the top of a flat band or collar surrounding the neck. This collar is slightly recessed from the face of the shaft, and is higher on the front than on the back, the sides being sloped to connect them. The shaft possesses the somewhat uncommon feature of being considerably wider at the top than at the bottom; it has an entasis, and the beads on the angles are stopped against the collar. On the front is a second bead, adjoining that on the angle.

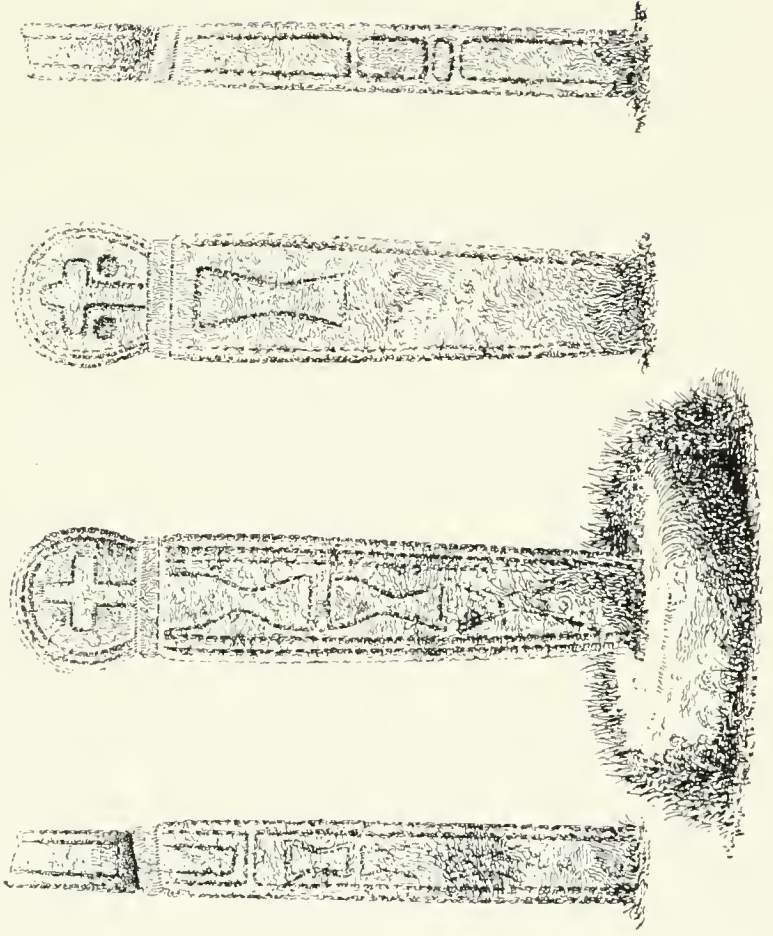
Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 7 in.; width of head, 18 in.; width of shaft: at the top 15½ in., at the bottom 12 in.; thickness on the left side, at the bottom, 8½ in., diminishing to 7 in. at the top; and on the right side it is about an inch thicker.

All four sides are ornamented with incised work as follows:—

Right Side.—On the shaft are two panels. The upper one is very small, and is simply double beaded; the lower contains three separate figures, which vary slightly in shape, and resemble, if anything, an hour-glass. Some persons are inclined to think that they are representations of chalices. In an isolated case this might be so; but where three of them follow, one below another, it does not appear likely that so many would be shown at one time. The only other place in Cornwall where this device occurs is on No. 3 cross at Clowance, Crowan (p. 329). With the exception of some glass tumblers, about three inches high, which were taken out of a grave in the Roman cemetery near Rio Tinto, Huelva, Spain, I have seen no objects of this shape.

Front.—On the head is a Latin cross in outline. On the shaft

ST. DENNIS. IN THE CIURCIIVARD



are three of the figures already described, all varying in form and size.

Back.—On the head is a Latin cross similar to that on the front, but with rounded ends to the upper limbs. A round hole about two and a half inches in diameter is sunk on either side of its shaft. On the shaft, near the top, is one of the figures above-mentioned.

Left Side.—On the shaft are four panels of irregular depth, separated by beads.

Lanivet, No. 1. In the Churchyard

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles southwest of the town of Bodmin, and about three and a half miles from the railway-station.

This monolith stands on the north side of the churchyard, and is, no doubt, *in situ*. There is an old saying that the spot it occupies is ‘in the middle of the county, north and south, east and west.’

This is the most elaborate example of a decorated wheel cross in Cornwall, as the amount of incised work found on others bears no comparison to that on this cross. It was not until the Rev. W. Iago and I had spent over two hours in removing the lichen, &c., and cleaning the stone, that we discovered how richly ornamented it was. There is a look, too, of great age about this stone which is not so apparent in others differently ornamented.

The head, which is much broken away on the south side, is slightly elliptical, and has on both front and back an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends, and a central boss with an encircling bead at its base. There is a very marked entasis on the shaft, which has beaded angles. I was able, with the assistance of an iron bar, to trace the base of the cross, which is some twelve inches below the ground. It has, therefore, been shown in the accompanying Plate.

With the exception of two panels of debased key-pattern ornament, the whole of the shaft is decorated with incised work, and the constant recurrence of the little sunk holes¹ referred to on p. 234 is here very noticeable.

¹ Panels of little holes should always be carefully examined, as the spaces between them

Dimensions.—Total height of the cross from top of base, 10 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 14½ in., at the bottom 18½ in. ; thickness at the bottom, 13 in., tapering to 8 in. at the top.

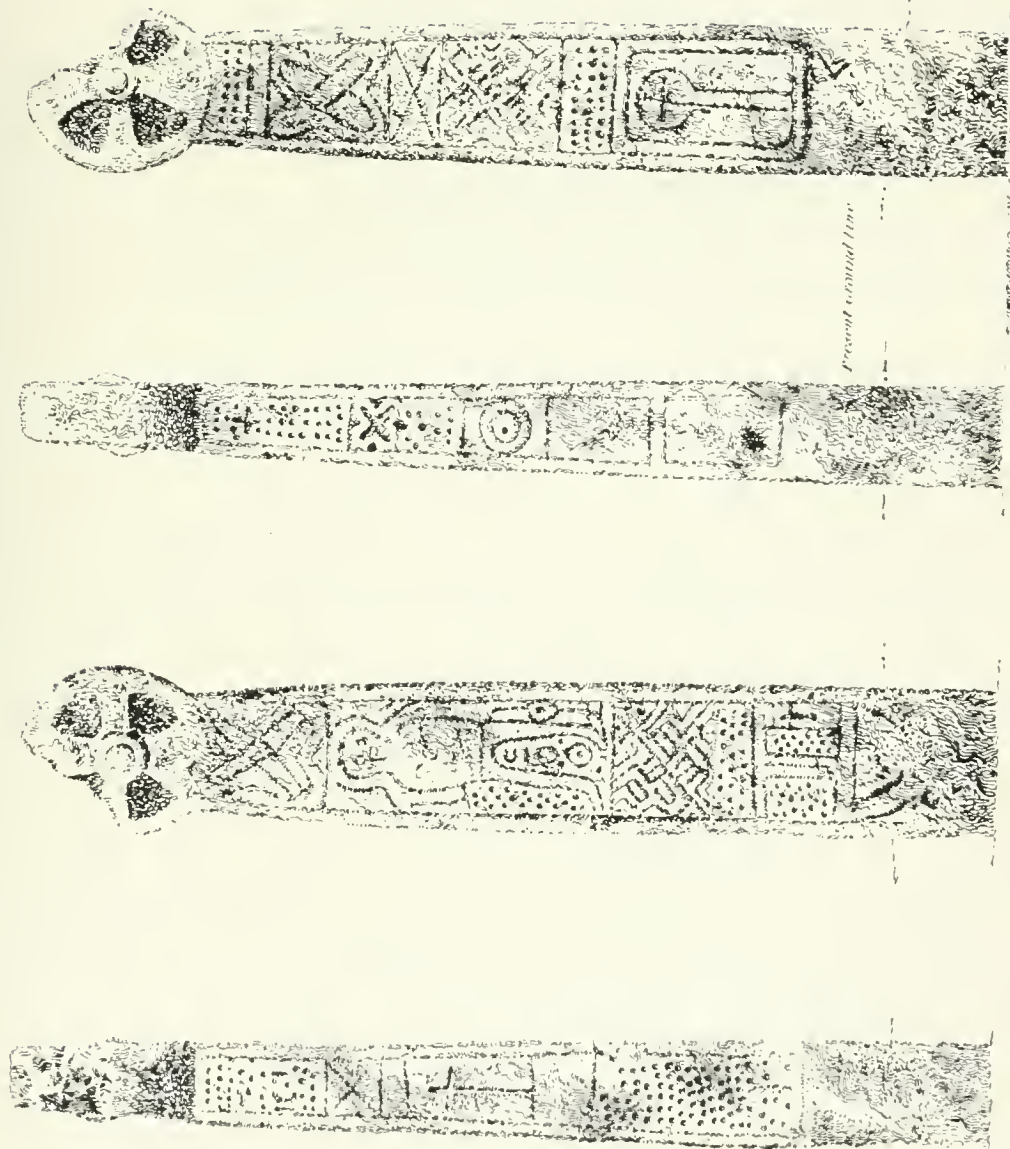
All four sides of the shaft are enriched as follows, the description of the ornament commencing from the top :—

Right Side.—The shaft is divided into six panels by incised lines. (1) A long panel of little holes ; (2) a square panel with diagonal lines from corner to corner ; (3) a plain, narrow panel ; (4) a long panel containing a well-proportioned Latin cross ; (5) a plain, square panel ; (6) a long panel filled with little holes.

Front.—The shaft is divided into five panels. (1) A panel containing what appears to be two oval rings, crossing each other diagonally, and with angular lines in the spandrils, the whole being very irregularly executed. (2) The largest panel on the cross. This contains a most remarkable object, consisting of the figure of a man 2 ft. 11 in. high, rudely incised in outline. The features still remain, and on the body are some peculiar markings like letters—an ‘S’ and a ‘C’ appear to be quite distinct ; but whether they were really intended for letters, or are the result of the wearing away of some ornament, must be left for others to determine. The outer line of the arms is carried round the head in a curious way ; the legs are well defined, and both feet turn to the right. Between the legs are other markings, which also look something like letters. But the most extraordinary feature of the whole figure is found in what certainly *appears* to be a *tail*, about half-way down which is a heart-shaped figure, and at the end are two cross-bars. The space between the right leg and the bead on the angle of the shaft is filled with holes, and there are three or four between the feet. (3) A panel of debased key-pattern ornament. (4) A narrow panel containing three rows of little holes. (5) A panel divided vertically by an incised line, the right half being filled with little holes ; the left half is again divided, the right side containing holes, and the left a Latin cross.

are often broken away, causing markings to appear resembling letters or ornament, which in reality do not exist.

LAVIET, No. 1. IN THE CHURCHYARD



Left Side.—This is also divided into six panels. (1) A long panel with an equal-limbed cross near the top, and the remainder decorated with little holes in regular rows. (2) A square panel with a St. Andrew's cross; and by the spandrils being marked another cross is formed outside the first one. (3) A panel of holes. (4) An oblong panel containing two concentric circles. (5 and 6) These panels, divided by a bead, are too much worn to define, and a large hole has been made near the bottom of the lower panel.

Back.—This is also divided into six panels. (1) A narrow panel with two rows of holes, the enclosing line at the top formed by the line of the head. (2) Separated from No. 1 by two incised lines is a panel similar to No. 1 on the front, but much better executed, and shown in double lines. (3) A narrow panel with diagonal lines from corner to corner. (4) A square panel containing remains of a debased diagonal key-pattern ornament similar to No. 3 panel on the front. (5) An oblong panel with three regular rows of holes. (6) A long panel surrounded by a bead. In the middle is a cross reaching nearly to the top; the three upper limbs are terminated by a short cross-bar and lean slightly over to the left; on the left side of the cross, and two inches from it, is the long handle of what seems to be a crozier, the crook encircling the upper limbs of the cross.

In addition to the number of panels already enumerated on the different sides of the shaft, there may possibly have been others below, as there are indistinct markings left in some places; but all are too much abraded to say what was originally sculptured within them.

Trevia, No. 2. Lanteglos-by-Camelford

Lanteglos-by-Camelford, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated one and a half miles south-west of Camelford.

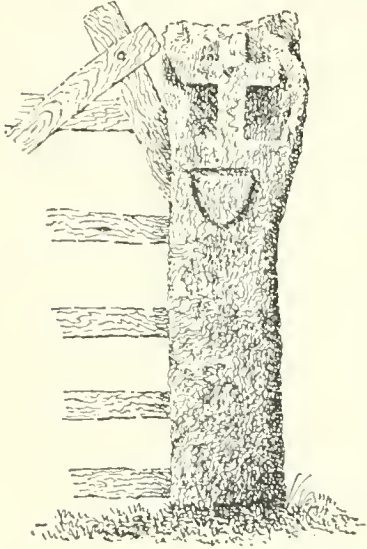
Trevia¹ is a hamlet consisting of a few cottages situated at the junction of three roads about a mile and a half north of Camelford.

The cross is supposed to have been moved from its central

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii. p. 282.

position in the roadway for utilisation as a gatepost at the entrance to a field a few yards from its former site, which degraded purpose it serves at the present day.

One side of the head has been broken off and the top cut away, the monument generally being in a mutilated condition; and the shaft is very irregular in outline.



Dimensions. — Height, 5 ft. 2 in. ; present width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft, about 14 in. ; thickness, about 8 in.

Front.—On the head is a recess of horseshoe shape. Within is a Latin cross in relief, its surface being flush with that of the stone ; in the middle is a small circular hole. On the shaft, and some four inches beneath the cross, is an incised shield.

Back.—Except that the shield is omitted, this is similar to the front.

St. Levan, No. 2. In the Churchyard

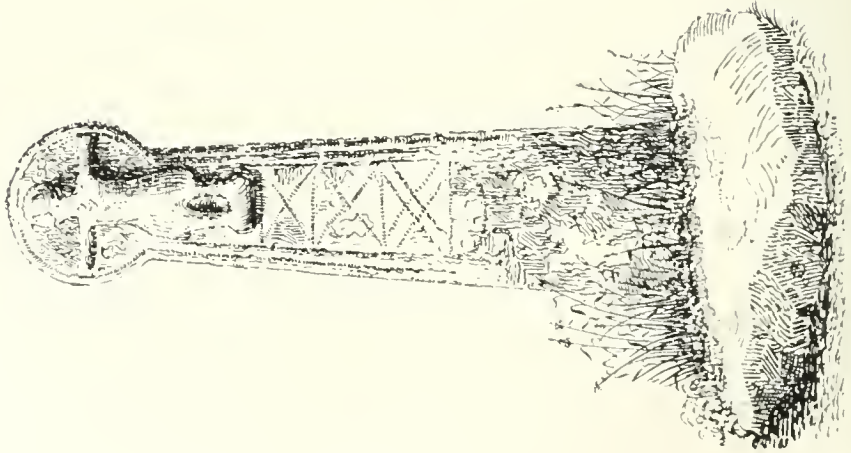
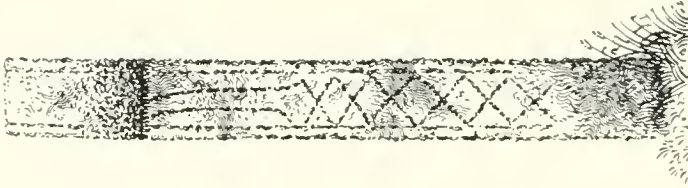
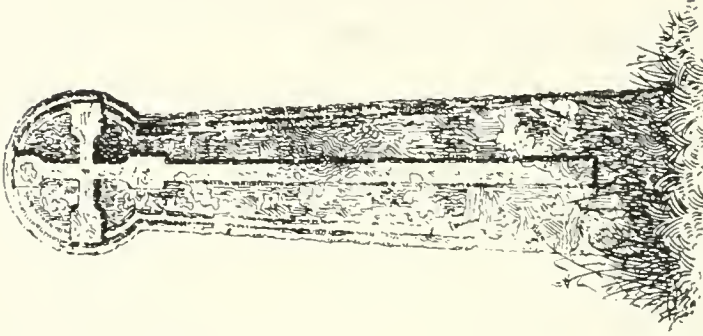
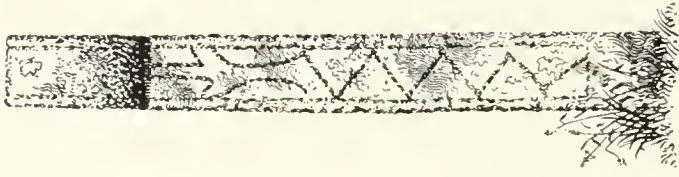
St. Levan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated eight miles south-west of Penzance.

The cross stands in its roughly hewn base on the south side of the church, near the porch, and is probably *in situ*.

It is one of the most elegant and well-proportioned wheel crosses to be found throughout Cornwall. The head is almost circular, and the angles of the stone are beaded, the front and back having a second bead adjoining the outer one ; on the back the bead is carried round the head also.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 11 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 8½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 14 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 10 in. ; The stone is of a uniform thickness of 10 in. The base is 4 ft. 6 in.

ST. LEVAN, No. 2. IN THE CHURCHYARD



wide, and about 18 in. thick in the middle, but much thinner at the edges.

The front and both sides are ornamented with incised work.

Front.—On the head, and extending some way below the neck, is a rudely sculptured figure of our Lord in bold relief, the head being slightly inclined to the right. The arms are straight, and expanded at the ends, illustrating the sleeves of the tunic, and the lower portion of the garment is very full. The bottom of the legs, apparently without feet, rest on a rounded projection. On the shaft beneath are three panels; the upper two have diagonal lines from corner to corner; the third is similar, but the diagonal lines are double.

Left Side.—On the shaft is an angular twist, or lattice-work, carried about two-thirds of the way upwards; the ends of the line are then continued almost to the top, where they bend slightly over to the right.

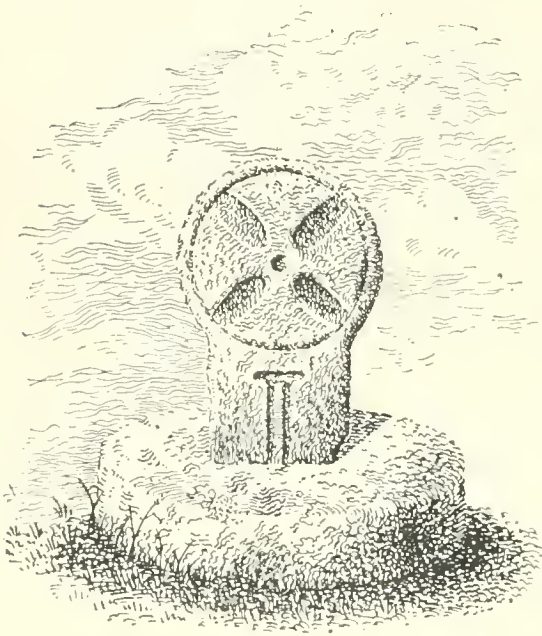
Back.—On the back is a cross in relief, of beautiful design, which extends from beneath the outer bead on the head to within nine inches of the base. The upper portion is formed by an equal-limbed cross, which may thus be described:—Commencing from the centre, the limbs are of the same width to about half their distance outwards. At this point they are suddenly widened by being curved outwards, and then continue parallel as far as the bead on the edge of the head. From the bottom of the lower limb, and flush with its surface, though much narrower, is the long shaft, which is rather wider at the bottom than at the top. The only other instances of crosses of this kind will be found on the front and back of the crosses in the churchyards of St. Levan (No. 1, p. 89) and St. Michael, in the parish of St. Minver, but in each case the long shaft is omitted.

Right Side.—On the shaft, at the top, is a curious figure somewhat resembling a cross in outline with the arms raised; below is zigzag work.

Menabilly, Tywardreath

Tywardreath, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated four miles south of Lostwithiel, and one mile east of Par railway-station.

Menabilly, the seat of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., J.P., is situated about two and a half miles south of Tywardreath churchtown, and is one and three-quarter miles west of Fowey.



This cross formerly stood *in situ* at Milltown, where in process of time it was used to mark the boundary between the parishes of Lanlivery and Golant. Its original site is marked by a square block of granite, placed there by Mr. William Rashleigh when the cross was removed many years ago.

It is now mounted on a circular base. The head is beaded, and the stone appears to be part of a much taller monolith.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 3 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft, 1 ft. 6 in. ; thickness, 9 in. The base is 3 ft. 10 in. in diameter and 9 in. thick.

Within the bead, and occupying nearly all the space enclosed by it, is a cross having equal and widely expanded limbs with concave sides ; in the centre is a small conical hole. On the front of the shaft is a device which seems to be incomplete, as it is abruptly stopped at the bottom, and is probably only the upper portion of some more elaborate design, the lower part of which has dis-

appeared. What remains, however, resembles an incised Tau cross, the shaft of which has two lines. The back of the stone is similar to the front, but is without the figure on the shaft.

ON WHEEL CROSSES WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

There are four ornamented crosses of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Cleer, St.	On St. Cleer Common.
Eastbourne (Sussex)	
(from St. Erth)	In Manor-House grounds.
Gwinear	On Connor Down.
Penzance	In Market-place.

St. Cleer Common, St. Cleer

St. Cleer, in the West Deanery, is situated two and a half miles north of Liskeard.

The Longstone,¹ or 'Long Tom,' as the cross is locally named, stands *in situ* near the roadside, and not far from a stone circle called 'The Hurlers,' but on the opposite side of the way.

In point of size this is a very fine monolith, though extremely rude, and roughly wrought. The back of the head slopes sharply back, so that the top of the stone is very thin.

Dimensions.—Height, 9 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 4 in. ; width

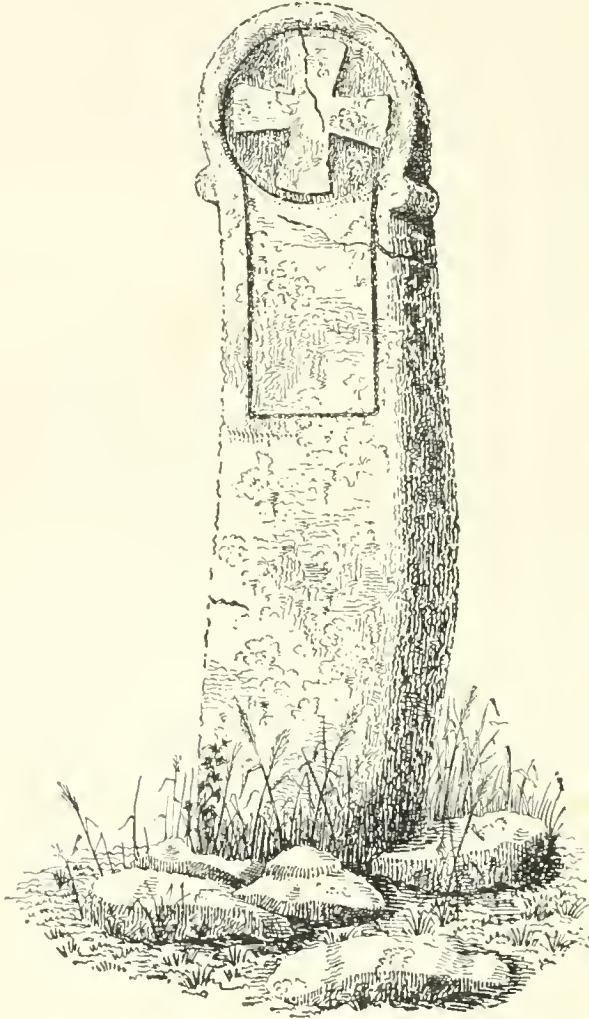
¹ Gibson, in his *Additions to Camden* (1772), vol. i. p. 153, gives the following note of this cross, accompanied by 'a quaint figure of it' :—

'And that also called the Longstone, standing in the downs about half a mile from The Hurlers (above two yards and a half high, with a cross on both sides), was doubtless a funeral monument.'

In *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain* (John Britton, F.S.A.) is another notice of this stone, taken from an *Essay on Ancient Stone Crosses* (vol. i. p. 11):—'In Plate A, fig. 3, I have given a view of one of these pillars. It is situated on *Carraton* Down, north of St. Cleer, and is within half a mile of a Druidical temple called The Hurlers. This peculiarity of situation, and its distance from any Catholic foundation, induce me to believe that it was originally a Pagan pillar, converted into a Christian symbol when the first missionaries were propagating their tenets in this remote county.'

of shaft : at the top 1 ft. 10 in., at the bottom 2 ft. 1 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12 in., at the neck $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The crosses on front and back of the head are alike. That on the front is inclined to the left, and that on the back to the right ;



the latter, being carved on the slope of the stone above mentioned, leans backward considerably. On the front of the shaft, beneath the head, is a plain oblong panel formed by incised lines. The panel is upright, and the two side-lines forming it terminate on the edge of the circular recess containing the cross on the head.

Eastbourne, Sussex. In the Manor-house Grounds

The Manor-house is now owned by the Gilbert family, and by tracing their history we find that at the close of the last century an only child and heiress, named Mary Ann Gilbert, married Davies Giddy, whose family resided at Tredrea, in the parish of St. Erth, near Hayle, Cornwall. Adopting the name of Gilbert, he settled at Eastbourne, and, being a distinguished man of science, was at one time President of the Royal Society ; and, amongst other works, he compiled ‘ The Parochial History of Cornwall,’ 4 vols., 1838.

Since my notice of this cross appeared in vol. xxxviii. of the Sussex Archæological Society’s Collections, Mr. John D. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, has kindly supplied me with the following correct and interesting particulars regarding its removal from Cornwall to Sussex. The notes are taken from the pocket-book of his grandfather, Mr. Davies Gilbert, and are especially valuable as being those actually made at the time.

1817.

The cross put up in its place by means of the Ordnance Tackle.

December 10th.

The cross.—I had observed a cross near Truro, on the road to Redruth, degraded to the situation of a gatepost, and for many years I thought of rescuing it and removing the relic to Tredrea, but since my connection with East Bourne I determined in getting it there. Mr. John Giddy obtained it for me on the easy condition of providing a common gatepost in its room. It was shipped at Truro for London, from whence it came to Hastings by sea, and from thence here by land. It was this day fixed in its place over the archway, under which the footpath used to pass till I turned it. We used the Artillery Triangle Fall Block kindly lent me by Col. Ellicombe. The whole was effected without injury to the cross itself or any Person or thing.

Mr. Davies Gilbert is said to have been of a rather humorous turn of mind, a fact which is supported by the following anecdote, related to me by his personal friend, the Rev. Canon Hockin, of Phillack. On being asked one day why he had carried off a cross from Cornwall and put it up in his place at Eastbourne, Mr. Gilbert replied that ‘ it was in order to show the poor, ignorant folk there that there was something bigger in the world than a *flint* !’ ‘ And thus,’ adds the Canon, ‘ are we robbed !’

A small brass-plate on the back of the cross is inscribed—



But to one accustomed to these monuments no plate is necessary to associate it with the county whence it came, since it is a typical example of a Cornish cross, both as regards its shape and ornamentation. Moreover, the material used is grey elvan,¹ an extremely hard Cornish stone, in texture resembling a very fine granite.

The cross is now mounted on a substructure consisting of three steps. The top one is very small, and was presumably only intended to form a sort of base to steady the monolith, which passes through it, and rests on the second step. The portion of the ornament thus concealed has been completed on the Plate by dotted lines, as half of it is visible, and the same designs occur on other panels of the stone, and are also those most commonly found in Cornwall.

The stone is in a very fair state of preservation, though somewhat chipped in places; while the curious depression on the head may be due to an uneven cleft made in quarrying. The head is not circular, but slightly oval, its horizontal diameter being rather greater than the vertical. It is surrounded by a bead which is carried down the angles of the shaft, the entasis on which is very unevenly executed.

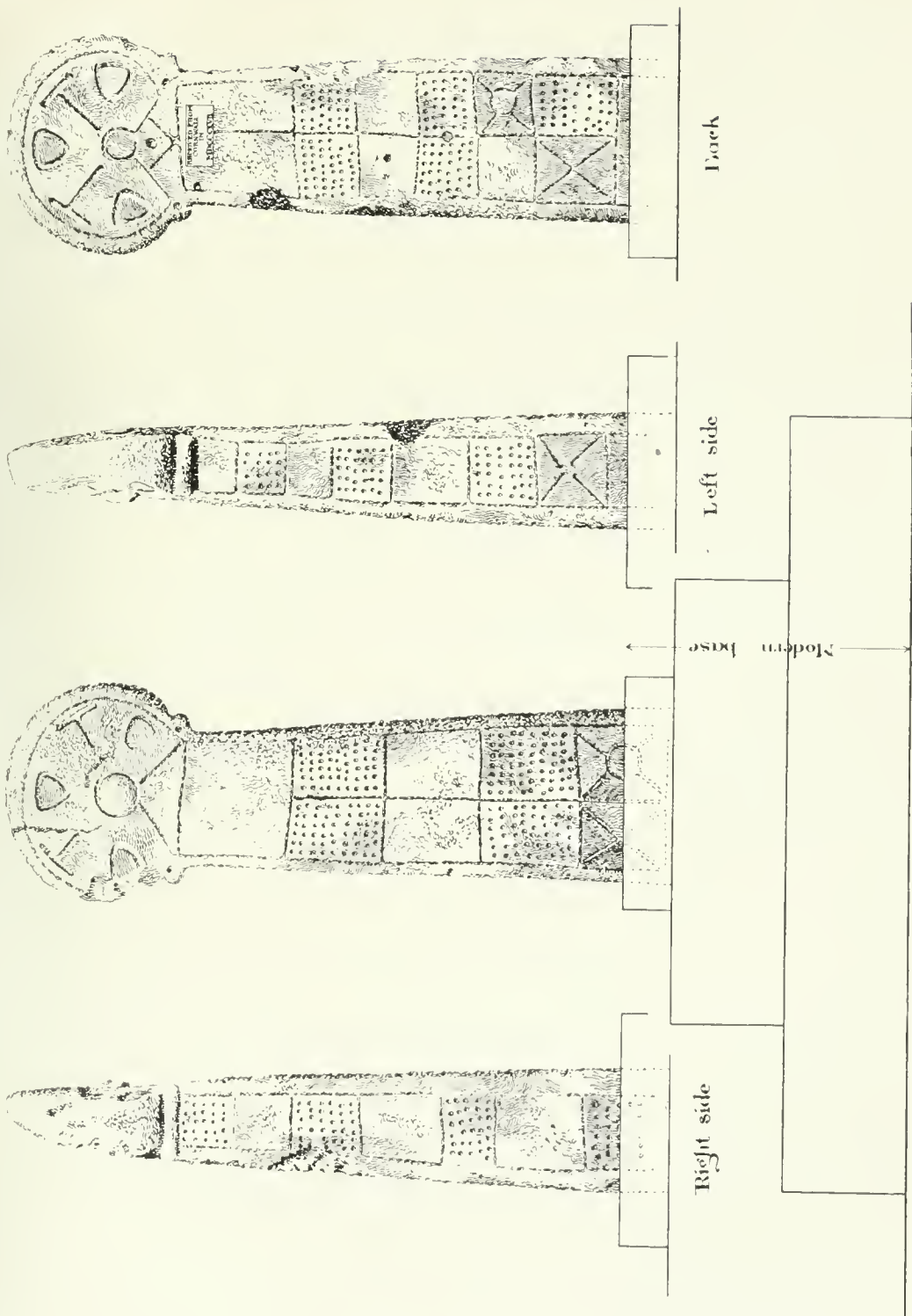
Dimensions.—Height (from top of second step), 8 ft. 2 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 8 in.; width of shaft: at the top 1 ft. 8 in., at the bottom 2 ft. 1 in.; thickness at the bottom, 17½ in., tapering to 10½ in. at the neck, and to about 5 in. at the top.

Each face of the shaft is divided into panels by incised lines. The ornament comprising the decoration is executed in incised work of the roughest description, as follows:—

Right Side.—The shaft is divided into seven panels. Every alternate panel, commencing from the top, contains little holes in regular rows, the intermediate panels being plain.

Front.—On the head, but situated rather below the centre, is a boss, surrounded at its base by an incised line. Arranged round the

¹ See p. 15.



12 10 8 6 4 2 0
Scale Feet

boss, at nearly equal distances from each other, are three triangles, with convex sides and rounded angles, similar in form to the spaces between the limbs and ring of a four-holed cross. One of these triangles is directly over the boss, and the other two are placed one on either side of and slightly below it. On each side of the upper triangle, and midway between it and those below is a T-shaped figure, or Tau cross, the vertical stroke or shaft of each radiating to the centre of the boss. Between the top of the shaft and the central boss on the head is an isosceles triangle, the two equal sides of which are formed by radial lines extending to the angle of the outlining bead at the neck, and the third side by the upper line, which encloses the top panel on the shaft. The projections at the neck are very small, especially for a cross of this size, and in each is a small round sinking.

The shaft is divided into nine panels of about equal depth. At the top is a square panel the full width of the shaft. The remainder of the shaft is divided vertically by an incised line down the centre, thus giving four pairs of elongated panels. The square panel mentioned is unornamented, and the pair beneath are filled with little holes in regular rows. Next are a plain pair, followed by another pair containing little holes as before. The two bottom panels are partly hidden in the top step: that on the right hand appears to contain the common pattern of diagonal lines from corner to corner; that on the left has an incised device, consisting of four straight lines radiating from the circumference of an incised circle to the corners of the panel, its diameter being about one-third of the width of the panel.

Left Side.—This is divided into eight panels. Commencing at the top with a plain one, the alternate panels are filled with little holes in regular rows, until the seventh is reached. This contains enrichment similar to that in the right and lowest panel on the front, except that the lines do not intersect, and are increased in width towards the centre. The eighth or bottom panel is unornamented.

Back.—With the exception of some trifling variations in detail, the ornament on the head is practically the same as that already

described on the front. Of these variations, attention may be called to the following:—(a) omission of central boss, but retention of incised ring; (b) the position of the two lower triangles is slightly changed in relation to the ring; (c) the shafts of the T-shaped figures are much longer; and (d) the triangular space on the lower half of the head is ornamented with two additional lines at right angles to the radial sides of the triangle.

Just below the circle, on the head, is a deep round hole, and there is another on the shaft, between the fourth pair of panels. These were doubtless made to receive the iron hooks for supporting the gate. The height of the lower hole from the bottom of the shaft is easily accounted for when we consider that the cross would have to be deeply sunk to secure stability for its degraded purpose.

The shaft is divided into six pairs of panels by an incised line down the middle similar to that on the front, and has also another panel at the bottom the full width. The upper pair are much longer than the others, while the next four pairs beneath are nearly square. The panels contain the following decoration:—1st, or upper pair: plain. Across the upper portion of these is fixed the brass-plate to which reference has already been made. 2nd pair: ornamented with little holes. 3rd pair: plain. 4th pair: similar to 2nd pair. 5th pair: right panel, plain; left panel, a figure like that just described in the right bottom panel of the front. 6th pair: these are longer than those above, and contain—in the right panel, diagonal lines from corner to corner; in the left, little holes as before. 7th, and bottom panel, plain.

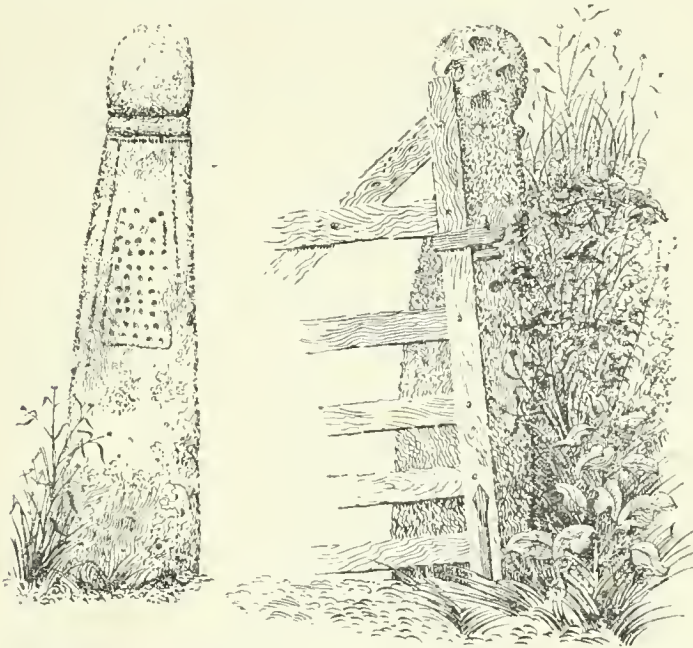
On Connor Down, Gwinear

Gwinear, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated three miles east of Hayle, and one mile west of Gwinear Road railway-station.

