

the churchyard may be seen an extremely well-preserved monumental cross (represented in the annexed engraving), on which are carved scrolls, birds, horses, swine, a stag, &c. It bears the following Runic inscription:—"Sandulf ein suarti raisti krus thana aftir Arin Biaurg kuinu sina,"—*i.e.*, "Sandulf the Swarthy erected this cross to his wife Arnbjörg."—See Inscription No. 14, Chapter VI. It will be observed that there is no glory about the arms of this beautiful cross; a recent writer conjectures that the central circles were intended to represent the same idea.



The church register begins in the year 1666. Near the church is a mound called Cronk Ballavarry. Another, called Cronk Ain, may be seen near Regaby. At Ballachurry there is a fine old fortified camp, formed, it is said, in the time of the Commonwealth by the troops of Oliver Cromwell. It is thus described by Colonel Townley:—"It is more complete than any I have seen in England of that time; the situation of it is most eligible, being formed on a small natural eminence in a very level district. The internal square on which the troops encamped, is a level piece of ground, sunk so much below the bastions and curtains as effectually to secure the troops within from any attack of fire-arms without; this space is one hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and twenty feet broad; the fosse is twenty feet wide, and the outer rampart is twelve feet high. There are four noble bastions, one at each corner, sixty feet in diameter. There is no breach in any part of the works, which favours the supposition that the troops retained peaceable possession of their fortified camp." Not far from Ballachurry is a handsome chapel-of-ease, which was consecrated in the year 1841. It is dedicated to St. Jude.