VI

NOTES ON A RECUMBENT GRAVE-SLAB IN KILMORE CHURCHYARD, AND AN INSCRIBED STONE FOUND AT RUIGH-IC-ILLE MHUIRE IN GLENURQUHART.

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The recumbent grave-slab (fig. 1) in Kilmore Churchyard, Glenurquhart, which appears to be of the native old red sandstone, was lately found

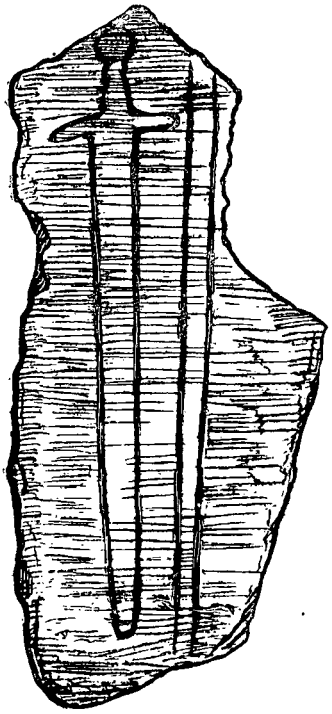

Fig. 1. In Kilmore Churchyard.

Fig. 2. From Ruigh-ic-ille Mhuire.

lying flat under ground, in an unclaimed part among the graves, with its length directed east and west and its incised side uppermost. It is about 3 feet 9 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in extreme breadth, and 3 inches in thickness, and not dressed. The straight sword incised

thereon has a round pommel and a rounded point; and, of the guards, one is straight and the other recurved. The two incised, nearly parallel lines beside it are not so deeply or well cut as the sword is, and become fainter and disappear gradually at the extremities.

The inscribed stone (fig. 2) found at Ruigh-ic-ille Mhuire in Glenurquhart was found some forty years ago by the late John Noble while cutting thatching divots on a wind-swept moorland ridge, 800 feet above sea level. He presented it to the Countess of Seafield, in the hall of whose mansion of Balmacaan it has ever since been preserved. This description with an illustration is submitted, as it is doubtful whether the find has ever been reported to the Society. The stone is apparently native red sandstone, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest height, 9 inches in breadth, and at its thickest part about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The left-hand shoulder appears to have been weathered or water-worn into its present shape; but the other shoulder was roughly chipped into symmetry with it, so that the outline is now rudely Gothic. With that exception, there appears to have been no further attempt at dressing. The cross, letters, and figures are neatly made with bold V-shaped incisions, and are very distinct. The triangular points dividing the letters and marking off the centuries in the figures are cut deep to a point, and each would form a mould for an equilateral pyramid.