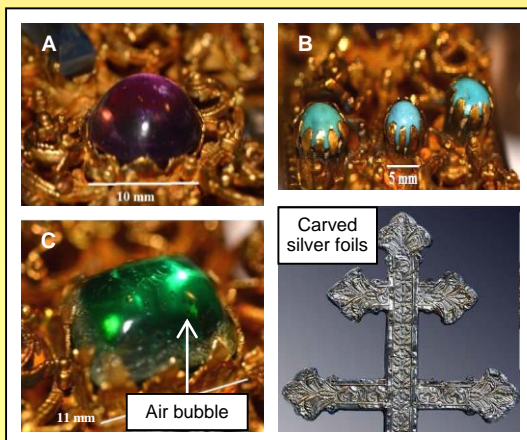
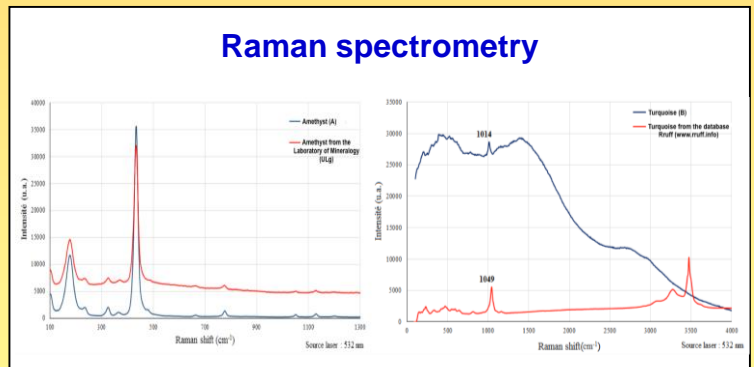
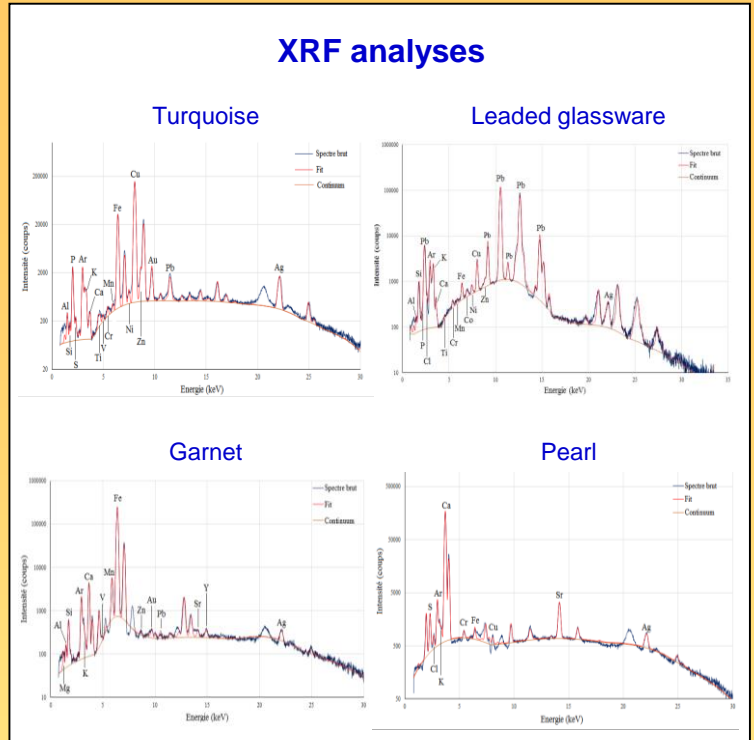
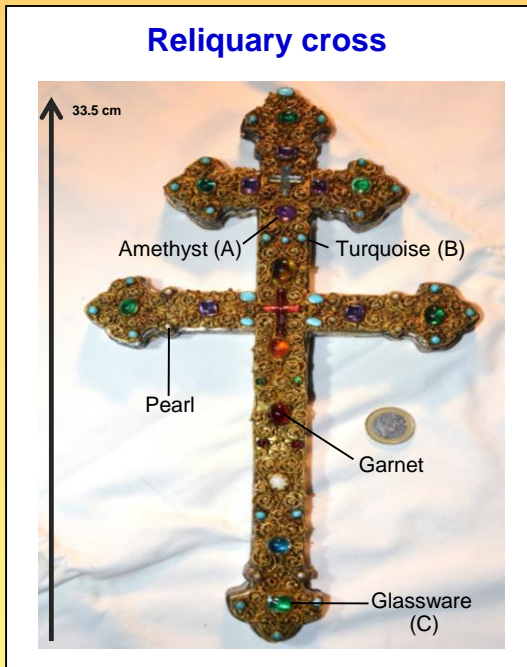


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Introduction

- The cross was discovered in 1914, in a safe from the Liège Cathedral.
- Double-arm cross with a wooden structure, covered by gold-coated copper on the front, and by carved silver foils on the back.
- Cross also covered by filigrees, gems, pearls and glasswares.
- Relics is constituted by fragments of the Holly Cross.

Reliquary cross



Conclusions

- A detailed stylistic investigation by George (2013)⁴ showed that the cross was realized in the early XIIIth century when Liège was a diocese of the German empire.
- After Raman spectrometry and X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) analyses, the results confirm the identification of six tiny pearls, six amethysts, twenty five turquoises and two garnets.
- Twelve glasswares were also identified with a green or blue color.
- The small red cross, located at the center, is constituted by a nice doublet with red glassware covered by quartz.
- The filigrees contain Cu and Au, thus confirming that they are constituted by gold-coated copper.

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 4. George P. (2013): Du prieuré d'Oignies au musée de Namur: le binôme "reliques" et "arts précieux". À propos d'une croix inédite du Trésor de la Cathédrale de Liège in "Actes de la journée d'étude Hugo d'Oignies. Contexte et perspectives", J. Toussaint, ed. TreMa, Namur, 136-151.