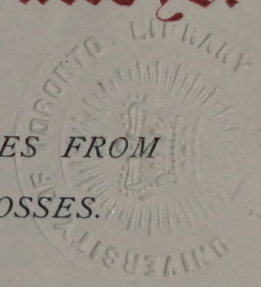


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Argyllshire Galleys.

*SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES FROM
TOMB SLABS AND CROSSES.*



BY

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330467
20. 8. 36.

LONDON :

CHARLES J. CLARK, 65, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

1906.

PREFACE.

It would be easy to add to the number of examples of Galleys to be found on the Slabs and Crosses of Argyllshire; very many more exist in various parishes, but the typical specimens herein given suffice, perhaps, to show their great variety.

It is through the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, and their officials, that use has been made of Drummond's famous work, *Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands*. Messrs. Blackwood and Co. have also given leave to use Captain T. P. White's work, *Archæological Sketches in Scotland, Knapdale and Gigha*; and to the *Oban Times* we are indebted for Mr. Alexander Carmichael's Notes on the Sites where some of the Slabs were carved. This knowledge has hitherto been withheld from students. People have often enough wondered where schools of carving existed, but no definite knowledge has been obtained on the subject. Mr. Carmichael has located some among the places where these beautiful Slabs and Crosses were made.

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Argyllshire Galleys

ETC., ETC.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

THE VARIATIONS OF GALLEYS.

That the Galleys of the various chiefs and chieftains differed is proved.

At Iona, MacLeod's "tomb" shows a Galley that is quite peculiar. See Plate II (Drummond's Plate XVII).

Plate LXXV in Drummond's work, at Killian, the Tombs of MacDonald of Largie, of Maclean of Ross, at Iona, of Macleod at the same place, of MacDonald of Isla, also there, all show carefully sculptured or "tricked" variations of the Galley.

That these differences were no mere Herald's fancy or of a conventional pattern is certain; even a comparatively hasty study is enough to satisfy any student of such matters. In certain tombs, or arms carved on crosses, shields, heater-shaped, will be noted with blazon on the same. These appear in the space on either side of the mast and under the sail. See Plate XVIII (from Drummond's Plate LXXIX) at Kilkenzie; also Plate XX (Drummond's Plate LXXXII) at Kilkerran; also Plate XXIII (Drummond's Plate LXXXVII) at Saddell.

THE SCHOOL OF CELTIC CARVING.

Students of Celtic art and antiquaries have long searched for proofs as to where the slabs and crosses were chiefly carved. That there were immense numbers of crosses at Iona is well known; it is also known that large numbers of these were destroyed at the time of the Reformation; tradition says many were thrown into the sea and others broken up.

Mr. Alexander Carmichael, whose works on Hebridean Hymns are now justly regarded as classics and famous, says:* "Some miles from the home of the Ruskin MacCalmans is an island of Lochawe called *Innis Draoinich*, isle of the scripture, and *Innis nan Draoineach*, isle of the sculptors. This was one of several schools of sculpture scattered through the Highlands, where the much-admired Celtic crosses and tombstones were carved. Near Innis Draoinich is Innis Aill, Innis Aille, and sometimes Innis Aillidh, beautiful isle. There has been a house of Cistercian sisters here, with a church and a place of burial. Some families still bury in this green beautiful isle of the nuns. There are ancient sculptured stones here, probably unsurpassed for beauty of design and execution in the British isles. . . . It was the tradition of old people in Muckairn that the Ruskin MacCalmans had somewhat to do with these sculptures of Innis Aill and with the school of sculpture of Innis Draoinich, and with the sculptured fragments found scattered over the district. The Ruskin MacCalmans were also famous for making dyes and tartans."

An old saying is:—

"Gartan chlàidich agus tartan Mhucarna,

"Lann Lios-mòire agus daga Dhuine."

"The garter of Cladick, and the tartan of Muckairn,

"The sword of Lismore, and the pistol of Doune."

* "The Ruskins", in the *Celtic Review*, by Alexander Carmichael. Reprinted in the *Oban Times*, May 26, 1906.

THE KNIGHT'S CELTIC ARMOUR COMPARED WITH THE ARMOUR
OF THE ENGLISH.

Compared with the glorious monuments of the knights to be found throughout England, having plate or other armour, it must be confessed that those to be found in the west and other parts of Scotland are somewhat rude and lacking in grace; but they have records that are very precious, and contain the proofs of fashions that were unknown in the south, and wholly peculiar to the Celtic race.

It has of late often been pointed out that the so-called Celtic knots appear in other lands, in Egypt for instance, and on the shores of the Adriatic; but we Highlanders, at all events, can claim a wholly peculiar war dress.

