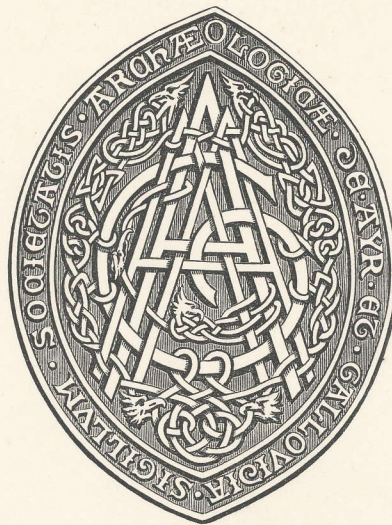


ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
RELATING TO
AYRSHIRE & GALLOWAY

VOL. VII.



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I.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN AYRSHIRE AND WIGTOWNSHIRE

AND NOW IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

THE following paper is to be considered only as a Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the adjoining shires of Ayr and Wigtown. Were the various objects to be described in detail it would require the entire volume for their description. As many of the specimens have already been described in the *Collections*, it has not been considered necessary to notice them again at any length, as in all cases reference is made to the volumes in which the various objects are described. To save constant repetition, abbreviations have been used in the titles of the books most frequently referred to, as explained in the footnote below.¹

AYRSHIRE.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Flint Implements.—The implements of flint from Ayrshire are not numerous, nor of any great importance. The collection consists of (1) seven small arrow-heads each with barbs and stem, found on Stevenston sands; and (2) a few scrapers of various forms; (3) four thin triangular flakes, with sharp points, trimmed along the edges, and varying from a $\frac{1}{2}$

¹ C. = *Collections*; P. S. A. S. = *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*; S. P. T. = *Scotland in Pagan Times*, second series; F. = Figured; D. = Described; F. D. = Figured and Described.

to 1 inch in length; and (4) three small knife-like flakes, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in length, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, trimmed to rough edges on both sides.

Axes.—(1) Of porphyry, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the cutting face; (2) of greenstone, polished, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, with flattened sides and slightly expanding butt, similar to one found at Drumour, Glenshee, Forfarshire (P. S. A. S. ix. 174), found on the farm of Lagg, Dunure; (3) of clay ironstone, polished, 6 inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, found at Mountgarswood, Sorn; (4) of dioritic stone, polished, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, with flattened sides and a tapering butt, which is similar in form to the cutting edge, but not sharpened, found at West Kilbride; (5) of felstone, partly polished, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face; and part of another, imperfect at both ends; both found at West Kilbride.

Slickstone.—The National Museum possesses a number of small regularly formed implements of reddish quartzite which have been found but rarely in Scotland. Of the Museum specimens three are from Wigtown-

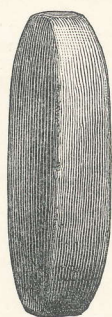


FIG. 1.—Slick-
stone, Beith.
Scale $\frac{2}{3}$.

shire and one from Ayrshire. These implements are variously described as burnishers, whetstones, slickstones, and touchstones. They are all formed of the same material, and differ from one another only in size. No specimen has been found in association with other relics by which their age may be determined. Sir Herbert Maxwell, writing of the Wigtownshire specimens, says: "I am inclined to think that they are small slickstones, as I am informed that they have been used in this district within living memory to smooth seams in needlework."¹ The Ayrshire specimen (Fig. 1) is of reddish quartzite, and measures $2\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches. It was found in Bankhead Moss, Beith, and presented to the Museum in 1856 by the late Mr. Cochran-Patrick, F.S.A. Scot.

Perforated Hammers.—(1) Of granite, ornamented with incised lines, found with an urn of Bronze Age type at Chapelton, West Kilbride, (F. D. C. iii. 79; S. P. T. ii. 310; P. S. A. S. ix. pl. xxii.); (2) of whinstone, triangular in form, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and

¹ *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. p. 219.

3 inches in thickness, with a half-hole 2 inches in diameter, which goes almost straight through the implement instead of contracting in the middle, as is more usually the case, found in the parish of Beith; (3) of whinstone, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with the half-hole partially perforated, and reaching to a depth of half an inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the other side, found at Blindburn, Dalgain, parish of Sorn; (4) of greenstone, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 5 inches in breadth, with fluted sides, found at Preston, parish of Colmonell. (F. D. C. ii. 4; S. P. T. ii. 317.)

Mould.—A large stone mould for casting metal implements of unknown use, found at Trochrigg, and formerly in the Lanfine Collection, was presented to the Museum in 1891. (F. C. i. 63, 64.)

Knocking-Stones,¹ or large boulders, with a pot-shaped cavity in their upper surfaces, were used for husking barley, etc., before the introduction of barley-mills. The grain to be husked was placed in the cavity of the stone and beaten with a wooden mell till the husk was bruised off the grain. They were also used for bruising malt for home brewing, and for pounding edible roots to form winter food for horses and cattle. Two specimens from Ayrshire are in the National Museum.

1. This example is of grayish sandstone, and is 18 inches in height by $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The cavity is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. This specimen is stated to have stood for at least fifty years beside an old house in the village of Prestwick.

2. The second specimen is 16 inches in height and 18 inches in diameter. It is of gritty sandstone. The cavity measures 12 inches in diameter and is 9 inches in depth in the centre. The last use to which this knocking-stone was put was that of a drinking trough for poultry. It was got at the farm of Nolt Myre, near Ayr.

An interesting reference to the use of these knocking-stones occurs in the *Chronicle of Perth* under the year 1635: "Thair wes great skairstie of wictuall, and elding mylnis gaed not, and thair wes no passage nor travelling to bring ony in. At that tyme aill wes waid skant. They knokit malt in knocking stones."²

¹ The Gaelic name for "knocking-stone" is *clach-chnotainn*, or generally *cnotag*, from *cnot*, "to unhusk barley."

² *Chronicle of Perth* (Maitland Club), p. 34.

Pot Quern.—The lower stone of a pot quern of sandstone $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 6 inches in height, found near Prestwick, was presented to the Museum in 1888. The hollow on the upper face is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. This lower stone is peculiar in having a raised circular projection of the stone in the centre of the hollow as a pivot for the upper stone to turn upon. On the under side the stone is roughly worked into the shape of three feet. The quern also possesses the usual hole on one side through which the meal falls out after being ground.

Whorls.—The spinning whorls from Ayrshire in the National Museum are six in number: (1) of dark-coloured micaceous claystone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with incised lines round the spindle hole, found at Chapelton; (2) of shale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, unornamented, found at Barrhill; (3) of claystone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, unornamented, found at West Kilbride; (4) is a half only, of whitish sandstone, and was found at Beith. The remaining two are without precise localities.

Perforated Stone.—A naturally-formed water-worn pebble of flattish oval shape, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, is perforated by a hole picked from each face, one inch in diameter at the surface and tapering to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the middle of the thickness of the stone, found on the Hill of Beith.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

The Bronze Implements from Ayrshire are less numerous than those from Wigtownshire, and a number of types, such as flat axes, are not represented at all.

Flanged Axes.—(1) 5 inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting face, found at Largs, and presented to the Museum in 1787 (F. D. C. iv. 48, 49; S. P. T. ii. 197); (2) $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting face, with slight flanges, and faint traces of stop-ridge on either face, similar in type to the axe already mentioned, found at Auchendrane; (3) $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, with slight

flanges and stop-ridge, expanding below to a semicircular cutting edge, and considerably pitted on one face through corrosion in the soil, found on the estate of Ladyland, Kilbirnie.

Dagger-blade, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with three rivet holes in the base of the blade, found at Moss-side, near Crossraguel Abbey (F. D. C. iv. 52).

Hoads of Bronze Implements.—(1) The first hoard consists of three socketed axes, two portions of a sword-blade, and two massive handles of a large spherical caldron, all found at Dalduff, near Crosshill. The axes have already been figured and described (C. iv. 5; S. P. T. ii. 154). The handles are circular rings, each $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and a half-inch in thickness, circular in section; both with the solid ear attachments of the caldron pendent from them. The portions of sword together measure only $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, but they show distinctly a slight projecting ridge on each face, from which the blade slopes away on either side to the edge. The association of the caldron handles with implements and weapons of the Bronze Age shows that the caldrons themselves belong at least to the closing period of the Bronze Age. In all probability the weapons had been buried in a caldron of which only the solid handles have been preserved to our day. (2) The second hoard consists of three axes, one flat, one flanged, and one of the socketed form. No precise locality is attached to the hoard beyond the statement that the three specimens were found together in Ayrshire. So far as I am aware this is only the second instance, at least in Scotland, in which the three forms of axes are stated to have occurred together. The other hoard referred to, which is also in the Museum, is said to have been found at Taynult, Argyleshire; and it is not a little remarkable that the axes in the two hoards should correspond exactly in form, size, and finish. I believe the specimens in both hoards to be forgeries.

URNS.

The National Museum possesses seven urns from Ayrshire, two of which are of the cinerary form, three of food-vessel form, one "drinking cup," and one cup urn.

Cinerary Urns.—(1) $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth. It is ornamented by two lines of impressed markings encircling the upper part underneath the rim, and below this by a band of zigzags of two parallel lines, bordered above and below by a slightly raised and rounded moulding. It was found during excavations at the junction of the new road to Seamill, West Kilbride, with the turnpike road from Ardrossan to Largs. It is shown in Fig. 2. (2) Of unusual form, 7 inches in height, found near Eglinton Castle (F. D. C. i. 51).



FIG. 2.—Cinerary Urn, found at Seamill, West Kilbride. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Food Vessels.—(1) Flower-pot shaped, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, found at Kirkhall, Ardrossan (F. D. C. i. 51); (2) $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, formerly in the Lanfine Collection, and found at Content (F. D. C. i. 50); (3) $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, also found at Content (F. D. C. i. 51).

Drinking Cup.—This urn was found in fragments in a cavity under the Court-Hill of Dalry, and in its reconstructed state measures 9 inches in height (F. D. C. i. 53; P. S. A. S. x. 285; S. P. T. ii. 77).

Cup Urn.—This urn measures 2 inches in height, and was found with a larger one at Barnfauld, Threepwood (F. D. C. i. 42; S. P. T. ii. 44).

COLLECTIONS FROM SPECIAL LOCALITIES.

Under this head may be mentioned the collections from the Lake-Dwellings of Lochlee, Buston and Lochspouts, the Rock-Shelter of Hunterston, the Fort at Seamill, and from the Court-Hill of Dalry.

Lochlee.—From the Lake-Dwelling at Lochlee, explored in 1878, and described with numerous illustrations in the *Collections* (vol. ii. pp. 30-88), in Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* (pp. 68-151), and in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (vol. xiii. pp. 175-252), we have in the National Museum (1) a pair of iron spring shears,

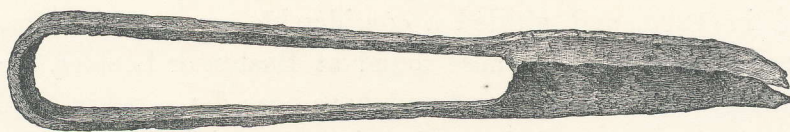


FIG. 3.—Shears of Iron, found in the Crannog at Lochlee. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$.

6 inches in length, shown in the accompanying figure (Fig. 3); (2) a peg of oak 15 inches in length, with a hole 2 inches long through the centre;



FIG. 4.—Stone Mould, found in the Crannog at Lochlee. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$.

(3) an oblong block of sandstone 5 inches in length, with a deep groove along one face, as shown in the engraving (Fig. 4). This last object has been called a whetstone,¹ but it appears to me rather to be a mould for casting ingots or small bars of metal. There are six similar stones in the

¹ *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xv. p. 248.

