

Types of Crosses

Lantern crosses (late Medieval sculptured crosses) 15th to 16th century. Normally show biblical images on four faces, with the principal face showing the Crucifixion, Holy Rood or Trinity.



St Mawgan



St Michael's Mount

Wheel-headed crosses from the 12th century onwards, usually set up as wayside crosses, marking a route to the parish church, or from parish to parish. They were also set up to mark boundaries of the glebe, parish and even monastic land and sanctuaries.



Boswarthen cross, Madron



Tresleigh Cardinham



St Just – now in churchyard

Pre-Conquest churchyard crosses, set up to mark a Christian burial ground often pre-date the fabric of existing churches.

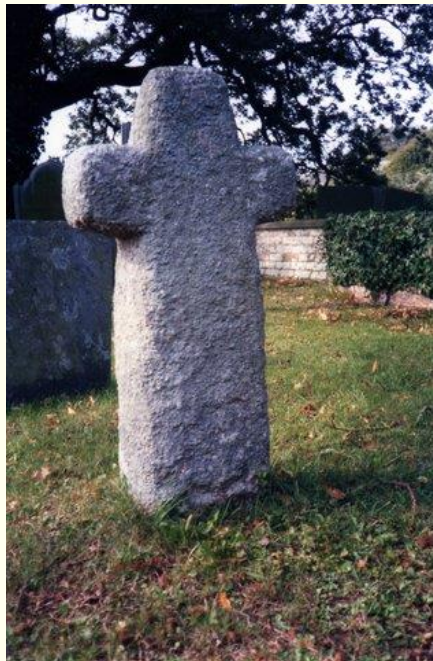


St Piran's



St Buryan and St Levan

Latin crosses usually used as boundary or wayside crosses, about 8 % of Cornwall's crosses are of the latin type and are the prevailing parochial style in the parishes of Paul in west Penwith and St Cleer and St Neot on Bodmin Moor.

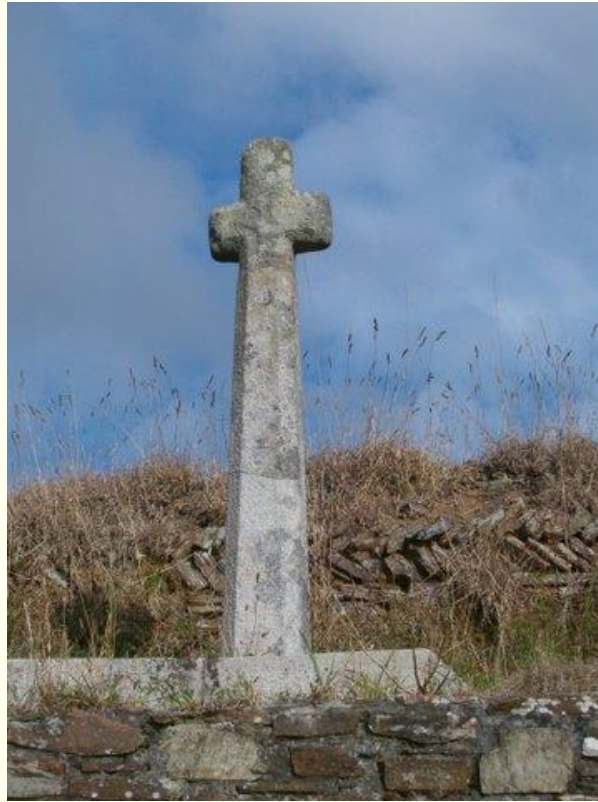


Treglines Cross at St Minver



Carracawn, St Germans

Late Medieval latin crosses - octagonal in section and mostly found in the east of the county.



Nancor Cross, Creed with Grampound



Trehan or Trematon Cross St Stephens by Saltash

Two examples of base-stones, the one at St Buryan is a typical base-stone for a wheel-headed wayside cross, while the second at Colan is a typical late medieval base-stone which is square at the bottom and has chamfered corners creating an octagonal top surface. These would support a Late medieval latin cross.



Base-stone of wayside cross, St Buryan



Late medieval base-stone, Colan.