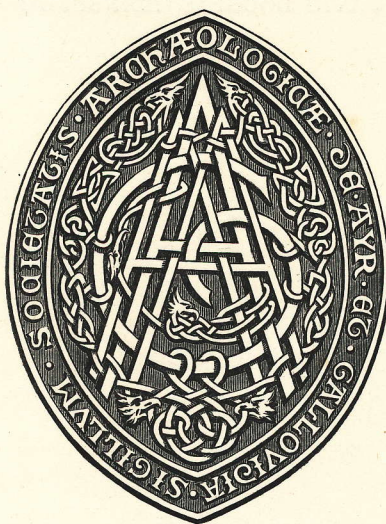


ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
AND  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
RELATING TO  
AYRSHIRE & GALLOWAY

VOL. V.



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1885



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#### IV.

### ANCIENT WEAPONS, INSTRUMENTS, UTENSILS, AND ORNAMENTS OF WIGTONSHIRE.

PAPERS illustrative of prehistoric manufacture in Wigtonshire have already been contributed to the *Collections* of the Association by the Rev. George Wilson.<sup>1</sup> The interest excited by the Publications of the Association, combined with the information conveyed in Mr. Wilson's papers, has resulted in bringing to light a vast number of scattered or forgotten objects of stone, wood, and metal; and it is now evident that we have to deal in Wigtonshire with a district rich in the highest degree with the remains of primitive and semi-civilised races. If proof were required of how much remains to be done in the exploration and recording of the antiquities of the county, it might be found in the fact that whereas Mr. Evans, in his exhaustive work upon ancient stone implements,<sup>2</sup> while describing many hundreds from all parts of the United Kingdom, only mentions two as having been found in Wigtonshire, a reference to the table at the end of this paper, which contains only those stone celts and perforated axe-heads which have come under the writer's notice, will show how much has been done since Mr. Evans's book was published.

In presenting the following notice I have followed the admirable classification devised by the last-named writer.

<sup>1</sup> *Collections*, Vols. I. and II.

<sup>2</sup> London, 1872.



## STONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. *Celts.*

Fig. 1 represents a celt of chert, found at Corehill Fort,<sup>1</sup> on Curghie

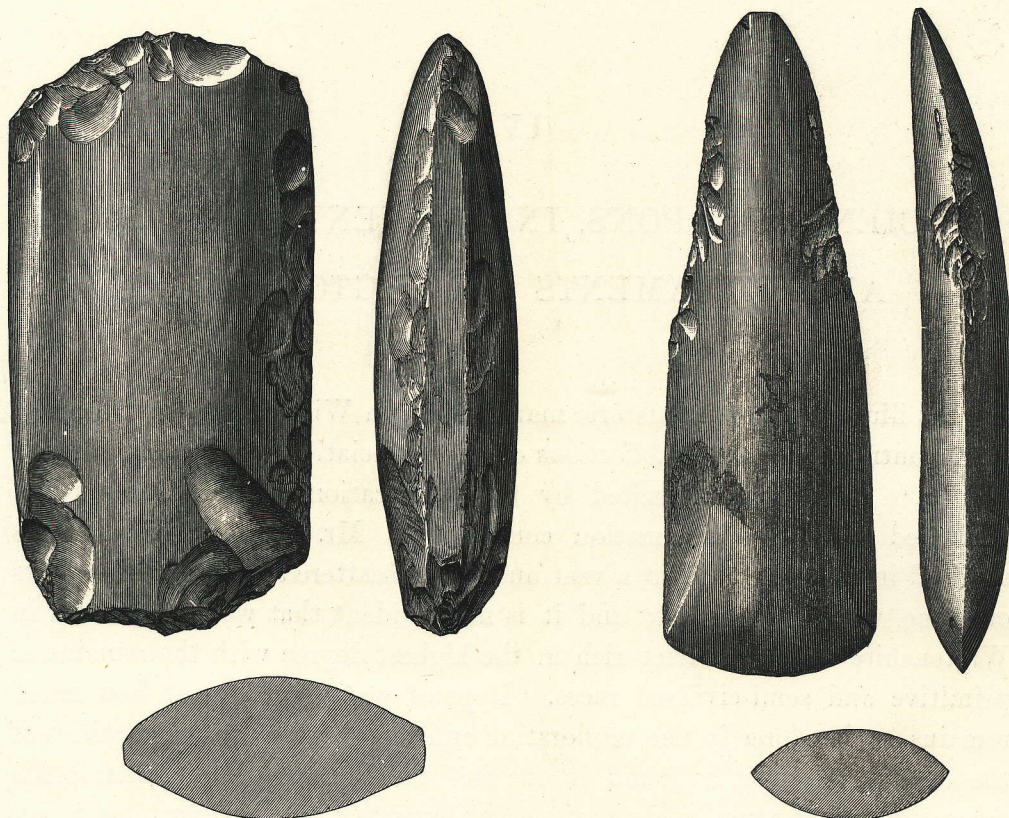


FIG. 1.—Curghie, Kirkmaiden. Full size.

