

NOTICE OF A SCULPTURED CROSS-SHAFT AND SCULPTURED SLABS
 RECOVERED FROM THE BASE OF ST ANDREWS CATHEDRAL BY
 DIRECTION OF MR OLDRIEVE OF H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, WITH
 NOTES OF OTHER SCULPTURED SLABS AT ST ANDREWS. By
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In July 1884 Mr Alexander Hutcheson, of Broughty-Ferry, discovered a fragment of a cross-slab in the north wall of the (thirteenth century) chancel of the Church of St Mary on the Rock, or Kirkheugh, locally known as the Culdee Chapel, St Andrews, and he also discovered other fragments in the inner side of the base of the east gable of the Cathedral. The fragments in the base of the Cathedral lay in a line just above the surface of the ground, their lower edges, indeed, being below the surface. Their joints were so closely pointed and so covered by a lichen-growth as to be almost indiscernible. To ascertain how many fragments there really were, I dug a little temporary trench with a trowel in May 1887 and saw that there were three, and that immediately under them there was a stone 8 feet in length. Had my trench been an inch or so deeper I would have found that this stone was also sculptured, a fact which was not to be discovered until July 1891, when a much bigger temporary trench was made to enable Mr Romilly Allen to get better rubbings of the upper fragments. The side of the lower stone was then revealed. Mr David Henry sketched and measured it before the trench was filled up. Next month it was resolved to uncover this big stone again on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and, on Mr Hutcheson's suggestion, the trench was extended across the gable, with the result that other four fragments were exposed.¹ This trench was also filled up, and all the fragments, except the three which had been discovered in 1884, were again hidden by the earth.

In June 1892 the ground was slightly lowered and the pointing

¹ See *Proceedings*, xxvi. 215-217, 255, 256.

between the stones carefully chipped out, so that the exposed side of each of the eight fragments might be clearly seen. This was not altogether an advantage, as the continuous exposure to wind and rain "weathered" the stones considerably. It latterly became evident that they must either be covered up again or taken out of the wall. Mr Oldrieve decided on the latter course. Accordingly, on the 2nd of February last, the three fragments discovered in 1884, and the large stone under them, were taken out of the wall, under the supervision of Mr James Hislop of H.M. Office of Works. The large stone proved to be the shaft of a cross. Next day the four fragments discovered in August 1891 were also taken out, and in doing so it was found that a stone built between two of them was also sculptured, although its exposed surface was quite plain. This led to the suspicion that two of the stones a few feet distant, in the same base, but on the north side of the choir, might also be sculptured. These two were taken out on the 6th of February. The smaller of the two is sculptured on one face only, the other on both faces. During the same week a fragment was taken out of the north side of the Abbey Wall, close to the Turret Light. This fragment was partly below the surface of the ground, and the rest of it was hidden by the grass. It was first observed by Mr R. Pratt junior in the winter of 1907-1908, when there was snow on the ground. It was much more difficult to take out this stone than those in the Cathedral, as the lime was very hard. In the summer of 1908 the fragment was taken out of the wall of the Culdee Chapel.

Between 1892 and 1909 the camera was frequently brought to bear upon the eight fragments in the base of the Cathedral. The best of these photographs which I have seen were those taken by Mr George Piercey, London, in 1893, and by Mr Rodger, St Andrews, in 1894. The latter was taken for Mr Romilly Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, and is here reproduced (fig. 1). The big stone, the cross-shaft, is numbered 19, and the other seven are respectively numbered 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

When taken out of the wall it was found that 21 and 26 make a

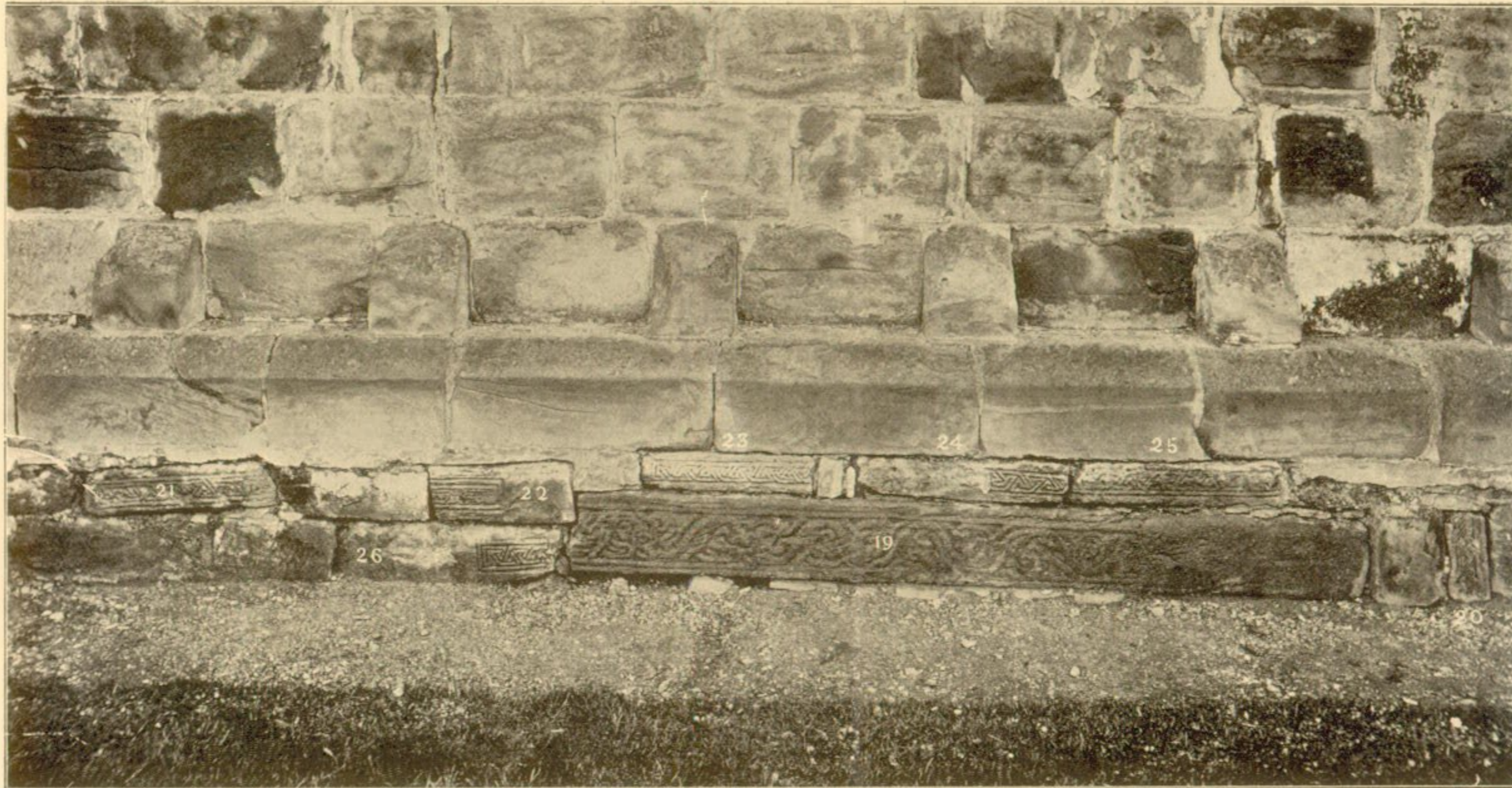


Fig. 1. Cross-shaft and fragments of sculpted slabs built into the base of the east gable of the Cathedral at St Andrews.