Museum.¹ (4) Fragments of leather, probably portions of shoes. The shears and stone mould were found by the late Capt. William Gillon, after the crannog excavations had been filled up.²

Buston.—The Crannog at Buston, near Kilmaurs, explored in 1880-81, yielded numerous relics of stone, bone, horn, and iron, and two fine spiral finger-rings of gold, all of which are now deposited in the National Museum. The account of the excavations, copiously illustrated with figures of most of the objects found, is printed in the *Collections* (vol. iii. pp. 19-49), and in *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* (pp. 190-239).

Lochspouts.—The Lake-Dwelling at Lochspouts, near Kilkerran, was examined in 1880, and yielded a considerable number of relics, which, though not so numerous as those found at Buston or Lochlee, are equally as interesting. All the objects found have been deposited in the National Museum. The account of the explorations, containing illustrations of the principal objects found, is published in the *Collections* (vol. iii. pp. 1-18, additional specimens found are figured and described in vol. iv. pp. 9-16), and in *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* (pp. 158-182 and 305-313).

Donald's Isle, Loch Doon.—On the probable site of a Lake-Dwelling on Donald's Isle, Loch Doon, was found a portion of a bead of red and yellow paste; a portion of a polished stone, probably a whetstone; a small fragment of pottery, and a fragment of iron; all of which are now in the Museum.

Hunterston.—In a cave or rock-shelter at Hunterston, West Kilbride, examined and described by Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, there were found a curious bone implement, some fragments of pottery, two flint flakes, and a quantity of bones of the sheep, goat, ox, reindeer, horse, pig, and dog. With the exception of the bones, all the objects found in the cave are in the National Collection. (*C.* ii. 89-100; *P. S. A. S.* xiii. 348-360).

¹ The grooves or hollows are all about the same size. No. 1 was found at Cunningsburgh, Shetland; (2) at Birkhill, Muckart; (3) from Alford, Aberdeenshire; (4) from Benachie, Aberdeenshire; (5) found in the Broch of Harray,

Orkney; and (6) found in the Lake-Dwelling at Buston, Ayrshire.

² *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xv. pp. 247, 248.

Seamill.—A small collection of antiquities of stone, bone, and bronze, found in excavating the Fort at Seamill, is in the National Collection. The principal objects, consisting of a spindle-whorl of shale, a bone implement resembling a stone “bracer,” a disc of bronze perforated in the centre, and a bronze mounting, are figured in the paper on the Fort (C. iii. pp. 59-65).

Court-Hill, Dalry.—The examination of the tumulus known as the “Court-Hill of Dalry,” by Mr. Cochran-Patrick in 1872, resulted in the finding of a number of worked implements of flint, the fragments of a very fine urn of drinking cup type (since restored), and a portion of a wooden implement of unknown use. An account of the excavations, with figures of the principal flint implements, the urn, and the wooden object, has been published in the *Collections* (i. 53, 55-60; see also P. S. A. S. x. 281-285).

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Jet.—(1) A large ring of jet, $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches in outside diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness, was found some time before 1782, in a peat moss at Dalry. (2) Is a portion of a large thick ring or perforated disc, and a part of a smaller ring; both found on the Stevenston sands.

Fibula.—A very fine example of the harp-shaped fibula, of silver, stated to have been found in Ayrshire, is shown the full size in Fig. 5.

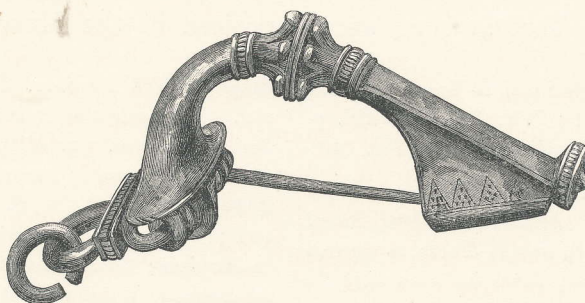


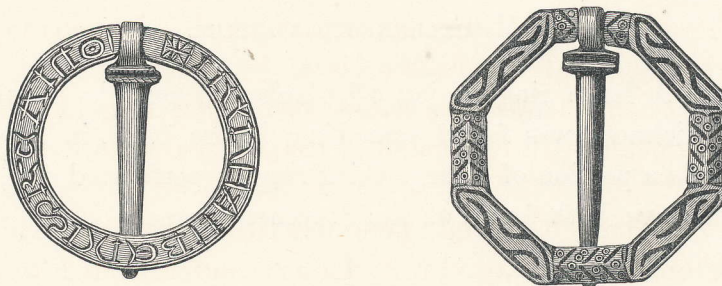
FIG. 5.—Fibula of Silver, found in Ayrshire. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Unfortunately no precise locality is attached to it. Fibulae of this type are not common in Scotland. Three specimens of bronze were found

in Lochlee Crannog, one of which resembles the one here described.¹ A somewhat similar fibula of bronze, enamelled, found on the line of the Roman Wall between Kilpatrick and Duntocher, is figured by Stuart.² One, also of bronze, and almost identical in form and size with the Ayrshire specimen, was found with Roman remains between West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew.³

Hunterston Brooch.—The famous rune-inscribed brooch, found on the estate of Hunterston in 1830, was purchased for the National Museum in 1891. This is the finest brooch of the kind found in Scotland, and is additionally interesting in consequence of the runic inscriptions which it bears on the back. The brooch has been so often described and figured that nothing further need be said of it here.⁴

Brooches.—Two inscribed silver brooches, and a jar of earthenware which contained 143 silver pennies of the English Edwards, four of



FIGS. 6, 7.—Silver Brooches found within the area of the Old Fort, Ayr. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Alexander III., one of Baliol, and two foreign sterlings, found within the area of the old Fort at Ayr, were deposited in the Museum as Treasure

¹ The Lochlee specimen is figured in *Collections*, vol. ii. p. 71; P. S. A. S. vol. xiii. p. 231; *Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, p. 129, Fig. 140.

² *Caledonia Romana*, second edition, pl. vii. fig. 6, and p. 295. Another, of silver, found near the Roman Wall, on the Forth, is figured by Sibbald, *Historical Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments*, etc., 1707, p. 51 and plate.

³ *Archæologia Æliana*, N.S., vol. x. p. 105.

⁴ The brooch is figured in gold and colours in the *Collections*, vol. i. plates opposite p. 76; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vii. pl. lvii.; and in

Stephens, *Old Northern Runic Monuments*, pl. xiii. Engravings of it are in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. pp. 419, 420; *Catalogue of National Museum of Antiquities*, 1892, pp. 202, 203; Stephens, O. N. R. M., vol. ii. pp. 590, 591; Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. ii. frontispiece; *Catalogue of Museum of Archæological Institute*, Edinburgh, 1856, pl. opposite p. 31; Anderson, *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, second series, pp. 2, 4. A similar, though not so finely ornamented brooch found at Snaasen, Trondhjem, Norway, is figured in Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*, figs. 697, 698.

Trove in January 1892. The brooches are of considerable interest as their association with the coins enables us to assign them to about the end of the thirteenth century. The brooch shown in the full size (Fig. 6) is the commonest form of the mediæval brooch, a plain flat band of silver, with a pin like a belt-buckle. On the face is an inscription deeply incised, which appears to be a much-blundered copy of the formula common on these brooches; IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM. These words were usually placed on brooches and finger-rings in the middle ages as a charm, to protect the wearer from sudden death, the falling sickness, etc.¹

The second brooch (Fig. 7), which is of baser silver and octagonal in form, bears on the reverse the inscription + IHESVS NA, engraved on alternate panels of the circumference, while the obverse is decorated with patterns inlaid in niello, as shown in the figure.²

The jar in which the brooches and coins were found measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and 4 inches in diameter at the widest part, and about 3 inches across the mouth. The upper part, which is imperfect on one side, is coated with a light green coloured glaze.

There is also in the Museum a flattish circular ring brooch of bronze $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, with pin, found at Brae, near Girvan.

Bridle-bit.—This bridle-bit here described was found about 1820, in levelling ground in May Street, Largs; and is stated to have been associated with the bones of a horse and of a man. The cheek rings are of bronze, each $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; and the bit portion in two links of iron. The length of the bit between the cheek rings is 5 inches. In all probability it belongs to the later Iron Age of Scotland.

Pyx.—A small brass or bronze box with hinged lid, presumed to have been a pyx or vessel to preserve the consecrated bread, is shown in

¹ "Howe the pepulle and folke myght be sewre and safe fro the fallyng of soden dethe. Trewly and verily and the crystyn pepulle wolde wryte dayly on her forhedys and aboute the placys of her herte wyth her fyngur of [*sic*, or] in any other wyse, these ii. wordys that conteynyth the mysterye of the helthe and saluacyon of mankynde that ys to wytte and to say *Ihesus Nazarenus*."—*The Revelation to the*

Monk of Evesham, 1482, Arber's reprint, p. 54.

² Two perfect brooches, portions of two others, all of silver, two gold finger-rings, and several jet beads, were found at Woodhead, Canobie, Dumfriesshire, in 1864, along with a number of silver pennies of Edwards I. and II., Alexander III., and John Baliol. The brooches, rings, and beads are now in the National Museum.—P. S. A. S., vol. v. p. 216, pl. viii.

Fig. 8. It was found about the year 1818 near Dalquharran Castle, parish of Dailly, filled with coins of Edward I. or II., from the Mints of Berwick, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, London, Newcastle, and York, and two counterfeit sterlings of the Counts of Flanders and Porcieu. The sides of the vessel are ribbed externally,

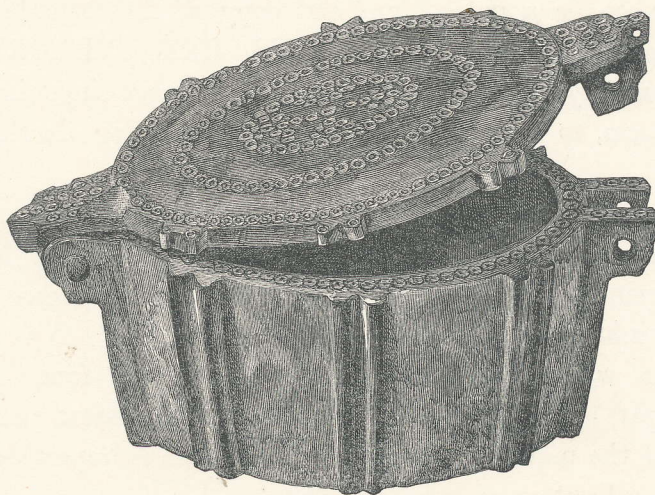


FIG. 8.—Pyx of Brass, found at Dalquharran Castle, Ayrshire. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

and the lid is ornamented by three series of small circles. So far as I am aware this is the only example of this type of vessel found in Scotland, although a few have been found in England. Two found at Lewes Priory, one of which is very similar to the one found at Dalquharran, are figured in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxi. p. 437); and one found at Lincoln in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. vi. pl. opp. p. 69), and reproduced in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (vol. ii. p. 494).

Tripod Ewer.—This mediæval ewer of brass found at Carlieth, and formerly in the Lanfine Collection, has already been figured and described (*C.* i. 64; iv. 54).

Lead Piping.—A portion of lead piping 8 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in internal diameter, found near the ruins of Kilwinning Abbey in 1828. This piece of piping is not a tubularly formed pipe, like that of the present day, but is formed of a sheet of lead rolled round, and with the edges "burned" together.