FIG. 2.—Kirkmaiden. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Farm, parish of Kirkmaiden. It will be found described as No. 39 in Catalogue at the end of this paper. It belongs to Dr. Trotter of Perth; as well as the beautiful weapon (No. 38), shown in Fig. 2, from the same parish, which is remarkable for its fine polish, close grain, dark, almost

<sup>1</sup> Corehill is evidently a hybrid name, signifying the hill of the *cathair* (caer). Curghie (pronounced Curgee) seems to contain the same word, and is probably *cathair gaetha* (caergeua),

windy fort. There is also a word in old Irish, *cor*, meaning a round hill, which is liable to be confused with *cathair* in composition.



black, colour, and longitudinal curvature. In the engraving the blackness of the stone is not well shown. No. 46 (Fig. 3) comes also from Kirkmaiden, and retains a fine polish. No. 45 in Catalogue (Fig. 4) is the largest piece of manufactured flint I have ever seen in Wigtonshire. Dependent as they were upon the water-rolled nodules which are found in the raised beaches, as well as in the present beach of the Bay of Luce, the workers in flint who have left such numerous traces and remains of their

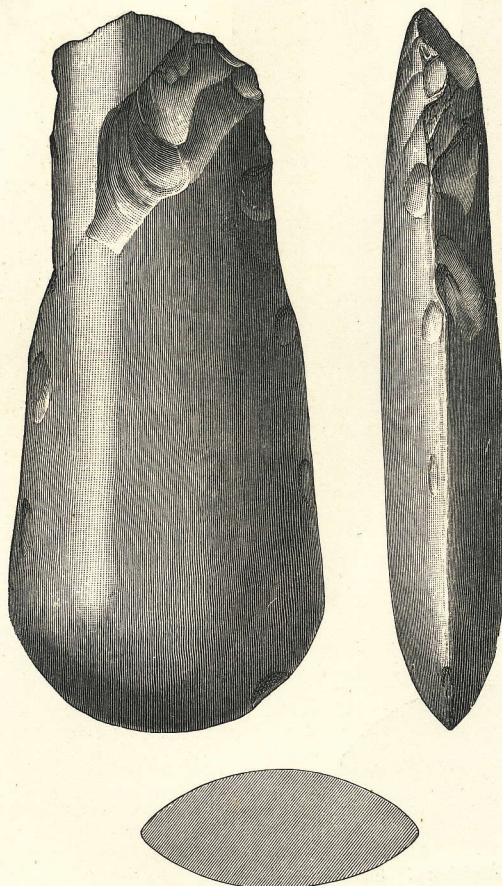


FIG. 3.—Kirkmaiden. Full Size.

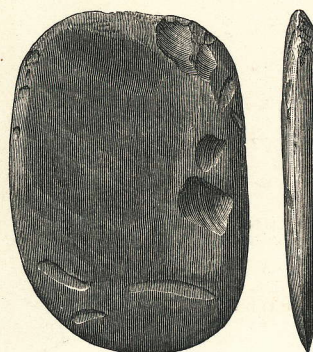


FIG. 4.—Torrs, Old Luce. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

handiwork in the sandhills near Glenluce, as have been accurately described already by the Rev. G. Wilson,<sup>1</sup> could not rival in scale, though they did in skill, the magnificent handiwork of Danish, Southern English, and other chippers. But in the present instance they appear to have made use of a

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I. of *Collections*, pp. 1 to 30.



larger nodule than usually fell to their lot, to make a really handsome skinner's knife.<sup>1</sup>