The quilted coat, also known to the Irish, is not found in English monuments; and the nearest approach to the conical helmet of the Highlanders was the form of helmet used in the days of the Black Prince, and, in very much later days, that used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But the Celtic helmet stands apart, being higher and more conical in shape.

Even if it be granted that the interwoven patterns came to the west from "the unchanging East", all we can say is, what artists were these old Celts! where not one tomb or cross is exactly the same! The eye takes in at once some familiar pattern, but it is quick to perceive how the sculptor allowed his fancy play, for the well-known pattern suddenly varies. No two columns of a slab are allowed to be the same often enough. The spaces are filled up by beautiful designs that are quite original. Take for instance the oft-recurring gillie-flower pattern—you will see alterations and changes in all these. Take, again, the trefoil, the shamrock pattern, emblem of the Trinity, emblem of Columba's native land, with what

loving persistence does not this design recur; yet always varied! Look at the nests containing three eggs. These, too, the emblems of the Trinity, even these are made to vary. No replica work about these old masters.

The knotted or interwoven nests appear chiefly on crosses, and on the upper part of the same.

THE RAVEN WING FORM OF PENNON OR BANNER.

This form appears to have been in use in the days of William the Conqueror. The Bayeux tapestry shows such banners; just below the lance head the pennon is attached, and has five points. In the case of this tapestry record of Norman arms a cross appears to have been embroidered in the portion of the "field" nearest the lance.

Here may be quoted a passage concerning this pennon from Boutell's *Arms and Armour* (published 1874 by Messrs. Reeves and Turner), page 116:—"At first all the knights, without any distinction, were considered to enjoy the same right and title to display from their lances, immediately below the lance head, a pennon, or gonfanon—a small flag, which fluttered in the wind. After a while, however, this privilege was reserved for rich and powerful knights, who came to the war attended with a retinue of vassals and dependents. Every knight of this rank assumed the distinctive title of "Knight Banneret", a title derived from that variety of mediæval flag which was distinguished as a "banner". In England all knights displayed the pointed or swallow-tailed "pennon", charged with their badge; and, instead of pennons, the nobles and men of greater wealth and importance, who bore the title of "Bannerets", from their lances displayed square (or rect-



BLAZON OF THE EARL OF ARGYLL FROM ARGYLL HOUSE, STIRLING,
NOW AT INVERARAY CASTLE.

angular elongated) "banners", upon which their armorial insignia were blazoned in full.

The Heraldic paintings cannot compare for a moment with the work of the sculptors of old, as shown on the slabs and crosses and monuments.

As an instance, let us take the blazon of Argyll that hung in "Argyll's Lodging" (now the military hospital) at Stirling, and now at Inverary Castle, a photographic illustration of which is given.

It will be seen how rough was the work—withall, correct, without doubt, under the direction of the "Lyon" office. The Galley that came to the Campbells of Argyll through the Stewart heiress is altered a little. A flag is added at the mast head, and the yard-arm is added, raised only just above the deck, and there are two ropes on either side the mast. These variations must, of course, have been made by direction of the Scottish College of Arms.

Where flames appear in the Stewart Galley a flag appears. This, later, became a pennon, and flags were added, square-shaped, flying at the bow and stern from small staffs. Also four ports appear and four oars are added.

Oars or "sweeps" do not appear in any of the Galleys in this little "brochure". They are, it may safely be said, a more modern addition.

The object of the bearing of arms on surcoat and shield was, of course, to distinguish the knight in tourney or in battle.

The various branches of the Campbells, the cadets of the Argylls, all had a right, for instance, to the Gyrony "for Campbell", but all had a different blazon added to the oldest, which was, of course, on the dexter side of the shield, namely,

Campbell. Other quarterings were added for all of them by the Heralds of the various periods.

Very many of the clans had the blazon of the Galley ; in fact, on many of the slabs this alone appears, no other blazon being given. Exceptions, however, occur ; take the cases of Gallies which have small shields with a blazon inserted below the yard-arm and sail, to right and left of the mast, as in the case of slabs in Campbelltown Loch burial-place, and other places in Kintyre.

It may seem strange that the blazon rarely appears on the surcoat.

The Campbell blazon appears, however, on the Tomb in Kilmun on the Holy Loch. This first Lord Campbell has the blazon on his armoured breast. He has also the boar's head, the crest of the Campbells, on his tilting helmet, on which his head rests. It is said that the monument of the Earl and his wife was carved in Italy.¹

The Galley came to the Campbell blazon only in the grandson's time—in the days of Colin, 2nd Lord Campbell, and first Earl of Argyll. He married Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of John Stewart, Lord Lorne, and on April 17, 1470, became Lord Lorne by a charter of that date, conveying to him the lands and lordship of Lorne on the ex-propriation of his wife's uncle, Walter Stewart, Lord Lorne of Invermeath. The Galley of Lorne has ever since formed part of the family achievement.²

¹ Certainly under the careful supervision of his family and successor.