Iron Yett.—In Fig. 9 is shown the yett or grated iron door of

Dunlop Tower, presented to the Museum in 1892, by Mrs. Dalrymple-Hay of Dunlop. It measures 5 feet 11 inches in height by 3 feet 10 inches in

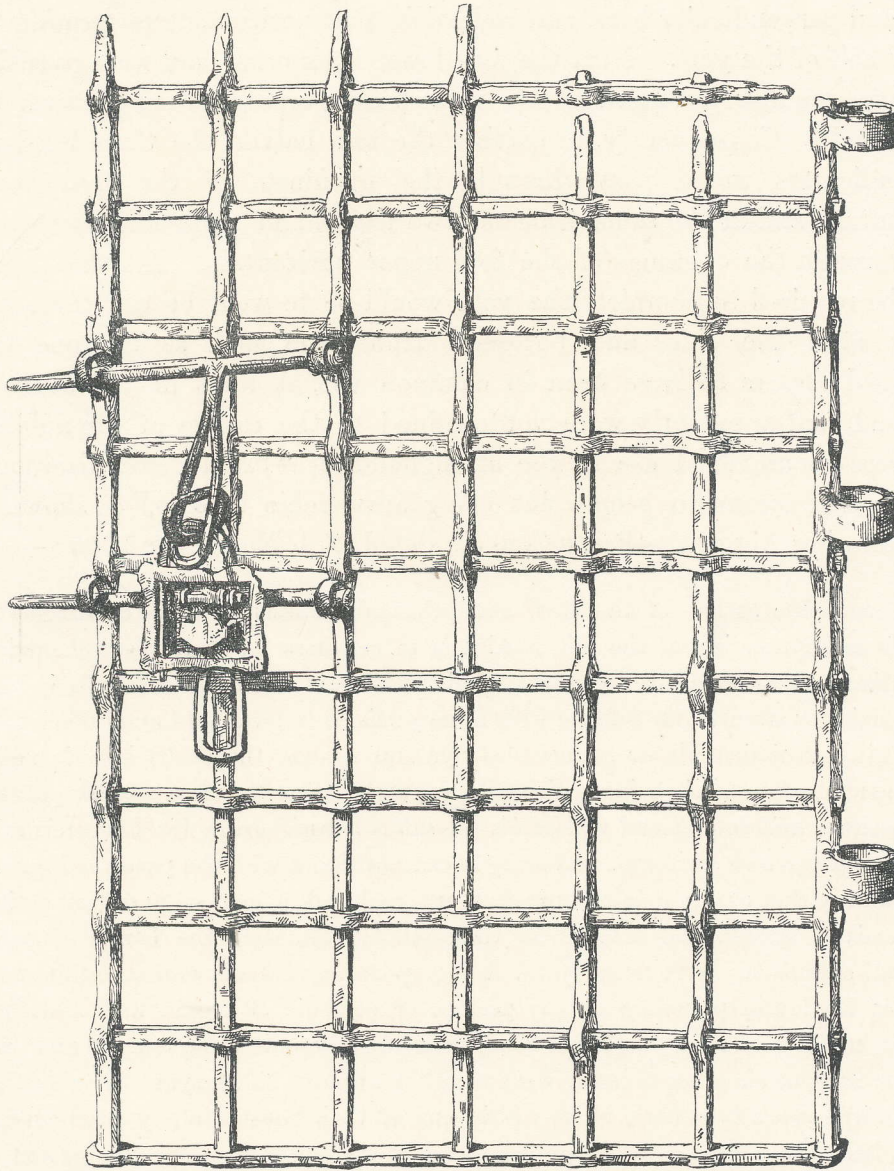


FIG. 9.—Yett or grated iron Door, from Dunlop Tower, Ayrshire. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.

breadth, exclusive of the hinges. It formerly lay in a wood near the Tower, but unfortunately nothing is known of its history. The manner in which this yett is constructed is ingenious yet simple, and may be

understood from an examination of the illustration. Divested of the frame, the process of construction appears to have been as follows: The five upper horizontal bars were passed through the openings in the three left-hand perpendicular bars, and welded in that position, thus forming the larger half of the yett. Next the four lower horizontal bars were passed in the same manner through the two right-hand perpendiculars to form the second half. Consequently, in uniting the two halves, the three left-hand perpendiculars would pass through the openings of the four lower horizontals, and at the same time the two right-hand perpendiculars would pass through the openings of the four upper horizontals. All that would then be required to complete the yett would be to weld on the three bars which form the sides and bottom. Iron yetts such as the one here described appear to have been in common use, at least in the south of Scotland, and apparently were not confined to the castles of the nobility, but were in universal use in the strongholds of "brokin and disordourit clannis, and commoun people not being answerable baronis," as shown by the following Act of the Privy Council, dated 20th November 1606:—

"Forsamekle as ane of the cheif and principall caussis quhilkis encourageis the theiveis and lymmairis of the lait Bordouris to continew in thair thevische doingis proceidis frome the releif and conforte quhilk they haif within thair housis, quhilkis being maid for strenth and defence with irone yettis, it is verie hard and difficle to his Majesteis commissionairis or garrisoun to wyn and recover the saidis houssis, and to apprehend the lymmairis being thairintill; sua that verie oft, quhen they ar persewit, they eschaip, and detenis and withhaldis the saidis houssis aganis his Majesteis saidis commissionairis and garrisoun: and seing it can not stand with the peace and quiet of the countrey that ony lymmairis, malefactouris, and brokin men salbe sufferit to have sic placeis of strenth and defence for thair releif:—Thairfore the Lordis of Secrite Counsall ordanis the haill yrone yettis being upoun ony houssis and strenthis within the lait Bordouris pertening to ony persone or personis of brokin and disordourit clannis, and to commoun people not being answerable baronis, to be removit and turnit in plew irlis, or sic other necessar werk as to the awnairis sall seayme expedient, and that no irne yettis be sufferit to be within ony of thair houssis in ony tyme cuming; and ordanis the commissionairis and capitane af the garysoun to sie this present Act put in executioun; and ordanis letters to be direct aganis the awnairis of the said iron yettis to this effect, in forme as effeiris."¹

Spoons.—The five silver spoons here described were found in taking

¹ *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vii., 1604-1607, p. 271.

down an old house in the Townhead at Irvine, and were deposited in the Museum as Treasure Trove in 1865. The spoons (one of which wants the handle) are all of the same pattern and size, as in Fig. 10, which is drawn the full size. The bowl of each spoon is slightly oval and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth. The handle or stem of each is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and terminates in an ornamented circular extremity bearing on the face the initials I. B. On the back of the bowl of each spoon the initials A. Y. C. are engraved. On the back of the handle are three marks, viz. (1) that of the maker, (2) that of the town, and (3) that of the deacon of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths. The first, or the maker's mark, is E. H. in monogram, probably for Eduard Hairt, a goldsmith who obtained the freedom of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh on the 22nd of December 1575, and became a deacon of the Goldsmiths in 1579-80, and again in 1582. The second is the town mark of Edinburgh, a triple-towered castle. The deacon's punch-mark is that of George Heriot senior, the father of the famous goldsmith, who was deacon in 1575.¹

National Covenant. — Of the four "National Covenants" in the Museum, one is of the parish of Maybole. It has been described by the late Dr. David Laing as follows:—² "It contains the parishioners of Maybole, the names of a great number who could not write being attested on different occasions by a notary-public. Of the nobility it is only

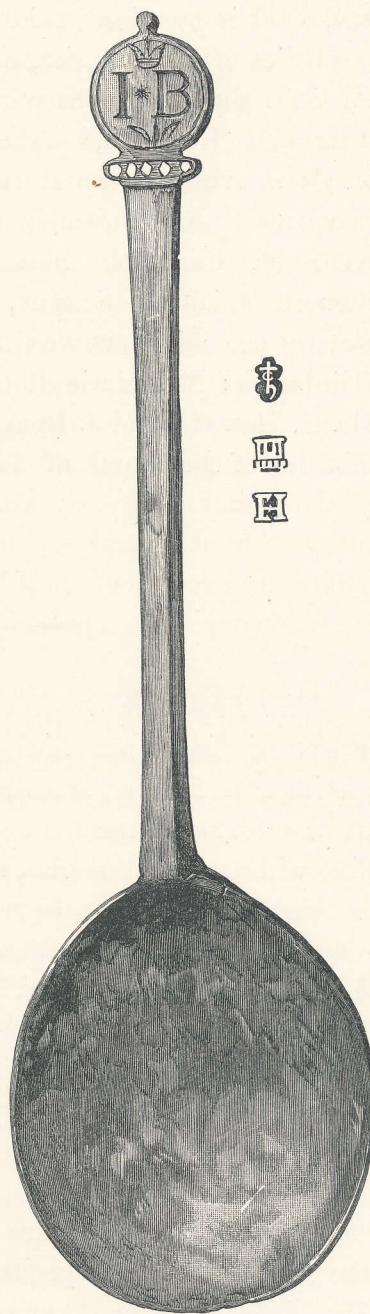


FIG. 10.—Spoon found in an old house at Townhead, Irvine. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ See *Old Scottish Hall Marks on Plate*, by A. J. S. Brook, pp. 21, 22.

² *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 247.

subscribed by Montrose, Lothian, Loudoun, Balmerinloch, and Cassillis; but, what is peculiar, in the upper line it is signed by two of the Covenanting ladies of that district, namely, "Jeane Hamilton," evidently the Lady Cassillis, fourth daughter of Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, and "Margaret Kennedy," probably the daughter of Lord Cassillis, who afterwards married Bishop Burnet. Lower down are the following names:—Margaret Stewart, Joanna Stewart, Grissle Blair, Issobell Gemill, Helene Kennedy, Elizabeth Hewatt, Jeane Stewart, Margaret Steuart, Anna Steuart, Elizabeth Steuart, Dame Helene Bennett, Janet Fergusson. Among the ministers we find—Mr. Ja. Row, Muithill; Mr. Jo. Adamsone, Edinburgh; Mr. Harie Rollok, Edinburgh; Mr. A. Ramsay, Edinburgh; Mr. P. Hewat; and J. Bonar, minister. The latter, Mr. James Bonar, was minister of the church of Maybole."¹

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Flint Implements.—In addition to the large number of worked implements of flint from the sands of Glenluce, there are only four other specimens of flint implements in the National Collection from Wigtownshire. Of the four specimens here mentioned one is the fine and rare knife of flint with rounded angles, measuring $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, ground on both faces, and worked to a sharp cutting edge all round, found at Torrs, Glenluce (F. D. C. v. 23; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 204). A similar implement found in Lanarkshire is in the Museum, along with a few others from the North of Scotland, where they appear to be more common. The three remaining specimens are arrowheads of no special interest. One is of the type with barbs and stem, and the other two are of leaf-shape.

