

## III.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM KILLIN. BY C. G. CASH,  
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During September 1911 my wife and I spent some holiday time at Killin. We had the Society's reports on the Perthshire Stone Circles, and also archæological papers by Mr J. Romilly Allen, Dr Hugh Macmillan, and Mr D. Haggart, in which are noted some of the antiquities of the district. We visited several of the places and things therein described, and now report our additional gleanings.

1: *Dochart Bridge*.—At the west end of Killin the main road crosses the river Dochart by a stone bridge of two main arches. The bridge is not built in a straight line across the river, but makes a slight ogee curve, for which there is no evident reason. Just above the bridge the stream is divided by the western part of the island of Inchbuidh, on which is built the main central pier of the bridge. The northern channel is by far the more important, the southern one running only when the river is fairly high. Each arch carries on its eastern face a carved stone dating panel; the north one has under a crown the date 1830; the south one has under a coronet the letters I. E. B. and the date 1760. It is curious that the letters and the figures 17 are carved in relief, but the figures 60 are incised.

In the west face of the north arch are fixed two large nails, showing the height to which the water reached in two notable floods.

2. *The M<sup>c</sup>Nab Salmon Trap*.—As has been said, the southern channel of the Dochart at Killin bridge usually passes but little water. It is rather narrow, and across its upper end has been built a wall of very large blocks of stone, some of them secured by iron bars. The result of this arrangement is that when the river is in spate any salmon

that are then able to ascend the southern channel are stopped by the wall, and can easily be caught when the spate is over.

3. *The M<sup>c</sup>Nab Burying-Ground.* — The main central pier of the bridge stands, as already said, on the island of Inchbuidh, and at low water it is possible to walk under the northern arch of the bridge and gain access to the main part of the island, which is down stream from the bridge. This island contains the burial-ground of the M<sup>c</sup>Nabs. In the "good old days" the M<sup>c</sup>Nabs were the dominant race of this part of Perthshire; their old house of Kinnell still stands, though modernised; and their deeds, especially the fierce deeds of "Smooth" John, form a notable part of the local legendary. But now the M<sup>c</sup>Nabs are not in the district, though at times parties of them visit the scenes of the former greatness of their clan. Their burial-place, however, remains on Inchbuidh, and a romantic, pathetic, somewhat melancholy place it is.

The usual access to the island is by a little flight of stone steps down from the east side of the bridge. The whole island is perhaps about two hundred and fifty yards long. The surface of the western section is partly rock and partly mossy turf, and is all low-lying. Near the steps are two massive stone pillars, and a little beyond them a high wall stretches across the island, having three open archways in it. At the eastern end of this section, some seventy yards from the bridge, the level suddenly rises, and at the rise there is an earthen mound some five feet high, right across, quite suggesting an intention of defence. The middle section of the island, some hundred and thirty yards in length, is the highest part, and the pathway along it, deep in turf and moss, has somewhat the character of an avenue. At its east end there stretches a ditch with an inner earthen rampart beyond, right across, again suggesting defensive work. In the ditch, and in front of the bank, is an imperfect and broken dry-stone dyke, and through an opening in this we enter the third section of the island, some sixty yards long, the burial-ground proper.

Near the western end of this section is a walled enclosure within which the M<sup>c</sup>Nab chiefs used to be buried. The east and west walls have each on the top one of those curious busts so common in ancient Scottish burial-grounds; the head with a flat face and a heavy, short bag-wig. On the outside of the west wall is a broken and badly mended marble slab in memory of a M<sup>c</sup>Nab who died in military service in Spain. Within the enclosure, only one stone has a legible inscription, and that is a century old. The most interesting stone is a flat-lying one, with a curiously rude carving of a life-size image of a man, seemingly dressed in the kilt. The other stones are rough slabs, one having a round hole drilled through it, and another bearing obscure carving something like what heralds call a "mill-rind."

To the east of the walled enclosure are the graves of the ordinary members of the clan. Many grave-mounds can be seen, and some of them have rough stone slabs laid on them. Two stones stand erect. One, a century old, bears a verse of the grim, ill-measured, admonitory kind, so often occurring on old tombstones. The other, a small one, has on its back a cherub, two crossed spades, a coffin, and the date 1776. Its face bears the inscription, "Hear lays the cors of Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Nab in Taylor in Aucharn, wo died 1777." The dates, the spelling, and the first "in" are curious.

A visit to this burial-ground, besides the sadness natural to a place of burial, gives also a feeling of regret at the failure and disappearance of a clan once strong, though fierce, in the land. And this feeling is intensified by the lack of care for the preservation of the memorials. The stones are moss- and turf-covered; the inscriptions, where any existed, have become or are becoming illegible. "Sic transit gloria mundi." And as if to emphasise the lesson, the old kitchen range and cooking-pots from Kinnell House have been set up within a wooden frame in the middle section of the island, where, under the destructive influence of exposure to the weather, they will ere long

rejoin in the soil those whom perchance they served in the days that are no more.

