KILMICHAEL GLASSARY GRAVEYARD
DALRIADA PROJECT

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

May 2009

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Appendix 1: Gravestone Images
1. Introduction

In January 2009 Kilmartin House Museum conducted a Desk Based Survey (DBA) on the church and graveyard of Kilmichael Glassary. The aim of the report was to locate and compile all known information on the church and graveyard. The collated information will be used as a basis for the survey and recording of the gravestones within the graveyard. The project was undertaken in partnership with the Dunadd Historic Graveyard Group, Historic Scotland, the Church of Scotland and Argyll and Bute District Council. The project is part of the Dalraida Project which is the major funder.

2. Desk Based Survey Methodology

2.1 Previous Work

The historic graveyard of Kilmichael has aroused the interest of some of the earliest Scottish antiquarians, some of whom made descriptions and drawings following their observations (White 1875 and Drummond 1879). A survey of many of the medieval grave slabs and some post reformation graves stones was undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and their work was included in their Inventory for Argyll (RCHAMS 1992). Many of the stones have also appeared within publications on the early medieval monuments (Fisher 2001) and later medieval grave stones (Steer and Bannerman 1977). Local historians did some exhaustive work on recording the names and places on the grave stones in the cemetery, and particular mention must go to Alan Begg who recorded inscriptions between 1988 and 1991. The relevant work within these various publications has been incorporated into the text, as has the transcribed survey undertaken by Alan Begg. Several works on the graveyard have periodically appeared within the ‘Kist’ the journal of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, and contains articles dating back to 1971. All volumes of this were searched for information on Kilmichael church and graveyard.

2.2 Other Sources Searched

The National Monuments Record of Scotland, based in Edinburgh and maintained by by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, holds plans, photographs and drawings relating to the graveyard and a list of the relevant archive is reproduced below. This archive was visited and examined and where possible items were cross referenced. This is important as most of the previous surveys have assigned the individual graves a different identification number. The end result is that one individual grave stone or grave slab can have a series of different identification numbers, and not all interested bodies are aware of each other’s numbers, or indeed, that they exist. Part of the work of this project has been to record any previous numbers assigned to the graves. The importance of being able to determine all numbers is clear in terms of data management and in terms of future site management and research.

This research work is by no means exhaustive and other sources and documents will have to be searched, but it is intended this work will be a sound basis for future research. Of particular relevance to future researchers will be church records with particular reference to the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland. The General Register Office for Scotland holds the following for Kilmichael Glassary.: Births 1750-1806 (ref: 511/1), Births 1806-1819, Marriages 1768-1818 (ref: 511/2), Births 1820-54 and Marriages 1820-1854 (ref: 511/3).
3. Kilmichael Glassary Parish Church

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3.1 Church History

The church of Glassary parish stands in a rectangular churchyard on the W side of the valley of the River Add, 120m E of an extensive rock-outcrop with cup-and-ring markings, and 170m N of the manse that was built in 1841 to replace a building of 1767. The celebrated Romanesque shrine containing an early iron bell, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, is believed to have been found about 1814 in the area between the church and manse rather than at Torbhlaren, 0.8km to the NE, as originally reported.

The name Kilmichael is recorded about 1315 (‘Kylmyel in Glenod’), and possibly also in 1240, while about 1350 it was named in association with the adjacent property of Cross Gillesbuig (‘Archibald’s Cross). In the late middle ages it was evidently an important place of burial, but it remained a chapel-at-ease of Kilneuair (No.81) until about the early 17th century. The division of the extensive parish, extending from Loch Awe to Loch Fyne, was proposed in 1642, and in 1651 it was decided to establish new parish churches at Kilneuair and on Lochfyneside. Although no action was taken, a similar division based on Kilneuair and Killevin (No.63) was proposed in the early 19th century, when a mission was established on Lochfyneside. In addition to the Parliamentary church built at Lochgilphead (No.172) in 1828, a mission chapel was founded at Cumlodden (NS014994) in 1841 and erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1853, and later chapels were built at Lochgair (NR 922905) and Ford (NM 869036).

Little is known of the early buildings, although Sir James Campbell of Auchenbreck, principal heritor, submitted a petition about rebuilding the church to the Synod of Argyll in 1725. The church was described in 1794 as having once been ‘among the best in the county’, but was inconvenient because it was ‘long and narrow’. Proposals for repairs were made in 1815, and four years later it was agreed that the old church, even with galleries, would not accommodate 400 sitters. A plan by George Johnston for a church measuring 22.7m by 12.8m, to seat 800, was accepted in 1819, and an estimate of £1138 obtained, but the heritors took no action and uncertainty about the effect of the new church at Lochgilphead on congregational numbers delayed its execution. New plans were obtained in 1826 from John and Donald McIsaac, perhaps with the assistance of William Thomson, resident engineer on the Crinan Canal, for a church costing £948, and work began the following year, being completed in 1828. The building, which was said in 1844 to be ‘too large’, was damaged by lightning and repaired in 1830. It is said to have been ‘taken down and rebuilt on a scale better suited to the population’ in 1873, by a Lochgilphead architect named Kirkwood, retaining the tower and some of the older fabric. The present bell is dated 1910. In 1837 it was stated that there was no bell, however in 1839 the old bell was sold for £3.0s.9d with the new bell costing £27.17s.6d.
3.1.1 List of Ministers of Kilmichael Glassary

1452
HERCULES SCRIMGEOUR
In the year 1452 Master Hercules Skrymgeour was parson of Glassary

1524-1533
JAMES SCRIMGEOUR
Notices of Master James Scrymgeour between the years 1524 and 1533

1559
GEORGE SCOTT, perpetual vicar; collated 17th July 1559; presented by John Scrimgeour of Glassary.

1572
HENRY SCRIMGEOUR, parson and vicar in 1572; sued James Scrimgeour of Glassary and Dudhope for the fruits of the benefice in Oct. that year; was rector in 1610.

1611
NEIL CAMPBELL of Ederline; M.A.; presented by Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, and admitted 10th May 1611 ; promoted to bishopric of the Isles in 1634.

1639
ARCHIBALD MACALLUM of Poltalloch, born 1605, son of John M., minister of Knapdale; educated at University of Glasgow; M.A. (1627); appears for the first time as minister here at a meeting of the Synod, 24th April 1639, but was perhaps settled earlier. On 7th Oct. 1641, and again on 12th Oct. 1647, he was transferred to Campbeltown, but continued in this charge. He was appointed in 1650 to assist in the translation into Gaelic of the "Shorter Catechism" and the "Brief Sum of Christian Doctrine" and in 1659, when the Psalms were being issued in Gaelic verse, he was appointed to versify those from L. to L.X. He was also assigned the Second Book of Chronicles in Nov. 1660 when the Old Testament was being turned into Gaelic. He succeeded his cousin Donald in the lands of Poltalloch 14th July 1642; is mentioned as a non-conformist to Episcopacy in 1662, and had sasine of a yearly rent of £4 to himself and his wife out of the lands of Over Roudele, Baryle, and Kilbride, Dec.1668. He died in 1665. He married (1) Janet, daughter of John Boyd in Kirkdyke of Kilmarnock, nephew of Zachary B., minister of the Barony, Glasgow, and who had issue of Zachary (or Zacharias) described as "a quick youth capable of learning," but the "father not being able to train up his children that way he was buried at St Andrews" in 1648, at the expense of the Synod of Fife. He does not appear to have completed his studies. In a contest with the notorious Colchiotach, the parties are said to have been equally matched, and Zachary to have been highly complimented by his adversary for courage and skill as a swordsman. Zachary was served heir to his grand-uncle, 17th Jan. 1654, and to his maternal aunt, 4th Dec. 1666. He succeeded also to Poltalloch, and died in 1692, when Poltalloch. was sold by his son Archibald to his uncle Donald M., who had a confirmation of Roudele 18th March 1689, and from whom is descended the family of Malcolm of Poltalloch; Donald; Neil: (2) Janet Maclachlan.

He is buried in Kilmartin graveyard along with second wife whose initials IM are also incised

QUICQUID MR ARCHIBALDUS MALCOL/UMBUS CELLAE
MICHAELIS PASTOR MORn / OBNOXIMUM HABUIT SUB
HOC SAXO JACIT / OBIIT AN(NO) DOM(II) 1685
AETATIS Suae 80
NUMEROUS INOPES CELUM DUXIT STABILI /
FIRMO ALTO PICTORE VOCE FIDE /
VITAM OBITUS COELUM FUSIT / CELEBRAT RESERAVIT /
GRATIA VITA OBITUS FIRMA BEATA / SILENS

'The mortal remains of Mr Archibald Malcolm, minister of Kilmichael, lie beneath this stone. He died in 1685 aged 80. Many were the poor he led to Heaven, with steadfast heart, with steady voice and profound faith. He poured forth his life, made glorious death, and unlocked the gates of Paradise. He displayed unwavering grace, enjoyed a blessed life and met a peaceful end'

1687
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, educated at University of Glasgow; M.A. (13th July 1671); admitted minister here about 1687; ousted at the revolution in 1689; died in 1695, aged about 44.