[To face p. 386.]

complete slab, that 24 and 25 also make a complete slab, and that 22 and 23 make a nearly complete one. The stone which in the wall appeared to be plain, and which was built in between 21 and 22, proved to be the lower part of 20, but these two do not make a complete slab. Now that these broken slabs have been taken out of the wall and the long-separated parts reunited, it would be both inconvenient and confusing to retain the old numbers, two for each slab, and therefore I propose to number them thus:—

Old numbers	20 and 0,	new number	20
„	„ 21 and 26,	„	„ 21
„	„ 22 and 23,	„	„ 22
„	„ 24 and 25,	„	„ 23 ¹

The big cross-shaft, No. 19 (fig. 2), is the most interesting and important of all these stones, and is in some respects unique. Both on the obverse and reverse there are figure subjects, and on both sides foliaceous scroll-work. All the remaining decorated surface of the obverse is on one panel, and the top of the panel is wanting. At the bottom there are two figures facing one another and joining hands. The faces and upper parts of the bodies are human, but the lower parts are snake-like in form and are intertwined. On the right-hand side of the intertwined lower parts there is something very like a fish in shape. From the head of the figure on the left-hand side there rises what seems to be a lacertine monster, whose body curves over towards the other side of the stone, and curves back again to the left side. Its open mouth fits on to the top of the human head like a cap. A similar monster rises from the human head on the right-hand side, and its body curves over to the left side and back again to the right, crossing the body of the other as it does so. The lizard-like bodies of these monsters gradually diminish in thickness, and their tails are intertwined. They have short legs and

¹ I have adhered to Mr Romilly Allen's numbers with the exception of these and of five crosses without ornament which on p. 374 he numbered 1-5. Three of the newly discovered stones now become Nos. 24, 25, and 26; and his five plain crosses I number as 39-43.



Fig. 2. No. 19, obverse, reverse, and two sides.

three-toed feet. On the highest coil of one of the monsters a human foot is planted. The ankle and the lower part of a tunic are also quite plain. Much of the outline of this human figure is visible on his left side, almost up to the armpit indeed. Pretty high up in front of the man there is a lion. The head is gone, but it is otherwise perfect. Its curled tail touches his elbow. A little lower there are two animals. The subject is undoubtedly Daniel in the Lions' Den. On the obverse the lowest panel is filled by a key pattern. In the next panel there are two quadrupeds having one human face. On the neck of each quadruped a bird is standing on one foot, with the other foot resting on the human head. The heads of the birds are close together, and their bills are stuck into a round object. The bar across the bottom of this panel is decorated with a key pattern, as is also the bar across the top of the panel. On the panel above this there are three figures. The man to the left holds in his right hand a short broad-bladed sword, the point of which is above his shoulder. The man on the right has a small round buckler in his left hand. These men are both standing, and are facing one another. Between them there is a much smaller figure, whose back and shoulders almost form a semicircle. The right arm and hand of this figure are pretty plain, but there is another projection which may either be the left arm and hand or a sling. The head is rather puzzling. Above it is the buckler held by the man on the right, and above the buckler and the heads of the two men there is foliaceous ornamentation. As the fracture is not horizontal, the stone only measures 7 feet 6 inches on the one side, while it is almost exactly 8 feet on the other. This shaft is not quite symmetrical. At the top it is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by 10 inches thick; at the bottom of the sculpturing it is 20 inches broad and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick; and about a foot lower down it is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and 10 inches thick. There is a slight taper at the lower end, as if it had been meant to stand in a base.

Unfortunately No. 20 (fig. 3) had been much too thick for the twelfth-century builders of the Cathedral, and consequently they smashed it up mercilessly, not only breaking it in pieces, but thinning it as well. On

the obverse there has been a cross with double square hollow angles. The panels have been plain, but the cross has been covered with interlaced work. The ornament on the lower part of this face of the slab has been defaced by the thinning. On the reverse, the lower part at least of the cross has been filled in with spiral ornamentation, and the panel

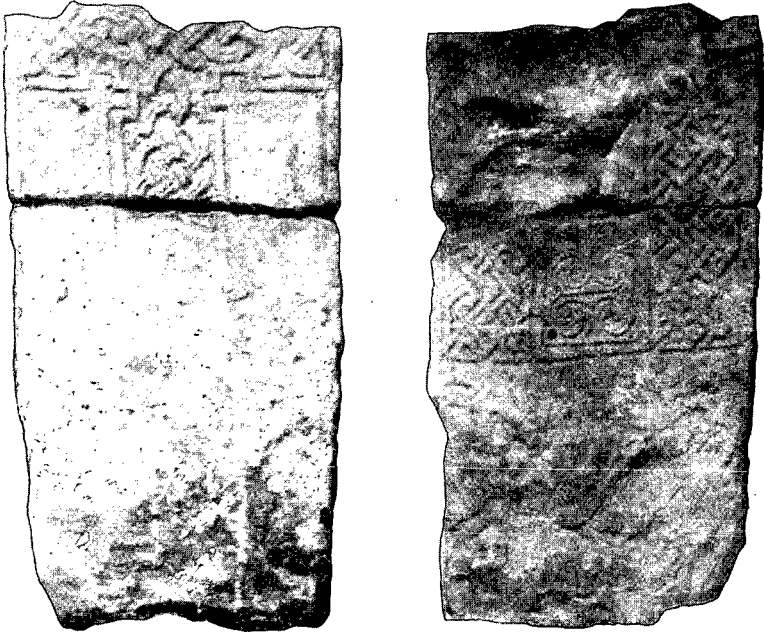


Fig. 3. No. 20, obverse and reverse.

on either side with a key pattern. Above the fracture this face has been clured off very roughly, but a skelb measuring 9 inches by 6, which was found near it, proves conclusively that the two bigger portions are parts of the same slab. When being photographed the skelb was put in position, and, as will be noticed, it completes one of the panels, and the interlaced pattern on the side also fits in. There has been a key pattern on the other side. The patterns on the sides of the lower part

are shown in fig. 8, and those on the upper part in fig. 11. The top of the slab has not been recovered. Over the arms of the cross the width is 19 inches, and the greatest depth of that fragment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lower part, measuring down the middle, is $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Where unreduced, the thickness is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

When the photographs were being taken, it was not observed that the two portions of No. 21 (fig. 4) were parts of the same slab, and that when put together they make a complete slab. The cross on the obverse has round hollow angles, and the upper limb is much longer than the arms. The panels above the arms, and also those below, are filled with spiral ornament. The upper part is much weathered, while the lower part, almost all below the fracture, is very fresh, the reason, no doubt, being that it had been protected either by the soil or vegetation. The cross on the reverse has double square hollow angles, and is encircled by a ring divided into quadrants. There are key patterns on the quadrants, and on the panels above and below them. The centre point from which the circle was drawn is quite clear. The upper limb of the cross is much longer than the arms, and little shorter than the shaft. There is no ornamentation on either of the crosses save an incised line running parallel to the edge, and, with the edge, forming a border. There is a key pattern on both sides of the slab (fig. 8). The upper portion is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, the lower 2 feet 4 inches. The breadth at the top is $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the fracture $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The thickness varies. On the one side it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches near the top, and 7 inches near the bottom of the sculpturing; while on the other side it is 5 inches near the top, and 6 inches near the bottom of the sculpturing. The weathering on the top of the slab is very deep.

Of No. 22, the reverse (fig. 5) is complete. The cross on it has round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms, but otherwise resembles very closely the cross on the reverse of No. 21, the arms, as on it, being encircled by a broad ring broken up into quadrants, and the ornamentation being almost identical. On this slab, not only is the centre-point quite clear, from which the workman drew his circle, but



Fig. 4. No. 21, obverse and reverse.