Connor Down is situated about a mile and a quarter north of Gwinear churchtown, and half that distance from the Gwinear Road railway-station.

The cross may be easily found by taking the north-west road leading from Gwinear Road station until the highway between Hayle

and Camborne is reached, when, on turning to the right, the cross will be seen, about a furlong distant, on the right-hand side of the highway, in the direction of Camborne. It is built into the outside angle of the hedge forming the gateway, so that only the front and one side are exposed; and in this position it is doing duty as a gatepost. The original site is not known, but it has been suggested that the cross may have stood at the fork of the roads, about a quarter of a mile, in a westerly direction, from its present position.



The stone has evidently been previously used for a similar purpose, since just below the head is a hole pierced right through the stone, while beneath the present top hinge is another disused hole. The stone is much thicker than is customary with these crosses, and the entasis is very marked on the shaft, the right side of which is sloped outwards considerably. Faint markings of the beads on the angles are still to be seen.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. ; width of head, 11 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 10 in., at the bottom 18 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 18 in., at the neck 11 in.

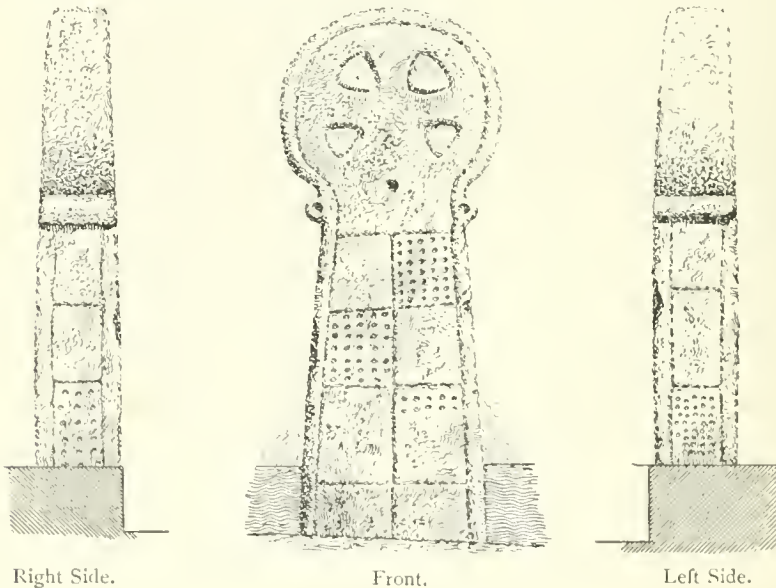
On both the front and back of the head are four three-sided sinkings with rounded angles, the portion between them forming a diagonal cross.

The only ornament now visible is on the exposed side, and consists of a panel of little holes in rows.

In the Market-place, Penzance

Penzance, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, and is the terminus of the Great Western Railway, 328 miles from London.

Mr. John Symons, of Penzance, has kindly forwarded me the following particulars regarding this stone :—' Prior to 1829 the cross



stood in the Green Market, the spot being now marked by a cruciform flagstone. Early in that year it was removed to the corner of a house at the bottom of North Street, a few feet from its original position. This house was demolished about twenty years ago [c. 1868], and the cross was then moved to its present site, at the western end of the Market House.' In this position the back and lower portion of the sides are concealed.

The projections usually placed at the junction of the head and shaft are in this case rather below it. The stone is outlined by a bead, which runs completely round the edge on front and back, and shows also on the sides of the shaft, where it is stopped beneath the projections.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 1 ft. 6 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 10 in. Thickness at the bottom and neck, 10½ in., the head tapering slightly to the top.

The exposed sides are ornamented with incised work, as follows :—

Right Side.—On the shaft there appear to be three panels, but part of the lower one is concealed. The upper and middle are plain, and the lower is filled with little holes in rows, but not so closely placed as are those in other panels of the monument.

Front.—On the head are four incised triangles, with convex sides, so arranged that they form a cross between them on the face of the stone, the lower limb being much wider than the others. The projections at the neck are emphasised by a conical hole in the centre. On a level with the neck is another hole, in the middle of the shaft. The shaft is divided into four pairs of panels, some of which are ornamented, as follows :—Upper pair : right panel, plain ; left, filled with little holes in rows, sloping slightly upward from right to left. Second pair : right, little holes as just described ; left, plain. Third pair : right, plain ; left, commenced with rows of holes, but only the two upper rows completed. Fourth pair : both plain.

Left Side.—This, like the right, is divided into three panels. The upper two are plain, and the lower one is filled with little holes placed very closely together.

Back.—This is too close to the wall to allow of inspection. Blight,¹ after stating that the cross was moved in 1829, adds : ‘ Near the base, on the reverse side, the following inscription was then found ; “ Hic procumbunt corpora piorum.” ’ Dr. Millet, of Penzance, however, in his notice² of this cross, gives quite a different reading, and one which appears to be the more likely one of the two. Quoting from Mr. E. B. Edmonds, who wrote in 1850, he says : ‘ In re-

¹ *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 3.

² *Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, New Series, vol. iii. (1888 92), pp. 350, 351.

moving [the cross] from its old site to a more convenient one the following inscription was discovered:—

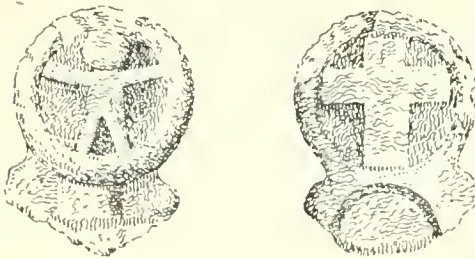
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O					
X					
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	PIO				
	UM				

It was copied by the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, and from his copy the above was taken.

ON A WHEEL CROSS WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK AND WITH
THE FIGURE OF OUR LORD IN RELIEF ON THE FRONT

Camborne, No. 2. Outside the Institute

Camborne, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated twelve miles south-west of Truro, and has a railway-station on the main line.



The original site of this cross is not known. For many years it lay on the ground at the rear of the Institute, but some time ago it was brought out and placed loosely against the front of the building.

This is a very singular fragment, and consists of the mutilated head of a cross, attached to a small portion of its shaft. It has projections at the neck, and is the only example of this type upon which the figure of our Saviour is sculptured. The circular head is completely surrounded, on front and back, by a bold bead, which projects upon the face of the stone, and the spaces within are very deeply sunk, causing the sculpture to be in high relief. On the ragged portion of the shaft there are some remains of very curious ornament, quite unlike anything that exists on other monuments.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 11 in. ; thickness, 8½ in.

Front.—The figure of our Lord is represented with a very large head, slightly elevated arms, and an extremely small body. The widely spread legs are without feet, and rest on the edge of the bead. On the shaft, immediately beneath the bead, is a wide and rounded projection in low relief, but from the very small portion now left it is impossible to suggest for what ornamental purpose it was intended.

Back.—Within the bead of the head is a wide-limbed Latin cross. On the shaft, about two inches below, is a deeply incised semicircular line, being all that now remains of the ornament which once decorated this monument.

ON A HOLED CROSS

Carminnow Cross, Bodmin

Bodmin, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated near the centre of the county, and has a railway-station.

The hamlet of Carminnow Cross (locally called ‘Tripey Corner’) is situated a mile and a half south-east of Bodmin, near Castle Canyke. It consists of a few cottages adjacent to the intersection of four cross-roads, from which the hamlet takes its name.

It is most probable that this monument originally stood at the junction of these four roads, and was removed at some remote period to its present position at the back of the cottages, and westward of what may be assumed was its previous site. The cross will now be found close to one of the telegraph-poles, and at the present time forms the boundary-stone between the parishes of Bodmin and Lanhydrock, but is so hidden in the hedge—in which it stands sideways—that only a small portion of the head is visible.

On June 12, 1890, I had the portion of the hedge¹ which hid the front cleared away, and thus proved that the cross does not occupy its original position. There was no base, and, in addition to its being sunk in the ground up to the neck, the bottom of the shaft was found to be very uneven, showing that a fracture had taken place at this part, and suggesting the probability of this portion

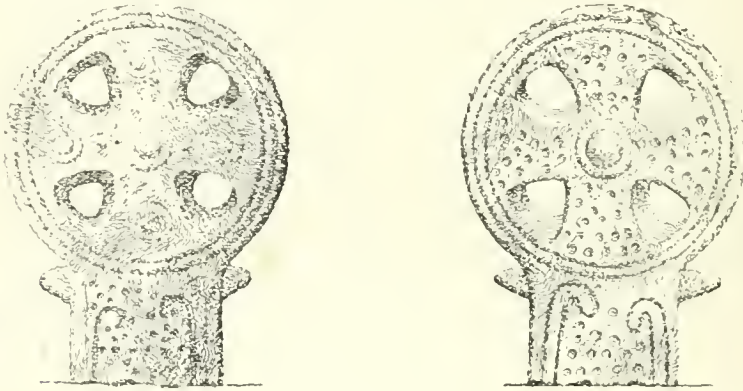
¹ Since the above was written the cross has been taken out of the hedge, and a proposal is on foot to erect it on a tall shaft and base on the spot on which it was supposed to have originally stood.

having once been considerably higher. A circular hole about an inch in diameter has been drilled in the top of the head.

The largest four-holed cross-head in Cornwall surmounts No. 3 cross in Cardynham churchyard. It is three feet in diameter. Carminnow ranks next, being half an inch under that dimension.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. ; width of head, 2 ft. 11½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 18 in., at the bottom 19 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12½ in., at the neck 11 in., and at the top 7½ in.

The head is almost a true circle, and has on both front and back two beads, side by side ; the outer bead is on the edge, and shows also on the sides, and the inner one is carried completely round the head.



The stone has projections at the neck—a most uncommon feature in a four-holed cross ; only one other possesses them, viz. that at Trelaske, in the parish of Lewannick.¹ In the Carminnow cross, however, they are of a different shape to those found on the wheel crosses,² as they are more pointed, and are also recessed about an inch from the face of the stone. It will be noticed that the holes are not pierced through the middle of the deep splays surrounding them.

The ornament on the front and back is much worn, but appears to be as follows :—

Front.—On the head are five bosses, each with a surrounding bead at its base, that in the centre being the largest. Those on the limbs are not evenly placed, as will be seen by referring to the illus-

¹ See p. 185.

² See p. 155.

tration ; and they are also much mutilated. On each side of the shaft, and some three inches from the edge, is an almost vertical incised line, curved over at the top like the handle of a walking-stick ; but they are not on the same level, and are probably the terminations of some pattern, the rest of which is missing. The remainder of the shaft appears to be decorated with a number of sunk holes.

Back.—On the head is a central boss, with an encircling bead at its base. The limbs seem to be ornamented with sunk holes, indiscriminately placed, and much larger than those usually found. The shaft is treated in a similar manner to the front, except that the incised lines, curved over at the top, are considerably larger, and are formed of double lines.

ON A LATIN CROSS

Boscathnoe, Madron

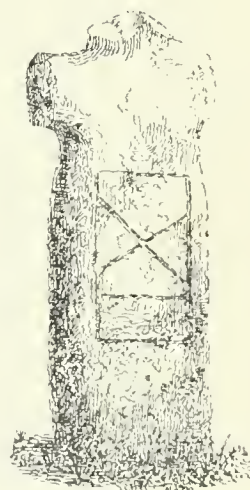
Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one and a half miles north of Penzance.

This cross stands near Madron church, in a field which, taking its name from the monument, is called 'Cross Close.' It is evidently *in situ*, and will be found on the left-hand side of the footpath leading from Madron churchtown to Penzance.

Most of the upper and one of the horizontal limbs have been broken off. The cross is curiously shaped, being contracted at the neck, and having the shaft widest in the middle. The chief interest, however, attaching to this monument is the fact of its being the only Latin cross in Cornwall upon which any enrichment is found.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. ; width, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 1 ft. 3 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 4 in.

On the front is an incised rectangular figure, which is divided horizontally, about one-third of the distance upwards, by an incised



line. The upper portion contains two diagonal lines, nearly at right angles, which cross each other and run into the vertical sides of the figure at different distances from the angles. The back and sides are unornamented.

MONUMENTS WITH SUNK CROSSES OR WITH SUNK ORNAMENT

Sunk work, or intaglio, is thus defined by Gwilt¹:—‘Sculpture in which the subject is hollowed out so that the impression from it would present the appearance of a bas-relief.’

The portion of the design to which the sculptor wishes to draw special attention, and which when repeated forms the pattern, is not, as in other cases, in relief. As far, therefore, as the general effect is concerned, a design in relief bears the same relation to a sunk design as, in printing or engraving, a white design on a black ground does to a black design on a white ground.

It will be seen from the following list that the number of monuments in Cornwall to which this method of ornamentation is applied is very small.

Geographical Distribution of Monuments with Sunk Crosses or with Sunk Ornament

<i>On a Pillar-stone.</i>	<i>Helston</i> , No. 3.
<i>Wendron</i> , St.	In a garden.
Bodilly.	<i>Mabe</i> .
	Helland.
<i>On Wheel Crosses.</i>	<i>Madron</i> .
<i>Buryan</i> , St.	Trembath.
Crowz-an-wra.	<i>Temple</i> , Nos. 5 and 6.
Nûn Careg.	In churchyard.
<i>Constantine</i> .	<i>On a Wheel Cross with Pro-</i>
Nanjarrow.	<i>jections at the Neck.</i>
<i>Crovan</i> .	<i>Day</i> , St.
Clowance, No. 3.	Scorrier, No. 2.

¹ Joseph Gwilt, *An Encyclopædia of Architecture*.

SUNK CROSSES

ON A PILLAR-STONE

AN EQUAL-LIMBED CROSS

Bodilly, St. Wendron

St. Wendron, or Wendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Bodilly estate is situated about one mile north-west of St. Wendron churchtown.

The following account of the cross, by the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, appeared in the 'Eagle,' September, 1889 (a small local paper, published at Helston, which has now ceased to exist) :—

'One of these ancient crosses formerly stood on the crest of a hill¹ in the parish of Wendron. Its site was a lonely spot near the four cross-roads, almost equidistant from the villages of Carilley and Burhos. To travellers on the highway between Redruth and Helston it was a conspicuous object; and in the old coaching days, when the adjacent road was the usual route from London to the Land's End, it was unquestionably held in the highest veneration. An old woman who lives in a cottage hard by says that in her younger days it was called the "Wendron God," and that strangers "crossed themselves" when passing it. Within the present century, however, this ancient cross has witnessed some vicissitudes. In the year 1855 it was found that it had been removed; someone had maliciously thrown it down, with the intention, no doubt, of appropriating it to some purpose on an adjoining farm.

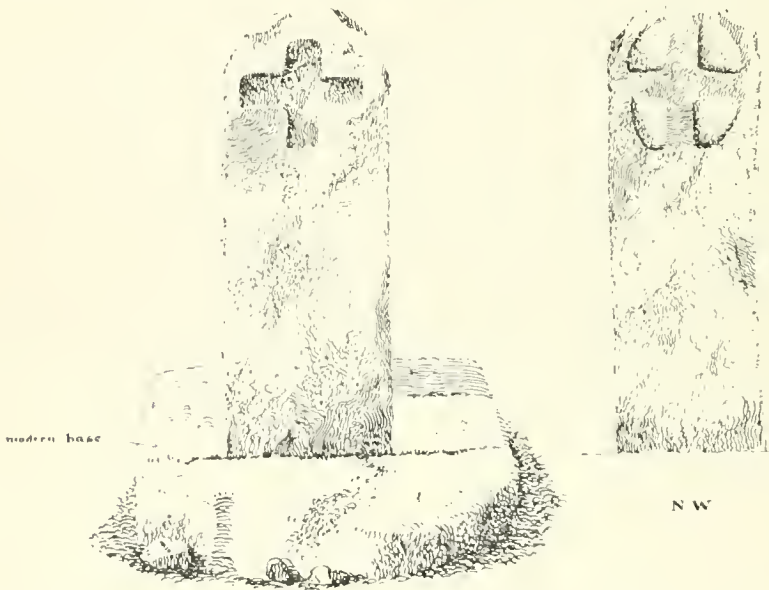
'On November 7, 1855, owing mainly to the instrumentality of the Rev. G. B. Boraston, the overthrow of the cross was broached at a special vestry held at Wendron churchtown. The following reso-

¹ Farms Common Hill.

lution was passed, and signed by Mr. Bennet-Johns for the presiding chairman, Mr. William Williams, of Trenethick, who, by the bye, was an illiterate :—

‘Resolved, that Ten Pounds Reward be paid by the Waywarden of the said parish of Wendron to any Person or Persons that will give information of the Person or Persons that have pulled down that Ancient Stone Post near the Four Cross-Roads leading from Redruth to Helston.

‘There is no subsequent entry in the parish minute-book to show whether the offender was discovered or not, and the circumstance is



not remembered by anyone now living. It is certain, however, that the ancient stone post was again set up in its original position.

‘Ten years had not passed away before the cross was again removed, and this time by one whose respect for the venerable was never very apparent. The late Mr. Henry Jenkin, of Halwin, had obtained permission to build a dwelling-house on the hilltop near the cross, and while enclosing a portion of the wastrel he removed the cross, threw it into the hedge, and buried it so completely that no trace of it remained. For years after its situation was a mystery. An intelligent farmer, whose land lay near the cross, was asked, ten

years after its removal, where it was ; he maintained that it still stood erect upon the hill. A cattle-dealer, who passed the spot every week on his way to Redruth market, was asked, about the same time, if he remembered when the ancient stone was removed ; he also believed that it was by the wayside as of yore. So little attention is paid by the ordinary Cornishman to objects of antiquity, that their sudden removal is neither noticed nor deplored.

'The tenant who farms Bodilly estate—Mr. William Moyle—made a successful search for the stone in the spring of 1886. But it was not long exposed to view before Mr. W. Bickford-Smith, of Trevarno, applied to the Lord Chancellor for permission to remove the stone to Sithney. Through Mr. John Tyacke, the steward of the property, Mr. Moyle asked for leave to carry the cross to his farmplace. Leave was granted, and on July 14, 1886, the removal was effected. In the "townplace" of Bodilly, close to the public road, the cross was re-erected for preservation, and there it still remains.'

The monument consists of an oblong block of granite ; the upper angles of the sides, being rounded, gives a semicircular appearance to the top of the stone on front and back. It is supported at the bottom by some rough pieces of granite, which form a base.

It has been used as a boundary-stone of property. On the right side is the letter H, and on the left is an R.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 5 in. above the base ; and it is sunk about 2 ft. in the ground. It is 20 in. wide and 12 in. thick.

On both the front and back is a cross, which may be described as follows :—

Front.—Near the top is an equal-limbed cross, sunk three-quarters of an inch below the face of the stone.

Back.—In a similar position to that on the front is a cross formed like that on Temple, No. 6 (p. 321). The surface of the cross is flush with that of the stone, its outline being formed by four triangular projections, rounded at the edges, their right angles facing inwards, and their outer sides being segmental. This is another instance¹

¹ See pp. 35, 36.

where an immense amount of labour has been expended in sinking nearly the whole surface of the stone to produce a particular kind of cross.

ON WHEEL CROSSES

SUNK CROSSES WITH EXPANDED LIMBS

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Buryan, St.	. . . . .	Crowz-an-wra.
„	. . . . .	Nún Careg.
Temple, Nos. 5 and 6	. . . . .	In churchyard.

Crowz-an-wra, St. Buryan

St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance railway-station.

Crowz-an-wra is a hamlet situated about one and a half miles north-west of St. Buryan churchtown.



The cross stands at the intersection of four roads.

Few crosses are so roughly executed as the massive monolith at Crowz-an-wra. It is difficult to decide whether the outline of the head was originally left in its present chipped condition, or became so afterwards. The octagonal shaft is much wider at the top than at the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 7 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 1 ft. 9 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 6 in.

Front.—On the front is a cross somewhat similar to that at Treslea (p. 174). The upper portion is upon the rounded head, and consists of an equal-limbed cross

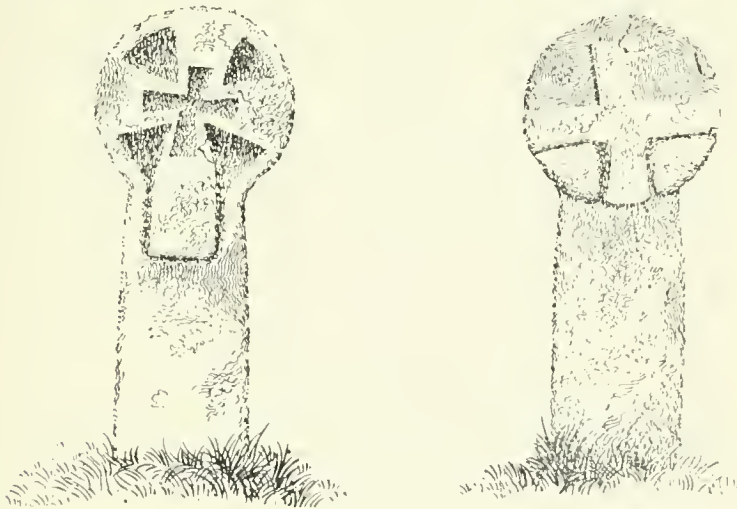
with expanded ends, having a slight inclination to the right, and its background formed by four triangular sinkings. The portion of the stone below, which is flush with the face of the cross, seems to form a shaft for the head above.

Back.—On the back of the head (not here illustrated) is an equal-limbed and sunk cross similar in shape to that on the front.

Nûn Careg, St. Buryan

For locality of St. Buryan, see last.

Nûn Careg estate is situated one and a half miles south-east of St. Buryan churchtown.



This cross stands *in situ*, and is close to the stones known as 'The Pipers' at Bolleit, and about half a mile north-west of the cross on Tregurnow Down.

Altogether it is a very curious example, the crosses on front and back being partly incised and partly sunk.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 1 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 15 in., at the bottom 17 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10½ in., at the neck 9 in., from which point it tapers off to 6 in. at the top.

Front.—On the front is a cross in relief of very singular character. The upper portion is upon the rounded head of the stone, and has a considerable inclination to the left. The limbs have expanded ends; the two horizontal arms are carried to the bead on the edge of the head, and are flush with it, but the uppermost limb is some two inches within it, the surrounding space being sunk. At the intersection of the limbs is a sunk cross, also with expanded ends and limbs of approximately equal length. The lower portion of the cross-shaft is indicated in outline by an incised line carried some distance below the neck.

Back.—On the head is an irregularly shaped cross having a marked inclination to the left, the limbs being slightly expanded at the ends. The horizontal arms are below the centre of the head; they are longer than the vertical, and extend to the edge of the stone, while the extremity of the upper limb, like that on the front, is some two inches within the outline. The background surrounding the upper half of the cross is sunk to the same depth as the shaft; but the cross itself and lower half of the head are in relief, the limbs of the lower portion being indicated by incised lines.

Temple, No. 5. In the Churchyard

Temple, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six miles north-east of Bodmin town.

Pieces of this cross are missing from the top and bottom, but there can be no doubt that it was very rudely executed originally.



Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft.; width of head, 10 in.; width of shaft, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

On the head is a sunk cross, each limb being of a different width. All are slightly expanded at the ends, and the lower one is much wider than the others; from each of the angles at its extremity is an incised line, carried to the bottom of the shaft, which may possibly be intended to represent the bead on the angles.

Temple, No. 6. In the Churchyard

For locality of Temple, see last.

This cross differs in shape from others in this churchyard already described.

The head is beaded, and a piece is broken off the bottom of the shaft.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 12½ in. ; width of shaft, 8½ in.



Within the bead on the head is a cross executed in a similar manner to that on the back of the Bodilly stone, and described on p. 317, but in this case the limbs are slightly expanded at the ends.

WITH A SUNK CROSS PLACED DIAGONALLY, AND WITH THE
ADDITION OF SUNDRY INCISED ORNAMENT

There are two examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Constantine	.	.	.	Nanjarrow.
Mabe	.	.	.	Helland.

Nanjarrow, Constantine

Constantine, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated six miles east of Helston.

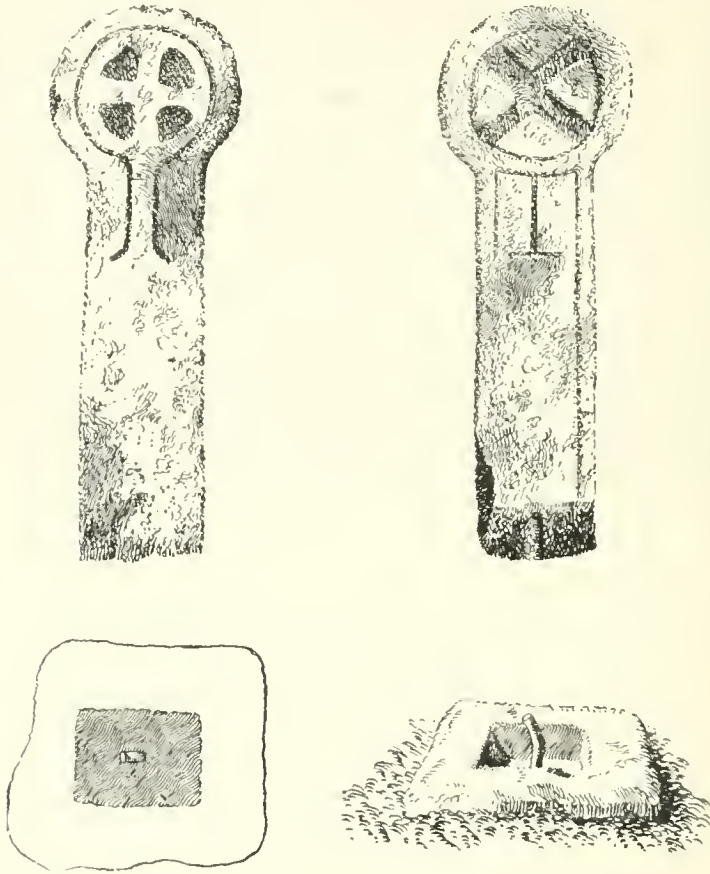
Nanjarrow is a farm situated about one mile north-east of Constantine churchtown.

The base of this monument is in a field on this farm. Some time ago the cross was dragged out of its socket, and at the time of my visit was lying neglected, under a heap of faggots and small timber by the side of the road adjoining the field.

Some difficulty arises in accounting for the presence of the 1¼-inch wrought-iron dowel remaining in the mortice ; but as crosses were never fixed in this manner originally, it may reasonably be supposed that at some anterior period the cross was knocked out of

its base, and was thus refixed, since the shaft is much broken at the bottom and the tenon is gone.

The head of the cross is somewhat irregular in outline, and is rather chipped round the top. The shaft is almost square, and is without entasis, and the base is formed of an uneven piece of granite.



Dimensions.—Total height of the cross, 5 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. ; width of shaft, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Some remarkable ornament is executed on this stone, of which the following is a description :—

Front.—On the head, and some three inches within its outline, is an incised penannular ring, the lower ends of which are carried, at a

distance of about four inches apart, one foot down the shaft ; the extremities are then turned outwards at about an angle of 45° . Within the ring are four deep, triangular sinkings, forming the background of an equal-limbed cross in relief with expanded ends.

Back.—On the head, and some three inches within its outline, is a sunk and irregularly executed diagonal cross, having widely formed limbs and slightly expanded ends. The circular outline of the space containing the cross is completed by an incised line cut on the outer sides of the triangular portions in relief between the limbs of the cross. On the shaft, and in continuation of the outline of the head, is a curved line, the ends of which are turned downwards and run parallel to the sides of the shaft, that on the left to the bottom, and that on the right for a short distance only. Between these descending lines, and of about the same length as the shorter line, is a figure resembling an inverted Tau cross.

Helland, Mabe

Mabe, or St. Mabe, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated five miles north-west of Falmouth, and two miles south-west of Penryn railway-station.

Helland Farm is three-quarters of a mile south of Mabe church-town.

The garden belonging to it was once the site of an ancient chapel and graveyard. Mr. William Rail, the farmer, informed me that while carrying out some alterations in the garden he turned up this cross, an old font bowl, and a quantity of old roofing slates, which he thought must have belonged to the ancient buildings.

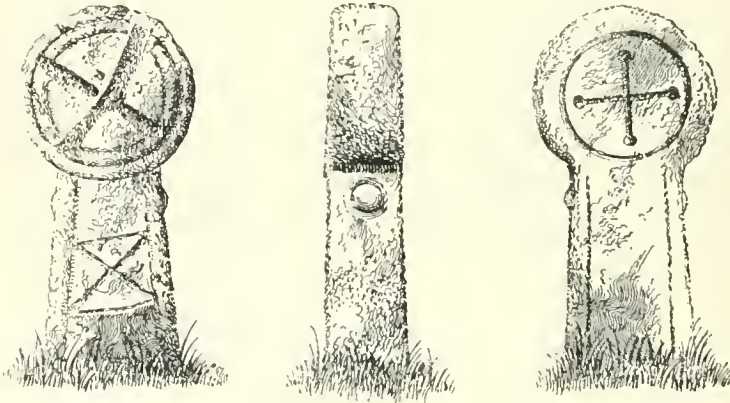
Mr. Rail erected the cross in this garden near the roadside.

The stone is in a good state of preservation, and has beaded angles. On each side, and a short distance below the head, is a boss surrounded by a bead at its base, a most unusual feature in these positions.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of shaft : at the top $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom 16 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 10 in., at the neck $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., and at the top $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The ornament on the front and back is as follows :—

Front.—The circular outline of the head is completed by carrying the bead on the edge over, and slightly in advance of, the shaft. Adjoining, and concentric with it, is another bead, enclosing a sunk St. Andrew's cross which resembles that on the monolith at Nanjarrow, Constantine, last described. The limbs are carried through the inner bead, and stop against the outer, but, for some reason not apparent, the intersection of the right upper limb with the others was not originally completed ; this is shown by a little piece which is left un-sunk. The manner in which the sinking of the limbs is effected should be noticed. They are shallowest at the ends, and are gradually increased in depth towards the centre. On the shaft is one of



those incised figures most commonly used in Cornwall, and consisting of a rectangular figure having its opposite angles connected by diagonal lines. In this case the upper and lower lines, which are usually horizontal, slope upwards from right to left, and the lines of the bead are utilised as the side-lines of the figure.

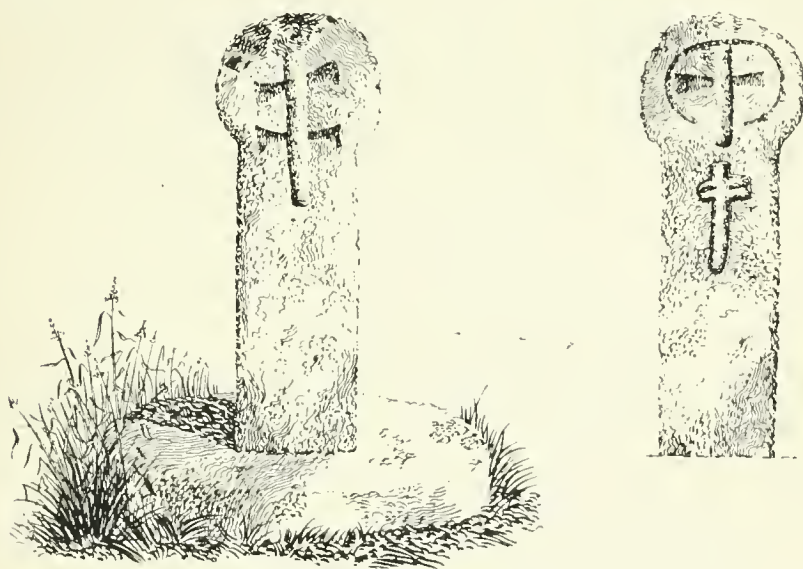
Back.—This is decorated with incised work only. On the head is a circle, within which is an equal-limbed cross slightly inclined to the right. Each limb is terminated by a small and slightly enlarged rounded end similar to that on No. 2 cross in Budock church-yard (p. 246).

UNLIKE THE FOREGOING, THE CROSSES BEING PARTLY SUNK AND
PARTLY IN RELIEF

Trembath Cross, Madron

Madron, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one and a half miles north of Penzance.

Trembath estate is about one and a half miles south-west of Penzance.



The cross stands on the left-hand side of the road leading to St. Buryan, and is near Buryas Bridge.

It possesses very peculiar sculpture, consisting of what are presumably curious forms of crosses, executed partly in relief, partly by sinkings, and partly by incised lines.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 7 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft at the top and bottom, 15 in., but rather wider in the middle ; thickness, 8 in. The circular base is 4 ft. in diameter and 10 in. thick.

Front.—On the head, and passing some way below the neck, is a

cross. It consists of a vertical bead, which slopes slightly from right to left, and projects before the face of the stone. It is emphasised by an incised outline, and forms the shaft of what appears to be a double-armed cross. The arms are sunk, and widely expanded at the ends; the lower pair are nearly horizontal, while those above incline upwards from right to left.

Back.—On the head is an incised and rudely shaped penannular ring, enclosing a cross, the shaft of which passes through the opening at the bottom. The cross is similar to that on the front, except that there is only one set of arms instead of two. On the shaft, immediately beneath, is a very curious Latin cross in relief. Its shaft is formed of a single bead, and curves to the left, and the arms, of unequal length, are composed of double beads sloping slightly upwards from right to left; the whole being outlined by an incision.

SUNK ORNAMENT

There are only three crosses which have sunk ornament upon them, viz. :—

ON WHEEL CROSSES

Crowan	.	.	.	Clowance, No. 3.
Helston, No. 3	.	.	.	In a garden.

ON A WHEEL CROSS WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

Day, St.	.	.	.	Scorrier, No. 2.
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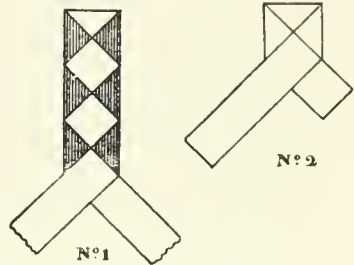
THE DOUBLE CHEVRON PATTERN

The three stones just mentioned are all ornamented with the same kind of pattern, viz. the double chevron pattern. It consists of a series of triangles adjoining the beads on the angles of the shaft.

the base against the bead and the apex inwards ; and down the centre of the shaft are squares in relief.

This very curious pattern resembles a sort of flat twist, which, I discovered by accident, could be formed by folding a strip of paper continuously, as shown in fig. 1 of the accompanying block, commencing in the same manner as adopted in folding a small note (shown in fig. 2).

In executing this pattern on the stone the triangular portions at the sides are sunk about half or three-quarters of an inch. The central portion is in relief, and is flush with the face of the stone, and in all cases has an incised line cut down the middle.



The only other example of this pattern on a cross will be found in the museum at Meigle,¹ a stone which was formerly in the minister's garden at that place.

The antiquity of this pattern is proved by the fact of its being a characteristic ornament of the Bronze Age, and, amongst other instances, it is to be found on the slabs of the chambered tumulus at Newgrange, co. Meath, Ireland.² It is not unlikely that the idea originated from weaving, and its application to decorative purposes was a simple method of producing results in light and shade.

A survival of this ornament is apparent in the numerous varieties of the chevron pattern so common in Norman architecture. The two examples in this style which approach most nearly to the double chevron enrichment used in Cornwall are found on string-courses in the churches of Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire,³ and at Leuchars, Fifeshire. In both cases there is a continuous row of lozenges in relief along the centre and sunk triangular spaces on either side.

A variety of this pattern is found at Walmer, Kent, in which the raised and sunk portions are reversed.

¹ Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i. Plate LXXVII.

² See Wakeman's *Handbook of Antiquities of Ireland*.

³ J. H. Parker's *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*, 1845, vol. ii. Plate LXXVII.

The sunk chevron, consisting of a row of sunk triangles, is, perhaps, more often used in the enrichment of Norman mouldings than any other pattern. A few instances only need be given, viz. : on string-courses at Canterbury Cathedral and Knaresborough church, Yorkshire; on an arch moulding at Edstaston church, Shropshire. The Norman tympanum at Wheatall is ornamented with a series of sunk chevrons in horizontal rows. There is also a good example round the top of the bowl of the font in Ruan Minor church, Cornwall.

Of the variety known as the 'hatched' moulding it need only be said that the principal difference lies in the shape of the triangles, which are right-angled, instead of equilateral, as in the other instances. The sinkings are often worked on three sides of a string-course, the projecting portion of which is a semi-octagon in section. Parker gives an illustration of one at Westminster Hall.¹

There can be little doubt but that some of the ornament and enriched mouldings used in the decoration of the later crosses were derived from Norman and Early English architecture. An example is pointed out in describing the 'Four-holed Cross,' St. Neot, which is characterised by an Early English feeling in the foliated work on the left side, this ornament being very similar to that which forms a band round the lower part of the bowl of the font in St. Stephen's church, Launceston.²

The merging of the Saxon and Norman styles is shown also in the bands of interlaced work, or cable mouldings, also found on early fonts.