1691
DANIEL [or DONALD] CAMPBELL of Ducherman, in the parish, born 1st Aug. 1665, only son of Patrick C. of Quoycrook, parish of Halkirk, Caithness (descended from the McIver Campbells of Lergachonzie), and Helen Bayne; educated at King's College, Aberdeen; M.A. (15th July 1686); possibly also at the University of Edinburgh; called 29th Sept. [the call was signed by forty-two persons, of whom one-half were Campbells], and ordained 31st Dec. 1691. He declined a call to Watten Oct. 1699. As one of the heirs of Patrick Campbell, minister of Glenaray, he received 200 merks from the Synod which enabled him to finish the building of a manse, erected chiefly at his own expense, one of the first manses in the county, and well known for its "nineteen windows. He died "greatly lamented " 28th March 1722, after years of intense physical suffering. In 1719 he wrote: "I walked only with the help of two stilts, and since 14th Oct. 1716 I was so universally taken with gout in hands and feet that I never stood on my own legs since that day, nor moved a step, but as I was carried each Sabbath to preach, which I was forced to do sitting on a chair on the floor of the church, not being able to ascend the pulpit, and yet I was helped to preach each Sabbath : my hand also was unable to write. I was obliged to sit from morning to evening on my bedside, being unable to stir or walk one step." He married June 1692, Jean, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Torblaren, minister of Glenaray [as a young woman while travelling with Lady Henrietta Lindsay, wife of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck, with great presence of mind she chewed and swallowed a letter, the discovery of which would have endangered Sir Duncan and others engaged in the troubles of 1685]. They had issue Henrietta Lindsay, born 1693 (married (1) Duncan Campbell, minister of Kilmartin: (2) 1741, James Buchanan, merchant, Tarbert); Helen (married Patrick Pollock, minister of South Knapdale); Allan; Jean (married 1719, Donald M Gilchrist, writer in Kilmichael- Glassary); James, minister of Kilbrandon; Anne (married 1734, John M Alister, surgeon); Janet (married 1739, George Macfarlane of Glenralloch). His publications include the Sacramental Meditations on the Sufferings and Death of Christ [Sermons preached before the Communion in the Irish Language in Kilmichael of Glasrie] (Edinburgh, 1698; Glasgow, 1701; and frequently reprinted: an edition in Gaelic by D. Macfarlane, M.A., was published at Edinburgh in 1786, and at Perth in 1800); The Frequent and Devout Communicant, to which is appended, A Dialogue, between a private Christian and a Minister of the Gospel, concerning Preparation for the Lord's Supper (Edinburgh, 1703); Damono-machie; or, War with the Devil, in a short treatise by way of dialogue between Philander and Theophilus (Edinburgh, 1718); Meditations on the Vanity of the World: Meditations on Death (Edinburgh, 1718; Glasgow, 1741); Meditations on Judgment: Meditations on Hell (Edinburgh, 1719); Mans Chief End and Hide: the substance of Catechetical Sermons (Edinburgh, 1719); Meditations on Eternity (Edinburgh, 1721); Meditations on Heaven (Edinburgh, 1721). He left in MS. three volumes of Sermons. In 1707 along with Mr Daniel McLaurin of Kilfinan he undertook translating the 'Westminster Confessions of Faith' which were published by the synod in 1725. He died in 1722 and is buried in Kilmichael Graveyard

1727
ROBERT FULLARTON, born about 1700; educated at University of Glasgow; M.A. (23rd April 1720); ordained 27th July 1727; had a call from the Argyll colony to be minister 27th Feb. 1739, but remained here till his death 20th July 1762. He married 5th May 1735, Mary, daughter
of David M Neil, minister of Morven (she married (2) 6th April 1763, Iver Campbell, merchant, Kilmichael), and had issue Daniel, born 21st Feb. 1736; Archibald, born 7th April 1738; Janet, born 7th Nov. 1745; Neil, born 3rd Nov. 1748; Mary, born 20th Feb. 1750, died 2nd Dec. 1752; Robert, born 31st March 1752; Barbara, born 15th Nov. 1754; Malcolm, born 25th Feb. 1759.

1764

PETER CAMPBELL, born 1739, second son of James C. of Duchernan, minister of Kilbrandon, and grandson of Donald C., minister in 1691; educated at University of Glasgow; licensed by Presbytery of Inveraray 6th April 1763; ordained 26th July 1764; died suddenly of apoplexy 19th Feb. 1779. He had considerable knowledge of Church law and was much consulted on the subject. He married 8th April 1765, his cousin, Margaret (died 3rd Feb. 1829, aged 86), daughter of George Scott, controller of customs, Greenock, and had issue John, merchant, Virginia, U.S.A., born 23rd April 1766, died Dec. 1796; Mary, born 3rd May 1767, died 7th Feb. 1768; James, lieut. R.N., born 17th July 1768, died 15th Sept. 1818; George, minister of Ardcchattan, born 17th May 1769; Duncan, born 12th May 1770, died in Jamaica, Jan. 1797; Janet, born 4th Dec. 1771, died 30th June 1772; Archibald, born 23rd May 1773, died 27th March 1774; Grace Orangebay, born 27th May 1774, died unmarried 24th March 1849; Peter, born 15th Sept. 1775, died in Jamaica, 6th Nov. 1795; Margaret, born 21st July 1776 (married Francis Stewart, minister of Craignish); Colin, M.D., born 4th July 1777, died in Jamaica, 8th May 1824; Donald, born 6th July 1778, died young; Dugald William (posthumous), born 6th June 1779, died at Bahia, 11th July 1823.

1779

DUGALD CAMPBELL (primus) of Auchinellan, born Kilmordan about 1756, eldest son of Patrick C. of Auchinellan and Elizabeth Campbell; educated at University of Glasgow; M.A. (1775); licensed by Presbytery of Inveraray; presented by Archibald Campbell of Knockbay, and ordained 28th Sept. 1779; died 5th Dec. 1826. He married 17th Jan. 1782, his cousin, Margaret Campbell (died at North Knapdale, 2nd Feb. 1831), daughter of Dugald Campbell of Ederline, and had issue Colin of Auchinellan, minister of North Knapdale; Dugald, minister of this parish; Janet (married Donald Campbell, minister of Kilmordan); Elizabeth (married 13th June 1821, James Reid of the Exchequer Office, Edinburgh); Margaret, died at Lochgilphead, 26th Feb. 1873.

1830

DUGALD CAMPBELL of Auchinellan, son of preceding, born in 1801; educated at University of Glasgow; licensed by Presbytery of Skye 6th April 1824; presented by his father (who had purchased the patronage) 1st Aug. 1825, but not ordained till 9th Sept. 1830 (delay having arisen through objection to parts of his trials); died 14th Feb. 1852. He married (1) 14th March 1825, Sarah, youngest daughter of William Moodie, D.D., minister of St Andrew's Parish, Edinburgh, and had issue Sarah (married John Sinclair, minister of Small Isles); Joan (married Mr Douglas): (2) 12th Dec. 1842, Eliza Jobling.

1852

DONALD CAMPBELL, born 25th Nov. 1825, son of Donald C., minister of Killmodin, and grandson of Dugald Campbell, minister in 1771); educated at University of Glasgow; licensed by Presb. of Inveraray; ordained to Oban Chapel 9th May 1850; pros, by his cousins, the Misses Campbell of Auchinellen; transferred and admitted 21st Sept. 1852; died at Elgin, 24th Aug. 1906. He married 19th Jan. 1865, Margaret Graham (died at Elgin, 24th Jan. 1919, aged 89), daughter of William Sibbald, banker, and Jane Graham, and sister of Sir John Sibbald, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, and had issue Jane Graham, D.C.S., superintendent of the Church of Scotland hospital at Kalimpong, India, born 30th Oct. 1865, died 10th Oct. 1909; Jessie Campbell Graham, born 6th March 1867; Donald Gordon, M.B., C.M., Elgin, Lieut.- colonel R.A.M.C., born 25th Aug. 1868; William Sibbald, M.D., born 18th Jan. 1870; Margaret, born 24th Oct. 1872, died 10th June 1920; Christian Sibbald, born 17th Nov. 1878.
1904


1914

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, born Uist, 17th May 1885, son of William M. and Catherine MacDonald; educated at Paible and Kingussie Schools and University of Glasgow; M.A. (1907); licensed by Presbytery of Uist May 1910; assistant at Wishaw and Logie (Dunblane); ordained to Glengarry 6th July 1911; transferred and admitted 5th Aug. 1914; chaplain to 5th Cameron Highlanders during European War; transcribed and admitted to Stevenston 27th Sept. 1921. Married 6th Feb. 1912, Charlotte, daughter of Donald Macaulay, minister of Reay, and had issue William Uist, born 19th Jan. 1913; Donald Macaulay, born 17th Jan. 1915; Alisdair Cameron, born 17th Oct. 1916.