Stone Axes.—These are very numerous in the National Collection, but the majority of the specimens present no features of special importance. The finest and most unusual forms have already been described and

¹ The Rev. James Bonar, A.M., appears to him in *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ*, vol. ii. part i. have been minister at Maybole for forty-seven p. 125. years, from 1608 to 1655. See the notice of

figured in the *Collections*: (1) of reddish flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting face, which is ground and polished, found at Drury Lane, near Whithorn; (2) of claystone, 8 inches in length, showing marks of the wooden handle, found at Ervie (F. D. C. i. 11; S. P. T. ii. 354); (3) of claystone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Gleniron, New Luce (D. C. i. 11); (4) of claystone, 7 inches in length, found at Chapelheron, Whithorn (D. C. i. 12); (5) of felstone, 13 inches in length, the largest in the National Collection from Wigtownshire, found at Kirklauchline (F. D. C. i. 13; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 201; S. P. T. ii. 346); (6) of green porphyritic stone, finely polished, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, with pointed butt, found at Drummore, Kirkmaiden; (7) of granite stone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found at Croach, Leswalt (F. D. C. v. 25; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 203); (8) of green quartz, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found at Glenjorrie, Old Luce (F. D. C. i. 13; P. S. A. S. ix. 356; S. P. T. ii. 345); (9) of claystone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Glenluce (D. C. i. 11); (10) of greenstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, with oval cross section and flattened sides, found at Glengyre, Kirkcolm; (11) of red sandstone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 4 inches across the cutting end, oval in cross section, of peculiar form, expanding at the butt end, found at Freugh, Glenluce (D., P. S. A. S. xv. 265); (12) formed from a grayish sandstone pebble, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, with the surface much weathered, found at Stoneykirk; (13) of granite, polished, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, found at High Slock, Kirkmaiden; (14) of felstone, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, with the sides ground flat, and the butt rounded and slightly chipped, found at Kirkcowan; (15) of claystone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across the cutting face, and imperfect at the butt, found at Grennan, Kirkmaiden; (16) of clay-sandstone, $4\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found at Arbrack; (17) of felstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, fractured on the butt and at the cutting edge, found in Airies Moss, Kirkinner; (18) of felstone, weathered, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth, slightly fractured on the cutting edge, found at Muntlock; (19) of serpentine, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 4 inches across the cutting face, the sides ground flat, with the butt shaped like the cutting edge, but not sharpened, found at Kirkcolm; (20) of greenish claystone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches

across the cutting face, finely smoothed, found at Freugh, Stoneykirk; (21) of claystone, $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the cutting face, somewhat rudely finished and fractured, found in a drain on the farm of Ardwell, Kirkcolm; (22) of brownish-yellow flint, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, with the surface finely polished, and the butt imperfect, found at Wellhouse Farm, Kirkcolm; (23) of sandstone, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest thickness, with roughened surface, but polished cutting edge, found at Float, Stoneykirk; (24) of granite, polished, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, with flattened sides, and with the two faces marked by three longitudinal facets, found at Kiliness; (25) of gray flint, polished, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, and slightly fractured at the cutting edge, found at Peter's Hill, Maryport; (26) of felstone, polished, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found at Auchabreck, Ardwell; (27) of greenstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, evidently part of a larger axe which has been broken and remade by being roughly chipped on the upper part, found at High Torrs, Glenluce; (28) of flint, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, partly polished at the cutting edge, found at Half Mark, Stoneykirk; (29) lower portion of an axe of diorite, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, fractured on the cutting end, and with the butt showing marks of having been long used as a hammer-stone, found at Mark of Inch; (30) of felstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting face, with the cutting edge and butt partly fractured, found at Dhuloch, Kirkcolm; (31) of granite, weather-worn, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, with rounded butt and slight fracture on the cutting edge, found at Glenluce; (32) of felstone, much weathered, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, slightly fractured on both faces and on the sides, found near Drummore; (33) of felstone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, formed from the butt end of a larger axe re-sharpened, found at High Curghie, Kirkmaiden; (34) the butt end of what has been a large well-formed axe of granite, found at Lodenagapple. In addition to the axes here enumerated there are about twenty more specimens, which are so poor or in so fragmentary a condition as to be unworthy of being mentioned in detail.

Perforated Hammers and Axe-Hammers.—The implements of this type from Wigtownshire are numerous in the National Collection, there being thirty specimens in all. Several of these have already been figured and described in the *Collections*: (1) This hammer is of dark gray sandstone, 9 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, unsymmetrical in form, found at Mye Loch, Stoneykirk (D. C. ii. 2); (2) of silurian sandstone, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, partially perforated, found at Physgill, Glasserton (F. D. C. v. 29; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 209); (3) of silurian sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Barr, Penninghame (F. D. C. v. 27; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 295); (4) of gray sandstone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, finely formed, found on Cunningham Farm, Torhouskie (F. D. C. i. 15; S. P. T. ii. 319; P. S. A. S. xii. 568); (5) hammer of sandstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, found in Galloway, was one of the earliest articles acquired by the Museum, having been presented in 1781; (6) of silurian sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Barnkirk, Penninghame (F. D. C. v. 28; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 206); (7) of silurian sandstone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Baleraig (F. D. C. v. 30); (8) of gray sandstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, found in the parish of Portpatrick (F. D. C. i. 17; P. S. A. S. xii. 568; S. P. T. ii. 319); (9) axe-hammer of silicious sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at North Milton, Glenluce (D. C. i. 16); (10) double-pointed axe of sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, found in the parish of Portpatrick (F. D. C. i. 14; P. S. A. S. xii. 568; S. P. T. ii. 309); (11) of greenstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, unsymmetrical, found at Drumwhill Hill, Machermore (F. D. C. ii. 1, 2; S. P. T. ii. 318; P. S. A. S. xiv. 126); (12) axe-hammer of greenstone, of unusual form, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Claycrop, Kirkinner (F. D. C. v. 32; P. S. A. S. xvi. 57; S. P. T. ii. 312); (13) of micaceous sandstone, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 4 inches in breadth and 3 inches thick, with a haft-hole at 3 inches from the butt, and 1 inch in diameter at the middle, widening at either end, found at High Clone, Mochrum; (14) of silurian sandstone, 12 inches in length by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth across the butt end and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, had the haft-hole only partially bored through, but the finder stupidly punched it through with a hammer and a nail, it was ploughed up in a field at Culmore, Stoneykirk; (15) of

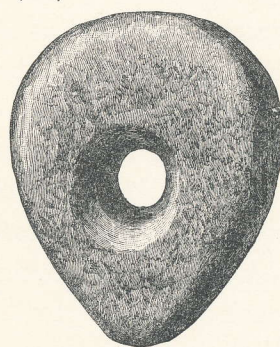


FIG. 11.—Perforated Hammer found at Kirkeowan. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

gray diorite, 11 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the broad end and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in thickness, partially perforated and unfinished in form, found at Balgour, Kirkcolm; (16) hammer of silurian sandstone, ovate in form (Fig. 11), $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, with a half-hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the middle, widening towards either end, found at Kirkcowan (F. D., S. P. T. ii. 319; P. S. A. S. xv. 266); (17) of sandstone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, with part of one side at edged end broken off, found at Duplin, Balgown; (18) of gray diorite, wedge-shaped, 11 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in thickness, partially perforated on each face, and apparently unfinished in form, found at Balgour, Kirkcolm; (19) of gritty sandstone, $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by 5 inches in breadth, well formed, with rounded butt and flat faces, found at Barness, Wigtown; (20) of greenstone, 10 inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, much weathered on the surface, and narrower in comparison to its length than the majority of specimens, found at Bishop's Burn, Penninghame; (21) of diorite, $8\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, with the haft-hole about the middle of its length, and imperfect at the edged end, found at Wigtown; (22) of granitic stone, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in breadth, much weathered, also found at Wigtown; (23) of silurian sandstone, wedge-shaped, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 4 inches in breadth, well formed and with smoothed faces, found at Old Luce; (24) of silurian sandstone, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, with rounded butt, and the surface roughly weather-worn, found at Glenluce; (25) of whinstone, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth, imperfect along the length on one side, much weathered, found at Airiehassan; (26) of quartzite, barrel-shaped, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, with the haft-hole roughly triangular in outline and irregularly formed, in consequence of the perforation from either face not meeting accurately in the centre, found at Glenluce; (27) of gritty sandstone, oval-shaped, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in greatest breadth, with finely polished haft-hole wider at one end than the other, and slightly imperfect at the wider end, the broader end much abraded by use, has no precise locality, but was found in Wigtownshire.

In addition to the perforated hammers enumerated above there are portions of three others: (1) of whinstone, edged end only, found at Stewarton, Sorbie; (2) of granitic stone, the butt end, which has

subsequently been used as a hammer-stone, found at Orchardton, parish of Sorbie; (3) of granite, a mere fragment, found in the parish of Glasserton.

Slickstones.—As already mentioned (p. 2) the Museum contains three of these small implements of quartzite from Wigtownshire, which may be described as follows:—(1) is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{16}$ ths inch in thickness, and was found in a drain at Bine, Kirkcolm (F. D. C. i. 19; P. S. A. S. xii. 120, *ib.* xxiii. 219); (2) is $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by 1 inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{16}$ ths inch in thickness, and was found at Capenoch; (3) is $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length by $\frac{7}{8}$ ths inch in breadth and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch in thickness, and was found at Eldrig, Mochrum. The most of these implements appear to have been formed from ordinary water-worn pebbles of quartzite, of regular form, by merely grinding or smoothing the two longest sides, the broad faces meantime retaining their natural surface. Only in two of the eight specimens in the Museum have the broad faces also been ground.

Sharpening Stone.—This is of reddish sandstone, hollowed on each face,

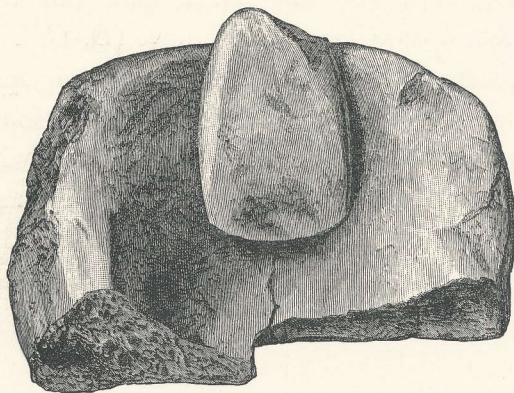


FIG. 12.—Sharpening Stone and Stone Axe, found at Stoneykirk. Scale $\frac{2}{3}$.

and was found with a small stone axe lying on it, as shown in the figure, near the sand-hills, Stoneykirk (F. D., P. S. A. S. xv. 263).

Whetstones.—The whetstones in the Museum are of two kinds:—(1) oblong, with a perforation at one end for suspension; and (2) oval-shaped, with an oblique groove on one face. Of the former there are three specimens, and of the latter two, all of quartzite. The perforated specimens are in all probability of Bronze Age date, but the oval grooved specimens

are known to belong to the Iron Age. The sizes of the first three are $2\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$ inches; (2) $2\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches; and (3) $3\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$ inches. Of the grooved specimens (1) measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, and was found at East Freugh, Stoneykirk; (2) is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth, and is without a precise locality, though found in Wigtownshire.

Polishers.—Three small stone implements may be described as polishers: (1) of sandstone, measures $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth; the (2) is of slatestone, and was found in Whithorn churchyard; the (3) is of quartzite, oval-shaped, pointed at each end, and with one face polished, it was found at Barnkirk.

Perforated Pebbles.—In addition to the specimens of these implements from Glenluce sand-hills, there are also a few from other localities in Wigtownshire in the Museum: (1) of sandstone, found at Balcraig, Glasserton (F. D. C. v. 33; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 213); (2) of sandstone, found at Kirkcowan (F. D. C. v. 33; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 212, 213); (3) of sandstone, disc-shaped, found at Gillespie, Old Luce (D. C. i. 17); (4) rounded, of sandstone, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, found at Clachshant, Stoneykirk; (5) disc-shaped, of sandstone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, found at Drummore; (6) of sandstone, rudely formed, 2 inches in diameter, with the perforation picked from each face, found at Craiglemine; (7) of sandstone, rude and imperfect, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, found at Carleton. Several other specimens from Wigtownshire, numbering about twenty in all, need not be mentioned in detail, as they are nearly all without precise localities and are all of common types.