4. *Kinnell Stone Circle*.—This has been properly reported in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlv. I mention it in order to say that it consists of six stones, not of the “seven or eight” mentioned by Dr Macmillan, and that after careful search we could not find the cup-marks he reports there.

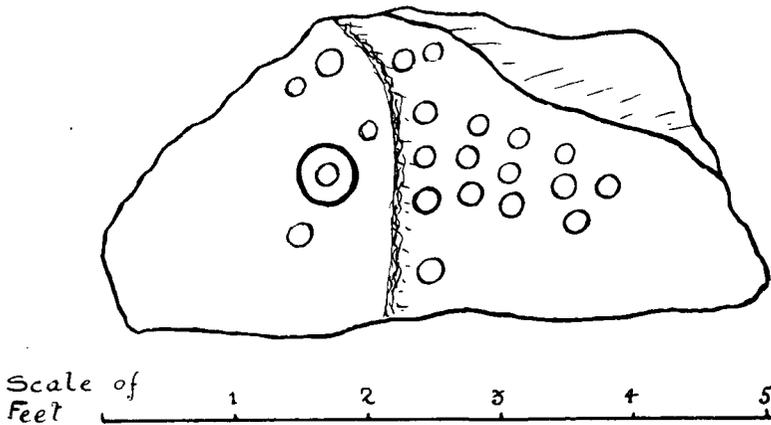


Fig. 1. Cup-marked Stone on Mid-Lix Farm.

5. *Cup-marked Stone on Killin Shooting Range*.—This was reported and figured by Mr Allen in 1882. He seems not to have recognised fully that the stone lies on the site of an obvious croft. The sites of house, garden, and cultivated field are all quite plain on the ground, and the stone lies just to the south of the house site, practically at its door. Dr Macmillan reported in 1884 the former use of the large “cup” as a “knockin’-stane.”

6. *Cup-marked Stone on Mid-Lix Farm* (fig. 1).—In 1882 or 1883 this was reported to Mr Allen by Mr Haggart; it was shown to me

by Mr Haggart. It lies about 100 yards south of the railway, and 20 yards east of the Glen Ogle road. It is a low triangular pyramid ; the cups are on the west face, which lies at an angle of about  $35^\circ$ , and measures 5 feet across its base, and just over 3 feet along its median line. It carries twenty-one cups, as shown in the figure. One cup has round it a ring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The cups vary in diameter from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 inches, and in depth from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. In his paper on "Cup-marked Stones near Aberfeldy," read in 1884, Dr Macmillan said that he did not know a single example of a concentric ring round a cup on the stones found on the shores of Loch Tay or in Glendochart or Glen Lochay. I am reporting on just these districts, and have over a score of ringed cups to report.

7. *Logan Stone at Cloichran.*—Cloichran is a farm on the south side of Loch Tay, about two miles from the head of the loch. A cup-marked stone had been reported as being on the farm, but, as there was not sufficient information as to its position, Mr Haggart and I were not able to find it. But in our search we did find a rocking stone, on the second terrace of the hillside, some 400 yards up, and about 100 yards east of the dyke that runs up the hillside from the most westerly of the cottages on the farm. The stone is a rounded boulder, 55 inches long, 28 inches wide, and 22 inches high. It rests on a small rounded exposure of rock, and swings about one inch. If its base were cleared from blown soil it would swing more freely. There seems to be no previous knowledge of this stone, though it is well in sight of former dwellings. It is, of course, of geological rather than of archæological interest, but sometimes one sees attempts to invest such stones with folklore associations.

8. "*Footprint*" at *Morlagganmore.*—Morlagganmore is a farm on the south side of the river Lochay, less than two miles above Lochay Bridge, and just opposite the Falls of the Lochay. About 100 yards north of the farmhouse, and 10 yards west of the farm road, is an outcrop of rock bearing a curious "footprint" hole,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,

6 inches wide, and about 6 inches deep, and narrowing downwards to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches. It just took my heavily-booted right foot. A natural crack in the rock runs obliquely across it. There is not sufficient evidence in its appearance to determine certainly whether it is natural or artificial, but it looks artificial. It may be compared with the inauguration stones of chiefs and kings, described by Captain Thomas in the *Proceedings*, vol. xiii. p. 28.

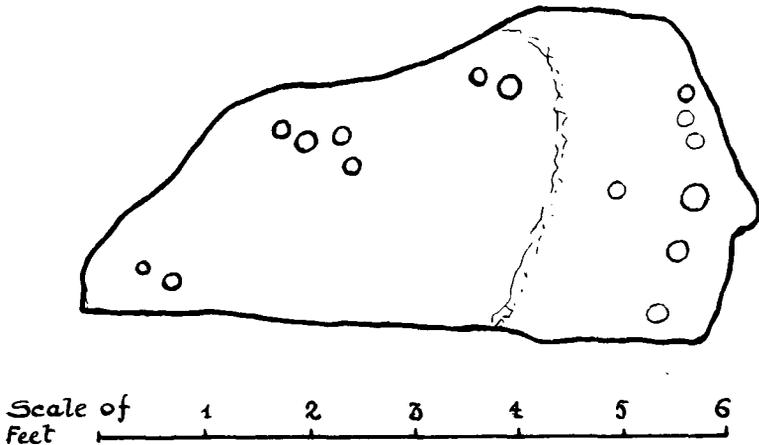


Fig. 2. Cup-marked Rock at Morlagganmore, Glen Lochay.