1922

JOHN CAMERON, born Kilmoluag, Tiree 2nd Jan. 1880 son of Archibald C. and Euphemia Mackinnon; educated at Cornaigmore and Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar School, Glasgow, and University of Glasgow; M.A. (1904); B.D. (1912); licensed by Presbytery of Glasgow 1st May 1912; assistant at Lochgoilhead and Springburn; ordained to Poolewe 23rd Sept. 1914; transferred to Ladhope 5th April 1915; Agnes Smith, eldest daughter of James Young, Uddingston, and has issue Euphemia Mackinnon, born 18th Feb. 1916; Seumas Young L., born 5th Aug. 1917; Jessie Russell, born 24th Aug. 1919.

3.2. Church Description

The existing building is a rectangle measuring 14.7m by 9.9m, with four lancets in the N side-wall and three lancets and an entrance-porch to the S. At the centre of the W gable-wall there is a small three-stage tower with pyramidal slated roof, having a shield with the date 1872 in the w wall. At the E end there is a shallow gabled extension with a round-headed window, probably added early in 1907/8 by Peter MacGregor Chalmers. The internal furnishings are of the same period, the timber communion table and octagonal pulpit with almost Islamic ogee arch motif, 1908. Stained glass in the chancel depicts the Crucifixion in was installed in 1912.

Architectural Fragment

A damaged window-sill or lintel, probably of late 16th- or 17th-century date, has been re-used as a grave-cover near the S wall of the churchyard. It is a slab of schist 1.07m by 0.3m by 0.11m in thickness, having splayed ingoes and a chamfered outer sill for a daylight-opening 0.73m wide and wrought with a 35mm chamfer, and bearing a glazing-groove.

3.3. Churchyard Description

The churchyard surrounds the church on all sides and is surrounded by a lime mortared rubble wall with a cement coping. The churchyard is sub rectangular in shape and measures between 48m and 49m NS and up to 53m EW. The gate to the churchyard lies on the NW of the church wall. The churchyard contains many headstones and grave slabs, the earliest dating to the Early Christian period (No.1 below) this possibly dating to the 10th century. More than 30 tapered slabs and cross fragments, dating from C13 to C16, are to be found in the churchyard. These are predominantly the work of Loch Awe school sculptors, a style of West Highland carving distinguished by the use of a limited repertoire of patterns, many of them bearing a characteristic miniature warrior.

3.3.1 Funerary Monuments and other Carved Stones
The churchyard contains numerous gravestones and horizontal grave slabs and many of the earlier ones were described by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in their Inventory for Argyll (RCHAMS 1992 No. 69 pp. 143-149). The following monuments are in the churchyard, except for number 22, which stands in the churchyard at St Columba’s Episcopal Chapel, Poltalloch and number 21 which is lost.

3.3.1.1 Early Christian
(1) Slightly tapered slab of epidiorite, 1.44m by 0.42m, 144A bearing in relief a ringed Latin cross with a beaded margin and round sunken armpits. The shaft bears a continuous key-pattern which merges into a roundel, now much worn, at the centre of the cross-head, and the cross-arms and ring appear to have borne similar ornament.

3.3.1.2 Medieval
The following stones are carved from epidiorites and chiorite-schists of local origin.
(2) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.94m by 0.63m. It is framed by nailhead-ornament between two roll-mouldings, the outer one being linked to two leaves in the pointed top. At the top is the small figure of a rider wearing a bascinet, but without visible weapons, flanked by an animal biting its tail and, at right, a ring-knot. The remainder is filled by a network of plant-stems, incorporating animals at the top, and near the foot there is a much-worn ptwinged animal, represented by Drummond as a cross, and a ring-knot enclosing a pellet.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(3) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, l.86m by 0.59m. An edge-moulding bearing a continuous fret-pattern is enclosed by rows of nailhead, and there is an inner roll-moulding overlain by two horizontal twists which form three panels. The top one shows a galley, sail set, with high stem and stern containing six helmeted figures, and then a plain rectangular panel, perhaps a casket. In the centre panel there is the 0.42m figure of a man armed with spear, sword and bascinet framed in a straight-headed niche with sides of twist-pattern, and standing on a dragon’s body bent into a double chevron. The bottom panel contains two confronted cat-like animals surmounting a network of double-stalked five-lobed leaves.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(4) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.59m, much worn. The margin includes nailhead-ornament, but the only other surviving carving is two niches with cusped heads. They contain almost identical armed figures, the upper one 0.57m and the lower one 0.46m in height.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(5) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 2.07m by 0.66m, much worn and reworked at the top. It bears an edge-moulding between two rows of nailhead, with an additional inner roll. In the upper half there is a 0.82m armed figure in a cusped niche, and then a tight network of plant-stems. The top of the slab has been dressed to receive the inscription ‘John McGregor 1807’.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(6) Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.54m, lacking the top left corner and much worn. Within a margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings, there is the 0.62m figure of an armed man in an irregular canopied niche with dragonshead finials, whose ears form large leaves. The lower half bears a network of plant-stems, and the initials MC, for MacTavish, are added at the top.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(7) Tapered slab, 1.82m by 0.53m, lacking the top left corner and much worn. The margin is not preserved, but otherwise it resembles number 6, although the 0.54m armed figure occupies a more regular gabled niche.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(8) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.90m by 0.58m, much worn. It resembles number 6, but the 0.51m armed figure occupies a niche surmounted by two confronted cats, and the network incorporates inverted double-stalked five-lobed leaves.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(9) Tapered slab lacking the foot and much worn, 1.54m in surviving length by 0.54m. It bears an armed figure 0.42m high with traces of a network of plant-stems below.
Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.
(10) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.58m, lacking the top left corner, broken across the middle and much worn. It bears traces of a triple moulding, with a 0.57m armed figure in a niche at the top and interlace at the foot. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(11) Tapered slab, 2.05m by 0.66m, much worn. It bears the 0.82m figure of an armed man in relief, but the ornament in the lower part is not identifiable. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(12) Tapered slab, 1.96m by 0.58m, much worn. The only visible ornament is an armed figure 0.61m high. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(13) Tapered slab, 1.79m by 0.56m. Within a margin of nailhead between two plain mouldings it bears a central sword with inclined quillons and round pommel with tangbutton, surrounded by undulating plant-stems with three lobed leaves to the left and five-lobed leaves to the right. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(14) Tapered slab, 1.90m by 0.59m, flaked at the top left and much worn. It appears to have resembled number 13, but the top has been re-dressed and the initials McT incised. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(15) Tapered slab with pointed top, 1.83m by 0.54m, much worn. It resembles number 13, but no margin survives. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(16) Tapered slab, about 1.88m by 0.48m, broken across, lacking the upper right edge, and damaged at the foot. There is a double margin whose inner member bears a fret resembling that on number 3, which returns below a large triple chevron at the top. It bears a central sword with lobated pommel and inclined quillons, flanked by intertwined plant-stems which at the top rise through a ring-knot to form dragon’s-head finials confronting a small central animal. The foot of the sword-blade overlies a larger ring-knot with a central pellet and triquetras in the side interspaces. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(17) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.98m by 0.56m, much worn. The margin comprises nailhead between two flat mouldings which at the upper angles overlap to form chevron-like extensions onto the bevel. At the top there are traces of animals, possibly flanking a sword-hilt, and in the lower part there are remains of intertwined plant-stems. Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(18) Tapered slab with incised margin, 1.84m by 0.45m, much worn and flaked in the lower part. It bears the outline of a sword with oval pommel and inclined quillons. 14th-16th century.

(19) Tapered slab with bevelled edges, 1.86m by 0.51m. It bears a triple moulding on the bevel and an inner bead on the surface, but there is no other visible ornament. 14th-early 16th century.

(20) Tapered slab with deeply bevelled edges bearing well-preserved nailhead on the right edge, 1.91m by 0.59m. The plain surface was probably never carved. 14th-early 16th century.

(21) Fragmentary cross-head with concave armpits and short straight-ended side-arms. Drummond shows four or five concentric mouldings framing each armpit, which formed a central concave lozenge enclosing a fluted roundel and four tapering axial ribs. One of these extended to a small lozenge or arrow-head at the end of the left arm. 14th-early 16th century.