Fig. 5. No. 22, with No. 25 on the top of it, and upper portion of the reverse of No. 21 at the right-hand side.

the perpendicular lines of the shaft, three of the border lines of the panels, and one of the outer lines descend much lower than the bottom of the cross, as if it had been originally intended to make this cross as long as the one on the obverse. These lines show that a straightedge had been used in drawing the cross on the stone, and that they were drawn with a hard point. The obverse on the upper portion has been destroyed, and the nature of the cross on it can only be learned from the lower fragment (fig. 6), which is so like the corresponding part of No. 21 that it may be presumed the one slab was practically a duplicate of the other. There has been a key pattern on one of the sides, and

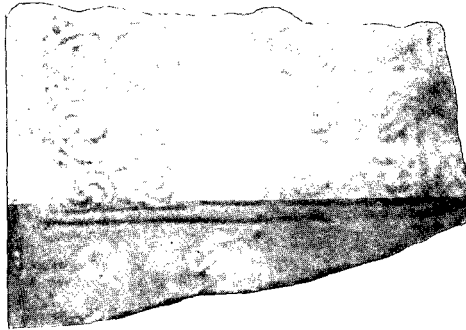


Fig. 6. No. 22, obverse.

perhaps on the other also, which is much weathered (fig. 8). The breadth at the top is 21 inches, and near the bottom almost 23 inches. The depth on one side is 3 feet, and on the other 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The thickness of the lower portion varies from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The top of this slab is also very deeply weathered.

Slab No. 23 (fig. 7) is quite complete. Both on the obverse and the reverse the cross has round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms, and has two panels above the arms and two below. On the obverse these panels are filled with spiral ornamentation, and on the reverse with a key pattern. When the slab was being built into the base of the Cathedral its lower portion was too thick for its position, and

so almost the whole of the obverse of that portion was chiselled over, and thus the lower part of the cross and some of the spiral ornamentation have disappeared. There is a key pattern on both sides, one of them

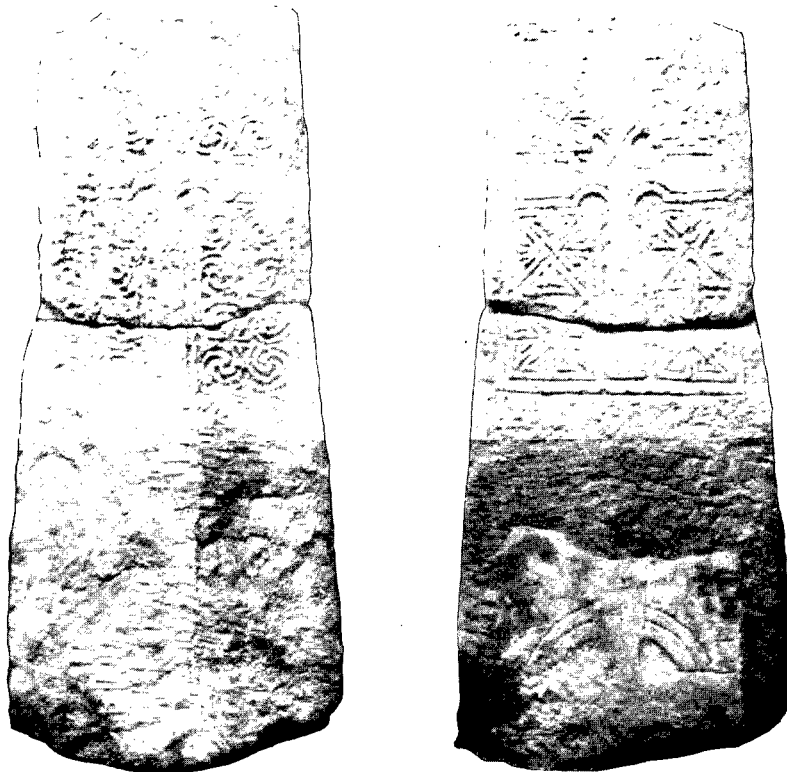
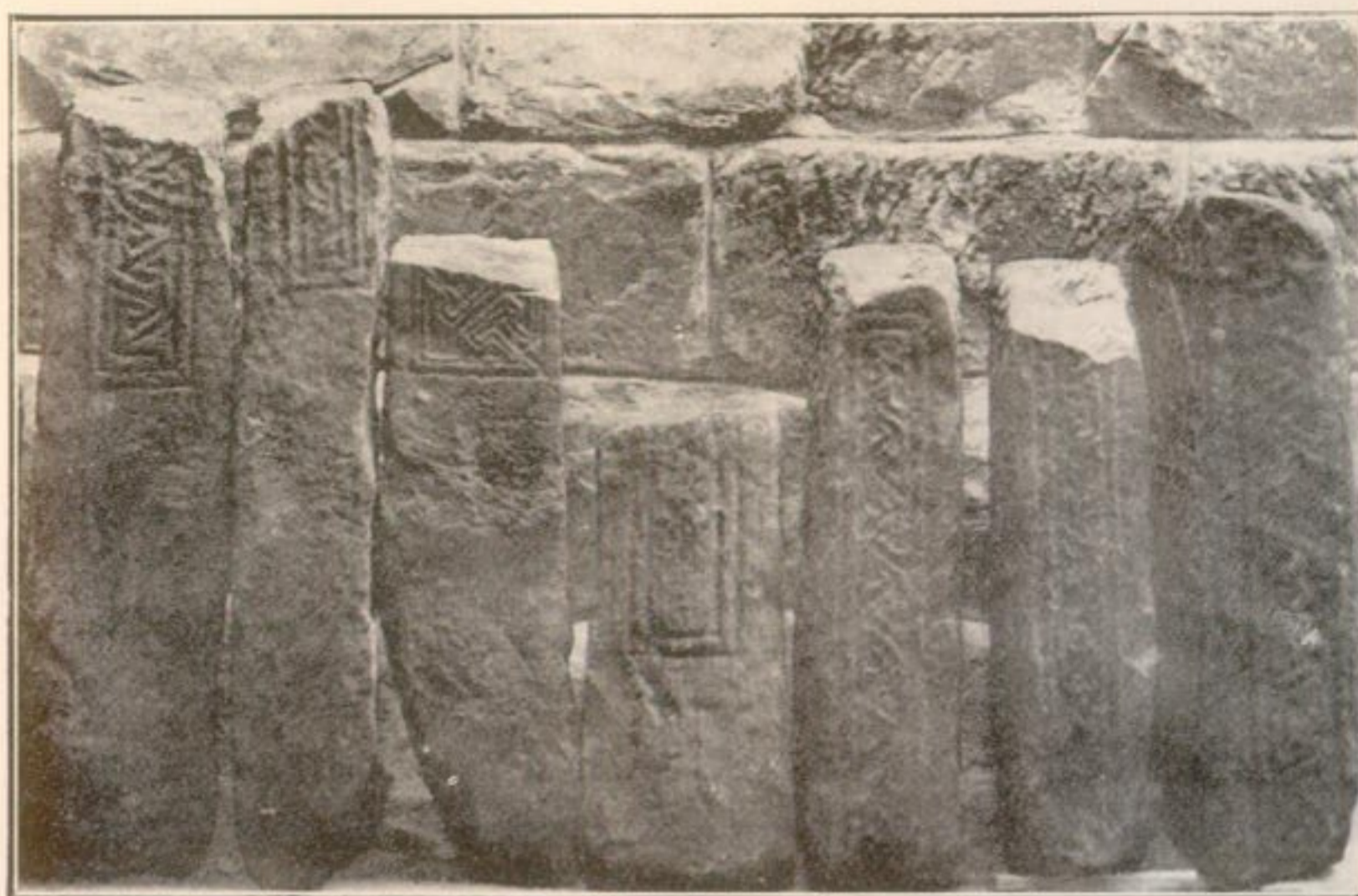


Fig. 7. No. 23, obverse and reverse, with No. 25 at the bottom of the reverse.

being much weathered (fig. 8). The weathering on the top of the slab is so deep that it almost resembles a hollow moulding. The lower end, which was intended to go into the ground, is somewhat rounded in form, and the complete slab is therefore longest at the centre, where it measures 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The breadth at the top is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and



21 23 20 22 21 23 22



21 23 20 22 21 23 22

Fig. 8. Sides of slabs as numbered.

at the lowest point of sculpturing 20 inches. The thickness is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches.