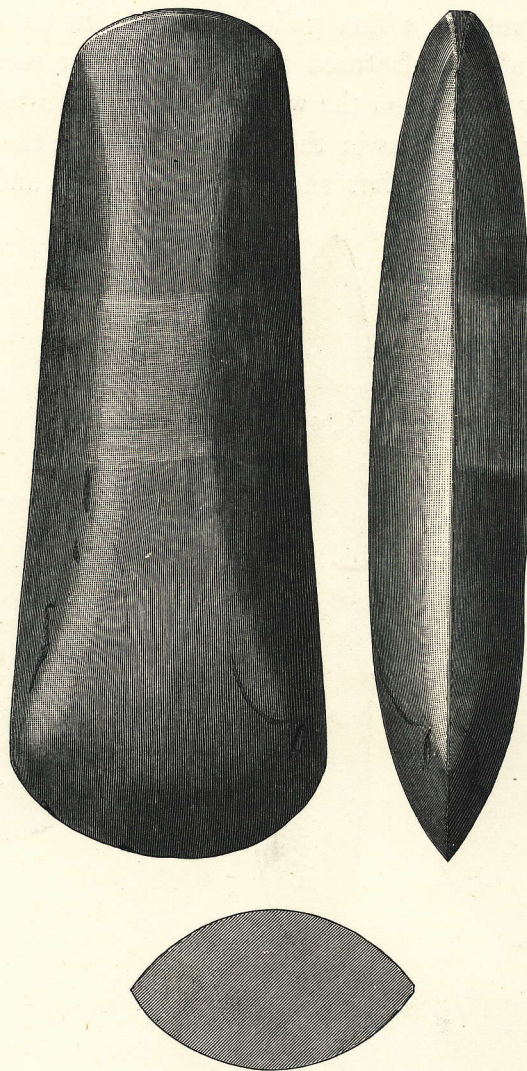


FIG. 5.—Falhar, Whithorn. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

One of the largest celts recorded from the county is No. 30, in the posses-

<sup>1</sup> For long I was puzzled to account for the profusion of the chips and manufactured objects contained in the drifting sandhills at the head of Luce Bay, as compared with their scarcity in other districts of the county, and their almost complete absence in the Machars or Eastern Division of Wigtonshire. But the mystery

solved itself at last. Underlying the vast accumulation of sand are successive ridges of shingle corresponding to ancient sea-levels. These beaches contain fairly numerous flint nodules, and as the sand shifted with the wind, exposing fresh surfaces of old beach, the flints were picked out and manufactured on the spot.



sion of Mr. M'Ilwraith, Kirklauchline,<sup>1</sup> Stoneykirk. It was found on the farm of Kirklauchline, and is a splendid weapon of yellowish claystone. It is rivalled in size and finish by No. 35, of which, by the kind permission of Dr. John Douglas of Whithorn, I am able to give an illustration,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -scale (Fig. 5). It shows distinctly the transverse band of lighter colour, where the wooden haft has protected it from the colouring action of the soil and

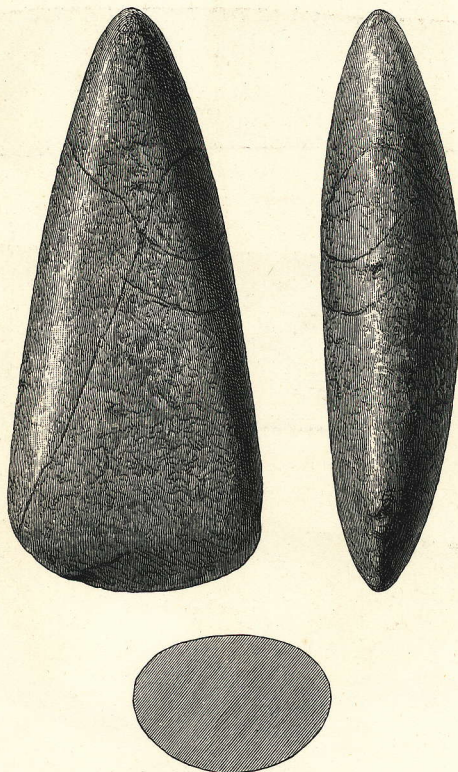


FIG. 6.—Leswalt. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

water. It was found at Falhar, near Whithorn. Very likely the remains of the wooden haft may have been lying with it, and been disregarded by the workman who found it. Both of these are exceeded in size and weight by the magnificent implement catalogued as No. 52, recently recovered by Mr. Wilson. In Fig. 6 is shown, on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -scale, a celt from Leswalt parish, of what appears to be weathered greenstone. It resembles so closely, both in shape and substance, a celt from the Himalayas in Mr. Evans's collection, that they are hardly distinguishable except by a slight difference in size.

<sup>1</sup> The name Kirklauchline has nothing to do with a kirk. It was written in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries *Keirlachlein*, and is probably a corruption of *Cathair Lochlainn*, the

Norseman's fort. Barlauchlan, in Penninghame, and Drumlochlin, in Mochrum, probably point to Norse occupation also.



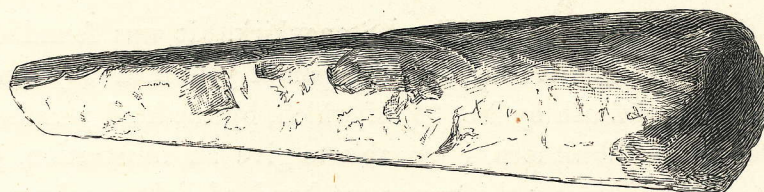


FIG. 12.



FIG. 11.