(22) Freestanding disc-headed cross, broken below the cross-head and repaired in the 19th century with heavy metal straps which obscure parts of the ornament. It measures 1.91m in visible height by 0.58m in span, the diameter of the disc being 0.55m, and the shaft, which is 120mm thick at base, tapers from 0.35m to 0.29m below the cross-head. Both faces are framed by double mouldings which in the head are intertwined, the inner members projecting in some cases to form the stubby arms. The edges of the shaft bear elongated dogtooth, which is continued as a plain central moulding on the edges of the cross-head. The front bears a worn and crudely-carved figure of the Crucified Saviour, with head inclined to His right and crossed feet. The rood is not represented, and the only other ornament on this face is a short vertical strip of...
interlaced plant-stems which terminates at least 0.45m above the foot of the shaft. The back of the shaft is occupied by similar plant-stems extending a little lower, and the head is filled by loose irregularly interlaced stems with no foliaceous features. Drummond relates that this cross was found, re-used as a door-lintel, during the demolition of the old church in 1827, removed by the Poltalloch estate factor to Bellanoch, and eventually repaired with iron clamps. It was brought back to Kilmichael to be set up as the village cross, but after the building of the chapel in the early 1850s it was again removed to Poltalloch, where it stands in a modern octagonal base. In 1861 T.S Muir described the cross as a ‘rather coarsely-mended, and apparently somewhat shortened specimen, standing in the middle of the village, 6 feet in height. The south-east face has the crucifixion, interwoven work, and a worn inscription. On the superior face is an intertwined pattern over spreading the stem, and there is a vagrant ornament like a loosely entangled rope in the disk. The narrower faces - in most instances either striped with scroll leafage or left plain - are, in this instance deeply channelled, and set with a prism-shaped pellet’ (Muir 1861).

Loch Awe school, 14th-15th century.

(23) Lower part of a cross-shaft, 1.45m high including a roughly-shaped butt 0.23m high, and tapering in width from 0.31m to 0.22m and in thickness from 100mm to 50mm. Both faces have bevelled edges within which there are incised margins varying from 45mm to 70mm in width, and on one face there is an incised sword with short curved quillons and a fragment of a lobated pommel.

Local, 14th-15th century.

(24) Tapered slab, 1.93m by 0.77m; it is broken across and the top left corner has been lost since it was illustrated by Drummond. It bears in low relief the crudely-carved effigy of a man armed in bascinet and quilted aketon. The hilt of a sword with diamond-shaped pommel and straight quillons is shown behind his right shoulder, and a possible axe is carved above the left shoulder, while what may be its shaft is visible between his legs. The hands are damaged but appear to grasp a waist-belt, and the feet are shown in profile, while the head rests on a pillow. (Drummond 1879, p1.43, incorrectly captioned ‘Iona’).

Local, 15th-16th century.

(25) Cover and one side-slab of a tomb-chest, probably intended to stand against the N wall or in the NE angle of a building. The rectangular cover-slab, which measures 1.99m by 0.74m and lacks the top right corner, bears on three sides a border of dogtooth within a plain margin. Much of the surface at the right edge is flaked, but there is no evidence that the edge has been cut back and the dogtooth border probably never returned at this side. At the top it bears a three-line black-letter inscription:

\[ HIC / I / ALLEXANDER MAKKEVYR / OF KEYRNAN.
\]

‘Here lies Alexander MacIver of Kirnan’.

The remainder of the slab shows a central claymore with round pommel and tang-button, long slightly-inclined quillons with quatrefoil terminals, langet and short fuller, surrounded by undulating stems with large fleshy leaves and occasional small pellets. The sword-hilt is flanked on the right by a griffon and on the left by a dragon-headed quadruped (The claymore as with that on No. 26 below exhibit a long tongue, or langet, extending from the hilt up the centre of the blade, which is another distinguishing feature of this class of weapon (Steer and Bannerman 1977)). The side-slab measures 2.03m by 0.96m, the lower 0.37m being uncarved and evidently intended to be set into the floor. The upper part is framed by dogtooth between two plain mouldings except at the base, where the central 0.8m of dogtooth is replaced by nailhead, the outer moulding is omitted and the inner one merges with the base of an arcade of eight roundheaded arches. These have simple finials which produce pelleted leaves resembling those on the cover-slab. The inscription shows certain Scottish features in lettering and orthography. It was evidently carved by the same hand as numbers 26-28 infra, and the lids of two tomb-chests on Lismore. An adjacent early 19th century gravestone commemorates an Ivor MacIvor.
The inscription is at the top of the stone. This is the only instance of *iacit* spelled thus in these inscriptions. The third ‘a’ of *allexaander* is a Roman letter as is the ‘r’ of *keyrnano*. The ‘r’ of *makkevyr* is also a Roman letter but it is upside down here. *Makkevyr* is a Scotticised form of the Gaelic surname *Maclomhair*, or, in modern Scottish usage, *Maclver*. The ‘c’ of *mac* is represented by the Scottish ‘k’, as frequently used in contemporary documents. Before a forename beginning with a vowel, this ‘c’ was often doubled and treated as the initial letter of the forename, hence the second ‘k’. The initial ‘e’ of the forename is common in recorded Scotticised instances of this family’s surname. The letter which we have read as ‘v’, the normal Scotticisation of the Gaelic intervocalic spirant ‘mh’, is hardly distinguishable from ‘d’ of *allexaander*, but it is, nevertheless, probably an attempt at a form of ‘v’ in which the first minim is raised above the second, and which occasionally appears elsewhere in black-letter inscriptions. Finally, the Scotticised orthography of the Book of the Dean of Lismore has many instances of ‘y’ where Gaelic would have ‘i’. This is the only certain example in these inscriptions in which ‘y’ takes the place of ‘de’ before a place-name. In *Keyrnano*, now normally Kirnan, ‘y’ again represents ‘i’, as in *Keirnane* written thus in 1570. We can offer no satisfactory explanation for the peculiar ending ‘-ao’.

Peter Campbell, writing in 1873, states that the church of Kilmichael was “the place of sepulture of the Maclvers of Kirnan”, and indeed Kirnan is at no great distance from Kilmichael (some 2.5km NNE of Kilmichael). The early 18th-century history of the Campbells of Craignish derives “the Maclvers, once numerous in Glasrie and Craignish”, from Ivor Crom, natural son of a 12th-century Campbell. Certainly, the Maclvers of Kirnan looked upon themselves as Campbells, for they begin to use *Campbell* as a surname in official documents of the 17th century. Thus, in a return of 1649 Archibald Campbell is recorded as the son and heir of Alexander Campbell of Kirnan, who was named Alexander Maclver in a sasine of the lands of Kirnan given to him in 1610. In 1659 sasine of the lands of Kirnan was given to ‘Archibald Maclver alias Campbell’, son of ‘Alexander Maclver alias Campbell’. The earliest document relating to the Maclvers of Kirnan known to us is a precept of sasine of 1570 by James Srymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee and lord of Glassary, stating that he had granted in feu-ferm to his beloved servitor John, son of Alasdair Maclver, lands which included Kirnan. Alasdair or Alexander is named father of John Maclver of Kirnan in a number of later documents. It is likely that this is the Alexander Maclver of the inscription, which is mainly in black letter and therefore post-1500. The stone-mason who was responsible for this tomb-chest also carved No.26 which commemorates Duncan Ruadh MacLachlan who was still alive in 1533. That Duncan Ruadh and Alexander were of the same generation may be inferred from the fact that Alan, son of Duncan Ruadh, witnessed the sasine of the lands of Kirnan to John, son of Alexander, in 1571 while John’s wife was Aithbhreac, daughter of Duncan Ruadh.

Early 16th century

(26) Cover and one side-slab of tomb-chest. The rectangular cover-slab, 1.97m by 0.72m, lacks the bottom right corner and is much worn. It has a plain margin at the top and left edge only. It bears a claymore and foliage similar to those on number 25, but incorporating three small dragons at the sides of the slab. Parallel to the sword-hilt there are three lines of black-letter inscription, continued along the top edge and completed in two lines right of the hilt:

\[
\text{HIC } \text{I} \text{ACET } / \text{DUNCANUS } / \text{REOY M(AC) ALLEN } / \\
\text{M(AC)CLACHLAN } / \text{THA[NE] O/F } / \ldots
\]

‘Here lies Duncanus Reoy, son of Ailean MacLachlan, thane of...’
The side-slab, 1.9lm by 0.61m including a plain lower margin 100mm high, is damaged at the bottom right corner, but a surface-flake is preserved. Above a plain moulding returned at the ends, it is divided into three panels by vertical paired stems enclosing inner semicircular arched stems, all producing thick fleshy leaves with pellets. The left arch included a triquetra and the central one a double plaited circular knot. An adjacent plain slab, 1.9lm by 0.72m, has well tooled top and ends and may have been an inner side-slab set against a wall. It is notched at one end, as if to fit against a chancel step.