² Burke's *Peerage*.

EARLY USE OF THE GALLEY AS A CHARGE ON THE
CAMPBELL SHIELD.

Appended to a small parchment writ amongst the Lauderdale Muniments connected with Glassary (Argyll) is the seal of Sir Arthur Campbell of Strachur which bears Gyrony of 8, a Galley *on each alternate Gyron*, evidently employed by them to difference their coat from the parent coat of Lochow. The mainmast is distinctly visible, but the seal being small does not show any rigging or other detail. This writ is an Inquisition held at Inverlecan (now Furnace), on Loch Fyne, before

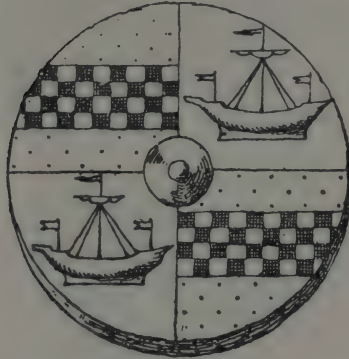


the Barons of Argyll, in presence of Alexander, sheriff of Argyll, dated on the morrow of S. Bartholomew, viz., 25 Aug. 1355.

This is over 100 years before the appearance of the Galley as a quartering in the Arms of Colin 1st Earl of Argyll.

Furthermore, as Sir Arthur Campbell was the 6th of Strachur it is highly probable that his ancestors had borne this charge ever since they branched off from the stem of Lochow, *circa* 1270.

At this early date the Strachur tinctures may have been *Argent* and *Sable*, for the neighbouring Campbells of Otter never altered it to *Or*.



ARMS OF THE STEWARTS OF APPIN.

*On a Brass plate at the end of the handle of an old Dirk.
From the Celtic Monthly Magazine, vol. i.*

THE DEER PURSUED BY HOUNDS.

Does the emblem or design of Deer pursued by Hounds appear on other monuments than slabs or tombstones laid horizontally on or near the ground ?

The reply is "Yes". You find this emblem on crosses also placed upright in the ground.

It has long been known that this design, in certain cir-

cumstances, has reference to the soul set free—the escape of the soul pursued by the world, the flesh, and the Devil.

While admitting this image, we must also bear in mind that on many a knightly tomb we have reference made to his pursuits while here on earth. We see the hounds pursuing stags, or otters, or other animals, seals, etc. It is but rational to admit these references bore on the dead man's pursuits, as much, for instance, as the two-handed sword to which a conspicuous place is always given.

The repetition of these designs is far too constant to admit dispute.

THE SUPPORTING STAY TO THE YARD-ARM.

Those who have sailed in a lug-sail boat know the weight of the beam that has to be taken down and re-hoisted so often, and the Galley sail and rig is the nearest approach to this.

It is probable that the "tackle", or blocks of those days, were less developed than in our day, but even now it takes two men to hoist the sail with anything like ease. The supporting stay so often named in this little pamphlet was, of course, to take the weight off the yard-arm.

PLATE I.



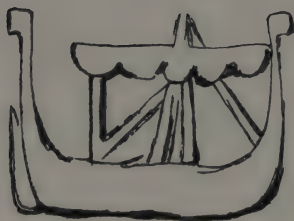
ON A TOMB AT IONA.

From Plate XVII in James Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands".

PLATE I.

From a tomb in the north aisle at Iona, the inscription cannot be made out, but the Galley is well worth reproduction.

PLATE II.



ON MACLEIDS' TOMB AT IONA.

From Plate XVII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE II.

Plate XVII in James Drummond's "Iona" shows a sculptured slab, a tomb of a MacLeod.

The yard-arm is horizontal. The sail furled, hoisted pretty low, the bow and stern being well above the same (or higher). The ropes are peculiar.

At the stern is a short mast or support, apparently for the support of the yard-arm; there is an oblique rope from the centre of the mast to the base of this short spar or mast, two or three ropes from the shrouds; and a rope comes from the top mast forward to the spring of the prow.

The heads, whether plain blocks of wood or animals' heads, at stern and bow, *face opposite ways*. That at the stern faces to the stern, and that at the bow faces the bow.

This Galley was drawn in 1870 by Mr. Drummond.