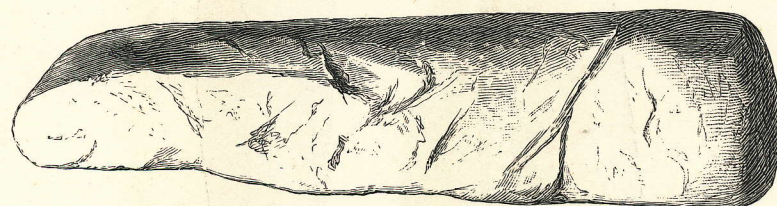


FIG. 10.

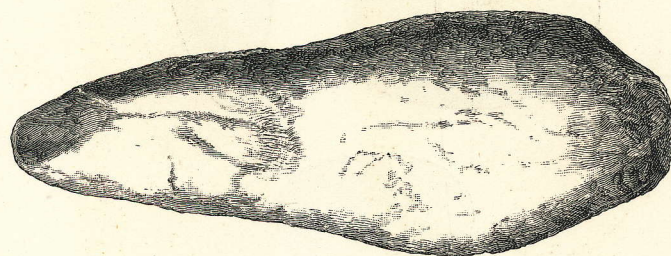


FIG. 9.

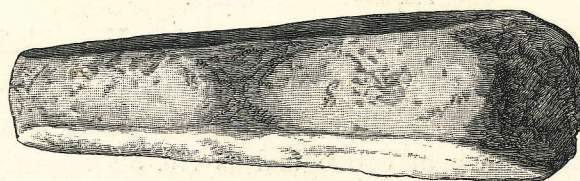
Baldoon, Kirkinner. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

FIG. 8.

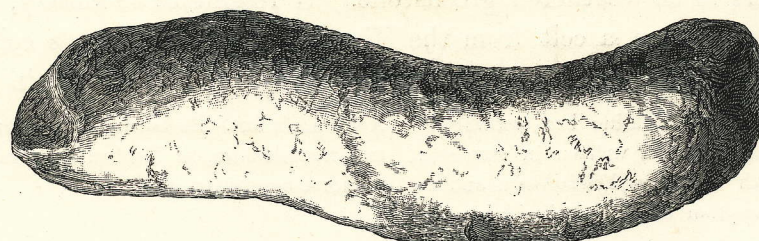


FIG. 7.



In Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are portrayed a remarkable group of weapons or implements which may be classed as celts. They were found all together in a field on Baldoon, in Kirkinner, and resemble a kind of implement which has been found in Shetland and elsewhere. The ends show traces of use in hammering, but any one of them, found singly, might escape observation; when found together, however, it is evident that they have been used as tools.

2. *Perforated Stone Axe-heads.*

It is difficult sometimes to distinguish between implements intended for

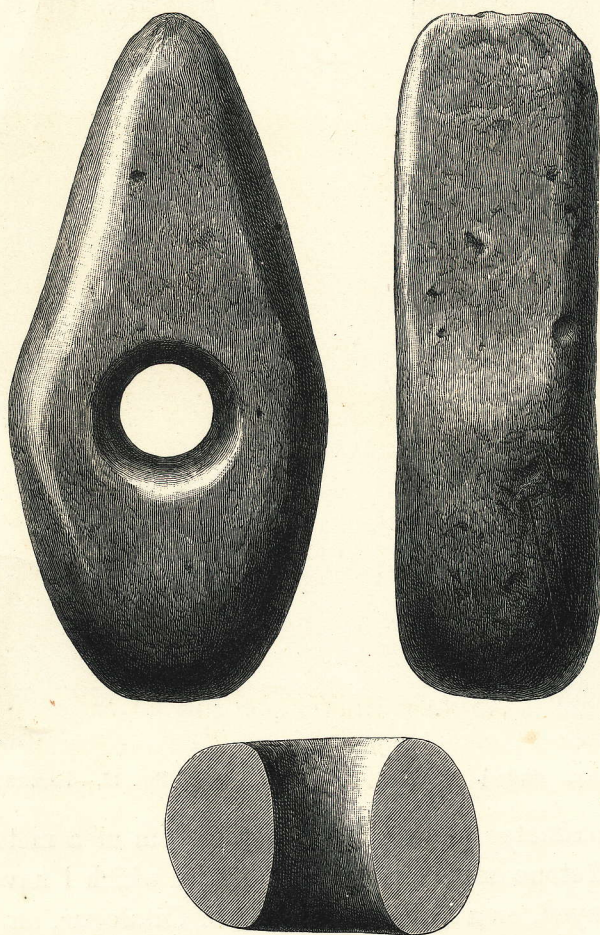


FIG. 13.—Barr, Penninghame. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

cutting or hammering, but the general intention for use as axes is evident in a class of weapons found in large numbers and of great size in Wigtonshire. Fig. 13 represents No. 68 in Catalogue. It was given me by the



kindness of Mr. T. B. Robertson of Newton-Stewart, and is of a pattern which frequently occurs, though the lateral bulging opposite the perforation is more sharply defined than usual. It is the heaviest I have seen, weighing nearly nine pounds. No. 89 (Fig. 14) is a fine specimen, distinguished by the depth of the cutting edge and the narrowness throughout the entire length;