The inscription is at the top of the grave slab. Given that the first letter of the word following Duncanus is the Roman ‘r’ as in No.25, then it must read as above, with ‘y’ also formed as in No.25. The Gaelic epithet ruadh, ‘red-haired’, is normally Scotticised roy in official documents, as below, while, in the Scotticised orthography of the Book of the Dean of Lismore, ‘oy’ is written for the Gaelic diphthong represented by ‘ua’. The ‘e’ of reoy may be the result of confusion with roch, a common Scotticised spelling of another Gaelic epithet rìabhach, ‘freckled’. Allen is a Scotticised form of Ailein, gen. of Ailean. The ‘e’ of mac in macalachlan may be a poor attempt at a Lombardic ‘c’, but it could represent an equally formless ‘a’, in which case the ‘c’ is no longer visible, though there would be space for it. In view of the strong Scotticising influence exhibited in this inscription, the second mac has been expanded thus rather than gen. meic, more correct in Gaelic terms. The naming formula of this inscription may be compared with that in No.25, but with the difference that the names in the latter show no signs of Scotticisation. Duncan witnessed a sasine in 1533 as Duncan Roy mak Allane McLachlin, which is exactly the formula employed in the inscription. The MacLachlans gained possession of lands in Glassary through marriage with a MacSween, so tradition tells us, Dunadd, lying close to the church of Kilmichael, became their chief place of residence in the district. Indeed, the sasine which Duncan Ruadh witnessed was for lands in Glassary, which included Dunadd, given by Lachlan MacLachian, lord of Strathlachlan, to Alan, son of Donald, son of Alan MacLachlan of Dunadd, as son and heir of his late father Donald. On the same day, Duncan Ruadh witnessed a second sasine to Alan MacLachlan, along with his son Lachlan mc Donche roy ve Allan of Dunemuck, who is mentioned in precepts of sasines and in sasines in 1547, and again in 1569, on one occasion along with his son, significantly named Duncan. Dunemuck lies immediately to the east of Dunadd. Duncan Ruadh also had a daughter Efiirk tein Donche Raye, or ‘Aithbhhireac, daughter of Duncan Ruadh’, who was married to John Maclver of Kirnan. Lastly, he may well be the same as Duncan Roy MacLauchlane to whom, along with Archibald MacLachlan of Strathlachlan, a precept of sasine was directed in 1511. It would seem from the genealogical evidence that Duncan Ruadh was Alan’s uncle. He was certainly a man of high-standing in the clan. Not only does he head the witness lists of the two sasines given to Alan, but his name precedes that of Donald, son and apparent heir of Lachlan MacLachlan of Strathlachlan, chief of the clan. In view of his importance, it is possible that the word following MacLachlan in the inscription is thane. There is no doubt about the first three letters, while there is space for ‘ne’. The use of Scots can of course be paralleled in No.25 Apart from the uncertain ‘e’ of of, the remaining line of the inscription is illegible.
In 1436 Alan, son of John Riabhach MacLachlan of Dunadd, was granted by John MacLachlan of Strathlachlan the offices of *seneschall* and * thoisseach deowra* 'of our land of Glassary lying in the Barony of Glassar'. In 1502 Donald, son of Alan MacLachlan of Dunadd, was given sasine of the office of *seneschal* of MacLachlan territory in Glassary but not, apparently, the office of * thoisseach deowra*. Nor was this office mentioned in the sasine of the office of *seneschal* given to Donald's son, Alan, in 1533. But Alan's grandson, Duncan, son of Donald, had sasine of both offices in 1581, as did another Alan, the latter's brother and successor, in a sasine of 1604. Whatever the second element of * thoisseach deowra* may mean, the first cannot be other than *toiseach*, literally 'leader or chief', generally equated with, and often translated by, 'thane'.

This inscription and No.25 show more signs of Lowland Scottish influence than any other inscription so far recorded, although some may well be later in date. A possible reason for this is that, of all the districts lying within the area in which late medieval West Highland carving is found, Glassary had been most open to Lowland influences for the longest period of time. Thus, since c. 1374 the leading family in Glassary was that of Scrymgeour, whose main centre of activities was Dundee, of which they were constables. But the Glassary connection with Dundee seems to go back at least to 1292. Furthermore, the parish of Kilmichael, or Glassary, was in the patronage of the Scrymgeour family and the recorded names of vicars between c. 1500 and c. 1560, Sir Robert Scrymgeour, Mr James Scrymgeour, and Mr George Scott, are of Lowland rather than of Highland origin. This is of especial significance when it is remembered that the most likely person to whom heads of local families, such as the Maclvers of Kirnan or the MacLachlans of Dunadd, would go for a written copy of a suitable memorial inscription to give to the stone-mason would be their parish priest.

**Early 16th century**

(27) Rectangular slab, 1.74m by 0.45m, broken across and damaged at the foot, and much worn. Within a border of dogtooth between two plain mouldings it bears a claymore similar to those on numbers 25 and 26, the hilt being flanked on the right by a dragon and on the left by a round-headed quadruped. Their tails rise to form a foliated niche, and the sword-blade is surrounded by intertwined plant-stems with double-stalked leaves.

**Early 16th century.**

(28) Tapered slab, l.68m by 0.52m, damaged at the head and foot. It bears a large Latin cross with beaded outline and pointed expanded terminals, having a small square central boss and rising from a three-stepped Calvary base. It is surrounded by thick plant-stems with pelleted leaves resembling those on numbers 25 and 26.

**Early 16th century.**

(29) Tapered slab, l.71m by 0.49m, bearing within a plain incised margin the outline of a two-handed sword having slightly curved quillons and a round pommel with tang-button. Above the quillons there is carved PC / 1723, but the slab is probably of 16th-century date.

**16th century**

(30) Irregular slab l.67m long, preserving an incised margin at the top only although Drummond shows beaded margins at the sides. It bears the incised outlines of an inverted axe with curved blade, and a shoe with pointed toe. This was presumably the grave slab of a shoemaker, and a medieval date is possible in view of the shape of the shoe, although it may be somewhat later. (Drummond, 1879, p1.71, 2).

**3.3.1.3 Post-Reformation**

(31) Cruciform stone, l.77m high by 0.76m across the arms. The shaft tapers in width from 0.56m to 0.51m below the arms, which have a projection of 0.12m, and the upper arm tapers from 0.44m to 0.38m. The cross is probably of post-medieval date, and it was re-used as a grave slab in the early 19th century, the name ARCH(IBALD) McCALLUM being incised in a panel recessed into the cross-head. The adjacent headstone commemorates Archibald McCallum, miller in Kirnan, who died in 1830 aged 82. The headstone which bears on the back an incised 0.37m circle with a 50mm central depression, representing a millstone, was erected by his son John MacCallum, miller in Lochgilphead. An adjacent headstone erected by John in 1849 names his grandfather as Malcolm MacCallum, miller who died in 1748.

(32) Rectangular slab, 1.97m by 0.81m, broken into three fragments and lacking the top left corner and part of the centre. On three sides, but not at the left, there is a margin of dogtooth.
resembling that on the tomb-chests numbers 25 and 26. At the centre there is a large square-in-quatrefoil recess containing a shield, quarterly, 1st (and 4th), a galley; 2nd, (indecipherable); 3rd, gyronny of eight, for Campbell. Above and below there are recessed panels with triangular side-terminals bearing in false relief the initials MAC and NNA in well-formed Roman capitals, which could be of 16th- or early 17th-century date, but the persons commemorated cannot be identified. The 'M' in the first inscription presumably stands for Magister or Master, and the second 'N' for Níchean ('daughter') the female equivalent of 'Mac', but there are no obvious names among either the ministers of Glassary or the Campbells of Auchenbreck. A remote possibility is Archibald Campbell of Danna who married a MacAllister wife.

(33) Round-headed slab, now recumbent but probably a headstone, bearing at the top, in neatly incised capitals, the initials IMG IB and the date 1696, and then the inscription:

HEIR LYES DONALD / McGILCHRIST CLER/K TO S(IR)
D(UNCAN) CAMPBELL OF AUCHENBRECK WHO
DEID / 13 JULY 1672 / AND PHINGUEL ST/EUART HIS
SPOUS WHO DIED APP(RIL) 1688

Donald MacGilchrist, ‘notar in Kilmichell in Glassary’, whose testament was registered in 1675, belonged to a family which produced many notaries, one of whom was still resident in Kilmichael in 1729. He presumably acted as clerk both to Sir Dougald Campbell of Auchenbreck, who died soon after the restoration of 1660, and his nephew Sir Duncan. The initials at the top are presumably those of his son and daughter-in-law.