Slab No. 24 (fig. 9) is the larger of the two recovered from the base of the north wall of the choir of the Cathedral. It is the upper portion of a cross-slab very like No. 21, the most noticeable difference in the design being at the intersection of the arms of the cross on the obverse, where there are double square hollow angles instead of round ones. The

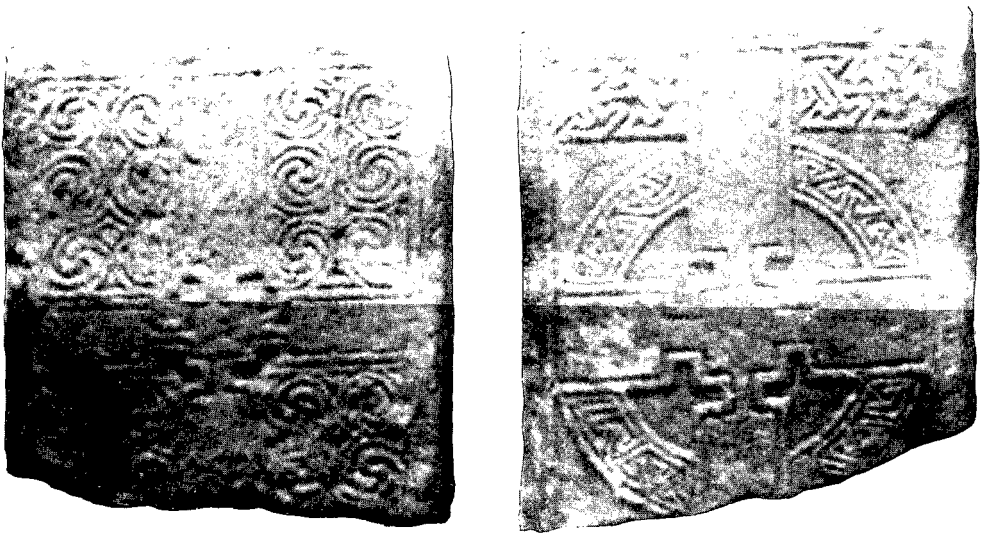


Fig. 9. No. 24, obverse and reverse.

reverse, on which the cross is encircled by a ring divided into quadrants, is very fresh, and the centre-point is distinct. The fracture goes through the lower part of the ring, and so everything below it is lost. If there was any sculpturing on the sides, all trace of it has disappeared, one side being quite smooth and the other nearly so. This slab is 21 inches broad at the top, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ over the arms of the cross. On one side it measures 2 feet from top to bottom, and on the other $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is 5 inches thick. The top is deeply weathered.

The other fragment, No. 25, found in the base of the north wall of the choir of the Cathedral, only retains sculpturing on one face. That face bears most of the upper portion of a cross, which has had round hollow angles at the intersection of the arms. The surviving part of the cross is devoid of ornament. There is not even an incised line running parallel with the outline. The arms, however, have been encircled by a ring, which has one incised line half way between its outer and inner edges. The ring is divided into quadrants, and the centre-point is distinct. The breadth of this fragment is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the top and $16\frac{1}{8}$ inches lower down; the greatest height is 15 inches; and the thickness is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (see figs. 5 and 7).

Before these fragments were removed from the base of the Cathedral there were differences of opinion as to when they were put in, whether at the founding of the building or afterwards. There is no room now for two opinions on the matter. Mr Hislop and the masons who took them out, all experienced practical men, were unanimous in declaring that they must have been built in at the beginning; that they could not have been inserted in the wall after it was built. I noticed, when one of them was taken out, that there was a perfect impression of the key pattern on the lime behind, and the lime could not have been poured down from above, for it was not grout lime. Some of the pinnings, moreover, were of the kind known as "deil's pinnings," thicker at the back than at the front, and so could not have been used with inserted stones. The masons saw quite enough to satisfy them without these special proofs. The relative position of some of the fragments was sufficient to prove that some of the slabs at least had been deliberately broken and others thinned to fit them for the places into which they were built. And so these broken and roughly chured-down slabs are striking illustrations of the antipathy of the Roman Church to the Celtic Church in the twelfth century. The smashing up for mere building material of such beautifully sculptured stones might have been attributed to a sordid utilitarian spirit, incapable of appreciating the genuinely artistic work of an earlier generation. But these

stones were not only artistically designed and executed: they bore, most of them on both faces, the symbol of the Cross, which means so much to the Roman Church. Other cross-slabs than those just described had shared the same fate. Many were recovered from the walls of the so-



Fig. 10. No. 26, lower portion of cross-slab, obverse and right side.

called Culdee Chapel in 1860, and in the same year one was taken in two portions from the wall of the choir of the Cathedral, near its base. These are described by Dr John Stuart and Mr Romilly Allen.

In St Andrews there were much later utilitarian vandals than the builders of that Chapel and the Cathedral. The slab No. 26 (fig. 10),



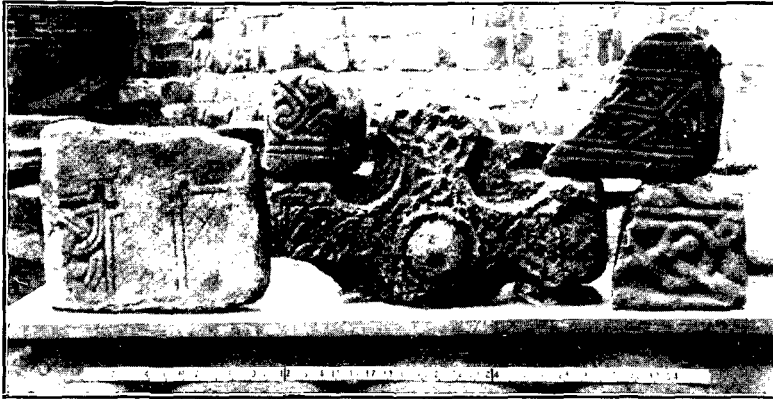
51 42 44 20 31 44 32



46 20 31 32
 46

Fig. 11. Obverse and reverse of No. 31, and fragments of other slabs as numbered.

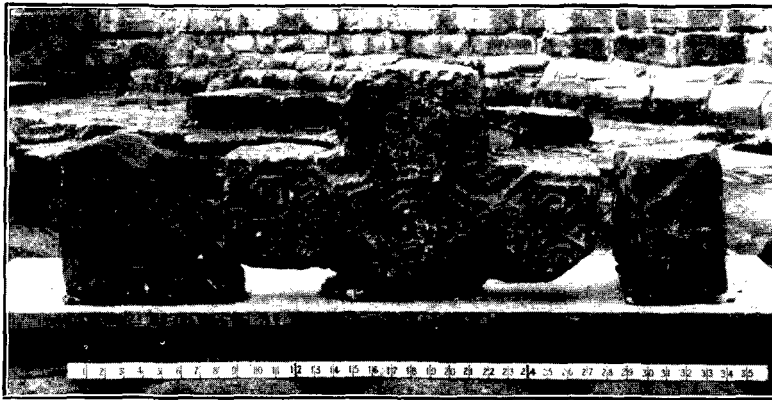
which was taken out of the Abbey Wall in February last, must have



54

51

55
32



55

6

32

Fig. 12. Obverse and reverse of cross-head No. 6, and fragments of other slabs as numbered.

found its resting-place there in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. On the obverse there is a robed figure holding a book. The gown or

vestment reaches to the feet. To the left there is interlaced work, probably the ornamented shaft of a cross, and to the left of that a panel with a badly weathered key pattern. The right-hand side of the slab is decorated with a very uncommon pattern. On the reverse there is the lower part of a plain shaft of a cross, and on either side of the shaft part of a panel filled with a key pattern. The left side of the slab, the side which was unexposed in the Abbey Wall, is very weathered, so

