

# Hogback monuments in Scotland

by J T Lang

## ORIGINS AND DISTRIBUTION

The hogback is a house-shaped recumbent monument of the Viking Age with a definitive curve to the roof ridge. The roof is usually tegulated and the gables are sometimes embraced by three-dimensional animals. Whilst the hogback was an innovation of tenth-century Norse-Irish settlers in Northern England, it was the Scottish examples that attracted Russell Walker and Romilly Allen to consider hogbacks as a class of monument in their own right (Russell Walker 1885, 406–24; Romilly Allen 1902, 403) and to attempt the identification of their origin. The type originated in North Yorkshire about the second quarter of the tenth century and appears to have remained popular in the North Riding and Cumbria for only a short period, perhaps until the end of the century. Its evolution tends to be a series of regional modifications as much as a chronological stylistic progression; for example, the Cumbrian hogbacks are often slim in section with steeply pitched roofs, those on the Yorkshire coast are more rectangular in design and at York itself they quickly give way to a fashionable grave-slab with hogback overtones. It is in Scotland, however, that the most developed forms are encountered and the final evolutionary stage mostly clearly observed.

The earliest forms of hogback are found in the Allertonshire area of North Yorkshire, those from Brompton being well executed copies of long houses with bombé sides and large muzzled bears as end-beasts, each occupying a third of the monument. Houses of this type have been revealed in an eleventh-century context in England, though not in Yorkshire as yet, and Scandinavian sites, notably the Danish forts of Trelleborg and Fyrkat, have yielded ground plans of very similar buildings (Schmidt 1970, 13–28). The type of house is clearly in the Viking Age wooden tradition as the tegulation and roof design often testify, but the idea of erecting a house-shaped recumbent monument over a grave seems to have been a tenth-century innovation in that area. Collingwood (1927, 164) and Baldwin Brown (1937, 287) pointed to the early use of wooden house-shaped shrines as exemplified in the *tumba* of St Chad, but Anglian stone shrine-tombs, like the Hedda stone at Peterborough, are extremely rare in the hogback area. Indeed, the only straight-ridged shrine-tomb in Yorkshire, at Oswaldkirk, possesses no feature which can place it securely in the pre-Viking period. It is unlikely, therefore, that the hogback evolved directly from the Anglian shrine tomb. Both Romilly Allen and Collingwood recognised that the hogback reflected contemporary buildings and a variety of house-types is represented, but the monument is primarily a tombstone and its architectural features should not be taken too literally.

The coincidence of hogback distribution with that of Norse-Irish place-names in Northern England allows for the possibility of ultimate Irish influence. Tegulated house-shaped caps are common on tenth-century high crosses in Ireland, some of them with pronounced finials at the gables. The popularity of such house skeuomorphs is exemplified not only in the small metal

reliquary-shrines but also in large stone grave-covers, like that at Clones, which are in effect skeuomorphs of skeuomorphs: the tomb cover is based on a reliquary casket which is itself modelled on a house or oratory. A hogback at Gosforth in Cumberland is in this very tradition and its ornamentation echoes Irish metalwork techniques as well as being thoroughly Viking in its animal ornament. The influence of Irish or Scandinavian metalwork may also be reflected in the confronting end-beasts since the zoomorphic gable finials of the reliquary sometimes take the form of inward-facing animal-heads placed at the extremities of the roof ridge, and the Bamberg and Cammin caskets boast similar metal ridges (Wilson and Klindt-Jensen 1966, pl LIV and pl LV). It will be seen that certain Scottish hogbacks betray such influence. The achievement of the sculptor of the first hogbacks lay in the radical modification of the Irish habit first, as Romilly Allen observed, in rendering a contemporary vernacular long-house rather than an ecclesiastical building or shrine, and secondly in amplifying the gable finials into large three-dimensional end-beasts with muzzles.

It is upon the development of the end-beasts that the typology of English hogbacks largely rests. On the earlier examples the beasts are recognisably muzzled bears, but as the monument evolves they become more dragonsque until they degenerate into rudimentary animal-head terminals facing inwards from the gable. Alongside this progression hogbacks without end-beasts were produced; these preserve the horizontal bands of interlace and scroll ornament below the tegulated roof which appeared in some developed forms of the end-beast hogbacks. A number of English hogbacks have illustrative scenes carved upon them which suggest that the monument was originally the tombstone of a pagan secular society though Christian iconography soon came to be introduced, a trend which is also to be noted in Scotland.

The early Brompton hogbacks are of the Panel Type, where the end-beasts are large and naturalistic, the roof is tegulated and the sides contain vertical panels of interlace. This group developed into the Pilaster Type whose end-beasts are smaller and either degenerate or heavily stylised and whose decorative panels are raised and staggered along the side. In the same area the Niche Type occurs with large end-beasts and a semicircular niche on the side surmounted by vertical panels of interlace in place of tegulation. This type evolved into the Extended Niche Type where the niche is elongated between smaller end-beasts and the surmounting ornament occupies a horizontal panel. Closely related to these types, the Illustrative Type has narrative or figure carving below the eaves. Many of the early end-beasts wear muzzles about their jowls but these tend to disappear as the animals become smaller or more dragonsque; there comes a point where the end-beast is merely an inward-facing animal-head employed in the manner of the reliquary shrines.

Hogbacks without end-beasts often resemble long houses and their ornament consists only of architectural features. This Plain House Type is common in Scotland and can be observed developing into the Romanesque coped grave-cover. In E Yorkshire an Enriched House Type became popular, its basic house shape being embellished with abstract and zoomorphic ornament. In NW England and parts of Yorkshire the Scroll Type, with its steep sides, horizontal strips of decoration along its sides and narrow section may have been related to the Extended Niche Type. It certainly lies behind the earliest hogback at Govan on the Clyde.

The distribution of hogbacks (fig 1) shows that in Yorkshire they radiate from the important cemetery at Brompton, spreading along the Tees Valley whence they are connected by the Stainmoor Pass with Eden Valley sites and those of the Cumberland plain. It is important to notice the relative absence of hogbacks in northern Northumbria and in the Danish areas of Eastern England. Neither are there hogbacks in the Isle of Man, though Ireland has a single outlier (Lang 1971, 154-8). In the Solway Firth area a number occur on the Cumberland side but only a

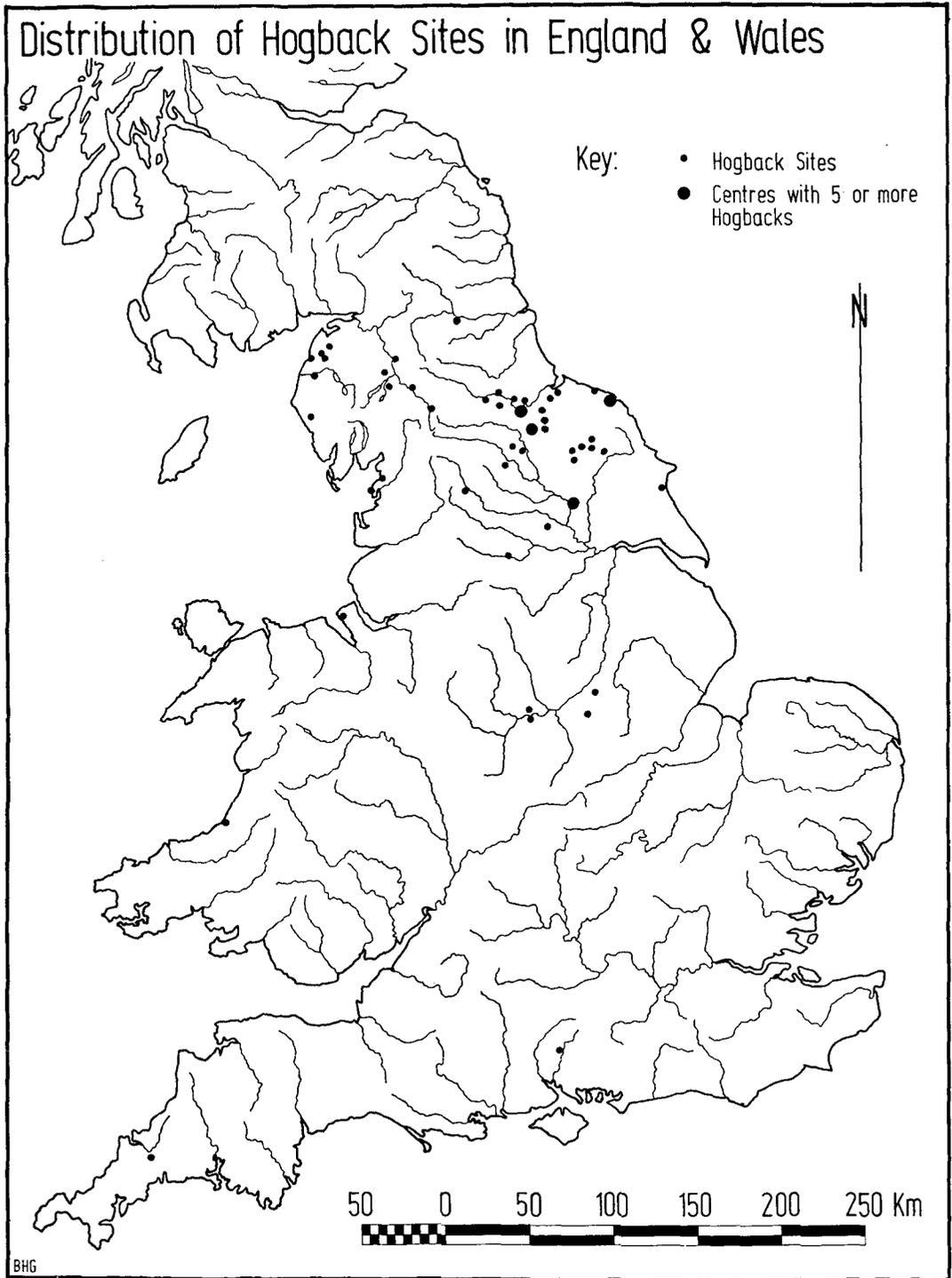


FIG 1

solitary, idiosyncratic example has been found on the Scottish side. The English distribution, then, in terms of its relevance for the Scottish groups, seems to have been subjected to clearly defined limits on its northern edge. In the east the non-Viking areas of the present Co Durham and Northumberland preserved under the protection of St Cuthbert their Anglian heritage and in the west the Solway Firth acted as a frontier, perhaps prescribed from the northern shore upon the Viking settlements.

In Scotland the hogback distribution (fig 2) differs from the English pattern in that the majority of sites are close to maritime routes. A very distinct group occurs at Govan on the Clyde, Orkney has a group of a late type and a string of sites runs along the coast from Berwickshire to the Firth of Forth culminating in a cluster in the Alloa district. The exception to this littoral distribution is a group of late stones in Teviotdale, well to the north of the nearest English example at Hexham, itself an outlier. The outlying monuments in Scotland, like those at Mossknow, Meigle and Brechin, tend to have peculiarities of ornament and their isolation is as stylistic as it is topographical. Whilst sporadic examples are found on the east coast, on the west none appears north of Govan or in the Hebrides.

### INCHCOLM

The hogback on the Isle of Inchcolm in the Firth of Forth conforms to an English type and is probably the earliest in Scotland. It has the remains of inward-facing end-beasts who wear prominent muzzles and below the eaves its sides are decorated with raised vertical panels which place it in the Pilaster Type and relate it to hogbacks at Aspatria, Lowther and Wycliffe in Northern England. INCHCOLM is also important in showing the relationship between the Pilaster and Illustrative Types since between its raised panels on one side is the figure of a man and on the other, in the same position, a cross. The human figure is rather worn and previous descriptions differ widely. In its present state both hands appear to be lifted in what is often considered to be the orans position, but a hogback at Heysham in Lancashire has a hunt scene with the hunters adopting the stance. Moreover, the base of a spear or staff can be made out in line with the left hand. A similar figure in an identical position occurs on the Cross Canonby hogback in Cumberland.

The cross on the other side is an unusual feature since most hogbacks lack conventional Christian symbolism. Though worn, the ends of the cross arms tend towards the hammer-head shape of the tenth-century crosses at Whithorn and sites in Northern England. The carving is primary so the monument was initially Christian. In England, hogbacks with either pagan references or no explicitly Christian motifs are found alongside crosses in the same cemetery.

INCHCOLM is exceptionally well documented and its literary references have been fully recorded (Simpson 1857, 495; Russell Walker 1885, 417). These establish that in the sixteenth century the hogback was associated with a standing cross.

As I myself quhilk hes bene thair and sene.  
Ane corce of stone thair standis on ane grene,  
Middis the feild quhair that tha la ilkone,  
Besyde the croce thair lysis ane greit stone;  
Wnder the stone, in middis of the plane,  
Thair chiftane lysis quhilk in the feild wes slane.