(34-5) Two recumbent slabs, one with a square and one with a pointed top, each bearing the inscription 1704 / JOHN ORR.

(36) Large recumbent slab of schist, much worn, bearing in relief an open book, then a shield with mantling and at the foot emblems of mortality with an illegible label. Only a few letters of the original incised marginal inscription are visible, but flanking the book is the date 17/[?2] and above it the 19th-century inscription DUCHERNAN. The stone presumably commemorates the Revd Daniel Campbell of Duchernan (1665-1722), minister of Glassary from 1691 until his death and a prolific author.

(37) Recumbent slab of early 18th-century type with broad flat margin enclosing in low relief an indecipherable shield, with a strip of mantling above framing a crest, then emblems of mortality similar to those on number 36, and at the foot a coffin between a spade and a shovel, with the end of the motto, ‘[the spirit shall return to God that] gave it’. The worn marginal inscription names ?Hugh, son to Daniel Campbell, ?merchant.

(38) Recumbent slab resembling number 37, but the worn carving at the foot is not decipherable and the marginal inscription is illegible except for the final words, ‘their children’.

(39) Table-tomb of schist with moulded edge, bearing in well-carved relief a blank or indecipherable shield within elaborate mantling, and a large skull and cross-bones with a blank label. At the top there are several large incised cursive letters followed by at least three lines of smaller lettering, all much worn. The central initials appear to be JC, and since the slab lies next to number 33 it may commemorate a member of the Campbell of Auchenbreck family, perhaps Sir James (d. 1756), but the other initials do not appear to correspond to those of his wives, and there is no evidence of a Campbell armorial.

4. List of Archive Material held by The National Monuments Record of Scotland

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<td>Kilmichael Glassary Parish Kirk.</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General view.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBR 254A2/5</td>
<td>Kilmichael Glassary Parish Kirk.</td>
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A 39437  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. General view from North-West. 1986

A 39436  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. General view from South-East. 1986

A 39435  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. General view from South-West. 1986

A 39435 CN  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. General view from W-S-W. 1986

A 39439  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. Interior general view from West. 1986

A 39440  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Church. Interior view of arch below tower. 1986

A 39444  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Churchyard. Gravemarker C1. Frame with stone tablet. 1986

A 39445  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Churchyard. Gravemarker C1. of Margret Kerr. 1878. 1986


E 06965  Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the NE. 2001

E 06966  Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the NW. 2001

E 06967  Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the W. 2001

E 06968  Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the SW. 2001

E 06969  Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the SSE. 2001

A 58129  Kilmichael Glassary, Parish Churchyard. Churchyard stone with ring headed cross. RCHAMS 1 1987

AGD 314/2 P  Kilmichael Glassary. Photographic copy of a pencil drawing of a cross. RCHAMS 22 1866


A 58131  Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard, cover of tomb-chest CB2. (Flash). RCHAMS 25 1987

AGD 314/1 P  Argyll, Kilmichael Glassary, Tomb-chest of Alexander MacIver. Photographic copies of tomb-chest, cover, and chest-side. RCHAMS 25 1866

A 58134  Kilmichael Glassary. 1987
Churchyard W.H. cover slab of tomb-chest. CB7. RCHAMS 26

A 58135 Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard W.H. stone. CB13. RCHAMS 16


A 58137 Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard W.H. effigy. CB1. RCHAMS 24


A 58140 Kilmichael Glassary. Old Parish Church carved slab. CB27. (Flash).

A 58141 Kilmichael Glassary. Old Parish Church carved slab. CB12. (Flash). RCHAMS 5

A 58144 Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard carved slab. (Daylight). RCHAMS 32

A 58145 Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard. Detail of top of slab showing an axe and foot. CB4.
RCHAMS 30

A 58146 Kilmichael Glassary. Churchyard, cruciform stone. CB15. (Flash). RCHAMS 31


AG 2124/A P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. Photographic copy of Greenhill Rubbing. CB1. RCHAMS 24

AG 3639/A P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. Photographic copy of Greenhill Rubbing. CB?

AG 3640/A P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. Photographic copy of Greenhill Rubbing. CB?

AG 4150/A P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. Photographic copy of Greenhill Rubbing. CB?

AG 4266/A P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. Photographic copy of Greenhill Rubbing. CB6. RCHAMS 3

AGD 314/3 P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones. James Drummond's Originals. (with 'West Highland' Code). Grave Slab. CB1. RCHAMS 24


AGD 314/8 P Kilmichael Glassary, West Highland Stones.
James Drummond's Originals. (with 'West Highland' Code).
Three slabs.
BF2 & 3.

E 06965 Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the NE. 2001
E 06966 Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the NW. 2001
E 06967 Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the W. 2001
E 06968 Oblique aerial view centred on the church, churchyard, farmstead and manse, taken from the SW. 2001

Drawings
DC 24103 Cross-slab. RCHAMS 1 1989
DC 24104 Drawing of cross-head no.21. RCAHMS Inventory p.145. 1989
DC 24105 Drawings of face and reverse of cross no.22. RCAHMS Inventory p.145. 1988

Folder
MS 1030/6 Folder of photographs and research notes on Argyllshire and Bute gravestones by Betty Willsher, Accession No. 1998/106

Rubbings
RB 292 Kilmichael Glassary
Slab
Side slab of tomb. The decoration consists of arcs filled with plant-life and knots.

RB 265 Kilmichael Glassary
Slab
Inscribed slab with central sword with inscription around the hilt.
The rest of the slab is decorated with thick stemmed, undulating plantlife issuing from the mouths of two beasts.

5. The Names on Gravestones in Kilmichael Glassary Churchyard (as Recorded by Alan Begg in 1991)

Some errors in dates and ages may occur due to difficulty in reading worn stones. There are many generations with names and dates of deaths but no place names. Anyone who wanted a place name would get this at the Registrar’s Office, if the death was 1855 onwards. L before a number e.g. L 194 means the stone is on your left hand side (South side) as you enter the churchyard.

Graveyard South Side

1 MacCallum, Malcolm, Lochgilphead 1748
   Grandfather of John MacCallum, Miller,
   MacArthur, Hugh, 86, Husband of Ann MacBrayne 1875
   MacArthur, Hugh, 57 Died Greenock, 1887
   MacArthur, Jane, 72 1908

2 MacCallum, Archibald, 82, Miller at Kirnan, 1830
MacAlpine, Ann, 83, wife of Archibald MacCallum, Miller  1838

3-

4  MacFarlane, Margaret, 76, Glassary  1871
   wife of Dugald MacLellan

5-

6  Cameron, Emily, 31 erected by Charles McSween  Kilduskland, 1812

7-

8-

9-

10  MacArthur, Barbara, 35, wife of Archibald MacCallum Ardrishaig, 1882

11-

12  MacEwan, John 77, Feuar  Ardrishaig, 1831

13-

14  MacCorquodale, John, 37  1777

15  Todd Children,  Knockalva, 1832
   erected by William Todd, tacksman,
   and his Spouse Ann MacKellar, 47

   MacKellar, Annie, 47, wife of William Todd, Tacksman,  Knockalva, 1832

16  Todd, James, 59, Cattledealer  Lochgilphead, 1868
   Todd, John, 15, son of James Todd  Lochgilphead, 1870
   MacKellar, Mary, daughter of John MacKellar  1952

17  MacFarlane, Elizabeth, 68  Dunamuck, 1825
   MacCallum, Mary, wife of John Mackellar  1908
   MacKellar, John  Killed 1914-18 war
   MacKellar, Annie, daughter of John MacKellar  1925

18  MacAlpine Catherine, 50, wife of John Galbraith  1875
19  MacKellar, Donald, 24  1800
MacKellar, Catherine, 67, wife of Neil MacEwan  1901
MacEwan, Neil, 76, husband of Catherine MacKellar  1908
20  MacKellar, John, Tacksman, Braevallich  180?
21  MacFarlane, John  1802
22  MacKellar, John, 46, Tacksman  Fearnnoch, 1783
23  Shaw, Catherine, wife of Donald MacKellar  1820
MacKellar, Donald, 67  18??
24  MacCalman, Catherine, wife of Archibald MacKellar  Creagans, Glassary, 1861
MacAlpine, Isabella, 65, died at Glenmoine, Kilmartin  1867
MacKellar, Alex, 34  Feorlin, 1890
MacKellar, Arch., 84  Feorlin, 1900
25-
26-
27-
28  MacArthur, Elizabeth, daughter of Donald MacArthur,  Craiglass, 1819
MacArthur, Augusta  Craiglass, 1836
MacArthur, Donald, Tenant  Craiglass, 1837
MacArthur, Ann, 60  1847
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29  McGilp, Margaret, 63  Lochgilphead, 1930
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30  MacArthur, John  1851
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31  MacAlpine, Ann, infant,  Drimvore, 1844
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32  Leitch, Jean  1864
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34  MacArthur, John, died 7 May at  Lag, 1819
35  Leitch, Ann, 95, widow of James Dewar,  Drimvore, 1873
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42  Blair, John, 52 Husband of Christine Dewar  Kirnan, 1935
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45  MacInnes, Donald  died Duntroon, 1876
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    MacInnes, Euphemia  died Cairnbaan, 1908