On the same plate is another slab having a totally different Galley or "lymphad". No ports are shown. The yard-arm is hoisted very high indeed, well clear of the bow and stern ports, on which are carefully-sculptured animals facing the same way, namely, towards the bow. The Galley has a vertical rope or spar from the yard-arm at the stern, from its base an oblique one at an angle of 45 deg. ending forward to the yard-arm. This oblique line looks broader than the ropes, of which there are three or four, if we accept the vertical line near the stern as a rope, and not a spar. The thicker line is the oblique spar-like line passing *across the mast*.

PLATE III.



ON SLAB AT KILMORY, KNAPDALE, ARGYLLSHIRE.

From Plate XXV in Capt. T. P. White's "Archæological Sketches in Scotland".

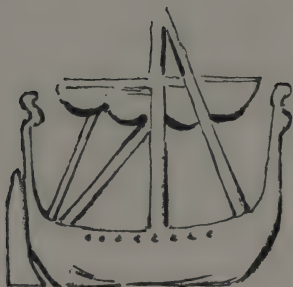
PLATE III.

A Galley is on the top of the upper part of the slab. There are nine ports for eighteen rowers. The yard-arm, with sail furled, is raised well clear of the bow and stern ports. It has eight ropes; and the curious cross or diagonal rope makes nine in all. The tiller or rudder is beautifully defined here.

This slab is one of the finest on the West coast. It has the old highland sword. The wolves, or lions rampant, facing each other, their tails growing into a beautiful floriated pattern, the emblem through this great scroll being a shamrock or a three-leaved plant. Lower down are interlacing knots; on the side of the sword are animals, a knot, another of a fish (salmon) and other animals. The comb, the scizzors, just below an oblong, which is the book (Missal).

The Gallies on the Knapdale slabs are much the same in type as those of Saddell. Those, namely, having nine ports and sails furled. See Tomb-slabs in Captain White's work.

PLATE IV.



ON SLAB IN ST. ORAN'S CHURCHYARD, IONA.

From Plate XXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE IV.

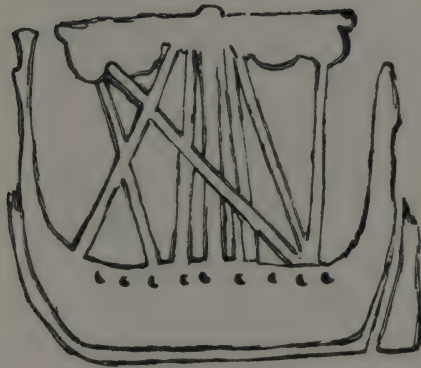
"The Stag Hunt."

No. II, a slab having the inscription defaced and a large portion of the pattern.

This slab lay covered to a great extent with rubbish fallen from the roofs, and dirt from jackdaws and sticks brought by them to build their nests with, also with fragments of mortar, etc. It was dug out and cleared of all this by the writer of these notes, and cleaned with brushes. The late guide MacDonald helped in all this work.

The Galley here has its yard-arm and furled sail hoisted just a little above the stern and bow ports. There are animals on both, carefully carved, both facing the bow. The rudder is very distinct. There are eight ports. There are but three ropes, none vertical, two are oblique at the stern end, and one comes from the mast head well forward, obliquely.

PLATE V.



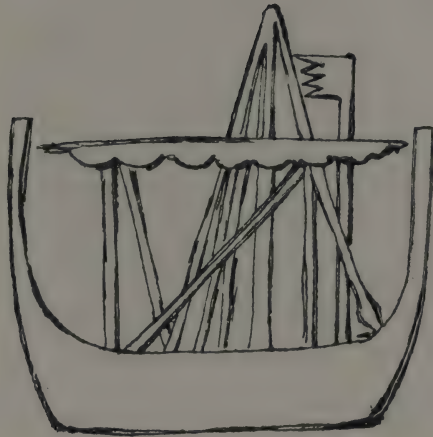
ON SLAB AT KILMORY OF KNAP KNAPDALE, ARGYLLSHIRE.

From Plate XXV in Capt. T. P. White's "Archaeological Sketches in Scotland".

PLATE V.

Another slab at Kilmory, Argyllshire, shows a Galley with sails furled—the yard-arm just hoisted level with bow and stern posts. It has four ropes; one diagonal stay supporting the yard-arm, and two other stays supporting the same. The rudder, in fine preservation. The bow and stern very high indeed. The Galley has nine ports.

PLATE VI.



ON TOMB OF MACDONALD OF ISLA, IONA.

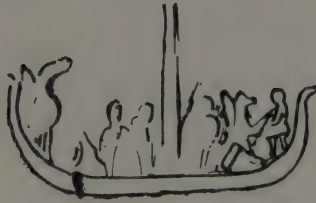
From Plate XXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE VI.

