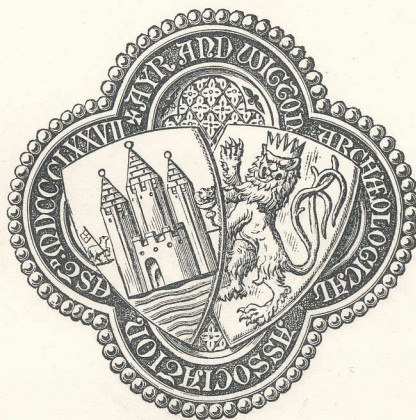


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I.

NOTES ON THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF WIGTOWNSHIRE.

It seems natural to begin this volume with a paper on some of the relics of the prehistoric periods, because they are not only oldest, but also least known. Their abundance in this district has given me facilities for observing them. It has been suggested that, before entering on the special subject of this paper, I should indicate what has already been done, and what remains to be done, in this county in the prehistoric field as a whole. I use the term prehistoric in a *loose* sense. It may be taken for granted that many objects of the various classes I am about to mention fall within our historic period; but it is likely that others are of greater antiquity. Comparatively little has yet been done in the way of publishing detailed descriptions of these antiquities. The late lamented Dr. John Stuart made a noble beginning on the subject of our lake-dwellings in his account of the crannogs in Dowalton Loch.¹ At his request I began a series of "Notes on the Crannogs and Lake - Dwellings of Wigtownshire," in which I have described some of those in Old Luce, and pointed out a good many more in the district.² Charles Dalrymple, Esq., F.S.A., has also published an account of a crannog at Castle Kennedy.³ Some notices have been published of implements of stone and bronze, of stone cists, and of some of the standing-stones.⁴ But no detailed account, and in many cases no account at all, has yet been published of many monuments of antiquity, which are very

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. vi. p. 114 ff., plates x. xi. xii.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix. pp. 368-378, and vol. x. pp. 737-739.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Soc.*, vol. ix. pp. 388-392.

⁴ *The Lighthouse*, by Unda, a very rare little volume, of which only fifteen copies were printed for private circulation by R. and R. Clark, Edinburgh, gives a plan and description of the standing-stones of Torhousekie, and a drawing of the Hole-stane at Crowse, Kirkinner.

remarkable. There are cairns worthy of detailed description, and there is one in particular which seems to be quite unique in structure. There are standing-stones not yet described in any book. In the Rhinns, Glenluce, and Mochrum alone there are about fifty ancient forts. Some of the most interesting of these are not marked in the Ordnance Survey large scale maps, and no plan or drawing of any of them has yet been published, so far as I know. The same remark applies to our numerous hut-circles, and to the sites of several ancient towns or villages, some of which are fortified. Not one of the many caves on our rocky sea-coast has been searched to ascertain if it contains any prehistoric relics, and if so, whether they are deposited in successive layers. The excavation of the Borness Cave, near Kirkcudbright, shows that much may possibly be found in some of them, but I have neither funds nor leisure for digging.¹ There are shell-heaps on or near the sea-shore worth examining. There are also curious mounds of a horse-shoe form which I have only seen in Glenluce, and which have not been noticed in other districts. My note-book contains details on most of these subjects, but I find it difficult to prepare accurate plans and drawings.

This short statement is enough to show that there is a large and interesting field well worthy of investigation. Many are deterred by the difficulties which beset such subjects; but what is necessary, first of all, is, that the existence of such objects should be made known, and the facts carefully observed and accurately described in our pages for the information of scientific archæologists. This is all I undertake to do, and I do not profess to have seen all the prehistoric antiquities even of the parish I live in. There is need of help, and there is no time to lose, for many of our ancient monuments have been destroyed, and others are in great danger from the rapid extension of agricultural improvements on our moors and bogs. Many things have been destroyed which would have been spared had people been aware of their value. As regards all ancient *structures*, I would say to all who are not trained as scientific observers, "Hands off." When a structure is pulled to pieces or disturbed it cannot be restored, and its value as historical evidence is lost. I may also say that many implements, like those to be described in this paper, have been lost, which would have been safe if they had been deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. Articles which in most private collections are mere curiosities,

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. pp. 476-507, plates xvii. to xxii.

have a scientific meaning and value when arranged beside others in the Museum.

The materials of a general paper on our prehistoric antiquities might be classified under the three heads of the Home, the Stronghold, and the Grave ; and the implements now to be described might be classified as intended for use in peace or war. But it is likely that such an implement as a stone-axe, which it must have cost much time and labour to make, would be used alike in domestic work, in the chase, and in war. It is so among savage tribes at present.¹

The Scandinavian division of prehistoric times into the three ages of stone, bronze, and iron, can as yet be applied only in a very general way to the implements found in this district.² Those from different parts of the county have been found scattered about in various circumstances, which give no distinct evidence as to their age, and those found in such numbers near Glenluce are not deposited in any order of relative antiquity. Of their absolute antiquity all that can be said is that it must be great. Evans says—"The Caledonians in the time of Severus, who tattooed themselves with the figures of animals, and went nearly naked, carried a shield, a spear, and a sword, and wore iron collars and girdles, though they deemed these latter ornamental, and an evidence of wealth, as other barbarians esteemed gold."³ From this statement we might infer that while the collars and girdles were of iron, the sword and spear were of a different metal. In the first century Tacitus speaks of the large sword and short buckler of the Caledonians, but does not say of what metal they were made.⁴ Perhaps we may infer from the silence of the Roman writers as to weapons of bronze, and from the passage in Tacitus, that the swords were of iron.⁵ In Cæsar's time the inhabitants of South Britain were acquainted with the use of iron. We may infer that here, as elsewhere, the use of iron was subsequent to that of bronze ; and that before the use of metals implements were made of stone. Of course, the knowledge of metals and the use of them are two quite distinct things. It is said that stone implements continued to be made, or

¹ Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (1872), p. 153.

² Nilsson's *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, Lubbock's ed. (1868), p. 1 ; Worsaae, *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark* (1849), p. vi. ; Evans, p. 2.

³ Evans, p. 10, where he quotes Herodian, lib. iii. c. 14.

⁴ Tacitus, *Agricola*, c. xxxvi.

⁵ Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times* (3d ed.), p. 7.

used, after bronze was in use.¹ This would be the case so long as metals were very scarce and costly; and, of course, stone implements are used by us when we find them most suitable. All we can do, therefore, is to compare the Wigtownshire implements with those found elsewhere, in circumstances indicative of their greater or less antiquity, as described in works like those just referred to.

The greater or less degree of roughness or finish of stone implements is of itself no criterion of relative antiquity. Very rough implements may be the oldest of all, or they may be the most recent, when the art of making them was falling into disuse. Their roughness may be owing to the material, to bad or careless workmanship, or to their being left unfinished. This is to be borne in mind when I am found describing the coarsest implements first.

The Glenluce implements of flint and other kinds of stone, and of bronze, were first described in 1876 in my notes of some of the articles then presented by me to the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. In preparing them I was much indebted to Mr. Anderson, curator of the Museum, and now also assistant-secretary of the Society.² Since that date I have found a good many more, some of which are here described.

The Glenluce flints, etc., are chiefly found on, or near, certain old sea beaches at the north shore of the Bay of Luce. These are about 20 feet above the sea level, and run from north-east to south-west, in parallel storm-beaches, from a point near Park Hay, in Glenluce, to a point near Sandhead, in Stoneykirk, a distance of about six miles. These beaches are in most places covered by sandhills, called the Torrs. They contain many water-worn nodules of flint. How did these flints get there? In the paper referred to I hazarded the opinion that they are "the relics of a Scottish deposit of chalk:" but geologists demurred to this, and were inclined to think they had been imported as articles of commerce. One correspondent, who is an eminent geologist, thought they had been brought in coracles from the north of Ireland, where flint is plentiful. I am now able to state that they have been deposited by natural agency, for I have lately found them in the stratified gravel, in a large excavation at Dunragit railway station, and in a gravel pit at Genoch, which is very near some of the old beaches where I have found flints both wrought and unwrought. They are

¹ Nilsson, pp. xxv. xxxi.; Evans, 129 ff.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xi. pp. 580-587.

also found in gravel pits in Kirkmaiden and at Lochnaw Castle. It is for geologists to discuss whether they have drifted from the north of Ireland or some other quarter. For archæologists it is a more interesting question whether this deposit of drift contains chipped flints of the palæolithic period. As yet I have found none.