ON WHEEL CROSSES

Clowance No. 3, Crowan

Crowan, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated four miles south of Camborne, and is close to Praze railway-station, on the branch-line from Gwinear Road to Helston.

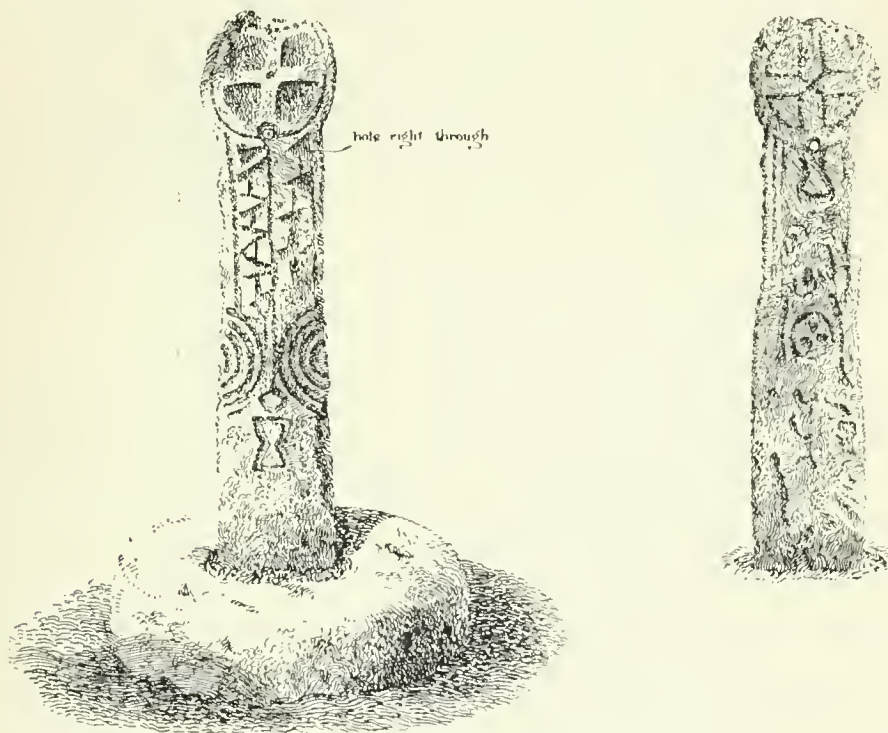
Clowance, or Clowance Park, the seat of the Rev. St. A. H. M.

¹ *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*, vol. ii. Plate LXXVIII.

² See illustration in *Journ. Arch. Camb.*, Fifth series, vol. xii.

St. Aubyn, is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of Crowan churchtown.

Sixty years ago, but within the recollection of an old miner named John Richards, who has been dead some time, this cross stood on the greensward, by four cross-roads, at the north-west corner of Nine Maidens' Down, which is the meeting-point of the four following parishes : Illogan, Camborne, Crowan, and St. Wen-



dron. The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, my informant, visited the spot about thirty years later in company with the old miner, but only to find the cross was gone. After some search it was discovered doing duty as a gatepost at Hangman Barrow, in Crowan parish. W. Bickford-Smith, Esq., of Trevarno, noticed the monolith in this position, and, not knowing to whom it belonged, removed it, giving the farmer on whose ground it stood a new gatepost, value ten shillings, in its stead. On hearing of this the Rev. St. A. H. M. St.

Aubyn, the rightful owner, claimed and recovered the stone, and erected it in his grounds, where it now stands.

The circular base into which the cross is now inserted did not originally belong to it, but had previously formed part of a stepping-stile in the pathway between Releath and Polcrebo. Both cross and base were removed to Clowance about the year 1883.

The beaded head is slightly elliptical in form, and is much broken at the top, while the outline of the shaft is most irregular. Chipped edges, a hole right through the stone, and other mutilations, clearly show the rough treatment this cross has received.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 4 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness : at the bottom $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 7 in. The base is 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 11 in. thick.

There is no ornament on the sides, but that on the front and back is very curious, and is as follows :—

Front.—On the head is an equal-limbed cross in relief with an inclination to the left ; it has slightly expanded ends, and a small hole is sunk in the centre. On the upper portion of the shaft is roughly executed double chevron-work, divided in places by vertical incised lines. The middle line is carried down and terminated in a lozenge, below which is a design, resembling an hour-glass, similar to those on the cross in St. Dennis¹ churchyard ; and the lower portion of the shaft is unornamented. Between this figure and the chevron-work is some very remarkable ornament, consisting of two groups of concentric semicircular beadwork, each having their diameter on the edge of the stone. The cross in Mylor churchyard has a similar ornament, but in complete circles.

Back.—On the head is an incised equal-limbed cross in outline, having the interior angles connected by diagonal lines. With the exception of another of the hour-glass figures at the top of the shaft, the rest of the decoration on this portion of the stone is too much worn to be defined.

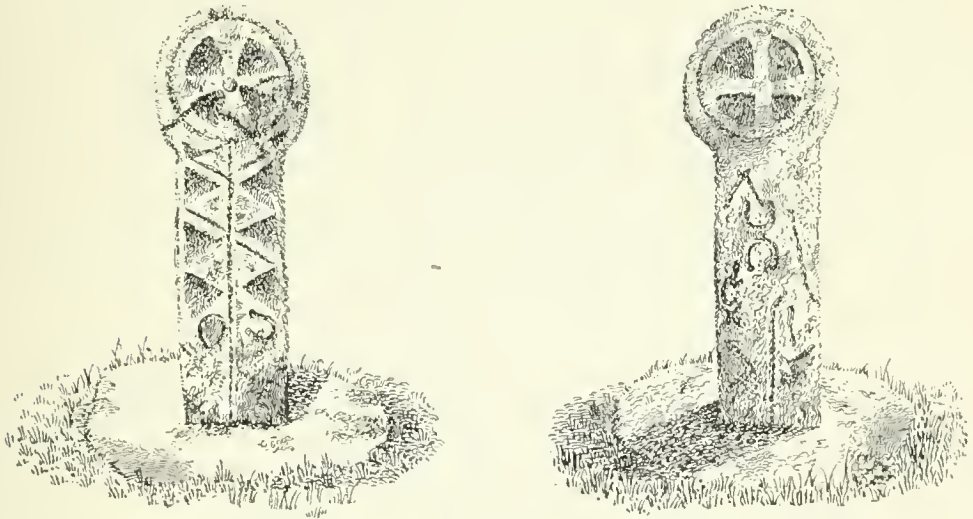
¹ See p. 293.

Helston, No. 3. In a Garden

Helston, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated ten miles southwest of Penryn, and has a railway-station near the town.

I am indebted to the late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, for the following information :—

‘This cross formerly stood by the side of the path leading to Trelill Holy Well, in the parish of St. Wendron. It is believed that Mr. Silvester removed it to his residence at Gweal Mayow, which



lies between Trelill and Helston. Subsequently Mr. Glyn Grylls conveyed the cross from Gweal Mayow, and placed it in his garden at Cross Street, Helston, where it now stands. After his death the house became the property, by purchase, of Mr. W. C. Baddeley, who now resides there.’

A wide bead surrounds the head on both front and back, and within each is an equal-limbed cross in relief with expanded ends. In the middle of that on the front is a small boss. The shaft has a slight entasis, and is wider at the top than at the bottom. A good example of incised and sunk ornament is found on this cross, the incised devices being very remarkable.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 5 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width

of shaft : at the neck $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness : at the bottom $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 8 in., at the top $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. The base is 3 ft. 3 in. wide.

There is no ornament on the sides of the shaft, but that on the front and back is as follows :—

Front.—Occupying about two-thirds of the shaft is the best-executed specimen of double chevron-work in Cornwall, and some of the portions of the ornament in relief are bordered by an incised line. Below are two incised figures, resembling horseshoes,¹ placed one on either side of the incised centre line ; that on the right side has the ends downwards, that on the left is cut on a slope. The lower portion of the shaft is plain.

Back.—The only markings on this face which can be deciphered are incised, and consist of two more of the horseshoe figures, placed one over the other, the rounded portions facing each other, and a V-shaped figure near the bottom. The remaining lines are not sufficiently distinct to indicate their meaning.

ON A WHEEL CROSS WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

Scorrier No. 2, St. Day

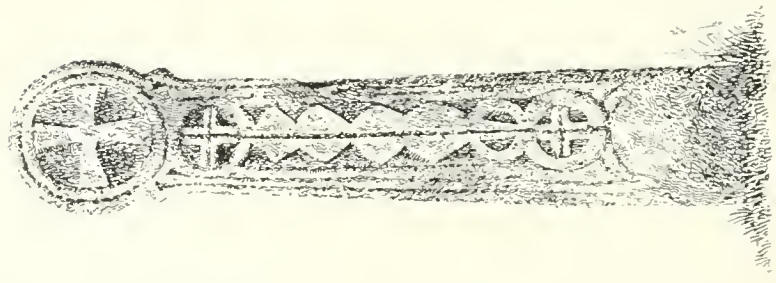
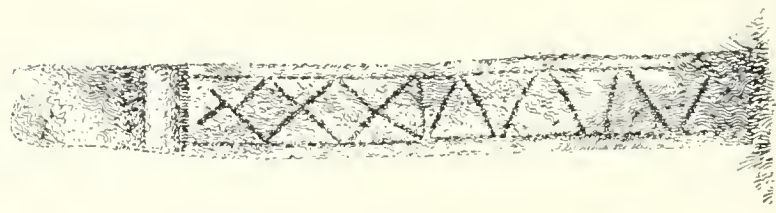
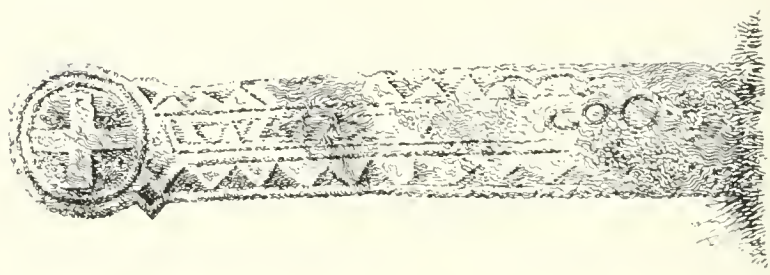
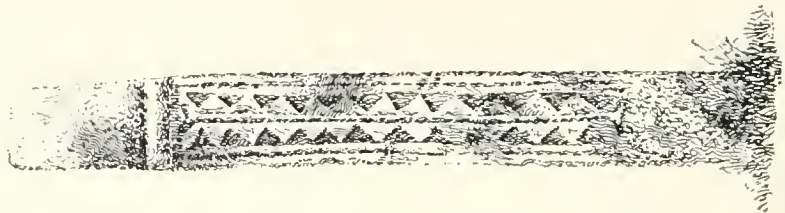
St. Day, or St. Dye, is a modern parish formed out of Gwennap. It is situated in the Deanery of Carnmarth, and is about two miles east of Redruth town and railway-station.

Scorrier is the seat of George Williams Esq., J.P., D.L., and is only about half a mile from Scorrier Gate railway-station.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, informed me that this cross 'formerly stood on the Rame tenement (originally included in the parish of St. Wendron), at the junction of the road leading from Stythians to the Helston and Penryn road. The ground was

¹ It may be worth mentioning that at a late date the Ferrers family (Farriers) resided at Trelowarren, near Helston, and bore for arms three horseshoes. Whether it was the custom to insert on the crosses signs or marks connected with the owners is not known. At any rate, it was a very common practice to carve them on the bench-ends in the Cornish churches, of which there are numerous examples.

SCORRIER, No. 2. ST. DAY



heath-land, and a noted Celtic tumulus, since levelled, stood here. Rame has for generations been the property of the Williams family. About the year 1849 Mrs. Grace Williams, the mother of Mr. Nicholas Williams, the present occupier, sold the cross for 5*l.* to John Michael Williams, Esq., of Scorrier, who removed it to his grounds, where it now stands.

A notice, accompanied by a not very correct illustration, of this cross is given in the 'Journal' of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,¹ and is there stated by the author to have stood 'near the Half Way House.'

Dimensions.—Height out of the ground, 7 ft. 8 in.; width of head, 1 ft. 7 in.; width of shaft: at the top 14 in., at the bottom 16½ in. The cross is of a uniform thickness of about 11 in., and is slightly narrower at the top of the head.

The shaft has beaded angles, and a slight entasis on one side only.

All four sides are ornamented, as follows:—

Front.—On the elliptical head is a double bead, the inner one being carried completely round, and within is an equal-limbed cross in relief having expanded ends. The incised lines forming the beads on either side of the panel on the shaft are terminated by a small triangular sinking cut in the projection at the neck. Adjoining this bead is another, terminated in a similar manner. The design between the beads on the shaft is not central, but is placed slightly towards the left side. At the top is a circle containing an equal-limbed cross in relief, formed of double beads² on a recessed background. The vertical line between the beads is carried down through the centre of the design to a corresponding cross and circle at the bottom. Below the upper circle are five bays of double chevron ornament, and between the lowest bay and cross and circle beyond are two segments of a circle, with sinkings of a similar shape in the middle. The design is finished by a semicircular bead running into the middle bead on the shaft and that surrounding the lower cross.

¹ Report, 1849, Plate IV. The author of this interesting article describes the illustration as 'a memorial of the original, which has, I fear, ere now been destroyed.' Fortunately, the stone is safe and sound, and likely to remain so.

² See Stythians, No. 2.

Left Side.—On the shaft is some roughly executed incised work. The upper half has irregular lattice-work, and the lower half zigzag lines.

Back.—On the circular head is a double bead, one on the edge, and the other carried completely round. Within, is an equal-limbed cross in relief. The projections on the neck have, on the right side, a square sinking, set diagonally, and on the left side is one of triangular form. The shaft appears to be divided vertically by beads into three compartments of about equal width. In the right is double chevron-work. In the centre the ornament is too abraded to define, but appears to have some irregular sunk triangular work; and at the bottom are three small devices. The upper one is like a horseshoe, and the lower two are circles; all incised. The left compartment is similar to that on the right to nearly the bottom, where the design is terminated by curved instead of triangular lines.

Right Side.—On either side of the shaft is a double bead, and between them a panel of double chevron-work having a wide, deep groove cut down the centre, and terminated at the top and bottom by a forked end.

MONUMENTS WITH MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENT DIFFERENT IN CHARACTER FROM THAT OF DIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 4 (Page 232), AND CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF BEADWORK OR EMBLEMS IN RELIEF

There are a few crosses in Cornwall which, owing to their having certain ornament upon them of quite a different nature from anything else in the county, require to be treated separately.

Geographical Distribution

ON WHEEL CROSSES

Egloshayle,
Washaway.
Erth, St.
Trevean.

Mabyn, St.
Penwine.
Stythians,
Trevalis, Nos. 1 and 2.

ON WHEEL CROSSES WITH PROJECTIONS AT THE NECK

Mylor, St.

In churchyard.

Roche, No. 2.

In the churchyard.

*Wendron, St.*In Merther Uny old church-
yard.

The foregoing crosses will be dealt with, according to the kind of detail by which they are characterised, as follows :—

1. With Human Heads.
2. With a Fleur-de-lis.
3. With a Heart.
4. With a Cross and Ring.
5. With Beadwork.

WITH HUMAN HEADS

Trevean, St. Erth

St. Erth, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two miles south of Hayle, and one mile south of St. Erth railway-station.

This cross formerly stood *in situ* against a hedge in a field called 'Cross Ball,' at Trevean, about two and a half miles south of St. Erth churchtown. It was removed in the spring of 1890, by Lord St. Levan, to St. Michael's Mount, but for what reason is not known. To preserve its ancient association it is here placed under its original locality.

It is, probably, not too much to say that this is one of the most remarkable monuments in the county, not only on account of its shape, but also in regard to its peculiar detail.

On each side of the head is a human face in relief, much resembling those on some of the Norman fonts in Cornwall of the type found at Altarnon, St. Thomas, &c. The heads are connected by a bold bead passing over the top of the cross, the chins being on a

level with the junction of the head and shaft. The heads and bead are, therefore, a feature quite separate and distinct, and form an addition to the usual shape of a wheel cross. The shaft is wider on all sides at the top than at the bottom, and has chamfered angles, which, at the top, die into the head of the cross. But the most puzzling details are the angular stops to the chamfers, which undeniably point to a very late date, certainly well into the mediæval period.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 11 in., at the bottom 9 in. ; thickness : at



the bottom 8 in., at the neck 11 in., from which it tapers slightly to the top of the head.

On both the front and back of the head is a deep pear-shaped recess (similar to those described on p. 140), containing the following sculpture :—

Front.—On the front is a very curious little figure of our Lord, carved in such a manner that the head and feet are nearest to the right side of the cross-head, while the body appears to be upright. The right arm is almost horizontal, while the left is considerably elevated ; both are slightly expanded at the ends, showing the sleeves of the tunic, and the bottom of the garment is indicated above the knees. The legs rest on the bottom of the recess, but the feet are omitted.

Back.—On the head is a Latin cross in relief the width and height of the recess.

Sides.—On either side is the full face of the heads above mentioned.

WITH A FLEUR-DE-LIS

The two crosses with this emblem upon them will be found at the following places:—

Egloshayle	.	.	.	Washaway.
Mabyn, St.	.	.	.	Penwine.

Washaway, Egloshayle

Egloshayle, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six and a half miles north-west of Bodmin town, and half a mile south-east of Wadebridge railway-station.

Washaway is a hamlet about two and a half miles south-east of Egloshayle.

This stone is said to have been found in Dunmere Wood, and now stands facing the road, and against the garden hedge of the 'Washaway Inn,' so that only the front and sides are visible.

Maclean¹ tells us that it originally stood at three cross-roads which branch off at Washaway.

Although it can scarcely be called a cross, its shape so exactly resembles that of the wheel-cross type that it deserves a place in this work. Its curious ornament is also worthy of record.

The bead on the angles shows on the sides as well as on each face.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 9 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 3 in.

Within the recess of the head, on both front and back, is carved in relief a fleur-de-lis.



¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 405.

With reference to the fleur-de-lis in connection with Egloshayle Maclean says: 'As Dunmere Wood and the surrounding district anciently belonged to the Priory of Bodmin, and as this priory was dedicated to St. Petrock and the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, it is not improbable that her emblem, the fleur-de-lis, was selected as the dedicatory symbol of the crosses within the priory demesne.'¹

Penwine, St. Mabyn

St. Mabyn, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated five miles north-west of Bodmin.

Penwine Farm is situated on the left-hand side of the road leading from St. Mabyn churchtown to Blisland, and about one and a half miles east of the former place.



The farmhouse stands a short distance from the main road, and is approached by an avenue, at the end of which the

cross can be seen, fixed on top of a boundary-wall of the farmyard.

I have been unable to ascertain any particulars regarding its previous site or history.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 13 in. ; thickness, 7 in.

Front.—On the front is an equal-limbed cross in relief with widely expanded ends and central boss.

Back.—On the back is a large fleur-de-lis² in relief.

WITH A HEART

Only one instance of this emblem has been as yet discovered in Cornwall.

¹ *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 407.

² See paragraph at top of this page.

Trevalis No. 1, Stythians

Stythians, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated four miles north-west of Penryn railway-station.

Trevalis Farm is about two and a half miles south-west of Stythians churchtown.



The cross stands *in situ* in the open field, and in this position is used by the cattle as a rubbing-post, the grass being quite worn away round the bottom of the shaft.

The rounded head of the monolith is not beaded. The shaft is contracted at the neck, and has a very marked entasis.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 10 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13 in., in the middle 16 in., at the bottom 15 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 12 in., at the neck 9 in.

Front.—On the head is a rude representation of the Saviour, slightly inclined to the left. The head reaches to the top of the stone. The arms are in a straight line, but slope downwards from right to left. The body is more like that of a female; the short legs—without feet—are bowed, and rest on the top of a heart, which boldly projects beneath them. This unique feature is the most interesting portion of the monument, and would be even more so were its signification known.

Back.—On the back is a Latin cross in relief the full height of the stone. It is formed by an equal-limbed cross on the head, with expanded ends, terminating at the edge of the stone. From the extremity of the lower limb, and slightly recessed, is continued the remainder of the shaft.

WITH A CROSS AND RING

The following is the only example in which this device occurs separately. On No. 2 cross, Scorrier (p. 332), there are two of them on the front, one at each end of the ornamented panel.

Trevalis No. 2, Stythians

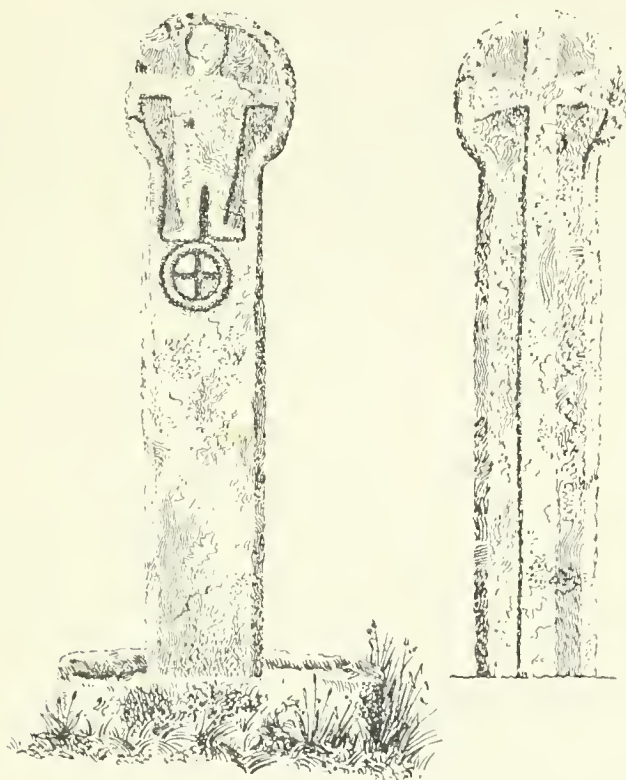
For locality of Trevalis, see last.

This cross formerly stood at Hendra Hill, adjacent to the western entrance of Stythians churchtown, at a point on the south side of the road almost opposite to Stythians Wesleyan meeting-house. It was brought to Trevalis, about thirty years ago (*c.* 1860), by Mr. Moore, the owner of the Trevalis and Hendra estates. The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, to whom I am indebted for the above information, adds: 'A friend of mine well remembers it at Hendra, and was a witness of its removal.' It would be interesting to know why the cross was not refixed in the base, instead of being sunk in the ground by its side, thus losing much of its height. I have, however, shown it on the drawing in the base, though, if properly erected, it would in all likelihood be about eighteen inches higher.

Except that the head is rather chipped in places, this monolith is

in a fair state of preservation. The bead, carried round the head, is worked off into the chamfered angles of the shaft in a curious manner. The base is formed of a rudely shaped stone, and the mortise is not sunk in the middle.

Dimensions.—Height out of the ground, 7 ft. 1 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9½ in. ; width of shaft : at the top 14 in., at the bottom 13 in. ;



thickness : at the bottom 12½ in., at the neck 10½ in., tapering to about 8 in. at the top of the head.

The sculpture on front and back is as follows :—

Front.—Within a pear-shaped recess¹ on the head, which extends some way down the shaft, is a figure of our Saviour in rather shallow relief. The body is exceptionally wide ; the legs are short, and the large feet turn outward at right angles. Immediately beneath the

¹ See p 140

feet, but placed towards the left side, is a circle, nine inches in diameter, formed by a bead, its outer surface being flush with that of the stone. Within is an incised and equal-limbed cross, the arms of which are carried to the inside of the bead.

Back.—On the head are the upper limbs of a Latin cross in relief, with expanded ends, the shaft of which extends to the bottom of the stone, where it is rather wider than at the top.

WITH BEADWORK

There are three crosses on which beadwork forms the principal characteristic, and all have projections at the neck. They will be found at the following places :—

Mylor	In churchyard.
Roche, No. 2	In churchyard.
Wendron, St.	In Merther Uny old churchyard.

Mylor. In the Churchyard

Mylor, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated two miles north-east of Falmouth town and railway-station.

The cross stands on the south side of the church,¹ between the porch and transept.

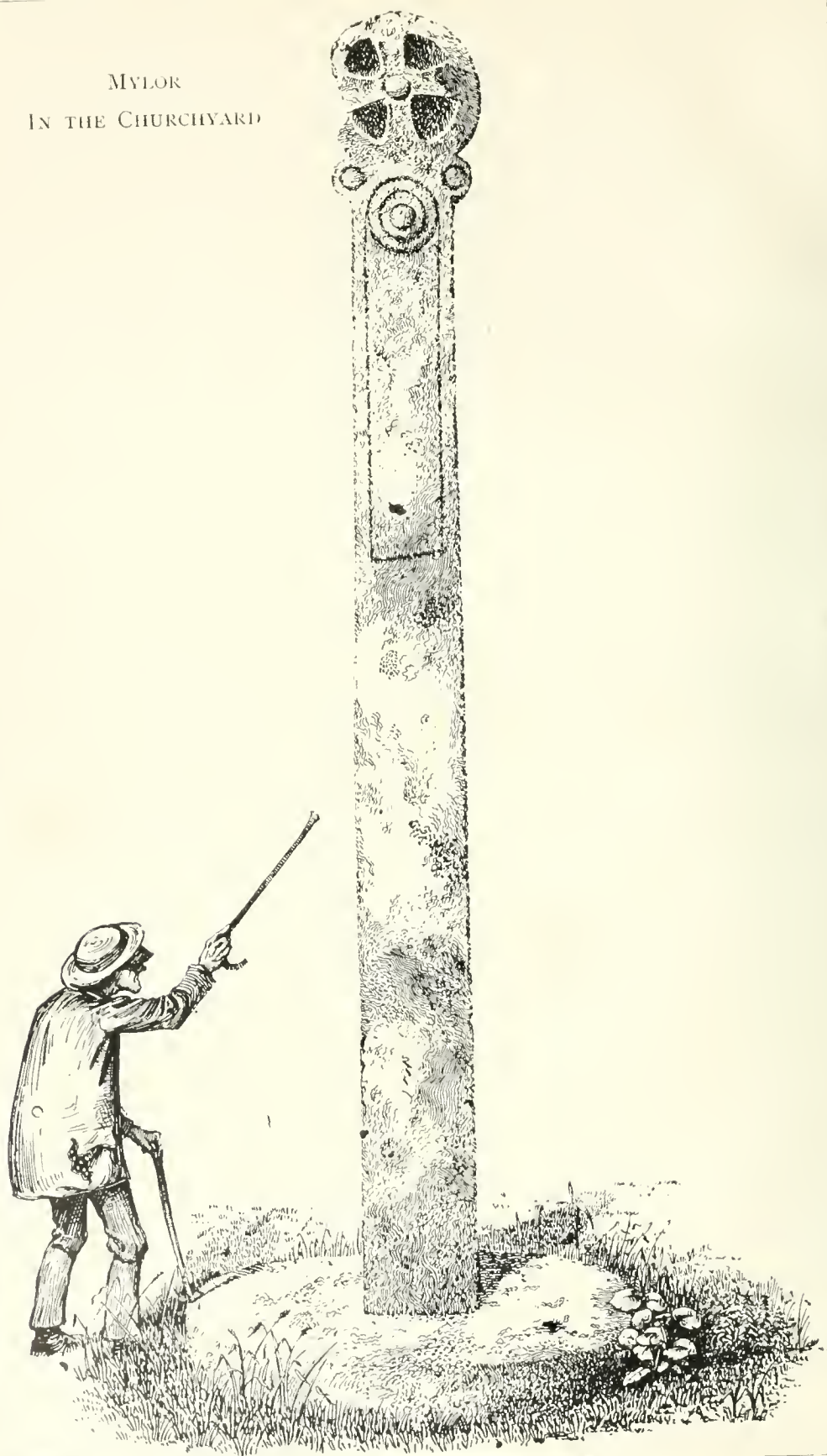
The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, gives the following account of the discovery of this cross during the rebuilding of the church in 1870:—

‘A granite cross more ancient than, or perhaps coeval with, the oldest portions of the present church has been found in the churchyard. Till lately its character was not observed. It appeared to be merely a long stone post, rather more than a foot square, thrust against the south wall of the church to serve as a prop or flying buttress. On careful examination it was found to have its head downwards, buried in the earth. With assistance from H.M.S. “Ganges” this ponderous monolith was raised and righted. . . .

¹ Parts of Mylor church are Early Norman.



MYLOR
IN THE CHURCHYARD



Tradition in the parish declares that the cross stood originally on or near its present site, marking St. Mylor's grave.¹

It will be seen from the dimensions that this is by far the tallest cross in Cornwall, the nearest to it in height being that in the churchyard at Quethiock. For this reason it seems a great pity that so splendid a monolith should have been so deeply sunk—nearly seven feet—in the ground, whereby its characteristic height is lost. Obviously it was never intended to be thus buried, and I have therefore taken the liberty of showing its full height in the accompanying Plate, allowing twelve inches for insertion in a base.

Dimensions.—Total height of the cross, 17 ft. 6 in.; width of head when entire, 2 ft. The shaft is 15 in. square at the top, 16 in. square at the bottom.

It is of the round-headed type, with projections at the neck, and the square shaft is a most uncommon feature. On the head is a nearly equal-limbed cross with central boss, and having a marked inclination to the right. The triangular sinkings forming the cross are very deep—so deep, in fact, that on paying a second visit to the monolith in August 1891, my nephew pointed out a bird's-nest built in one of these holes on the back of the cross!

The front and back are alike, and what little ornament exists is very peculiar.

On each of the projections at the neck is an incised circle, and on the shaft is an incised panel, extending some feet below the neck. The sides are parallel with the angles of the stone, and the enclosing-line at the bottom slopes slightly upward from the right. At the top are two concentric circular beads; the outer one forms a semi-circular end to the panel, which rises about three inches above the level of the neck.

NOTE.—Mr. Byam Shaw, of Kensington, has very kindly drawn for the Plate the figure of a well-known Mylor man standing by the side of the cross, thus giving an excellent idea of its height.

¹ *Journal, Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. XI. April 1870, pp. 162-4.

Roche, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Roche, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated six miles north of St. Austell churchtown, and one mile south-west of Victoria station, on the branch-line from Par to Newquay.

The monolith stands on the south side of the church, near the porch, and is probably *in situ*. The lower portion of the shaft and the base are at present buried some eighteen inches below the surface, but by probing with an iron bar I was able to trace the base beneath, and have therefore shown the monument in the Plate as if it were clear of the ground.

In general appearance this cross is certainly more quaint than beautiful, being a most extraordinary, and evidently very early, example of a decorated wheel cross with projections at the neck. The convexity of its surfaces is very marked, while the sides of the head are slightly concave, and the upper angles are rounded. The shaft has a pronounced entasis, and is considerably wider at the top than at the bottom. Under the influence of time and weather the surface of the stone has become so abraded that a great deal of the ornament has now disappeared.

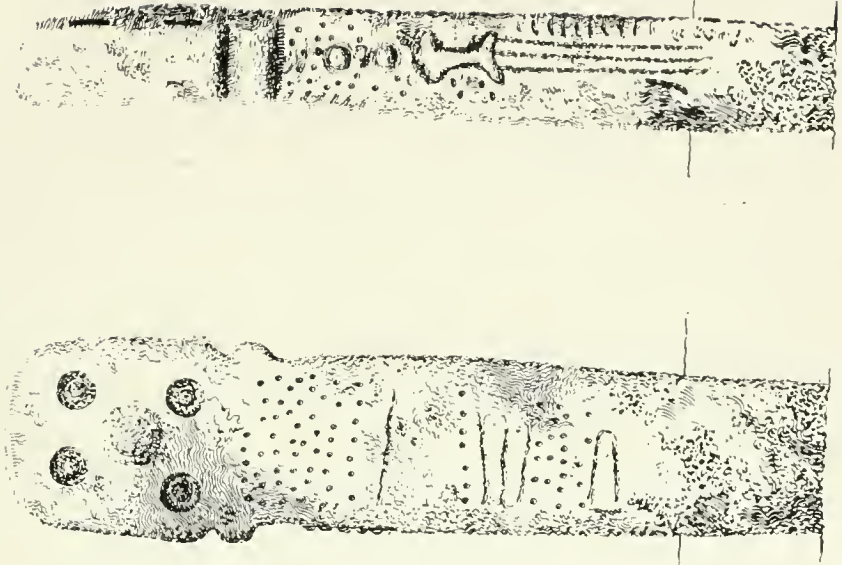
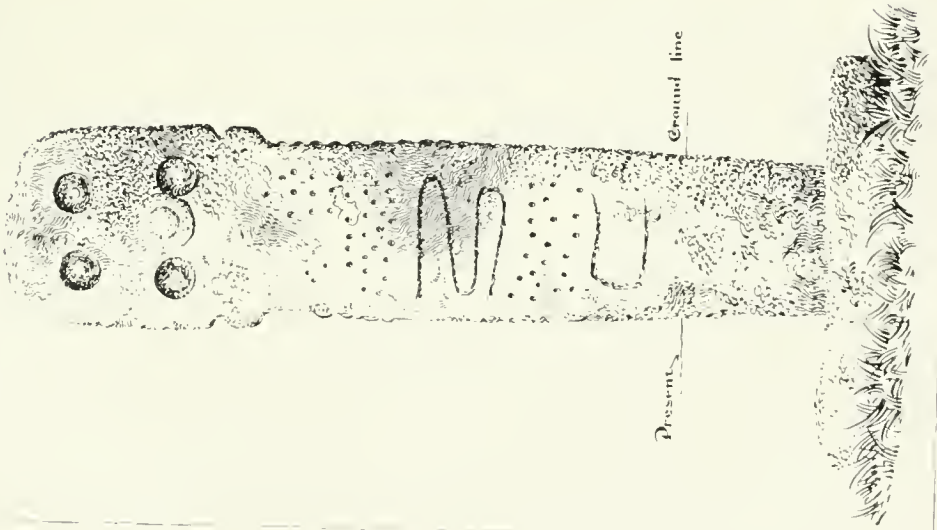
Dimensions.—Height, 8 ft. 8 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 1 ft. 9 in., at the bottom, about 1 ft. 6 in. ; thickness : at the bottom 14 in., at the neck 12 in., tapering off at the top. The base is about 4 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. wide.

All four sides are decorated with very curious ornament, consisting chiefly of incised work, as follows :—

Front.—The front faces east. On the head are four deep, circular sinkings¹ with raised centres, arranged somewhat in the form of a square. Between the lower two sinkings, but nearer that on the left, is a boss with a wide surrounding bead at its base. It is remarkable that this feature was not placed in the centre of the head, as in all other cases. The shaft may be divided into five portions—(1) That at the top is ornamented by little holes indiscriminately placed ;

¹ See also cross in Merther Uny old churchyard, St. Wendron, next described.

ROCHE, No. 2. IN THE CHURCHYARD



(2) contains a curious snake-like figure, formed by an incised line ; (3) has little holes as before ; (4) has an incised line somewhat resembling the letter **U** placed sideways, the bottom towards the right side of the shaft. (5) Most of this is buried, but the exposed portion does not appear to have been ornamented.

Left Side.—Owing to the narrowing of the head towards its edges, caused by the convex surface of the stone, already mentioned, two of the sinkings on the front and back, as well as the bosses, are visible. The angles of the shaft are beaded, and the space between them is ornamented with horizontal beads placed close together.

Back.—The head is similar to the front, except that the boss is central and that the four sinkings are arranged more evenly round it. On the shaft is the following incised work :—The upper portion (1) contains little holes indiscriminately placed ; (2) contains an irregularly incised line, sloping slightly downwards from right to left. (3) About twelve inches below is a horizontal row of six little holes ; (4) contains three irregular lines, running almost parallel ; (5) contains horizontal rows of little holes, varying in number in each row ; (6) has a figure resembling a narrow **U** placed sideways, the bottom facing the left side. (7) This portion does not appear to have been decorated.

Right Side.—The head is similar to the left side. The ornament on the shaft may be divided into two portions. The upper has, on the right-hand angle, some very curious diagonal incisions, somewhat resembling ogam characters. In the middle are three small incised circles, with raised centres, like those on the head, and around them are little holes, indiscriminately sunk. The lower portion contains the most interesting detail of the monolith. This consists of an incised sword, cut nearer to the left side ; the blade has a central groove, and tapers slightly, but the end is buried. To the left of the weapon, and close to the edge, are some short incised, horizontal markings.