On the tomb of Macdonald of Isla at Iona is a notable Galley, inasmuch as it carries a standard near the bow, and the supporting spars of the yard-arm and furled sail appear clearly defined. There are four important or main ropes from the mast head, one is attached apparently to a block of some kind. The standard is vertical, and so is a spar or rope at the stern supporting the yard-arm. There is another "stay" in a vertical line close to the flag, banner or standard staff (see illustration). There is an oblique "stay" passing from near where the standard is "displayed" to the base of the vertical "stay" aft.

The high prow and stern posts have no animals' heads, and simply are a little broader than below. No ports are shown. This slab was in St. Oran's burial-ground.

PLATE VII.



GALLEY ON THE FRAGMENT OF A CROSS, IONA.

From Plate XXIX in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE VII.

The Galley is at the base of a fragment said to be a cross, with men and animals on board. A griffin in forepart, and, abaft, other figures, according to Graham a smaller griffin and a man.

This Galley is so much defaced as to be valueless as regards representing the galley of a particular clan or family.

It is at present in the Cathedral, leaning against the wall behind the altar.

PLATE VIII.



ON TOMB OF MACCEAIN OF ARDNAMURCHAN, IONA.

From Plate XXXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE VIII.

A "double tomb" of Macceain of Ardnamurchan, so called from two warriors appearing side by side on the same slab.

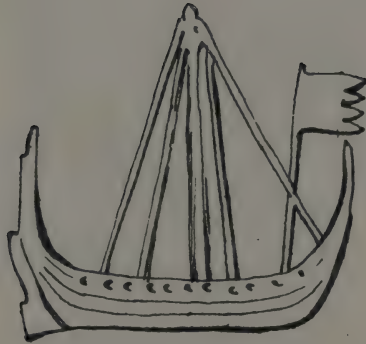
Just below their feet, in a panel, about the middle of the stone, is a Galley with her sail "set". It has a sharp prow and a similar sharp pointed stern post. The rudder is particularly well defined; near the stern is the upright spar or rope, it is impossible to say which, supporting the yard-arm. The sail is hoisted high above the bow and stern. There are two ropes, apparently on either side of the mast, and one obliquely placed rope, passing across the mast from the point of the yard-arm above the prow to the base of the upright spar that seems to support the yard-arm above the stern post.

The clinker-built lines are clear. No ports appear in Mr. Drummond's drawing, which was his last.

The Tomb is broken and has been carefully mended, and is now in the Cathedral of Iona.

The inscription is as follows:—"Hic jacet Johannes Macceain Dom[inus] de Ardnamurchan et Mariota Ma[cc]eain soror ejus sponsa Maccolini MacDuffie domini de Dunevin in Colouse hanc lapidam emit. Suo fratri."

PLATE IX.



ON THE CROSS OF ABBOT MACKINNON AT IONA.

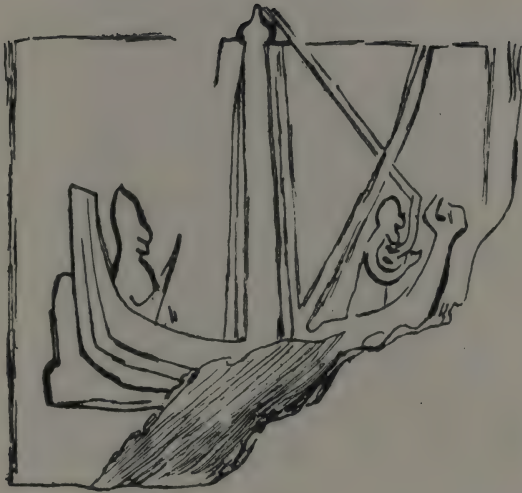
From Plate XXXVI in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE IX.

This Plate shows the Galley on the cross of Abbot Mac-
kinnon, which is a fine example. It has eleven ports, the stern
post tapering, and the rudder carefully carved. There is no sail,
only four ropes, two at the stern end and two forward. The
banner is upright and blown the way the Galley is heading,
with the raven wing cut, or four points. The prow just
touches the lower part of the banner or standard.

Before the Cathedral was renovated the teeth and bones
of this Abbot were to be seen where his tomb is, having been
brought to the surface by the action of worms.

PLATE X.



GALLEY AT BASE OF A SLAB AT KEILLS, KNAPDALE, ARGYLLSHIRE.

*From Plate XXXVII in Capt. F. P. White's "Archæological Sketches
in Scotland".*

PLATE X.

The Galley in this tomb is at the base of a slab at Keills, Knapdale.