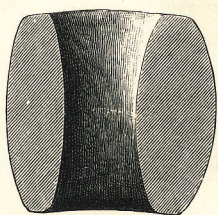
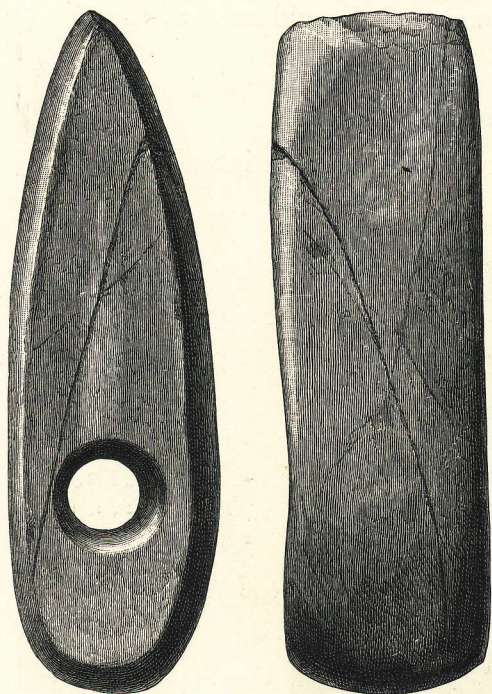


FIG. 14.—Dowalton, Sorbie. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

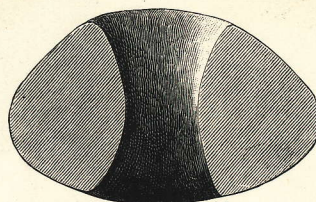
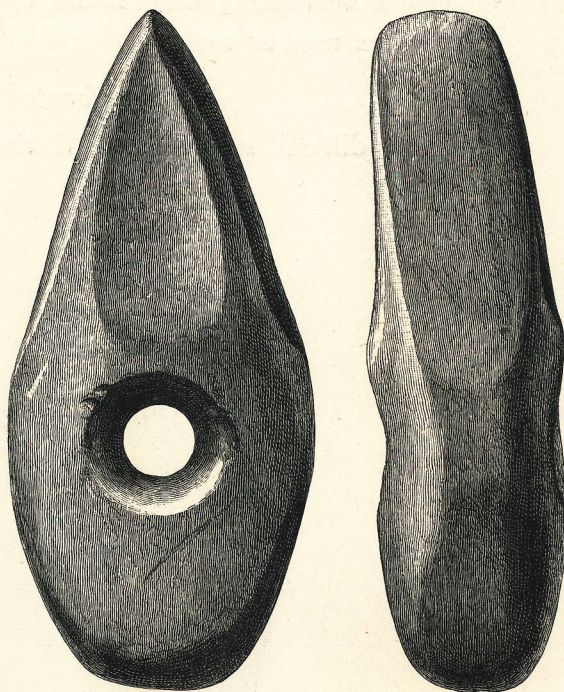


FIG. 15.—Barnkirk, Penninghame. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

indeed, it approximates more closely to the form of a metal axe than any other perforated stone implement in this district which I have yet seen. In Fig. 15 is portrayed, on a scale of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , No. 67 of Catalogue, an implement of a more ornate character than usual. Its curves are extremely graceful, and tend, moreover, to add strength to a cutting blow. It is, of course, needless to remark that this, like all the other stone implements described, was made without the aid of metal tools; of which the obliquity of the sides



of the perforation is in itself sufficient proof. No. 92 in Catalogue, represented  $\frac{1}{3}$  size in Fig. 16, shows an unfinished implement of this type, abandoned, apparently, from want of sufficient width opposite the intended perforation, while Fig. 17 gives one from West Mains, No. 56 in Catalogue, which is remarkable for the shortness of the cutting edge.