St. Wendron. In Merther Uny Old Churchyard

St. Wendron, or St. Gwendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.

Merther Uny is situated about five miles north-east of Helston railway-station. St. Uny was an Irish saint who visited Cornwall *circa* A.D. 460. The churches at Uny Lelant and Uny Redruth are dedicated to him; also St. Uny Well, near the Land's End, and the original church at Merther Uny.

The cross occupies its original site, near the south side of the entrance to the old churchyard, and stands in a base, now broken across the middle, and sunk about eighteen inches below the ground-level.

The late Mr. S. J. Wills, of St. Wendron, was present in 1886 when the cross was refixed, and he informed me that during the excavations necessary for this purpose portions of human bones and oak coffins were turned up, the latter in a very good state of preservation. The ground is now used as a vegetable-garden!

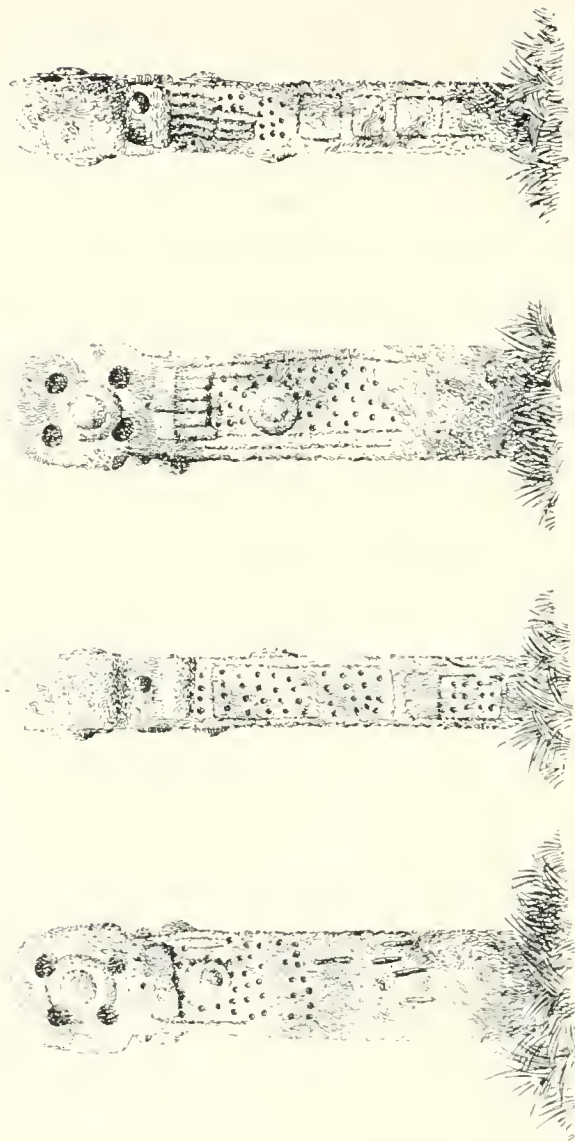
This is another cross which has some very curious ornament, and in many points resembles that at Roche, just described. The head is quaintly shaped, is round at the top, and has nearly straight sides. The angles are beaded, and the projections, usually at the neck, are in this instance much below it. It is, perhaps, chiefly interesting since it affords the only instance of vertical beadwork.

Dimensions.—Height out of the ground, 5 ft. 6 in.; width of head at widest, 16 in.; width of shaft: at the neck 12 in., at the bottom 14 in.; thickness, 9 in. throughout.

The ornament is executed in a most irregular manner, and occurs on all four sides, as follows:—

Front.—On the head is a central boss with a wide encircling bead; adjoining which, and in some cases cutting through the bead, are four deep sinkings, two and three-quarter inches below the face of the stone, and arranged somewhat in the form of a square. On the shaft, just below the neck, is an oblong projection between the beads on the angles. Above is a single small hole; and an inch and a half

IN MERTHER UNY OLD CHURCHYARD, ST. WENDRON



below the overhanging piece is a boss similar to that on the head, but much smaller. The portion of the shaft around the boss and for some twelve inches beneath it is indented with rows of small holes, sloping upwards from right to left. On the lower part of the shaft are some vertical groove-markings.

Left Side.—On the shaft, at the neck, is a single boss, not central, but placed nearer the left side. Below the projection at the neck is a row of four little holes; and the remainder of the shaft is divided into four panels, as follows:—(1) At the top, a long panel of little holes, sunk in rows, sloping upwards from right to left; (2) a plain, square panel, separated from the one above by a bead; (3) a panel containing four horizontal rows of little holes, three in a row; (4) another bead and a plain panel.

Back.—With one or two exceptions, this is similar to the front, but has two beads on the right side of the shaft, instead of one. Adjoining the oblong projection is a row of six vertical beads in relief, having rounded ends. They are not of equal length, the two outermost being the longest. Six inches below is a boss with a wide surrounding bead, the whole being rather larger, and situated much lower, than that on the front; it is not central, but is placed towards the right side. The background of the shaft is ornamented with little holes from beneath the vertical beads to a distance of about fifteen inches below the boss.

Right Side.—At the neck is a small boss, placed near the left side. The shaft is divided into five panels, as follows:—At the top is a row of four vertical beads, similar to those on the back, but slightly curved. Below, and touching the first three on the right side, are three more similar beads, and the space which would otherwise have been occupied had they been continued like the upper row, is filled with little holes, similar to the lower portion of this panel. The remaining four panels are unornamented; the upper two are separated by a wide flat bead, and those below by an incised line.

MONUMENTS WITH CELTIC OR HIBERNO-SAXON
ORNAMENTNOTES ON THE ORNAMENT OF THE EARLY CHRISTIAN
MONUMENTS OF CORNWALL*By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., Scot.*

If the pre-Norman sculptured stones in all the other counties of England had been as fully illustrated, and their decorative features as exhaustively analysed, as those of Cornwall have been by Mr. Langdon, the task of taking a comprehensive view of the whole series would have been a comparatively easy one. Illustrations of the best examples of the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh monuments of a period corresponding to that when the Cornish crosses were erected are to be found in the works of Dr. J. Stuart, H. O'Neill, and Professor J. O. Westwood, so that we have no difficulty in showing what relation the crosses of Cornwall bear to those in the Celtic portions of Great Britain. But the part which was played by the Anglo-Saxons in the development of the art of these monuments has never yet been fully understood, because the English examples have never been collected together in one work, where they may be compared with each other and those elsewhere.

Miss Margaret Stokes, with the best possible intentions, led many people astray by her strong advocacy of the Irish origin of the interlaced work and other characteristic forms of ornament which are used in the decoration of the early Christian manuscripts, ecclesiastical metal-work, and sculptured stonework. In her 'Early Christian Art in Ireland' Miss Stokes allowed her patriotism to run away with her better judgment, but in her 'Six Months in the Apennines,' more recently published, she has, rather reluctantly, given up the views she held previously.

Not long ago it was generally believed that crosses with interlaced patterns were only found, either in the Celtic portions of Great

Britain, or in places where Celtic influence could be clearly traced. However, in consequence of the opening-up of the remoter parts of England by railways, and the great amount of church restoration that has been going on, it now appears that there is hardly any county in which crosses of the pre-Norman period have not been brought to light. Besides this, all the evidence with regard to the date of these monuments which has been collected tends to show that the Northumbrian crosses are of an earlier, rather than of a later, date than those in Ireland; and the most ancient illuminated manuscript with a really reliable date in which the so-called Celtic ornament occurs is the Lindisfarne Gospels, which is of Saxon work, and executed in Northumbria *circa* A.D. 720. My own opinion is, that neither the English, the Scotch, the Welsh, nor the Irish can claim to have invented the style of ornament in question, but that it arose in consequence of the continual intercourse between the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Christians which took place after about A.D. 650, so that Hiberno-Saxon or Anglo-Scotic is a more appropriate title to apply to the style than Celtic or Irish. In its highest development, the chief peculiarity of Hiberno-Saxon art is the combination of the following decorative elements:—(1) Interlaced work; (2) key patterns; (3) spiral patterns; and (4) zoomorphic designs highly interlaced. Scrolls of foliage also occur in special areas, chiefly in Northumbria, but are entirely absent in the earlier manuscripts and on most of the sculptured stones in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. This is not the place to discuss the origin of Hiberno-Saxon art, and we must content ourselves by saying that we look upon it simply as a local variety of the Lombardo-Byzantine style which existed in Italy, Gaul, and Britain from, say, A.D. 600 to 900, modified in each different country according to the artistic capacity of the inhabitants, and in Britain considerably influenced by the 'Late-Celtic' or 'La Tène' flamboyant ornament of the Pagan period. The revival of learning by Charlemagne had also, no doubt, a considerable effect on the development of art, by bringing the Irish, Anglo-Saxon, and Carolingian scribes in contact with each other.

In Cornwall, another factor has to be taken into account besides

the artistic capacity of the sculptors, viz. the intractable nature of the granite or hard volcanic rock of which the crosses were made. The rudeness of the decoration on many of the crosses, and the entire absence of decoration in other cases, may probably be attributed to this cause. For the same reason, also, fine interlaced work was avoided, and the knots made on a large scale, with wide bands, ornamented with shallow-beaded mouldings, to take off from the coarseness of the appearance of the work.

Unfortunately, the crosses have been shamefully ill-treated, broken, and neglected in years gone by, so that there are very few of the ornamented ones in a perfect state of preservation. If we were asked to select the choicest specimens of complete crosses still remaining in Cornwall, we should pick out those at Lanherne, Cardynham, and Quethiock, with, perhaps, also Sancreed (No. 3). The cross at Sancreed (No. 4) would come next to that at Lanherne—which it resembles in so many respects—but that it has a piece missing from the shaft.

Amongst the imperfect crosses, the most interesting assuredly are the cross-base of 'Doniert,' at Redgate, and the cross-shaft close to it, and the cross-shaft at St. Neot (No. 5).

The coped stone at Lanivet, and the cross slab at Camborne, although not crosses, have similar ornament, and are therefore well worthy of notice.

A special feature which, as far as my experience goes, is quite peculiar to Cornwall is the cusping of the three-sided holes between the arms of the cross and the ring. Good instances of this occur at St. Columb Major, Prideaux Place (Padstow), and Quethiock. At first sight the cusplings are suggestive of Gothic work, but they probably are more akin to the single rounded projection which occurs in a similar position on some of the Irish crosses.

The projections at the neck of some of the crosses, and crucial projections, although not exclusively confined to Cornwall, are more common there than elsewhere. One of the best examples outside Cornwall is at Penmon, in Anglesea.

We have already referred to the large size of the knots of the

interlaced work, which generally consists of very wide bands having shallow-beaded mouldings. This is exemplified at Lanherne, where the beads are triple, and at Sancreed (No. 4), where they are double. At Redgate (No. 2) and St. Neot (No. 5) we have narrower bands, and the interlaced patterns are of altogether a better character.

There is not much variety in the patterns of the interlaced work on the Cornish crosses, the most common knots being the figure-of-eight knot, the twist-and-ring, the Stafford knot, the spiral knot, and, in one case, the **S**-shaped knot. Oval rings, placed crosswise and interlaced, are also of frequent occurrence, sometimes combined with a double circular ring. The triquetra knot will be found on the expanded arms of a large proportion of the crosses. The style of the interlaced work on the Cornish crosses corresponds more nearly with that on the crosses of South Wales than those of England, Scotland, or Ireland. The interlaced work on the Redgate, No. 2, and the St. Neot, No. 5, cross-shafts consists of large panels of plaitwork, and patterns easily derived from the plait by introducing breaks at intervals, in this respect resembling the designs on the Coplestone Cross, near Crediton, Devon, and in the Carolingian manuscripts, especially as regards the oval rings introduced amongst the interlaced work.

The Manx chain-of-rings pattern, which is peculiarly Scandinavian, occurs on the side of the Cardynham No. 3 cross, being the only instance in the South or West of England. It is combined with a key pattern composed of **T**'s, as on the cross at Penmon, in Anglesey, which also has the ring pattern. The ornament on the Penmon Cross is akin partly to that found in North Wales and Cheshire, partly to that in the Isle of Man, and partly to that in Ireland, showing a very mixed style. It is not easy to account for the resemblance between the patterns on the Cardynham Cross and those of North Wales, Cheshire, and the Isle of Man, especially as the rude scrolls of foliage on the Cardynham Cross faces are purely Cornish.

Of the key patterns on the monuments of Cornwall there is but little to be said, except that those on the Lanivet coped stone are

interesting as being identical with those on the cross-shaft at Penally, in Pembrokeshire.

As regards zoomorphic designs, the only one which occurs on the Cornish crosses is a dragon, whose body forms a series of undulations, each filled in with a Stafford knot made by the tail. The same creature is to be seen on the beautiful little coped stone at Bexhill, Sussex, and on one of the crosses at Aycliffe, co. Durham,¹ thus showing that there must have been a considerable amount of intercourse between the Cornish and Saxon Christians in pre-Norman times. The coped stone at Lanivet has a zoomorphic termination, in this respect resembling those in the North of England and Scotland.

I can detect no Irish influence upon the art of the Cornish crosses.

*Geographical Distribution of Monuments with Celtic or
Hiberno-Saxon Ornament*

<i>Blazey, St.</i>	<i>Lanivet, No. 2.</i>
Biscovey.	In churchyard.
<i>Breage, St.</i>	<i>Mawgan-in-Pyder.</i>
In churchyard.	Lanherne.
<i>Breward, St.</i>	<i>Minster.</i>
In cemetery.	Waterpit Down.
<i>Cardynham, No. 3.</i>	<i>Minver, St.</i>
In churchyard.	In St. Michael's churchyard
<i>Cleer, St.</i>	<i>Neot, St., No. 5.</i>
Redgate, Nos. 1 and 2.	In churchyard.
<i>Columb Major, St.</i>	'Four-holed Cross.'
In churchyard.	<i>Padstow, Nos. 3 and 4.</i>
<i>Erth, St., No. 3.</i>	Prideaux Place.
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Gulval.</i>	<i>Phillack, No. 6.</i>
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Gwennap, No. 2.</i>	<i>Quethiock.</i>
In church wall (concealed).	In churchyard.
<i>Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 3.</i>	<i>Sancreed, Nos. 3 and 4.</i>
In churchyard.	In churchyard.
<i>Lanhydrock.</i>	<i>Teath, St.</i>
In churchyard.	In cemetery.
	<i>Tintagel.</i>
	Trevena.

¹ A somewhat similar design, but with two dragons, is carved on a sepulchral slab at Barnham Yorkshire (see Cutts's *Sepulchral Slabs*, Plate XXXV.).

NOTE.—As the scale of half an inch to the foot heretofore adopted for the drawings is not large enough for some of the smaller and more ornate crosses, now to be described, a scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot will be used for the following examples: Biscovey, Lanherne, Sancreed Nos. 3 and 4, and Trevena.

The foregoing list contains twenty-six examples, which will be divided into two sections, viz:—

1. Crosses with Inscriptions and Ornament.
2. Crosses with Ornament only.

The monuments included in the first section will be taken in the following order:—

- (1.) Ornamented Crosses complete, with Inscriptions in the Panels on the Shafts.
- (2.) Ornamented Cross-shafts with Inscribed Panels.
- (3.) Ornamented Cross-base with an Inscribed Panel.

The monuments included in the second section will be taken in the following order:—

- (1.) Ornamented Crosses complete.
- (2.) Ornamented Cross-shafts.

CROSSES WITH INSCRIPTIONS AND ORNAMENT

ORNAMENTED CROSSES COMPLETE, WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PANELS ON THE SHAFTS

There are five examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Cardynham, No. 3	.	.	In churchyard.
Mawgan-in-Pyder	.	.	Lanherne.
Sancreed, Nos. 3 and 4	.		In churchyard.
Tintage	.	.	Trevena.

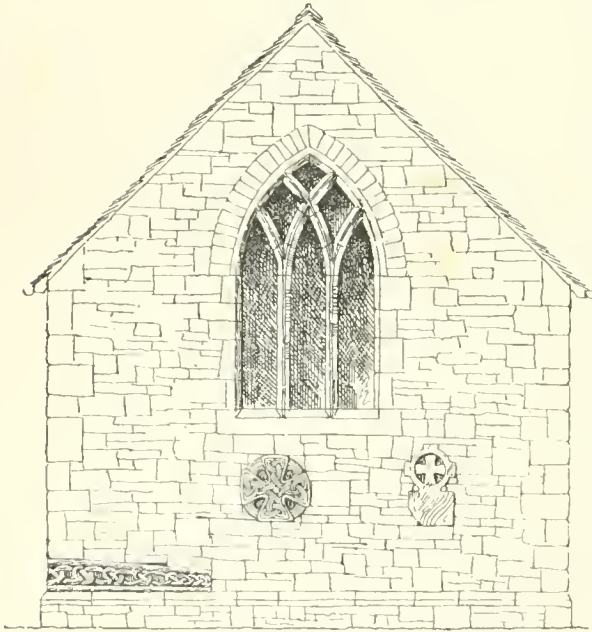
Cardynham, No. 3. In the Churchyard

Cardynham, or Cardinham, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated four miles north-east of Bodmin town.

The cross stands opposite to the south porch of the church.

It is one of the best-preserved examples of its kind in the county, owing, most likely, to the depth of its sculpture, and to the fact of its having been built into the church wall for a great number of years.

From an interesting sketch kindly supplied by the Rev. W.



Iago, of Bodmin, I am able to show the position of the two parts of the cross as they were inserted in the outside of the chancel wall previous to the restoration of the church. Both parts were visible in the east wall—the head below, and towards the south side of, the window; and the shaft, with the left side outwards, laid flat above the plinth, forming a cornerstone at the south east

angle of the building. The other cross shown on the sketch has already been described on p. 173. When the church was restored in 1872, the crosses were taken out,¹ and erected where they now stand by the then rector, the Rev. G. Hyde-Smith.

Being anxious to ascertain the length of the shaft, or if it were fixed into a base, I had the lower portion uncovered, but was only able

¹ An instance of the appreciation of the aborigines for these monuments of antiquity has been given, in connection with Cardynham, No. 3, on p. 11.

to get down about twelve inches, and then found that it was jammed in round the bottom with large stones. The additional ornament on the shaft exposed by the excavation is included in the Plate.

The four holed head is outlined by a bead on the angles of the cross and ring. On the side of the ring, and in the middle, is a broad projecting fillet, as shown in the section AB on Plate, a detail not found on any other example. The shaft has beaded angles, gradually diminishing in width towards the top. Obviously, this portion of the monument was of greater height, for the ornament is not properly finished at the top and the beads on the angles stop against the bottom of the cross-head; whereas, were it intact, they would have been returned across the top, enclosing the panels in the usual manner. But the greatest loss entailed by this shortening of the shaft is, that some of the letters formerly contained in the upper part of the inscription are missing, thus rendering a complete reading impossible, and destroying what little chance there otherwise would have been of deciphering the names of the persons commemorated, as the remaining letters are very indistinct.

Where more than one panel occurs on the shaft the ends of the patterns abut against each other, as the horizontal beads usually introduced to separate them are omitted.

Dimensions.—Height out of the ground, 8 ft. 6 in.; width of head, 3 ft.; diameter of ring, 3 ft.; width of shaft: at the top 1 ft. 6 in., at the ground-line 2 ft. 2 in.; thickness at the ground-line, 1 ft. 4 in., tapering to 7 in. at the top of the head.

All four sides are deeply sculptured, as follows:—


Front.—On the head are remains of knotwork similar to that on the back, but formed of a single instead of a double bead. Unfortunately, the Stafford knots on the left and lower limbs have nearly disappeared. The shaft is divided into three panels. That at the top is inscribed in Saxon minuscules, and although some of the remaining letters are now very indistinct, the Rev. W. Iago was able to arrive at the following reading:—

a r
t h i
✠

The **a** and **r** are joined, and with the **x** are the most distinct ; while the **l** can be traced in the fracture of the stone, which runs through it. In the middle panel is a curious interlaced knot, which is much worn in the centre. The lower panel is much longer than those above, and contains irregular, broken, six-cord plaitwork, with an intervening space between the knots, the whole being very coarsely executed.

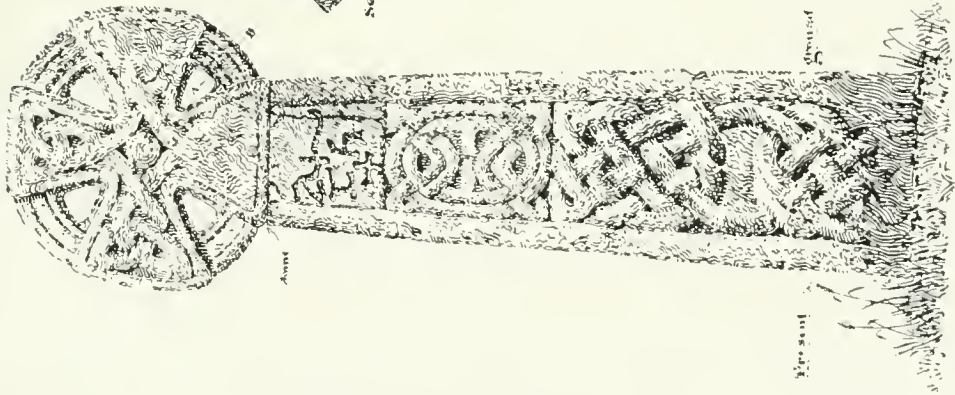
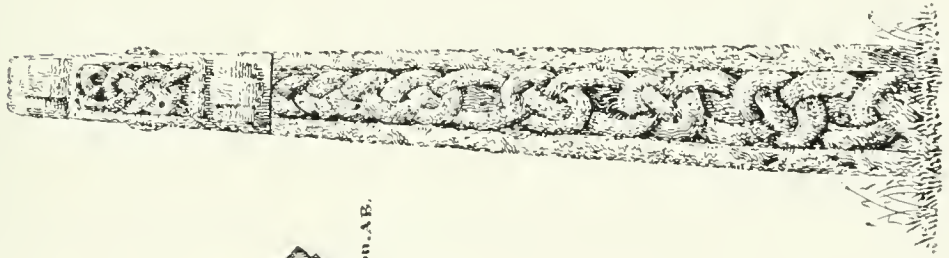
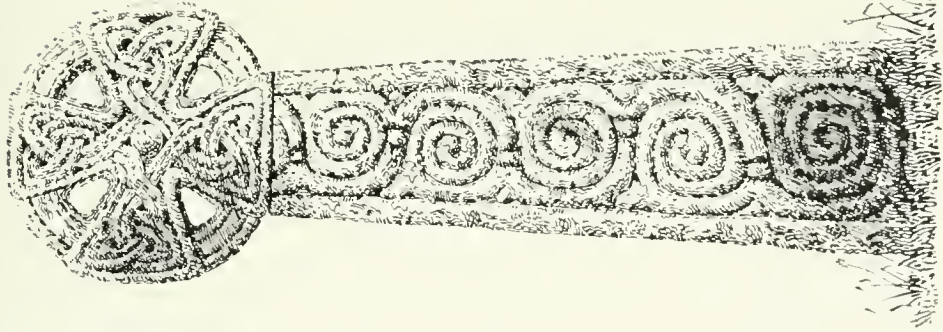
Left Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is a figure-of-eight knot, irregularly terminated at the top. On the shaft is a continuous panel of interlaced work. It commences at the top with a three-cord plait, one band of which stops abruptly against another near the bottom. The other two cords are carried on, and twist, and, the crossings being emphasised by a ring, form a very clear example of the twist-and-ring pattern.

Back.—On the head is a central boss. Each limb is ornamented with a double-beaded Stafford knot, with the outer bands crossed over at the angle next the central boss and joined to the knots on the arm at either side, thus forming a complete and beautiful interlaced knot. The only similar instance of this treatment is on No. 4 cross, Sancreed. On the shaft is a continuous panel of very bold, foliated, and rather squarely formed scrollwork, having a leaf alternately with a ball in the spandrils. On the main, or outside bead of each scroll, and close to where they bifurcate, is what is probably intended for, and is termed in botany, a ‘bract,’ or kind of cup, a very common detail in classical ornament.

Right Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is a **Z**-shaped key pattern, which might otherwise be looked upon as a pair of twisted bands. The shaft is divided into two panels of uneven depth, and contains two entirely different patterns. The upper panel is the shorter, and has a square key pattern, but unlike that on the head, and formed by **T**'s thus : . The ornament in the lower panel consists of a debased form of chains and rings.

This is ‘a very peculiar pattern, which occurs in Great Britain only in the Isle of Man¹ and the adjacent parts of Cumberland and


¹ ‘The crosses of the Isle of Man belong to the period of the Scandinavian occupation (A.D. 888 to 1226), as is proved by their runic inscriptions.’—J. R. Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Early Christian Symbolism*, p. 85).



Section, A.B.

Anglesea. As the stones in this district are partly Scandinavian, and as the same ornament occurs on a rune-inscribed font at Gallstad Church, Westgotland, and is not found on any other of the purely Celtic stones or manuscripts, this design may be fairly said to be of Scandinavian origin.¹

NOTE.—The Z-shaped key pattern, or twist, above referred to occurs also at Gulval and Minster, in Cornwall,² at Kirkby Wharfe, in the North of England, and in Scotland at Invergowrie, Kilkerran, Benvie, Liberton, and St. Andrews. It is formed by a series of Z's

of this shape  placed sideways thus: 

and is one of the patterns so commonly painted on early Grecian pottery, examples of which may be seen in Vase Room, No. 1, at the British Museum.

Lanherne, Mawgan-in-Pyder

Mawgan-in-Pyder, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated three miles north-west of St. Columb Major, and five and a half miles north-west of St. Columb Road railway-station, on the branch-line from Par to Newquay.

The four-holed cross now stands in the Nunnery grounds, adjoining Mawgan Church. It was brought there many years ago from a field called 'Chapel Close,' on the barton of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinear, near Camborne.

It is the most beautiful specimen of an elaborately decorated cross in Cornwall, and is executed with much greater care and skill than were usually bestowed on the monuments of this county. This superiority of workmanship is probably accounted for by the fact of its being made of Pentewan stone, which is softer and much more easily worked than granite.

Except that the top of the head is somewhat chipped, the cross is in a very good state of preservation.

¹ J. R. Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), 'Analysis and Classification of Celtic Interlaced Ornament' (*Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, Scot.*, 1883, vol. xxvii. p. 233. Example No. 18)

² See pp. 372, 374.

There is an entasis on the shaft, which is rather more marked on the front than on the other faces. The bead on the angles is tapered from the bottom upwards, and is carried round the outline of the head. The ring is moulded with a triple bead on the front and back, as well as on the sides, below the arms; but on the portion of the ring above the arms there are four beads.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 10 in.; width of head, 16 in.; width of shaft: at the top $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness at the bottom, 8 in., tapering to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top of the head.

All four sides are sculptured, as follows:—

Front.—On the head, and extending some way down the shaft, is a rudely executed figure of our Lord clothed in a tunic. The arms are extended straight along the limbs of the cross; the sleeves are expanded at the ends, and the hem of the garment is well defined near the bottom. The shaft is divided by double beads into two panels of uneven depth, formed by returning the beads on the angles horizontally across the shaft. The upper, or longer panel, contains triple-beaded figure-of-eight knotwork, with the termination of the pattern shown at the bottom, but not on the top. On the lower panel is an inscription, in mixed capitals and minuscules, of Hiberno-Saxon character—

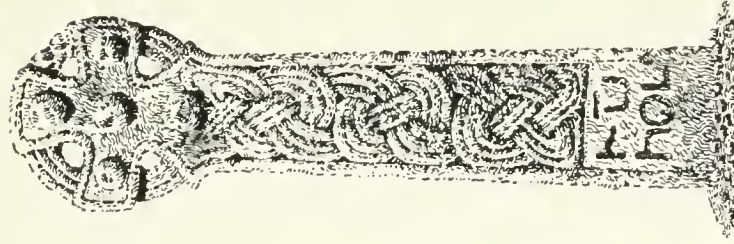
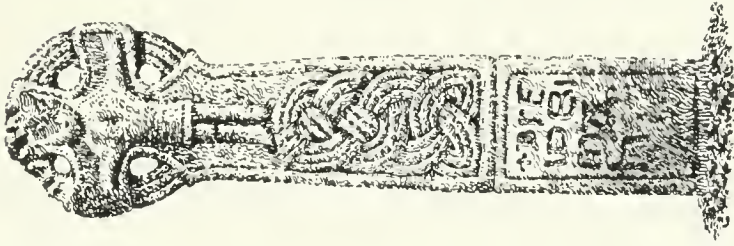
+ B T E
I D E T I
m A
h

Left Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, are two double-beaded, elliptical rings, placed crosswise and interlaced. On the shaft is a continuous panel of double-beaded spiral knotwork.

Back.—On the head are five bosses. The shaft is divided into two panels of uneven depth, but without a separating bead between them. The upper and longer panel contains triple-beaded twist-and-ring knotwork, the upper termination of which should be noticed,¹ as it is arranged so as to fill up the lower portion of the bottom limb.

¹ See p. 27.

LANIERNE, MAWGAN-IN-PYDER



Scale

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1

2

3 Feet

*Belcher & Sons
20, 19/21 St.*

On the lower panel is an inscription, in characters similar to those on the front—

r ū
h o l

Right Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, are the remains of two rings similar to those on the opposite side. This side of the shaft is particularly interesting, for on it occurs one of the two specimens of zoomorphic¹ interlaced work at present known on crosses in Cornwall, the other being on No. 4 cross, Sancreed. This consists of a dragon having a serpentine body, which passes up the panel, and in returning fills the spandrils on either side with continuous Stafford knot work, terminating in the mouth of the beast.

The Inscriptions.—The letters of both inscriptions are deeply cut and perfectly clear, and the following extended readings are given by the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin :—

On the front, **+** B(EATU)S ; on the back, EID ET IMAH. He says: ‘In support of this, I find that on certain stones given by Hübner² we have “ Sanctus,” “ Pius,” “ Christianus,” “ Præcipuus,” &c., applied as titles to those commemorated ; therefore we have **+** BS for “ **+** BEATUS.” We can then read the whole legend like the others consisting of names thus : “ THE BLESSED EID AND IMAH ” ; and on the back of the cross the name of the man who set it up to their memory, viz. “ RŪHOL,” a probable contraction for “ RUNHOL.”

A name very similar to the last is found on No. 4 cross, Sancreed (p. 364), where a comparison of the two names will be found.

The Two Crosses (Nos. 3 and 4) in the Churchyard, Sancreed

Sancreed, San Creed, or Sancreet, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated four miles west of Penzance.

These two crosses have so many points in common that it has

¹ On the west side of the cross in St. Breage churchyard, on the top of the shaft, are the remains of what appears to be the head of a beast somewhat similar to the above. And on the cross-shaft at Waterpit Down, Minster, there is a serpentine band with Stafford knots.

² *Inscriptiones Christianæ Britannicæ*, No. 6, 1876.

been thought best to describe their architectural features in some brief preliminary notes, and thus prevent repetition when dealing with them separately.

It is remarkable that the heads in each case are not only exactly similar in shape, but are also the only examples of this particular form in Cornwall. The outline is like that of a four-holed cross, but the small spandrils between the limbs and ring are not pierced. All angles of the crosses, except on the spandrils, are beaded. The shafts have a very pronounced entasis, and I have recently discovered that both are inscribed. Parts of their ornamental detail will also be found to correspond, since the fourth side, in each case, has a diagonal key pattern of an exactly similar design.

Two different styles of ornament constitute the only great difference between them; for whereas the well-known example, No. 3 cross, is decorated on all sides but one with incised work, No. 4 cross has Hiberno-Saxon ornament on all four sides.

With these few remarks the crosses will now be described.

Sancreed, No. 3. In the Churchyard

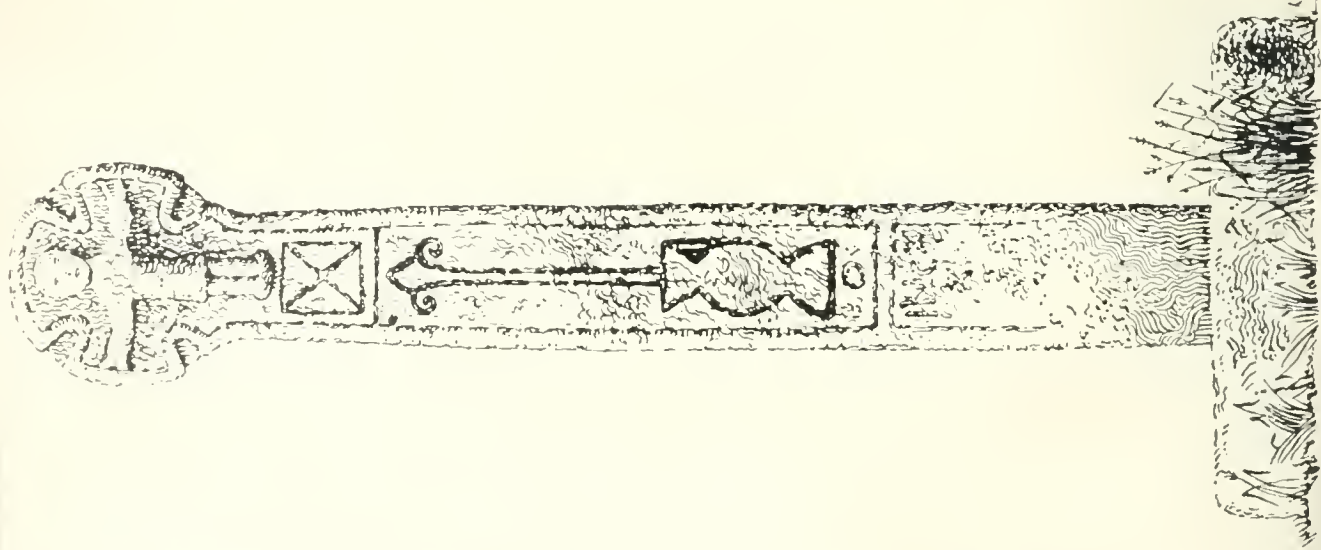
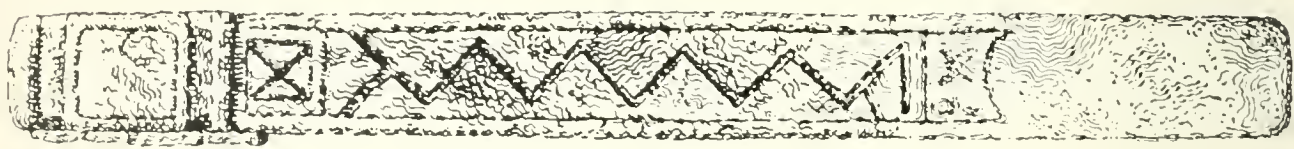
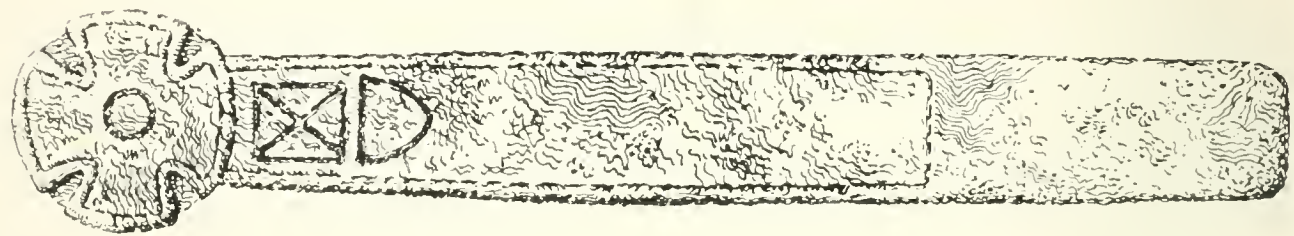
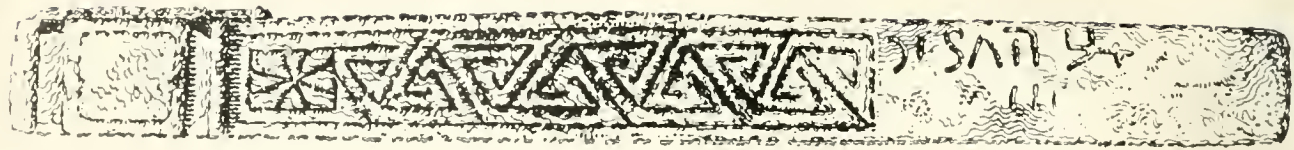
For locality of Sancreed, see last page.

This cross stands on the south side of the church, and until recently was supposed to have been *in situ*.

It is for the most part in a wonderful state of preservation, and is a most interesting example, possessing, as it does, among other points, the best specimen of incised work in Cornwall.