(Stewart *c* 1535)

This provides important evidence for the composite arrangement of recumbent and upright

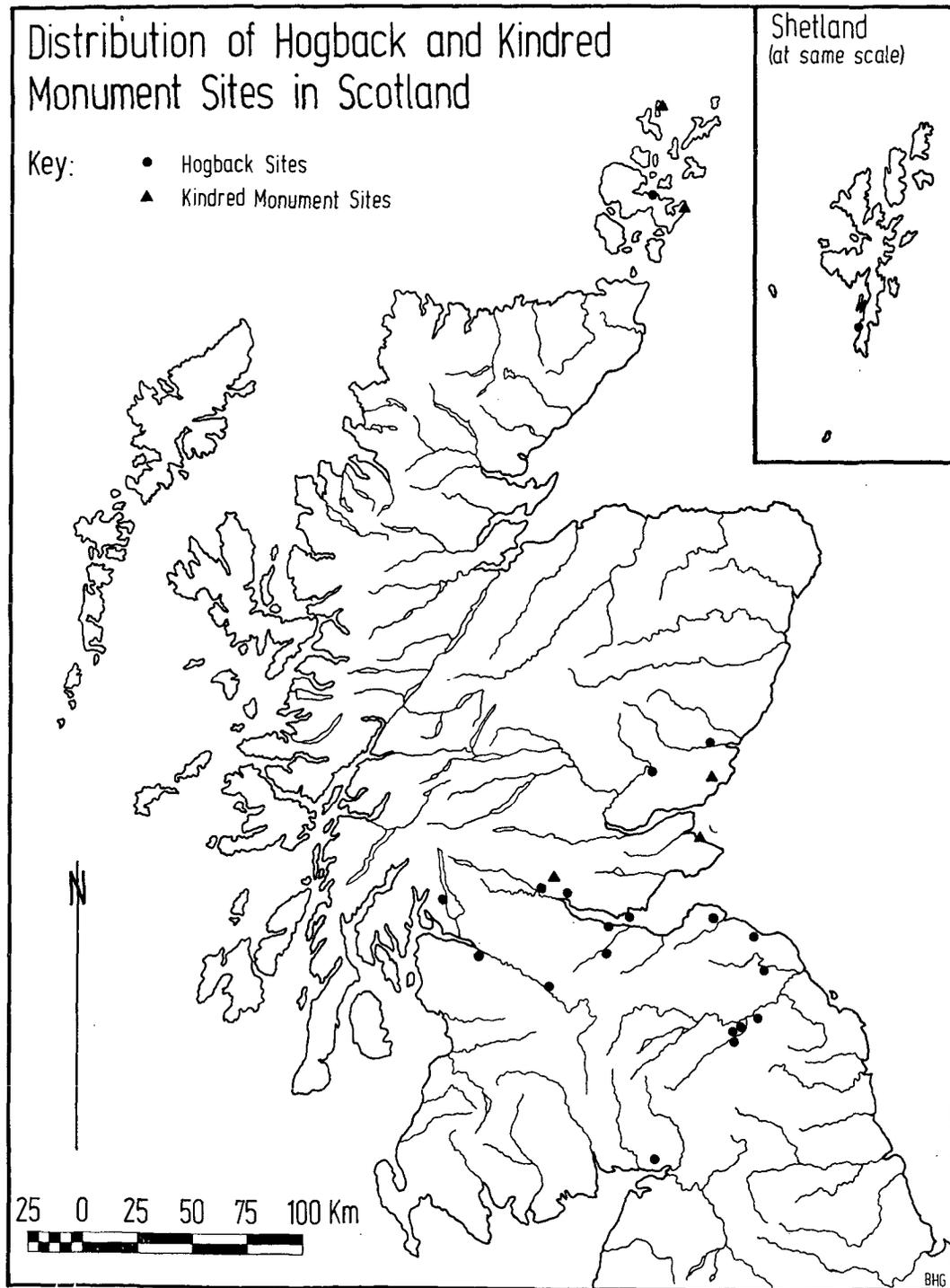


FIG 2

monuments over graves associated with the Viking period, in the manner of the 'Giant's Grave' at Penrith where four hogbacks are disposed between two cross shafts. The present arrangement at Penrith is suspect though it was recorded by Dugdale in 1664–5, and in the eighteenth century there was a tradition that Gosforth also had a grouping of a pair of standing stones with a secondary recumbent stone between. The Inchcolm hogback, though it has lost its accompanying cross, perhaps preserved an early tradition. Very few hogbacks are long enough to cover the entire length of the grave and so may have been used in conjunction with crosses in a linear arrangement. At Lythe on the Yorkshire coast some hogbacks had short crosses placed against their gables, the cross heads rising above the roof level. In the cemetery under York Minster late tenth-century graves were covered by a slab with headstone and footstone at each end, a custom perpetuated in tombstones of the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries. In Scotland the kindred monument PAPA WESTRAY has a low headstone and earlier drawings of KIRKNEWTON show them at both ends. There is, of course, no evidence to suggest that the upright stones are contemporary with the hogbacks and as NISBET 2 testifies the recumbent pieces were reused in later times, but, if Stewart's metrical version of the *History of Hector Boece* is to be trusted as first-hand observation as it purports, then INCHCOLM tends to uphold the traditions relating to the Cumberland stones. The Inchcolm pattern is also likely to have been influenced by the composite grave-covers of Fife whose upright elements slotted into mortices in a recumbent slab (Cruden 1964, pl 51). It is also interesting that the Viking origin of the hogback was assumed by Stewart in attributing it to the grave of a 'Danish' chieftain.

### TYNINGHAME

The hogback from Tynninghame, now in the National Museum of Antiquities, is also English in character and belongs to the Illustrative Type. Once used as a trough, the top and ends of the stone are lost but the symmetry of its design remains noticeable. One side depicts a pair of canine animals who confront each other over a disc upon which they have placed a forepaw, and the other side has a single beast in an identical attitude. Fenton has suggested (Stevenson 1959, 47–9) that the animals may represent the Norse mythological wolves consuming the sun and the moon, an interpretation that accords well with a number of Viking-Age carvings, some of them on hogbacks, which refer to Ragnarok. A myth which is closely connected with TYNINGHAME's scene is illustrated on a hogback at Sockburn-on-Tees (Lang 1972, 238–41): the binding of Fenrir and the loss of Tyr's hand to the wolf is shown, the prelude to the role of the wolves at Ragnarok. Whilst the iconography of the carving at Tynninghame is convincingly Viking in character, the zoomorphic style is native to Scotland. The naturalistic stance and proportions, coupled with the tail's curling between the hind legs, are characteristics of animals found on sculpture throughout Scotland, for example, the wolf-like beasts having their jaws rent at Brechin (Aldbar) and Dupplin (Romilly Allen 1903, figs 259 and 334A), and the free style animals at Meigle and St Vigeans. It is just possible that these confronting animals are the conventional end-beasts transferred to the centre of the stone and rendered in low relief; GOVAN 5 demonstrates how this might have occurred. Owing to the damaged ends it would be incautious to define the cone-shaped feature on the gable as a vestigial end-beast.

The simple ring-knot on TYNINGHAME relates the stone to two other hogbacks. It consists of a ring from which a stem erupts to bifurcate and loop back on itself, an uncomplicated and symmetrical design. One side of a hogback at Gosforth in Cumberland, 'The Warrior's Tomb', is covered with a tangle of rings and interlace and one of its knots is an intricate version of the device at Tynninghame: the chief element is a ring from which a stem projects laterally ending in a

scroll, but this is locked by a second element which bifurcates and loops back. There are further complications in the knot but the basic principle is that of TYNINGHAME's. The Gosforth knot also seems to have influenced the clumsy experiment on the earliest of the Govan hogbacks which has the ring as the central element, here embellished with two superimposed pellets, and the projecting stem is turned inwards within the circle. It then bifurcates and is folded back through the ring in a jumbled manner to give in impressionistic terms a similar effect of a ring and flanking loops like the Gosforth example. Even the terminal scroll of the Cumbrian version is echoed in the tight fold of the band on the extreme right. The Tynninghame version is a pleasingly simplified form of this order of ring-knots (fig 3).

The tegulation of TYNINGHAME presents problems. The sides of the stone are terminated by a vertical panel containing exceptionally small tegulae of a variety of types. Such panels are common among the hogbacks at Lythe in Yorkshire but they carry zoomorphic or interlace ornament, never tegulation. Between the panel and the solitary beast with its disc a unique form



FIG 3 Ring-knots from hogbacks at Gosforth, Govan and Tynninghame

of tegulation appears consisting of large, roughly cut recessed rectangles alternating with others left flush with the plinth of the stone. The small tegulae of the panel are understood as shingles despite their variety but the larger chequered pattern in the centre is entirely decorative. The clumsiness of their carving compared with that of the animals and the ragged inner edge of the flanking panel suggest that there has been later recutting and that originally another beast stood in this position. The damage to the disc and an examination of the levels of cutting corroborate this view.

### THE GOVAN GROUP

The five hogbacks at Govan on the S bank of the Clyde are notable for their considerable bulk and their original treatment of the end-beast. Whilst certain features, like their plan and profile, connect them with the mainstream evolution in N England (Raleigh Radford 1966, 177), important modifications make them quite distinct, only one of them conforming to an English type. Apart from GOVAN 1, they are quite the largest and heaviest of all hogbacks.

GOVAN 1 is the earliest of the group. It is a slim, steeply pitched hogback of the Cumbrian type with rudimentary end-beasts which have degenerated into flat masks at each end of the pronounced curve of the ridge. Its section and proportions as well as its horizontal band of interlace below the tegulation place it in the Scroll Type which is common in Cumbria; there are hogbacks at Penrith and Lowther which closely resemble it, and its tegulation, each shingle having concave sides and contoured outline, relates it to the hogback at Aspatria in Cumberland and helps to place it roughly in the middle of the series, not earlier than *c* 950, a date corroborated by the degenerate end-beast.

A maritime connection between the Cumberland settlements and the Clyde estuary perhaps explains how this typically Cumbrian monument should appear so far north when the absence of hogbacks in the SW extremities of Scotland is so noticeable. The western seaboard route for such stylistic influence is endorsed by the late 'stopped plait' interlace employed in the horizontal panel below the tegulation of GOVAN 1, since this treatment of the interlacing band as a series of small, separated elements used in conjunction with pellet fillers is a feature not only of some Cumbrian carving but also of sculpture at Whithorn in Galloway. GOVAN 1 is the only hogback to carry stopped plait and its sculptor has experimented in running ring-knots, interlace and frets into each other by using the device. At one stage sections of four-cord plait are reduced to a pleasing design of a contoured diagonal crossed by a short bar flanked by four pellets; a line of these conveys the impression of continuous interlace (fig 4). Similarly the pointed returns of conventional interlace terminations are reproduced as a separate Z-shaped element of some elegance (fig 4). Only the ring-knot, discussed under TYNINGHAME, is clumsy in its rendering. These features represent a familiarity with monuments in the Solway area but in no way are they slavish copies.

GOVAN 2 is the longest hogback in Britain, and like the remainder of the Govan group it is of considerable bulk. It is less ambitious in its ornament, its sides entirely covered with tegulae of the same shape as GOVAN 1's but without the contoured edge. The ends are truncated and

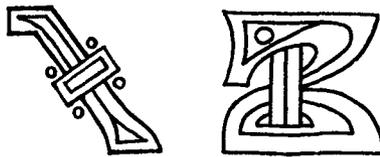


FIG 4 Stopped-plait elements from Govan 1

undecorated, a feature shared by many English examples which might have had upright headstones adjacent to the gables. The end-beast is yet again a mere mask with a splayed jowl. Whilst ornamentally derived from GOVAN 1, the stone displays quite different bombé lines, a shallower roof pitch and increased width. It is clearly modelled on a house, similar to the Fyrkat house-type, with shingled roof descending almost to the ground. Its closest analogue is the hogback at Cross Canonby in Cumberland, though that smaller stone does not share GOVAN 2's slight hip to the gable.

GOVAN 3 has similar proportions though the sides are more vertical, but its importance lies in the original handling of the end-beast which is no longer a mask but a three-dimensional, full-bodied animal with legs. In this it resembles the earlier hogbacks of Yorkshire but, where the latter have confronting pairs of naturalistic animals who clutch the roof, a sculptor at Govan has stylised them, fusing them into a single animal who appears to straddle the entire monument. This can be seen clearly on GOVAN 4 where there is a single large head facing *outwards* at the perpendicular end and a plain rump at the convex end. Moreover, the four bent legs, roughly carved below the tegulae, all point towards the head end. The only architectural features remaining on GOVAN 4 are the roof ridge, the rows of tegulae and the bombé shape. The tegulation is merely a set of rectangles on both GOVAN 3 and 4, unlike the trimmed shingles of 1 and 2, and may serve for zoomorphic scales in the same way that the roof ridge may act as a spine. Despite its worn carving, GOVAN 3 represents the transition between confronting and straddling beasts. The legs at the S end extend towards the centre of the stone and they are clearly hindlegs; in England when an end-beast is given only one pair of legs, it is always the forelegs that are depicted. The legs at the other end are fragmentary but they also point outwards rather than inwards, like GOVAN 4.

If the intention was to represent a single beast, then a problem arises in interpreting what appears to be a head on the rump of the animal. That it was originally intended to be an inward facing head is suggested by the remains of a fang close to its point of contact with the ridge. It is difficult to determine the direction of the worn head at the other end, but certainly two lumpy protuberances were part of the initial design in the manner of so many English hogbacks.

It is possible that both GOVAN 3 and 4 have been modified soon after their completion. The legs are more crudely carved than other parts of the end-beasts and the surface surrounding them is roughly hacked. The lowest row of tegulae on GOVAN 4 shows signs of interruption and its dissimilar ends, one rounded, the other perpendicular, point to remodelling of the present head end. The head, however, is so prominent that it is likely part of the original conception. If GOVAN 3 was given matching legs to make a pair with a modified GOVAN 4, and the heads were turned outwards, it was done soon enough to influence other hogbacks in Scotland, notably MEIGLE and BRECHIN. This development did not occur in England.

Assuming that the S end of GOVAN 3 was an entire beast, the stylised treatment of its body in three interlace panels capped by a naturalistic head relates it with hogbacks from the middle of the English sequence. At Wycliffe, North Yorkshire, the same feature occurs with the body reduced to interlace; at Addingham and Cross Canonby, Cumberland, realistic heads rest upon panels flanking the tegulation. In parts of Yorkshire hogbacks have vertical decorative panels rather than end-beasts, one at Dewsbury having a curved projection at the base similar to GOVAN 3. At Govan, however, decorative panels adorn the end of the stone, perhaps the influence of the small rectangular fret cut on the end of GOVAN 1. A further association with Yorkshire hogbacks is the use of a free ring twist (JRA 574) in the side panel; the pattern is ubiquitous but appears at Brompton on some of the earliest hogbacks.