9. *Cup-marked Rocks at Morlagganmore* (fig. 2).—I was told of one of these by Mr Haggart, but the farm people did not know of its existence. It lies about 200 yards south of the house, in the middle of the uppermost pasture. It is a large block of quartz schist stuck thick with garnets, and bearing fifteen cup-marks, only one of which, 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep, is really well defined, and several of which are faint. The surface of the stone seems much eroded by weather.

About 100 yards south-west of it is another rock with one well-cut cup, 3 inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and also a doubtful or faint one.

10. *Cup-marked Boulder on Duldravaig Farm.*—Duldravaig farm is nearly a mile down the Lochay valley from Morlagganmore. In passing through it I had spoken to the farmer there about cup-marked stones, and was assured that there was no such thing on his farm. But 150 yards in front of his house, and at the side of the driving road, I found

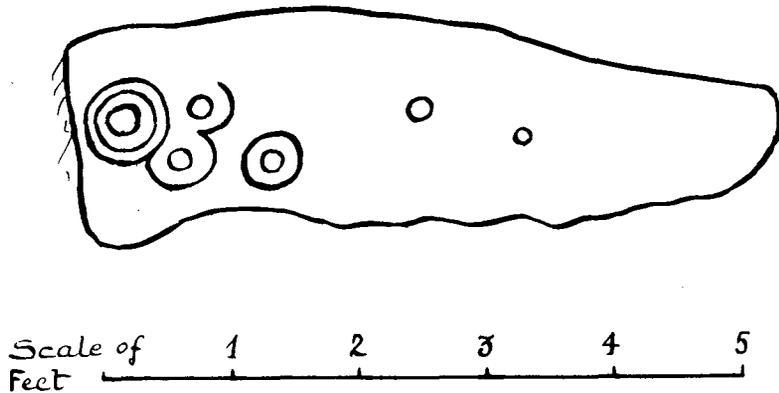
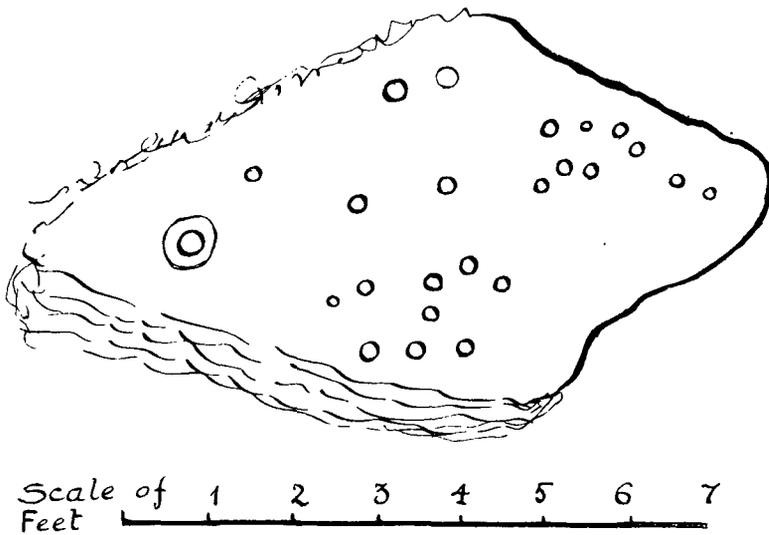
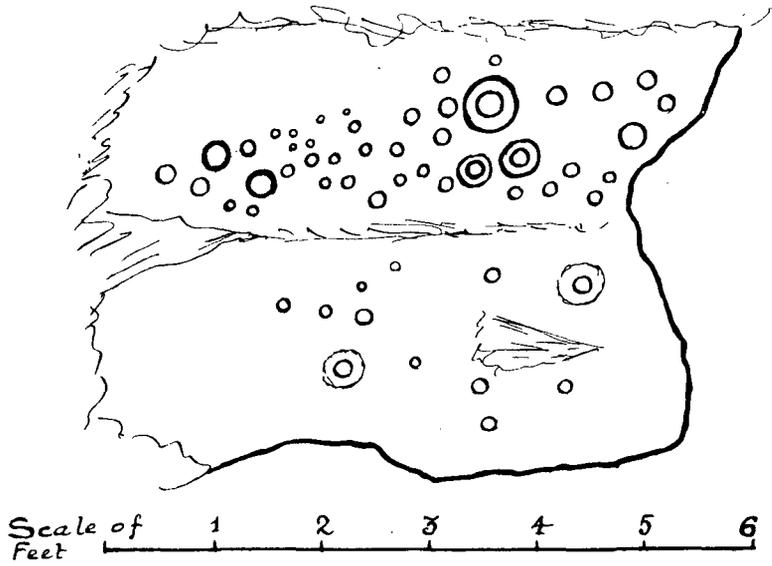