At the helm sits a figure in a helmet.

The stern post is plain and fairly high, no animal being carved on it. The rudder well defined. The mast of great thickness, with a top like a flattened ball, with a final projection—a blunted top. Though details are not wholly distinct, the shrouds can be seen very near either side of the mast, and one rope passes from the mast head to the bow obliquely. There is a broad rope from the yard-arm to the base of the mast abaft, in the fore part of the galley.

Captain White draws a man with hand raised as if combating some animal which appears as if forming the bow or prow. It is, however, possible the raised hand of the man is holding a rope.

This galley is very peculiar in type. It is impossible in Captain White's drawing to make out the furled sail; it was no doubt so weather worn that little existed to show this almost invariable adjunct to the yard-arm. It must be added the yard-arm is very high up, in fact as high as the flattened ball forming the top of the mast. In no other case is a yard-arm seen hoisted to such an extreme height.

Translation of Latin inscription—"Here lies Terence M'Lean of the hunt of Kilma-carraig."

PLATE XI.



SHIELD OF MACLEAN OF ROSS AT IONA.

From Plate XXXIX in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XI.

TOMB OF MACLEAN OF ROSS, NOW IN IONA CATHEDRAL.

The pointed shield has a lion rampant in the lower half, and, above, is MacLean's Galley, with furled sail, no flag or banner showing. At the stern, or near the stern post, is a vertical spar, and from its base is a stay supporting the yard-arm, at its extremity. The ropes are well defined on either side of the mast; two ropes pass from the yard-arm near the mast to the spring of the bow.

PLATE XII.



ON MAC QUARRIE'S TOMB AT IONA.

From Plate XL in H. D. Graham's "Iona".

PLATE XII.

MAC QUARRIE'S TOMB, IONA.

This Galley has the furled sail, the yard-arm is hoisted high, the stern and prow just touch the bottom of the furled sail. It has the usual number of ports, and the banner flying on an obliquely placed staff or spar, its spear head almost touching the prow. There are three ropes and supporting stay. The banner has three points, or the "raven wing", the same flying with these points towards the stern, *i.e.*, naturally, as the flag flies when a ship is in motion.

PLATE XIII.



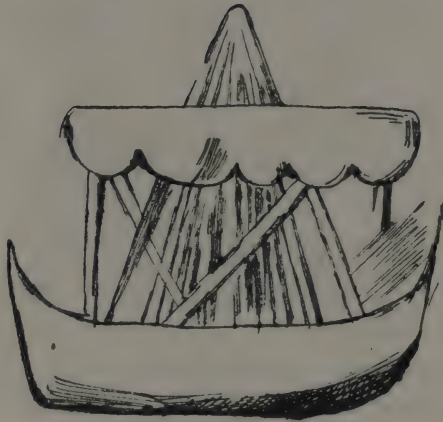
ON TOMBSTONE SLAB AT KILMORY.

From Plate LXIII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XIII.

At Kilmory, Argyllshire, is a slab with a Galley remarkable for detail. The Galley with its sail furled, the yard-arm hoisted well clear of the bow and stern posts, on which are heads of animals. These face the direction in which the vessel is going. The rudder is finely carved and there are nine ports. Three ropes abaft the mast, two aft close to the same, two ropes oblique forming a triangle, one going down the top mast to where the prow springs, another to the stern to the same point. A vertical spar supports the yard-arm near the stern, and there is one at the bow with a "list" forward. The spar forward is very thick, decidedly showing that it could not be meant for a rope.

PLATE XIV.



ON A TOMB AT KILMORY, RATHER DEFACED.

From Plate LXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XIV.

The Galley here is at the top of the slab. It has nine ropes and two upright spars. At the bow and stern it is much worn, and many details are lost. Its ports are defaced.

This is the tomb of a helmeted warrior with a lance held upright in the right hand. The knight's left rests on the sword.

This tomb is at Kilmory.

PLATE XV.



ON A SLAB AT KILMORY.

From Plate LXVII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

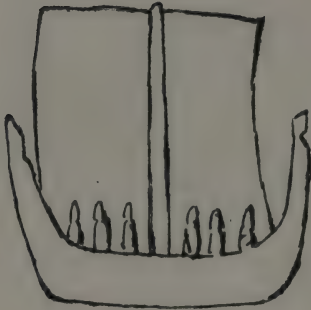
PLATE XV.

This example is from a very fine slab at Kilmory having a Galley in the highest panel.