GOVAN 5 has a more architectural appearance with tegulae like 1 and 2 but its vertical ends have distinctive terminal beasts: two pairs of zoomorphic heads confront each other, jowl to jowl, *across* the gable crest. On the side of the stone their bodies are reduced to thin vertical panels of interlace, but on the end the beasts are shown realistically in profile in low relief carving, their jaws gaping and their legs intersecting. The analogues are thoroughly Viking. The beast heads are found in an identical position on the metal ribs of the house-shaped Cammin casket (Wilson and Klindt-Jensen 1966, pl LV) and such an object may have influenced the design of GOVAN 5. It is the only hogback to have end-beasts in this position. The profile depiction of their bodies in low relief, contrasting with the plastic modelling of the heads, is a peculiar trick, but seen from the end the animals are similar to the paired Jellinge-style beasts on the shaft at Collingham, West Yorkshire (Collingwood 1927, 24, fig 31), and the bears on the late tenth-century coped grave-cover from St Denys, York (Collingwood 1927, 18, fig 25). York has also produced the design on a smaller scale on a pin-head of the ninth century (Cramp 1967, frontispiece).

The hogback at Meigle, Perthshire, is related to the Govan group because of its single outward-looking beast-head and its concave-sided tegulae, but its form is eccentric. One end is high and truncated, and the stone tapers sharply to a wedge; one side is less curved than the other and the vertical end is cut on the slant. Indeed, the stone seems unsuited for carving into a hogback but the sculptor, like the Pictish craftsmen at Meigle, has respected the original shape and used it to determine his design. The tegulation is deeply cut, arranged more openly than at Govan, and even furbishes a rectangular panel at the hipped end of the hogback. The ridge is a high crest embellished along its sides with interlocked loops (JRA 582), one of them having a leaf terminal, and the end-beast is a graceful animal-head projecting slightly from the ridge over the vertical end. The tegulation is bound at this end by a run of loop decoration (JRA 653) descending from the beast's jowl. These linear decorative features and the finial-like animal-head are reminiscent

of metalwork usage, for example the zoomorphic ridges of Irish shrines or the Søllesteds yokes, but MEIGLE's form is not representational. It applies the conventions of hogback ornament to an asymmetrical stone.

MEIGLE's end-beast is a streamlined head with flowing lines incised on the jowl, a raised snout and sweeping pointed ears. A similar head on a much smaller scale occurs on a bone stylus from the Viking period found in Clifford Street, York (Waterman 1959, 81–3), but the more likely inspiration for MEIGLE are the twin heads on the front of the neighbouring cross-slab, Meigle no. 5 (Cruden 1964, pl 40; Romilly Allen 1903, 300, fig 314) which rise from the corners of an interlace panel like gable finials. The jowls, eyes and ears of these animals are identical with those of the hogback's end-beast and their relation to decorative panels is also similar. The ancestry of this head can be traced from the Pictish cross-slabs since in the top corner of the Aberlemno churchyard stone an animal carved in low relief has the same distinctive ear, which also appears on the biting beast on the side of St Vigeans no. 14 (Cruden 1964, pls 9 and 51). The hogback's sculptor has rendered this head in three dimensions according to the conventions of such a monument (fig 5).

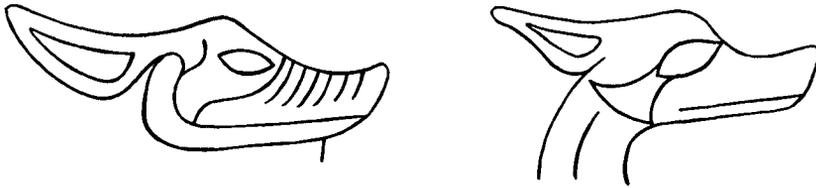


FIG 5 Animal heads from hogback and cross-slab no. 5 at Meigle

A kindred monument at St Vigeans, Angus, demonstrates how the combination of end-beasts and tegulation based on shingles was applied to the straight-roofed shrine-tombs of the period, like that in St Leonard's school in St Andrews (Cruden 1955, 59). The stone has been ruthlessly dressed along its sides so that the lower row of tegulae, which are of the same type as MEIGLE and the St Andrews stone, is lost. At the intact end of the flat ridge is a rudimentary beast-head facing outwards. Such tiny heads are found on the ridge ends of the Viking grave-slabs from York, where they face inwards like their larger cousins on the hogbacks of that area (Pattison 1973, pl XLVIII). The St Vigeans shrine tomb has borrowed from MEIGLE rather than from mainstream English models since it perpetuates the Scottish development of the end-beast and has faithfully copied the tegulation type in not allowing the tips of the shingles to touch.

## BRECHIN

The most highly developed hogback of the end-beast type, both in form and decorative scheme, is that in the cathedral at Brechin. The ornamentation of BRECHIN is extremely elaborate and speaks of an awareness of sophisticated art styles. It is a low monument with a semicircular section that dimly reflects a type found on the Yorkshire coast and has a damaged beast-head of large proportions which stares outwards from the end of the stone. The direction of the head indicates an immediate Scottish origin in the Govan-Meigle series but its magnitude, grotesque eyes and raised ears in conjunction with trailing volutes are more reminiscent of Scandinavian zoomorphic terminals like those of the Søllesteds yokes (Wilson and Klindt-Jensen 1966, p XXXVII) and the Bamberg and Cammin caskets. There are no analogues for the beast among English or Scottish hogbacks.

Unlike some of the Govan hogbacks, BRECHIN does not represent an animal in its entirety; neither does it possess any architectural motifs. The ridge is thoroughly vegetable, stemming from the beast head with symmetrical offshoots which bifurcate into tendrils and volutes. It is this vegetation alone which gives the hogback its Ringerike-style overtones since the associated animals belong to a different tradition and the whole spirit of the design is a long way from the streamlined tempestuousness of Scandinavian or Southern English Ringerike. Only under the end-beast's head are the tendrils taut, and they are clearly part of the curling growth of the plant rather than appendages of the animals. The plant ornament of BRECHIN has two characteristics: the volute tendrils and the 'wave crest' thickening on one edge. These features are common details of mainstream Scandinavian Ringerike, especially in the metalwork and runestones (Wilson and Klindt-Jensen 1966, 137-8), but there they are often associated with extensions of the animals and so differ from the pure plant forms of BRECHIN. Scandinavian tendrils also tend to be grouped in fans, unlike the straggling arrangement on the hogback. A Scandinavian source for the plant scrolls must therefore be discounted.

A Southern English manuscript source is possible though unlikely. Leafy forms of the tendril and scrolled edge are typical of Canterbury manuscripts of *circa* 1000 but the transition from such calligraphic versions to the heavy sculpture of BRECHIN is uneasy. The Anglo-Danish origin which has been suggested (Stevenson 1955, 128) does not hold since the late tenth-century scrolls of the Scandinavian beasts in Yorkshire are not associated with tapering tendrils and have evolved from Jellinge-style appendages of the animal, not from accompanying foliage. To seek a purely Scottish analogue for the tendrils one must ignore their use as embellishment of beasts, where they sometimes serve as lappets or livery, and turn to Islay where a crude carving from Ardimersay (Romilly Allen 1903, 379; Stevenson 1959, 53-4, pl XI) displays a clumsy attempt at such fronds. More masterful rendering of the motif is found close to Brechin on the sides of the Camuston cross, a monument which has other connections with the hogback. Here the plant scroll is symmetrically disposed alternately about an undulating stem and may be compared with a late tenth-century Irish arch of a bell shrine from Ahoghill (Henry 1967, pl 56). An Irish inspiration for the Camuston tendrils is also indicated by the plant forms of its second side (Romilly Allen 1903, fig 263 d) which consists of a line of connected bunches of leaves, a diagnostic Irish feature (Henry 1970, 199). The Camuston cross, therefore, demonstrates that sculptors working in Angus at that period were drawing upon Irish ecclesiastical sources. Indeed, the round tower at Brechin is further witness to the monastic influence from Ireland about the year 1000. The scrolled edge of BRECHIN's leaves is observable along with the tendril volute on a number of ecclesiastical objects (Henry 1970, figs 6 and 32), especially the crozier shrines. Whilst the Irish designs are delicate and complex by comparison, the sculptors of BRECHIN and the Camuston cross in transferring the foliage to another medium have only simplified the interlacing of the tendrils, preserving the limp curves of the trailing plant. If this style can indeed be called Ringerike, it is of the Irish type which is restricted by its symmetry (Wilson and Klindt-Jensen 1966, 146).

The hogback's associations with the Camuston cross are most obvious in the figure carving of the ecclesiastics since both depict full-face, long-robed clerics holding books. The Camuston figures have halos but at Kirriemuir (Romilly Allen 1903, 226-7, fig 239a) and on the slab once at Aldbar and now standing alongside the hogback in Brechin cathedral (Romilly Allen 1903, 246, fig 259a) the same figures appear, the only modifications being in small variations in drapery. This figure sculpture belongs to a local school whose distinctive traits are plainness and naturalism, and an oval face with deeply incised features. The style contrasts with the flatter, more schematised figures of the Invergowrie slab. One of BRECHIN's clerics carries a crozier for which there are many Scottish parallels; resembling a modern walking-stick, it is seen in sculpture from Shetland

to Fife. However, this figure is accompanied by another who holds a trapezoid bell and, as in the case of the foliate ornament, an ultimate Irish metalwork origin can be proposed for the row of full-face ecclesiastics bearing monastic paraphernalia. The cumdach of the Stowe Missal (Henry 1970, pl 30) has a panel containing two such figures, one with a bell, the other with a crozier, each of the type portrayed on BRECHIN. The feet of the cumdach's figures point downwards from the bordered hem of the robe in the same way as those of the Brechin cathedral slab. Ecclesiastical metalwork of this type, and indeed such bells and croziers themselves (Anderson 1881, I, 183) could well have been accessible in Brechin during the early eleventh century as there is evidence that Scotland was used by Irish monks as a pilgrimage route to the Continent at that time (Henry 1970, 54–5).

The zoomorphic ornament of BRECHIN falls between the rigorously controlled enmeshed beasts of the Irish tradition and the uncluttered free-style animals of Scottish sculpture. There are echoes of the Irish beasts in the elongation of the body and neck and in the diagonal line ending in striding forelegs. Though features such as fangs, the high domed brow and the tail curling between the legs occur in the animal ornament on crosses at Roscrea and Glendalough (Henry 1970, fig 30), these are not exclusively Irish details. An ultimate Irish source may lie in the free animals of early objects like the Monymusk reliquary. The Brechin animals are distinct from early eleventh-century Irish counterparts in being more coherent and disposed more freely and haphazardly in contrast to the others' conformity to rigid symmetry. A further difference lies in only one of them being fettered by a separate band, the others being entangled either with their own sweeping tails or with parts of their neighbour's body. On one side the interlocked animals are back to back, for which there is an analogue on the St Denys coped grave-cover in York, but this is the only resemblance to the Anglo-Scandinavian styles of Northern England.

The composition and organisation of BRECHIN's design has little logic though it is balanced about the ridge. There was probably no preconceived scheme for the design. Whilst its ornament relies on Irish stimulus and may be compared with the carved door jamb at Maghera in Derry (Henry 1970, pl V), it remains fresh and independent, establishing itself as a final flourish to the mainstream hogback development. It is all the more important in having a monastic context, for the early hogbacks were almost certainly secular monuments.

## PLAIN TEGULATED TYPES

The majority of Scottish hogbacks are less elaborate than the end-beast types and their ornament is confined to the tegulation. This makes dating on stylistic grounds difficult, but by comparing the form of the monuments with English hogbacks on one hand and early Romanesque coped grave-covers on the other it is possible to propose a typological sequence. The earliest stage of hogbacks without end-beasts is represented by ABERCORN 1, whose steep sides and boldly curved ridge are close to the Cumbrian type, especially those at Penrith. Its semicircular tegulae are found only on the latest English examples and on coped stones of the Norman period. In Berwickshire the lost hogback EDROM was very similar to the Abercorn monument both in shape and tegulation. NISBET 1 in Roxburghshire is a degenerate version of this type, for whilst it conforms to the profile of those described it lacks tegulation or ornament of any kind.

The hogback at Luss on the shore of Loch Lomond serves as transition from this type to the next, and fortunately possesses decoration which assists in attributing a date. LUSS is the only true hogback in a kirkyard abounding in tegulated coped grave-covers (Russell Walker 1885, 418; Lacaille 1928, 85 ff). It has a pronounced curve to the ridge and the roof pitch is also slightly curved in the manner of certain cruck-frame buildings and of the Fyrkat houses. Below the eaves.

the sides are vertical and ornamented with arcades of intersecting round arches, a feature which first appears in the blind arcades of Durham cathedral, *circa* 1093, and in the crypt at Lastingham, also of the end of the eleventh century. There is always the possibility of recutting and dressing off the sides at a later period, since the design tends to be haphazard and the accompanying circle motifs seem to be no more than experimentation with compasses. Nevertheless, Luss establishes the continued popularity of the hogback tombstone long after its decline in England.

The second stage of the plain tegulated type resembles a fallen pillar: it is long, narrow, with almost vertical sides and has a very slight curve to the roof. Indeed, the difference in height between the ends and the crown of the stone is often no more than two centimetres and the highest point is often placed at one-third of the total length. The tegulation comes low to the ground and the height of the hogback is much reduced. Typical examples are DALSERF, LOGIE 1 and TULLIALLAN. The end sections of these monuments tend to have a rounded 'shoulder' near the ridge, but some have much straighter roof pitches which are, however, still quite steep, for example, KIRKWALL 1 and 2, and BEDRULE 1. These prepare the way for the final development of this type which eventually evolves into the coped tomb-cover of the medieval period.