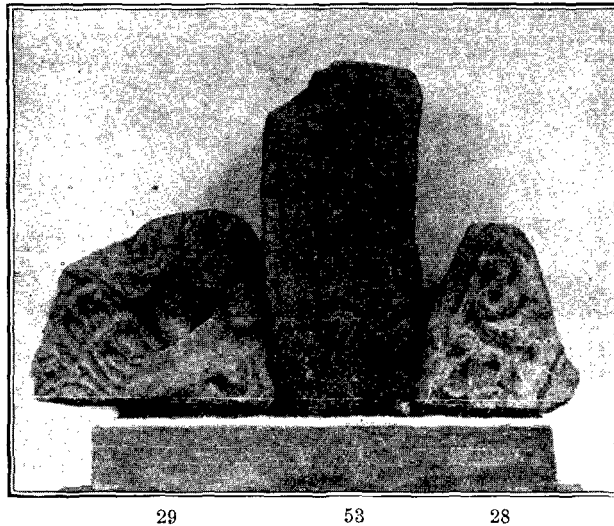


Fig. 13. Cross-slab No. 53, and two fragments as numbered.

much so that it is uncertain whether its decoration is a key pattern or interlaced. This slab is 2 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height at the centre, 20 inches in breadth at the middle, and 6 inches in thickness.

No. 42 (fig. 11), the slab taken out of the wall of the choir of the Culdee Chapel in 1908, is only sculptured on one face. It is described, but not illustrated, by Mr Romilly Allen. Other fragments described but not illustrated by him are No. 6 (fig. 12), Nos. 28 and 29 (fig. 13), and the free-standing cross, No. 43 (fig. 14). Of the cross-slab, No. 31

(fig. 11), he has given two sketches. Several slabs (Nos. 33-38) were found while his invaluable work was passing through the press, and



Fig. 14. No. 43, free-standing cross.

were dealt with by him in the appendix. Others have been discovered since, and a few were, somehow, overlooked by him. These I now describe briefly.

No. 44 (figs. 11 and 15) was found in January 1895 on the east side

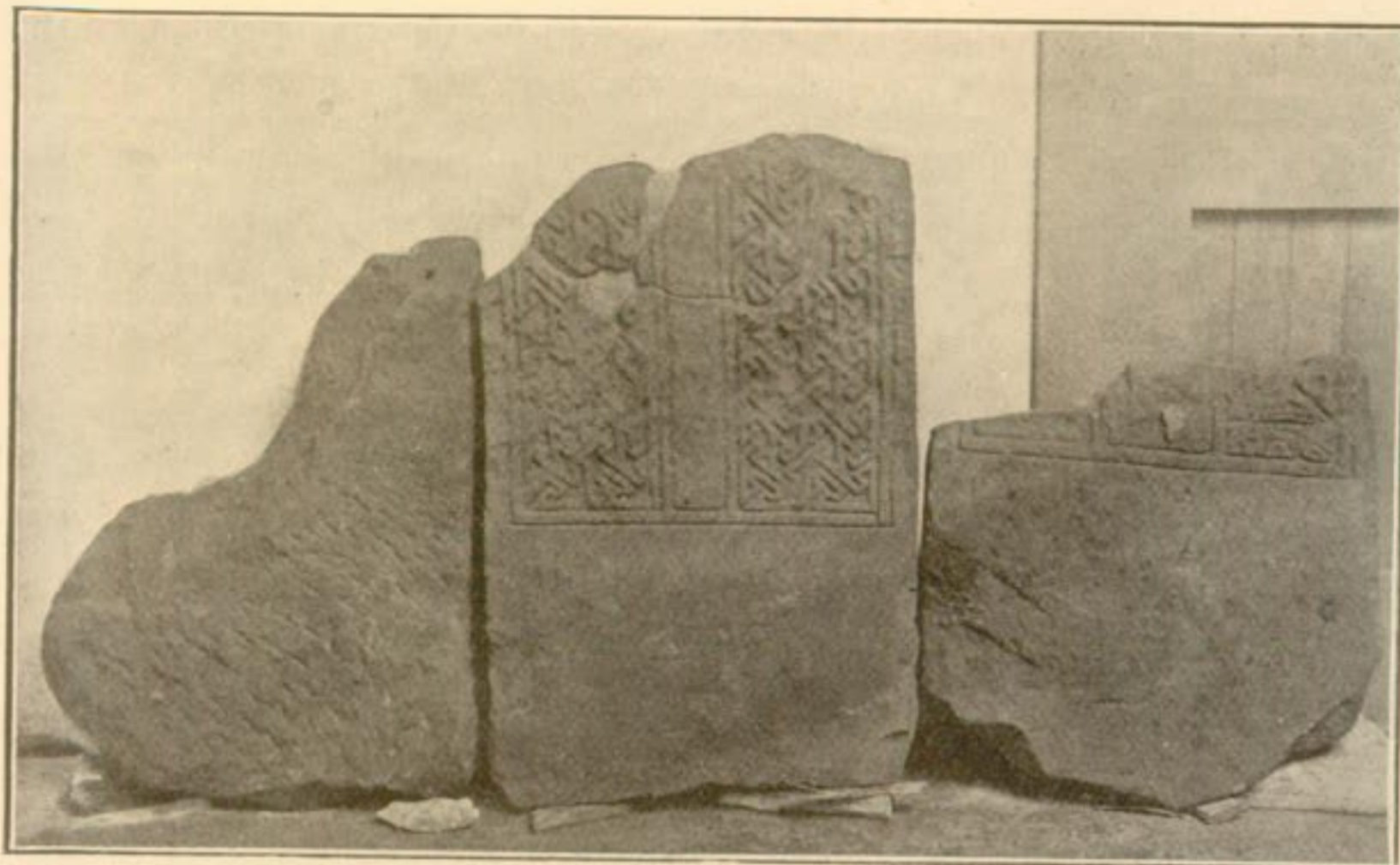
of the east gable of the Cathedral, and was the first one found by Mr Mackie, the present gravedigger. It was broken before he realised what it was, but he has been on the alert ever since, and has recovered so many that one cannot help thinking with dismay of what his predecessors may have done in ignorance. The largest of the three fragments of No. 44 is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the bottom of the sculpturing,



Fig. 15. Lower part of slab No. 44.

and is 5 inches thick. The top of the slab was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the present surface.