46  MacInnes, Sarah, 16  1879
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    MacLachlan, Janet, 71, wife of John Ferguson  Leckuary, 1945

47  Smith, George, 38, tacksman  Kirnan, 1880
    Ferguson, Jessie, 36, wife of George Smith, Tacksman  Kirnan, 1895

48  Ferguson, John, 77, Farmer  Leckuary, 1942
    Ferguson, Janet, 71, wife of John Ferguson,  Leckuary, Glassary, 1945
    Ferguson, Ian Neall, 68  Barmolloch, Glassary, 1988

49  Ferguson, Edward, 55,  Leckuary, Glassary, 1899
    Ferguson, Peter, 77  Leckuary, Glassary, 1923
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80  MacDonald, John (Ian), 76  
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91  MacCallum, Margaret, wife of Alex MacVicar,  
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94  MacVicar, Margaret, 21  
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100 MacIntyre, John, 38                     Achnashellach, 1841
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105 MacTavish, Donald, 7                    Ormaig, 1729 or 1799
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106 MacTavish, Duncan, 30, merchant          Lochgilphead, 1861
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107 MacTavish, Alex, tenant, 56             Arichamish, 1856 or 1836

108 MacTavish, Dugal, 63                     Ederline, Ford, 1844
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113  MacTavish, Lachlan, 46                   185?
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114  MacTavish, John, 26                     drowned, Tighan Droighean,
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120  MacTavish, Edward, 28                       Dunmor, 1858
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122  MacTavish, Alex, 24                       Ballibeg, Aird, 1864

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130  MacTavish, John, 3 18??

131  MacAlpine, John, 22 Drowned, Drimvore, 1862

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133  MacFadyen, Archibald, 23, Cpl, 2nd Battalion HLI Slockavullin, Kilmartin, 1887

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146  MacIntyre, Agnes, 80, wife of John MacIntyre, Tenant Daill, 1793
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198 Very old stones with no dates

199 Very old stones with no dates

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202 MacGilchrist, Donald, Tenant

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202 Stuart, Phinguel

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205 Currie, Alex, 36

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208 MacLevin, Mary, 54, wife of Dugal MacLachlan,

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211 Gilchrist, Dugal, 92

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211 Gilchrist, Anne, 56, wife of Donald MacLarty

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L2 Leitch, John, 72,

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L25  MacGilp, Donald, 79 Ardrishaig, 1875
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L26  MacGilp, Mary, 3 months Lochgilphead, 1833
stone erected by D. MacGilp,
Campbell, Agnes, 38 Lochgilphead, 1834
wife of Dugal MacGilp, flesher

L27-

L28  MacArthur, Peter, Tenant, Craiglass, 1835
son of Donald MacArthur,

L29  MacNeill, Ann, 80, 1910
Gaibraith, Mary Kirnan, 1844
MacNeill, Donald, 79 Ardconnel, 1881
McNeill, Donald, 24 Ardconnel, 1881

L30  MacArthur, Margaret, 27 Feorlin
of family Donald MacArthur,
MacArthur, Neil, 12 Garvachy, 1871
MacArthur, Mary, 86 Feorlin, 1910
family of Donald MacArthur,
MacLevin, Mary, 86
Feorlin, 1910

MacArthur, Mary 72
1923

L31 MacLevin, Hugh, Glassary
1875

MacNair, Ann, wife of Hugh MacLevin
1899

MacLevin, Donald
died Alberta, 1907

McLevin, Donna
1932

L32 MacLevin, George, 80, Round Field, Kilmartin, 1929
Round Field, Kilmartin, 1929

MacLullich, Margaret, 77
died Lochgilphead, 1930

wife of George MacLevin

MacLevin, Mary, 44
Roundfield, 1928
dughter of George MacAlpine

L33-

L34-

L35 MacNeill, Ann
1918

MacNeill, Margaret, 191?

L36 MacLullich, Mary, 2 yrs 7 mths
1883

Johnson, Catherine Ann, 33
1888

MacLevin, Euphemia, 75
1911

MacLullich, Donald, 73
1919

Husband of Catherine Ann Johnson
L47  MacKellar, Malcolm, 16  1821
    son of Arch MacKellar, Mariner
L48  MacKellar, Duncan, 40, Ships Master  183?
L49  MacKellar, John, 18  Fincharn, 1835
    MacKellar, John, 63, Tacksman  Fincharn, 1848
    MacKellar, Mary, 78  Fincharn, 1872
    wife of John MacKellar, Tacksman,
    MacKellar, Arch, 71  Fincharn, 1888
    MacKellar, Jane of Family of MacKellar, Bren  Feorhin, 1905
L64-

L65-

L66  Campbell, Charles, 22     Lochgilphead, 1882  
Campbell, Charles, 72     Lochgilphead, 1905

L67-

L68  MacKellar, Mary, 16     1833  
Erected by Father, Malcolm MacKellar,

L69  MacKellar, Peter, 23     Brenfeorlin, 1827  
son of Peter Mackellar, Tacksman,

L70  MacKellar, Peter, 67     1899  
MacNeill, Mary, 79, wife of Malcolm MacKellar, 1872

L71  MacKellar, Peter, 99, Feuar, Lochgilphead, farmer     Brenfield 1856

L72  MacKellar, Rachel     Lochhead, 1846  
wife of John MacKellar, Tacksman,

L73  Carswell, Andrew

L75  Carswell, Archibald

L74-

L75-

L76  MacKellar, Malcolm, 83     1874  
MacKellar, Margaret, 76     1888  
wife of Malcolm MacKellar

L77-

L78  White, Christian     
White, Christian, wife of Duncan Fletcher
L79  Munro, Archibald, 56, Merchant     Greenock, 1820
(of Munro Family of Glasvaar)

L80  Munro, Nancy, 1782—1809, 27     Glasvaar, Ford, 1809.
daughter of John Munro, Cattle Dealer,
Inscribed:
Here Lies The Remains of Nancy Munro,
Lawful daughter of John Munro, Cattle Dealer, Glasvaar,
Who departed This Life on the 29 January, 1809. B. 1782
Erected by her Brother Archibald

L81  MacNeill, Archd, 78, Farmer     Glasvaar, 1912
MacKellar, Agnes, 76,     Glasvaar, 1916
daughter of Arch MacNeill, Farmer
MacNeill, Mary, 61     Glasvaar, 1916
wife of Archd MacNeill, Farmer
Kerr, Euphemia, 89     Glasvaar, Ford, 1986
daughter of Archibald McNeill, Farmer

L82-

L83-

L84  Mitchell, Robert, 96, tacksman, Mununernich     Creagans, 1839
Erected by son Peter, Tenant

L85-

L86-

L87  Murray, Isabella, Bridgend     1898
MacNaught, John     Bridgend, 1899
husband of Isabella MacNaught,
MacNaught, Donald,     died Yorks, 1925
MacNaught, Janet died Glasgow, 1926

MacCallum, Peter, 26 Bellanoch, 1854
MacCallum, Duncan, 14 drowned, Bellanoch, 1864
MacCallum, Alex, 44 Bellanoch, 1898

MacColl, Mary, 76 Lochgilphead, 1907

MacGilp, Donald, 22 Gallanach, 1857
MacGilp, John 1860
MacGilp, John killed, 1864
Watt, Jessie G. 57, wife of Donald MacGilp died Islay, 1897

MacGilp, Dugald, 16 Lochgilphead, 1816
MacGilp, Dugald, 25 Lochgilphead, 1859
MacGilp, Sarah, 76 Lochgilphead, 1846

MacGregor, Donald 1829
MacLuillich, Mary, wife of Donald MacGregor 1829

MacGilp, Duncan Gallanach, 1841
13 son of Alex. MacGilp, Tacksman,

MacGilp, Archibald, 25 Gallanach, 1857
MacGilp, Alex, 25, Gallanach, 1859
MacGilp, John, 22 Gallanach, 1859
son of Alex MacGilp, tacksman,
L101-