In order to ascertain if there was any further ornament concealed below the ground, I had the soil surrounding the lower portion of the stone removed, and found that the cross was embedded about three feet. I was amply rewarded for the undertaking by discovering parts of inscriptions on two faces, as well as other remains of ornament hitherto unknown.

The Rev. R. Basset Rogers, vicar of Sancreed, and a keen antiquary, then made an examination of the stone with me, and having come to the conclusion that it would be a great pity to re-bury the



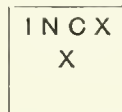
SANCREED, No. 3. IN THE CHURCHYARD

newly found work, wisely suggested raising and mounting the cross on a base. It so happened that about three-quarters of a mile from Sancreed church, on the left-hand side of the road to Drift and Penzance, there was an old circular cross-base built into a hedge on a farm called Treganhoe, in the parish of Sancreed, owned by the Misses Darell Iago. The Vicar's request to these ladies for permission to remove the base for the purpose stated above was immediately acceded to, and on June 15, 1895, he wrote me saying: 'The big cross was socketed yesterday afternoon in a most satisfactory manner.'

Dimensions.—The total length of the cross is 9 ft., and it now stands 8 ft. 3 in. clear of the base. Width of head, 1 ft. 7 in. The shaft is nearly square, varying in width from $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the widest part, and from 10 in. to 11 in. at the neck.

The cross is sculptured on all four sides, as follows. The front, left side, and back, have incised ornament only upon them.

Front.—On the head is the figure of our Lord in bold relief, the features¹ being still distinguishable. The figure is clothed in a tunic, the expanded sleeves and lower hem of the garment being well defined. Both arms are slightly raised and bent, and the straight legs rest on a rounded projection below the neck of the stone. The shaft is divided into three panels, containing: (1) A rectangular figure having diagonal lines from corner to corner; (2) a jug, with a flower standing in it having a long, straight stem, with a fleur-de-lis termination at the top, which may possibly be intended for the lily emblem of the Virgin, so often found on the Gothic bench-ends of this county. Beneath the jug are some much-defaced markings. (3) Has markings at the top which may be the remains of an inscription now almost obliterated. The markings seem to be thus—



Left Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is a plain panel. The shaft is divided into three panels, containing: (1) A rectangular

¹ See notes on Figure Sculpture, p. 123.

figure like that in a similar position on the front ; (2) a zigzag line, terminated at the top and bottom by additional strokes, as shown. (3) Is a very short panel, indicated at the bottom by a rudely semi-circular, concave line, and contains some indications of ornament, the meaning of which is not clear.

Back.—On the head is a central ring. On the shaft, and close to the top, are two devices, one placed beneath the other : (1) A figure like those in a similar position on the two faces already described ; (2) a shield similar to that on No. 2 cross at Trevia.¹

Right Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is a plain panel like that on the opposite side. On the shaft are two panels, containing : (1) At the top, a kind of double cross ; (2) a panel of diagonal key-pattern ornament.

We now come to what is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the monument, namely, the second inscription. It is in debased Latin capitals, written in two lines, and reads from the bottom upwards. With the exception of an *m* or an *n* in the upper line, the remainder is now too defaced to decipher. In the lower line, however, the words **FILIVS IC** are quite distinct.

The curious part of it is that the letters appear to be of a much earlier date than the ornament on the cross itself. It has been suggested that possibly this monument was originally an ancient inscribed pillar-stone, worked in later times into the cross. This could have been understood had the inscription been cut on either the front or the back ; but the fact of its being on the side, and that the head of the cross projects beyond the face of the letters, seems somewhat opposed to this theory—unless, of course, the stone was in the first instance large enough at the bottom to allow the head to be cut out of it.

Sancreed, No. 4. In the Churchyard

For locality of Sancreed, see p. 359.

The cross now stands on the eastern side of the south porch.

¹ See p. 297.

The upper portion of this monument, consisting of the head and a short piece of the shaft, was for many years fixed on top of the western boundary-wall of the churchyard (where No. 1 cross now stands¹), and is shown in this position by Blight.²

The following account of the recovery of the shaft has been kindly supplied me by the Vicar of Sancreed, the Rev. R. Basset Rogers. He says: 'The shaft I found, in 1881, during the restoration of the church. It was built horizontally into the upper and eastern part of the wall of the aisle. All this wall was taken down, and I stood by when the masons began, until they had reached the shaft in question, when I had it carefully lowered to the ground. I then took the head off the hedge, and finding they fitted one another as well as could be expected, I cemented and fixed them for security where you saw them' (*i.e.* on the right-hand side of the gateway leading to the vicarage, which adjoins the churchyard).

In this situation the back of the cross was close against the hedge, thus concealing the ornament upon it. Being anxious to secure a rubbing of the patterns already known to exist, the Vicar, at my request, most courteously allowed me to have the cross taken down. Having gone so far, it seemed advisable to erect the cross in a position where the best part of the sculpture would not again be hidden. After a consultation with the mason as to 'ways and means,' I approached the Vicar on the subject, with the satisfactory result that we decided to provide a rough granite base, and remove the cross and erect it in the churchyard, a scheme which, I am glad to say, was carried out on June 13, 1894, a few days after my visit.

Before describing the ornament it should be pointed out that, although the fractures in the cross appear to correspond fairly well, there is, I think, a piece missing, as the batter, or taper of the cross, as at present fixed, is not correct, since it is of less width at its extremity than that on the part below. In addition to this, the patterns do not run on regularly when the existing parts are joined. Having ascertained the proper batter, I found that one bay of each

¹ See p. 49.

² *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 21.

pattern would just fill the missing space, and these portions have, therefore, been shown on the drawing by dotted lines.

Dimensions.—The height of the cross from top of base, as now fixed, is 5 ft. 9 in., and the shaft is inserted $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. into the base. Width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft : at the neck $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the bottom $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; thickness : at the bottom $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the neck 6 in.

All four sides are sculptured, as follows :—

Front.—On the head is the figure of our Lord in relief, having a nimbus round the head similar to those on the crosses in the churchyards of St. Buryan¹ and St. Paul.² Both arms are slightly raised and bent, as on No. 3 cross in Sancreed churchyard. The figure is clothed in a tunic, and has a band round the waist. The shaft is divided into two, or probably three, panels, containing: (1) A short panel, now defaced; (2) interlaced work,³ formed of a single row of figure-of-eight knots with double-beaded bands, similar to that at Lanherne; (3) an inscription in minuscules in two horizontal lines; unfortunately, the third letter is far from distinct, but is probably an *n* or an *m*, so that the whole would read :—

r u
n h o

Left Side.—On the shaft is a single panel containing a serpentine creature, the body and tail of which form interlaced work exactly similar to that at Lanherne (p. 359).

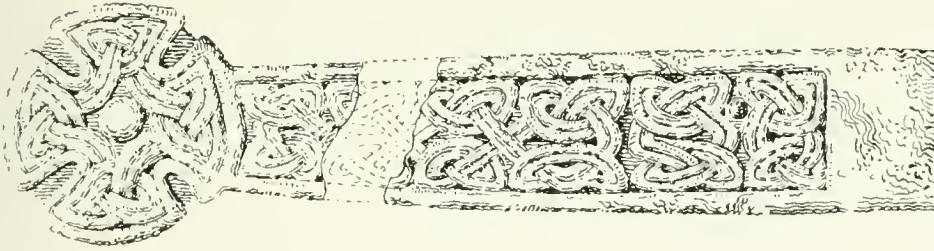
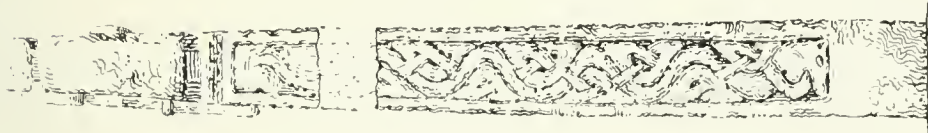
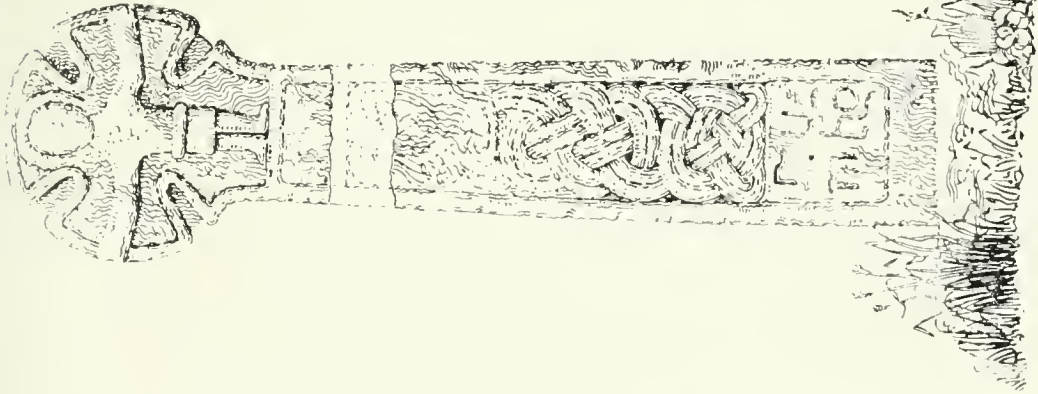
Back.—On the head is a central boss, surrounded by interlaced work composed of four Stafford knots with double-beaded bands, each knot filling one of the arms, and being joined to the next. The band forming the knots is continuous throughout.⁴ On the shaft is a single panel, containing three pieces of interlaced work formed of double-beaded Stafford knots in double row, placed vertically, and

¹ See p. 189.

² See p. 192.

³ The pattern is so worn at the top that it is uncertain how it terminated.

⁴ This design is very similar to that on the north side of the cross in Cardynham churchyard, the only difference being that in this instance the bands do not cross each other when free of the knot.



Arthur G. Langdon
30 June 1894



facing away from each other. The four upper pairs are connected—the uppermost to that below, and so on. Beneath are two separate pairs, one below the other. An unusually large space having been, apparently unintentionally, left between the lower two, was converted into a boss by the sculptor; at least, there does not seem to be any other reason to account for its presence.

Right Side.—A single panel of diagonal key pattern, of exactly the same kind as that on the right side of No. 3 cross in this church-yard.

Perhaps the chief point of interest connected with this cross lies in its similarity to that at Lanherne (p. 357) in regard to some of the ornament, and also the name in the inscription. By comparing the two, it will be seen that the name is,
at Lanherne,

r ū
h o L

and at Sancreed,

r u
n h ō

The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, thinks that in each case it signifies the maker of the cross, and, judging from the likeness between them, it seems natural to suppose that they are the work of the same man. Again, a similar interlaced design occurs on each cross, above the panel containing the name; while the beautiful pattern, composed of a serpentine band and Stafford knots, is found also on the left side of both stones. The only other instances of this design at present known to exist are on the little coped stone at Bexhill, Sussex, and on a cross at Aycliffe, co. Durham.

Trevena, Tintagel

Tintagel, anciently called 'Dundagell,' is in the Deanery of Trigg Minor. It is situated on the north coast of Cornwall, and is twenty miles from Bodmin and Launceston, and six miles north-west of Camelford railway-station.

Trevena is the village of Tintagel.

The cross now stands on a small grass-plot in front of the Wharncliffe Arms Hotel.



It was removed to Trevena in 1875, by Mr. J. J. E. Venning, Lord Wharncliffe's steward, from a farm at Trevillet, about two miles east of Trevena, where for a considerable period it had done duty for a gatepost, as is shown by the holes for the lugs, or iron hooks, used in supporting the gate; while the mutilated condition of the stone testifies to the treatment it received while in that position.

The cross is made of grey elvan,¹ a hard local stone resembling a very fine granite.

It is inscribed and ornamented on front and back, and originally was round-headed, but the portions which projected beyond the shaft have been roughly hacked off in a line with it. In general design it is quite different from any other monument in the county.

¹ See p. 15.

On the front and back of the head is an equal-armed cross with expanded limbs. The outline of the arms is formed by double beads at the sides, radiating from the central boss, and stopped at the ends on a raised cable moulding, the convex line of which is, no doubt, a continuation of the outline of the head. Between the extremities of the limbs is a flat fillet in place of the cable moulding, but the latter now only remains on the lower limb of each cross. Traces of a larger cable moulding on the angles of the shaft are still to be seen here and there. The surfaces of the shaft are entirely taken up with the inscriptions, which were bordered on either side by a long, incised cross with expanded limbs, the head being at the bottom; but only two of these crosses and part of a third are distinct.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 11 in. Other dimensions are practically useless, as they can only be given between the fractures. Thickness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The ornament and inscriptions are as follow:—

Front.—On the head is a central boss, and in each of the spaces between the limbs was a little boss,¹ three of which remain. On the shaft is the inscription, in rudely formed Anglo-Saxon capitals and minuscules, cut in six horizontal lines. It is quite clear, except the first two letters of the bottom line. The first letter—probably an *n*—is chipped off, and only part of the second—an *i*—is left. The last two are somewhat indistinct, but have been read by the Rev. W. Iago² as *SŪ*, so that the whole legend would read:—

ÆLN
AT✠
FECIT
nA̅CRV
CEMPA
(n)ImASŪ

ÆLNAT ✠ FECIT HA(N)C CRUCEM P(RO) A(N)IMA SŪ(A)
(Ælnat made this cross for the benefit of his soul.)

¹ Where a cross having five bosses is not four-holed, the bosses are placed between the limbs, not upon them. The only other instance occurs on No. 3 cross, in the rectory garden, Lanteglos-by-Camelford.

² Sir John Maclean, *Deacery of Trigg Minor*, vol. iii. p. 190.

Back.—On the head is a central boss, enriched with a kind of quatrefoil deeply sunk in the middle. Between the limbs, and in the position in which one would expect to find triquetra knots, as on many other crosses in Cornwall, are some remains of curious sculpture. It is impossible to say with absolute certainty what they really are, but both Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), and the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, are of opinion that they bear a distinct resemblance to little human heads with two little holes for the eyes.

On the shaft is an inscription, in rudely formed Anglo-Saxon capitals and minuscules, which records the names of the four Evangelists—

M A T h E U S I O H C V S M A R L U C A	MATTHEW. MARK. LUKE. JOHN.
--	-------------------------------------

The fourth name is abbreviated thus : IOH̄, for JOHANNES.

ORNAMENTED CROSS-SHAFTS WITH INSCRIBED PANELS

There are three examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Blazey, St.	. . .	Biscovey.
Gulval	. . .	In churchyard.
Minster	. . .	Waterpit Down.

Biscovey, St. Blazey

St. Blazey, in the Deanery of St. Austell, is situated four miles east of St. Austell churchtown, and about three-quarters of a mile north of Par railway-station.

Biscovey estate is one mile south-west of St. Blazey, and one mile west of Par railway-station.

This shaft, which is formed of very coarse granite, stands on the south side of the road leading from St. Blazey to St. Austell, in a small village called St. Blazey Gate, a short distance north of Biscovey Farmhouse. At the present time it is, and, indeed, for many years past has been, in use as a gatepost, as shown in the accompanying sketch. The lugs, or iron hooks for supporting the gate, are fixed on to the back of the shaft, but, fortunately, in that part of the stone where no ornament exists.

It is melancholy to reflect that no nobler office than that of an ordinary gatepost can be found for a Christian monument the ornamental detail and inscriptions upon which show that it must have been executed by a skilled workman, and erected in honour of some person of considerable importance; and it is most surprising that no lover of Cornish antiquities has yet rescued and placed it in a position of safety. But this only supplies one more illustration of the apathy and want of interest shown in Cornwall towards its many priceless relics.



The damage which the Biscovey stone has so far sustained is the fracture at the top of the shaft, caused, in all probability, by a fall. No doubt the shaft was once surmounted by a cross-head of some kind, there having been a mortice in the top; but this, unfortunately, is now missing, along with some inches of the uppermost part of the shaft.

The very curious shape of the monument is in itself sufficient to attract the notice of an ordinary passer-by. It is much wider in the middle than either at the top or at the bottom, the additional width

being produced by the exaggerated entasis. The shaft is encircled in the middle of its height by a flat and rounded band. The portion above it has beaded angles, and contains the inscriptions and ornament, whilst that below is quite plain.

This band is a feature which occurs on the partly square and partly cylindrical pillars which are common in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, the one at Leek being, perhaps, the best known. In the present case the band is three and a half inches wide, and has a projection of about one inch.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft. 8 in. ; width : at the bottom 1 ft. 4 in., in the middle, exclusive of the band, 1 ft. 6 in., and at the top 1 ft. 3 in. ; thickness, 8 in.

The inscriptions and ornament, which are quite distinct, are as follow :

Front.—This is divided into three panels of uneven depth, the upper one being by far the longest, but having no ornament remaining upon it. The middle panel is the shortest, and contains a knot formed by two flat, oval rings placed crosswise, combined with a lozenge-shaped ring, all interlaced.¹ Or it may otherwise be looked upon as a short piece of six-cord plaitwork. Its horizontal position, however, seems to suggest that the former idea rather than the latter was intended. The lower panel, immediately above the band, is inscribed in minuscules, and contains a name, preceded by a cross, written horizontally in three lines—

+ a L
r o
r o n

Left Side.—This appears to have been divided by a horizontal bead into two panels. Immediately above the band is a small panel containing a short piece of four-cord plaitwork ; but, with the exception of some undefinable markings at the bottom, the remainder of the

¹ A knot exactly similar to this is found in the Roman mosaic pavement at Jewry Wall Street, Leicester, where it forms a centre to one of the nine octagons comprising the design.

BISCOVEY, ST. BLAZEY



Front.



Side.



Back.

ornament on the upper panel, if any ever existed, is now quite obliterated.

Back.—This is also divided into three panels, which are approximately of the same relative depth as those on the front. The upper panel is filled with four-cord plaitwork, like that, at the bottom of the back of the shaft, on No. 2 cross, Lanivet (p. 383); but the termination at the top is missing, with that portion of the shaft which has been broken off. The middle panel contains a continuation of the inscription on the front, and is also in minuscules, written in two horizontal lines, the last word preceded by a cross—



so that the whole legend reads :—

‘ + Alroron Ullici + filius.’

The lower panel is decorated with an interlaced pattern, formed by two right-handed spiral knots in double row, terminated at the bottom by two Stafford knots. It will be observed that this combination produces a cross between the bands of the ornament.

Right Side.—No remains of ornament.

Dr. Borlase¹ gives the following account of this shaft :—

‘ In the parish of St. Blazey stands a high and slender stone, the form best known by it's Icon, seven feet six inches high, one foot six inches wide, eight inches thick. . . .

‘ It is a very singular Monument, inscrib'd on both sides, the Inscription not to be read from the top downwards, but horizontally, as Doniert, and therefore less ancient than those that go before. There is such a Mixture of the Saxon writing in the letters **a**, **r**, **s**, but especially the first, that I think it must be more modern than the year 900. It is the only one of these ancient Monuments that has the

¹ *Antiquities of Cornwall* (1754), pp. 363, 364.

Saxon *a*, so that it can scarce be less than fifty years below Doniert. . . .

‘I find Eururon among the names of the Welsh nobility. (Car. Langarv. p. 183); But there is reason to conjecture, that Alroron was the same name as Aldroen (or Auldran as in Car. Lang., edit. Pouel, p. 2), of which name I find a King of Armorica of British descent, the fourth from Conan-Merodac; and possibly this Monument might be erected to the memory of someone call’d Aldroen, but in a rough and ignorant age pronounc’d Alrorn, and as ignorantly written Alroron.

‘In a little meadow adjoining to the place where this stone now stands, many human bones have been found, and I suspect that this Cross may have been remov’d from thence.’

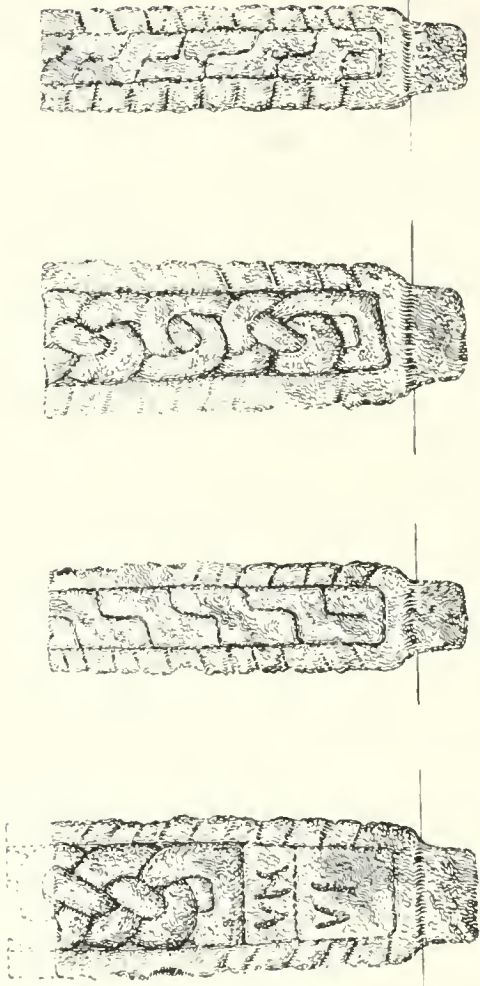
Gulval. In the Churchyard

Gulval, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one mile north-east of Penzance railway-station.

The Rev. W. W. Wingfield, vicar of Gulval, has kindly supplied me with the following information regarding the discovery of this monument. He says: ‘This cross-shaft was found on September 18, 1885, while taking down the east end of the chancel of the church—the date of which would be about the fourteenth century. It had been used in this part of the edifice as a quoin.’

It now stands near the south-west angle of the church, but for some unexplained reason has been mounted upside down, instead of being let into the stone upon which it is erected. In the accompanying Plate, however, the stone is shown as if it had been properly erected, and will be described accordingly. It is to be hoped that one day an alteration in its present position may be effected, for as it now stands the tenon looks decidedly out of place ‘pointing to the skies.’ Moreover, the inscription is inverted, and since the letters can also be read in this position, they are liable to be misread, a mistake which, on one occasion, was actually made.

GULVAL. IN THE CHURCHYARD.



A tenon exactly similar to this one will be found on the cross-shaft at Waterpit Down, Minster, which is the next stone to be described.

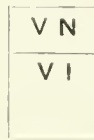
A very pronounced entasis characterises the shaft, making it wider at the present top, which was probably the original middle, than at the bottom. The stone when entire was probably similar in shape to the cross-shaft at Biscovey. The irregularly executed cable mouldings on the angles are much mutilated

Dimensions.—Total height, 4 ft. 4 in. ; height from base-line, 3 ft. 9 in., the shaft being wider at the upper portion than at the bottom, as follows : width at the bottom, 17 in. ; at the top, 19½ in. Thickness at the bottom, 13 in. ; at the top, 13½ in.

All four sides are ornamented with debased Hiberno-Saxon sculpture in very low relief, as follows :—

Front.—This is divided into three panels of uneven depth. The longest is at the top, and has a piece of figure-of-eight plaitwork, showing the square termination of the pattern at the bottom. Now, if the knot were completed at the top, as shown by the dotted lines on the Plate, a figure of eight would be formed ; and considering that this is one of the most favoured forms of interlaced work adopted in the county, it is highly probable that it was used here, especially as a small piece only is missing.

The two panels beneath, which are merely separated by an incised line, contain two capital letters in each, viz .—



There are no more letters in the narrow middle panel, but on the lowest there may possibly have been one or two others, as there is room for and some signs of them.

The remaining three sides have one panel each, and contain the following ornament :—

Left Side.—A panel of wide Z-shaped,¹ key-pattern ornament so shallow in execution that it has the appearance of incised work ; or it may be intended for two flat bands, twisted together.

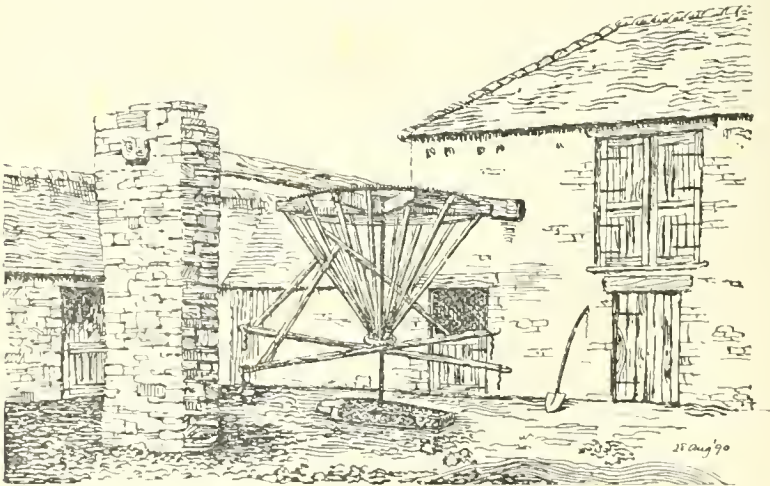
Back.—A panel of irregular twist-and-ring pattern, having the square termination shown at the bottom.

Right Side.—A panel similar to that on the left side, but not quite so coarse in execution, and with one more key in the length.

Waterpit Down, Minster

Minster, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated four and a half miles north-east of Camelford, and three miles west of Otterham railway-station.

This very fine cross-shaft once more stands, in its original and *in situ* base, on Waterpit Down, by the left-hand side of the road from Davidstown to Tintagel, and three miles west of the latter place.



About five-and-thirty years ago (*c.* 1860) the shaft was taken down to Trekeek Farm,² about half a mile from its present position, and there utilised as the pivot-stone for the vertical shaft of a horse-

¹ See note on p. 357.

² The drawing of the back and two sides was made while the shaft was at Trekeek.

power threshing-machine, as shown in the sketch on p. 374. It remained in this position until June 1889, when, by and at the expense of the late Colonel S. G. Bake, of Camelford, it was removed and re-erected.

The worn and mutilated condition of some parts of this monument is not to be wondered at when we consider what it has undergone during so long a period.

The shaft has an entasis, and the angles are beaded, the front and back having a second bead adjoining that on the angles. The top has been broken, but not to a very great extent, as most of the socket for the head remains. By completing the pattern on the right side (shown on the Plate by the dotted lines) we arrive at a very fair idea of the original height of the shaft. A tenon¹ is worked at the bottom, and a roughly squared block of granite forms the base. Unfortunately, as with many other monuments, the head of this one also is missing; and I venture to differ from Sir John Maclean's² theory, that the head now mounted on the modern shaft in Lesnewth³ churchyard belongs to the Waterpit Down cross-shaft. A head for this description of monument would, like kindred specimens, be 'four-holed.'

Dimensions.—Height, including tenon, 7 ft. 10 in.; width of shaft above tenon, 2 ft. 3 in., tapering to 1 ft. 7 in. at the top; thickness at the bottom, 11 in., tapering slightly upwards.

All four sides are divided into panels, but without a separating bead between them, and are sculptured as follows:—

Front.—This is the most interesting side, and was that which faced the ground, and was consequently hidden from view. My surmise⁴ that it was probably inscribed has proved correct. It is divided into three panels, all of different heights. In the upper panel is a serpentine band, the semicircular spandrils between it and the sides of the panels being filled in with Stafford knots, and the pattern is curiously terminated at the bottom. This ornament resembles that at Lanherne (p. 357) and Sancreed (No. 4, p. 362); but in the

¹ Compare this with the shaft in Gulval churchyard, erected upside down (p. 372).

² *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 586.

³ See p. 165.

⁴ *Journal, Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xlv. (1889), p. 335.

present instance there does not appear to have been a dragon's head. In the middle panel is an inscription, in Hiberno-Saxon mixed capitals and minuscules, in five horizontal lines, which appears to read :—

C	R	
V	X	
I	R	C
V	R	
O	C	

The middle line is very uncertain, and may possibly be *inc* or *ihc*.

The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, however, reads the inscription as *CRVX INBVRGE* ('The Cross of Inburga'), and believes that the final *E* is intended for *Æ*, the termination of the Latin genitive of Inburga.

In the lower panel is interlaced work consisting of the twist-and-ring pattern.

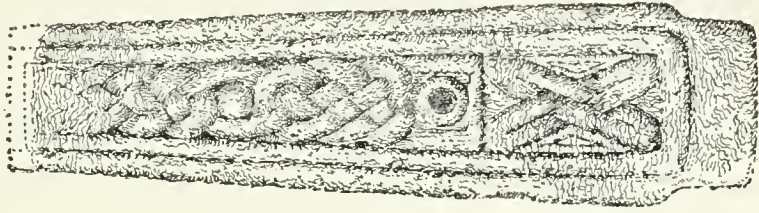
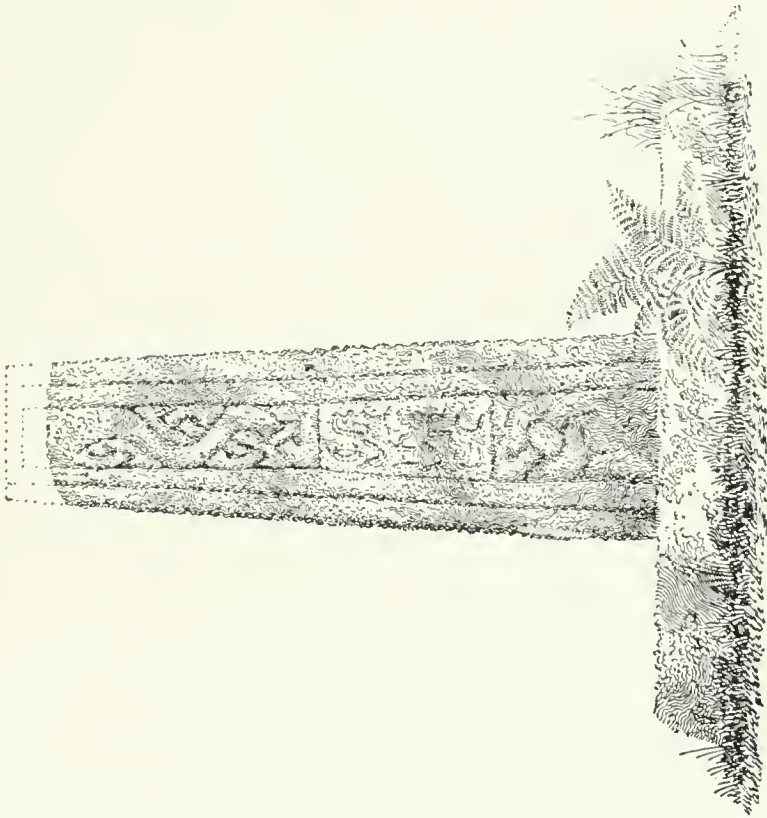
Left Side.—This is divided into two panels. The upper panel is very short, but no ornament is distinguishable upon it. On the lower panel is a foliated pattern, consisting of an undulating stem or branch, and in each of the semicircular spandrils is a long-shaped leaf, which completely fills them. The leaves are very flat in execution, and do not appear to have been properly finished.

Back.—This face also is divided into two panels. The upper panel contains interlaced work of the figure-of-eight pattern with a space between the knots, the band at the bottom being carried across horizontally. In the middle of each space is a boss, and it was into the lower one of these that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. iron shaft was inserted for supporting the gear of the threshing-machine. In the lower panel are two flat, oval rings, placed crosswise and interlaced, and the side spandrils are panelled.

Right Side.—This face is in the best state of preservation, and the ornament is much bolder. On the upper of the two panels into which it is divided is a reversed **Z**-shaped¹ key pattern; or it may be intended for two flat bands, twisted together. The lower panel is

¹ See note, p. 357.

WATERPIT DOWN, MINSTER



considerably longer than that above, and is filled with foliated scroll-work, which is much worn away at the bottom.

ORNAMENTED CROSS-BASE WITH AN INSCRIBED PANEL

The Redgate Stones, St. Cleer¹

St. Cleer, St. Clere, or St. Clare, in the West Deanery, is situated two and a half miles north of Liskeard, and about three miles north of Liskeard railway-station.

Redgate Farm is one and a half miles west of St. Cleer church-town.

Between St. Cleer and Redgate, in a field named Pennant ('the head of the valley'), stand side by side, and about five feet apart, these two monuments. The shorter stone is inscribed and ornamented; the taller—called 'The Other Half Stone'—is ornamented on one face only. Below the illustration of the latter on the Plate facing p. 401 is a plan showing their present relative positions. They are undoubtedly two distinct monuments, and as such are dealt with separately.

Redgate No. 1, St. Cleer

This inscribed and ornamented cross-base 'lay for some years in a pit which was dug near the other stone, probably in search of treasure; but in 1849, through the exertions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society,² aided by persons in the neighbourhood, it was drawn out, and a small subterranean cruciform vault was discovered near its base.'³

It is panelled on all four sides, and has a wide flat bead on the angles. In the top of the stone a large mortice has been deeply sunk, which in course of time has caused the greater portions of

¹ The illustrations of these two stones by Camden, Borlase, Hingston, Blight, and others that I have had an opportunity of examining, are full of inaccuracies. In the accompanying drawings the ornament and inscriptions are more correctly represented.

² See p. 33.

³ Polsue, *A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, 1867-1872.

the back and right side to break away. A plinth surrounds the bottom, showing about nine inches above the ground. The upper portion is recessed an inch and a half, and tapers to the top.

Dimensions.—Height, 4 ft. 6 in. ; width at the bottom, 3 ft. ; thickness, 2 ft.

The front, which faces east, is inscribed, and the other three sides are ornamented with bold and deeply cut plaitwork, or knots, as follows :—

Front.—An inscription in Saxon minuscules :—

d	o	n	i	
e	r	t	r	o
g	a	v	i	t
p	r	o	a	n
i	m	a		

‘Doniert rogavit pro anima.’

‘Doniert has begged that prayers be offered for the repose of [his] soul.’

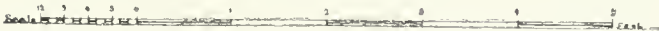
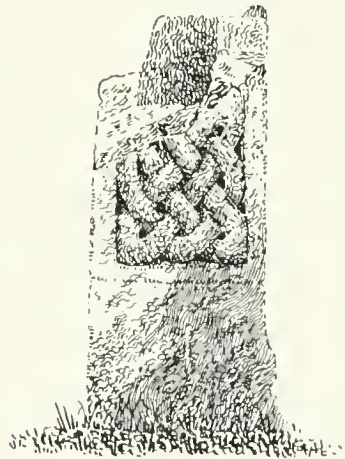
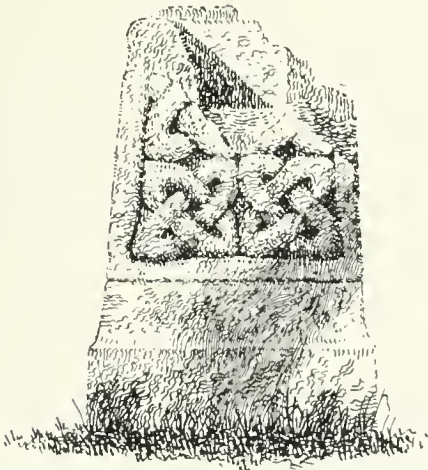
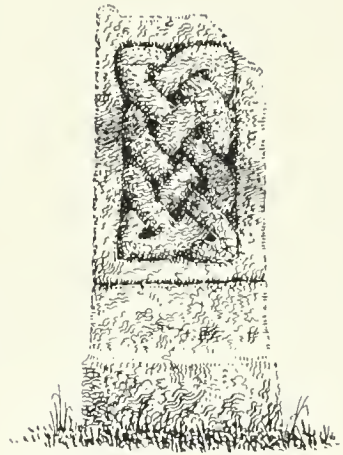
Left Side.—A four-cord plait.

Back.—This had originally four knots in the panel, each consisting of two oval rings placed crosswise and interlaced ; but only the two lower ones are now perfect.

Right Side.—A six-cord plait ; or the pattern may be intended for two oval rings placed crosswise, combined with one of lozenge shape.

In Dr. Borlase's quotation, which is given below, an attempt is made to identify this Doniert with ‘Dungerth,’ a prince or king of Cornwall, who was drowned A.D. 872. At all events, there is nothing improbable in accepting this date, as the character of the ornament and style of lettering in the inscription indicate that the monument is of about this period. This stone, therefore, is especially interesting, since it is the only one which furnishes any reliable date, and gives us some sort of chronological guide in reference to others which have similar ornament upon them, and may consequently be taken as belonging to the same period.