The third stage is distinguishable from the twelfth-century coped grave-covers only by the very slight curve to the ridge. The section, apart from a narrow plinth, is triangular and the roof pitch is shallow. ABERCORN 2 is perhaps the beginning of this stage as the sides are still fairly steep but the section and corners of the monument have a more angular rendering. The fragment ABERCORN 3 shows the flatter roof pitch, like NISBET 2 and BEDRULE 2 in Roxburghshire. Other examples which have survived more completely are ANCRUM and LEMPITLAW in the Borders, SKAILL in Orkney and KIRKNEWTON in Midlothian, the last with a modest run of pellets along the eaves. In the case of fragmentary monuments of the angular variety, like BEDRULE 1 and the stone at Stobo, Peeblesshire, it is debatable that they are in fact hogbacks since the diagnostic curved ridge is lost and they may be parts of coped grave-covers like those at Luss. Often the only indication of a curved roof is found at the gables. The transition between these and the Romanesque covers can be seen in the kindred monuments TILlicOUNTRY and PAPA WESTRAY, both of which have horizontal ridges and tegulation, and bear comparison with stones like ABERCORN 2 and KIRKNEWTON which have slight arching of the roof.

It will be seen that the distribution of these types is widely dispersed, extending from Teviotdale to Orkney. A similar development took place in Co Durham during the eleventh century where the hogbacks of the Tees Valley influenced shallow tegulated coped covers in the area immediately adjoining the Viking colony, and a late hogback in Cleveland at Ormesby shows the process beginning in Yorkshire.

NISBET 2 was sufficiently close to early medieval tastes that its ridge was recut into a long stemmed cross and the monument enjoyed a secondary use.

### ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA

The two hogbacks at St Helen's on the Lea each have tegulation on one side and animal carving on the other. There is no evidence of recutting. Though much worn, the animal on the smaller piece is seen to have long legs and naturalistic proportions; a foreleg is raised in the manner of a horse and the tail is swept over the back. This style recurs on the longer stone where a recognisable horse with hanging tail survives in the centre of the panel. These realistic animals, uncluttered and rather statuesque in their stance, belong to the eleventh century, but the end of

the panel on the longer hogback contains a backward looking quadruped who possesses not only a knob on the tip of the tail like TYNINGHAME's beast, though here it is flung over the back, but also echoes of the insular Jellinge animals of N England. The body is slightly elongated and the chest is low to the ground whilst the rump is held high. This beast, with Jellinge decorative trimmings, occurs frequently in tenth-century sculpture at York where the small button ear on the canine head is also frequent. Between the two animals of ST HELEN's 1 is a formalised tree consisting of a central stem flanked by three pairs of lobes; the tree acts as a 'pilaster' border separating the beasts. Such a tree occurs on two tenth-century hogbacks in N England, at Heysham and Lowther, the latter with its tree on a pilaster panel. Despite these archaic features, the treatment of the horses and the resemblance of the form of the monuments to the latest stage of the plain tegulated types put both stones in the eleventh century.

### MOSSKNOW

Like the St Helen's on the Lea stones, MOSSKNOW has roofing on one pitch and decorative carving on the other. There is no tegulation, however; merely four overlapping clinker bands, a feature it shares with the solitary Welsh hogback at Llandewi-aber-arth. The bombé lines and low plinth reflect many English examples, the nearest being the hogback at Cross Canonby on the Cumberland coast, though the scale of MOSSKNOW is smaller. The ridge is decorated with a simplified interlace pattern in the manner of the early Brompton hogbacks, but instead of the ring-twist here the pattern is made up of separate figure-of-eight elements with elliptical terminals, interlocked so that the intersections of the elements occur within the ellipse. This is a device used on the hogbacks from Crathorne in North Yorkshire where the complexities of long runs of interlace are avoided by joining shorter closed circuits so that there are medial terminations within the chain. The Crathorne terminations, like MOSSKNOW's, are also elliptical. This kind of simplification is typical of Viking provincial work in Yorkshire and as it occurs alongside Como braid twist and what Kendrick calls 'belated scrolls' the pattern indicates a later date than the ninth century which Collingwood attributed to the Crathorne hogbacks.

MOSSKNOW also associates this interlace with a late form of vinescroll. Two stems run horizontally along one side in figure-of-eight twist. Within the ellipses shoots spring from the stem to intersect; some are terminated with an arrowhead leaf, others with a single bulbous knob and one with a tightly curled volute. There is a certain amount of asymmetry within the ellipses but the shoots on the outside are matched with the arrowhead leaves pointing inwards to the crossing of the stems. At the extreme left the leaves are replaced by tight volutes. At the other end, the vinescroll is terminated by a leaf and a 'berry' hanging inwards like the internal shoots. Although the pattern is disposed horizontally, it is clearly a vertical motif re-employed laterally in the copying, since the off-shoots, all curling to the left, would be pendant in relation to the top of the plant at the right-hand end. Horizontal vinescrolls serving as friezes have occurred south of the Solway, for example the sculptured trough at Carlisle and the neighbouring Bow Stone, but the hanging grapes of these designs are more fully and naturalistically formed than the knobs of MOSSKNOW and are made to suspend from the lateral growth, indicating that the design was conceived horizontally (Collingwood 1905, 202–9). A degenerate form of vinescroll similar to MOSSKNOW's is to be found at the top of one of the Ilkley crosses in West Yorkshire (Collingwood 1927, fig 63) but the hogback's sculptor may have been modifying an earlier, more complex type like that of a shaft at Abercorn. The volute tendrils and the reduction of the berries to terminal pellets suggest a tenth-century date which accords with the ridge decoration and the bombé design, but the ultimate Anglian ancestry of the vinescroll is undoubted.

## TYOLOGY

There are few hogbacks in Scotland that conform easily to English types.

*Pilaster Type.* INCHCOLM, mid tenth century.

*Illustrative Type.* TYNINGHAME, ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA 1 and 2, early eleventh century.

*Cumbrian Scroll Type.* GOVAN 1, mid tenth century.

The Scottish developments of the monument can be divided into hogbacks with end-beasts and those without. There are very few identical stones and the typology allows for considerable variation in decorative treatment.

*Type A (Scottish End-beast Type).* This group includes those hogbacks where there is experimentation in the treatment of the end-beast, especially those at Govan. The developed form has a single, outward facing end-beast. They date from the late tenth to the early eleventh centuries.

GOVAN 2, 3, 4, and 5, MEIGLE, ST VIGEANS kindred monument and BRECHIN.

*Type B (Scottish Plain Tegulated Type).* This group includes hogbacks and kindred monuments without end-beasts but with tegulation. The type evolves naturally into coped grave-covers of the Romanesque period.

*B1* The earliest form of the type has a pronounced curve to the roof ridge.

ABERCORN 1, EDROM, LUSS and NISBET 1.

*B2* The second phase has a more level roof and the sides begin to grow straighter with less of a shoulder in the section near the ridge.

LOGIE 1 and 2, TULLIALLAN, DALSERF, all with a little rounding on the roof pitch; KIRKWALL 1 and 2, and BEDRULE 1, with angular sections and flat roof pitches.

*B3* The final form is distinguishable from the later coped stones only by the very slight curve to the ridge. There is usually a low plinth above which the section is triangular.

ABERCORN 2, ANCRUM, KIRKNEWTON, LEMPITLAW, NISBET 2, BEDRULE 2, and SKAILL. The type developed throughout the eleventh century and into the early years of the twelfth century.

Kindred monuments of the twelfth century whose tegulation and section carry echoes of Type B are TILlicOUNTRY, PAPA WESTRAY, ABERCORN 3 and STOBO. The lost monument from Rendall in Orkney was probably related to the type.

There is one peculiar with decorative features reminiscent of Yorkshire, MOSSKNOW, which dates from the tenth century.

## TEGULATION

The resemblance of so many early hogbacks to Viking-Age long houses is brought about not only by the shape and lines of the monuments but also on occasion by the depiction of architectural details, often stylised or modified by accompanying ornament. The arrangement of roof timbers is sometimes indicated on the gable but unfortunately there is no such example in Scotland. A house feature which occurs rarely in archaeological contexts but frequently on the hogbacks is the tegulation of the roof. The Scottish hogbacks do not have the wide range of tegula design that occurs in England, where the majority of types are trapezoid with variations in the

shape of the tip and in the layout. As most tegulae taper their source is more likely to be the shingle, which can be easily trimmed, than the tile. Those with curved sides or rounded tips suggest the same origin. Shingles similar to the early trapezoid models survive on the roofs of some Norwegian stave churches, where the only use of the semicircular-ended shingle is in the lowest row, that being the most vulnerable for pointed shingles. In England the semicircular tegula is used as a complete roof cover only on monuments very late in the series, though it is quite common on the succeeding coped grave-covers of the Norman period. Triangular forms occur only on clumsily executed stones and must be regarded as debased trapezoid. The closely set rectangles, sometimes with rounded tips, which were popular on Scottish Type B hogbacks, are also a late form.

The concave-sided tegula which is employed on many Scottish Type A hogbacks is found in Cumbria but not east of the Pennines; it may also be seen in the Book of Kells on the roof of the Temple. It appears far more frequently in Scotland and almost always on end-beast hogbacks: GOVAN 1, 2 and 5, MEIGLE and ST VIGEANS kindred monument. INCHCOLM's may have been of this type originally, or a straight-sided version preserving the splayed tip which is found on ST ANDREWS kindred monument. Sometimes this type is used in conjunction with the closely set rectangular variety, for example GOVAN 5 and KIRKNEWTON; this may indicate that the crude oblong type found on GOVAN 3 and 4 and LEMPITLAW began as a preliminary stage for the cutting of the concave sided versions.

A neater form of the oblong tegula with rounded corners is common on Scottish Type B stones: ABERCORN 2, DALSERF, LOGIE 1, ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA 1, TULLIALLAN and TILlicOUNTRY kindred monument. The type is confined to late examples in eastern Yorkshire. The semicircular tegula could well be an identical shingle as the visibility of the perpendicular sides depends on the layout of the rows. In Scotland it occurs on ABERCORN 1 and 3, ANCRUM, BEDRULE 2, LUSS, EDROM, NISBET 2 and ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA 2. An equally common tegulation on Type B hogbacks is the trapezoid shingle but only TYNINGHAME displays the early type where the perpendicular sides of the tegula above the trimmed taper are concealed by the overlapping shingle above. The Scottish version usually shows the vertical parallel sides of the tegula in addition to the taper; examples are BEDRULE 1, KIRKWALL 1 and 2, PAPA WESTRAY kindred monument, SKAILL and NISBET 2, the last mentioned showing a degeneration into the semicircular type. Triangular tegulae are rare; they were recorded for LOGIE 2 and a single row at the top of one side of GOVAN 1 may have been envisaged as part of the flanking ridge cap. MOSSKNOW has clinker strips for roofing on one side but no tegulation; the similar plain bands at Govan may be explained either as ridge capping, that is a covering strip to seal the upper rows of shingles, or as the result of recutting to accommodate the legs of the modified end-beasts.

Three Scottish hogbacks have a feature not found elsewhere; MEIGLE, KIRKNEWTON and DALSERF each have a hipped end to the roof containing a panel of tegulae of the same type employed on the major roof pitches. The unique chequer pattern of TYNINGHAME seems to be a misconception of tegulation and has been shown to be secondary. Apart from TYNINGHAME and INCHCOLM the tegulae of hogbacks in Scotland tend to be of larger dimensions than those in England.

## CROSSES

The hogback at Brechin carries undoubtedly monastic motifs but few examples are carved with explicitly Christian iconography; indeed, TYNINGHAME has a decidedly pagan reference. Crosses adorn only three hogbacks in Scotland and none of these is a crucifix. TULLIALLAN has

an incised equal-arm cross which could be of any date carved on the gable and NISBET 2 has had its ridge shaved off to receive an early medieval cross in a circle. INCHCOLM, however, has a cross in a dominant position in the centre of one side and its relief indicates that it is not secondary carving. Moreover, its inclination towards the hammer-head cross of the late Anglian period points to its early date. In the corresponding position on the other side is the very worn figure of a man whose arms are raised; juxtaposed with the cross it is tempting to see him as a Christian orans except that earlier descriptions and drawings attribute a spear to one of his hands.

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### CORPUS OF SCOTTISH HOGBACKS

#### ABERCORN 1 West Lothian

In a room adjoining the church; originally in the churchyard SW of the church.

Complete hogback; sandstone; Type B1 eleventh century.

Length: 158.7 cm. Width at ends: 40.0 cm and 34.3 cm. Height at ends: 40.6 cm and 39.4 cm.

Height at crown: 55.9 cm.

A worn ridge, flat and 8.9 cm wide, is placed off centre and possibly had flanking beads. Below it are seven rows of semicircular tegulae arranged irregularly. Each tegula is 8.9-10.2 cm wide and 5.7-7.6 cm high. At each end of the stone the tegulation is flanked by a plain panel 6.3-7.6 cm wide. The perpendicular sides, 5.1-7.6 cm, are rough and probably intended to be below ground level. The ends are truncated and worn; the sides of the roof steeply curved.

Russell Walker 1885, 406-8, fig 1; Romilly Allen & Anderson 1903, 419-20, fig 436; Ross 1904, 423, fig 1; Reid 1910, 35-6, fig 3; RCAMS 1929, 180, no. 274 (1), fig 215.

#### ABERCORN 2

As ABERCORN 1; found c 1893 above ground on the site of the present south aisle.

Hogback, in two pieces; sandstone; Type B3 early twelfth century.

Length: 81.3 cm + 72.4 cm. Width at ends: 40.0 cm and 37.5 cm. Height at ends: 31.1 cm and 29.2 cm. Height at crown: 33.0 cm.