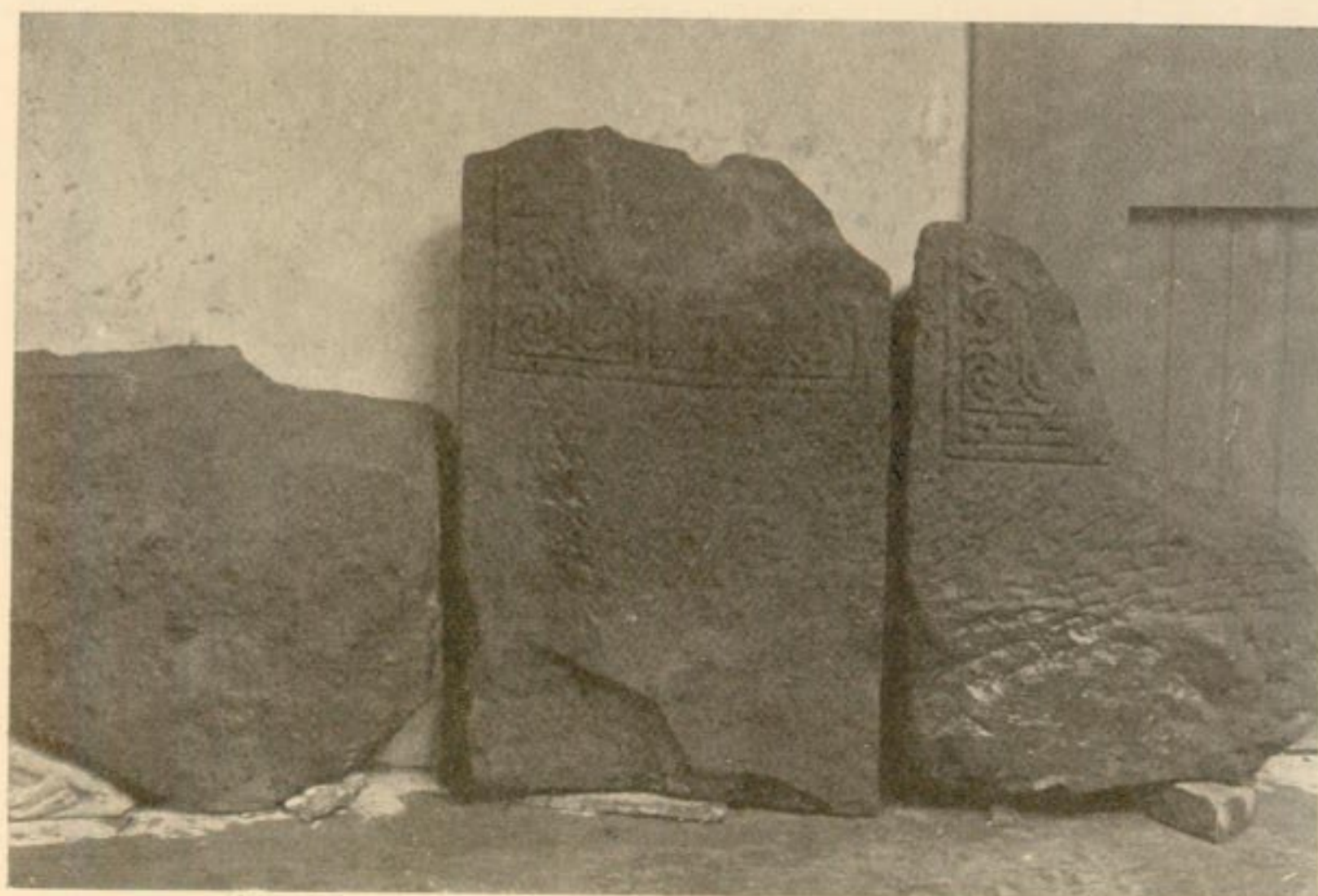
Nos. 45, 46, and 47 (figs. 16 and 17) were found on the 4th of July 1896 about 12 yards to the eastward of the east gable of the Cathedral. They were standing upright, and shoulder to shoulder, though not quite so close as shown in fig. 16. When discovered, the lower end of each was about 6 feet below the present surface. At some earlier time or times they had suffered from the exigencies of gravedigging. The obverse of No. 45, at least the face which was looking towards the east, shows no sculpturing. On the other face



45

46

47



47

46

45

Fig. 16. Obverse and reverse of Nos. 45, 46, and 47, as numbered.

there is part of a panel, with spiral work and a key pattern underneath. No. 46 has had two crosses, the one on the obverse having a panel with a key pattern on either side of the shaft, and the one on the reverse having similarly shaped panels with spiral work. On the obverse of No. 47 there has been a cross with a plain shaft, and on one of the

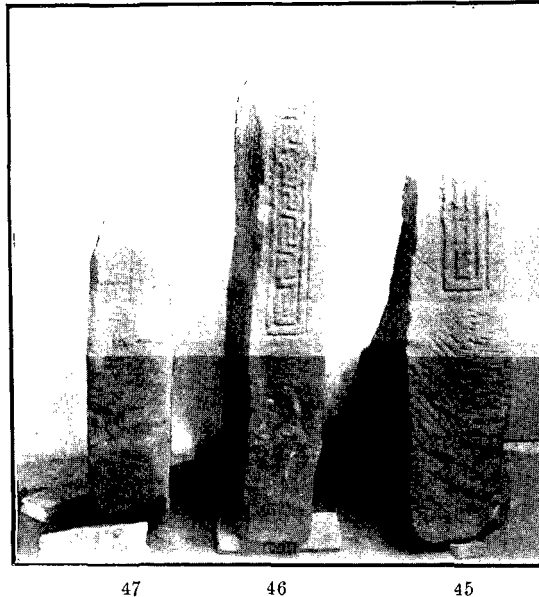


Fig. 17. Sides of slabs as numbered.

panels a key pattern can be made out. Near the bottom of the shaft there is a slightly projecting nodule, and there are several smaller ones on the reverse, which is practically plain. The only sides on which any sculpturing is left are shown on fig. 17. No. 45 is 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 21 inches broad near the base. At the top it is 6 inches thick, and at the bottom of the sculpturing 7 inches. No. 46 is 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 21 inches broad. The thickness

varies from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches on one side, and from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches on the other. No. 47 is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $21\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches thick.

No. 48 (fig. 18), a recumbent stone, was found on the 1st of July 1901, 20 yards to the eastward of the east gable of the Cathedral, and 5 feet below the surface. It is a highly silicious sandstone, and may



Fig. 18. No. 48, recumbent stone with cross.

have been picked up on the seashore. The back and sides are in their natural undressed condition. On the upper surface there is a rudely incised cross, the head and arms of which are boldly distinct, but the bottom of the shaft is quite worn away. The hollow groove, fully an inch broad, which forms the outline, is so well defined at the head and arms that they have the appearance of being in low relief. The end of one of the arms is an inch broader than the end of the other. The extreme length of the stone is 4 feet 1 inch, the breadth varies from

14½ to a little over 16 inches, and the thickness ranges from 5 to 7 inches. When found, it was lying east and west, the head of the cross being at the west.

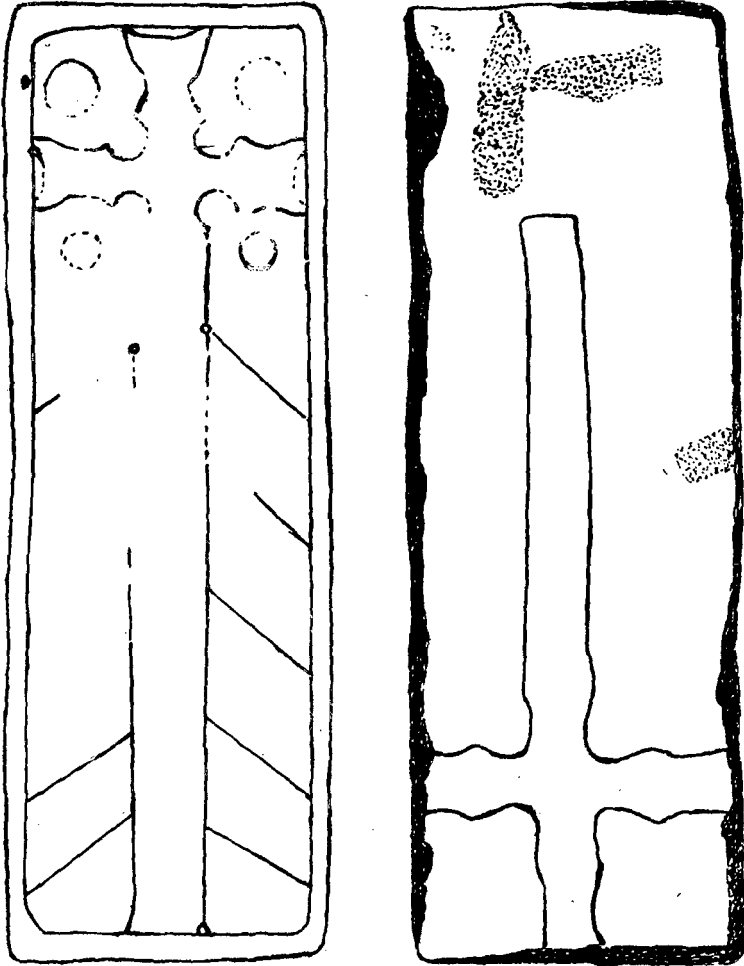


Fig. 19. No. 49, slab with cross on each face found to the north of St Rule's Chapel.