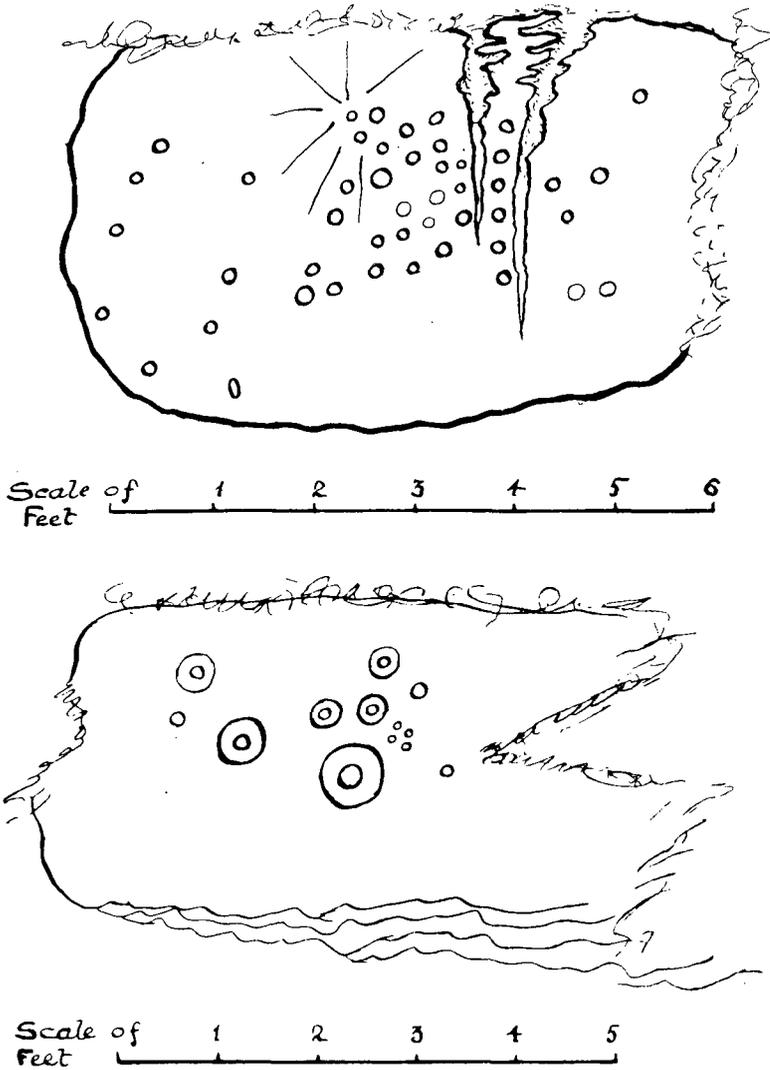
Fig. 3. Cup-marked Rock at Duncroisk.

on a boulder one well-cut cup,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep, and also a poor cup near it. I drew attention to these, and asked that such things should be looked for and noted.

11. *Cup-marked Rock at Duncroisk* (figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).—This is on the north side of the Lochay, and about three miles above Lochay Bridge. It was shown to me by Mr Haggart, and I wonder that it has not previously been reported. A keeper's cottage stands at the roadside, and the rock is right opposite the cottage, near the river. The outcrop of rock is about 100 yards long, and of very variable



Figs. 4 and 5. Cup-marked Rocks at Duncroisk.



Figs. 6 and 7. Cup-marked Rocks at Duncroisk.

width of exposure, and runs N.E. and S.W. On several parts there are groups of cup-marks, and I sketched five of these groups. There were also two other groups, one having a cup 4 inches in diameter and several poor ones, and the other having one cup with a ring 10 inches

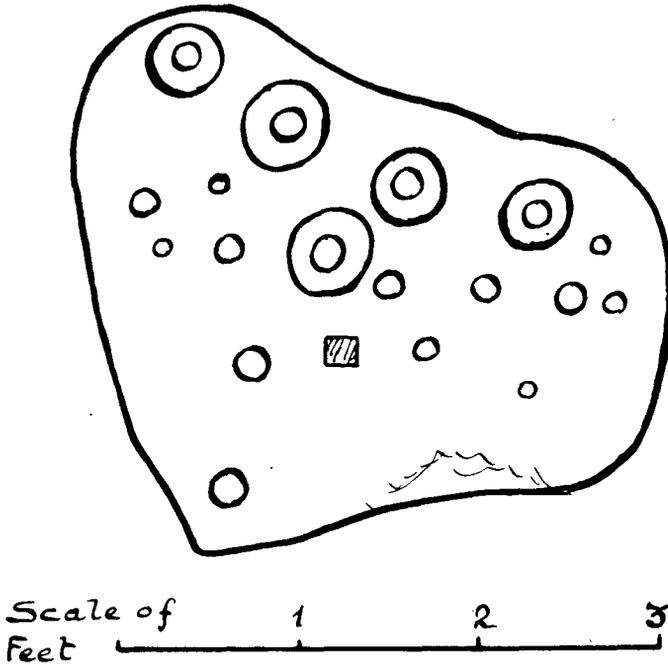


Fig. 8. Cup-marked Slab, Duncroisk.

in diameter and a second cup with a faint ring. In all we counted 152 cups, of which 17 had single rings and 2 had double rings. In fig. 3 the joining of the incomplete rings is notable.