Some of the flints are very rudely, and others very finely wrought, but I have found none polished by being ground, like some of those from the north of Scotland.¹ The subdivision, some have proposed, of the neolithic period into two parts, that of the chipped and that of the polished stones, does not apply here.² When the sandhills are shifted by storms a curious mixture is found on the wind-swept surface,—circular patches of pavement, charred wood and bone, shells, wrought flints, with the splinters, flakes, and chips made in working them, hammer and anvil stones, fragments of old urns, and modern pottery and glass, pieces of bronze and rust-eaten iron, a flint arrow-head and a conical rifle-ball, or a coin of our good Queen Victoria, may all be seen lying in admired disorder. Yet here and there the fresh-blown sand discloses the relics of man's home and handiwork, which, after being covered for ages, are again exposed to the light of day, apparently undisturbed. I have seen, within a very few feet of each other, on the same level piece of indurated sand, a small circular pavement of gravel pebbles laid on the flat sides, a stone anvil firmly fixed upright in the moor-pan by some stones packed round its base, and bruised and splintered at the top by hammering, a handful of broken flints lying in front of it, and some hammer stones near it, and the remains of a coarse hand-wrought earthen pot, with the convex bottom set in a ring of oblong pebbles, stuck endwise in the sand, with the tops slanting outwards, all as left seemingly by the same workman. The pavement seemed to be the floor of a hut: there was no sign of its having been that of a grave. I believe no undoubted example of a hut, made in the stone age, has yet been found in this country, and it is impossible to decide whether this floor belongs to the stone or the bronze age. I have no doubt it belonged to a

¹ While these notes were in the printer's hands, J. Gilchrist Clark, Esq., of Speddoch, called and showed me an implement of flint, from Clachshiant, Stoneykirk, *ground, and polished* all over, with some chip marks not effaced, wrought to an edge on three sides, rounded at the angles,

and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{16}$ thick. I hope to have a woodcut of it in a future volume.

² See the discussion in the *Compte Rendu de la 7^{me} Session du Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques* (Stockholm, 1874), vol. i. pp. 142-147.

man who wrought flints. A cold wind made it impossible to make even a rough sketch, and when I next saw the place the shifting of the sand had made a drawing useless. In several places there are traces of circular pavements, with fragments of charred wood and bone, and shells. In two or three places the stones seem to have been exposed to the action of fire.

The movements of the sand are very capricious. In some places now breaking up it seems to have lain undisturbed for ages, covered by a thick turf of heath and grass; in others it is blown about by every wind. A large sandhill seems to take more than thirty years to shift its base entirely. The broad-arrow stones of the Ordnance Survey, deposited above thirty years ago on the summits of hills, are now found, in one case almost at the lowest level, and in another pretty far down. Yet, although the hills move so slowly, I have never found a new piece of beach laid bare on which the flints had not been chipped, and it is difficult to find a flint as big as a pigeon's egg unbroken. From these facts I infer that the sandhills were frequented for a very long time by the men who wrought the flints. In various places the beach stones have been carried in large quantities to a higher level.

I shall describe first the naturally-formed implements of stone, and then those shaped by the hand of man. This is Nilsson's method.¹ In his case it has had the disadvantage of leading him to mix stone implements of the bronze age with those of the stone age. In addition to the general cautions already given, I shall have occasion to mark some implements as doubtful in this respect.

1. NATURALLY-FORMED IMPLEMENTS OF STONE.

1. *Hammer-stones*.—Evans and others have shown how flints may still be chipped into regular forms by means of hard or tough stones.² When I began to look for wrought flints I was much interested by the discovery of various stones, which appeared to have been used as naturally-formed implements in splitting and shaping them. One day I set myself, with a friend, to look for them, and each soon discovered that the sandstone pebbles, bearing marks of hammering, were in most cases of a lightish gray colour.

¹ Nilsson, p. 10.

² Nilsson, pp. 6-9; Evans, chap. ii.

These seem to have been chosen for their greater toughness, which might make them suitable for working the much harder but brittle flint. They belong to the lower silurian rocks. The hammer-stones of quartz or granite pebble are often more easily discovered by touch than by sight, the naturally-polished surface feeling rough to the finger where it has been bruised by striking the flint. I mention this, because it is likely they often escape notice even where plentiful. When Evans's great work was published I found he directed attention to them as often overlooked.¹

Sometimes a workman seems to have gathered a few flints and pebbles of quartz or sandstone and sat down to work, and then to have left his temporary implements beside the flint splinters and chips, where they still lie. But there are places where the large quantity of splinters, chips, and flakes indicates a regular workshop. In such cases the workman is more likely to have used the same implements for a length of time.² I have picked up several which bear marks of much use. Some have an irregular circular depression worn on one or both flat sides at the centre, or near one end, but these are all unlike what are regarded as half-bored stone hammers; some of them have also grooves, showing that they have been used as hones. It seems likely that such stones were kept for regular use. The hammer-stones are of various sizes and shapes—spherical, ovoid, fusiform, spathulate, oblong, quadrangular, lenticular or irregular, according to the taste or wants of the users. Some are bruised on one or both ends, others on one or both sides or edges. Some of the quartz pebbles have almost every part of the originally smooth water-worn surface roughened by use. Some which happen to have natural depressions convenient for the thumb and fingers have the striking part worn on each side to a bevelled edge. I picked up one of these on the beach at the lake-dwellings of Machermore, Old Luce. I have gone into these details because these hammer-stones are more easily found on our sandhills than at other places where they may be no less common. Near lake-dwellings, where the beach consists of angular stones, any water-worn pebble should be looked at, because it must have been brought there by man, and is likely to bear marks of use as a hammer-stone.

2. *Anvil-stones*.—Near the farmhouse of Mid Torrs the tenant observed a somewhat cubical block of sandstone, about ten inches high, which had

¹ Evans, pp. 20 and 213-219.

² Nilsson, p. 11, plate i. figures 11 and 13.

been used as an anvil, and round it lay a number of hammer-stones ; but it has disappeared. There were circular pavements near it. At Knockencrunge (or Knockiecrunge) lies a water-worn sandstone pebble, about a foot in length, which has been used as an anvil. About this place there are traces of long occupation ; and I observed two weather-wasted granite stones, one of which has the spindle socket of a nether quern stone. At Clachshiant (vulgarly called Clayshant) I picked up a red sandstone pebble, measuring 5 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, with depressions worn in the centre of each of its flat sides one inch in diameter and half-an-inch in depth.

A stone already referred to in connection with a circular pavement and broken pot may be described as a kind of anvil. It is an oblong pebble of tough sandstone, about 6 inches long and 3 inches broad. The broken flints lay close before it. The workman seems to have sat on the ground, with a leg on each side of it, and the pot at his back.

3. *Whetstones* or *hones*.—These are of various kinds. I have one very like the modern shape, but it is a naturally-formed piece of fine-grained grayish sandstone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, broken at the ends. Both faces are finely striated lengthwise, with a few striæ aslant and across ; a few deeper marks look as if made by the edge of a tool. It may have been used for sharpening tools of metal ; but I sent one flint to the Museum which I thought had its edge blunted by being rubbed against a stone.