No. 49 (fig. 19) was discovered on the 15th of May 1903 when a grave was being dug four or five yards to the north of St Rule's Chapel. This cross-slab, which had not been broken, was lying east and west, fully 4 feet below the surface. As it was practically level, and the orientation the same as that of the Cathedral, it may have been *in situ*, although the head of the cross, on the face lying uppermost, was to the east, and the foot to the west. The surface of this face has partly scaled off, and the design is therefore somewhat defaced, but its nature is evident enough. There are four very small circles, which appear to have been made by some kind of a revolving implement, and the larger ones have probably been drawn by the same method. On the other face of the slab, the face which was lying undermost, there is a much earlier cross, of simpler design, more rudely executed, and in excellent preservation. The surface has a hard skin, and the dotted parts show where projections have been reduced. In this earlier form the slab was in all probability intended to be an upright one; but after the other face was sculptured it could only be used in a recumbent position, for not only was there no provision for its standing, but the crosses being reversed, if one stood upon its foot the other would stand upon its head. It is 5 feet long, 20 inches broad, and 4 inches thick. It was described more fully by me in the *Scottish Historical Review* for October 1903.

No. 50 is the lower part of an upright cross-slab, found on the 30th of July 1904 in a grave on the east side of the east gable of the Cathedral. It was standing upright, apparently *in situ*, the top being about 3½ feet below the present surface of the ground. So much had been broken off by previous gravediggers that little of the sculpturing remains. There is enough, however, to show that on the obverse, which faced the east, there had been a cross with spiral ornamentation on either side of the shaft. On the reverse there are traces of a key pattern, as there also are on the right side. It is 2 feet 6 inches high by 22 inches broad and 6 thick.

No. 51 (figs. 11 and 12) is a small fragment which in 1904 was picked up on the seabeach, having probably been thrown over the cliff with

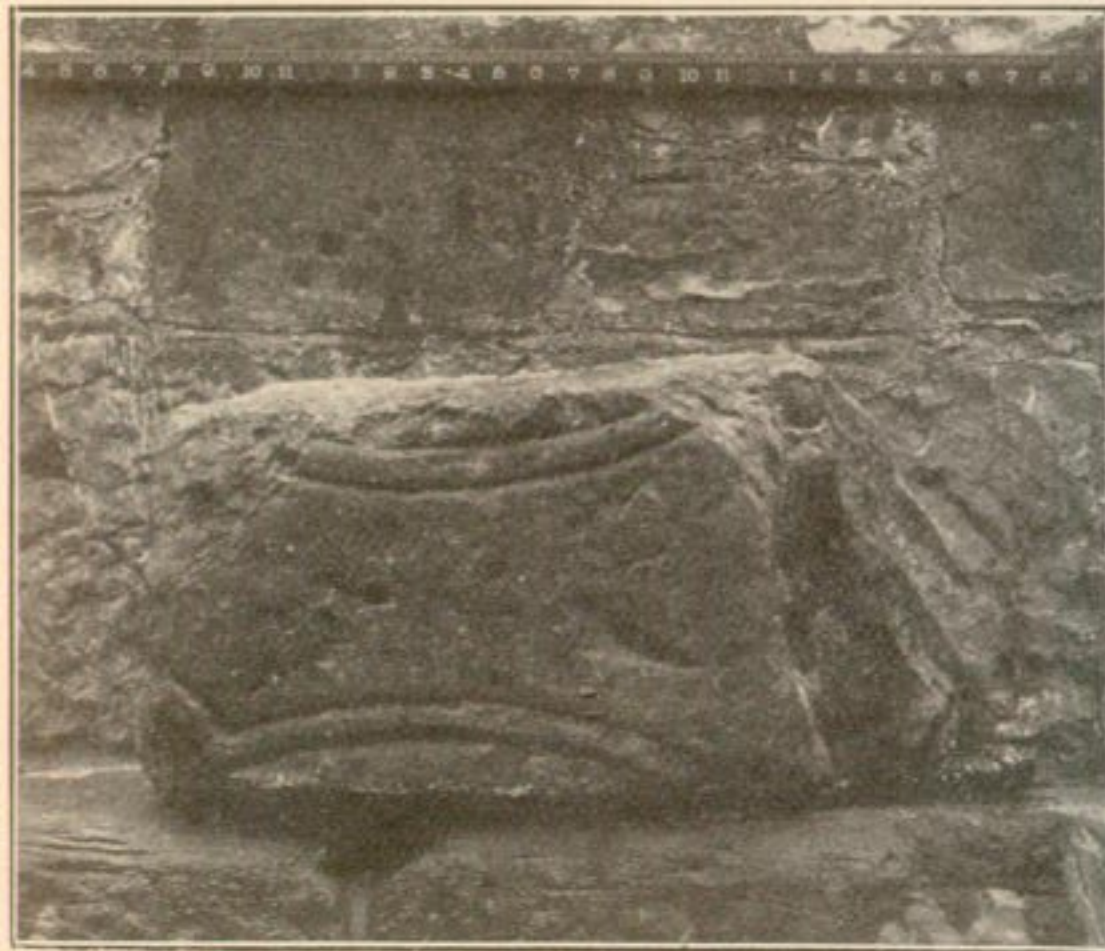
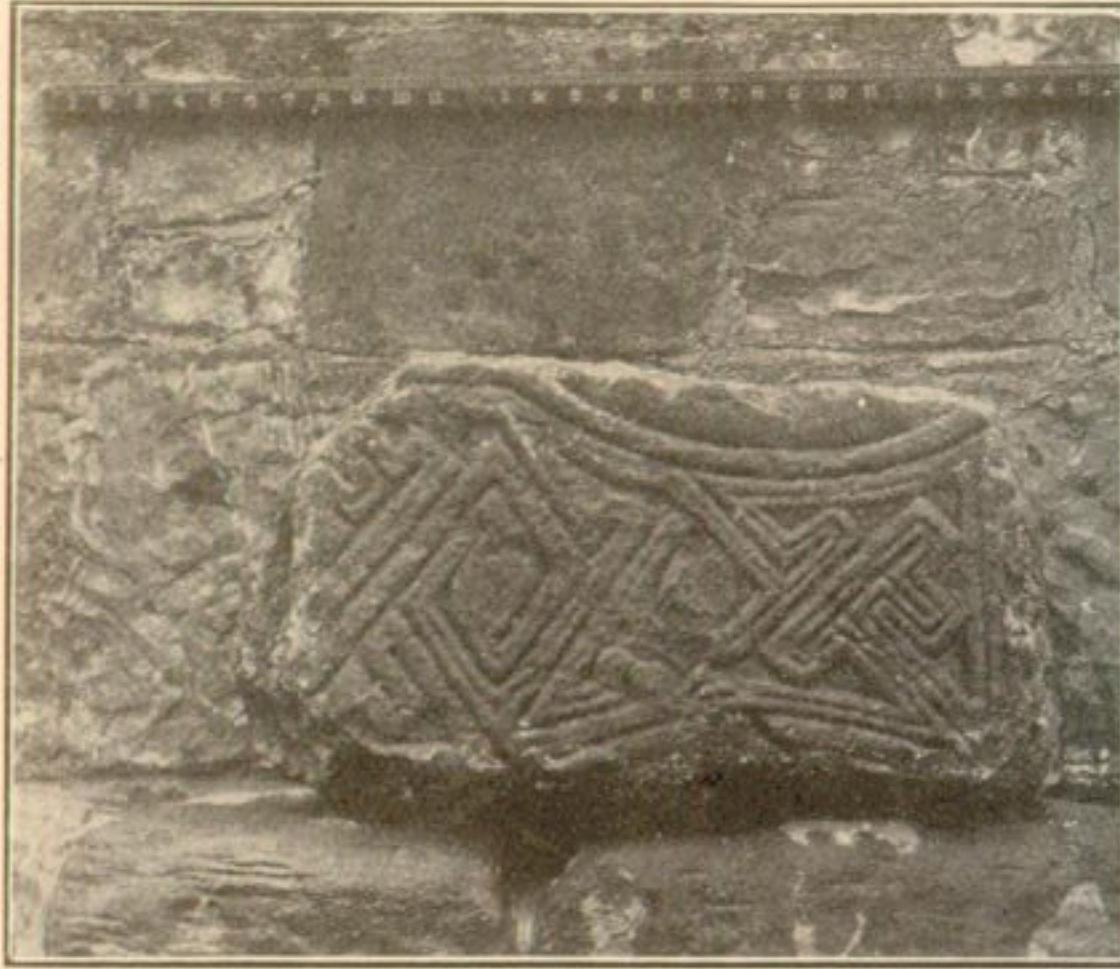