Miscellaneous Stone Implements.—(1) A wedge-shaped implement of micaceous sandstone, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches across the sharp end, found at Glasserton; (2) disc of slaty sandstone, 11 inches in diameter, with a perforation $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, picked from each face through the centre; (3) a small block of sandstone with a rudely picked hollow on one face, found at Balcraig; (4) a pebble of sandstone with a roughly picked hollow on one face, found at Kildale, Glasserton; (5) a small block of sandstone, with a cup-shaped depression on one side, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top; (6) a small pebble of greenstone, with an iron ring

attached—a weight probably; (7, 8) pebbles, each with perforation at one end, one found at Blairbuy and the other at Carleton; (9) pebble of sandstone with a rudely picked hollow on one side, found at Mochrum; (10) eighteen discs of shale or cannel coal, the largest measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and the smallest $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, all roughly worked to a circular form, and some partly ground smooth, all found in digging in the churchyard at Portpatrick in December 1892;¹ (11) a disc of greenstone, 5 inches in diameter, polished on one face, found at Grennan, Kirkmaiden (F. D. C. v. 35; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 216); (12) a conical-shaped stone, artificially smoothed, found at Carleton; (13) two halves of a small mould of steatitic stone for casting sleeve-links; (14) portions of four other similar moulds; (15) a weaver's smoothing or rubbing stone of basalt; (16) a sink-stone of sandstone, with a perforation through one end, found at Carleton; (17) six socket-stones of gates or mills, formerly in use at Kirkcolm and Glenluce, and of comparatively modern date; (18) three rubbing stones of gritty stone, formerly used with the "saddle-querns" for grinding meal, etc.; (19) is an irregular circular disc of jet, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a perforation $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter through the centre, found at Louden, Penninghame; (20) a polisher of hematite, of the quadrangular form, found at Kirkcolm (D. C. i. 9); (21) another polisher, also of hematite, probably found in Wigtownshire, as it was in Sir Herbert Maxwell's Collection; (22) is a "bracer" of fine-grained green sandstone, such as has been found in interments of the Bronze Age, found at Mid Torrs, Old Luce (F. D. C. i. 19); (23) is an object of baked clay, resembling a small crucible, found near a circular fort at Balfron, Kirkinner.

Hammer-stones.—In addition to the numerous hammer-stones from the different Lake-Dwellings in the county, the Museum possesses a large number from other parts of Wigtownshire. These implements are mostly oblong water-worn pebbles of quartz, gneiss, and granite, abraded at one or both ends by use, and are so similar that with two or three exceptions it will not be necessary to mention them in detail. The mere number from each locality may be sufficient. Of the exceptional specimens, one, grooved round the middle, was found in use as a weight to secure an animal in the stable at Barhullion (F. D. C. v. 30; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 213). Two hammer-stones

¹ There is another similar disc in the Whiting Bay, Arran; and another found at Museum which was found, with several others, at Millport, Bute.

of gneiss, here described, are said to have been found with a portion of an urn of Bronze Age type, a flint knife, and a small ball of granitic stone, at Sand Minnicks, Mid Torrs (*Collections*, vi. 100; P. S. A. S. xxii. 68). One

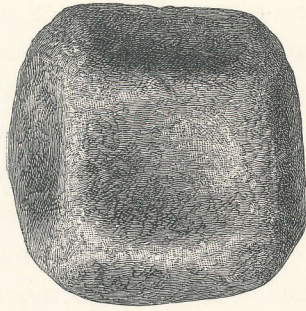


FIG. 13.—Hammer-stone, found at Sand Minnicks, Mid Torrs. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

of the hammer-stones (Fig. 13) has seven well-formed hollows on its surface, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; while the other has six similar hollows. Similar specimens found in Sweden are figured by Nilsson.¹ The remaining specimens are divided among the under-mentioned places as follows: Glenluce, twenty-eight; Clachshant, twenty-one; Torrs, nineteen; Freugh, Stoneykirk, ten; Balcraig, four; High Myre, Stoneykirk, two; Two-Mark, Stoneykirk, two; Drumfad, two; Culmore, one;

Machermore Loch, one; East Goldenoch, one; Kirklauchline, one, with groove round the middle; Kirkbryde Farm, Kirkcolm, one; Ardwell, one; Drumterlie, Penninghame, one; Philgown, one, with groove round the middle; Whithorn, one, with deep groove; Dowies, Glasserton, one; and two without localities.

Spindle-Whorls.—Of this class of implement the Museum possesses a large number from Wigtownshire, there being 37 in all in the Collection. The majority are probably not of any great age, and may perhaps date only from the last century. None of them call for special mention, and a brief note of their material and size will be sufficient: (1) is of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, and was found at Drummore; (2) is also of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, rudely ornamented with straight incised lines, and was found at Glasserton; (3) is of claystone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and was found at Penninghame; (4) is of sandstone, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter, irregular in form, and was found at Mains of Penninghame; (5) is of claystone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, and was found at Airiehassan; (6) is of steatitic stone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, cone-shaped, and ornamented with concentric circles; (7) is of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, flat, cone-shaped, and ornamented with concentric circles; (8) of fine sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, imperfect on one face; (9) of sandstone, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on one face with four incised lines—all four found at Kirkmaiden; (10) of greenstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; (11) also of green-

¹ *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, pl. i. figs. 4, 5.

stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; (12) of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, imperfect, and rudely ornamented with incised lines—all three found at Baleraig; (13) of claystone, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with concentric circles on each face, found at Drumsallan; (14) of claystone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, rudely formed, found at St. Ninian's Cave, Glasserton; (15) of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, found at Kirkinner; (16) of sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, slightly imperfect, ornamented with straight lines radiating from the spindle-hole; (17) of red sandstone, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on each face with straight incised lines radiating from the spindle-hole and alternating with dots; (18) of steatitic stone, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with one circle round the spindle-hole on one face,—these three without precise localities; (19) of silurian sandstone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, ornamented on one face with two incised circles concentric with the spindle-hole; (20) of gray shale, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with three slightly incised circles round the spindle-hole; (21) of steatitic stone, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, unornamented, with rounded edges—all three found at Kirkcolm; (22) of steatitic stone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with divergent lines on one face, found at Balmurrie, New Luce; (23-30) eight specimens of claystone and sandstone, mostly unornamented, from 1 inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, all found at the south end of Kirkmaiden; (31) of claystone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, found at Balcarrie, Glenluce; (32) of clay-slate, 1 inch in diameter, semi-globular in form, and ornamented with incised concentric circles, found at Gleniron, Glenluce; (33-37) five specimens found in Wigtownshire, but without precise localities.

Pebbles, with indented hollow on either face.—In addition to a few specimens found on the Glenluce Sands, the National Museum possesses four specimens of these implements from Wigtownshire, all of which have already been figured and described: (1) Of silurian sandstone, found at Baleraig, Glasserton (F. D. C. v. 31; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 211); (2) of granite, found at Machermore, Old Luce (F. D. C. i. 18; P. S. A. S. xi. 583, xxxiii. 211; Munro, S. L.-D. p. 56); (3) of silurian sandstone, found at Gillespie, Old Luce (D. C. i. 17; F. D. C. ii. 2; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 211); (4) of silurian sandstone, found at Goldenoch, Leswalt (D. C. i. 18; F. D. C. ii. 3; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 211).

Quern Stones.—The National Museum possesses four quern stones from Wigtownshire, two of which are from Barhapple Crannog.

1. This specimen is one of the finest in the Collection. It is of gray granite, and measures 18 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness,

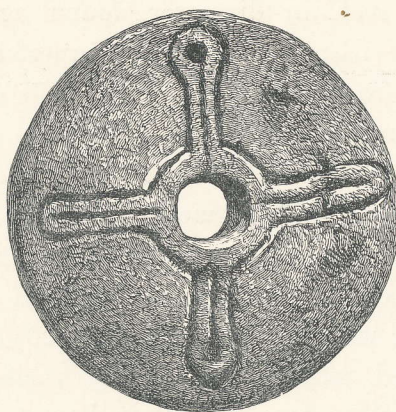


FIG. 14.—Upper Stone of a Quern found near Stranraer. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

and was found in the neighbourhood of Stranraer. The upper face is ornamented by an incised equal-armed cross, the arms of which are each 6 inches in length. It is shown in Fig. 14. Such ornamental querns are not common in Scotland. The finest in the National Collection is also ornamented with the figure of a cross, and was found, with a bronze mirror and other objects bearing "Late Celtic" ornamentation, in the parish of Balmaclellan, Galloway.

2. The second specimen is also an upper stone of gray granite, and measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It was probably found near Monreith.

The specimens from Barhapple Crannog are described under "Lake-Dwellings."

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

Flat Axes.—Of axes of this type found in Wigtownshire the Museum possesses only three specimens. The first specimen, found in the Moss of Cree, and measuring 5 inches in length, has already been figured and described (*C.* ii. 6; *P. S. A. S.* xiv. 130; *S. P. T.* ii. 195). The second specimen, which measures 6 inches in length by 3 inches across the cutting face, was found in ploughing a field at Barrach, Mochrum. It

appears to be of copper, and has been analysed by Mr. W. Ivison-Macadam, but his analysis has not yet been published. The third specimen is $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face. Across the centre of each face is a faintly outlined stop-ridge, and the sides present slight traces of flanges—too slight, however, to class the implement under the second type. One face below the stop-ridge is marked by 17 vertical rows of short punch marks; the other face by 10 horizontal rows of oblique punch marks, each row bordered on either side by incised lines. The cutting edge and sides are considerably frayed. This implement was turned up by the plough on the farm of Whithorn, Kevans.

Flanged Axes.—Of bronze axes of this type the Museum possesses four specimens from Wigtownshire, three of which have already been figured and described in the *Collections*: (1) $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Barr, Penninghame (F. D. C. v. 40, 41; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 220). (2) $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, imperfect at the butt, with the remains of a loop on one side, which is a rare feature on axes of this type, found at Culnoag, Sorbie (F. D. C. v. 40, 42; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 221). (3) $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, hammered on the butt end, found at Derry, Kirkecowan (F. D. C. v. 40, 41). (4) $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches across the cutting face, much worn by weathering, found at Barhullion.

Socketed Axes.—Of bronze axes of this form the Museum possesses five specimens from Wigtownshire, none of which call for special remark. (1) The first is the fine one found at Penninghame, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and which has already been described and figured (C. v. 41, 42; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 222). (2) The second specimen is 4 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting face, and is imperfect at the socket end, found at Kirkland, Leswalt. (3) Is 3 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across the cutting face, and was found at Derry, Mochrum. (4) Is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting face, and is slightly imperfect at the mouth. It was found at Penninghame. (5) Is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, and was found at Whithorn.

In this section may also be included the unique miniature bronze axe found at Stelloch, Glasserton, which has also been described and figured in the fifth volume of the *Collections* (pp. 41, 42; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 221).

Spear-heads.—1. Spear-head $15\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, curved longitudinally,

ound at Barhullion, Glasserton (F. D. C. ii. 11, 13; S. P. T. ii. 182; P. S. A. S. xiv. 138; *ibid.* xxiii. 224).

2. Spear-head, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with loops at the base of the blade; found at Merton Hall, Penninghame (F. D. C. ii. 13; S. P. T. ii. 184; P. S. A. S. xiv. 138).

3. Is a small javelin-head, 3 inches in length, slightly imperfect, with a small loop on either side of the socket at the base of the blade: it was found in Balgown Moss, Kirkcolm.