REDGATE, No. 1. ST. CLEER



Writing on these stones, Borlase¹ says: 'In the parish of St. Clere, about 200 paces to the Eastward of Redgate, are two Monumental Stones which seem to me parts of two different Crosses, for they have no such relation to each other, as to make one conclude that they ever contributed to form one Monument of that kind. . . . [The taller stone] is like the Spill of a Cross, 7 ft. 6 in. high above ground. . . . In the top of the Stone . . . there is part of a Mortice, which, doubtless, had some tenon fitted to, and fix'd in it, in such shape as to form a cross; but the making of this mortice seems to have shatter'd the Stone, for part of the shaft . . . is cloven off and not to be found, from which defect, this is call'd the *other half stone*; the ground about this Stone has been much tumbled, and search'd by digging; and in one of the hollows is the [inscribed] stone. . . . I apprehend it might be the Pedestal, or Plinth of a Cross, and that the other . . . was either plac'd at the other end of the Grave, or was erected for some other person.

'That by Doniert is meant Dungerth King of Cornwall about the beginning (or rather middle) of the ninth century, drown'd in the year 872, or 873, cannot be disputed, (the *g*, before an *e*, being sometimes pronounc'd in British as an J consonant, as *Geon*, a gyant), and also because the letters are exactly the same with those on a Monument in Denbeighshire put up by Konken, King of Powis in the same age.

'The name is a name of Dignity, and this Doniert was not only a Prince, but a man of great piety, as this solicitude for his soul testifies.'

Camden,² in his reference to, accompanied by a quaint diagram³ of, this stone, says: 'As for Doniert, I cannot but think he was that Prince of Cornwall whom the chronicles named Dungerth, and record that hee was drowned in the yeere of our Salvation 872.'

¹ Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall* (1754), pp. 360, 361, Plate XXXI. figs. i. and ii.

² Gough's edition of *Camden*, 1789, p. 5.

³ See also Carew (1602), p. 129.

CROSSES WITH ORNAMENT ONLY

ORNAMENTED CROSSES COMPLETE

There are altogether eleven complete examples, all of which are four-holed crosses except Phillack, No. 6, which has only two holes.

They will be divided into two sections, viz. :—

- (1.) Ornamented Holed Crosses without Cusps in the Openings.
- (2.) Ornamented Holed Crosses with Cusps in the Openings.

ORNAMENTED HOLED CROSSES WITHOUT CUSPS IN THE OPENINGS

There are seven examples of this type, which will be found at the following places :—

Breage, St.	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Lanhydrock	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Lanivet, No. 2	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Minver, St.	.	.	.	In St. Michael's churchyard.
Neot, St.	.	.	.	Four-holed Cross.
Phillack, No. 6	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Teath, St.	.	.	.	In cemetery.

St. Breage. In the Churchyard

St. Breage, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated three miles west of Helston.

The cross was discovered, some years ago, buried in the churchyard. It now stands near the south porch, mounted upon what is presumably a modern base.

It is made of sandstone,¹ and consists of a four-holed cross-head attached to a small portion of its shaft, the whole being very much worn and mutilated.

¹ A curious tradition attaches to the material of which this cross is made. It is said that a great battle was once fought at the foot of Godolphin Hill, in the adjoining parish, and that the cross was formed of sand and the blood of the combatants who fell !

The fact of its being made of sandstone is very remarkable, inasmuch as it is the only instance at present known in Cornwall of a cross being executed in this material.

The limbs of the cross were originally beaded, but the beads are now worn away, except on the front, where that on the bottom of



the lower limb is curved upwards in the middle, instead of being carried straight across. On the shaft the beads remain only on the angles of the front.

Dimensions.—Height, 2 ft. 2 in. ; width of head, 1 ft. 9 in. ; width of shaft, 12 in. ; thickness at the bottom, 7 in., tapering towards the top.

Most of the ornament has disappeared, but what still exists is very peculiar, and is as follows:—

Front.—On the head¹ is a central boss, and on the lower limb are incised markings, which are too much worn to associate with any design. On the shaft is a piece of curious sculpture, but what little now remains is insufficient to indicate the particular object it was intended to represent.

Left Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, are indistinct and apparently incised markings. The ring, however, is especially interesting, for on the portion beneath the arm is a knot, consisting of two oval rings placed crosswise and interlaced, affording the only instance in Cornwall of decoration on this portion of a cross. On

¹ Blight, in his illustration of this cross, shows five bosses on the head. If they ever did exist—which is doubtful—there is now no trace of them (*Churches of West Cornwall*, 2nd edition (1885), p. 14).

the shaft are remains of sculpture somewhat resembling a dragon's head, similar to that on the right side of Lanherne cross and on the left side of No. 4 cross, Sancreed.

Back.—The only decoration on this surface consists of some very peculiar incised markings, now so much worn that it is impossible to suggest for what the original device was intended.

Right Side.—There are no traces of ornament on this face.

Lanhydrock. In the Churchyard

Lanhydrock, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated two miles south of Bodmin town, and one and a half miles west of Bodmin Road railway-station.

The cross stands on the south-east side of the church, and beyond the fact that it had been thrown down, and lay thus for many years, nothing further appears to be known regarding its history.

From a superficial examination it is very evident that this once beautiful monument has been very badly treated, the head having suffered most. Originally it was a four-holed cross, as some remains of the ring are still attached to the limbs. Probably the head became detached when the cross was thrown down, and while on the ground the four quadrants forming the ring were broken away and the whole stone chipped and mutilated, large pieces being broken off the angles of the shaft near the bottom.

The head, or rather what remains of it, is cemented to the shaft, and the latter has an entasis and widely beaded angles.

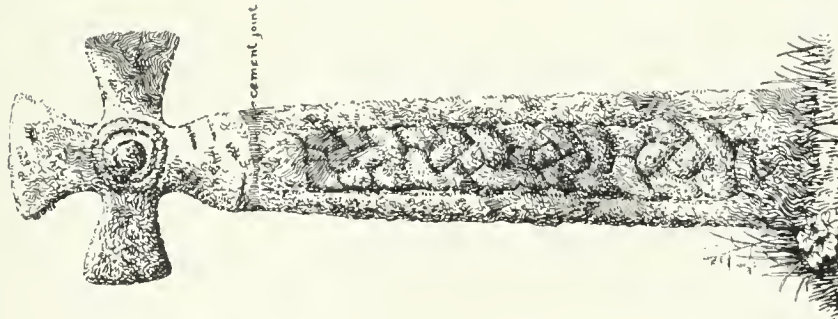
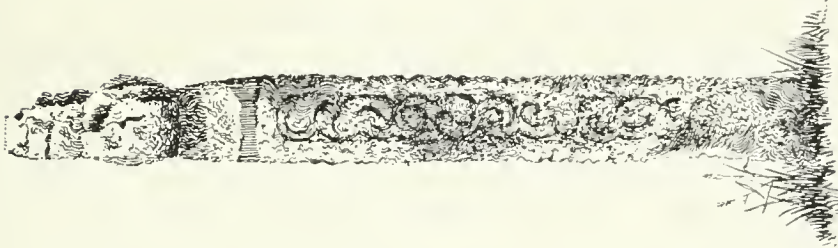
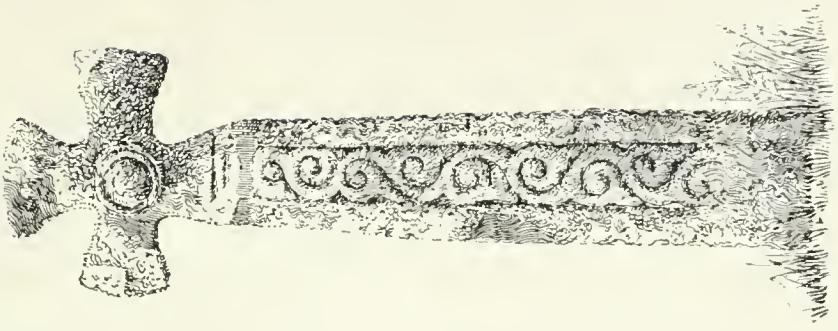
Dimensions.—Height, 8 ft. 4 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 7½ in. ; width of shaft : at the neck 13 in., at the bottom 17 in. ; thickness of the shaft, about 11 in. The head tapers slightly towards the top.

All four sides were originally sculptured, but much has now disappeared. What still exists is as follows :—

Right Side.—On the shaft only a few markings remain, sufficient to indicate that it was once ornamented with plaitwork of some kind, now almost obliterated.

Front.—On the head is a central boss, surrounded at its base by

LANTHYDROCK. IN THE CHURCHYARD.



two concentric beads. On the shaft is a continuous panel of interlaced ornament, consisting of figure-of-eight¹ knots in single row, placed vertically, and without intervening spaces between them. The work is quite distinct, except at the top and bottom, and is similar to that found on the back of No. 2 cross in Lanivet churchyard, which will next be described.

Left Side.—On the shaft only sufficient indications of curved lines remain to show that it was once decorated with some kind of scrollwork.

Back.—On the head is a central boss, surrounded by a bead; on the shaft, a continuous panel of foliated scrollwork.

Lanivet, No. 2. In the Churchyard

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles south-west of Bodmin town, and about three and a half miles south-west of Bodmin railway-station.

The cross stands in its base opposite to the west end of the church, and is considered to be *in situ*.

It is a very fine specimen of a four-holed cross, and before the discovery of those at Mylor, Quethiock, and St. Teath, ranked as the tallest in the county, though only exceeding No. 1 cross in the same churchyard by two inches. In all likelihood it was originally a monolith, but the head is now cemented on to the top of the shaft, the uneven line of fracture at this point showing that at some time it has been separated.

The head is irregularly worked and is somewhat chipped, but is remarkable for being the only example of a four-holed cross having flat terminations to the limbs. Except in this example and the one at Prideaux Place, Padstow, it will be noticed that the ends of the limbs are rounded, or curved concentrically with the ring. Further, the slope of the limbs is very curious: the left arm is tilted up, and leans considerably inward at the top; while that on the right is sloped slightly in the opposite direction, and the upper

¹ See note on the construction of these knots, p. 388.

limb has a marked inclination from north to south. Beads enrich the angles of the cross-head, but the ring is left square. Between the limbs and ring the sides of the spaces are splayed inwards, and the holes are of the same shape as the spaces. The shaft has an entasis, and the angles have very wide and flat beads, especially on the sides, where they taper upwards to about half their width at the bottom. This part of the monument is erected in such a manner that, viewing it from either side, the back is almost vertical, all the batter, or slope, being shown on the front, which presents a very curious appearance, somewhat resembling a buttress. The base consists of a rough piece of granite rudely shaped, and the shaft is not placed centrally in it.

Dimensions.—Height, 10 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 8 in. ; diameter of ring, 2 ft. 5 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 16½ in., at the bottom 18½ in. ; thickness at the bottom, 17 in., tapering to 9½ in. at the neck, and to 7 in. at the top of the head. The marginal widths of the base at the foot of the cross are as follow : On the front, 11 in. ; on the left side, 17 in. ; on the back, 17 in. ; and on the right side, 2 ft.

All four sides are sculptured, as follows, but in each case the ornament is considerably worn away at the top of the shaft, a condition which is noticeable on many of the decorated crosses.

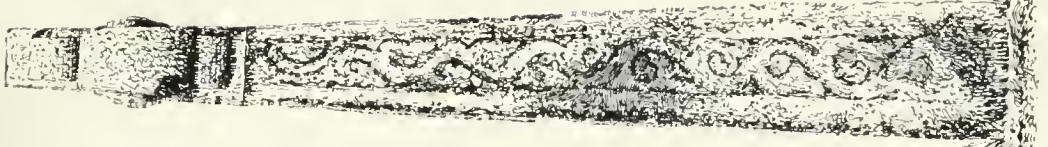
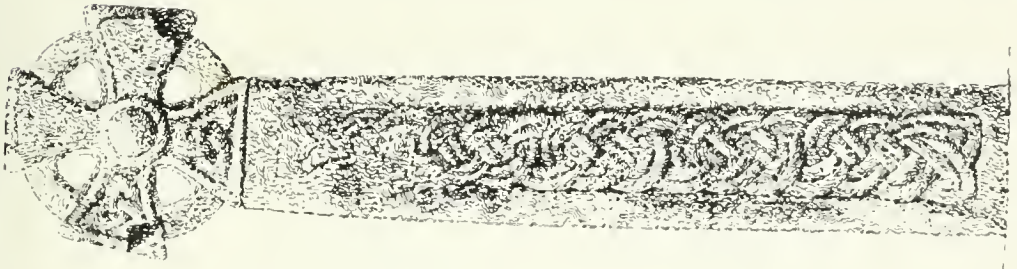
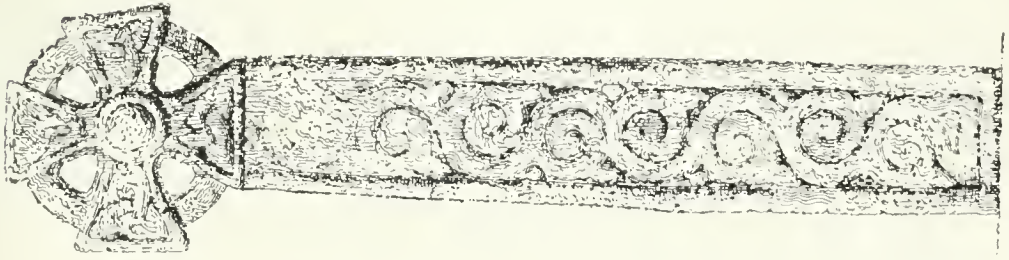
Front.—The front faces east, and on the head is a central boss, with an encircling bead adjoining, and on each limb is a triquetra knot. On the shaft is a panel of well-executed, foliated scrollwork, probably the best example of this ornament in Cornwall. The scrolls are a good shape and carefully rounded, and have the alternate leaf and ball in the spandrils.

Left Side.—On the shaft is a very narrow panel of debased plait-work, which has somewhat the appearance of a three-cord plait.

Back.—The head is similar to the front, but the triquetra knots only now remain on the right and lower limbs. On the shaft is a very fine specimen of double-beaded interlaced work, consisting of figure-of-eight¹ knots in single row, placed vertically, and without

¹ See note on the construction of these knots, p. 388.

LANIVET, No. 2. IN THE CHURCHYARD



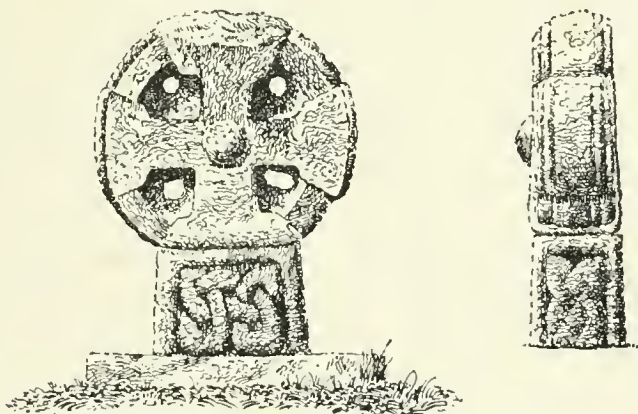
intervening spaces, similar to that on the front of Lanhydrock Cross, just described. The lowest knot will be found to correspond with that on the upper panel of the Biscovey cross-shaft (p. 371).

Right Side.—On the shaft a continuous panel of late foliated scroll-work like that on the right side of the 'Four-holed Cross,' St. Neot (p. 387).

St. Michael, St. Minver. In the Churchyard

St. Minver, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated ten miles north-west of Bodmin town, and four and a half miles north-west of Wadebridge railway-station.

St. Michael, otherwise Porthilly, is a small village situated two and a half miles south-west of St. Minver, due east of Padstow, on the opposite side of the estuary, and five miles west of Wadebridge railway-station.



N.

This massive granite cross stands in a base opposite the south porch, and 'was removed to that position from the west end of the church.'¹

It consists of a very fine four-holed head of most unusual kind. The shaft was probably much longer originally, as the ornament is not enclosed by a bead at the bottom. The head is irregularly worked, and is somewhat broken at the top. On the front is a

¹ Sir John Maclean, *Deanery of Trigg Minor*, vol. iii. p. 9.

central boss having rather more projection than usual; but the corresponding one on the back has either been omitted or has disappeared; judging from the smoothness of the stone, the former theory appears the more likely. The spaces between the limbs and the ring are deeply sunk, and have splayed sides, and the holes, of uneven size and shape, are irregularly pierced in them. The limbs and ring have double beads on the sides, those on the lower portions of the ring being much larger than those above. On the front and back, the outer of the two beads shows only on the ring and on the ends of the horizontal limbs. The shaft has beaded angles, and is widest at the bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. 9 in.; width of head, 2 ft. 9 in.; width of shaft: at the top 18 in., at the bottom 19½ in.; thickness at the bottom, 12 in., tapering to about 10 in. at the top of the stone.

The front and back of the head are alike, each having a cross similar to those on the monuments Nos. 1 and 2 at St. Levan, described on pp. 89 and 299, the only differences in the present case being that: (1) The crosses are equal limbed, (2) they are widened by a splay instead of by a curve, and (3) beyond these points they are slightly expanded to their extremities, just in advance of the ring.

The only ornament remaining on this cross is as follows:—

Front.—On the shaft is a small piece of interlaced work, consisting of two Stafford knots, facing in opposite directions, combined and distorted.

East Side.—On the shaft, a four-cord plait.

The 'Four-holed Cross,' St. Neot

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north-west of Liskeard, and three miles north-west of Doublebois railway-station.

The cross stands on Temple Moor, by the right-hand side of that portion of the old Launceston turnpike-road to Bodmin which passes through the parish of St. Neot, and near the stone which registers

eight miles from Bodmin. A more exposed position for a monument can scarcely be imagined, situated as it is on an elevated portion of the bleak moors. As this road is the highway through Cornwall, the 'Four-holed Cross' is, perhaps, better known than any other in the county.

Its ancient title indicates its type, and though for many years the upper portion of the head has been missing, leaving only the two lower holes, the old name is still retained.

When this damage was done is not known ; but Polsue,¹ in speaking of this cross, says : ' Two of the holes are broken off. This is said to have been done by a Militia corps who were exercising near it, and who saluted it with a volley of lead bullets.'

On Lysons's map of Cornwall (1814) it is called 'Four-holes Cross,' and the illustration marked No. 2 on his plate of 'Ancient Crosses in Cornwall' shows only the two lower holes.²

In proportion to its width the monolith is very thin. The head projects slightly beyond the face of the shaft on both the front and back. The shaft has an entasis and wide flat beads on the angles, broadest at the bottom, and diminishing upwards. Large stones, beneath the surface, surround the shaft, and seem to indicate that there is no base. It is just possible that among these stones might be found the missing portion of the head.

Dimensions.—Height, 8 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 10 in. ; probable diameter of ring when entire, 2 ft. 11 in. ; width of shaft : at the top 18½ in., at the ground-line 2 ft. 5 in. ; thickness : at the ground-line 9 in., at the neck 7½ in., and the same taper is carried to the top.

All four sides are ornamented, as follows :—

Right Side.—On the shaft is a continuous panel of foliated scrolls very much resembling thirteenth-century work.

Front.—On the head is a small central boss with surrounding bead, and a triquetra knot on each of the remaining limbs. On the shaft is some curious incised decoration, consisting of foliated scrolls,

¹ *A Parochial History of Cornwall*, 1867.

² Lysons's *Magna Britannia : Cornwall*, 1814 ; see Plate after p. ccxlv.

somewhat coarse in design. In the middle of the panel, and defacing some of the ornament, is cut, in 8-inch letters—

G
E W

showing that this cross has been used as a landmark or boundary stone between the properties of private persons.

Left Side.—On the shaft is an excellent specimen of continuous plaitwork, formed by vertical figure-of-eight knots, arranged in a single row, with a space between each. A curious feature of these spaces is that they are all of unequal length. The shortest are at the top and bottom, and they are gradually increased in length towards the centre. The broad arrow, or Ordnance bench-mark, is deeply cut in one of the intervening spaces near the bottom.

Back.—On the head is a central boss, but no triquetra knots are now visible on the limbs. The shaft, so far as the few markings permit of a description, is divided about midway into two panels by a horizontal, incised line. On the upper panel there are no remains of ornament, though it may be fairly conjectured that, had any inscription existed, it would have been here. The lower panel contains some incised, foliated scrollwork.

NOTE.—With regard to the figure-of-eight knots on the left side of this cross, it may be pointed out that this particular interlaced pattern is used in Cornwall more frequently than any other. I am indebted to Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), who has spent a considerable amount of time in analysing the formation of interlaced designs,¹ for the following information.

This pattern, which is derived from a four-cord plait, is composed of two symmetrical loops, with two cords passing through the centres

of the loops, and crossing at right angles, thus :

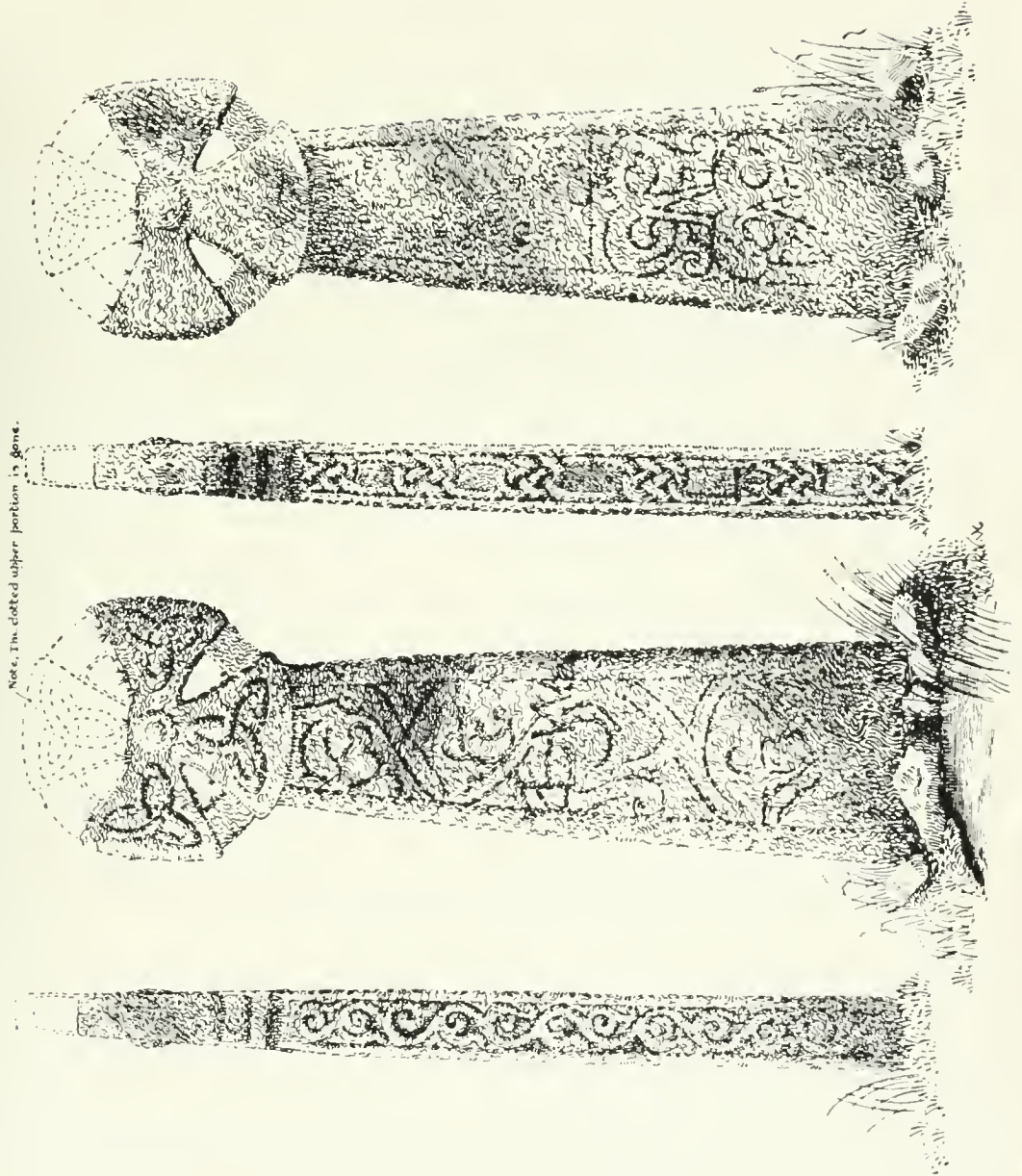


These loops may be placed at any given distance apart in a four-

¹ 'Analysis of Celtic Interlaced Ornament' (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xix. p. 236).

THE "FOUR-HOLED CROSS," ST. NEOT

Note. The dotted upper portion is gone.



cord plait, but when they are brought sufficiently near together for the point A to coincide with the point B the figure-of-eight knot is produced, as shown at the side.

The accompanying diagram will make this clear. A double line shows the plait running right through; and the portions of the bands illustrating the joining-up of the cords to form the loops, and those passing through their centres, are shown in a thick line. It will be seen, therefore, that by joining the points corresponding to A and B at regular intervals a continuous figure-of-eight pattern is formed.



Another simple instance of the joining-up of bands in the middle of a plait will be found in the description of Redgate No. 2, St. Cleer (p. 401).

The figure-of-eight knot is found on the following crosses in Cornwall :—

Cardynham, No. 2	.	.	.	On left side of head.
Erth, St., No. 3	.	.	.	On the front.
Gulval	.	.	.	„ „
Lanivet, No. 2	.	.	.	„ back.
Lanherne	.	.	.	„ front.
Lanhydrock	.	.	.	„ „
Padstow, No. 3	.	.	.	„ „
Sancreed, No. 4	.	.	.	„ „
Waterpit Down	.	.	.	„ back.

Phillack, No. 6. In the Churchyard

Phillack, or St. Fellack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated on the shores of St. Ives Bay, six miles south-west of Camborne and one mile north of Hayle railway-station.

The monolith stands on the south side of the church, opposite to the porch.

For many years it remained built into a rough stone wall—or more probably the wall was built up to and round it—with the head only showing.¹ Ultimately it was moved and erected on a modern base by the Rector of Phillack, the Rev. Canon Hockin, to whom I am indebted for the following particulars relating to it. He says:—

‘The Phillack churchyard cross was placed where it now is when the church was rebuilt in 1856–57. It was previously on a spot about ten feet to the northward of its present position. Our churchyard crosses usually are facing the main entrance, a little to the right hand; and this now occupies the same *relative* position to the entrance-gate as it did previously to the *old* entrance-gate, which was on the south side of the church, and which it was desirable to alter. There was no base found, although there had certainly been one originally, as the shaft has a tenon worked at the bottom.’

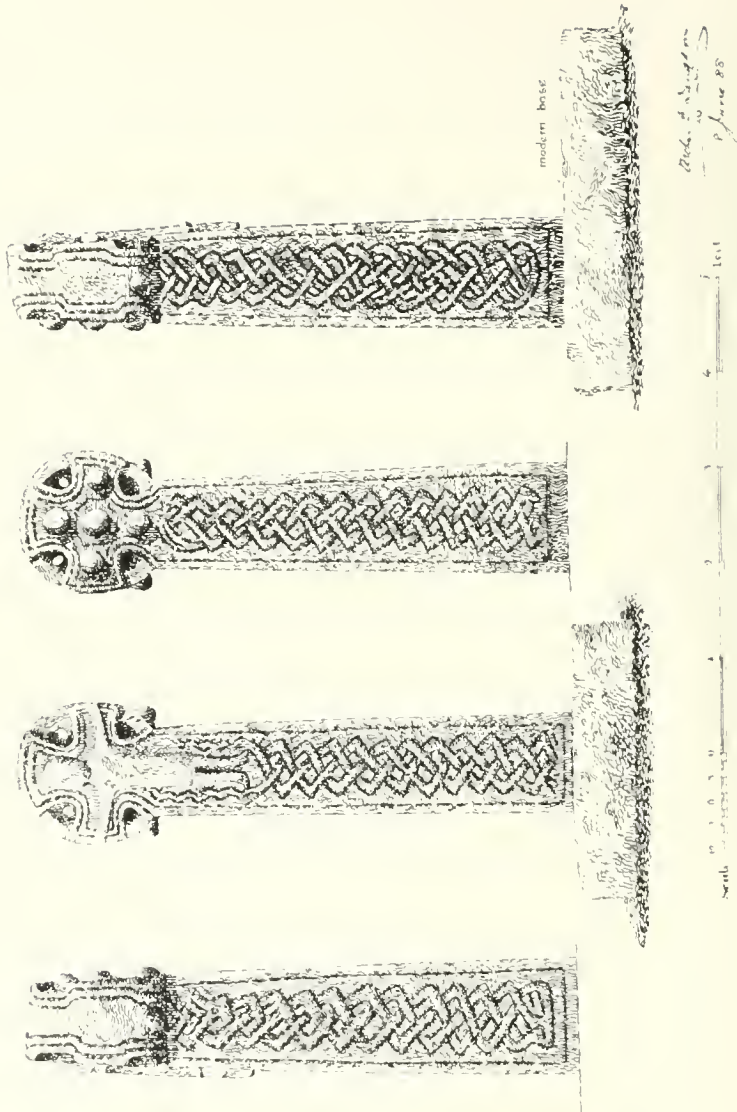
These combined facts of no base being found, and yet a tenon, seem to suggest that this cross originally occupied another site than that from which it was removed.

The head is similar in form to a four-holed cross, but in this exceptional case the ends of the limbs and sides of the ring are on the same plane. The limbs are double-beaded, the bead on the angle being carried down the shaft and widened gradually below the neck. Another feature of this stone is that it is nearly square on plan, almost all the other ornamented crosses being much thinner in proportion to their width; but in this instance the sides are wider than either the front or the back.

The most interesting details of this monument are:—(1) It is a unique example of a two-holed cross, since only the two upper holes are pierced right through the head, while those below are merely deep sinkings, carried nearly halfway through the stone, and only leaving about an inch between their ends, in the middle of the head; (2) a single boss, on the outside of the ring, just above the neck, on each side; and (3) the manner in which the double beads on the

¹ The cross in this position is figured in Blight's *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 22.

PHILLACK, No. 6. IN THE CHURCHYARD



sides and top of the head are worked so as to follow the outline of the limbs and recessed ring.

Dimensions.—Height, 5 ft. 10 in. ; width of head, 18 in. In plan the stone is an irregular parallelogram, varying from 14½ in. to 12½ in. at the base, and from 11½ in. to 11 in. at the neck, the same taper being preserved to the top of the head.

All four sides of the shaft are ornamented with debased three-cord, angular plaitwork, though some of that on the left side is rudely rounded. The other three faces are better, but the work is executed in the roughest manner, being little more than some deeply incised double lines. It is the worst example of interlaced work in Cornwall, as the bands do not lap over and under each other regularly, and in some cases stop suddenly, apparently without reason—unless it were because the mason got muddled, which seems the only way to account for it.

The remaining sculpture is as follows :—

Front.—On the head, and extending also some considerable distance down the shaft, is a tall and rude figure of our Lord, in high relief, clothed in a tunic. The head is very large ; both arms are slightly raised, and the feet are well proportioned. Two of the three bands constituting the plait on the shaft below are carried upwards in a zigzag line, one on either side of the figure, about halfway up which they are stopped.

Back.—On the head are five bosses in high relief, one in the centre, and one on each limb.

St. Teath. In the Cemetery

St. Teath, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated ten miles north-west of Bodmin, and appears to be exactly the same distance from two railway-stations, viz. two miles south of Delabole, and two miles north-east of Port Isaac Road.

This four-holed cross now stands in the cemetery opposite to the churchyard, on the other side of the road.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting account of

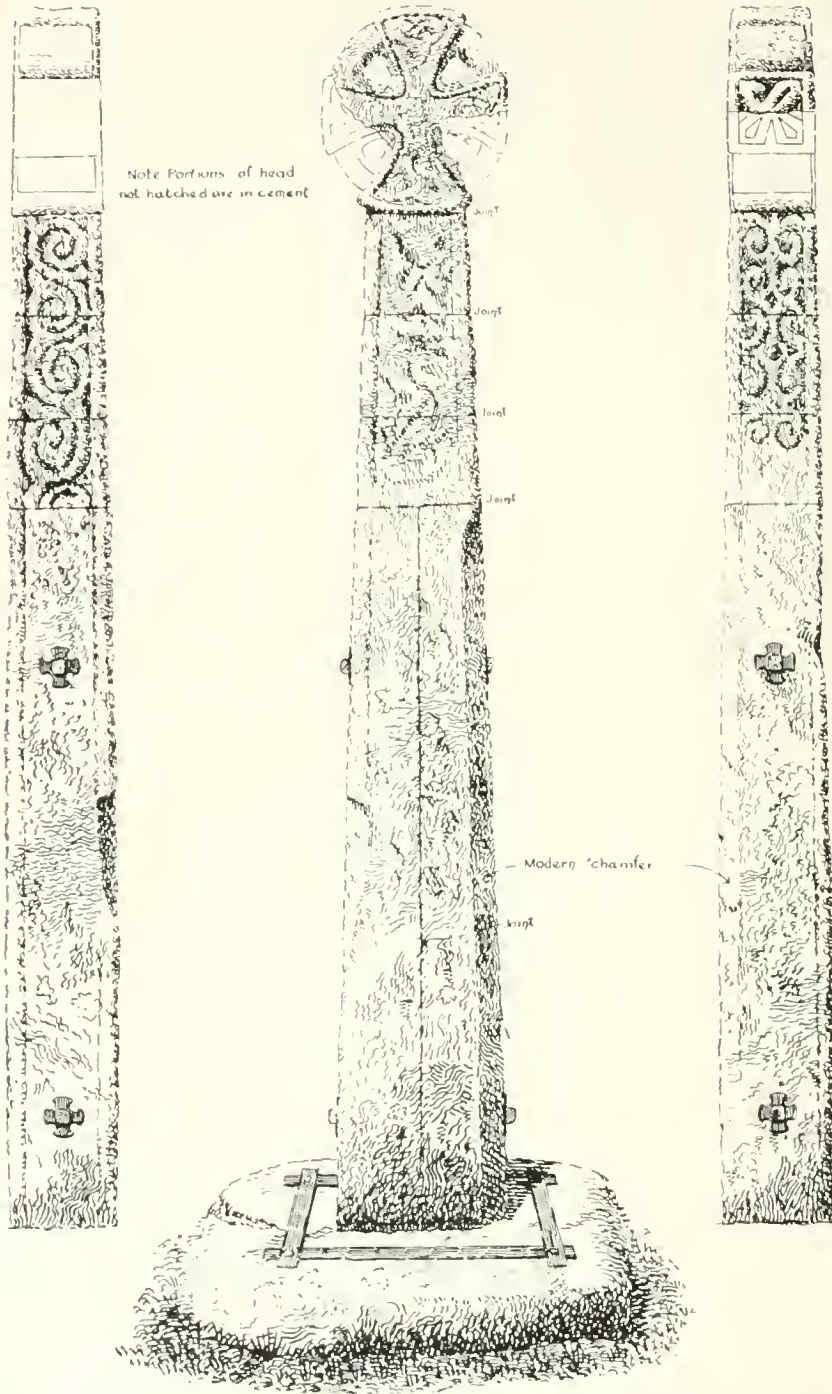
its recovery and restoration which appeared in the 'Antiquarian Magazine' of August 1883, under the head of 'Two Cornish Crosses.' The author, whose name is not given, says :—

'This cross formerly stood near the parish church, and is believed to be a relic of Celtic Christianity in that locality, and it has been recovered principally by the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Worthington, while temporarily engaged in charge of the parish. . . . The greater part of the shaft, 8 ft. 6 in. long, was found stripped (*sic*) lengthways, and adapted as a coping for a wall at the west entrance of the churchyard, a position which it has held for forty years. Other parts were discovered sunk in the ground, to carry the pivoting of the churchyard gates. Fortunately, the greater number of the fragments have been recovered, and Mr. Worthington has undertaken the reparation and re-erection of this relic. . . . This stone cross,' continues the author, 'was probably overthrown by those who took a prominent part in the destruction of similar ecclesiastical objects in the stormy days of the seventeenth century. Even within the memory of an aged parishioner it was used as a bridge across the outlet of a pond in the neighbourhood. It was removed, about the year 1835, by the Rev. Joseph Fayrer, then vicar, into the churchyard. Mr. Fayrer's intention to restore and repair it was, however, frustrated by reason of the loss of the tenon and the fragmentary condition of the base, for the cost of repairing the base or procuring a new granite base then proved an insurmountable obstacle. In 1841, during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Amory, the relic received the treatment described above.'

It is extremely likely that while the shaft was serving the purpose of a footbridge the ornament remained intact—so far as the traffic allowed—as there would have been no object in removing it.