Another sort is marked by straight or slightly curved furrows, about an eighth of an inch wide, and not quite so deep, generally with one side sloping more than the other, and running out to a point at each end. One from Loddanree, Old Luce, is oblong, nearly quadrangular, about 5 inches long and 1 inch thick each way, and bears marks of hammering. Many hammer-stones are also grooved in this way. I have a fine-grained sandstone pebble, measuring 6 by 2 by 1 inches. It is slightly tapering and curved towards one end, bruised on both ends, and shows circular depressions and grooves on each flat face. There is a slight twist in the stone, and each of the depressions at the smaller end is nearest the edge where the thumb rests when the stone is grasped by the thicker end. This shows that the depressions are worn by using the stone as a hammer on some hard substance. A narrow groove cut aslant the small end looks as if made by a sharp edge of metal. The relative antiquity of this implement is therefore doubtful.

A third variety seems to have been used for rubbing with, and may be a kind of polisher. I have a lenticular pebble of fine sandstone, 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$, finely striated on both faces, and with one curved groove. One in the Museum, about twice this size, has no groove.

Another variety is represented by a specimen I have from the lake-dwelling at Barlockhart, Old Luce, which is in two pieces—one of which was found by Lord Rosehill, and the other by the Earl of Stair.¹ A part is broken off and lost. It measures 7 by 9 by 3 inches, and has two sloped surfaces meeting at an obtuse angle, one of which is worn quite smooth, with one slight groove on it, and the other has on the natural glacial polishing a slight hollow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, apparently worn by some small implement. At this place I have found querns, and it seems to have been long frequented.

4. *Pounding-stones*.—Some of the larger pebbles have one end worn flat, and seem to have been used for pounding hard substances. I have found them on the sandhills, and also on a crannog in Machermore Loch.

5. *Mealing-stones*.—I have only seen one, found in a field at Machermore. It is of gray granite, 9 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oval, flattish on the upper side, and rounded off at the edge; the under side measures 8 by 6 inches, is about a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch higher across the centre than at the ends, and is worn as if by being rubbed back and forward in the direction of the longer axis on a concave nether stone. I have not seen a nether mealing-stone. These are older implements than the querns, which were plentiful, and were in use till a recent date.

Some spherical pebbles found on a crannog in Machermore Loch look as if they had been heated in the fire. In describing that crannog I spoke of them as *boiling-stones*. They *may* have been used for making water boil in earthen pots which were not baked well enough to stand the fire; but there is no proof of this, and they may simply have had fire kindled above them. There are similar stones on the sandhills.

6. *Polishers*.—Besides two stones described among the whetstones I shall notice a piece of hæmatite iron ore, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished on one surface, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, and also on part of each flattened side, and of one end. It is so smoothly polished still that its antiquity seems very doubtful. It was ploughed up in a field in Kirkcolm, and was presented through me to

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 738.

the Museum by Charles Wallace, Esq., of Dally, a member of this Association.

It is evidently impossible to ascertain whether some of these implements belong to the stone or the bronze age; one or two of them may even belong to the iron age. We may regard most of them as having been used by the men who made implements of flint, and as belonging both to the stone and the bronze age.

2. ARTIFICIALLY-FORMED IMPLEMENTS OF STONE.

§ 1. *Celts*.—I shall follow the classification of Evans, and use his descriptive terms, which he thus defines.¹ “The end opposite the cutting edge is the *butt end*; the two principal surfaces are the *faces*; and these are either bounded by or merge in the *sides*, which are usually sharp, flat, or rounded.”

(A.) *Unpolished Celts*.—In a small collection from West Mains of Baldoon, Kirkinner, kindly sent for my inspection by Mr. Broadfoot, there is a very rude implement, which I place here. It is a rough pebble of dark gray sandstone, of irregular oblong form, 6 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, broadest at the curved cutting edge, which is naturally formed, and broken by use, and narrowing to the butt, which is chipped off, and is $\frac{7}{8}$ ths broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. One side looks as if ground, but I think the surface is natural; the other slopes to one face, which is slightly concave just above the middle, and the convex face opposite this part is chipped at both sides, as if to give a firm hold for a haft. I have seen no other of this type, and its age is doubtful.

(B.) *Polished Celts*.—Of course these were rough when first chipped, and the greater or less degree of polish does not of itself prove their greater or less antiquity. Most of those I have seen are made of stone not found in this district, indurated claystone being most common. I shall begin with those least polished. Celts ground at the *cutting edge only* have not yet been reported in this county.

Celts wrought in *longitudinal bands*, so that a cross section is not a regular ellipse, but shows a number of straight lines meeting at very obtuse angles, and is truncated at both ends. In the cabinet of Sir Andrew

¹ Evans, p. 59.

Agnew, Bart., Lochnaw, there is a claystone celt of this type, found in draining a peat bog at the head of Aldouran Glen, Leswalt. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad at the smooth cutting edge, and 1 thick, and is ground in five bands on one face and six on the other, flattened at the sides, with several chip marks not ground out. I have one from Torrs, Old Luce, with the cutting edge broken off, 6 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with the longitudinal bands nearly effaced, very distinct cross striæ above the longitudinal ones, several chip marks not ground out, and the sides flattened.

A claystone celt, ploughed up about twelve years ago in the Fey field at Cults, Whithorn, and lent to me by Mr. Hughan, farmer there, is 7 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, broadest at the cutting edge, which is quite smooth, the slightly curved flat band on each side $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and six or seven bands on each face nearly obliterated. It is damaged at the butt, and on one side.

Celts having *polished faces and flattened sides*.—Fig. 1 shows a claystone celt of this type.¹ It is 8 inches long by 2 broad, and shows with unusual distinctness the mark of the haft in a dark band passing obliquely across the upper part of the face. The acid in peat water discharges the colouring matter from the surface even of hard stones, and the dark band shows where the celt was partially protected by the wood of the haft. The oblique position of the haft accounts for the cutting edge being most worn at one side. It was found at Ervie, Kirkcolm, at the bottom of a bed of peat eight feet deep, beside some stones, which seem to have been a hut floor, and some rotten wood. It was presented, through me, to the Museum in 1872, by Mr. Peter Harris, farmer at Ervie. I presented to the Museum six celts of this type. One of claystone, from Glenluce, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 across the cutting edge. Another, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3, was found about the year 1851 at Gleniron, New Luce, in clearing away the ruins of what was called “an old kiln,”—probably one of those prehistoric structures still termed in Galloway “Picts’ kilns.” One of greenstone from Torrs, Old Luce, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ across the

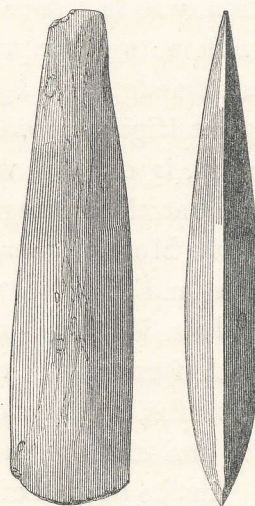


FIG. 1.—Celt. Ervie, Kirkcolm. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

¹ *Catalogue Soc. Ant. Scot.*, p. 15 (A 82a).

cutting edge, is evidently part of a larger celt which has been broken and made over again by being roughly chipped in the upper part. Another of granitic stone seems to have been used as a hammer-stone. In the cabinet of James M'Douall, Esq., of Logan, there is one of claystone from Torrs, Old Luce, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 2 at cutting edge and $1\frac{5}{8}$ thick, the butt end of which is made over again by rough chipping. I have seen one of claystone from Damnaholly, Kirkmaiden, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ at cutting edge by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with the chip marks and longitudinal bands nearly ground out. One of claystone, from West Mains of Baldoon, Kirkcinner, is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad at the obliquely worn cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ thick, with several chip marks not ground out. Another, from the same farm, is of sorely weather-worn gray sandstone, 8 inches long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ broad at the cutting edge and $\frac{3}{4}$ at the butt, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick, concave on one face and convex on the other. Mr. M'Ilwraith, editor of the *Dumfries Courier*, and formerly of the *Stranraer Free Press*, a member of our Association, who has done much to interest his readers in our local antiquities, sends me a description of two celts. One of claystone, 9 inches by 3 at cutting edge and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at butt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, was found about fifteen years ago at High Caltons, Stoneykirk. The other, from some place in the same parish, is of hard whinstone-like rock, highly polished, 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad at the cutting edge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ at the butt, which is blunt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick. In the Museum there is one of claystone 7 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ broad at cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at butt, found at Chapelheron, near Whithorn, and presented by John M'Connel junior, Esq., Chapelheron.¹

A form not common here, with the *sides rounded* instead of ground quite flat, was found near Castle Kennedy, Inch. It is in the cabinet of the Earl of Stair, and will be shown in a future volume.