Dagger-blade.—A fine large dagger-blade $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with four rivet holes in the base of the blade, each with its rivet still in place, found at Whiteleys, Inch, has already been figured and described (C. ii. 12; S. P. T. ii. 177; P. S. A. S. vii. 423; *ibid.* xiv. 136). It is the only specimen of its kind in the Collection from Wigtownshire.

Sword.—The only bronze sword in the collection from Wigtownshire is the one found at Dowie's Burn, already figured and described (C. ii. 14; P. S. A. S. xiv. 139; *ibid.* xxiii. 223; S. P. T. ii. 174).

Armlet.—A penannular armlet, ribbed transversely, and the ends terminating in snakes' heads, found at Fell of Barhullion, Glasserton, has also been figured and described (C. v. 42, 43; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 225).

Trumpet.—A portion of a bronze side-blast trumpet, showing a part of the mouthpiece on one side, found at Innermessan, Inch, has been figured and described (C. v. 43; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 224).

Gold Ornaments.—Objects of gold found in Wigtownshire appear to be rare, and the National Museum only possesses two specimens of gold ornaments, both recently acquired.¹

1. This specimen is a small thick penannular ring, formed of a thin plate of gold wrapped round a copper core. It is stated to have been found in Galloway, but the precise locality is not stated. A similar specimen was found in Skye, and three others are among the objects found in the late Bronze Age hoard recently discovered at Balmashanner, Forfarshire.² Several specimens found in Ireland are described by Wilde.³

¹ For other gold ornaments found in Wigtownshire, see *Collections*, vol. v. pp. 37, 38.

² *Pro. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxvi. p. 183.

³ *Catalogue Museum Royal Irish Academy, Gold*, pp. 88, 89.

2. The second specimen is a penannular armlet with bulbous extremities, one of which has unfortunately been cut off. In its present condition it

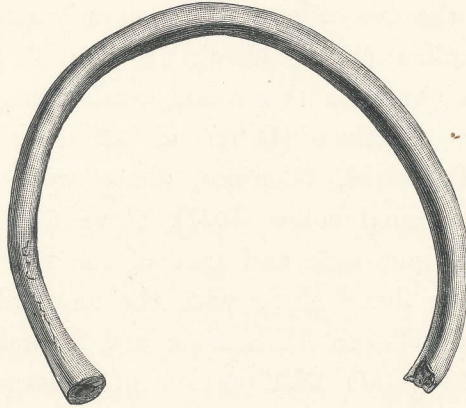


FIG. 15.—Gold penannular Armlet, found in a cairn at Penninghame. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

weighs 426 grains. It is one of a pair said to have been found in a cairn at Penninghame; and is shown the full size in the accompanying figure (Fig. 15). The form is a common one, and there are specimens in the Museum from Arran, Alloa, and the West Highlands.

URNS.

The Museum possesses a number of urns of various types from Wigtownshire, several of which have been found in fragments and rebuilt. Several have already been described and figured in the *Collections*.

Cinerary Urns.—(1) A small urn of this type, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, rudely ornamented with zigzag lines on the outside of the rim, is one of the two smallest urns of this form in the National Collection. It was found in a gravel pit at Craighenholle, Glenluce (D. C. vi. 101, 102), and is shown in the accompanying figure (Fig. 16). (2) 14 inches in height, with five rows of oval indentations round the upper part, found at Mid Torrs, Glenluce (F. D. C. vi. 87, 88; P. S. A. S., xxi. 183). (3) Upper part of a large cinerary urn, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found at Mid Torrs, Glenluce. The Rev. George Wilson in describing



FIG. 16.—Small Cinerary Urn, found in a gravel pit at Craighenholle. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

this urn has fallen into an excusable error. The lighter shading of the lower part of the urn in the engraving, he says, shows the part added to complete the urn, whereas it was only added to the woodcut to complete the outline (F. D. C. vi. 88, 89; P. S. A. S. xxi. 184). (4) $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, with two raised bands round the circumference, found at Mid Torrs, Glenluce (D. C. vi. 87, 88). (5) $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, found at Bankfield, Glenluce, along with the small unornamented cup urn mentioned below (F. D. C. vi. 91-93; P. S. A. S. xxi. 186). (6) Portion of one side and part of the rim of a small cinerary urn, said to have been found along with the mortar-like vessel described below, on the moor between Torhouskie and Balnab (F. D. C. vi. 90; P. S. A. S. xxi. 188). (7) Rim portion of a large cinerary urn, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, found inverted at Knockencrunge, Mid Torrs (D. C. vi. 93; P. S. A. S. xxi. 185). Under the urn were the whetstone

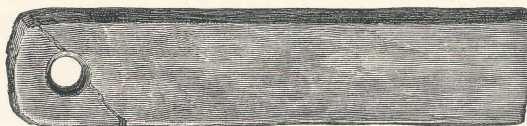


FIG. 17.—Whetstone found with Bronze Dagger at Knockencrunge, Mid Torrs. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

shown in the accompanying figure (Fig. 17), and several fragments of a small knife-dagger of bronze. The whetstone is of fine sandstone, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, with a perforation at one end for suspension. The knife-dagger is too fragmentary and imperfect to be put together, but enough remains to show that it is of the flat triangular type, attached to the haft by rivets (see P. S. A. S. xxii. 66, 67).

Food Vessel.—There is only one specimen of this class of urn in the National Museum, 5 inches in height, and found at Clendrie, Inch. It is figured the half-size in Fig. 18, and has already been described (C. vi. 101).

Cup Urns.—(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, ornamented by two incised zigzag lines round the outside of the mouth; found at High Torrs, Glenluce (F. D. C. vi. 93, 102). (2) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, unornamented, found with the cinerary urn (No. 5) mentioned above at Bankfield, Glenluce.

Mortar (?). A vessel resembling a mortar or crucible, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by $3\frac{3}{4}$ across the mouth, stated to have been found with the portion of cinerary urn described above (No. 6) between Torhouskie and Balnab. The bottom is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, and the sides at the lip a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, gradually increasing in thickness towards the bottom. There is not sufficient evidence for assigning this vessel to the Bronze Age (D. C. vi. 91).



FIG. 18.—Urn of Food-vessel type found at Clendrie, Inch. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

COLLECTIONS FROM SPECIAL LOCALITIES.

Glenluce Sand-hills.—The sand-hills at Glenluce have yielded an immense number of objects ranging in date from the Stone Age down almost to the present day. The sands appear to have formerly been the site of a manufactory of stone implements, like the Culbin sands in Elginshire and the Stevenston sands in Ayrshire. The finest specimens found on the Glenluce sands have been figured and described from time to time in the *Collections* and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, by the Rev. George Wilson, through whom chiefly the Collection was obtained for the Museum. Arranged in a chronological order, the Collection is found to consist chiefly of implements of flint and stone of prehistoric date, such as arrow-heads, knives, scrapers, etc., numerous small

objects of bronze, beads and portions of armlets of jet, glass, and vitreous paste, brooches, mountings, etc., of mediæval date, and coins, needles, pins, clasps, buckles, and miscellaneous objects of modern times. Although, as already mentioned, the principal objects have already been figured and described, the collection as a whole still remains to be dealt with. This however, is impossible within the limits of the present paper, which can only attempt a brief enumeration of the various objects as now in the Museum. The following is a brief list of the various objects, with the number of specimens of each :—

Arrow-heads of flint, of various forms, including imperfect specimens	450
Flint implements in the form of unfinished arrow-heads	20
Saws of flint, with single and double edges, some finely serrated	101
Knives of flint, mostly neatly worked, single and double edged	410
Small finely worked flint flakes	148
Portions of flint knives, calcined, which have probably accompanied Bronze Age burials	8
Pointed implements of flint, probably borers	130
Oval, pointed, and other worked implements of flint	38
Small chips and flakes, showing working on the edges	70
Cores of flint, from which flakes have been struck off	20
Worked flints each with hollow scraping edge	80
Scrapers of various forms (including strike-a-lights).	3230
Gun and pistol flints	27
Chips and flakes of flint, unworked	4250
Fragments of stone axes, including a few much sand-worn	84
Spinning whorls (33) and fragments (17)	50
Chips and flakes of pitchstone	130
Fragments of hematite	20
Fragments of armlets, beads, etc., and unworked pieces of jet	225
Beads of vitreous paste, glass, amber, etc. (all ancient)	34
Portions of two armlets of vitreous paste (early Iron Age)	2
Objects of lead, some apparently spindle-whorls	33
Fish-hooks of bronze or brass	5
Chisel, and fragment of another, of bronze	2
Knife-dagger of bronze	1
Fragment of bronze flanged axe	1
Bow-shaped fibula of bronze, with pin	1
Miscellaneous objects of bronze or brass, such as brooches, rings, pins, needles of late date, etc.	115
Portion of small bronze Celtic bell	1

Fragments of urns of Bronze Age types	70
Fragments of mediæval pottery	25
Miscellaneous stone implements, such as hammer-stones, whetstones, etc., about	50

The finest of the specimens found on the Glenluce sands have been figured and described from time to time by the Rev. George Wilson of Glenluce (see *Collections*, i. pp. 20-30; ii. 12, 14-16; v. 44; P. S. A. S. xi. 580-587; xiv. 129, 136, 139-142; xv. 262-276; xxiii. 225).

Dowalton.—The Lake-Dwellings in Dowalton Loch were the richest of those discovered in Wigtownshire in their yield of antiquities. The first examination of the Lake-Dwellings in this loch was in the year 1863, at which time the bulk of the specimens were found. Subsequent exploration in 1884 added a few more articles to the number previously discovered. The whole collection has been so frequently described and illustrated that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the original accounts (*Collections*, v. pp. 77-106; P. S. A. S. vi. 114-125; xxiii. 217, 219, 227; Munro, *Scot. L.-D.* pp. 38-50).

Inch-Cryndil.—The Lake-Dwelling in the Black Loch (anciently called "Loch Inch-Cryndil"), in the parish of Inch, was explored by the late Mr. C. E. Dalrymple in 1871, and an account of his discoveries is published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (vol. ix. pp. 388-392; see also *Collections*, v. 106-112). The principal objects found, and now in the Museum, consist of:—(1) an imperfect double-edged comb of bone (F. C. v. 112; Munro, *S. L.-D.* p. 59); (2) portion of an enamelled armlet of green glass; and (3) part of the rim of a large vessel of cast bronze.

Barlockhart Loch.—From the Lake-Dwelling in Barlockhart Loch¹ the Museum possesses two upper stones of querns, a grinding or polishing stone, and a small finger-ring of stone. The quern stones are both upper ones, and of granite. One is cone-shaped, and the other of ordinary form and imperfect. The ring (Fig. 19) is apparently of shale, and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and the perforation $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (F., P. S. A. S. xv. 268; Munro, *S. L.-D.* p. 56).

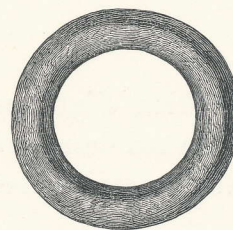


FIG. 19.—Stone Ring, found on site of Lake-Dwelling in Barlockhart Loch. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ Described in *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix. p. 377; x. pp. 737, 738.

Ravenstone.—From the site of the lake-dwelling in Ravenstone Moss¹ we have the fragments of a small quaich or cup of wood, and a broad wooden paddle, 2 feet 4 inches in length by 10 inches broad (F. C. v. pl. xix. 4).

Black Loch of Myrton.—On the site of a lake-dwelling discovered in the dried bed of the Black Loch of Myrton were found a number of large well-used hammer-stones of white quartz (two figured, C. v. 83, 84; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 214, 215), which are now in the Museum.