The slightly curved ridge is 8.6 cm wide, plain, flat and slightly rounded at the edges. Below it are five rows of neatly cut tegulae with perpendicular sides, flat tips and rounded corners. On one side they each measure 3.2 cm wide and 3.8 cm high, but on the reverse the middle three rows are smaller. One end is broken; the other has a plain panel flanking the tegulation, 3.8 cm wide meeting the ridge. The roof pitch is shallow, one slope being 25.4 cm, the other 24.1 cm. The sides are perpendicular for 10.8 cm and the ends are truncated and plain.

Ross 1904, 423-5, figs 2, 3; Reid 1910, 37-8, fig 4; RCAMS 1929, 180-1, no. 274 (2), fig 216.

#### ABERCORN 3

As ABERCORN 1; found below ground near ABERCORN 2 c 1893.

Fragment, upper middle section; sandstone; kindred coped grave-cover twelfth century.

Length: 33.0 cm. Width: 40.6 cm. Thickness: 21.6 cm.

A triple ridge, 11.4 cm wide, consists of a central roll 5.1 cm wide raised above flanking rolls. Below it are three rows of well cut tegulae with straight sides and rounded tips, set on a shallow pitch.

Ross 1904, 425, fig 4; Reid 1910, 38-9; RCAMS 1929, 181, no. 274(3).

## ANCRUM Roxburghshire

Twenty yards S of the ruined church in the old churchyard, it lies on an E-W axis beneath the turf; found by R Robson in 1922, excavated the same year by J Hewat Craw and re-excavated by J N G Ritchie and J T Lang in 1969.

Complete hogback; old red sandstone; Type B3, early twelfth century.

Length: 200.7 cm. Width at ends: 52.1 cm and 35.6 cm. Height at ends: 29.2 cm and 27.9 cm. Height at crown: 34.3 cm (at a point 70.0 cm from the head).

A worn double ridge with a groove down the centre varies in width from 12.1 to 8.3 cm. Below it are five rows of semicircular tegulae, each 8.3 cm wide and 5.7 cm high, set on a flat pitch which terminates in incised eaves. The sides are perpendicular, unornamented and 10.2 cm high. The ends are truncated and plain.

Hewat Craw 1922, 188; RCAMS 1956, I, 55, no. 1, pl 5, fig 25.

## BEDRULE 1 Roxburghshire

In the church porch.

Fragment, upper middle section; pale sandstone; Type B2, late eleventh century.

Length: 38.7 cm. Width at ends: 19.0 cm and 15.9 cm. Height at ends: 16.5 cm and 12.7 cm.

The section is triangular. The damaged ridge is 3.5 cm wide below which are three rows of trapezoid tegulae each 4.4 cm wide and 5.1 cm high. There are scratched lines between the rows. Both ends have been dressed at a later date.

RCAMS 1956, I, 61, no. 27 (2).

## BEDRULE 2

As BEDRULE 1.

Fragment, from the top of a hogback; white limestone; Type B3, early twelfth century.

Length: 24.1 cm. Width: 40.6 cm. Height: 22.9 cm.

The piece is very worn, especially the ridge which is flat and curved in section. Below it are three rows of semicircular tegulae (*contra* Inventory's four), each 7.6 cm wide and 5.7 cm high.

RCAMS 1956, I, 61, no. 27(3).

## BRECHIN Angus

Within the cathedral at the W end of the S aisle. In 1885 it was fixed against the S wall of the 'ruined chancel'; previously it had served upside down as a grave cover either in the church or churchyard. Hogback, one end lost; sandstone; Type A, early eleventh century.

Length: 143.5 cm. Width at head end: 36.8 cm. Width at broken end: 40.6 cm. Height at head end: 19.0 cm. Height at broken end: 21.6 cm. Height at crown: 22.9 cm.

The flat base, according to Chalmers, carries a worn inscription whose letters 'are certainly not of older date than the seventeenth century'. The top has a shallow rounded section and the curves of the ridge is slight but noticeable. There is no ridge as such but the design is arranged symmetrically about a central stem in the ridge position. From between the eyes of the outward facing end-beast the stem extends along the top of the stone to a point 45.0 cm from the broken end; it branches symmetrically into loose, florid scrolls and tendrils in a band whose width varies frequently but is rarely less than 4.4 cm wide. The fronds terminate in tendrils, 2.2 cm at their narrowest, with volute ends. Volute shoots also occur medially and the edges of curves are often expanded into pointed crests. At one point there is a little incised band, near the end-beast on the west side, whose purpose is to facilitate an oncoming bifurcation and loop.

*West side.* The vegetable scrolls of the ridge occupy the area near the end-beast. At the broadest part of the monument are two interlocked quadrupeds with elongated bodies, high domed heads and open jaws with fangs. Their bodies are looped together, the dexter animal lying on its back with forefeet raised and head tucked back into a serpentine neck. Its tail follows the line of the rump and crosses the cramped hind leg. The sinister animal is an identical beast but its head is upright and its forelegs extend to the vegetable fronds. They occupy 54.6 cm of the side. Below the throat of the dexter beast is a small quadruped 14.0 cm long with its tail curling between the striding hind legs and passing across the body to curl over the rump. The head is tipped back. The proportions are naturalistic, like the crouching stance.

Next to the beasts are two human figures, 27.9 cm high, carved on the curve of the stone and occupying almost the total height. They have oval heads with faint vestiges of eyes and nose. The inner figure holds up the right hand and in the other is a crozier with a volute crook. The outer figure is damaged but,

like the other, wears long robes. He holds a book in the left hand and wears a pointed chasuble. The eyes are elliptical and incised; the nose spreads at the tip. Above their heads in the ridge position is a band of four contiguous scrolls with pellet-like appendages in the spandrils. This motif extends for 30.5 cm and is 7.6 cm wide, the band being 1.8 to 3.0 cm wide. There is a cluster of three pellets at one point.

*East side.* At the head end the vegetable scroll is similar to that of the west side. The following 53.3 cm is occupied by a pair of quadrupeds back to back with the hind legs of the dexter beast above the rump of the other; the tail of the sinister animal curls between its hind legs and passes round the body of the dexter beast before terminating in a small volute. The tails are 1.9 cm thick. The sinister beast is backward looking and has the high domed head, fangs and small pricked ears of the beasts of the west side. Only the lower edge of a deeply incised elliptical eye is depicted. They are followed by two human figures 33.0 cm high, like those of the west side. The inner one holds a book in the left hand and a staff (possibly a crozier) in the right, whilst the outer figure holds a trapezoid bell in the left hand with the right arm held against the side, bending at the elbow with the hand held at right angles to the wrist.

*The end-beast.* The head faces outwards and is not human (*contra* Romilly Allen). The jowl is lost but two very large eyes remain, each 17.8 cm long and 8.9 cm wide. They are elliptical and have circular pupils, 8.9 cm in diameter, centrally placed. Above the plain eyebrow is a raised ear-rim, semicircular and 4.4 cm deep at the centre. The eyes are separated by a brow which expands towards the top and forms the axial stem of the vegetable ridge, branching symmetrically left and right. The head is 34.3 cm wide. On the side of the head below the eye and ear are two lappets with volute terminals; the inner one is an extension from the plant scrolls behind the head and the outer one must have stemmed from beneath the lost jowl.

Chalmers 1848, 11, pl XIII; Russell Walker 1885, 408, fig 2; Romilly Allen 1903, 250-1, figs 262 a and b; Ralegh Radford 1942, 17; Stevenson 1955, 128; Stevenson 1959, 54.

#### DALSERF Lanarkshire

In the churchyard against the S wall of the church.

Hogback, broken in two pieces near one end; grey, gritty stone; Type B2, eleventh century.

Length: 188.5 cm. Width at ends: 41.5 cm. Height at ends: 27.0 and 26.0 cm. Height at crown: 26.8 cm.

The top is flat and very worn but seems to have sloped slightly at the ends, though this is accentuated by weathering. The width of the top tapers from 24.0 to 17.5 cm. The sides are steeply pitched, each covered with four rows of tegulae which have perpendicular sides, flat tips and rounded corners, each 4.8 cm wide and 5.5 cm deep. Below them is a plain vertical plinth 10.0 cm deep. The worn ends are slightly hipped and they have at least three rows of tegulae.

Waddell 1922, 19-21.

#### EDROM Berwickshire

Lost. It was found *circa* 1907 by J S Richardson at the corner of a coachhouse within the kirkyard gate, and raised.

Half a hogback; white sandstone; Type B1, early eleventh century.

Length: 94.0 cm. Width at end: 20.3 cm. Width at broken end: 34.3 cm. Height at end: 15.2 cm. Height at broken end: 25.4 cm.

The ridge appeared to have worn away. There were three rows of semicircular tegulae on one side and four rows on the other. They were bounded by a plain moulding along the gable edges. In plan the stone was bombé on the side with three rows of tegulae.

Richardson 1907, 434, fig 9; RCAMS 1915, 82, 149.

#### GOVAN Glasgow

All the Govan hogbacks were in the kirkyard during the nineteenth century, numbers 1 and 4 being moved to a building in the kirkyard in 1858. Maxwell's plan shows their positions in 1899. In this century they were moved into the church and recently have been well arranged in the N aisle.

#### GOVAN 1

At the W end of the N aisle.

Hogback; sandstone; Cumbrian Scroll Type, mid tenth century.

Length: 200.7 cm. Width at ends: 16.5 cm and 22.9 cm. Width at centre: 24.1 cm at base, 26.5 cm at mid height. Height at ends: 55.9 cm and 43.2 cm. Height at crown: 68.6 cm.

The stone has a slim section and a pronounced curve to the ridge. The sides have dissimilar ornament. A flat ridge, 8.9 cm wide, 1.3 cm high and very worn, issues from the jowls of the end-beasts.

*East side.* The segment formed by the ridge and a line joining the jowls consists of a panel 12.7 cm high at the centre which contained either meander or key pattern, now almost lost. This linear panel was not tegulated and acted as a ridge cap, flanking the ridge above the top row of tegulae. Below it are two rows of large tegulae with concave sides. They have contoured outline and irregular dimensions; their height ranges from 11.4 cm at the ends to 16.5 cm at the centre, the width of the tips from 11.4 cm to 14.0 cm. The contour is 2.5 cm wide. The tips of the tegulae do not touch each other but are set sufficiently close to give the interspersed arches a lancet appearance. Below the tegulae is a plain band 2.5 cm wide and below that a panel of well preserved but confused interlace, 17.1 cm high and 171.4 cm long. At the S end of the panel the interlace is debased, the single incised band taking the form of kidney-shaped loops in a rough ring-chain. An odd pellet is used as a filler and there are some angular bends at the top. At the mid point the pattern changes to a run of nine and a half elements of stopped plait, each consisting of a diagonal with serifs crossed by a short bar and flanked by pellets. The diagonal elements are contoured except where they are narrow and median incision is used. Below the panel is a plain band 3.8 cm deep.

*West side.* Below the ridge, the segmental panel is deeper at the ends being 12.7 cm high at the centre but 10.2 cm at the ends. It contains one row of triangular tegulae, each 16.5 cm wide at the top. Below this are two rows of tegulae with concave sides identical with those of the east side. Below them is a plain band 2.5 cm wide, below which is a well-preserved panel of interlace, containing first a ring-knot in single band with superimposed pellets and some confusion in the resolution of the knot. Next follows a debased twist turning into wild incised interlace with pellets and ear-like tapering at the corners with one side straight and the other curved. At the centre there is a transition to a muddled pattern of meander type in incised band, 2.5 cm wide. This is followed by a fret of right angles (step or stopped plait) in single band but resolving in kidney-shaped incised band.

The end-beasts lie flat to the curving top of the stone and their bodies are merely moulding at the sides. The heads are worn, 20.3 cm long, the jowl being 11.4 cm long. There is no muzzle but fangs are discernable on the west side. The N end is damaged but the S end has a rectangular panel 17.8 cm wide and 15.2 cm high containing a saltire fret in incised band 3.2 cm wide.

Stuart 1856, I, pl 134 no. 1; Russell Walker 1885, 411–4, fig 5; Stirling-Maxwell 1899, pl II, no. 2; Romilly Allen 1903, 463, fig 484; Ralegh Radford 1966, 177, fig 5.

## GOVAN 2

At the W end of the N aisle, first in the row. In 1899 it lay on a NW/SE axis near the S edge of the kirkyard in the SE quarter.

Hogback; sandstone; Type A, late tenth century.

Length: 240.0 cm. Width at ends: 38.1 cm and 36.8 cm. Width at centre: 50.8 cm. Height at ends: 50.8 cm and 45.7 cm. Height at crown: 63.5 cm.

The worn ridge is 6.3 cm wide and 2.5 cm high and now without ornament. The sides have similar ornament. Below the ridge the strip usually occupied by the top row of tegulae is very worn but below it are five rows of concave sided tegulae of irregular size. Their average measurement is 10.2 cm high and the same in width at the top; they are set closely at the ends and widely at the centre. There are two large bored holes, close together, on the E tegulated side. A plain moulding 4.4 cm wide flanks the tegulae at the ends, swelling to 10.2 cm at the base. The W side is more worn.

The ends are truncated and the S end concave; both lack ornament. The S beast-head is lost and the surviving one is weathered. It rises out of the gable edges, is 25.4 cm long and has a splayed jowl 14.0 cm wide at the tip and 8.6 cm deep.

Stirling-Maxwell 1899, pl VI, no. 6; Russell Walker 1885, 414, fig 7; Romilly Allen 1903, 463, no. 10; Ralegh Radford 1966, 177.

## GOVAN 3

The second from the W in the N aisle. In 1899 it lay parallel to GOVAN 5 on an E-W axis in the E half of the kirkyard. Hogback; sandstone; Type A, late tenth century.

Length: 215.9 cm. Width at ends: 26.7 cm and 8.9 cm. Width at centre: 43.8 cm. Height at ends: 54.6 cm and 63.5 cm. Height at crown: 73.7 cm.