There are eight ports; the stem and stern posts are very high, and no animals on the same. The yard-arm, with furled sail, is hoisted high above the bow and stern and almost to the mast head. There are eight ropes—nine, if one be counted that looks, as usual, like a spar, far “aft”. The rudder is very fine in this example. It may be noted that these vary, having, often enough, a tapering top; this has an almost square-cut head.

We have on the same slab a remarkably fine delineation of the great Highland sword, also the rampant lions just below the Galley, their tails interlacing and growing into a lovely pattern composed of trefoils. Near the grip of the sword is a dragon, a wolf, a knotted pattern, a dog, a salmon and an otter in pursuit, the comb, the shears, the Book, and a beautiful specimen of an interlaced knot beside the book.

PLATE XVI.



ON A TOMB AT KILMICHAEL.

From Plate LXXII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XVI.

Tomb, at Kilmichael, of a warrior helmeted, a spear in the right hand, the left on the sword. It is divided into three panels.

The top space is filled with a Galley with the sail "set", always rare; also the figures, much defaced, make this slab remarkable. The ropes have been obliterated through time. There are apparently six figures, and from their shape all helmeted. The sail is hoisted quite to the mast head. The stern post is more vertical than the bow, which is of peculiar form, high, as usual, but sloping slightly forward.

The centre panel is filled with the knight's effigy; the lower with lions or leopards, their limbs and tails growing into a pattern, as usual.

PLATE XVII.



SHIELD OF MACDONALD OF LARGIE AT KILLIAN.

From Plate LXXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XVII.

Tomb at Killian, Argyllshire, of MacDonald of Largie.

The warrior wears the pointed basinet, neck-guard of chain mail, quilted tunic, gauntlets with separate fingers.

He is girt with a sword having a pommel of nine lobes and a reversed guard, drooping quillions, with oval ends. In his right hand is a spear, and on the left arm a "heater"-shaped shield with a Galley, and below the Galley is a griffin or bird, the legs of which, though defaced, appear like those of a swan; it has a curving neck and a tail that appears as if ending in a pattern.

The Galley has the yard-arm hoisted high, the sail furled.

The prow seems to have a carved head, the stern post is rather defaced, but the rudder is well seen. There may have been more ropes than those now visible; these number four, but, as usual, one close to the stern is far more like a spar, supporting the yard-arm. No pennon is visible here.

PLATE XVIII.



ON A TOMB-SLAB AT KILKENZIE, ARGYLLSHIRE.

From Plate LXXIX in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XVIII.

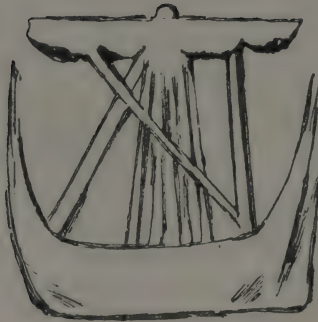
At Kilkenzie, Argyllshire, is a Tomb-slab having a Galley at the lower and narrowing end. It has to be looked at sideways ; it is at right angles to the rest of the design.

A Highland two-handed sword is on the left ; and two monsters, facing each other, interlace their tails and form the pattern—one of great beauty ; at the base of this is a panel of an interlaced design.

The Galley has its sail furled, and the yard-arm is hoisted to the mast head. Close to the mast are five ropes, and one falls obliquely towards the base of the mast from the yard-arm aft. The bow and stern posts are very high. A standard is displayed, and, as usual, the staff has a slight cant towards the stern. Immediately below the standard is a shield ; there is another close to the bow or prow, a good deal larger ; above it, in one corner, is a quatrefoil. The shape is that of the shield of the Black Prince over his tomb at Canterbury. The quatrefoil is a little puzzling, appearing in a line with the trefoils.

A warrior wearing a conical helmet is seen in the bow ; here, too, are two ropes, one from the mast head to the spring of the prow ; and another across this, the two making a St. Andrew's cross. This latter rope comes from the yard-arm well forward, and passes diagonally across the base of the mast. On either side the mast are trefoils, the arms, I believe, that the warrior bore on his shield. An example of this trefoil, or three circles, has to be noted further on, which occur on a shield.

PLATE XIX.



ON A TOMB-SLAB AT KILKENZIE.

From Plate LXXX in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XIX.

A Tomb-slab, also at Kilkenzie, having a Galley in the topmost panel.

The yard-arm is hoisted very high. The bow and stern posts are also very high, and there are six ropes, the perpendicular stay at the stern, and the oblique stay. This example is a good deal effaced through time ; the rudder is, however, very distinct.

A fine two-handed sword occupies the panel, with a fine scroll. At the base are animals—a leopard and a griffin, and on the right a hound pursuing a stag.

PLATE XX.



ON A TOMB AT KILKERRAN.