12. *Cup-marked Slab at Duncroisk* (fig. 8).—I heard that a loose slab of stone bearing cup-marks had been seen at the roadside not far from the cup-marked rock, but several visits of search and

inquiry failed to discover it. By good chance I met a former tenant of the farm, and he told me where it lay. He had used it as the foundation stone of the stretching post at the south end of the easternmost fence on the farm, and there I found it, near the brink of the river, buried in sand and turf. I cleared it, and then in pouring rain crouched over it to make a hasty sketch. It bears eighteen cups,

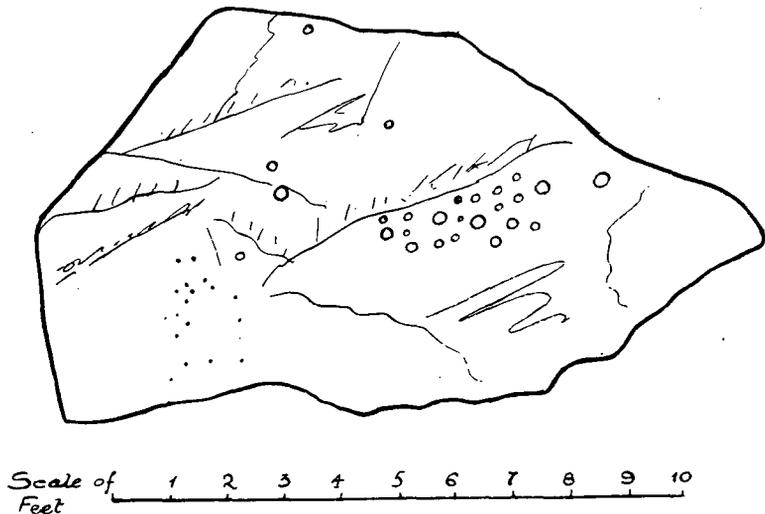


Fig. 9. Cup-marked Rock, Tirarthur, Loch Tayside.

of which five are surrounded by rings. The largest cups are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and the rings 6 inches in diameter.

13. *Cup-marked Rock at Tirarthur* (fig. 9).—My knowledge of this I owe to Mr Haggart, who had also reported it to Mr Allen in 1882 or 1883. Tirarthur is a farm on the north side of Loch Tay, about a mile and a half east of Lochay Bridge. Just east of the farmhouse a field road leads down almost to the loch level. Here is a knoll, probably natural, but possibly artificial, topped by rocky masses, and

overshadowed by a big larch tree. Some 70 feet west of this knoll is a small rocky ledge, with cup-marks as sketched. The rock surface, which measures  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 7 feet, is very irregular, and bears twenty-six cups and seventeen small punctures.

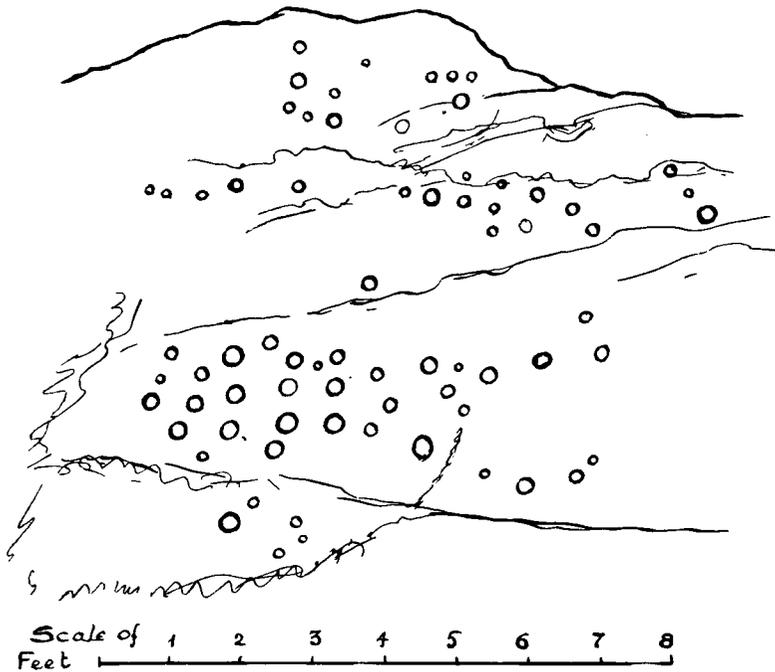


Fig. 10. Cup-marked Rock at Cragantoll.