Fig. 20. No. 52, obverse and reverse of the arm of a cross.

earth from the burying-ground. It is only sculptured on one surface, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$, and is 6 inches thick.

No. 52 (fig. 20), the arm of a large free-standing cross, had been built into the wall of the coachhouse of Prior's Gate, and was observed in May 1906 when the harling was removed. It measures 20 inches by 11, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Mrs Riddell Webster kindly allowed it to be removed from the wall and placed in the Cathedral Museum.

No. 53 (fig. 13), a small upright cross-slab of the window-frame type, was found on the site of the museum when it was being cleared in the

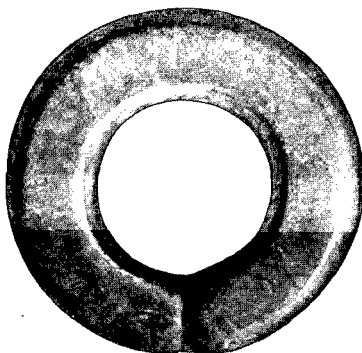


Fig. 21. Jet ring, full size.

autumn of 1908. It is 22 inches high and 9 broad. The thickness varies from 5 to 7 inches. There is a deep check in the back of the slab to suit it for a lintel.

Since this paper was read to the Society other two fragments have been found, viz. Nos. 54 and 55 (fig. 12). The former, which was found on the top of the end wall of the south transept of the Cathedral, only measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is little more than 2 inches thick, the other face having been split off. The surviving face shows part of a cross with double square angles. Two of the panels have been filled with interlaced work. The other fragment, which is still smaller, was found near the gate which leads from the Cathedral Burying-ground to

the Eastern Cemetery. It only measures 10 inches by 9, and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ thick, but is sculptured on back and front, and is not weathered.

Dr Stuart mentions that "among the cists" uncovered near the Culdee Chapel in 1860 were found "a ring of jet," "an ornamented table-man of bone," and "a small bit of freestone about 2 inches long, with rudely carved crosses on each side."¹ The extreme length of this stone is 3 inches, and the faces vary in breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. There are traces of incising on the flat end. When paper was scarce this stone may have been used for sketching by a sculptor. Illustrations



Fig. 22. Bone table-man, full size.

of these three articles are now given, the ring (fig. 21), the table-man (fig. 22), and the piece of freestone (fig. 23).

The photographs which are here reproduced were taken by Mr Robert Pratt junior, St Andrews, Mr James Hislop, of H.M. Office of Works, Mr Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, and Mr Corr, Dundee.

Messrs Innes, Cupar Fife, have lent the block for fig. 18 ; and Messrs MacLehose, Glasgow, the block for fig. 19.

All the stones here described (with the exception of No. 43) are now housed in the Cathedral Museum, as are also those sculptured stones formerly preserved in the museum in the United College. The Cathedral Museum has recently been erected behind the Chapter House, the site having been leased to the Office of Works by Lord Ninian Crichton

¹ *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, ii. 4.

Stuart, and both the Town Council and the Literary and Philosophical Society of St Andrews have substantially contributed to its erection.

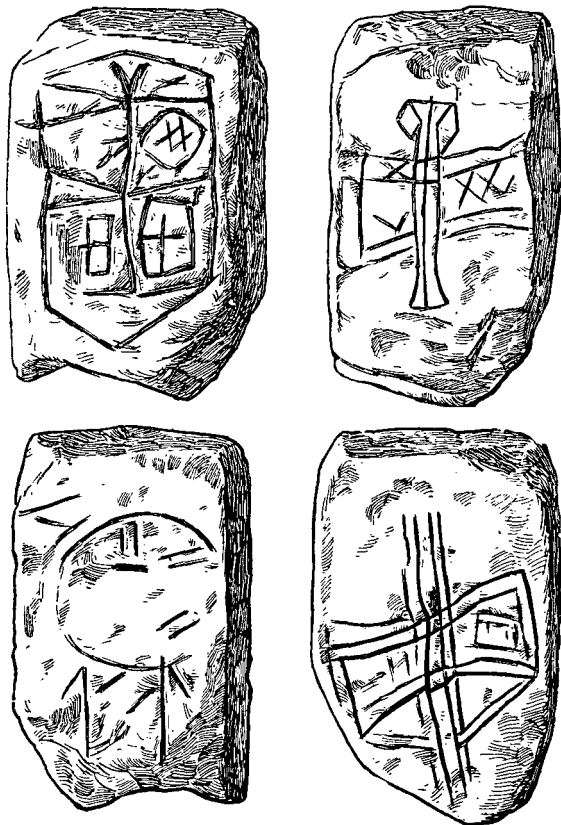


Fig. 23. Small piece of freestone, four faces ; scale, two-thirds.

Lord Ninian has kindly allowed seventeen interesting stones (including Nos. 28, 29, and 53) to be exhibited in it.

In the second form of the Legend of St Andrew printed by Skene in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, it is said that when Regulus and his companions were wrecked at Muckros, afterwards known as

Kylrimont, "they fixed in the earth a certain cross which they had brought with them from Patras"; and further that, when Regulus found King Hungus and returned with him to Kylrimont, the king not only gave a great part of that place for building basilicas and oratories, but that "the holy men erected twelve stone crosses separately around the place." Though much of the legend may be safely discredited, there was probably some foundation in fact for parts of it; and the story of the erection of these thirteen crosses in the fourth century may have been invented to account for crosses which were standing when the legend was committed to writing. That there were a number of crosses in the district as well as in the immediate neighbourhood of St Rule's is quite certain. In an indenture of 1405, preserved in the *Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, p. 422, there is a reference to the cross called "Slutharis cors," which apparently stood to the westward of the city, and not far from Strathtyrum. In the *Liber Pluscardensis*, p. 342, it is related that the Duke of Rothesay was arrested in 1401 between Nydie and Strathtyrum, near the great cross (*prope magnum crucem*). In the *Register of St Andrews Kirk Session* there is a reference in 1600 to the Grange Cross, which is also mentioned in title-deeds of a later date. It stood about a mile to the south of the city. In a sasine of 1656 the lands of Denork, lying 3 or 4 miles to the south-west of St Andrews, are thus described:—

"All and sindrie the lands of Dynork with the myre thereof, limet as followes, haveing the myre occupyet by the tennents of Drumcarrow at the wast; and the muire callit the Pryorismuire at the northe; and begining fra the Saveing Cros in the top of the hill, as the grein rod at the northe passing toward the burne of Denhead runing on the west pairt of the tounne thereof, on the east; and the myre occupyet be the tennents of Drumcarro at the south; with housses," etc.

A cross associated with the name of Bishop Roger is referred to in an agreement of 1212. It is to be hoped that these missing crosses may yet be discovered.