In the cabinet of James M'Douall, Esq., of Logan, there is a claystone celt from Torrs, Old Luce, nearly of the same breadth at both ends, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth at the cutting edge, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ at the butt, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness. The faces slope to a rounded central ridge, some chip marks are not ground out, the cutting edge is most worn at the lower side, the upper side is flattened, and the lower rounded.

Celts with *pointed oval cross section*. In some of these the butt is sharp, in others it is blunted. Fig. 2, taken from the Museum Catalogue

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix. p. 445.

(A 83a), is sharp at the butt end. It is of very hard dark stone, apparently greenstone, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick in the middle, being remarkable for its thinness. It is flat on one face, and beautifully polished. It was found about twenty years ago in a brook in Glenjorrie, Old Luce, and was presented by me to the Museum in 1871. There is another in the Museum like it from Rattray, Perthshire. An intelligent labourer described to me a celt of similar form, and dark-coloured stone, which he found in digging a drain, but lost.

Fig. 3 represents one of this type, with the butt-end blunt, presented to the Museum, 12th March 1877, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair. It is thus described by Mr. Anderson:—"Polished celt of felstone found at Kirklauchline, Wigtownshire. It measures 13 inches in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at one end, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the other, is oval in the cross section, and

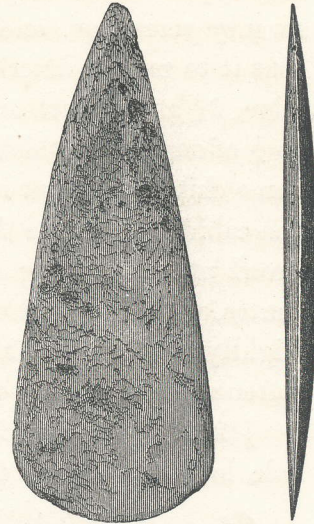


FIG. 2.—Celt. Glenjorrie,
Old Luce. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

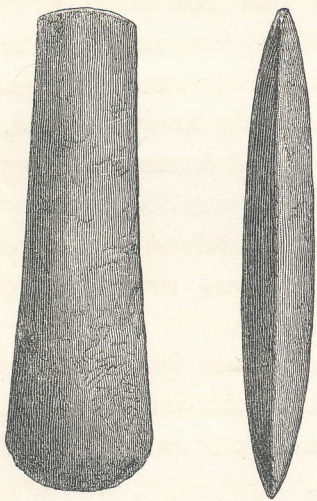


FIG. 3.—Celt. Kirklauchline,
Stoneykirk. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 inches in thickness about the middle of its length. It is flattened towards both ends, and expands slightly from the centre to the wider end. The broad end is sharpened, the butt end rounded off to a thickness of about a quarter of an inch. This type is rare in Scotland. No other specimen exactly similar in form to this one occurs in the Museum, either among the Scottish or Irish specimens. The nearest approach to it is the beautifully polished celt of yellow flint found at Gilmerton, and presented to the Museum in 1782 by Francis Kinloch, Esq., of Gilmerton. It is much smaller, however, being only $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the cutting end. It differs from the Kirklauchline specimen also in having both

ends sharp."¹ I may add that it was found about twenty years ago, about five feet deep, in a peat bog on Kirklauchline, by Mr. Daniel Aitken, farmer there.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xii. p. 119, with figure.

I have now the pleasure of describing two additional specimens of this rare type. One was ploughed up on the same farm of Kirklauchline above twenty years ago, and given by Mr. Aitken to a friend, who has kindly lent it to me for description. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{5}{8}$ broad at the cutting edge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ at the butt, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick at the centre. The butt end is rounded to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, and the sides are slightly concave. There are some chip marks, but it has been well polished. The other specimen is in the cabinet of James M'Douall, Esq., of Logan. It is $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, 3 broad at the cutting edge, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ at the butt end, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick at the centre, with the butt rounded to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and the sides slightly concave. It has been polished all over, but the surface is so much softened as to yield to the finger-nail. It was found in Kirkmaiden parish.

§ 2. *Perforated Stone Axes, etc.*—In all these implements the haft-hole has been bored from both sides, and is circular. Fig. 4 shows a

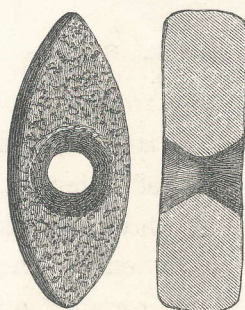


FIG. 4.—Battle-axe.
Portpatrick. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

double-edged axe of gray serpentinite, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ thick at the haft-hole, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter at the surface, and $\frac{7}{8}$ at the middle, its centre $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches from the shorter end. The faces are slightly concave lengthwise, so that the thickness is greatest at the cutting edges. They are also concave across. The angles are rounded, and the cutting edges are rather blunt. The whole surface is finely polished. This is a battle-axe, of the kind called Amazon axes by the Scandinavian archæologists. It was found many

years ago in the south part of Portpatrick parish, and lately presented to the Museum, through me, by the Rev. Andrew Urquhart, Free Church, Portpatrick.

Another is unfortunately missing, which was found many years ago in one of the old forts in Portpatrick. I cannot describe it accurately from memory, but it was like one from Crichtie, Aberdeenshire, figured in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 306, and copied by Evans.

Axe-Hammers.—These shade off into *hammer-axes* and *hammers*, and it is not easy to distinguish some of them. A common form in this district will be figured in a future volume. I have seen one from West Mains of Baldoon, Kirkinner, of a flat form. It is a water-worn pebble of fine gray sandstone, measuring $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of haft-hole nearly

$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the surface, and 1 inch at the middle, its centre $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the butt-end, which is rounded. Mr. M'Ilwraith, *Dumfries Courier*, has one, ploughed up in 1875 at Low Culgroat, Stoneykirk, of hard sandstone, measuring 8 by 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of haft-hole 2 inches at the surface and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at the middle, its centre $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the butt end. I hope to figure in a future volume a curious specimen, with the haft-hole *nearest the cutting edge*.

Mr. M'Douall, of Logan, has one, ploughed up at Balgown, Kirkmaiden. It is a water-worn gray sandstone pebble, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, the diameter of haft-hole 2 inches at the surface and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at the middle, its centre 4 inches from the butt. The cutting edge is rounded, the butt end flat and somewhat circular, and the sides are flat before the haft-hole, and rounded toward the butt.

Fig. 5 represents a specimen slightly *thickened at the sides opposite the haft-hole*, where the implement was most liable to break. It was found many years ago in a field at Torhousekie, Wigtown, but not very near the famous standing-stones. It is a pebble of fine gray sandstone, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter of haft-hole $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the surface, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at the middle, its centre 3 inches from the butt. The faces are slightly concave both lengthwise and across. Lately presented to the Museum, through me, by the Rev. David C. A. Agnew, Free Church, Wigtown.