14. *Cup-marked Rock at Cragantoll* (fig. 10).—Cragantoll is a farm on the north side of Loch Tay, about six miles east of Lochay Bridge. The ridge of rock that bears the cups lies some 150 yards off the road, runs east and west, and commands a wide outlook over Loch Tay and the surrounding country. This rock has several times been referred

to by Mr Allen, Dr Macmillan, and others, but, as far as I know, has not previously been plotted. On it I counted ninety-five cups, some of them very faint, as though weathered away. Most of them are on the higher part of the rock, where I found the seventy-two cups shown in the figure. The largest are 3 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. Other cups, twenty-three in number, are scattered in smaller groups about the rock. One cup, near the south-east of

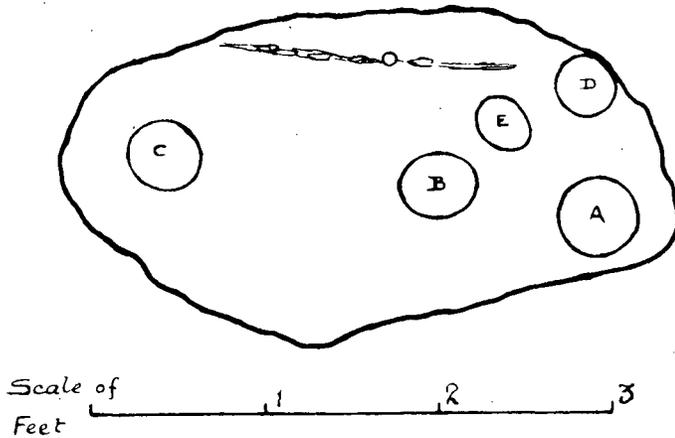


Fig. 11. Cups in Limestone Rock, Morenish.

the rock, is 4 inches in diameter and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. Besides the cups counted, there are numerous slight markings that might represent cups that have weathered away.

15. *Cup-marks in Limestone Rock near Morenish* (fig. 11).—Morenish farm is on the north side of Loch Tay, and about two miles east of Lochay Bridge. The hillside to the north of the road all along there has many outcrops of limestone ledges. About a quarter of a mile east of the Morenish Memorial Chapel there is on the south side of the road a white cottage. Right opposite to this an old ruined dyke

runs straight up the hill, and points directly to the ledge bearing the cups. This ledge is fully 400 yards from the road, and is a little higher up the hill than, and a little to the north-west of, a notably large boulder lying on the hillside. Mr Haggart had seen the ledge many years ago, and had pointed it out to Dr Macmillan. Even with the assistance of a local farmer we had much difficulty in finding it, and had searched many hundreds of yards of ledges before Mr Haggart rediscovered it. A little to the east of it and slightly higher up the hill, on a little plateau, are the ruins of houses. The somewhat rounded surface of the rock bearing the cups measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and has on it six cups, five of them of large sizes. I give in inches two diameters and depth for each of them:—A  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ , B  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ , C  $6 \times 6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ , D  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ , E  $5 \times 4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ . A natural crack runs across the west part of the stone, intersecting what looks like an artificial cup of small size, and several slight cavities that are probably natural.

This example seems notable for the size of the cups, and the kind of rock in which they are cut.

16. *Sliding-stone near Kiltyrie*.—Kiltyrie is a farm about half way between Morenish and Cragantoll. As I was cycling along the road I noticed a curious light streak on the face of a great rock some 200 yards away in a field to the south of the road. I was at once reminded of the sliding-stone at Mains of Murthly, near Aberfeldy, and going across I found a large rock or boulder with a well-worn slide 12 feet long on it. The surface was glassy smooth, so slippery that when I stepped on to it to take its measure I promptly sat down, and made an involuntary descent. I searched all the rock masses near it, but found no marks of cups. The neighbouring farmer knew nothing special about the stone, nor does it seem to be in use as a slide at the present time; certainly there is little population near.

17. *Baron-court Mound at Kiltyrie*.—Just opposite the farmstead of Kiltyrie, and close to the road, an inconspicuous mound

was pointed out to me as being in former days the place of meeting of Baron-courts for the settling of disputes.

18. *St Fillan's Stones* (fig. 12).—At the north-west corner of the Dochart Bridge at Killin stands the meal mill, on the site traditionally occupied by a succession of mills. In this mill are preserved what are known as St Fillan's Stones.

The *Old Statistical Account*, 1796, curiously makes no mention of



Fig. 12. St Fillan's Curing Stones.

them, though an account is there given of the treatment of mad people at St Fillan's Pool, and of St Fillan's Bell.

From John Shearer's *Antiquities in Perthshire*, Perth, N.D. [1836], I copy this account: "It would appear that St Fillan acted as judge as well as priest. The seat where he decreed justice is at Killin: it is entire, and appears to have been cut out of the rock. At the side of it grows a large ash tree, which is held sacred by the natives, as no person will burn any of the branches, although fallen to the ground: nor destroy them in any manner. However, there was one who had

the hardihood to take one of the branches, for a caber, to repair his house : strange to tell, the first fire that was kindled burned it to the ground, as a punishment for this impious sacrilege. Of course, no person since has troubled it, or taken any of the wood. The branches that fall lie till they rot.