Barhapple.—The lake-dwelling in Barhapple Loch,² explored in 1880, has yielded the following objects, all of which are now in the Museum:—(1) ring of shale, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter (F. C. iii. 55, v. 117; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 219; Munro, S. L.-D. p. 186); (2) two fragments of two other rings of shale (F. C. v. 120); (3) portion of the handle of a wooden implement, 5 inches in length (F. C. v. 121; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 229); (4) portion of lead ore; (5) a hammer-stone; (6) pieces of charred wood and a nut.

Airieolland.—From the site of this lake-dwelling,³ excavated in 1884, we have a fair number of relics, the principal of which are: (1) four whetstones; (2) six discs of claystone; (3) a whorl-like object of horn (F. D. C. v. 114; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 231); (4) a small button-like object of bronze (F. D. C. v. 115; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 225); (5) portions of two clay crucibles (one F. D. C. v. 114; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 227); (6) a jet bead and portion of a ring or armlet also of jet; (7) fourteen beads of scarlet vitreous paste (F. D. C. v. 113; P. S. A. S. xxiii. 228); (8) a worked flint and a few other objects.

ANIMAL REMAINS.

From Wigtownshire the National Museum possesses two pairs of horns of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a part of another, also of red deer, and the left palmated antler of a true elk, the *Cervus alces* of Linnæus.

¹ Described in *Collections*, vol. v. pp. 121-124; see also pp. 83, 92. *Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, pp. 182-189.

² Described in *Collections*, vol. iii. pp. 52-56 (with two plans); also in vol. v. pp. 116-121; ³ The account of the excavations is printed in the *Collections*, vol. v. pp. 112-116.

1. The elk antler (Fig. 20) was drawn out of the estuary of the River Cree, between Newton-Stewart and Creetown, along with the broken part of red deer horn already mentioned. Both specimens were described by the

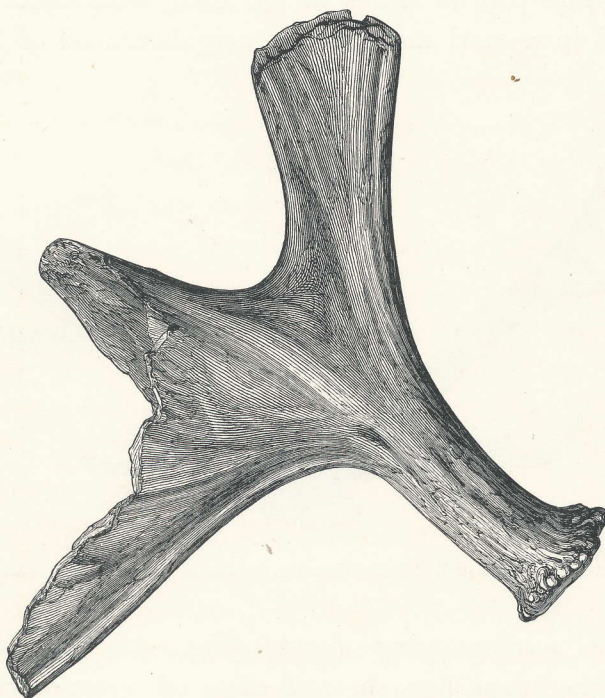


FIG. 20.—Left palmated Antler of an Elk, found in River Cree, Wigtownshire. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

late Dr. John Alexander Smith in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The elk antler is described by him as being "very distinct in character, the palm spreading out into its three branches, the broad palmated brow antler to the front, the beam-like portion running straight outward from the burr of the horn, and the large palm or back antler running apparently from the whole of the back part of the beam."¹ The broken portion of horn is the extremity of the horn of a crown-antlered stag, described by Dr. Smith as a richly marked horn "terminating above in two points, the third having been broken off, the whole showing the cup-shaped extremity of a crown-antlered stag."²

2. The horns with portion of the skull of a large red deer, showing twelve points, found in the River Cree, were presented to the Museum in

¹ *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xvii. p. 325.

² *Ibid.* p. 326.

1863. The right horn measures 33 inches in length, and the left one 32 inches. It may be mentioned that remains of the Urus or *Bos primigenius* have also been met with in the moss or estuary of the Cree.

3. A very fine pair of horns of red deer, with portion of the skull attached, found in a marl moss in the neighbourhood of Ravenstone, are

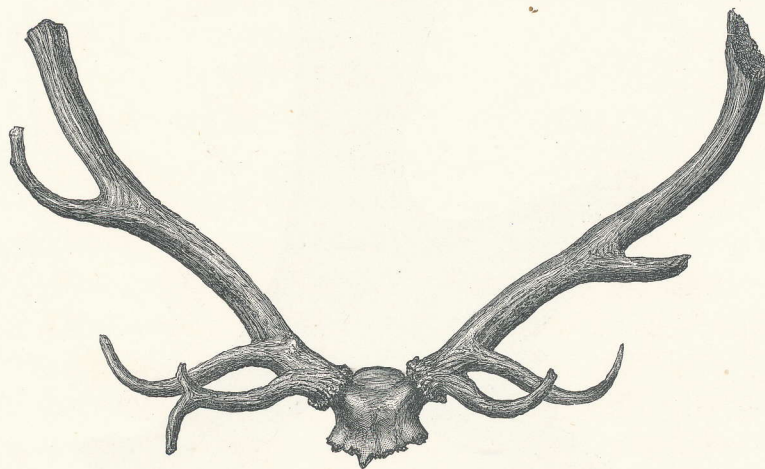


FIG. 21.—Horns of Red Deer, found in a moss at Ravenstone. Scale $\frac{1}{16}$.

shown in the accompanying figure (Fig. 21). Unfortunately the extremities of the horns have been broken off, yet nevertheless they are remarkable for their size and bulk. The right horn from the burr to its broken extremity is 24 inches in length and 10 inches in circumference immediately above the burr. The left horn is 29 inches in length from the burr to the broken extremity, and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference just above the burr.¹

SCULPTURED STONES.

The sculptured stones from Wigtownshire in the National Collection number sixteen in all, and the greater number of them are of considerable interest.

1. This specimen is the circular head of a wheel cross of gray sandstone, 24 inches in diameter, ornamented by four holes ranged at equal distances

¹ For a detailed account of "Remains of Red Deer found in the south of Scotland," see *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xv. pp. 37-63.

round a central boss.¹ It was found in the churchyard at Whithorn along with the stone No. 2.

2 Is the circular head and part of the shaft of a wheel cross of gray



FIG. 22.—Sculptured Stone found at Craignarget, Gillespie, Glenluce. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.



FIG. 23.—Sculptured Slab dug up in the churchyard of Glenluce. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.

sandstone. The head is similar to the one just described, with the exception that the four holes are replaced by four bosses within circles, and that the diameter is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The portion of shaft remaining measures only 6 inches in length by 18 inches in breadth, and bears a pattern of interlaced work on each face. Found along with the above at Whithorn.

¹ A similar cross head at Kirkinner is figured by Muir, *Ecclesiological Notes*, 1885, p. 244.

3. This stone is a sculptured slab of graywacke, 3 feet 6 inches in height by 17 inches in width, and was found at Craignarget, Gillespie, Glenluce. On the upper part is the figure of a cross with the sun and moon above either arm; below are two small equal-armed crosses, and various other devices. On the lower part of the slab is a figure of the fylfot or swastica, a cross, circles, etc. The stone is shown in Fig. 22.

4. This is the finest of the sculptured stones from Wigtownshire in the National Collection. It is a sculptured slab of graywacke, 66 inches in height by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 5 inches in greatest thickness. The back of the slab is in its original water-worn condition, but the front or face of the stone has been partially smoothed, and bears at the top a cross pattee, and below it a pattern of interlaced work, extending nearly to the bottom of the stone. It was dug up in the churchyard of Glenluce many years ago, and was used for a considerable time as a seat at the door of a house in the village. It is shown in Fig. 23.

5 Is part of a cross-shaft of bluish-gray sandstone, 43 inches in length by 19 inches in greatest breadth, tapering slightly towards either end, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. On one face is a running pattern of interlaced work composed of two interlacing bands, the interlacements being enclosed within interlacing circles. The other face of the stone bears a pattern of interlacements without circles. Found at Craigmoline in the parish of Glasserton, and shown in Figs. 24, 25 (obverse and reverse).

6 Is a small fragment of a plain wheel-headed cross, showing the central boss and part of one of the arms. Found at Craigmoline, Glasserton.

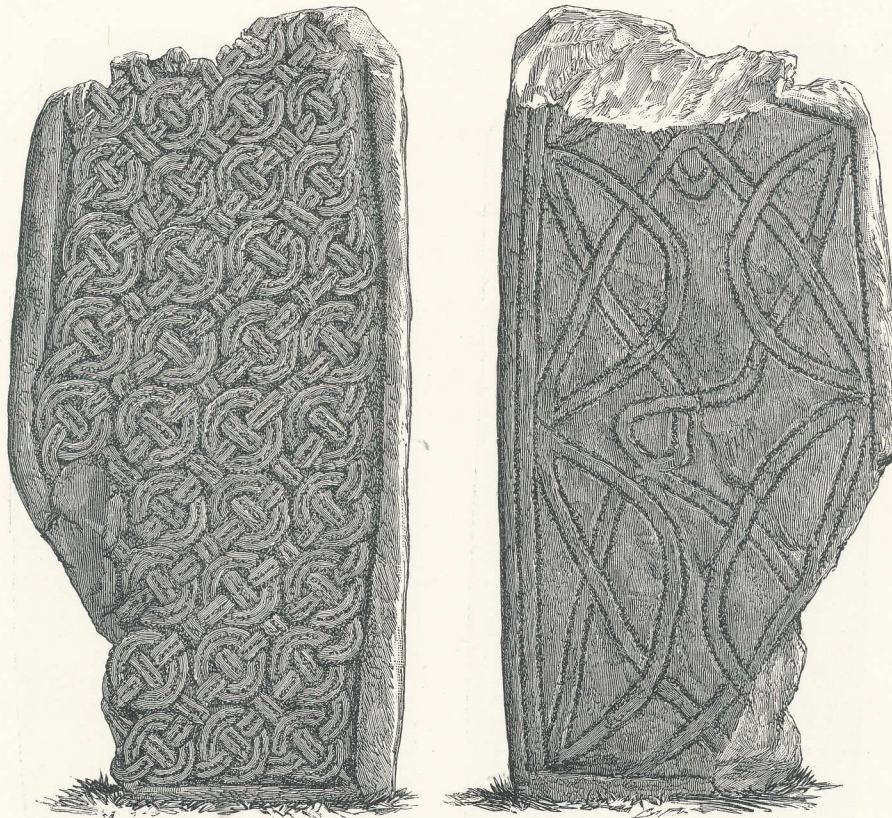
7. Part of a cross-shaft of bluish-gray sandstone, 42 inches in length, including the tenon on the base, by 19 inches in greatest breadth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. At the base immediately above the tenon the breadth is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the slab also narrows towards the top, where it is broken. Each face is covered with a different pattern of interlaced work; that on one face being considerably worn at the middle. Found at the Mains of Penninghame, and shown in Figs. 26, 27 (obverse and reverse).

8 Is a part of a slab of sandstone, 11 inches in length by 9 inches in breadth and 2 inches in thickness. It bears on one face the upper part of an incised cross of Maltese form; and was found on the site of Chapel Donnan, Kirkcolm.

9 Is an irregular quadrangular-shaped block of sandstone, 10 inches in

length by 5 inches in breadth and 3 inches in thickness. It bears a faintly incised cross of Maltese form on each of its broad faces, and was found near Chapel Donnan, Kirkcolm. These two stones (Nos. 8, 9) may have served as boundary-marks or march-stones.