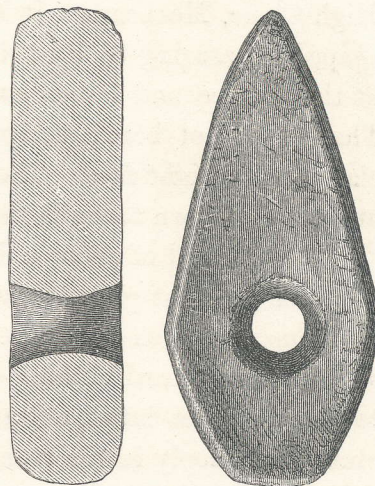


FIG. 5.—Axe-hammer, thickened at haft-hole. Torhousekie, Wigtown. Scale nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

The following specimens are more of the *Hammer-axe* type. Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw, has one which was found close to the old Kirk of Cruggleton, Sorbie. It is of granite, measuring $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the diameter of the haft-hole $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the surface and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the middle, its centre $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the butt end, which is rounded quadrangular. The sides are slightly rounded, the cutting edge is most worn towards the lower side, and *only one side is polished*. An interesting specimen from West Mains of Baldoon, Kirkinner, is *left unbored*. It is a coarse-grained gray sandstone, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, much wasted on both

faces, but still retaining some of its polish on both sides. A correspondent reports another from Kirkinner, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the diameter of haft-hole $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the surface, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ at the middle, its centre 3 inches from the butt ; and also one from Wigtown parish, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches, the diameter of haft-hole 2 inches at the surface, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at the middle, its centre $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the butt end. A very rude specimen was presented to the Museum through me by the late Mr. John Kelly, farmer at North Milton, Old Luce, who found it in a field there. It is a "wedge-shaped hammer, of coarse-grained siliceous sandstone, 10 inches in length, with rounded butt, and haft-hole nearer the thick than the cutting end. The haft-hole, which is two inches in diameter, has been made from both sides, and *appears to have been picked out* and not bored ; the implement is slightly unsymmetrical."¹ I have marked with italics what seems to be an interesting peculiarity of this specimen. I have a very rude one from High Clone, Mochrum. It is a coarse micaceous sandstone pebble, wedge-shaped, measuring $8\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 by 3 inches, the diameter of haft-hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the surface and 1 inch at the middle, its centre 3 inches from the butt. The hole is not bored straight, and the implement is unsymmetrical, especially on the right face. The small end is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the sharpest part, and is most worn towards the lower side.

I have heard of about a dozen more celts and axe-hammers, or hammers of which I can at present give no exact description. I have also heard of a good many which have been lost ; and no doubt there are many more of which I have heard nothing at all. Mr. Garlies Mitchell, Stranraer, hopes to recover exact information about a perforated stone-axe which was got embedded deeply in the trunk of a black oak tree taken from the channel of the river Cree below Newton-Stewart, and which he saw and made notes of at the time.

It is often stated that the celts were used for cutting wood, but I am not aware that any proof of this has been given which can bear the test of rigorous scientific examination. The implements of perforated sandstone-pebble are very curious, and neither the age to which they belong nor their use has been clearly ascertained. What can so blunt an implement have been used for as that from Mochrum just described ? It is better to confess our ignorance than to take things for granted.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. x. p. 45.

§ 3. *Stone Mauls*.—Fig. 6 represents an interesting specimen from the south part of Portpatrick parish, lately presented to the Museum, through me, by the Rev. Andrew Urquhart, Free Church, Portpatrick. It is a water-worn pebble of dark gray sandstone, of a symmetrical ellipsoid form, flattened, a little broken on one face, and a good deal cracked and weather-worn. It measures 7 by 4 by 3 inches. The haft-hole is nearly central, smoothly bored, and the diameter is 2 inches at the surface and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the middle. It is a grim-looking weapon.

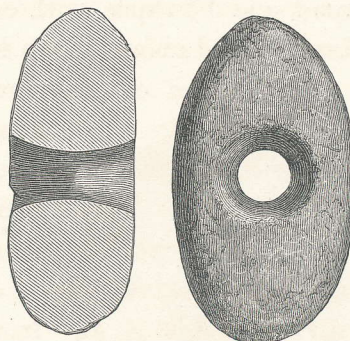


FIG. 6.—Stone Maul. Portpatrick.
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

§ 4. *Circular stones with central perforation*.—I sent to the Museum a gray sandstone pebble having a hole 1 inch in diameter through its centre, bored from both faces. It seems to be too large for a whorl, and it bears marks of hammering on the rounded edge. It was ploughed up at Gillespie, Old Luce.¹ I have another from High Torrs, Old Luce, of light gray sandstone pebble, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$, perforated $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the smaller end. The hole bears marks round the edges of chipping or picking previous to boring; but it is not bored straight, and is left unfinished. It looks like a spoiled implement of this class, the use of which seems doubtful. One guess is that they are ring-stones for nets.²

§ 5. *Stone Hammers, with circular hollows wrought on their faces*.—I take this title from Evans, and in Denmark they are called *tilhugersteene*, that is, hammer-stones.³ But although some of them are very handy when grasped by the hollows with the thumb and middle finger and the forefinger resting on the top, and although some of them bear marks as if used as hammers, others do not, and their use is still obscure. I have one from Gillespie, Old Luce, which will be shown in a future volume. It is a water-worn pebble of lightish-coloured fine-grained sandstone, 4 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, with a smoothly ground central depression on each face 1 inch in diameter, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. At the lower end, next the least curved side, there are marks, as if it had been used for hammering. A similar implement was found at High Mark, Leswalt, in a field. It is a

¹ Compare Evans, Fig. 157, p. 205.

² Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, 3d ed., p. 102.

³ Evans, p. 213 ff; Nilsson, plate i. Fig. 14.

coarse-grained water-worn pebble of gray sandstone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ broad, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ thick, with central smoothly ground depressions $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, and has similar hammer-like marks.

Another set of these implements is found, nearly circular, and without hammer-like marks.

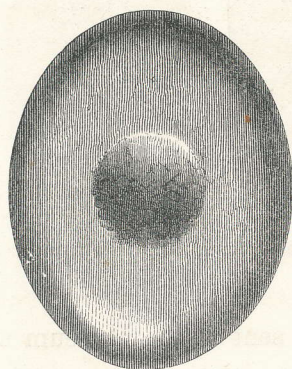


FIG. 7.—Pebble of granite with depressions worked in its flat sides. Machermore, Old Luce. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 7 is a pebble of granite, water-worn and finely polished, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in thickness, with smoothly ground central depressions $1\frac{1}{8}$ in diameter on one face, and one on the other, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in depth. It was presented to the Museum, through me, by Mr. James M'Harrie, blacksmith, Fordhouse, whose little girl found it among the shingle when the water was low, close to a small crannog in Machermore Loch, Old Luce.¹ The late Rev. Thos. B. Bell, Free Church, Leswalt, presented to the Museum a lenticular rough-grained pebble of gray sandstone, found on the moor of Galdenoch, Leswalt, 3 inches

in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness, with cup-like central hollows on each face, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in depth.² I have one very like it, only smaller, which will be figured in a future volume, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$, the depressions central, smoothly wrought, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth. It was found in 1877, in a ploughed field, at Gillespie, Old Luce. These circular forms are perhaps a distinct class of implements. In describing this whole class of implements with circular depressions, Evans says that they are not uncommon in Ireland, and rare in France. They are very rare in Scotland. In the Museum in Edinburgh there were only three specimens before that from Machermore. It is thus of great interest from its rarity, as well as the fineness of its polish and the locality where it was found. I have now great pleasure in describing three additional specimens. Of eight known in Scotland this district has yielded five, of which three are from Old Luce and two from Leswalt. Their comparative abundance here may possibly have some ethnographic significance.

§ 6. *Whetstones*.—John Douglas, Esq., M.D., Whithorn, has a very neatly formed one about five inches long, much like a modern one in shape.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xi. p. 583.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 440 ; quoted by Evans, p. 215.

which may belong to the bronze, or even to the iron age. It was got in Dowalton Loch many years ago by a farmer, who had often seen it lying at the bottom, and at last fished it up by the reel on the butt of his fishing-rod. Probably it belonged to the lake-dwellers.