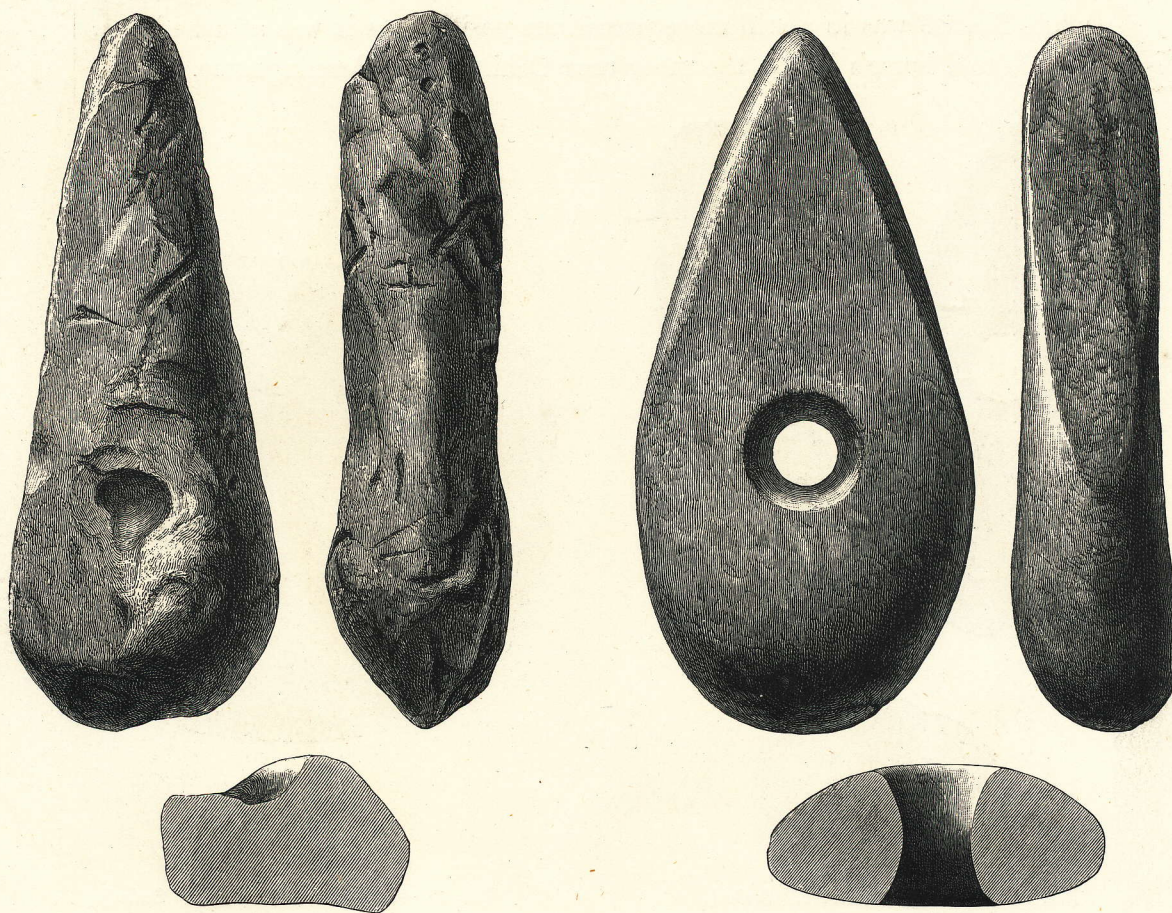


FIG. 16.—Physgil, Glasserton. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

FIG. 17.—West Mains of Baldoon. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

It appears that from 10 to 11 inches was a very usual length for these tools or weapons; but after use, no doubt they would get chipped and worn down by repeated sharpening, until they would assume the familiar aspect shown in Fig. 18, No. 72 in Catalogue, in which, while the width remains about the same as in Nos. 56, 60, 62, 66, 67, 81, 82, 84, and 95, the length has been reduced to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



Implements such as these, also those of the next class, from their convenient shape, are frequently in use at the present time. It may be mentioned, in illustration of the unlikely places where such things may be found, that Nos. 70 and 81 were in domestic use, when secured, not very long ago as coal hammers; No. 77 is a very fine specimen, which was found suspended to a cord in a stable at Clone, Mochrum, to counterbalance a hanging lamp; while No. 93 was in a still more precarious position, as it was attached as a hobble to a horse's leg on the moor near Ochiltree, in Penninghame.

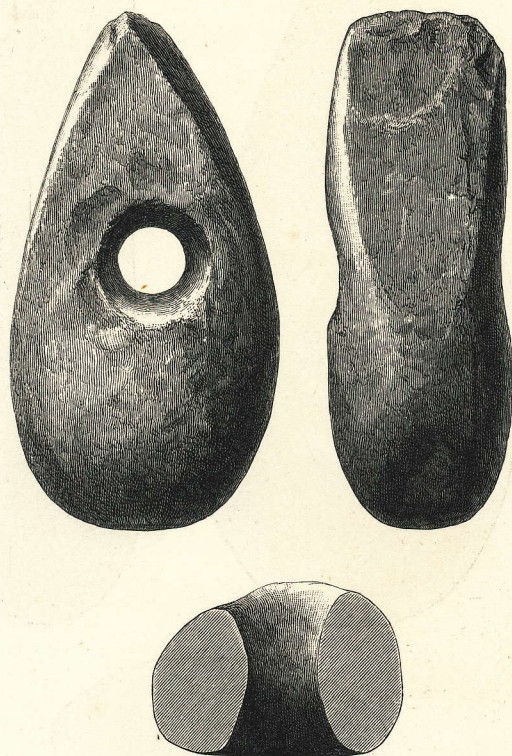


FIG. 18.—Balcraig, Glasserton. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .



FIG. 19.—Barhullion, Glasserton. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### 3. *Imperforate Hammers or Mauls.*

The interesting specimen represented on  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale in Fig. 19, I owe to the kindness of one of my own tenants, Mr. Currans in Barhullion, who picked it up in one of his fields, and used it to secure an animal in the stable or the byre. It appears to be one of those implements mentioned by Mr. Evans<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 208.



as being principally, though not absolutely, confined to ancient mining districts throughout the habitable globe; and was intended for use by means of a withe twisted round the groove, much in the same manner as a blacksmith's chisel is mounted at the present day. There are no mines in the neighbourhood of Barhullion, nor has mineral, so far as I know, ever been successfully worked in the district; such a tool, however, used as described by Mr. Evans, would be useful in quarrying rock for cists or "laichts;" or might even have been used in driving piles in the formation of crannogs, which are now known to be numerous throughout Galloway. Whatever was the immediate purpose for which it was intended, the specimen under consideration is, I believe, unique, as recorded from Galloway. It is of granite, weighing six pounds eleven and a half ounces, and shows traces of hard work on the flatter face.

4. *Hammer-stones with circular depressions wrought on sides.*

These were at one time classed as rare, indeed Mr. Wilson, as recently

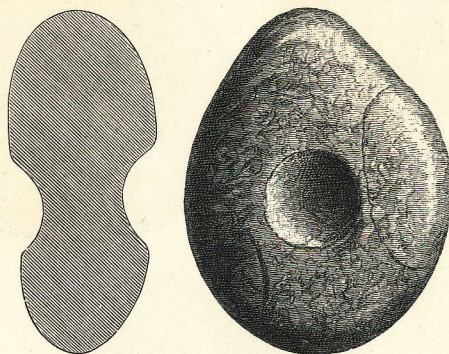


FIG. 20.—Balcraig. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

as 1880, speaks of them as curious implements, which are rare in Scotland; but from the number which have been collected of late years I am inclined to think that they frequently escape observation when coated with soil. No. 112 in Catalogue is a beautiful piece of handiwork, of a close-grained pebble of white granite. No. 113 is given in Fig. 20; it is of a much plainer type, being an ordinary pebble from the till, such as might very easily be overlooked. It was picked up by a woman weeding turnips in the spring of 1884, on the farm of Balcraig, Glasserton, and kindly given to me by Mr. Young, the tenant, along with several other implements.



The fact that this type of implement has not been discovered in any of the numerous crannogs hitherto investigated in South-West Scotland, although they all abound in pounding stones *without* depressions in the sides, leads to the inference that as the crannog-builders undoubtedly used iron, and possibly bronze tools, in constructing their dwellings, the use of the class of stone implement under consideration was confined to a period anterior to the knowledge of metals.

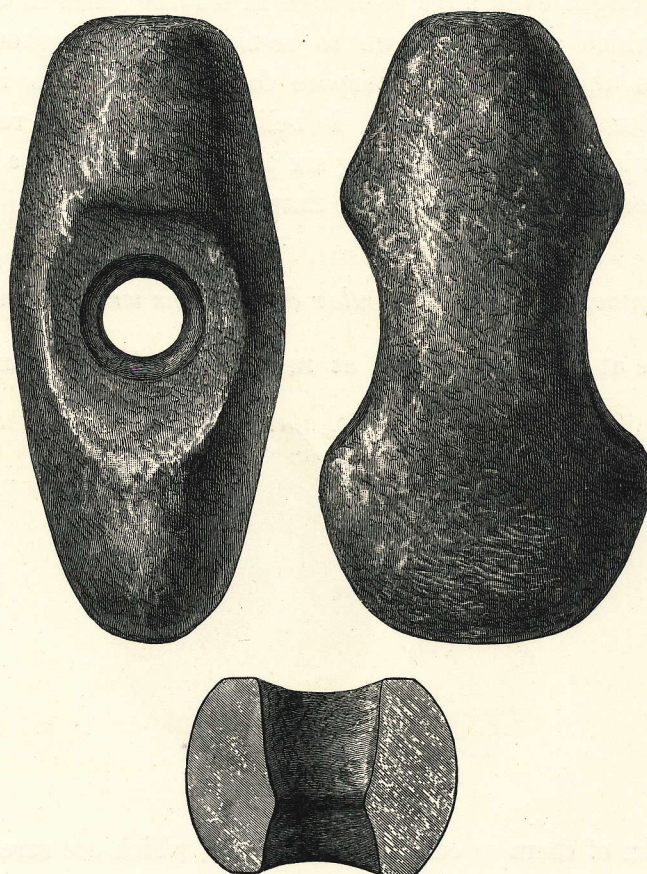


FIG. 21.—Clayerop, Kirkinner. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### 6. *Perforated Hammer-heads.*

Like other instruments of stone it is difficult to assign to this class an exclusively pacific or bellicose intention. It is probable they served the purposes both of war-clubs and hammers.