10. Portion of a sculptured slab of greywacke, 33 inches in length by 15 inches in breadth. On the face is a rudely-incised cross, the arms of



FIGS. 24, 25.—Obverse and Reverse of Sculptured Slab, found at Craigmoline, Glasserton. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

which are nearly equal. In each of the four angular spaces between the arms is a circular depression. The back of the slab may also have been sculptured, but it is now all scaled off. Found in 1882 at Knock, in the parish of Glasserton.

11. The head and upper portion of the shaft of a cross of gray sandstone, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the head, the shaft ornamented with a running pattern of interlaced work, and the head showing a central boss, and four smaller bosses and circular spaces in the four angles. From the parish of Glasserton.

12. This is a portion of a broken cross-slab of sandstone, and measures 26 inches in length by 11 inches in breadth, and bears on one side part of a pattern of interlaced work. From Mochrum.

13. A slab of sandstone 25 inches in length by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and bearing on the face two incised crosses superimposed, forming a kind of "cross patriarchal"; found at St. Ninian's



FIGS. 26, 27.—Obverse and Reverse of Sculptured Slab, found at Mains of Penninghame. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Cave, Physgill (F. D. C. v. p. 2, and pl. vi. fig. 4; P. S. A. S. xvii. 321).

14. Upper portion of a sculptured slab of greywacke, now 22 inches in length by 15 inches in breadth and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. It bears on the face the incised figure of a cross of an unusual pattern. In the angles above each arm are two groups of three incised dots. This slab was found

built into a dry-stone wall on the south-east slope of the Mull of Sunnoness, and is shown in Fig. 28.¹

15. A boulder of greywacke, 34 inches in length by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest thickness. In consequence of the stone being a good deal fractured it is a little difficult to make out the details of the sculpturing. The face shows a raised parallelogram, 12 inches in length by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, enclosing two segments of circles set back to back, and each embracing two concentric segments. The reverse bears three sides of a parallelogram of incised lines, enclosing an incised cross of St. Andrew's form, between the two upper limbs of which is a segment of a

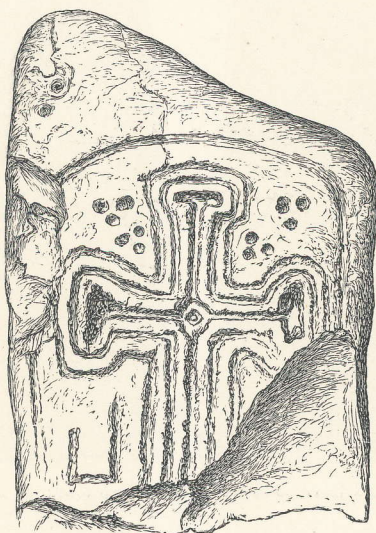


FIG. 28.—Sculptured Stone found at Mull of Sunnoness. Scale $\frac{1}{10}$.

circle open towards the top and with a dot-like depression in the centre. Found at Cassendoech, Barlockhart, Old Luce.²

16. A water-worn boulder of greywacke, 35 inches in length by 16 inches in breadth and 6 inches in greatest thickness, formerly built into the wall of the mill at Drumore, in the parish of Stoneykirk, was presented to the Museum in 1873. It has been figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland³ from a drawing by Sir Arthur Mitchell,

¹ *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. pp. 58, 59.

² *Ibid.*, vol. x. pp. 60, 61.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ix. p. 582. It is there stated that "this stone had been built into the wall

of a mill older than the one now existing, that still further back it had been built into the wall of the old Parish Church," and that formerly "it was held in a superstitious veneration."

taken when built into the wall of the mill, but as part of the sculptured face was at that time concealed it is again engraved as Figs. 29, 30, obverse and reverse. It bears on the face a curiously formed cross of an early form. On the back are a number of incised lines probably the beginning of another cross of similar form.



FIGS. 29, 30.—Obverse and Reverse of Sculptured Slab found at Mill of Drumore. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$.

BEADS, ETC.

In addition to the beads found among the remains from the Lake Dwellings, and from the sandhills at Glenluce, there are a few from other parts of the county. (1) is of blue glass paste, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, and shows irregular patches or streaks of yellow paste throughout the mass: it was found at Kirkmaiden. A very similar specimen has been figured by Wilson.¹ (2) is of brown paste, 1 inch in diameter, and is ornamented round the circumference with rope patterns, and circles inlaid in yellow enamel. (3) is of yellow paste, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, and is ornamented with five spirals of blue and white. These

¹ *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 446.

two specimens are without localities, but are said to have been found in the shire. (4) is a ribbed melon bead of greenish-blue glazed paste $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and was formerly in the possession of an old woman in the neighbourhood of Glenluce, who preserved it as an "Ethir [Adder]-bore stane." Similar beads have been found among the Lake-Dwelling remains from Dowalton Loch, and from Lochlee and Lochspouts in Ayrshire; and have also been found elsewhere in Scotland.¹ The last specimen is a beautifully polished bead or ring of honey-coloured amber, 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick, and was found on the estate of Lochryan. It is probably not of great age.

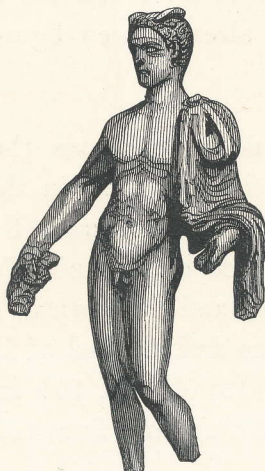


FIG. 31.—Bronze Statuette of Mercury found at Stelloch, near Monreith. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

BRONZE STATUETTE.

The small Bronze Statuette of Mercury here described was found in 1871 in ploughing a field on the farm of Stelloch, near Monreith. Unfortunately the feet have been broken off and lost. The height is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In his right hand the god holds a purse or money bag, while from his left arm and shoulder hangs his chlamys in plain folds. His left hand has

¹ Abroad these beads have been found throughout Europe from Egypt and Asia Minor to Denmark and Ireland.

probably held the caduceus. The head is winged. The figure is shown the half size in Fig. 31.¹

A second bronze figure of Mercury $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, in a different attitude, found at Throsk, in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, is also in the Museum and has been figured.²

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Implement.—This appears to be the half of a rounded handle of deer-horn, probably of a knife, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, split longitudinally and polished on the outer face. It was found in St. Ninian's Cave, Glasserton.

Tripod Ewer.—A tripod ewer of brass, 8 inches in height, found at Innermessan, Stranraer, has already been figured and described (*C. v. p.* 40; *P. S. A. S.* xxiii. 227).

Cooking Pots.—The Museum possesses three of these utensils from Wigtownshire, one of which is the largest in the Collection: (1) of brass, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 12 inches across the mouth, with three feet terminating in the resemblance of an animal's paws. It was found in Mochrum Loch in June 1891, and is shown in Fig. 32. (2) of brass, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, found in the drained bed of Dowalton Loch (*F. D. C. v.* 39; *P. S. A. S.* xxiii. 226). (3) of iron, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 7 inches across the mouth, probably dating only from the last century.

Clove.—An implement with a jointed iron head, and a long wooden handle, locally called a "clove," and formerly used for stripping the ends of flax; from Gass, Kirkcowan. A similar implement formerly used in Colonsay is described in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries.³

Wooden Candlestick.—This consists of a cruciform base of wood, to which is attached an upright stick 18 inches high. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top of the upright, there is attached a piece of iron $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch broad, and in the shape of the letter U. This piece of iron is attached in such a

¹ An almost identical figure of Mercury $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with the feet broken off, found at Piersbridge, Durham, is figured in the *Archæo-*

logia, vol. ix. pl. xix. p. 289.

² *Proceed. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xix. p. 52.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xv. p. 137.

manner as to allow it to describe an arc of half a circle on one side of the upright. At the top of the upright there are three small nails inserted for the purpose of holding a candle-end after it has burned too low for the socket, and also for suspending therefrom a bunch of dips. Clasped to the fixed upright is what may be termed a free-moving upright, $21\frac{1}{2}$



FIG. 32. —Brass Cooking Pot found in Mochrum Loch. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

inches in length, one side of which is cut into a series of eight notches at intervals of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the exception of the fifth from the bottom, which is at a distance of only 1 inch from the preceding one, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the following one. The notches commence at a distance of 4 inches from the bottom, and terminate at a distance of 3 inches from the top. The top of this upright has a cone-shaped ferrule

of thin sheet iron, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. This free-moving upright is held in its place at the top by the U-shaped iron before mentioned, which is also for the purpose of catching into the notches, and so allowing the upright

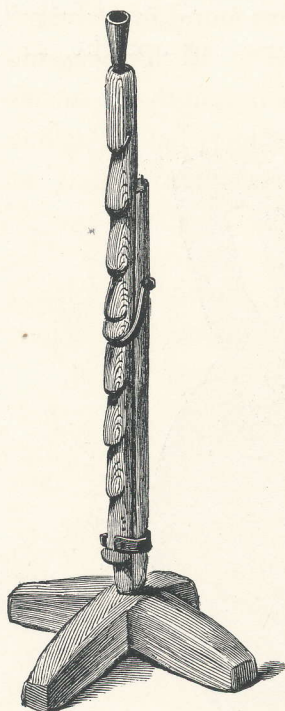


FIG. 33.—“Carle” or wooden candlestick from Glenkens.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

to be raised by successive stages to a height of $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches, an increase of about 9 from its normal height of $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches. At the bottom this upright is held in position by another U-shaped piece of sheet iron $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad, which permits the upright to be freely raised from notch to notch. Owing to the fixed upright having been shortened in repairing at its insertion into the base, the three upper notches are now useless from the iron catch being too low down.

This type of candlestick is locally known as a “carle,” and was formerly in use in the farm-house at Glenkens.¹ It is shown in Fig. 33.

Leather Purse.—In 1886 the purse of sheep-skin here described was found at a depth of between four and five feet in a moss, between Drummoddie and Ravenstone, in the parish of Sorby.² When examined its contents were found to be a spindle-whorl of steatite, and two silver farthings of Alexander III. One of these silver farthings is an unpublished variety, and is described by Mr. Cochran-Patrick as follows: “The farthings of Alexander III. are very rare, and up to the present time only one variety has been noticed, bearing on the reverse four mullets of six points. The variety now to be recorded bears one star of seven points, and three mullets of six points. It very often happens that the open space in the centre of the mullet gets closed up accidentally; but in the present case the coin is in perfect preservation, and the star is quite different in appearance and size from the mullets.”³

Wooden Vessels.—(1) A large oval-shaped wooden dish, rudely cut

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. pp. 113-115.

in the parish of Glasserton.—*Pro. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. p. 231.

² According to Sir Herbert Maxwell, the purse was found in a peat-moss at Barwinnock,

³ *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi. Third series, p. 40.

out, with a projecting handle at each end, found in a moss at Kirkchrist, Penninghame, has already been figured and described in the *Collections* (vol. v. p. 37; also *Pro. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. p. 230). (2) The second specimen is a small oblong cup of wood, which was found in Dalvaird Moss, Glenluce, and presented to the Museum in 1871. It has become shrunk and distorted in drying, and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth. It has a projecting loop handle at one end. A precisely similar, though slightly larger specimen, found at Ardgour, Inverness-shire, is also in the Museum.

Earthenware Jar.—This is a mediæval jar of a yellowish, unglazed ware, and measuring 5 inches in height by 5 inches in greatest diameter, contracting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth. Found at Wigtown.

GEO. F. BLACK.