The process of ruthless mutilation was probably carried out in the following manner : The tenon and upper three feet of the shaft were first cut off, and the latter then divided into three parts, which were, I was told, found built into the same gateway to the churchyard where the head was used as a gate-pivot. Having thus made the shaft the desired length, the remainder was next split with wedges,

ST. TEATH, IN THE CEMETERY



the marks of which are still to be seen. These two portions were afterwards 'smoothed over'—or, in other words, the whole of the ornament was removed; indeed, so thoroughly was this part of the destructive work performed that not the smallest vestige remains. A stopped chamfer worked on the angle completed the crime, and the pieces were ready for use as coping-stones for the churchyard-wall.

On reference to the Plate it will be seen that in course of restoration the fragments of the cross had actually to be built up and jointed in cement. The two lower portions of the shaft—which were severed lengthways—are bolted together right through the stones. Next come the three upper pieces. This, minus the tenon, must, I think, represent all the shaft, as the termination of the scrolls is shown on both sides. Finally, there are the fragments of the head, with the missing portions made up in cement.

The base of the cross—through which the shaft passes—is twelve inches thick, and was originally the top stone of the old 'epping stock,' as it is called in Cornwall, that being the local name for the small flights of three or four steps which are sometimes seen in country villages, and used to assist persons in mounting their horses.

As regards height, the St. Teath cross comes next to Quethiock, and is only shorter by four inches. Originally it was eight inches taller, but, owing to the loss of the tenon, twelve inches of its height are lost in the base.

The head, of which only the upper and lower limbs are perfect, is elliptical; the limbs are beaded, but the ring is not.

The shaft had beaded angles originally, remains of the beading still existing on those angles which have not been chamfered.

Dimensions.—Total height of the cross, 13 ft.; height of head, 2 ft. 2 in.; width of same, 1 ft. 11 in.; width of the shaft: at the top 12½ in., at the bottom 1 ft. 9 in.; thickness at the bottom, 14 in., tapering to 11 in. at the top. The head appears to have been of a uniform thickness of 11 in.

All that now remains of the ornament is upon the head and the three upper pieces of the shaft, and is as follows:—

Right Side.—The head is chiefly made up of cement. On the

shaft is a very good specimen of foliated scrollwork, showing the termination of the pattern at the top.

Front.—On the head is a central boss, and the upper and lower limbs have a complete triquetra knot in each, there being remains only of these knots on the remaining limbs. On the shaft there are only sufficient markings left to indicate that it was once sculptured. The angle on the left side has the modern stop chamfer already referred to.

Left Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is the upper half of a knot which was composed, when entire, of two oval rings, placed crosswise and interlaced. The lower portion of this arm is made up in cement, whereon the mason has completed the knot in Perpendicular work! On the shaft, at the top, is a curious pattern, formed of double scrolls.

Back.—All that can be said of this is, that it is in a more deplorable condition than the other portions of the cross.

ORNAMENTED HOLED CROSSES WITH CUSPS IN THE OPENINGS

NOTE.—Cusps in the holes, or openings, are described on p. 193.

There are four examples of this type, which will be found at the following places:—

Breward, St.	.	.	.	In cemetery.
Columb Major, St.	.	.	.	In churchyard.
Padstow, No. 3	.	.	.	Prideaux Place.
Quethiock	.	.	.	In churchyard.

St. Breward. In the Cemetery

St. Breward, or Simonward, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, is situated seven miles north of Bodmin, and four miles east of St. Kew Highway railway-station.

Where this fragment of a cross-head was originally discovered does not appear to be known, but for many years it stood transversely on top of the low wall separating the boys' and girls'

playgrounds in the National Schools,¹ one face being against the main building. When the new cemetery was made south of St. Breward churchyard the stone was removed there, and set up on a modern granite shaft of marvellous proportions.

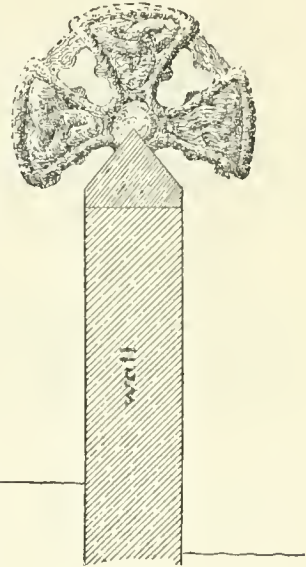
Originally it was a very fine example of the cusped type, but the loss of the lower limb and adjoining portions of the ring has reduced it very considerably in size. The limbs are very narrow on the inside, and are outlined by a bead, but the ring is left plain.

Dimensions.—Height of fragment, 1 ft. 6 in. ; width of head, 2 ft. 6 in. ; thickness, 9 in.

The front and back are ornamented as follows :—

Front.—On the head is a central boss, and on each limb a triquetra knot.

Back.—This is similar to the front, except that the boss has disappeared or was omitted.



St. Columb Major. In the Churchyard ²

St. Columb Major, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated sixteen miles north-east of Truro, and two and a half miles north of St. Columb Road railway-station, on the branch-line from Par to Newquay.

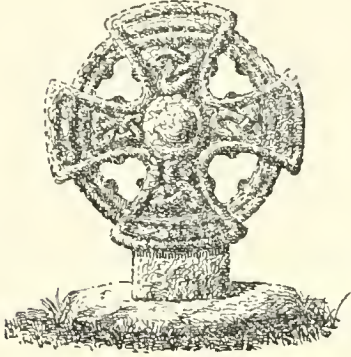
The cross stands on the east side of the churchyard.

It consists of a magnificent granite head and short shaft, and is one of the best examples which possess cusps, or rounded projections, in the spaces formed between the ring and the limbs of the cross. The head has a central boss. The limbs are beaded at the angles, and the double beads of the ring are carried through them in a manner

¹ The accompanying drawing of the cross-head was made when it was in this position.

² An unornamented and erect cross-slab in this churchyard, near the porch, is supposed to be inscribed, and is therefore not included in this work.

similar to that on the cross in the old vicarage garden, Padstow (p. 196). The shaft is only 6 in. high, but whether originally longer it is difficult to determine. Judging, however, from its width and the thickness of the stone, it probably was not.



Dimensions.—Height, 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of head, 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; diameter of ring, 2 ft. 4 in. ; thickness, 5 in.

The ornament on the front and back is as follows :—

Front.—This is in a very good state of preservation. On each of the limbs is an interlaced knot. Right limb: A knot formed by two Stafford knots combined. Upper limb: A triquetra having its lower loop distorted. Left and lower limbs: A triquetra in each.

Back.—This appears to be similar to the front, but is so worn that only on the upper and lower limbs are the triquetra knots distinct. These are rudely shaped and distorted, and the loop nearest the boss, in each case, has a curious concave depression. The knots on the arms are too abraded to define, but as far as can be seen they appear to correspond in shape to those on the front.

Padstow, No. 3. Prideaux Place

Padstow, anciently Petrocstow, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated eleven miles¹ north-west of Bodmin, and eight miles north-west of Wadebridge railway-station.

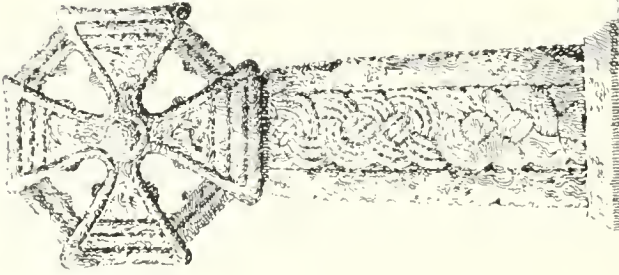
Prideaux Place, the residence of Charles G. Prideaux-Brune, Esq., is situated about a quarter of a mile west of Padstow church.

This monument consists of a very fine four-holed head and part of a cross-shaft, which are mounted on a modern base in the above grounds.

The following account, contained in a letter from Mr. Prideaux-Brune, appears to state all that is known with regard to the cross.

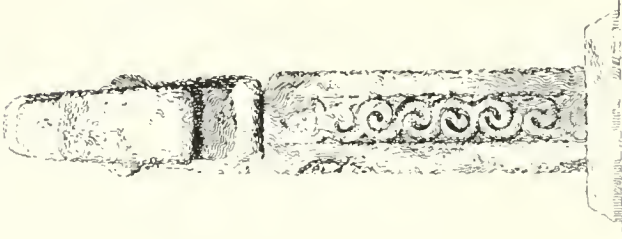
¹ This distance is as the crow flies ; local directories state it to be sixteen miles.

PADSTOW, No. 3. PRIDEAUX PLACE

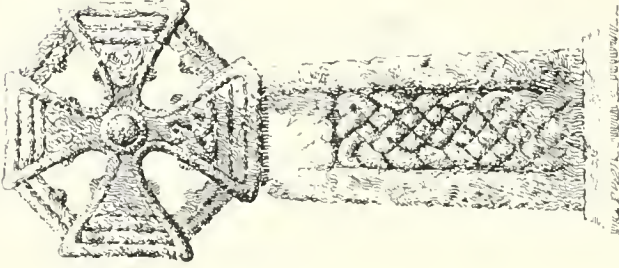


Modern base

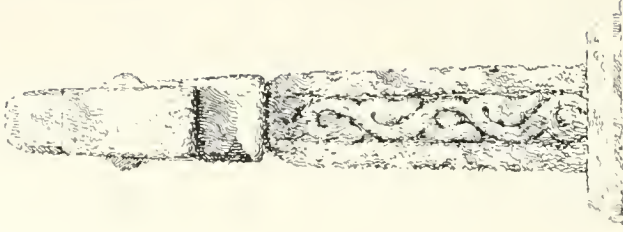
Front.



Left side.



Back.



Right side.

Writing in February 1888, he says: 'I am afraid I cannot give you much information. The cross itself has been here as long as I can recollect (some fifty-six years), and, as far as tradition goes, had been here for a very long antecedent period. Some years since I found the . . . piece of the shaft in the grounds, . . . and for preservation I had it placed in its present position on some plain granite steps.'

The head is the most remarkable of its kind. The limbs are very narrow on the inside, and are widely expanded at the ends. The outer edges of the upper and two horizontal limbs are slightly concave. The unique treatment of the connecting portions between the limbs is a characteristic which calls for special notice. Instead of the usual ring, the limbs are connected by four straight portions, placed diagonally, kept just within the extremities of the limbs, from which they are slightly recessed, the outline of the head thus presenting an octagonal appearance. The cross is bordered by a bead, and the diagonal portions are formed of two beads, the lines of which are continued through the limbs in a similar manner to those on the crosses at St. Columb Major, last described, and Padstow, No. 1.¹ Owing to the narrowing of the limbs next the centre, the triangular spaces between them and the octagonal connections are much larger than usual.

Originally the shaft was of greater length; this being clearly shown, not only by the absence of the horizontal beads at either end, which should have enclosed the panels, but also by the uneven lines of fracture across the ornament, which is, therefore, incomplete, since no terminations of the pattern remain. The angles are considerably chipped, and the ornament is much abraded at the top and bottom. The entasis is very slight, and the beads on the angles are wide and flat.

Dimensions.—The Head: height, 2 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., and 2 ft. 6 in. across the diagonal connections. The Shaft: height, 3 ft. 4 in.; width: at the top 1 ft. 4 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 8 in.; thickness: at the bottom 13 in., at the top 12 in.

¹ See p. 196.

All four sides are ornamented, as follows :—

Front.—On the head, a central boss with surrounding bead. On each limb there has been a triquetra knot, but only that on the lower limb now remains distinct. On the shaft is some treble-beaded figure-of-eight¹ knotwork, arranged in a vertical row and without intervening spaces.

Left Side.—On the shaft is a curious kind of scrollwork, of quite a different character from that usually found in Cornwall.

Back.—The head is similar to the front, and the triquetra knots on the left and lower limbs are quite distinct. On the shaft a division occurs in the plaitwork near the top. The work in the upper portion is not sufficiently clear to define ; the lower consists of six-cord plait, the bands of which do not lap over and under regularly.

Right Side.—On the shaft is foliage consisting of an undulating stem, springing from which are leaves, in the hollows on either side, like those on the left side of the Waterpit Down cross-shaft, Minster (p. 376).

Quethiock. In the Churchyard

Quethiock, in the East Deanery, is situated four miles east of Liskeard, and three and a half miles north-east of Menheniot railway-station.

The cross stands on the south side of the church, close to the churchyard-wall.

The late Mr. Nicholas Hare, of Liskeard gives the following account² of its discovery and restoration :—

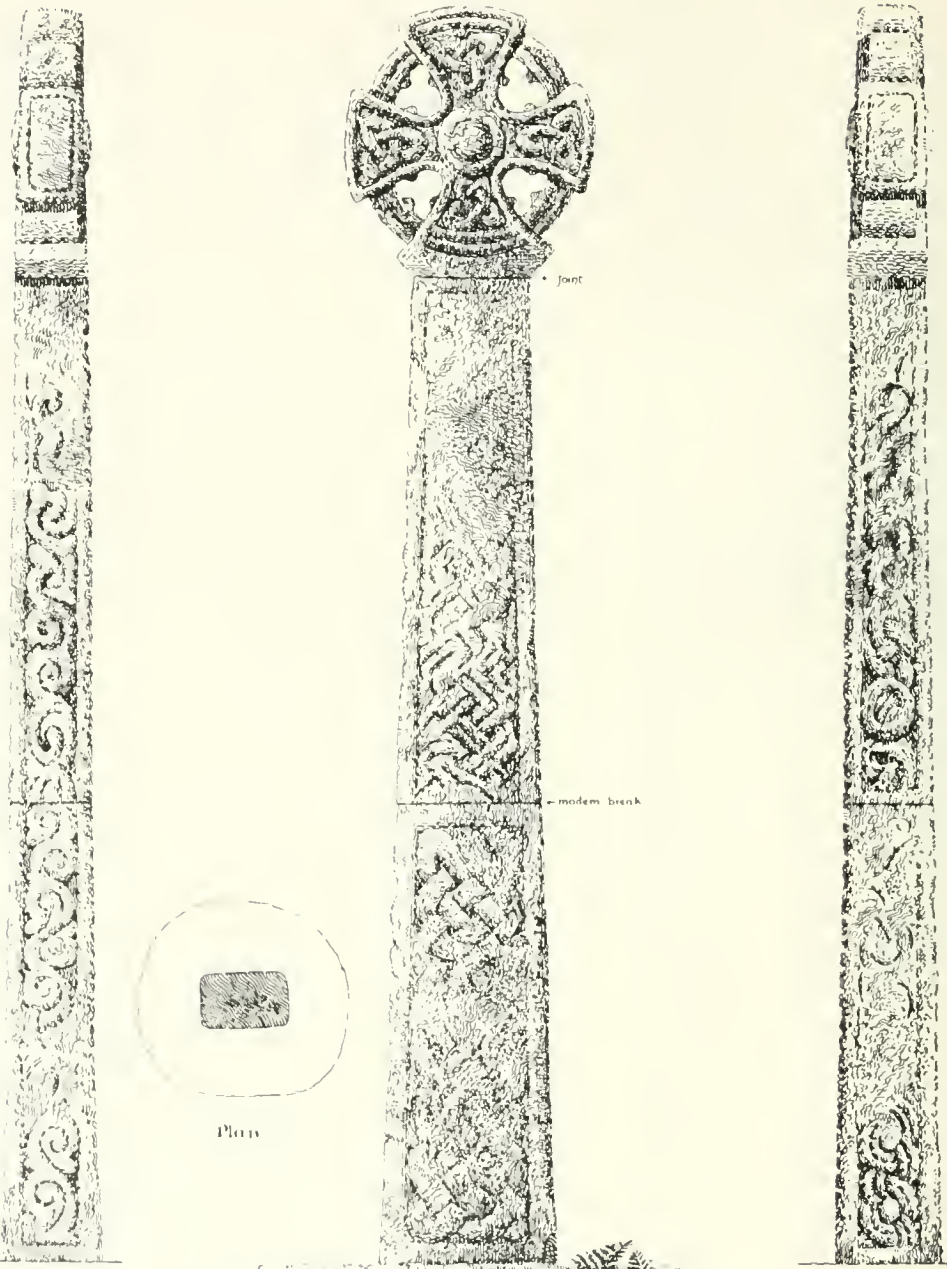
‘A few months since, whilst some workmen were engaged in excavating the ground preparatory to building a new boundary-wall at the southern part of Quethiock churchyard, they came unexpectedly upon the head and base of a handsome granite cross. The two pieces were discovered just inside the old fence, at some depth beneath the surface.

‘On making further search the Rev. William Willmott, the vicar, was fortunate enough to find the missing shaft. The monolith had

¹ See note on construction of these knots, p. 388.

² *Journal, Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. vii. Part ii. (1882).

QUETHOCK. IN THE CHURCHYARD



been divided into two parts by hammering and then breaking it, and was doing duty as gateposts to what was then an unused entrance to the churchyard. This gateway is now built up. On putting the four pieces together, it was found that they all fitted exactly into each other, and formed a perfect four-holed . . . cross.

‘After having been firmly cemented together, the restored cross, on the 25th July last [1881], was re-erected south of the church porch, and on the spot where it was found and is supposed originally to have stood. . . . The cross [head] has a tenon fitting into a mortice in the top of the shaft, and, at the bottom of the shaft, one which fits into the base; so that no part of the cross is wanting. . . . In the parish it is known as “The Monument.”’

Mr. Hare concludes his remarks by saying:—

‘Our thanks are due to the Vicar of Quethiock for the care and attention he has given to the erection in his parish of this, the latest, but by no means the least, addition to the number of our grand old Cornish crosses.’

Undoubtedly this is a magnificent monument, and in regard to height is, with the exception of the cross in Mylor churchyard, since discovered, the tallest in Cornwall.

The monuments of Mylor, Quethiock, and St. Teath may be called the high crosses of Cornwall; and, however badly the interlaced work upon the two latter was executed, they show at least that the general effect was carefully studied. In each case the cross-heads are made elliptical instead of round, presumably because a round head, at such a height, would have presented a flat or depressed appearance, in the same manner that a semicircular arch in a high building would appear segmental unless it was stilted, or raised at its haunches.

The head of the cross is in a very good state of preservation. The upper limb has a distinct inclination to the right; and the lower one—which is much larger than the others—is remarkable for projecting far beyond the sides of the shaft, especially on the left, the extremities or projections being sloped upwards at an obtuse angle. A single bead marks the outline of the expanded limbs. The ring

consists of a double bead, the outer one being carried, as it were, through the upper and lower limbs only, while both are continued through the lower one, but without cutting through the marginal bead of the cross itself.¹ Each of the four holes in the head is ornamented with cusps, as described on p. 193. The shaft has a scarcely noticeable entasis, and the slightly diminishing beads on the angles are returned across the shaft at the top and bottom.

Dimensions.—Height, 13 ft. 4 in. The head is 2 ft. 10½ in. high and 2 ft. 8 in. wide. Width of shaft: at the top 15 in., at the bottom 1 ft. 11 in.; thickness at the bottom, 13½ in., tapering to 9½ in. at the top of the shaft, and to about 7½ in. at the top of the head. The circular base is 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter and about 12 in. thick.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the ornament on the shaft is so dreadfully mutilated. There is, however, just sufficient remaining to indicate what kinds of patterns were used in some parts of its decoration, of which the following is a description:—

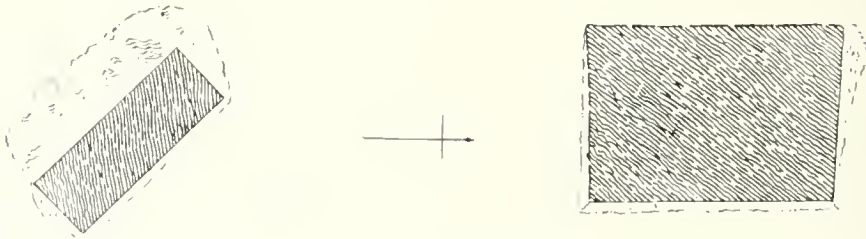
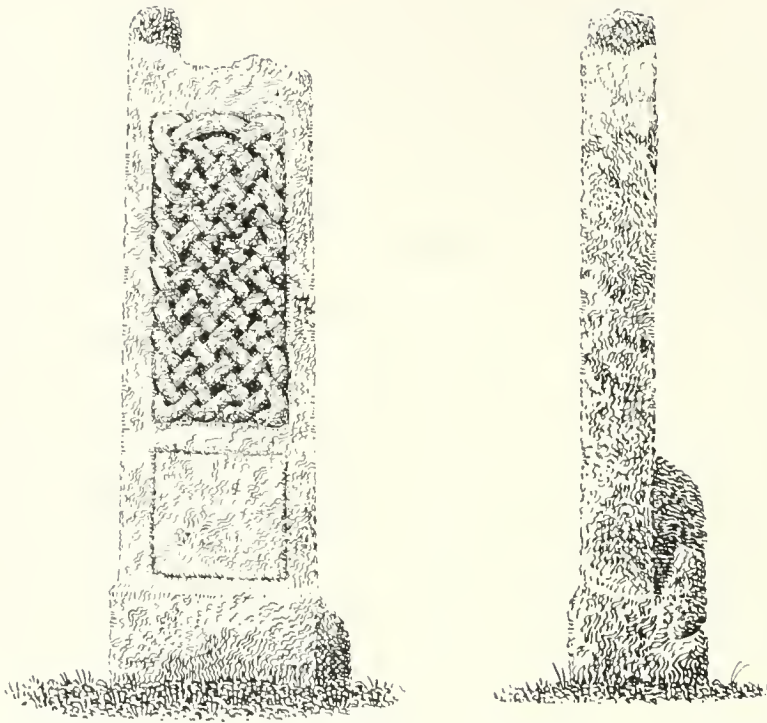
Right Side.—On the head, at the end of the arm, is a plain panel, formed by the outlining bead. On the shaft is a continuous panel of late foliated scrollwork, very irregularly executed, and much worn in places, especially at the top.

Front.—On the head is a central boss with surrounding bead at its base. The upper and two horizontal limbs of the cross each contain a triquetra knot, and on the lowest one is a knot consisting of two oval rings, interlaced diagonally, and cleverly arranged to suit the peculiar space at the sculptor's disposal. The shaft is divided into three panels, the upper two being separated by a bead. The uppermost and longer panel contains four-cord, double-beaded, angular plaitwork, which is most distinct near the bottom, but entirely disappears towards the top. In the next panel there is a short piece of six-cord plait; or it may otherwise be intended for two oval rings, placed crosswise and interlaced with a lozenge-shaped figure. The pattern on the lower portion of the panel is only distinguishable at the bottom, and appears to consist of a six-cord plait.

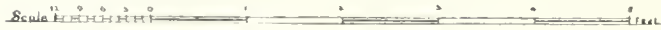
Left Side.—The head is similar to that on the opposite side. The

¹ Similar to Padstow No. 1 (p. 196).

REDGATE, NO. 2. ST. CLEER



Relative position of the two stones.



shaft is divided into two panels, each containing remains of double-beaded twist-and-ring pattern in a very mutilated condition, and which can only be identified in one or two places.

Back.—The ornament on the head is similar to that on the front, but not so well preserved; and it is much to be deplored that all the ornament on the shaft has now disappeared.

ORNAMENTED CROSS-SHAFTS

There are altogether five examples of this type, but only four are to be seen, that at Gwennap (No. 2) being concealed. They will be found at the following places:—

Cleer, St.	Redgate, No. 2.
Erth, St., No. 3	In churchyard.
Gwennap, No. 2	In church wall (concealed).
Just-in-Penwith, St., No. 3	In church wall.
Neot, St., No. 5	In churchyard.

Redgate No. 2 ('The Other Half Stone') St. Cleer

For locality of St. Cleer and further particulars regarding this stone, see 'The Redgate Stones' (p. 377).

The lower portion of this shaft is extremely rough, and does not appear to have been wrought below the plinth, which is similar to that on the adjacent monument.

Dimensions.—Height, 7 ft.; width, 2 ft. The stone seems to have been split down the back, for while at the plinth it is 17 in. thick, it is only 9 in. thick above it.

Sculpture now only remains on the front; and this has upon it a fine panel, 3 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 5 in., with a variation or break in the regularity of the plait at the top illustrating how the more elaborate forms of interlaced work were developed. It will be noticed that it commences at the bottom with a regular eight-cord plait, carried nearly to the top, where, by joining up the cords in different places

—or ‘breaking’ the plait, as it is termed—an entirely different effect is produced. Between this panel and the plinth is a plain panel about 16 in. square. On comparing the top of the panel on the Redgate No. 2 stone with the top of the panel on the St. Just-in-Penwith No. 3 stone, it appears that they correspond exactly, thus showing how a simple break of this kind in an eight-cord plait leads on at once to a pattern composed of interlaced rings.

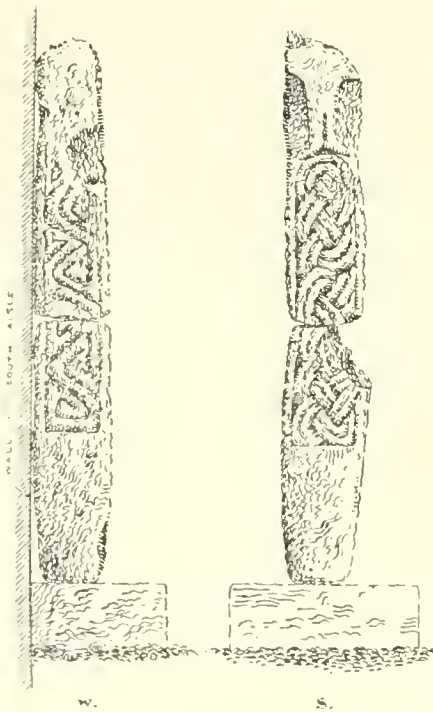
St. Erth, No. 3. In the Churchyard

St. Erth, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated two miles south of Hayle, and about one mile south-east of St. Erth railway-station.

The fragments of this shaft now stand in the churchyard against the south aisle wall of the church.

Nothing is known about them beyond the fact that they were taken out of a wall of the church during renovation in 1875. They are supposed to have been found in the south wall, as this was entirely rebuilt at the time. I am indebted to Mr. J. Vivian, of Meadowside, Hayle, for the above particulars.

This is the smallest Hiberno-Saxon cross-shaft in Cornwall, and consists of two dilapidated parts, which are placed one on top of the other on a modern granite base. Most of the cross-head is gone, for the circular portion, which projected beyond the



sides, has been trimmed off to the same width as the shaft, in order, probably, to utilise the stone for some purpose. A closer examination of the fragments discloses the important fact that there is another

portion still wanting in the middle, since the patterns, where the fractures occur, are not carried on continuously. A large piece has also been chipped off the top of the left side of the lower fragment.

The angles are beaded to within nineteen inches of the bottom, and the greater part of the plain portion below them in all likelihood formed the tenon, or was, rather, that part of the stone which was inserted in a base, for it is slightly tapered towards the end in the usual manner ; but, like the shaft in the church of St. Just (No. 3, on the next page), the shoulder of the tenon is omitted.

Dimensions.—Height of the two pieces, 5 ft. 10 in. The shaft is 10½ in. square at its widest part, and tapers slightly.

The ornament which remains on this shaft is as follows :—

Right Side.—On each piece is a diagonal key pattern similar to that on the Sancreed crosses, No. 3 (p. 362) and No. 4 (p. 365).

Front.—This was probably the front of the cross, for on the remnant of the head is part of the figure of our Lord. The head, hands, and most of the arms were chipped off with the projecting portion of the head, already referred to ; but the body, legs, and part of the arms remain. Beneath the figure on the upper piece is part of a panel containing double-beaded, irregular figure-of-eight¹ knot work, in single row, placed vertically. The panel on the lower fragment contains the termination of the pattern.

Left Side.—The ornament is not now distinguishable.

Back.—This is placed close against the wall, and is, therefore, not visible.

Gwennap, No. 2. In the Church Wall (concealed)

Gwennap, in the Deanery of Carnmarth, is situated three miles south-east of Redruth town and railway-station.

The Rev. Saltren Rogers has given me the following particulars relating to an ornamented cross-shaft which was discovered during the restoration of Gwennap church.

In his letter, dated September 9, 1890, he says :—

¹ See note on construction of this knot, p. 388.

‘ In the course of the restoration of our church, about thirty years ago, a portion of the shaft of a granite cross was found, ornamented [on the front] with the Keltic plaited cord-work, fairly regular and well executed, not deeply cut, and perhaps somewhat worn. I forget whether it was similarly ornamented on the back and sides. When the foundations of a new vestry were being built, it was, unfortunately, taken and used by the masons ; but when I noticed its removal they were not able to tell me in what part of the vestry it had been built in, and so it remains to be discovered, perhaps in some future age.’

St. Just-in-Penwith, No. 3. In the Church Wall

St. Just-in-Penwith,¹ in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

The shaft will be found inside the church, built horizontally into the wall of the north aisle, and on the eastern side of one of the windows, of which it forms the bottom jamb stone.



I am unable to give any particulars regarding the previous history of this shaft, either as to its original site or the circumstances under which it came to occupy its present position.

Instances are so numerous in this county of crosses being found built into church walls, especially in the later edifices or in the additions to the older ones, that no surprise is felt at seeing this shaft used as a mere building-stone. After the wall was built it was plastered over, and consequently the shaft was lost sight of until the renovation of the church in 1865, when it was found beneath the plaster, and has since been left uncovered.

Although the Rev. J. Buller mentions the inscribed stone in this church, and also the missing cross with the Chi Rho monogram which was formerly here, he says nothing of the cross-shaft, which,

¹ There are two parishes in Cornwall named St. Just ; the other is in the Deanery of Powder, and is called St. Just-in-Roseland.

we may therefore assume, was still concealed when he wrote his book.¹

It is much to be desired that this shaft may one day be taken out, and erected in a suitable place, thus enabling the sides, so long concealed, to be examined, and the remainder of the ornament—and possible inscription—added to the list of Cornish antiquities.

It is a curious instance of a granite shaft whereon some of the ornament remains unfinished. The angles are beaded to within twelve inches of what was the bottom; and this lower portion is unornamented, being probably so left to allow the insertion of part of it into a base. An example corresponding to this is found on the cross-shaft at St. Erth (No. 3), where the lower portion of the shaft is left in a similar condition, no shoulder for the tenon being formed.

Dimensions.—Length, 4 ft. 8½ in. ; width : at the bottom 14½ in., at the top 14 in. ; thickness, about 8 in.

The exposed side is divided into two panels of unequal length by a wide horizontal bead running into that on the edges. At what would be the lower part of the stone were it erected, and above the plain portion already alluded to, is a square panel, containing an excellent piece of interlaced work, which consists of two oval rings, placed diagonally, combined with two concentric circular rings—a design exactly similar to that on the north side of the cross-shaft at St. Neot (No. 5), in the churchyard. Above this is a much longer panel, part of the ornament on which is unfinished, the upper portion only having been commenced with what appears to be S-shaped² knotwork, while the intermediate space has been marked out with holes at regular intervals.

St. Neot, No. 5. In the Churchyard

St. Neot, in the West Deanery, is situated six miles north-west of Liskeard, and three miles north-west of Doublebois railway-station.

For several years this beautiful granite shaft lay outside the church, against the south aisle wall, but in July 1889 it was moved,

¹ *A Statistical Account of the Parish of St. Just-in-Penwith*, Rev. John Buller, LL.B., Vicar, Penzance, 1842.

² See next page.

and erected on St. Neot's Stone,¹ in the churchyard. This stone is situated opposite to the south porch, and thirty feet from it, and appears to be part of a cross-base, as there is a portion of the mortice remaining on the south side, the rest of that side being broken off.

In plan the shaft is irregular, each face varying in width. It has an entasis, and is beaded on the angles. Each face is divided into three panels by horizontal beads, which are on the same level all round. The bottom panels on the front and back are square, but as the shaft is much narrower on the sides, it causes the panels on the latter to be elongated. The middle panels are now the longest, but, the top of the shaft having been broken, it is impossible to say what was the original height of those above. A large piece may be missing, or perhaps only a small portion has been knocked off, in order to make the stone suitable for some purpose. The same reason would probably account also for the loss of the tenon.

This is the best example of interlaced work on a granite cross to be found in Cornwall. The patterns are well designed and well executed, the stone itself being in an excellent state of preservation. As a proof of the superiority in workmanship of this stone compared with others, it will be noticed that all the interlaced cords lap regularly over and under each other, as is always the case in the best work of this kind.

Dimensions.—Height, 6 ft. 9 in. ; width on the front : at the bottom 1 ft. 8 in., at the top 1 ft. 7½ in. ; and the other three sides respectively are : right side, 16 in. and 15 in. ; left side, 16 in. and 17 in. ; back, 1 ft. 9½ in. and 1 ft. 7 in.

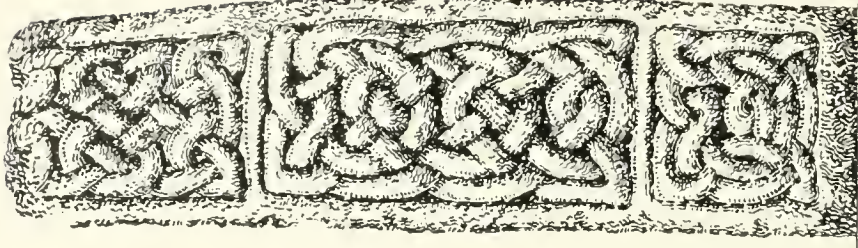
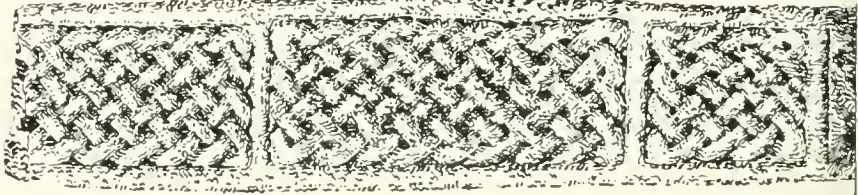
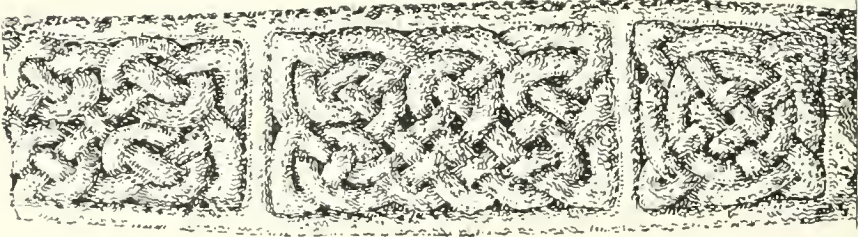
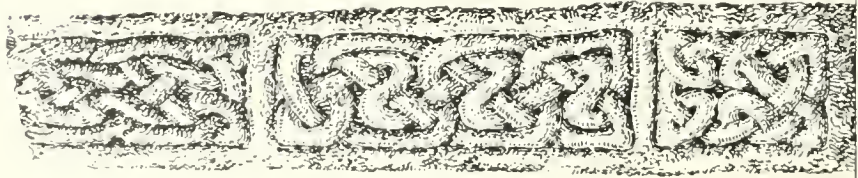
N.B.—The shaft is widest in the middle.

All four sides are ornamented with deeply sculptured, interlaced work, as follows :—

Right Side.—The design in the upper panel is very curious. It consists of a short piece of six-cord plaitwork with breaks made at regular intervals. In the middle panel is an instance of **S**-shaped knotwork developed out of a six-cord plait. The diagonal treat-

¹ Tradition says that St. Neot was so very short in stature that he was unable to reach up to the keyhole of the door, and that it was upon this stone he used to stand and throw the key into the keyhole, whereupon the door opened !

ST. NEOT, No. 5. IN THE CHURCHYARD



ment of the middle band in this beautiful example is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, unique. On the lower panel is irregular six-cord, broken plaitwork, in the upper portion of which two elliptical rings occur, filling up the corners.

Front.—The surface here called the front faces north. In the upper panel is the only example in Cornwall of the pattern known as ‘plaits and rings,’ which can be developed from an eight-cord plait. There is an instance of this in Devonshire, on the north-west face of the well-known Coplestone Cross, near Crediton, a monument which is mentioned in a charter of King Edgar dated A.D. 974, now in H.M. Record Office. In the middle panel is a fine specimen of irregular plaitwork developed out of an eight-cord plait. In the lower panel is a knot formed by two elliptical rings crossing diagonally, combined with two concentric circles, all interlaced; this design also occurs on the cross-shaft in the church of St. Just-in-Penwith (p. 404).

Left Side.—All three panels are filled with a regular eight-cord plait.

Back.—The upper panel contains broken plaitwork; and although somewhat similar to that on the reverse side, and developed from a plait of the same number of cords, it will be seen that the rings in this case are not separated, but are joined together like the figure 8 in a horizontal position (∞). In the middle panel is another very good example of broken plaitwork developed from an eight-cord plait. At the bottom is a panel with breaks made in an irregular manner, producing an elliptical ring at the left lower corner.