L102  Carswell, James, 82     Lochgilphead, 1894
L102  Carswell, Christina, 82     Lochgilphead, 1929

niece of James Carswell,

L103  Sinclair, John, 73       1840
Sinclair, James, 17 months      1844
Sinclair, Archd, 3½,        1848
Sinclair, Archd, 66 husband of Christina Smith,  1957

L104-
L105-
L106-
L107-
L108-

L109  MacPherson, Hugh, born 1788     1851
     MacPherson, Dugald, Born 1784     1864
L110  MacGilp, Alex, 59, Flesher     Lochgilphead, 1864
L111  Sinclair, John, 57,     Gortanronnich, 1855
     Gillies, Mary, 70, wife of John Sinclair     Gortanronnich, 1893
     Sinclair, Lachlan, 24     Gortanronnich, 1872
     Sinclair, John, 62     Gortanronnich, 1912
     Sinclair, John, 63     Gortanronnich, 1915
     Sinclair, Mary, 70, wife of Donald Sinclair     Bridgend 1927
MacGilp, John, 21, son of Alex MacGilp, Flesher, Lochgilphead, 1834
MacBrayne, Mary, 76, Ardrihaig, 1905

MacBrayne, Duncan, 72, Tacksman, Barnakill, 1806
Shankland, Mary, 45, Cardingmill, 1816
wife of John MacGill, Carding miller,

MacTavish, Isabella, wife of John MacAlpine, Drimvore, 188?

MacFadyen, Donald, 37, Slockavullin, Kilmartin, 1895
MacFadyen, Maggie, 21, Slockavullin, Kilmartin, 1903
MacFadyen, Dugal, 85, died Kilmichael, 1912
Beadle of Glassary Church for 33 years,
L137-
L138 MacGregor, John 1807
L139-
L140-
L141 Galbraith, Catherine, 77 1886
    wife of Archibald MacNicol,
    MacNicol, Sarah, 38 1892
    MacNicol, Mary, 75 1910
    MacNicol, Duncan, 32 1922
    MacNicol, Catherine, 80 1923
    MacNicol, Joan, 76 1925
L142-
L143 Campbell, Ann, 57 Leckuary, Glassary, 1836
    wife of Neil Galbraith,
L144 MacIntyre, Donald Upper Roudle, 1831
L145-
L146 MacIntyre, John, 69, late Tenant of Daill Cairnbaan, 1788
    MacGregor, Agnes, 80, wife of John MacIntyre Daill, 1793
L147 MacLellan, Henry, Merchant Ardrishaig, 1856
L148-
L149-
L150-
L151-
L152-
L153 Campbell, Duncan, 75 1847
L154-
L155-
L156-
L157-

L158  Carswell, Archibald, 59  Lost in Minch, 1863

L158  Carswell, Jane, 61  Lochgilphead, 1865

Carswell, Ann, 11  Lochgilphead, 1883

Carswell, Archibald, 73, mason,  Lochgilphead, 1912

son of Archibald Carswell

Sinclair, Mary, 49, wife of Archibald Carswell  Lochgilphead, 1915

Carswell, Archibald, 24, Scots Greys,  Killed in Action, 1918

Carswell, William Alex., 24, Captain, Black Watch 1918

Carswell, Williamina, 80  Lochgilphead, 1922

MacKay, Grace, 59  1937

wife of Ronald Carswell, Architect,

Carswell, Ronald, 71, architect  1947

Carswell, Archibald, 83, Major, Black Watch  1956

Carswell, Williamina, 78  1961

Daughter of Archibald & Williamina,

Carswell, Mary, 69  1969

Daughter of Archibald & Mary,

Carswell, John, 84, son of Archibald & Mary  1977

L158  Dingwall, Williamina, 80  Lochgilphead, 1922

wife of Archibald Carswell, Mason,

L159-

L160  Fletcher, Donald, 27  Blarbuie, Glassary, 1798

L161  Beith, Robert, 50  1845
Son of Helen Elder and Gilbert Beith,

L162   Graham, Margaret, 71  1874
(b.1803), wife of Donald MacGilp

MacGilp, Donald, 75  1879

MacGilp, Donald, 23  Achnashellach, 1892

MacGilp, Archibald, 83  1896

L163-

L164-

L165   Campbell, Mary, 1, daughter of John Campbell,  1845

Campbell, Dugald, 74, Father of John Campbell  1847

Campbell, John, 4½, son of John Campbell  Glassary, 1854

Campbell John, 63, father of John and Mary  Glassary, 1871

Campbell, Catherine, wife of John Campbell  1887

Campbell, Arch., 42, son of John Campbell  Kilmory, 1890

L166   Campbell Dugald, 2, son of Donald Campbell  Glassary, 1851

Campbell, Mary, 18  Glassary 1860

Campbell, Alex, 51  Glassary, 1862

Campbell, John, 30  died in Demerara, 1864

Campbell, Donald, 30  Glassary

Shipmaster, died on passage to West Indies,

Campbell, Margaret, 68, wife of Donald Campbell  1879

L167   Cunningham, Archibald, 58  Crinan, 1904

Cunningham, Margaret, 22  Crinan, 1895

daughter of Archibald Cunningham,

L168   MacBryne, Catherine (Menzies) 34,  Argyll Hotel, Lochgilphead, 1865

Menzies, Donald, 34, son of Catherine Menzies  killed in rail accident, 1885
L169  MacBrayne, Donald, 63, merchant  Lochgilphead, 1858
L170  Taylor, Mary, 35, wife of John Mitchell  1813
L171-
L172-
L173  Erected by Dan Livingstone and spouse E. MacPherson for children interred here, 1818
L174  Black, Mary, 35 wife of James Black Bellanoch, 1831 & daughter of Doctor MacArthur,
L175-
L176-
L177  Spence, John, 74 Baryle, 1869  Spence, Margaret, 76 Rhudle, 1877
L178-
L179  MacGilp, Agnes, 38 Ardrishaig, 1834  MacGilp, Duncan, 52 Lochgilphead 1913  MacGilp, Catherine, 89 Ardrishaig, 1936
L180  Blair, Mary, 59  wife of Archibald MacDonald Rhudle Mill, 1936
L181  Kerr, Mary, wife of Malcolm McColl  1862
L182  Gillies, Donald, 62  1983 husband of Catherine MacMurchy,
L183  Gillies, Ann, 58, wife of Donald Gillies  1923  Gillies, Donald, 75  1937
L184  Gillies John, 62 Bridgend, Glassary, 1887  MacCallum, Sarah, 78 Bridgend, Glassary, 1894  wife of John Gillies,
L186  Gillies, Duncan, 75     Bridgend and Lochgilphead, 1973  
      Dunlop, Anne, 76     Bridgend & Lochgilphead, 1978  
      wife of Duncan Gillies,  
L187  Wilkie, John, 68     Lochgilphead, 1958  
L187  Wilkie, Mary, 77, wife of John Wilkie     1970  
L188  MacGilp, Dugald, 59     1876  
      MacGilp, Duncan, 73, son of Dugald MacGilp,     1925  
L189  Sinclair, Janet     Kilmichael, 1893  
      erected by son Duncan MacGregor,  
L190-  
L191  Sinclair, Donald, 62     1921  
      Sinclair, Christina, 86     Bridgend, Glassary, 1978  
L192  Blair, Janet, 86     1906  
L193  Sinclair, Peter, 75, Feuar, Gortanronnich, 1852  
L193  Sinclair, Dugald, 61     died at Pole, Lochgoilhead, 1923  
      MacCallum, Margaret, 74     Lochgoilhead, 1942  
      wife of Dugald Sinclair,  
L194  Gillies, Isabella, 50, wife of Lachlan MacVean     1887  
      MacVean, Isabella, 6     1887  
      MacVean, Lachlan, 60     1894  
      MacVean, Duncan, 66     1933  
      MacVean, Hugh, 66     1935  
      MacVean, John, 63     1937  
      Kerr, Jane, 61     1940  
L195  Black, Murdoch, 61     Bridgend, 1905  
      Anderson, Agnes, 79     Bridgend 1922
wife of Murdoch Black

son of Rev. Dugald Campbell,

Campbell, Rev. Donald, 80, Minister of Glassary - 1906

Campbell, Jane Graham, 44 - Glassary, 1909

(daughter of Rev. Donald Campbell),

Campbell, Margaret Graham - Glassary, 1914

wife of Rev. Donald Campbell,

Graham, Margaret - died Elgin, 1919

Wife of Rev. D. Campbell

6. References


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Appendix 1: Grave Stone Images

All numbers relate to the RCHAMS numbers in the above text.