The damaged ridge is 7.0 cm wide and 6.3 cm high. It is flanked by a worn strip, 5.1 cm deep, which may have been a ridge cap. The sides have similar ornament. There are four rows of rectangular tegulae, each 9.5 to 10.2 cm wide and 12.7 cm high at the centre. The rows are set clinkerwise. Below the tegulae

is a further uncut clinker, 7.6 cm deep. Below the side is plain for 15.2 cm. Touching the uncut clinker is an unadorned leg at the north end, 19.0 cm wide at the top and 15.2 cm wide at the right angular joint. The western side has five rows of tegulae and a similar leg touches the bottom row at the north end. All the legs point towards the northern end.

*South end.* There is a worn protuberance which may be an end-beast's head, 22.9 cm long and 21.0 cm wide. Fangs are just visible and the lower jaw is level with the top row of tegulae. The jowl tapers but the jaws are distorted owing to the broad back of the stone; the upper rows of tegulae even lie along the crest of the monument. This end has roll moulding along the gable edges, 7.6 cm wide at the base and tapering to the head. Near the base in the end panel are remains of debased interlace in single band 3.8 cm wide with a pellet in the middle. The side of the end-beast consists of a panel 32.4 cm deep and 20.3 cm at the base; within a plain moulding 2.5 cm wide there is interlace in single band 3.2 cm wide. Though the top of the panel is lost it seems to have consisted of a two-cord plait with free ring at the intersection. On the W side the base of the panel is horizontal and the moulding swings to the centre of the stone as a plain flat leg. On the E side the base of the panel is diagonal and it extends a further 34.3 cm without decoration along the length of the leg terminating in a point. The moulding at this point has degenerated into an incised line; the foot extends beyond this for 17.8 cm.

*North end.* Owing to damage it is difficult to determine the direction of the head. From above it is triangular with the apex on the end of the prow-shaped gable. On the east side is a depression 3.8 cm long, all that remains of the head's features. All that survives of the leg is a vertical panel below the tegulation on the W side; the inner edge turns towards the end of the stone.

The plan and section of the stone are strikingly bombé.

Stirling-Maxwell 1899, pl III, no. 3; Romilly Allen 1903, 463; Raleigh Radford 1966, 177, figs 7 and 8.

#### GOVAN 4

The third from the W in the N aisle. In 1899 it lay in the building at the SE corner of the kirkyard. Hogback; sandstone; Type A, late tenth century.

Length: 207.0 cm. Width at ends: 19.0 cm and 22.6 cm. Width at centre: 32.4 cm. Height at ends: 63.5 cm and 71.1 cm. Height at crown: 76.2 cm.

Little of the ridge, 5.1 cm wide, survives. At a point 25.4 cm from the prominence at the S end is a bore hole.

Below the ridge are three rows of oblong tegulae each 6.3 cm to 7.0 cm wide. Their height varies from row to row: the upper row 8.9 cm, the middle 10.2 cm and the lowest 12.7 cm. Signs of a fourth row give way in the centre and from it a plain hind-leg descends and points forwards. It is 66.0 cm long and the foot is hoof-like with a rear claw. At the N end in a similar position is a fore-leg 45.7 cm long pointing forwards and formed by right angles. It is 14.0 cm deep and the paw is 7.0 cm wide. The W side is more clumsily carved and the legs seem unfinished.

*Tail end.* The end-beast straddles the entire stone, the S end being the posterior. There are faint traces of gable edging. On the side in the position usually occupied by the head is a flat panel, 16.5 cm deep and 29.2 cm wide, whose top right sector is bounded by the ridge curve. It merges into a plain retaining panel terminating the interlace.

*Head end.* The head faces outwards and is 19.0 cm long and 40.6 cm deep; it hangs over the vertical end of the stone, 19.0 cm wide, and the jowl has slightly open jaws 9.5 cm long and is 16.5 cm from nose to chin. The eyes are deep sockets 3.8 cm and 4.4 cm in diameter with high eyebrow ridges. The brow between the eyes is 6.3 cm wide. The tip of the jowl is 20.3 cm wide.

Stuart 1856, I, pl 134, no. 2; Russell Walker 1885, 414, fig 6; Stirling-Maxwell 1899, pl IV, no. 4; Romilly Allen 1903, 463, no. 3, fig 485.

#### GOVAN 5

The easternmost in the N aisle. In 1899 it lay parallel to GOVAN 3 on an E-W axis in the E part of the kirkyard.

Hogback; sandstone; Type A, late tenth century.

Length: 237.5 cm. Width at ends: 52.1 cm and 35.6 cm. Width at centre: 63.5 cm. Height at ends: 70.0 cm and 55.9 cm. Height at crown: 69.2 cm.

In the centre of the ridge is a secondary depression caused by sharpening. The broad, flat ridge, 10.2 cm to 11.4 cm wide, is worn and flanked by a ridge cap 2.5 cm to 3.8 cm wide at each side. Below

this are four rows of oblong tegulae mixed with many concave-sided ones. Their width varies from 6.3 cm to 7.6 cm; the height of the top row is 5.7 cm, the second 8.3 cm, the third 8.9 cm and the fourth 10.2 cm. Below the tegulation is a plain band 6.3 cm deep. The sides below are plain for 26.7 cm. The profile of the roof pitch is noticeably convex.

The ends are truncated and vertical. The more accessible S end has a pair of beast heads whose jowls touch on the crest of the gable; that is they confront each other across the gable. The heads have rounded ears, with rims 2.5 cm thick. Each head is 17.8 cm long and 16.5 cm wide. Side retaining panels descend from the ears to flank the tegulation; each is 45.7 cm long and 12.7 cm wide. Between roll moulding 1.9 cm wide there is single band interlace with a pellet at the top. The ends of the monument show a side view of the confronting beasts. The jowls gape with square tipped lower jaws, and the forelegs intersect. The lower part is worn.

Stirling-Maxwell 1899, pl V, no. 5; Romilly Allen 1903, 463; Raleigh Radford 1966, 177, fig 6; Raleigh Radford 1967, pl XIII B.

#### INCHCOLM Fife

On the crest of a knoll W of the abbey on the Isle of Inchcolm. It lies on a N-S axis.

Hogback; sandstone; Pilaster Type, mid tenth century.

Length: 161.5 cm. Width at ends: N 30.3 cm and S 20.5 cm. Height at ends: N 39.5 cm and S 36.0 cm. Height at muzzles: N 41.5 cm and S 37.8 cm. Height at crown: 43.5 cm.

The weathered ridge is 4.5 cm wide with a pronounced curve. The end-beasts consist of large heads inset 8.0 cm from the gable end. Damaged ears sweep back to the gable crest from a bulging muzzle 6.0 cm wide. The jowl extends 9.0 cm in front of it. The N head is more worn. The ends are truncated with a slight hip and are unadorned.

*West side.* Below the ridge are four rows of tegulae, each 5.0 cm deep. The tegulation is much weathered so that the intervening spaces are now hemispherical depressions 2.5 cm in diameter. The circular nature of the depressions suggests concave sided tegulae originally. The eaves are 26.5 cm from the ground and below them in the centre is a long-stemmed cross 24.5 cm high and 10.9 cm across with almost hammer ends to the arms. It is flanked by two pilasters on each side, measuring respectively 10.0 cm, 11.0 cm, 10.5 cm and 10.5 cm. The first has a two-circuit four-cord plait in single band 1.5 cm wide. The third may have a ring-chain but weathering similar to the roof's has taken place. The second and fourth pilasters are not decipherable. On the gable corner is a double cable aris 6.8 cm wide.

*East side.* There are five rows of tegulae identical in appearance with those of the W side. The top and third rows are 3.5 cm deep, the rest 4.0 cm. Below the eaves in the centre is a standing human figure with both arms raised. To the left of the figure are the remains of a staff. The man is 23.0 cm high with a round head and spindly legs. He is flanked by two pilasters on each side, measuring respectively, 13.0 cm, 11.0 cm, 10.5 cm and only 3.0 cm. The first of these has typical weathering but might have been interlace; the others are extremely worn.

Stewart c. 1535, II, 635; Sibbald 1710, 35; Pennant 1776, II, 209; Grose 1797, II, 135; Simpson 1857, 494-7, fig 2; Russell Walker 1885, 414-18, fig 8; Romilly Allen 1903, 366-7; Anderson 1881, 2nd Series, 72; RCAMS 1933, 21-22, no. 23.

#### KIRKNEWTON Midlothian

In the old graveyard, S of the ruined church.

Hogback; grey sandstone; Type B3, late eleventh or early twelfth century.

Length: 170.2 cm. Width at ends: 45.7 cm and 37.5 cm. Width at centre: 40.6 cm. Height at ends: 33.0 cm and 24.1 cm. Height at crown: 34.9 cm.

The worn ridge is not quite central, sharp and 3.8 cm wide. At a point 29.2 cm from the wider end is a drill hole, 4.4 cm in diameter. The ends of the ridge are damaged. Below it are three rows of rectangular tegulae 7.6 cm square closely set though some of the top row of the S side resemble the concave sided type. Also on this side is a strip of pellet moulding along the eaves, each pellet 3.2 cm in diameter. The sides below are plain and vertical. The ends are truncated and somewhat damaged but the broad end has two rows of tegulae identical with those of the sides.

Ross 1904, 425; RCAMS 1929, 97, no. 136.

#### KIRKWALL 1 St Magnus, Orkney

In Tankerness House Museum. It was found in 1913 during restoration of St Magnus Cathedral among debris from under the chancel floor.

Hogback fragment; red sandstone; Type B2, eleventh century.

Length: 36.8 cm. Width at end: 24.1 cm. Height: 17.5 cm.

The ridge is rounded in section and plain, the slight hollow at one end probably the result of weathering. There are three rows of tegulae, straight sided with the corners trimmed, each 5.7 cm high and 5.7 cm wide at the top, the tip being 3.2 cm wide and the vertical sides 2.5 cm deep. The sides below the eaves are vertical, unadorned and 3.8 cm high. The roof pitch is 19.0 cm from ridge to eaves. The underside of the stone bears several parallel grooves, perhaps the result of later reworking.

RCAMS 1946, I, 47.

#### KIRKWALL 2 St Ola's

In Tankerness House Museum. It was found in late 1970 or early 1971 in a trench being dug by mechanical digger across the old churchyard of St Ola's, Kirkwall.

Hogback; red sandstone; Type B2, eleventh century.

Length: 97.0 cm. Width at ends: 43.0 cm and 35.0 cm (broken end). Height at ends: 27.0 cm and 24.0 cm.

The top of the stone has been flattened and shows evidence of use as a whetstone. On one side are vestiges of three rows of tegulation, some of which may have been rectangular though many have the corners trimmed. The tegulae of the top row measure 7.0 cm by 6.0 cm, of the middle row 6.0 cm by 4.0 cm and of the bottom row 7.0 cm by 6.0 cm. The narrow end is broken and the vertical broad end is unadorned.

#### LEMPITLAW Roxburghshire

At the E end of the graveyard near the bend in the N wall. It lies on an E-W axis, but plough marks suggest its resiting. It is covered by turf and was excavated in 1969 by J N G Ritchie and J T Lang. Coped recumbent monument; red sandstone; Type B3, early twelfth century.

Length: 177.8 cm. Width at ends: 41.9 cm and 34.9 cm. Height at ends: 26.0 cm and 22.9 cm.

Vestiges of a ridge taper like the rest of the stone from 8.3 cm to 5.7 cm. The tops of the gables are broken away. The better preserved side has three rows of rectangular tegulae 7.6 cm square set on a flat pitch. The plain perpendicular sides are 10.2 cm high. The ends are truncated and at the broader end at the level of the eaves an incised line 30.5 cm long marks off the slightly recessed wall. At the narrow end there is a similar incision with a shorter one at right angles to it below its centre. Either the gable is severely damaged at this end or it was hipped with a bifurcating ridge. The worn side bears plough marks.

RCAMS 1956, II, 433, no. 971.

#### LOGIE 1 Stirlingshire

In the old churchyard, a few metres SE of the ruined church, near the stream. It lies on an E-W axis.

Hogback; sandstone; Type B2, eleventh century.

Length: 167.6 cm. Width at ends: 19.0 cm and 35.6 cm. Height at ends: 22.9 cm. Height at crown: 28.6 cm.

The stone has settled considerably since it was last measured, therefore Lacaille's measurements are given below.

Length: 175.3 cm. Width at ends: 21.0 cm and 39.4 cm. Width near centre: 41.3 cm. Height at ends: 25.4 cm. Height near centre: 39.4 cm.

The highest and widest point occurs at a position 55.9 cm from the W end. The top is curved but the ridge is worn away; it tapered from 29.2 cm to 10.8 cm though it may have been sliced off at the wider end. Below are two rows of rectangular tegulae with rounded corners, 6.3 cm wide and 7.6 cm deep. The ends are truncated and there are traces of moulding along the gable edges.

Lacaille 1928, 103-5; RCAMS 1963, I, 119, no. 127, pl 42a.

#### LOGIE 2

The fragment was recovered from the stream in 1927 by Lacaille; it had been thrown there with the rest of the monument about 1907. It may now be the lumpy stone set as a headstone at the N end of row 6, though Lacaille described it as having two rows of triangular tegulae. It was from a rounded monument of Type B2 and was 23.5 cm high and 40.0 cm thick.

Lacaille 1928, 103-5; RCAMS 1963, I, 119.

## LUSS Dunbartonshire

In the churchyard to the E of the church. It lies on an E-W axis.

Hogback; grey sandstone; Type B1, eleventh century.

Length: 177.8 cm. Width at ends: 38.1 cm and 33.0 cm. Width at centre: 40.0 cm. Height at ends: 25.4 cm and 17.8 cm. Height at crown: 43.2 cm.