“ There is a mill here which they call St Fillan’s mill, standing about twenty yards westward, on the banks of the Dochart, which goes well all the year, except St Fillan’s day, the 20th of January ; but it will not go on that day without doing a great deal of mischief. One miller had the boldness to keep it going on that day, when some of the machinery broke to pieces and killed the miller. No one has ever attempted to keep it going since. The present miller would not set it agoing on that day, although he was to be made the laird of the glen. Adjoining the mill is an old house, where some of the relics of St Fillan lie. The house was repaired since his time ; but an old gable still remains. In this gable there is a square hole, where a number of circular stones are kept for rubbing the bodies of invalids that are troubled with pains. Each stone has its particular part assigned to be rubbed. First, one for the head, which is large, the shape similar to a skull. The old woman rubs the head three times one way ; then reverse three times ; then three times round the head ; she at the same time pronounces a Gaelic benediction ; they are then cured. Second, one for the back, in which the old woman says you will see a resemblance of all the joints of the back on the stone, while going through the same ceremony as formerly. Third, she has one for each side of the body ; on them you will see lines in shape of the ribs ; the former ceremony is here gone through. There was one of the side stones taken away ; according to the story, it came back itself. Fourth, one for the belly, of a flat, round shape ; and the above ceremony gone through. The stones have to be bedded once in the year in sand and hay, on St Fillan’s day. The matron is not allowed to charge any pence, but looks for a present as a recom-

pence for curing the invalids of their pains. Her ancestors and herself pay no rent, but have kept up this ceremony these many centuries back, probably since the time of the saint.

“The miller is obliged to keep a number of geese, and a white cock, as an injunction left by the saint.”

The *New Statistical Account*, 1845, after describing the treatment of insane people, and recording the theft “about forty years ago” of the bell, goes on to say: “At the mill of Killin, there were long kept a stone called Fillan’s Chair, and seven small round stones that had been consecrated by the saint, and endowed with the power of curing diseases. Each of them had its peculiar merit. They got a fresh bed each Christmas eve from the straw and weeds cast ashore by the river. Five of them are still preserved at the mill, where they may be examined by the curious.”

In the *Proceedings* of this Society for 1880, Dr Anderson reports a communication from Mr Charles Stewart of Killin, of which I copy part: “Not very long ago the villagers assembled on the saint’s day [9th January], and put clean straw under the stones. They were considered to be efficacious in cases of insanity and rheumatism. Mr Stewart describes them as common stones taken from the bed of the river. They are hard quartzose boulders, the largest weighing 8 lbs. 10 oz. There are seven or eight of them. What specially interested me in them was the statement of Mr Stewart that some of them had shallow rounded cavities or markings on them, which are wider at the surface of the stone and grow narrower to the bottom. From all that I can make out, without seeing the stones themselves, I believe that those that are so marked are merely the socket stones in which the spindle of the upper millstone used to work.”

Mr Stewart himself, in his book *The Gaelic Kingdom in Scotland*, 1880, says of the Healing Stones of Faolan: “There are eight stones so designated, which from time immemorial have been preserved at Faolan’s Mill at Killin. They are preserved in a niche in the wall,

and at each renewing of the mill, such has been duly made for them. They are small stones in the rough, evidently taken from the adjoining river. One of these stones has two holes in the centre of it, and another, now broken, evidently had the same. Mr Anderson suggests that these were sockets for the spindle of the upper millstone; and after his kindly showing me some stones in the museum of a similar kind, I quite concur with him. One of the stones, however, has the segment of a circle cut in it, which seems to point to something more ancient than Faolan. Peter M'Gibbon, the village archæologist, tells me that he remembers when the whole inhabitants turned out on Faolan's day and put clean straw under them."

Dr Macmillan in his book *Highland Tay*, 1901, says: "There were at one time five stones in the mill, but two of them were unaccountably lost. I found the missing ones, bleached to their original purity by long exposure to sun and shower, on a tombstone in a lonely burying-ground of the M'Diarmids, called Cladh Dhavi, on the shore of Loch Tay, below Morenish." The doctor does not explain how he identified these stones, nor can I find anything to support his suggestion.

At the present time the stones are kept in a recess in the wall of the mill, behind a locked grating, and are shown by the miller to "the curious." So far from having a bed of fresh straw, we found them lying in a thick bed of soot, for the recess communicates by crevices in the wall with the flue of the kiln, and recess and stones were alike thickly coated with dirt, and considerable cleansing was necessary before the stones could be examined with any comfort.

The stones at present in the mill are eight in number. Seven of them are water-worn pebbles; one, the second largest, shows little rounding. The two largest are "socket stones" with highly polished holes in them. The largest stone weighs 8 lbs. 12 oz., according to a recent weighing, and has circumferences varying from 19 inches to 16 inches. It has two socket holes in it, both on the same side, each about 1 inch in diameter and 1 inch deep. Near them there is

a curved groove, probably made by the edge of the ferule at the bottom of the mill shaft. The socket holes and this groove together give the stone a curious appearance, as of a grotesque human face. The second stone is a flattish block of white quartz, 13 inches in circumference, and weighing 5 lbs. It bears one socket hole,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and 1 inch deep. Two of the smaller stones are ordinary pebbles ; but the other four are well polished, and one of them, shaped like a substantial finger-biscuit with one end broken off, is very highly polished.