PART OF A CROSS-SHAFT IN ITS BASE

Padstow, No. 4. In the Churchyard

Padstow, anciently Petrocstow, in the Deanery of Pyder, is situated eleven ¹ miles north-west of Bodmin, and eight miles north-west of Wadebridge railway-station.

¹ See footnote, p. 396.

The remains of this monument now stand in the extreme south-east corner of the churchyard, close to the entrance.

A few yards north-west of this entrance, on the right-hand side of the path, is a tombstone recording that one Prudence Sowden departed this life June 19, 1850. Her husband died on March 8, 1869, and while digging the grave for him beside that of his wife, the sexton came upon the cross-base. He at first thought it was merely some large stone of no particular interest; but on clearing away the surrounding earth in order to remove it, he came upon the shaft, the top of which was about eighteen inches below the surface.

The late Mrs. Mary Prideaux-Brune, who happened to be passing through the churchyard at the time, caused the shaft and base to be raised, and placed them for preservation in the position mentioned above. Her nephew, Mr. Charles G. Prideaux-Brune, thinks that this monument was thrown down during the Commonwealth,¹ and hidden in the ground. His theory is likely to be correct, as tradition states that the other part of the shaft and the head² still lie buried in the churchyard. Should this be the case, there is some hope that eventually the missing portions of this once fine monument may be brought to light.

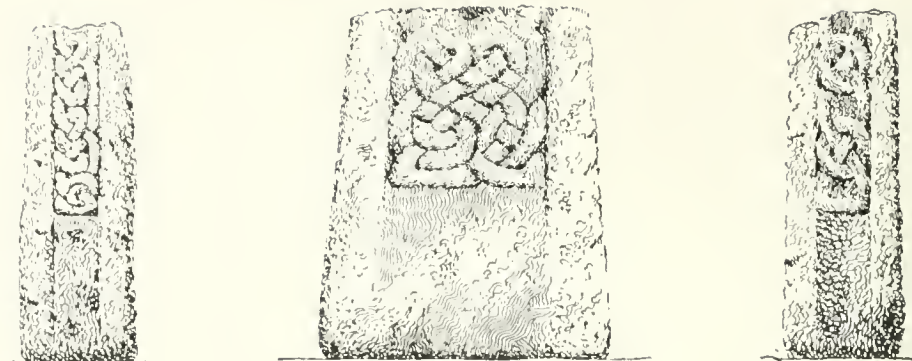
The fact of the cross being found on the south side of the church may be taken as almost conclusive evidence of its being then *in situ*, since most of the churchyard crosses are found in this position. Its depth below the surface is accounted for by the gradual elevation of the soil during a period of some hundreds of years, which is partly due to the numerous interments, and partly to other causes, which it is unnecessary here to particularise.

If we may judge by the massiveness of the remaining portion of the shaft, and also of the base, this cross must have been of unusual dimensions, since there is no other in the county that can be compared in size with what we may assume this one originally to have been.

Before proceeding with a description of the ornament it should be mentioned that, in an article on 'Two Cornish Crosses' which ap-

¹ There are three distinct marks of wedges near the fracture, showing that the destruction was intentional.

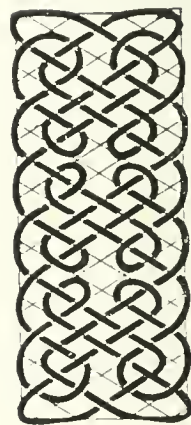
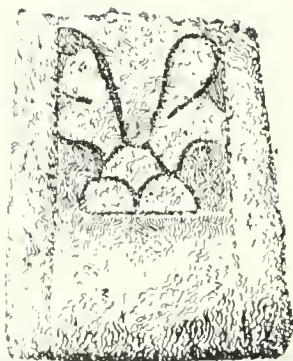
² Mention of a buried cross-head in this churchyard will be found on p. 229.



PADSTOW, No. 4. IN CHURCHYARD



Plan.



peared in the 'Antiquarian Magazine' for August 1883, an attempt was made to show that the part of a shaft and the cross-head forming No. 3 cross, Padstow, in Prideaux Place,¹ are portions belonging to the monument now under consideration. The writer of the article states that 'when all the parts are brought together it cannot be less, and may be more, than twenty-three feet high.' He arrives at this opinion by assuming, from the inclination of the sides, that two pieces of the shaft, respectively 8 ft. 8 in. and 3 ft. 8 in. long, are missing. But considering that, although the stump of the shaft is 3 ft. wide at the bottom, it is only $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, it seems clear that a stone of such proportions would not have sufficient stability. True, the kind of granite in each case, and the size of the base, are apt to be misleading, as the latter certainly suggests a cross of no mean size; but in the absence of reliable evidence in favour of this theory, coupled with its impracticability, it cannot reasonably be entertained. The safest course to pursue, therefore, is to deal with the monuments as two separate crosses.²

Dimensions.—Height of shaft, 3 ft. 6 in.; width: at the bottom 3 ft., at the top 2 ft. 6 in.; thickness: at the bottom $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the top 13 in. The base is 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. wide, and 13 in. thick.

All four sides of the shaft are ornamented, as follows: the west, south, and east with interlaced work, and the north with incised and miscellaneous decoration combined.

Right Side.—A twist, combined with a figure-of-eight distorted, or it may be derived from a plait by making T-shaped breaks.

Front.—A splendid example of interlaced work formed out of eight-cord plaitwork, further particulars of which will be found at the end of this description.

Left Side.—A piece of twist-and-ring ornament, containing now two rings, and having the termination of the pattern shown at the bottom.

¹ See p. 396.

² The above remarks have only been inserted with the object of removing an idea which, for want of sufficient evidence, is obviously an assumption, and also with a desire to give only such information as may be considered reliable, or accepted as reasonable. In the present case it is especially needful, since many persons are still of opinion that these monuments are both parts of one and the same cross.

Back.—A curious design, resembling a kind of rude *fleur-de-lis*, produced partly by incised lines and partly by sunk spaces.

The ornament on the front of this monument is of so uncommon and interesting a nature that a fuller description than usual will be necessary to make the reader acquainted with its characteristic points. To accomplish this a diagram accompanying the Plate of the cross is given, showing the formation of the pattern and how it would be continued.

So far as can be gathered at present there are five other instances which resemble this design, though in some cases the arrangement of the outside cords is different. These examples will be found: (1) On a cross found at Wakefield, which is now preserved in the York Museum. In this example the ornament consists of a repetition of the central knotwork, the terminations being formed by joining up the cords as shown in the diagram at the side of the Plate. (2) On a cross found at Ilkley, and now preserved in the Leeds Museum. The central knotwork is again employed, but there is a difference in the arrangement of the outside bands, though the terminations of the pattern are similar. It will be seen, therefore, that the lower portion of the design on the Padstow cross is different to both the foregoing. (3) On an impost of the doorway to the church at Kirkby Hill, Yorkshire. (4) On a cross at Meigle, Perthshire. (5) On a cross at Rosemarkie, Ross-shire. Three instances of this pattern are also found in ancient manuscripts, viz.: (1) In a commentary on the Psalms by Cassiodorus (Durham);¹ (2) in Vespasian, A 1 (British Museum); (3) 'Codex Aureus,' Harl. 2788 (British Museum).

¹ The pattern is illustrated in *Westwood's Miniatures*, p. 18.

CLASS C

MISCELLANEOUS MONUMENTS

IN this class are placed recumbent sepulchral monuments with Hiberno-Saxon ornament; cross-slabs; bases of crosses of various dates, and Gothic crosses of the post-Conquest period.

The monuments will be arranged in the following four divisions:—

1. Coped Stones.
2. Early Cross-slabs.
3. Cross-bases.
4. Gothic Crosses.

COPED STONES

The Coped Stones in Cornwall have already been fully illustrated and described in one of my papers contributed to the British Archæological Association.¹ With the exception of the introductory portion of the paper, which relates to this class of monument generally, the following descriptions are substantially the same as those contained in the paper.

My thanks are due to the Council of the British Archæological Association for their courtesy in allowing me to use the blocks which illustrated the original paper.

Up to the present four specimens of coped stones have been found in Cornwall, only two of which are, however, perfect, viz. those at Lanivet and St. Tudy.

¹ *Journal*, vol. xlix. p. 274.

Geographical Distribution

<i>Buryan, St.</i>	|	<i>Phillack.</i>
In churchyard.		In churchyard.
<i>Lanivet.</i>	|	<i>Tudy, St.</i>
In churchyard.		In churchyard.

The two perfect specimens will be described first.

Lanivet. In the Churchyard

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles south west of the town of that name, and about three and a half miles from the railway-station.

This monument will be found on the south side of the church, near the porch, and, like nearly all others in Cornwall, is made of granite.

It was discovered in 1864, during the renovation of the church. The particulars relating thereto were given me by the man who found it. He stated that part of the work to the church consisted in fixing new rainwater pipes, and it was while digging a trench on the south side, to connect a branch from one of the down pipes to the main rainwater drain, that they came across the stone. It was then beneath the surface, and, being in the way, was taken up, and shifted a few feet eastward of what we may suppose was its original site.

The Lanivet coped stone belongs to the boat-shaped¹ type, and has the somewhat uncommon feature of hipped ends. The lower portions of the sides—which are usually vertical—are here sloped inwards at the top, but considerably more so on one side than on the other, and the pitch of the coped portion is steeper on the north than on the south side. None of the surfaces are flat, all being slightly convex; the same rule applying to the ridge-line, which is highest in the middle.

¹ The term 'boat-shaped' has been applied to a certain type of coped stones which resemble a boat turned upside down.

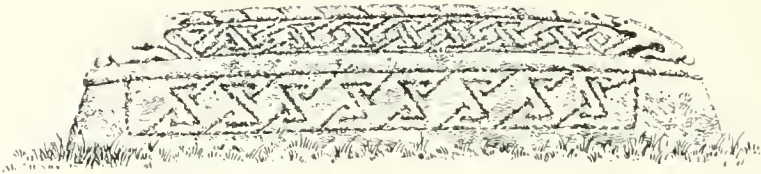
COPED STONE IN LANIVET CHURCHYARD



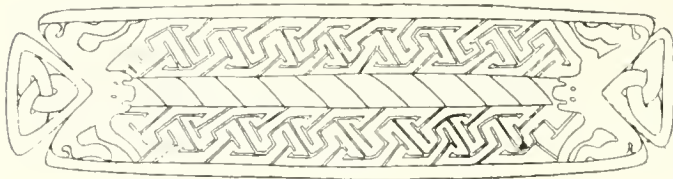
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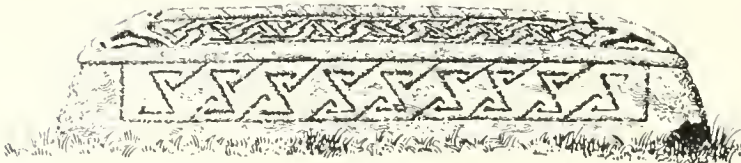
E



S



Developed plan of top
[from the rubbing]



N

A. G. Jackson
3 May 1897

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 feet.

Dimensions.—Length, 7 ft. 7 in.; width in the middle, 2 ft.; height in the middle, 1 ft. 6 in.

The ridge is formed by a bold cable moulding, stopped against the heads of animals. These animals resemble dogs in a sitting posture, and are very curious; the clever manner of working them is clearly displayed in the bird's-eye view of the top, or developed plan (see Plate), taken from the rubbing, a drawing of which is given here because, being on the flat, it shows the ornamentation much more distinctly than where it is of necessity projected, and therefore foreshortened, on the elevations. It will be seen from this plan that the heads and shoulders of the beasts are joined—though they appear separately in the side-views, as do also the legs and tails—while their backs form the hips of the stone. Surrounding the bottom of the coped, or upper, portion of the monument—the corners of which are rounded—is a wide, flat bead.

With the exception of the ends, where interlaced work is used, the stone is ornamented with diagonal key patterns, the entire decoration being as follows:—

West End.—On the triangular slope is a large triquetra knot, and on the square end beneath are two double-beaded, oval rings, placed crosswise and interlaced.

South Side.—The upper, or sloped portion between the animals at the ends is filled with a very good diagonal key pattern. On the lower portion is a single panel, enclosed on three sides by incised lines. It is also decorated with a diagonal key pattern, but entirely different in design from that above. The principal feature of its composition consists in reversed figures resembling Z's, with T- or L-shaped lines between them. Both of these patterns occur on a cross at Penally, South Wales, but I believe are not found elsewhere.

East End.—On the triangular slope is a triquetra knot, rather smaller than that on the opposite end. The ornament on the square portion below is much mutilated, but from what remains, it appears to be a knot similar to that in the corresponding position on the west end.

North Side.—This is similar in all respects to the south side,

except that in the lower portion there is one more compartment—if it may be so termed—of the **Z**'s, **L**'s, and **T**'s in the panel, which is, however, the same length as the other.

St. Tudy. In the Churchyard

St. Tudy, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated seven miles north of Bodmin town, and two and a half miles north-east of St. Kew Highway railway-station.

This stone, which is of surface granite, now lies on the north side of the churchyard, near the chancel. For the greater part of the following particulars relating to its discovery I am indebted to the Rev. H. Lines, curate of St. Tudy.

It appears that about the time when the restoration of St. Tudy church was completed, in 1873, some workmen, while removing the rubbish, laid bare the top of the stone. No further examination seems to have been made until the spring of 1889, when the Rev. C. Bridgewater (rector) had the whole of it uncovered. Further excavations beneath disclosed the remains of two small skeletons, very much decayed, and one or two pieces of iron coffin furniture, the latter being considered of no great antiquity. Having completed these investigations, the pit in which the stone had lain for so long a period was filled up to the present surface of the churchyard, and the stone was then carefully replaced over the exact spot, and about eighteen inches above its former level, so that the whole of it is now exposed. It is a well-known fact that the ground of a churchyard is gradually raised in course of time, principally through the numerous interments which take place, and partly by accumulated worm-casts, which will probably account for the monument being so deeply embedded in the earth when discovered. It does not, however, appear likely that the place where the stone was found is its original site, as in all likelihood it lay nearer the church, and was moved northwards when the north chancel aisle was added in the fifteenth century.

Unlike that at Lanivet, this example is wedge-shaped, a form much less common than that just described; indeed, it is the only

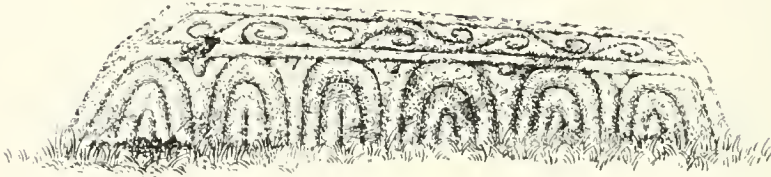
COPED STONE IN ST. TUDY CHURCHYARD



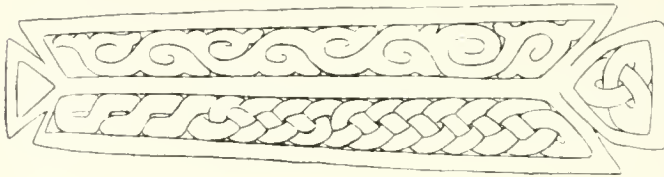
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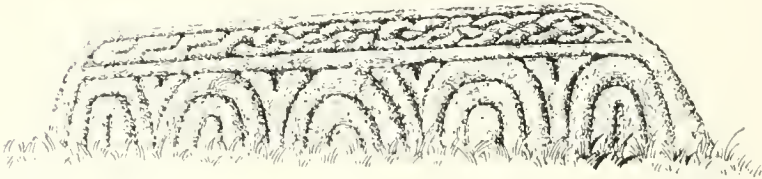
E



S



Developed plan of top
[from the rubbing]



N

W. S. Langdon
13 June 1890

Scale of inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 Feet

one of this kind which I have met with. There is nothing like it in the illustrations contained in the books to which I have had an opportunity of referring, since all those which are similar in general shape have gable ends. Owing to the peculiarity of its form, the ridge is higher at the wider than at the narrower end, and is in this instance formed of a plain bead, widest in the middle. At the apex, at either end, the bead divides and slopes outward towards the angles of the stone, running into and joining that which surrounds the coped portion. The panels on the upper part are also wider at one end than at the other, the decoration being artfully contrived to fill them.

Dimensions.—Length, 7 ft. 1 in. ; width : at the wide end $17\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the narrow end 14 in. ; height : at the wide end 18 in., at the narrow end $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The ornament upon this monument is as follows :—

West End.—On the triangular slope is a bold triquetra knot, and the perpendicular space beneath is ornamented by two beads, one outside the other, so arranged that at the sides they are vertical and at the top they are horizontal, forming three sides of a rectangle, the corners of which are slightly rounded ; while the ends of the beads simply run out at the bottom.

South Side.—On the upper, or coped portion is a continuous panel of debased, foliated scrollwork of that particular kind so common on the sculptured Cornish crosses, instances of which will be found in the churchyards of Cardynham (No. 3, p. 354), Lanhydrock (p. 382), Lanivet (No. 2, p. 383), Quethiock (p. 398), and St. Teath (p. 391), on the ‘Four-holed Cross,’ St. Neot (p. 386), and also on the cross-shaft at Waterpit Down, Minster (p. 374).

The lower portion is ornamented by very bold and rudely executed arcading, formed by wide beads placed one beyond another. There are six bays, varying more or less in size and shape. Between each, and springing from the bottom, is what appears to be the stalk of a plant, the rude foliage of which fills the spandrils, a slight variation taking place in that between the fifth and sixth bays.

East End.—The triangular portion is here unornamented, the smallness of the space and the nature of the material probably not

admitting of it. The square end beneath is ornamented in a manner similar to the corresponding end, but owing to this portion of the stone being narrower the figure is proportionately elongated.

North Side.—On the sloped portion is an extremely interesting design. This commences at the narrow end with a square key pattern, resembling a flat twist, exactly like those found on the crosses at Cardynham (No. 2) and Gulval, and on the cross-shaft on Waterpit Down. The ends of this twist are carried forward, and then, combining with two other cords, form a piece of four-cord plaitwork with breaks, for in the middle of the panel two of the cords are joined up, thus forming the break. On the lower portion is arcading similar to that on the opposite side, but altogether coarser in execution, and consisting of five bays instead of six. The arcades are most irregular, each varying somewhat in form from one another. Only two complete stalks, with foliage, are here introduced, viz. between the second and third and fourth and fifth bays. A mistake in this detail of the ornament seems to have occurred between the third and fourth bays, since the portion which should have formed the stalk follows the curved line of the adjoining bay to the top, instead of being perpendicular. The small spandril thus resulting is filled with independent foliage, like that between the first and second bays, where the stalk is omitted.

St. Buryan. In the Churchyard

St. Buryan, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles south-west of Penzance.

Heaped against the southern side of the church-tower is a miscellaneous collection of architectural fragments, consisting of pieces of tracery, bits of carved stones, fonts, &c., which formerly belonged to the church, and were, I believe, placed where they now are after its restoration. When examining these in June 1890, I was fortunate enough to discover amongst them part of a coped stone, of which, after the removal of sufficient *débris*, I was enabled to take a rubbing and measurements.

Dimensions.—Length, 2 ft. 7 in. ; height, 11 in. ; average width, 16 in.

It is somewhat difficult to determine which part of the original monument is represented by this mutilated remnant. Obviously it is not the middle, because it tapers in one direction only ; neither is it one of the extremities, for both ends are ragged from fractures. If, however, we may judge by the length of the two examples already described, it seems likely that this stone was broken into four pieces, and the portion now remaining was probably one of those next the



Developed plan of the top
[from the rubbing]



Section



E. Side



W. Side.

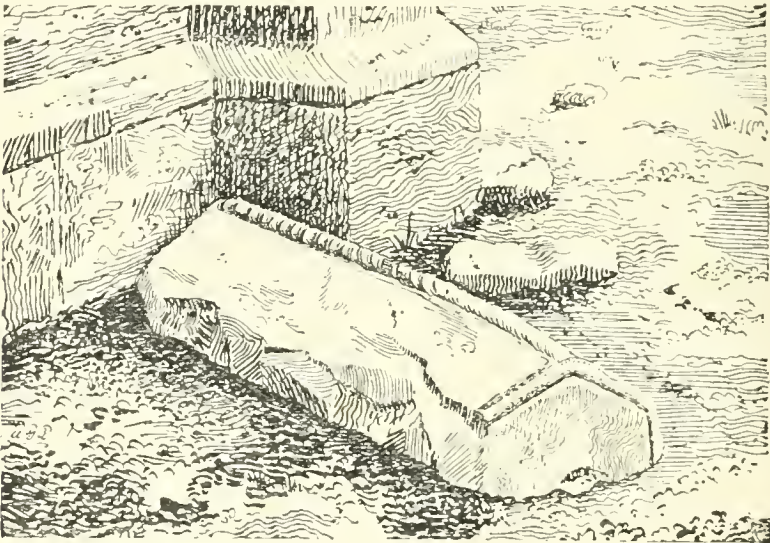


centre. This monument belongs to the boat-shaped type. There are remains of the ridge roll, and the horizontal beads at the bottom of the coped portion are quite plain. But of the ornament only a small piece of diagonal key pattern is now distinguishable on one of the sloped sides, and is of similar design to that found on the Sancreed crosses, Nos. 3 and 4. With regard to the opposite side, it is almost impossible to suggest what the ornament on it may have been, though it seems probable, from the slight indications still remaining, that foliated work of some kind was used.

Phillack. In the Churchyard

Phillack, or St. Felack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated one mile north of Hayle railway-station.

This portion of a coped stone is of a hard, coarse granite, and now lies in the churchyard, near the south side of the tower. From the length of other monuments of the same character, it would seem that about one-third of the entire stone is missing, since only one end is intact, while the other is unevenly fractured.



I have to thank Canon Hockin, rector of Phillack, for particulars regarding the discovery of this stone.

The different uses to which this stone has been put deserve notice. When discovered, in 1856, it formed a step in the church porch; for which purpose it had been turned upside down and a hole drilled, into which the bolt of the gate dropped. The Canon directed the mason to take special care of it; but during his temporary absence his instructions were disregarded, and the stone was again turned upside down, and used as one of the supports for a

large slate that covered part of the heating chamber. Finally, it was again rescued and placed in the position already mentioned.

Dimensions.—Length along the ridge, 3 ft. 10¼ in.; width at widest part of base, 1 ft. 5 in.

From its extreme rudeness and the entire absence of ornament this coped stone appears to be much older than those already described. It is of the boat-shaped form, with a gable end. The sloping angles of this portion are beaded, and a rude cable¹ moulding runs along the ridge.

The accompanying drawing is taken from a photograph kindly sent me by Canon Hockin.

EARLY CROSS-SLABS

Monuments of this type are very rare in Cornwall, but there appear to be five examples which may be safely placed under this heading.

Geographical Distribution

Lanivet.

In churchyard.

Temple (2)

In churchyard.

Towednack.

In churchyard.

Wendron, St.

In churchyard.

With the exception of that at Lanivet, all have incised crosses upon them of very early forms, quite different in character from the floriated cross-slabs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Lanivet. In the Churchyard

Lanivet, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated three miles southwest of Bodmin town.

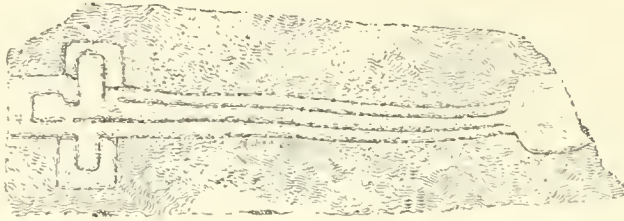
This stone now lies near the south side of the church tower. It is said to have been found built into the church wall during the restoration in 1864.

It is somewhat mutilated: one of the corners at the wide end is broken off, as well as a large piece at the other end of the stone.

¹ See p. 28.

Dimensions.—Length, 6 ft. 6 in.; average width, 2 ft. 6 in.; thickness, 11 in.

The cross upon it extends from end to end of the stone, and is a very curious example. It is rudely formed, and is executed partly in



relief, and partly by incised lines. The undulating shaft is formed of three beads side by side, and has a remarkable foot, or step, at the bottom. A written description of the head would not convey a proper idea of its peculiarities; the reader is therefore referred to the drawing.

Temple. In the Churchyard

Temple, in the Deanery of Bodmin, is situated six miles north-east of Bodmin town.

The two fragments of cross-shafts in Temple churchyard have been illustrated by the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, in a pamphlet referred to on p. 205, and from which the following particulars have been taken :—

Cross-slab, No. 1.—This is a wedge-shaped stone, 2 ft. long, 18 in. wide at one end, and 13 in. wide at the other. Near the wide end is an incised cross; the upper limb is the shortest, the other three being of about the same length. Below the cross is a horizontal incised line, with the ends turned downward.

Cross-slab, No. 2.—This is only a small fragment, about 8 in. long by 10 in. wide. Down the centre is an incised line with two cross-bars. Mention of this slab is made on p. 148, in connection with the cross at Trevease, Constantine.

Towednack. In the Church Porch

Towednack, in the Deanery of Penwith, is situated six miles north-east of Penzance, and two and a half miles south-west of St. Ives railway-station.



This stone now forms the eastern bench in the church porch, the cross upon it facing outwards.

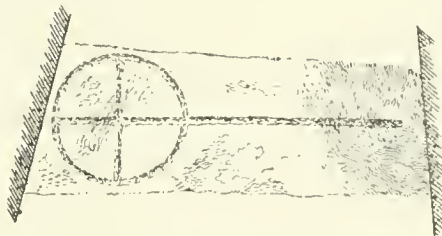
Dimensions.—Length, 6 ft. 3 in. ; average width, about 1 ft. 7 in. ; thickness, 10 in.

The cross on the outer surface is very remarkable. It is widely incised, and is irregularly executed, and has a double set of arms, all of which are expanded at the ends.

It is not at all improbable that an inscription may exist on one of the concealed sides of this stone, and it is to be hoped that some day it will be taken out and examined.

St. Wendron. In the Church

St. Wendron, in the Deanery of Kerrier, is situated two and a half miles north of Helston.



This slab was formerly in the floor of the church, but now forms a step between the church and vestry, and was placed in its present position when the vestry was added.

It is probably the earliest example in Cornwall of a monument of this kind.

Dimensions.—The stone is built into the wall at either end, so that its correct length cannot be given; but its greatest length in the opening is 4 ft. 3 in.; width at wide end, 1 ft. 7 in., and at the narrow end, 16 in.

On the surface is an incised Latin cross, the upper limbs of which are enclosed by an incised circle, the whole resembling those on the crosses at Trevenning (No. 3, p. 249) and at Manhay-vean, St. Wendron (p. 250).

CROSS-BASES

A great number of cross-bases are still to be seen in Cornwall, though the crosses belonging to them have long since disappeared and the memory of their existence in most cases is lost. Some few remain *in situ*, others are built into stiles, but most, perhaps, into hedges. A list of their localities will be interesting, if only to prove still further how thickly dotted Cornwall once was with crosses.

Geographical Distribution

NOTE.—The page number following the name of a place shows where reference has been made to that particular base.

Altarnon.

Trewint.

Breward, St.

Cargelly.

Deaconstow (p. 243).

Moor Lane.

Lank (near).

Gamm Bridge (p. 229).

Row (near).

West Rose Farm (near).

Budock.

Nangitha (p. 84).

Buryan, St. (2)

Pendray.

Trevorrian (p. 38).

Camborne.

In churchyard, south-west of tower.

Cardynham.

Near Holy Well (p. 425).

Columb Minor, St.

In village.

Penhallow.

Penrose.

Tolcarn.

Crantock.

At cross-roads, near Trevemper.

- Crowan.*
Cattebedron (pp. 132, 228).
- Gunwalloe.*
In churchyard.
Penrose (p. 70).
- Lankhydrock.*
Tredinnick Cross.
Re-Perry (p. 227).
- Linkinhorne.*
Sturt's Corner.
North Coombe (p. 89) (parts
of broken base).
- Luxulyan.*
Trevellan Lane End.
- Mary Magdalen, St. (Launceston).*
Badash.
- Merryn.*
In churchyard, on south side.
(A circular base.)
- Michael's Mount, St.*
In road across sands to St.
Michael's Mount, at Chapel
Rock.
- Michaelstove.*
Tregawn Gate (p. 184).
Trevenning (p. 67).
- Neot, St.*
In churchyard, St. Neot's stone
(p. 405).
Wenmouth.
- Paul, St.*
Near vicarage (p. 103).
- Sancreeed.*
Sellan, in a stile.
Trenuggo Hill.
Treganhoe (p. 361).
- Sithmey.*
Truthall.
- Teath, St.*
In churchyard.
- Veep, St.*
In vicarage garden.
- Wendron, St.*
Boderwennack (p. 248).
(This base is broken in two.)
- Withiel.*
In church path, near church.
- Zennor.*
In a path on the way to Wiccas.

GOTHIC CROSSES

Although not strictly connected with the title of this book, the space necessary for a list of the Gothic crosses in Cornwall is so small that—perhaps chiefly for those interested in this particular kind of monument—I have appended the following list.

It might, indeed, be claimed that a list of this kind is actually necessary, if only to show that the crosses included in it are not early, and have, therefore, not been noticed in previous pages.

Blight¹ is the only author who has done anything towards forming an illustrated series of these crosses. Most of the following notes have been taken from his book, and I have added particulars of others which I have happened to come across.

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*.

These monuments will be broadly divided into three sections:—

1. Transition Crosses.
2. Unornamented Gothic Crosses.
3. Gothic Crosses with Figure Sculpture.

TRANSITION CROSSES

On p. 151 the transition from the early to the Gothic crosses has been pointed out in connection with two wheel crosses having the figure of our Lord in relief upon them. Being transitional, they must be again mentioned here.

<i>Erth, St.</i>		Described on p. 151.
Trevean.		
<i>Feock, St.</i>		Described on p. 153.
In churchyard.		

UNORNAMENTED GOTHIC CROSSES

NOTE.—This section includes Latin crosses, or portions of supposed Latin crosses, cross-shafts, and fragments of late crosses.

<i>Austell, St.</i>		This is the only example of a Latin cross with head, shaft, and base complete. Total height, 6 ft. 8 in.
In Moor Cottage garden.		
<i>Blazey, St.</i>		Lower part of cross-shaft with stopped chamfers on angles.
Near Par railway-station.		
<i>Ewe, St.</i> ¹		Lower part of cross-shaft in base of two steps.
In churchtown.		
<i>Grampond.</i> ²		Stands 'near the ancient chapel of St. Naunter.' Height, including steps and pedestal, 12 ft. 3 in.
In Market-place.		
<i>Gwinear.</i>		A rude geometrical cross-head.
In churchyard.		
<i>Lamorran.</i>		A beautiful example, complete, but fine foliated head broken. See p. 198.
In churchyard.		
<i>Lanteglos-by-Fowey.</i> ³		Lower part of shaft in base, both having stopped chamfers to their angles.
Polruan Cross.		

¹ Illustrated by J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 65.

² *Ibid.* p. 63.

³ *Ibid.* p. 57.

<i>Lewannick.</i> Cross Hill.	Shaft on a base of three steps.
<i>Linkinhorne.</i> Upton Cross.	Cross-shaft with stop-chamfered angles and tenon on top. Height, 4 ft. 9 in.
<i>Mary Magdalen, St. (Launceston)</i> In churchyard, east end. In Museum.	Similar to last, but better example. Height, 5 ft. 2 in.
<i>Merryn, St.</i> Tresallan.	Rude foliated head, found at Tresmarrow. A Latin cross with cusps in the angles. See p. 198.
<i>Michael Penkivel, St.¹</i> Malpas (near).	A Latin cross in square; base appears to have been made up. Shaft looks like part of an old mullion of a window. See p. 198.
<i>Mullyon.</i> In churchyard.	The Latin head only of this monument is ancient.
<i>Paul, St.</i> Kerris. Mousehole Lane.	Both arc varieties of Latin cross-heads with hollow moulding on angles, and the portion between the upper and lower limbs not cut out. See p. 198.
<i>Stephen's-by-Launceston, St.</i> Newport.	Stump of cross-shaft in base, both having stop-chamfered angles.

GOTHIC CROSSES WITH FIGURE SCULPTURE

<i>Bodmin.²</i> In church.	The head of this cross is 'preserved in Bodmin Church.' A cross-shaft in the churchyard, at west end of church, is said to belong to it.
<i>Breage, St.</i> Trewavas.	Plain gabled head, containing three figures. Mutilated. See p. 22.
<i>Callington.³</i> In churchyard.	A tall cross with lantern head and plain, octagonal shaft. It is much dilapidated and worn. Height, 8 ft. 3 in.
<i>Cardynham.⁴</i> Near Holy Well.	Rescued in 1895. Formed part of covering to a watercourse. Now lies in a field. Head square, with coped top, but carving (if any) gone. Base in hedge by roadside. Height, 6 ft. 6 in.; thickness, 14 in.

¹ Illustrated by J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 52.

² *Ibid.* p. 65.

³ *Ibid.* p. 62.

⁴ *Ibid.* Probably the cross referred to on p. 84.

<i>Gulval</i> . ¹ In churchyard.	Parts of two crosses, one over the other.
<i>Helston</i> . ² In garden, Cross Street.	Lantern ³ cross-head. Found at Trewane, St. Kew; formerly in vicarage garden at Luxulyan.
<i>Ives, St.</i> ⁴ In churchyard.	Lantern head and octagonal shaft. Height, 10 ft. 6 in. Found buried in churchyard in 1832. Erected in 1852.
<i>Lanteglos-by-Fowey</i> . ⁵ In churchyard.	Fine lantern cross. Found deeply buried in trench round the church wall. Octagonal shaft, panelled on four faces with rude tracery. Height, 10 ft.
<i>Lostwithiel</i> . In churchyard.	Lantern cross-head, similar to that at Launceston (see below) referred to on p. 24.
<i>Mabyn, St.</i> ⁶ Tredethy.	Lantern cross-head. Found at Lancoarfe.
<i>Mary Magdalen, St. (Launceston)</i> . ⁷ In churchyard.	Lantern cross-head. Found in vicarage garden. Similar to that at Lostwithiel referred to on p. 24.
<i>Mawgan-in-Pyder, No. 2</i> . ⁸ In churchyard.	A lantern cross. Probably the best example in Cornwall, and does not seem to have ever been disturbed. Height, 5 ft. 2 in.
<i>Wurdwan</i> .	A lantern cross-head mounted on a modern shaft. This is perhaps the finest specimen of this type in the county.
<i>Michael's Mount, St.</i> ⁹ In courtyard.	A lantern cross-head, which appears once to have been a fine specimen.
<i>Mylor</i> . ¹⁰ In church wall.	Probably part of a cross. Has Crucifixion with a figure on either side.
<i>Penzance</i> . ¹¹ In churchyard.	Found near the quay, Penzance. Height, 3 ft. 10 in.
<i>Stephen's-by-Saltash, St.</i> In rectory garden.	An ornate example.

¹ Illustrated by J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 51.

² *Ibid.* p. 56.

³ By 'lantern' crosses are meant those in which the four sides of the head are filled with figures, and as a rule have a canopied head with pinnacles and crockets.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 53, 54. ⁵ *Ibid.* p. 61. ⁶ *Ibid.* p. 60. ⁷ *Ibid.* p. 64.

⁸ Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. (Cornwall), 1814. See Plate after p. ccxlv 'Ancient Crosses in Cornwall,' No. 6. Also F. W. L. Stockdale, *Excursions in Cornwall* 1824, p. 84; J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 59.

⁹ Illustrated by J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 52.

¹⁰ *Journal, Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. XI. April 1870, p. 162. See Plate.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 55.

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See also 'List of Crosses arranged in Parishes,' pp. xxi.–xxviii.

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SWANSEA, THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, The Vicarage, Carmarthen, South Wales.

SYMONS, JOHN, Brinton House, Penzance.

TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, Glendorgal, Newquay.

THOMAS, J., Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, London, W.

TREVAIL, SILVANUS, F.R.I.B.A., Truro.

TRIGGS, ERNEST, Green Market, Penzance.

TRIPP, C. REPTON, Penhat, Altarnon.

TYLEY, HENRY, 9 St. Augustine's Bank, Bristol.

WADE, E. R., Penryn.

WEBB, HERBERT B., Down House, Ashley Down, Bristol.

WILSON, JAMES, Hutton House, Birmingham.

WILSON, ROBIN, The Battery, Newquay.

WOOD, CYRIL J., 19 Pier Park Buildings, Bath.

WOOD, R. H., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby.



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