From Plate LXXXII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XX.

At Kilkerran, Campbelltown Loch, is a famous Tomb having the so-called "marriage"—a man in a very short kilt plighting his troth to a woman. They are in a "tabernacle". Below is an armoured knight in a peculiar "pot helmet", as armour collectors would call it. The iron helmet has a rim of some breadth. The rider wears big spurs, and the horse has a very archaic look. Below this rider is a Galley.

Notice the three pellets with which the shield is "charged". The circles being partly obliterated the design looks like a trefoil.

This shield is close to the bow, equidistant between the yard-arm and the deck. The sail is furled and hoisted high. At the stern is the stay or thick rope so often spoken of, passing from the yard-arm to the deck at an angle. There are two ropes on either side the mast, and one well forward from the yard-arm to the stern, passing across the mast. The high stern-post is notched, and the bow rises very high.

PLATE XXI.



ON A CROSS AT KILKERRAN.

From Plate LXXXIII in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XXI.

Fragment of a cross at Kilkerran, Campbeltown. On the lower panel is a Galley, with a perpendicular spar or stay, supporting the yard-arm. There is a rope passing obliquely across the mast and three ropes forward. The sail is furled and hoisted very high. The stern post tapers into a sharp point, so also the bow.

The rudder is very well defined. This is the finest example possible of the spar or supporting mast question. Most of the Galleys have this stay or mast or spar, but this example *proves* what it was.

The keel is beautifully defined.

PLATE XXII.



ON A TOMB-SLAB AT SADELL.

From Plate LXXXV in Drummond's "Sculptured Monuments".

PLATE XXII.

A Tomb-slab at Saddell, having a very peculiar Galley in the top panel, with the mass book, the shears, and some animals just above the stern post.

The yard-arm is raised level with the stern and bow, and the sail is left out. Aft, is the mast or spar supporting the yard-arm. There are three ropes close to the mast aft, two more forward, and others near the prow from the yard-arm. There is one large stay from the yard-arm forward, passing across the mast aft to the point where the perpendicular spar or mast joins the deck aft. The rudder is well defined. The absence of the furled sail at once attracts the eye in this example. A lotus-pattern scroll grows from the Galley's mast-head.

That this is the tomb of a knight is shown from the two-handed sword. At the scabbard's point or "chape" is an antlered stag. On the flanks of the sword are animals whose tails interlace. Near the panel containing the Galley is a salmon, or fish of some sort, below this an animal more like a crab than anything, ready to give battle to the salmon.

PLATE XXIII.



ON THE SHAFT OF A CROSS AT SADDELL.

From Plate LXX.XVII in Drummond's Sculptured Monuments".

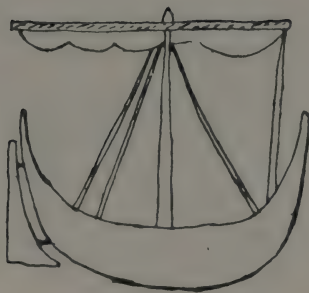
PLATE XXIII.

On the lower portion of a shaft of a cross, also at Saddell, is a Galley with markedly short yard-arm, the sail furled, the yard-arm hoisted high. Between the yard-arm and the sharp pointed bow is a shield. There are five ropes and the spar supporting the yard-arm at the stern. The rudder is well defined.

That this cross was erected to the memory of a knight is certain, from the two-handed sword again, just above the Galley. There is a bird and some other animal on either side the grip of the sword. On the right side all that remains of the inscription—DRI—and a running dog filling up a part of the panel.

On the opposite side of this shaft there are the finely preserved remains of an interlaced pattern; a dragon; a wolf terminates the same; and, below, a horseman with his spear at the "ready". The warrior's face and upper part of the body are effaced, so are the legs. The horse is in better preservation. The bridle and the knight's sword are clearly seen.

PLATE XXIV.



GALLEY ON FONT FORMERLY IN KILMORICH CHURCHYARD
AT CLACHAN.

PLATE XXIV.

This Galley is from an ancient font formerly in Kilmorich churchyard at Clachan, Loch Fyne-head, Ardkinglas, probably connected with the Mac Naughton family, whose castle was on the Dubh Loch, Glen Shira, Inveraray, but who built a second castle shortly after the death of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Dunderave, on Mac Naughton ground.

The Mac Naughtons used Kilmorich Church for Baptisms and Burials. The living was always in the gift of the Abbots of Inchaffray, and passed from them to the Drummonds.

The font had been marked to mend the Dyke, but was sent to Inveraray to be in the safekeeping of George VIII, Duke of Argyll.

These details are furnished by Niall Diarmaid Campbell, Esq.