The top is curved but the ridge is worn away. There are four rows of semicircular tegulae on each side, each 6.3 cm wide and 5.7 cm deep. They lie on a gently curving roof pitch.

*South side.* The side is vertical for 30.5 cm below the eaves. At the extreme left it is worn but there is an arcade of intersecting round headed arches with plain capitals. Five pillars remain visible, with no bases. Pellets are inserted beneath the intersections and above each capital. The arcade is followed by three circular designs: first a raised circle 16.5 cm in diameter containing four petals, secondly an incised circle 12.7 cm in diameter with a raised pellet in the centre contained by four arcs, and thirdly an incised circle 14.0 cm in diameter divided by three arcs.

*North side.* The side is vertical for 26.7 cm and contains a similar arcade of intersecting arches but without the pellets. At least ten pillars are visible. The ends are truncated and incline inwards from the eaves towards the base.

Russell Walker 1885, 418–19, fig 9; Lacaille 1928, 91, fig 2.

## MEIGLE Perthshire

In the Department of the Environment Museum, Meigle. No. 25.

Hogback; sandstone; Type A, late tenth century.

Length: 153.7 cm. Width at head end: 30.5 cm. Width at tail end: 24.8 cm. Height at head: 54.6 cm. Height at rump: 30.5 cm.

The ridge, broken in places, is 3.5 cm wide, 9.5 cm high and decorated on the sides with single band twist 0.9 cm thick, topped by a plain moulding 1.3 cm wide. On one side the twist is terminated by a pointed leaf. It consists of a series of interlocked loops (JRA 582). There is a twist to the stone and one side is more vertical than the other; the sides have identical ornament. There are three rows of concave sided tegulae set widely, their tips not touching. Each tegula is 12.7 cm to 14.0 cm high and 9.5 cm to 10.2 cm wide at the top, and carved in good relief. The top row is carved on the curved shoulder of the roof pitch. At the head end on the side is a vertical band of loosely woven interlace, well cut in single band 0.9 cm wide, consisting of interlaced loops (JRA 653). The strip is 3.5 cm wide and lies on a raised panel 8.3 cm wide descending from the beast's jowl. The first tegula of the top row merges with this panel. Below the tegulae the sides are plain and damaged for a depth of 8.3 cm.

The end-beast consists of an outward facing head at the end of the ridge at the broad end. The tip of the jowl protrudes over the end of the stone by 1.6 cm. The head is 17.8 cm long (23.2 cm including the ears) and 7.0 cm across the brow. The pointed ears are swept back along the ridge and have raised rims. The eyes are placed on the bulbous brow and are pointed at the back. The jowl is closed and has a raised tip; a thin ridge 1.3 cm wide runs down the centre of it from which six raised ridges sweep back along the sides of the upper jaw following the line of the base of the jowl which curves back beneath the eye. The end of the stone is plain and cut on the slant.

The ridge declines towards the tail end, flattening out into a splay and spade-shaped panel. The splay is 10.2 cm long and widens to 22.2 cm. The panel measures 25.4 cm long and 22.2 cm wide at the top tapering to 19.7 cm where it merges into the plain base. It is flanked by a plain moulding 3.5 cm wide. The panel contains two rows of concave-sided tegulae.

Stuart 1867, II, pl 131; Russell Walker 1885, 420, fig 10; Romilly Allen 1903, 338, no. 25; Stevenson 1955, 128; Cruden 1964, 17, pl 43, no. 25.

## MOSSKNOW Dumfriesshire

In Dumfries Burgh Museum. It was found during ditching operations at the foot of a garden in Mossknow between 1900 and 1910, and until recently served as a step.

Hogback, ends lost; pink sandstone; eccentric type, tenth century.

Length: 61.0 cm. Width at ends (broken): 27.0 cm. Width at crown: 33.0 cm. Height at ends: 20.0 cm and 19.0 cm. Height at crown: 24.5 cm.

Both ends are lost but the bombé lines are noticeable. The broad ridge is 11.5 cm wide at the centre tapering to 10.0 cm at the ends, and is decorated with a bold run of interlace in bevelled band, 2.3 cm wide, in fairly high relief. It consists of interlocked figure-of-eight elements with elliptical terminations, arranged so that the intersections and terminations occur within the ellipses.

*Side A.* There are four unornamented clinker bands, each 5.0 cm deep, separated by incised lines and with a very slight overhang. There is some vertical hatching and the surface is pitted in places, but there is no tegulation.

*Side B.* The side carries a well cut late figure-of-eight vinescroll in bevelled band, 1.7 cm wide. It terminates at one end and is 13.0 cm deep at its centre. It consists of two main stems which remain separate at the terminal end and which interlace so as to form vesicas containing off-shoots which cross and terminate either in arrow head leaves or discs, 3.5 cm in diameter. Similar off-shoots curl from the outside of the main stems, their arrowhead terminals pointing inwards to the intersections, though at the more defective end they form scroll lappets, like one of the interior off-shoots. At the terminal end there is a worn raised area, 6.5 cm long and 5.5 cm deep, joining the vinescroll to the broken end of the stone.

Below the ornamented roof pitches are plain plinths, on Side A almost vertical and 6.5 cm deep, on Side B 6.0 cm deep and inclined inwards towards the base.

RCAMS 1920, 130, no. 377.

#### NISBET 1 Roxburghshire

In the graveyard.

Hogback, in three pieces; sandstone; Type B1, uncertain date.

Length: 92.7 cm. Width at ends: 29.2 cm and 19.0 cm. Maximum height: 30.5 cm.

The stone is extremely weathered. Its top is 10.2 cm to 12.7 cm wide and has an incised line cut along each edge. Curle noted two parallel lines crossing the top near the point of fracture. No ornament remains except on the middle fragment which might have had tiny tegulae or punch marks. The sides are steeply inclined.

Curle 1905, 365, fig 2; RCAMS 1956, I, 124, no. 196.

#### NISBET 2

In Hawick Museum. It was discovered when the churchyard was levelled in 1890. Recently it was found broken into sixteen pieces and lying in a ditch surrounding the graveyard. It was rescued and carefully restored by the Hawick Archaeological Society.

Kindred monument; pink sandstone; Type B3, early twelfth century.

Length: 165.0 cm. Width at ends: 44.0 cm and 35.0 cm. Width at centre: 40.0 cm. Height at ends: 23.5 cm and 22.0 cm.

The stone tapers in height and width. The top is flat, tapering from 14.0 cm to 10.0 cm. At the head end the top panel is occupied by a cross patée, the arms being 11.0 cm wide at the tip and 3.6 cm at the crossing. The lower arm is replaced by a shaft, 3.6 cm wide. This cross appears to be secondary. Beyond this shaft the stone is now very worn but Curle in 1905 recorded a diamond pattern formed by incised lines crossing diagonally from the edges at irregular intervals. The roof pitches carry three rows of semi-circular tegulae, though a few are almost trapezoid, all 6.0 cm deep but varying in width from 7.0 cm to 10.0 cm. The ends are lost. There is a plain vertical plinth, 10.2 cm to 12.7 cm deep, which tapers more sharply near the foot end.

Laidlaw 1905, 36, fig 18; Curle 1905, 363-5, fig 1; RCAMS 1956, 124, no. 196.

#### PAPA WESTRAY Orkney

In the graveyard on the E side of the church of St Boniface. There is a tradition that it once lay in the bay of Heartie Goe, but this seems unlikely. It lies on an E-W axis.

Coped kindred monument; red sandstone; twelfth century.

Length: 155.0 cm. Width at ends: 41.0 cm and 22.0 cm. Height at ends: 22.0 cm and 19.5 cm.

The ridge is flat with a deep groove along its length. On each side there are three rows of rectangular tegulae with their corners trimmed but they are clear only near the narrow end of the S side. The ends are truncated and one of them slightly hipped.

Kirkness 1921, 132-3, fig 1; *Orkney Herald*, 3rd May 1922; RCAMS 1946, II, 179-80, no. 519, fig 251; I, 47.

#### RENDALL Orkney

Lost. It was recorded by George Low in 1774 in the parish of 'Rendale, in an uncultivated spot of ground, about 20 miles distance from Deerness'. Low also records that it had the same dimensions as SKAILL.

Low 1774, 55; Kirkness 1921, 133; RCAMS 1946, I, 47, fn 4.

## ST ANDREWS Fife

In a corridor on the first floor of St Leonard's School. It was found during clearance of the site of St Rule's East in 1895.

Shrine tomb; pale sandstone; eleventh century.

Length: 104.0 cm. Width at ends: 26.5 cm. Height at ends: 53.5 cm.

The worn, now undulating ridge is 5.5 cm wide and 6.3 cm high. It over-reaches the gable slightly but there are now no hints of the 'suspicion of animal legs' observed by Cruden. On the roof pitch are three rows of splayed tegulae, each 4.5 cm to 5.5 cm deep and 6.5 cm wide at the tip. One tegula in the centre of the top row has faint incised marks. Below the eaves the sides are plain and perpendicular for 35.5 cm. On each end is a long stemmed cross with contoured edge and slightly splayed arms; one is 26.0 cm high and 34.0 cm across, the other is 30.2 cm high.

Romilly Allen 1895, 187-8; Romilly Allen 1903, 361; RCAMS 1933, 260, no. 479; Cruden 1955, 59-60.

## ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA 1 Berwickshire

In the churchyard by the E gable of the church. It lies on an E-W axis though it is movable.

Hogback; pale sandstone; Illustrative Type, eleventh century.

Length: 149.9 cm. Width at ends: 36.8 cm and 32.4 cm. Height at ends: 27.9 cm and 27.3 cm.

Height at centre: 30.5 cm.

The flat ridge is worn away and 12.1 cm wide.

*Side A.* The side is divided into three panels each containing a beast. The first is 17.8 cm high and 35.6 cm long, and contains a naturalistic backward-looking quadruped with its tail over its back. The tip of the tail is slightly swollen. In front of the animal is a thin vertical strip. This panel is separated from the next by a pilaster decorated with a lobed tree, 12.7 cm wide and 17.8 cm high. The second panel is 35.6 cm long and contains a 'horse', its tail pendant. The rest of the side is extremely worn. Below the roof pitch, which contains these panels, is a vertical plinth 10.2 cm deep.

*Side B.* The side is worn but three rows of tegulae with straight sides and rounded tips remain, each 5.1 cm wide and 6.3 cm high. Like the other side it has the 10.2 cm plinth and flanking strips at the ends of the pitch 14.6 cm wide.

The ends are plain and truncated, the W end damaged.

Reid 1914, 217-18, fig 5; RCAMS 1915, 25.

## ST HELEN'S ON THE LEA 2

In the churchyard S of the chancel. In 1915 it lay on a N-S axis, though Reid records the dumping of gravestones at this spot.

Hogback fragment; pink sandstone; Illustrative Type, eleventh century.

Length: 63.5 cm. Width at end: 40.0 cm. Width at broken end: 41.9 cm. Height at end: 22.9 cm.

Height at broken end: 27.3 cm.

The top is 12.1 cm wide and worn flat. The section is more shallow than no. 1.

*Side A.* The roof pitch is flanked by a plain strip 7.6 cm wide. There is a panel 26.7 cm high containing first an undecipherable lump then a quadruped with a foreleg raised and the tail over the back. It is 31.7 cm long. Below the eaves is a vertical plinth 7.6 cm high.

*Side B.* Four rows of semicircular tegulae each 5.7 cm wide and 5.1 cm high are flanked by a narrow panel 8.3 cm wide. The plinth is damaged.

Reid 1914, 218-20, fig 6; RCAMS 1915, 25.

## ST NINIAN'S ISLE Shetland

Found in 1957 outside the W wall of the church.

Hogback; steatite; Type B, eleventh century.

Length: 119.3 cm. Width at centre: 27.9 cm. Width at ends: 14.0 cm.

Though complete, this solitary Shetland hogback carries no ornament. The flattened ridge is 8.9 cm wide and the roof pitch is shallow in section. The ends are truncated but the bombé sides indicate an eleventh- rather than twelfth-century date. (Measurements from Thomas 1973).

Small *et al* 1973, 31, 37, fig 8, pl xi.

## ST VIGEANS Angus

In the Department of the Environment Museum, St Vigeans. It was formerly used as a lintel in the church, and before that as a step.

Coped kindred monument; sandstone; Type A, late tenth-early eleventh century.

Length: 152.3 cm. Width at ends: 17.8 cm. Height at ends: 53.3 cm and 52.7 cm. Height at crown: 52.7 cm.

The stone has been dressed at the ends and on the lower parts of the sides. The horizontal ridge is 7.0 cm wide consisting of a triple bead 1.3 cm high. One end is broken but the other has an outward facing beast-head in low relief on the end of the ridge. It is 12.7 cm long and has two bulbous eyes, one with a faint trace of an incised pupil, and a narrow bill reaching to the gable end. Below the ridge two rows of concave-sided tegulae survive, each 7.6 cm to 8.9 cm high and 10.2 cm to 10.8 cm wide. Enough of the tegulae remain to indicate that they adorned a curved roof pitch. Below the jowl of the end-beast a plain panel borders the tegulae, 8.9 cm wide.

Duke 1888, 143-6; Romilly Allen 1903, 280, no. 29; Cruden 1964, 25, no. 29.

## SKAILL Orkney

In the Session House of the church. It was found in the NE corner of the churchyard 9 ft from the E boundary wall at Skaill in Deerness parish. It lay on an ENE-WSW axis.

Hogback; red sandstone; Type B3, late eleventh-early twelfth-century.

Length: 172.7 cm. Width at ends: 49.5 cm and 35.6 cm. Height at ends: 22.9 cm and 19.7 cm.