§ 7. *Burnishers*.—Fig. 8 represents one got in a drain at Bine, Kirkcolm, by Mr. M'Micking, farmer at Knockneen in that parish, and presented to the Museum by the Earl of Stair. "It is of reddish quartz, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch across each of its sides in the centre. This also is a rare form of stone implement, there being only one specimen of similar form in the Museum. It is also of reddish quartz, and is somewhat smaller than the Wigtownshire specimen."¹ It will be described and figured in a future volume among the stone implements from Ayrshire. The age of these implements seems doubtful, but they appear to be burnishers or whetstones.



FIG. 8.—Burnisher or Whetstone? Bine, Kirkcolm.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

I am not able to report the occurrence of *sinkstones* or *loomstones*. *Spindle-whorls* are common. Many, no doubt, are quite modern, but others are more ancient. In a future paper I hope to give illustrations of some of the ornamental forms. *Querns* may be treated in the same way. I have picked up on the sandhills several very coarsely made *beads* of a sort of lignite or anthracite. *Bangles* of the same material are found, which have been neatly made and polished, but are all broken.

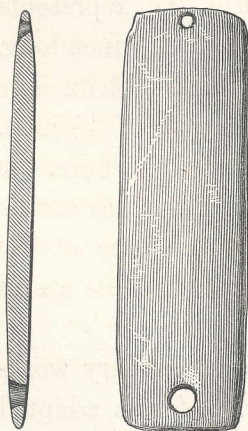


FIG. 9.—Stone Bracer.
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

§ 8. *Stone Bracers*.—Fig. 9 represents the only one found in this district. It is of fine-grained sandstone, water-worn, flat on one face, slightly convex on the other, measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in thickness, and is pierced near each end with a bored hole about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and countersunk on the flat side of the implement. It is supposed to have been used to protect the archer's wrist from the recoil of the bowstring. This specimen was found at Mid Torrs, Old Luce, by Mr. M'Murtrie, farmer there, and presented to the Museum by him through me.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xii. p. 120, Fig. 1.

3. IMPLEMENTS OF FLINT.

I have already explained that these probably belong both to the stone and the bronze age, but that it is impossible to decide the relative antiquity of any of them. Evans fully describes in the second chapter of his great work how flints are split, flaked, and chipped. In general I shall follow his arrangement.

§ 1. *Cores*, that is, pieces of flint which show where the flakes have been regularly struck off, are scarce here, perhaps owing to the small size of the original nodules.

§ 2. *Flakes* are numerous, and some of them have been used as implements. I have a small curved and ridged flake of dull black flint, broken at the end, which has one edge blunted as if by use. Some have been used as knives, others are notched along the edge as saws.

§ 3. *Flake-Knives*.—I have picked up a good many, all of them single-edged. One in my cabinet measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch along the edge, $\frac{5}{8}$ in breadth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in thickness at the back. Others are larger and stronger. About ten are in the Museum.

§ 4. *Flake-Saws*.—Some of these are coarsely and irregularly serrated.

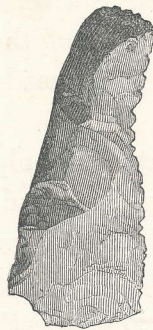


FIG. 10.—Flake-Saw.
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

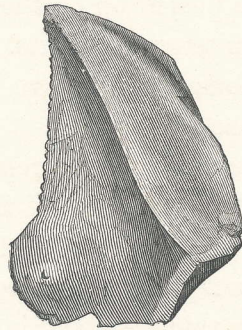


FIG. 11.—Flake-Saw.
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

Fig. 10 represents one of these, of brown flint, $1\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ broad.¹ Fig. 11 represents an irregularly-shaped flake $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and pretty thick, with an edge finely serrated for a length of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The “bulb of percussion,” where the blow fell by which the flake was struck off, is well shown at the base of the cutting edge. A dozen of these are in the Museum.

§ 5. *Scrapers*.—These implements show more or less secondary working on the ends or sides. They are numerous, and of various forms, adapted to various uses. Some were probably used in trimming wood, horn, or bone, others in dressing the skins of animals. I have picked up about 400, most of which are in the Museum. Few are above $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

A round-nosed scraper of gray flint is shown in Fig. 12. It is one of

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xi. p. 584.

the largest I have found, being 3 inches long, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Fig. 13 is another, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick; much worn by use.

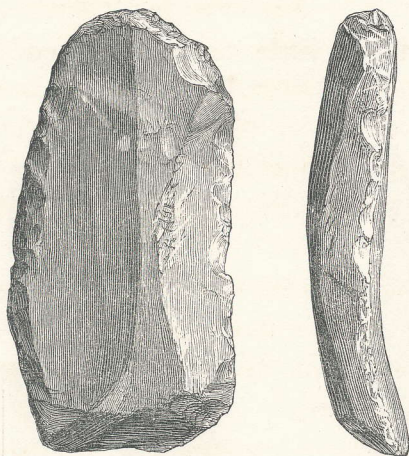


FIG. 12.—Round-nosed Scraper.
Torrs, Old Luce. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$.



FIG. 13.—Round-nosed Scraper.
Torrs, Old Luce. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$.

The *horse-shoe* type is not infrequent, both in the short and the elongated forms. I think many of these have been of the duck-bill form at first, and have been broken across. A very pretty specimen in my cabinet was picked up on the Moor of Mark, in the parish of Inch. It is about an inch and a half long, an inch broad, and very thin and sharp. The *discoidal* form, in which the scraper is almost circular, is very common, some specimens being no broader than a threepenny piece. Some are *circular*, and chipped all round the edge, and these also are in some instances very small. It is difficult to imagine in what way, or for what purpose, such minute scrapers can have been used.

The *duck-bill* form is common. One in my cabinet (Fig. 14), of clear white flint, is scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, trimmed both on the end and sides. I do not recollect having seen the *spoon-shaped* type. *Oyster-shell* and *ear-shaped* scrapers are found in Old Luce. These types will be found figured in a paper in this volume on antiquities from Dalry, Ayrshire. Of course these typical forms shade off into each other in endless variety.



FIG. 14.—Duck-bill Scraper.
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

Spokeshave scrapers are found. Fig. 15 represents one 2 inches long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad and thick. One in my cabinet, much worn by use, is of yellow flint, with part of the natural

surface left, and measures 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$. The hollow of the concave side is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep. Mr. Anderson has described how he made a piece of wood into an arrow-shaft with flint tools, using some curved flints as spokeshaves.¹

Fig. 16 represents a scraper tapering a little toward one end, and



FIG. 15.—Spokeshave Scraper.
Torr, Old Luce. Full size.

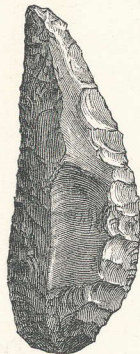


FIG. 16.—Pointed Scraper.
Torr, Old Luce. Full size.



FIG. 17.—Pointed Scraper.
Torr, Old Luce. Full size.

trimmed all round, measuring nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$. Fig. 17, of the same type, measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Two scrapers in the Museum are much worn by use. One is made from a ridged flake of brown flint, *square-ended*, and much worn both in front and sides. The other of ridged flake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$, tapering towards the butt end, is very much worn by use.

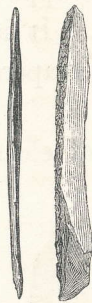


FIG. 18.
Scrapers ? Torr, Old Luce.
Full size.



FIG. 19.

Torr, Old Luce.
Full size.

I may perhaps describe as *slender* scrapers a very peculiar type of implement which I have not seen mentioned in any book. Fig. 18 measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in breadth and thickness, and is trimmed along one side. Fig. 19 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, and is more pointed. Both are of clear white flint. There are four of these peculiar implements in the Museum, and Mr. Gilchrist Clark has one.