The tradition still remains in the district that these stones were used in cases of illness, though such use seems not to have been made of them for a very long time. The "socket stones" were placed over the nipples of women's breasts, and the smaller stones were rubbed on affected parts. This rubbing may partly account for their high polish. The socket stones, of course, had their everyday usefulness before tradition gave them mystical powers ; may the smaller stones not have had similarly commonplace uses, as, for instance, weavers' rubbing-stones ?

I cannot reconcile the various numbers I have quoted—seven reduced to five, seven or eight, five reduced to three—with the number actually now in the mill, eight.

Of St Fillan's Chair we heard and saw nothing. But the mere dead stump of St Fillan's Ash-tree still stands against the south post of the mill gate. And quite near it is a young ash, said to be its descendant. This younger tree has an out-curving branch that was said to have been the gallows-branch in olden days ; but it is obviously too young and too weak.

19. *The M<sup>c</sup>Diarmid Burying-ground at Morenish.*—Acting on the hint in Dr Macmillan's account of St Fillan's Stones, we visited the M<sup>c</sup>Diarmid burying-ground in the flat lochside meadow behind Morenish farmhouse. Here on an erect tombstone dated 1817 lay two blocks of white quartz. One had a socket hole in each side,

$\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter and 1 inch and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep respectively. The other had one socket hole, 1 inch in diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, with a further narrow drilling  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch deep.

There were other white quartz blocks, one on another tombstone and five on the surrounding walls, but none had socket holes.

20. *Socket Stone at Kinnell House.*—Kinnell House, Killin, the former residence of the M<sup>rs</sup>Nabs, now the property of the Marquess of Bread-



Fig. 13. Setting of Stones, Tirarthur.

albane, is a veritable treasure-house of curiosities and antiquities. On the floor of the lobby lies a white quartz socket stone. This is said to have been found among ballast dug up somewhere near Killin Pier when the Killin railway was being made. Another account says that it was brought from a mill at Finlarig.

21. *Setting of Stones at Tirarthur* (fig. 13).—This is a linear setting of stones, seemingly of memorial character, about eighty yards west from the cup-marked stone already spoken of. It was shown to me by Mr Haggart. The arrangement of stones occupies a total length of 91

feet, running north and south, in about half of which, however, there are no stones. The northern 23 feet has in it four upstanding stones, the highest being 4 feet 8 inches high, and these are separated by three low-lying, flatter, bouldery stones. In the remaining part of the line there are four low-lying bouldery stones, separated by considerable gaps. On one of the southern stones there appeared to be one rather indefinite cup-mark.

22. *Fingal's Grave*.—The *Old Statistical Account*, discussing the derivation of the name "Killin," says: "As the word Killin may signify in Gaelic the burial-place of Fingal, Cill-Fhinn, a tradition prevails, owing probably to this very circumstance, that the great hero of the Highlanders was interred here, and that it is thence that the parish derives its name. A small eminence in the neighbourhood of the village of Killin has been accordingly pointed out as his grave; but on being opened some years ago, no vestige appeared of any persons having been interred there."

The *New Statistical Account* says: "A spot near the village of Killin has, from time immemorial, been pointed out as the grave of Fingal. This was once the site of the church, and also of the churchyard"; and again: "That the tradition has been occasioned by the name of the parish, and not the name by the tradition, is by no means probable, and, indeed, can scarcely be entertained for a moment."

Be this as it may, Fingal's grave is now pointed out in a field behind the schoolhouse. Here, in the middle of a 10-foot linear setting of bouldery stones, there is a "standing stone," 2 feet 8 inches high and 5 feet in circumference, having cemented on to its top a small block 16 inches high. Inquiry as to the reason for the superposition of the small block brought out the curious information that in 1899 the larger stone, then prostrate, was set up with some local celebration, the smaller stone placed on its top, and the long setting of stones also made. The setting up of the prostrate stone may be justifiable, but the placing of the small stone on its top seems meaningless.

Further inquiry brought us the information, confirmed by the *New Statistical Account* but not mentioned by the *Old*, that the churchyard and church once occupied the slope a little above where the stone now stands; and also that when that piece of land was brought into cultivation, considerable quantities of human bones were taken to the present churchyard and buried "behind the yew-tree." From another inquiry we learned that about eighty years ago the standing stone itself was higher up the hill, and was brought down because visitors to it damaged the surrounding crop.

Immediately behind the schoolhouse, and also some two hundred yards up the brae, beyond the Fingal's Stone, there are prominent tumps with much rocky material in them, looking quite as though they might have been burial-mounds. Also, close by the lower one there is a low grassy mound that is said to have been the place of the gallows in the good old times.