The ridge, worn at the head end, is plain and slightly arched, the highest point being 35.6 cm from the head end. Below it are four rows of tegulae, chiefly rectangular with clipped corners though some are trapezoid. The top row is 5.1 cm deep, the second and third rows 6.3 cm and the bottom row 7.0 cm. The width of a tegula from the lowest row is 6.3 cm tapering to 3.2 cm. The roof pitch tapers with the stone, the depth of the pitch being 30.5 cm at the head and 24.1 cm at the foot. Below the eaves one plinth is perpendicular whilst the other inclines inwards slightly; they are 7.6 cm deep at the head and taper to 5.1 cm. The ends are vertical and undecorated.

Low 1774, 54-5; Kirkness 1921, 133, fig 2; RCAMS 1946, I, 47; II, 242, fig 249, no. 622.

## STOBO Peeblesshire

In the church.

Fragment of tegulated stone; sandstone; twelfth century.

Length: 26.7 cm. Height: 17.8 cm and 22.9 cm. Width: 17.8 cm.

Part of three rows of trapezoid tegulae remain, each 10.2 cm wide at the top; the height of the top-most tegulae is 5.1 cm, of the middle row 5.7 cm and the lowest 4.4 cm, though the stone has suffered through dressing.

RCAMS 1967, II, 214, no. 484(v), pl 28c.

## TILLICOUNTRY Clackmannanshire

In the old graveyard behind the ruins of Tillicountry House to the NE of the town. It is well bedded in the earth.

Coped kindred monument; sandstone; twelfth century.

Length: 182.9 cm. Width at ends: 45.1 cm and 39.4 cm. Height at ends: 38.1 cm and 30.5 cm. Height at crown: 35.6 cm.

The ends of the horizontal ridge, 10.2 cm wide, are lost. Below it are three rows of rectangular tegulae with rounded corners, each 6.0 cm wide, the top row 7.6 cm high, the middle row 6.3 cm and the bottom row 8.9 cm. At the narrow end is a plain panel 6.3 cm wide flanking the tegulation. The head end rests upon a stone. Only the damaged ends give the impression of a slightly arched roof.

RCAMS 1933, 326, no. 616(2).

## TULLIALLAN Fife

Half buried on the S side of the mausoleum of Tulliallan Castle, near Alloa. (Overton Lodge.)

Hogback; sandstone; Type B2, eleventh century.

Length: 184.2 cm. Width at W end: 36.8 cm. Width at centre: 34.3 cm. Height at raised end: 30.5 cm.

The ridge is 5.1 cm wide and does not protrude above the roof. It is worn and at a point 50.8 cm from the W end is a drill hole. Below the ridge are five rows of tegulae with straight sides and rounded corners, each 4.4 cm wide and 7.0 cm high. The E end of the stone is partly buried. The W end has faint traces of an incised equal arm cross, 4.4 cm thick.

Lacaille 1928, 105; RCAMS 1933, 280, no. 532.

#### TYNINGHAME East Lothian

In the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, IB 289. It was found about 1955 by Dr J S Richardson in a field at Kirklandhill where it served as a trough. It was removed to the factor's garden and presented to the museum by the Earl of Haddington in 1957.

Hogback; red sandstone; Illustrative Type, late tenth century.

Length: 104.1 cm. Width at end: 47.0 cm. Width at broken end: 45.7 cm. Widest point: 53.3 cm. Height at end: 27.9 cm. Height at broken end: 31.7 cm. Height at crown: 35.6 cm.

The top and one end are lost.

*Side A.* There is a worn end panel expanding from 10.2 cm wide at the top to 12.7 cm at the base, without ornament. Next to it there is a ring-knot consisting of a ring with a bifurcating return loop rising from it, its band 1.9 cm wide. It measures 20.3 cm high and the ring is 9.5 cm in diameter. The side is dominated by a carving of two confronting beasts, each with a forepaw placed upon a central disc between them. The tail is held between the hindlegs and curls up across the belly with a small knob as terminal. The animals are naturalistically canine. The jaws of the dexter one are closed and are placed within the open jaws of the sinister one. The disc is undecorated and is 14.6 cm in diameter. The two beasts are similar but the dexter one has fangs, whilst the other has three claws on its paw, two grasping the ball and pointing forwards and the third pointing back.

*Side B.* The end panel is raised and expands from 11.4 cm wide to 13.3 cm at the base. It contains very small tegulation, each tegula being about 3.2 cm high and 3.2 cm wide at the top. The type varies: some are trapezoid whilst others display vertical sides above the tapered tip. For a length of 58.4 cm the side is covered with four rows of chequer pattern of alternate recessed rectangles 7.0 cm wide and 7.0 cm to 7.6 cm high. Almost in the centre is a disc, 15.2 cm in diameter, grasped by a single beast with a left forepaw identical to that of the second beast on Side A. Though mutilated the turn of the neck suggests a backward looking beast, as does the position of the lower jaw. On the back of the beast is a damaged motif which might be construed as the leg and breast of a bird. The tip of the beast's tail is depicted by a deeply incised arc 3.2 cm in diameter. The lowest row of raised chequers merges into the plain side for the lower 7.6 cm.

The surviving end is damaged at the top but a plain cone shape 10.2 cm high rises from a plain base 11.4 cm from each side. The end is truncated.

Stevenson 1959, 47–49, fig. 5, pl VIII 1; *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 90 (1956–7), 261, no. 27.

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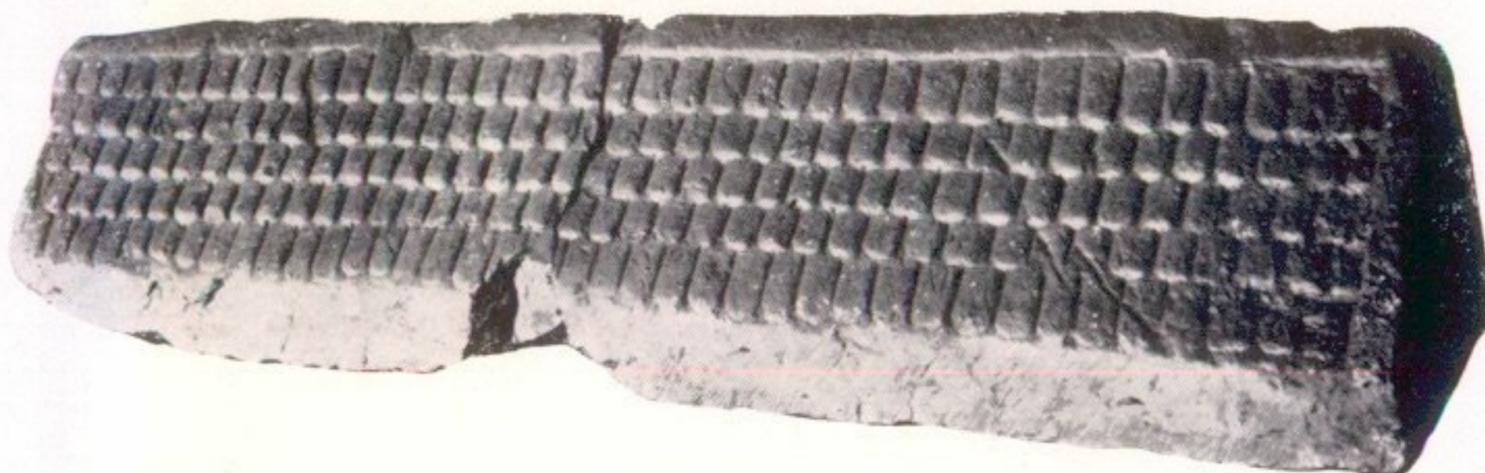
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a Abercorn 1 (B1) (Photo: Clayton)



b Abercorn 2 (B3) (Photo: Clayton)



c Ancrum (B3) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



a Brechin (A) (Photo: T Drahony)



b Brechin (A) (Photo: T Drahony)



c Brechin detail



a Govan 1 (Cumbrian scroll)



b Govan 3 (A) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



c Govan 4 (A) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



a Govan 5 (A) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



b Govan 5, detail of end-beasts (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



d Kirkwall 1 (B2) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



c Incholm (pilaster)



a Luss (B1) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



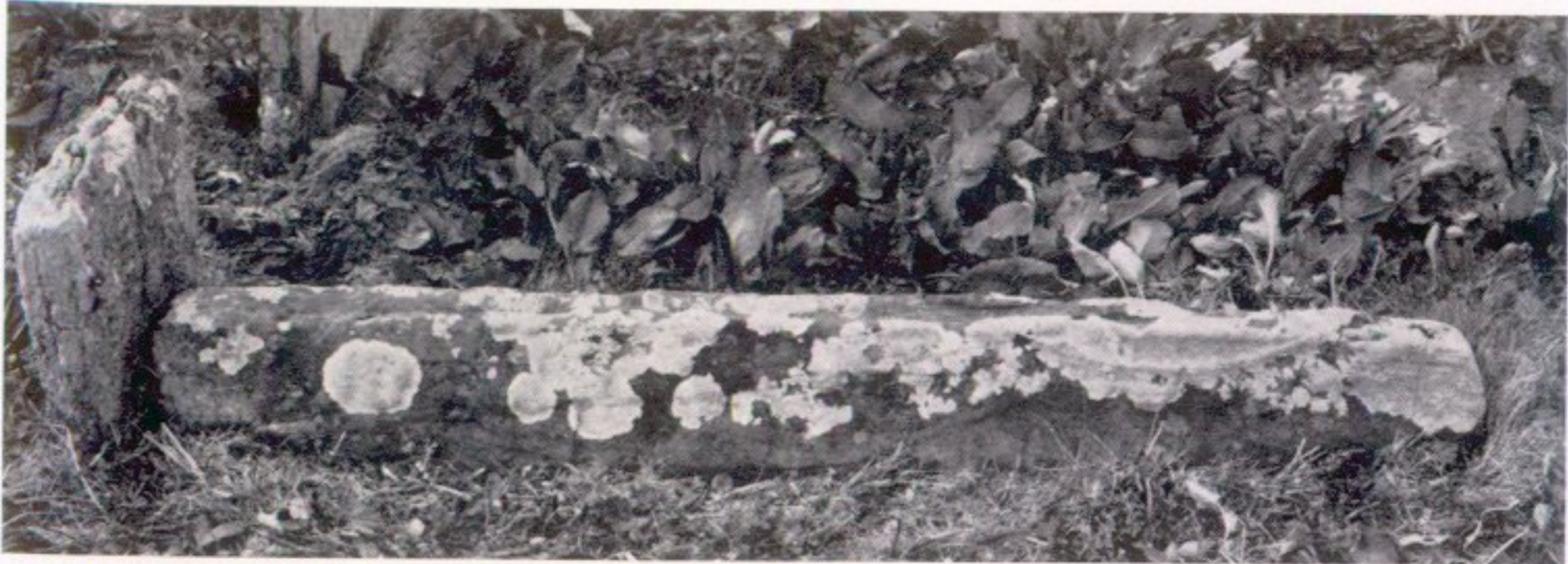
b Luss (B1) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



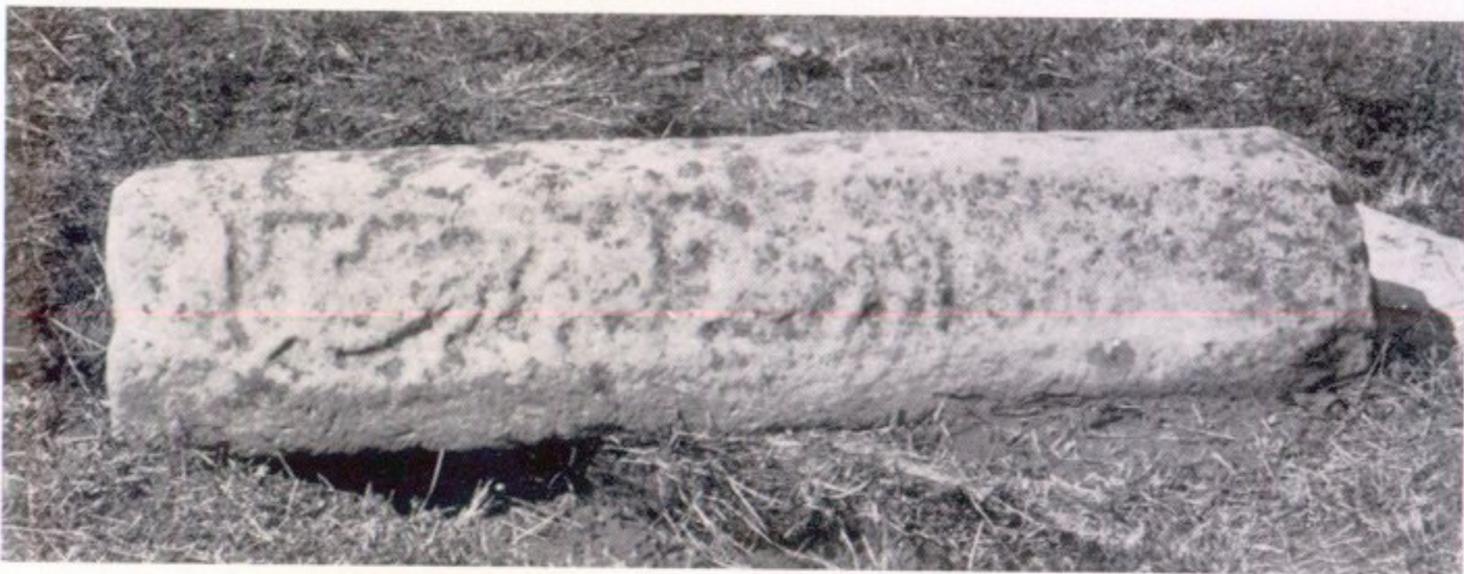
c Meigle (A) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)

d Mossknow





a Papa Westray (KM) (Crown copyright: RCAMS)



b St Helen's on the Lea 2 (Illustrative)



c Tynninghame (Illustrative) (copyright: NMAS)



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