§ 6. *Borers*.—Fig. 20 shows one of these of black flint, which is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, 1 broad, and $\frac{3}{8}$ thick. Fig. 21, of gray flint, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xi. pp. 511-513.

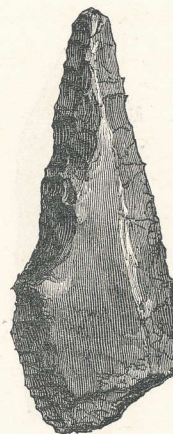
long, $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{3}{8}$ thick. Another of gray flint is imperfect. I gave Mr. M'Douall of Logan another of brown flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ wide.



FIG. 20.—Borer? Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.



FIG. 21.—Borer? Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.



§ 7. *Drills*.—Fig. 22 shows the only one I have found. Its true character was discovered by Mr. Anderson when arranging my collection for the Museum. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. It is similar to those from the French caves for drilling the eyes of bone needles, and gives a fresh glimpse of the habits of the makers of these flint implements.



FIG. 23.
Trimmed Flake.
Mid Torrs, Old
Luce. Full size.

§ 8. *Trimmed Flakes*.—Fig. 23 represents a very beautifully-wrought implement of clear yellowish flint, with one side flat and the other rounded, and finely wrought all over, and smoothed as if by use. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick; has a doubly-curved outline, and tapers to both ends. Near it I found a fine saw, but it does not seem to belong to that class of implements. Neither is it like the implements figured by Evans as flakes, and I cannot guess its use.

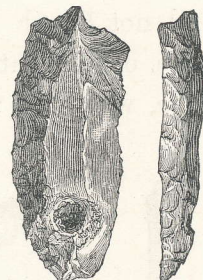


FIG. 22.—Drill.
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

§ 9. *Trimmed knives* differ from the simple flake-knives in having secondary chipping wrought along their edges and faces. I have two coarsely-wrought specimens, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; and I sent

ten to the Museum, of various forms, all of them neatly, and some very finely wrought. One, of clear white flint about 2 inches long

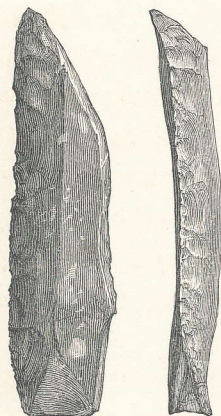


FIG. 24.—Trimmed Knife.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

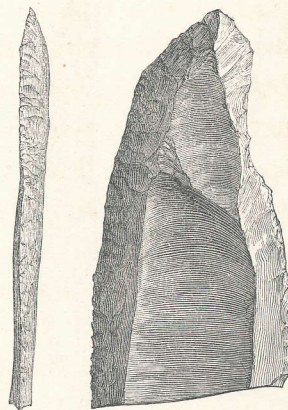


FIG. 25.—Trimmed knife, two-edged.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

and not $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, has two rows of neat secondary working along the edge, on one flat side. Fig. 24 represents a knife trimmed to one cutting edge, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Fig. 25 represents

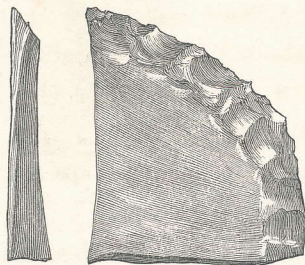


FIG. 26.—Trimmed Knife.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

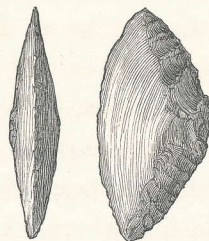


FIG. 27.—Trimmed Knife.
Kereluing, Old Luce. Full size.

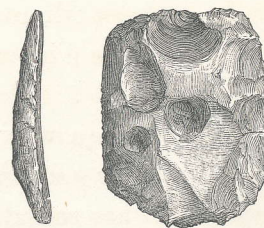


FIG. 28.—Trimmed Knife?
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

a flat double-edged knife, trimmed on both edges and point, 2 inches long, 1 broad, and $\frac{1}{3}$ thick, and broken across at the broad end. One edge curves regularly to the point, the other is slightly concave behind the point. Mr. M'Douall of Logan has one from Torrs, Old Luce, broken off at one end, which measures $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and $\frac{3}{16}$ in thickness. Fig. 26 represents a flint, broken along two sides into

the form of a quadrant, with the arc neatly trimmed. It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch along each straight side, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The original shape cannot now be determined, but it has been larger. Fig. 27 represents a very pretty little knife which I picked up near the mouth of the Piltanton burn, at a place now called Corrylinn, but, in Timothy Pont's map, Kereluing. It is of clear white flint, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, and is trimmed along the curved edge, having been formed with comparatively little chipping. Implements so small must have been carried in some sort of pocket.

Fig. 28 represents a flat *quadrangular* flint, with the corners rounded off, and neatly trimmed all round the edge, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ in breadth, and $\frac{3}{16}$ in thickness. I found two of this type. Evans figures one as a knife.

§ 10. *Trimmed Saws*.—The flake saws already described are simply serrated with notches along the thin edge. Those now to be described are trimmed to a regular form, and are a very interesting set of implements. There are four or five in the Museum. Some are *serrated on one edge* and others on *both edges*. Some are flat and others are triangular in cross section. Three of those in the Museum are single edged. Those with the triangular section are very finely wrought. Fig. 29 represents one of these nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, serrated on one edge, which is slightly concave in outline, and has 28 teeth in a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or 18 to an inch. I have another, of grayish opaque flint, broken off at both ends, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, serrated on both edges with about 22 teeth to an inch, those on the right edge pointing in one direction, and those on the left in another. Both edges as well as the flat side are curved. These saws may have been used in working bone as well as wood.



FIG. 29.
Trimmed Saw.
Mid Torrs, Old
Luce. Full size.

§ 11. *Rough oval Flints*.—There are some roughly chipped flints, ovate, circular, or oblong, which may perhaps represent a preliminary stage in the manufacture of arrow or spear heads.

4. ARROW-HEADS.

These have been found in considerable numbers and of various forms, and many of the specimens are beautifully finished.

§ 1. *Leaf-shaped Arrow-heads*.—These are more easily made than the barbed forms, and are common. In this class I shall include some which are often placed among the lozenge-shaped. Some specimens have one face slightly concave lengthwise, owing to the conchoidal fracture of the flake when struck off at first. Some are thick and rough, others very finely wrought, and there are several varieties.

First : *Ovate*, or egg-shaped, the small end being wrought to a point, and the base regularly curved. I take the liberty of taking this term from the nomenclature of botanists, because it exactly describes the simplest form of leaf arrow-head. Some have the point very indistinctly formed. One in my cabinet is $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick ; another, which is very roughly chipped, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, 1 broad, and $\frac{3}{8}$ thick. Others are more sharply pointed. In my cabinet there is a rough one which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and rather more than 1 inch broad ; and a very neat one which is $1\frac{3}{16}$ long, $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, and about 1 line thick. Mr. Gilchrist Clark has one of almost exactly the same size. Sometimes the sides have a slightly concave outline between the broadest part and the point.

Second : *Kite-shaped*, the sides running in a straight line from the point to the ends of the arc at the broad base as in a paper kite. I have one with the point broken off, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad. This is a transition form between the first and third, and also between the leaf and the lozenge type.

Third : *Elliptical*, the length being a little greater than the breadth, and both ends being pointed. A very symmetrical one in the Museum is broadest exactly at the middle, and very thin and transparent, and I have another broken at the point. Mr. Gilchrist Clark has one of an elongated form, 2 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, broken off at the blunter end. Fig. 30 is a beautifully wrought one, with the broadest part a little towards the base, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, 1 broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick in the middle, and one face slightly concave. Fig. 31 is a small one in my cabinet, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an

inch long and nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, in which the flint is whitened by age. I have also an elongated form in my cabinet, Fig. 32, which is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$

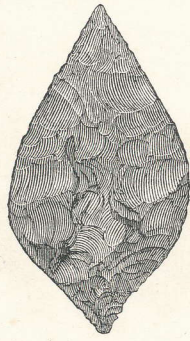


FIG. 30.—Leaf Arrow. Knockscrob,
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.



FIG. 31.—Leaf Arrow.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.



FIG. 32.—Leaf Arrow.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

inch long, $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, with the sides somewhat concave between the broadest part and the point.

§ 2. *Lozenge-shaped* Arrow-heads, with four straight sides meeting in angles, which in some specimens are exact, and in others more or less rounded or blunt, and the four sides nearly equal. Fig. 33 measures almost 1 inch in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ in breadth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in thickness. Fig. 34 is $\frac{1}{16}$ long, $\frac{1}{16}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{16}$ thick. I have one, broken at the point, with the angles very distinct, but the sides not quite symmetrical. Mr. Gilchrist Clark has a very pretty one, which is 1 inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in length on each side, from the broadest part to the point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on each side to the base.

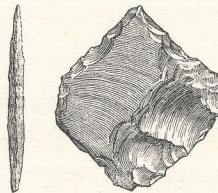


FIG. 33.
Lozenge Arrows.

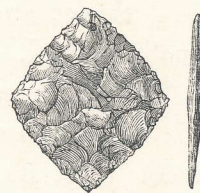


FIG. 34.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

§ 3. *Lanceolate* Arrow-heads.—Mr. M'Douall of Logan has one in which the base is formed into a shaft-stem, running out with a slight curve to the broadest part. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{3}{16}$ thick, somewhat rudely formed, and white with age, and is the only specimen of this type I have seen.

§ 4. *Triangular* Arrow-heads.—There are none of the cuneate or chisel-ended form. Fig. 35 represents one with the base straight, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch long,

$1\frac{1}{16}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, of black flint. In some specimens the *waved base*

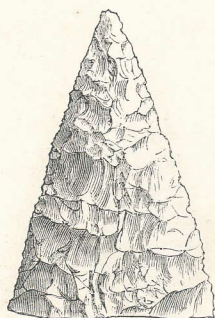


FIG. 35.—Triangular Arrow.
High Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.

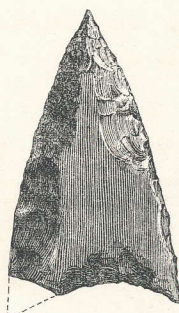


FIG. 36.—Unequally
barbed Arrow. Mid
Torrs, Old Luce.
Full size.



FIG. 37.
Arrows without shaft-stems.
Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

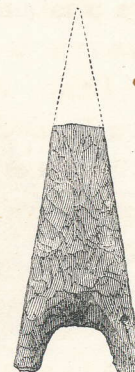


FIG. 38.

shows the transition to the form with a shaft-stem and barbs. One of this type, from Ayrshire, will be found figured on page 57 of this volume.

§ 5. *Barbed* arrow-heads.—There are many varieties of these. First: *Without shaft-stem*—a transition from the triangular type. Some are found with a *concave base*. Fig. 36 represents one which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick; another transition form to the barbed arrow-heads, being unequally barbed.

Fig. 37 represents a *broad* form, from the cabinet of Mr. Gilchrist Clark.¹ It is $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, and $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, with the barbs cut off a quarter of an inch broad. Fig. 38 represents a very pretty specimen, broken at the point. It is of whitish flint, finely wrought, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, and $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, with the barbs cut off square an eighth of an inch broad.



FIG. 39.—Alate
Arrow-head.
Whitcrook,
Old Luce.

Second: *Single* or *unequally* barbed arrow-heads. See Fig. 36.

Third: A type with short shaft-stem and expanded barbs is shown in Fig. 39, which may be described as *alate* or *winged*. This specimen measures rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and $\frac{1}{16}$ in breadth. There are narrower forms, with short stems.

Fourth: Mr. M'Douall of Logan has a *hastate* form, with a large stem

¹ This cut, with two others, is presented to the Association by J. Gilchrist Clark, Esq., of Speddoch, who has also kindly sent me photographs of twelve arrow-heads.

widening from the base, and the barbs cut straight across and running out to a point, from which the sides are carried in a concave line to the tip. This type is rare in Scotland.

Fifth : With *large shaft-stem and small barbs* (Fig. 40). This specimen is thick in the middle and strongly made. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, and has the stem broadest at the base.

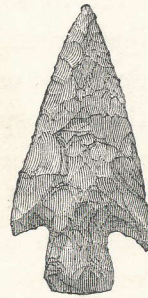


FIG. 40.—Broad-stemmed Arrow. Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

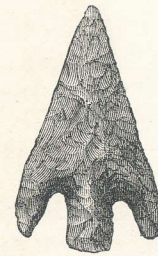


FIG. 41.—Barbed Arrow. Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

Sixth : With the *barbs curved inward* (Fig. 41). This specimen is rather more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, with the stem cut nearly straight across. Mr. M'Douall of Logan has a very good specimen, with the sides a good deal more curved inwards to the tip of the barbs, and the shaft-stem rounded. It is $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{16}$ broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick.



FIG. 42.—Barbed Arrow. Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

Seventh : With *barbs and stem cut straight across*. Mr. Gilchrist Clark presents Fig. 42, representing a very pretty specimen of this type in his cabinet, which is nearly 1 inch long, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch broad, with the sides slightly convex.

Eighth : A variety occurs with the *sides concave*, and hollowed out at the base between the stem and barbs.

Ninth : Another variety has *straight sides and pointed barbs*.

Tenth : Mr. Gilchrist Clark presents an engraving (Fig. 43) of a very beautiful specimen in his cabinet with *finely serrated sides*, which measures rather more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth.



FIG. 43.—Barbed Arrow, finely serrated. Torrs, Old Luce. Full size.

I have seen 125 arrow-heads which have been found in Glenluce. A farmer gave the late Colonel M'Douall of Logan about 25 barbed ones, which are missing at present ; and about twenty years ago a young ploughman found in a hole in the sand about 20 barbed ones, which he took to America. Of these arrow-heads about 90 were barbed, 70 leaf and lozenge shaped, and 5 triangular. A barbed arrow-head was picked up a few years ago in a field near the Abbey of Luce, and several were got, along with a large quantity of

chips, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface in draining a spring at Knockneen, Kirkcolm.

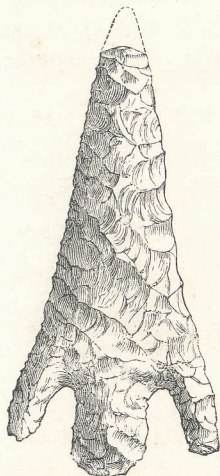


FIG. 44.—Javelin-head.
Machermore, Old Luce.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

Javelin or Spear heads.—Fig. 44 represents a specimen found on the shore of Machermore Loch, Old Luce, close to some lake-dwellings. It is 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, the point is broken off, and the surface has the dendritic markings sometimes caused by long exposure to the atmosphere. I presented it to the Museum. An old man in Kirkmaiden told me that many years ago he found on the old beach at West Tarbet, beside the old fortifications, an elf-shot of black flint, about 5 inches long. It was probably a spear or javelin head.

My introductory remarks, and many of the details given in these Notes, show why I have not used the words *stone age* in the title of this paper. I have no doubt that there was first a stone and then a bronze age in Scotland, and that some of the implements I have described belong to the stone age; but the circumstances in which they have been found furnish no sure criterion of their relative antiquity. Mr. Anderson has made a remark which ought to be remembered: "In fact we have very little in Scotland that can be relegated, on strict scientific principles, to the stone age, as that is usually defined, viz. to the time when the people of this country were wholly ignorant of metals."¹ Perhaps this district may yet furnish additions to the scanty stock of ascertained relics of the Stone Age.

GEORGE WILSON.

F. C. MANSE, GLENLUCE.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xi. p. 509.