The most elaborate, and therefore, presumably, the most modern hammer



of this class recorded from Galloway, is that shown half-size in Fig. 21, which Dr. Joseph Anderson of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries kindly allowed me to reproduce here. It was found in 1878 on the farm of Claycrop, Kirkinner, and presented by Mr. Vans Agnew to the Society. They have occurred frequently of smaller sizes, down to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

### 7. *Sinkers.*

It is difficult to distinguish between perforated stones which may be classed as perforated hammers, sinkers, and large whorls. Fig. 22 represents a small stone which it is difficult to classify. The oblique sides of the

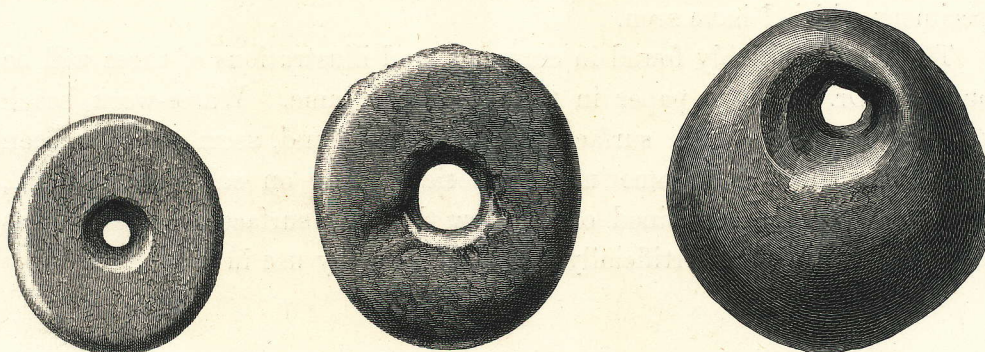


FIG. 22.  
Baleraig. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

FIG. 23.  
Kirkcowan, modern. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

FIG. 24.  
Dunora, Kirkmaiden. Full size.

bore differentiate it from Fig. 23, in which they are nearly vertical, having been wrought with a small metal jumper; the latter was, until lately, in actual use as a net-sinker in the River Bladenoch, and was given to me by Dr. Selby as an interesting instance of the contemporary use of stone where metal is easily obtainable.

### 8. *Whetstones.*

These are practically innumerable, being especially frequent in Crannogs, and therefore no attempt to catalogue them is desirable or necessary. The Rev. George Wilson has described and figured a stone (Ayr and Wigton *Collections*, Vol. I. p. 19) to which he assigns the use of a burnisher. I have received from Dr. Selby two stones, almost identical with that so described, measuring respectively  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 2 inches long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide, and  $\frac{5}{8}$



inch deep, and both of the same ruddy quartz as Mr. Wilson's specimen. On comparing these with some in Mr. Evans's collection from county Antrim, they were found to be almost exactly similar in size and in the peculiar stone of which they are made. Mr. Evans has classed them as whetstones; and they appear to be too blunt in the ends to have been intended for burnishing metal.

### 9. *Pounding and Grinding Stones.*

These are occasionally found in the fields, though their character is not readily detected. I have to thank Mr. Young, Balcraig, for one of the best specimens which I have seen.

They are invariably found in crannogs, and illustrations of three will be found in Dr. Munro's paper in the present volume. Water-worn beach stones, from the smooth surface offered to the hand, seem to have been preferred. These may sometimes be noticed lying on cultivated ground, and if washed and examined often show that the surface of one end has been roughened either artificially for grinding or by use in pounding.

### 10. *Lance and Arrow Heads of Stone.*



FIG. 25.  
Mull of Galloway.  
Full size.

It is not intended to deal with these in the present paper, Mr. Wilson having already described and illustrated the principal types found within the county. But a figure (Fig. 25) is here given, full size, of an unusually large one, which was found in the trench surrounding the fortified promontory of the Mull of Galloway. It is of a peculiar deep green chert, shows fine chipping, and is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

Reference has been already made to the distribution of flint implements within the county. A few flakes and strike-a-lights in the Crannogs of Dowalton and Airriolland comprise all that the writer has seen or heard of in the eastern division or Machars. In the Rhinns, especially in the sandhills near Glenluce, manufactured articles of flint are common; and in Kirkmaiden parish flakes are numerous in many of the fields. It is strange, considering that the



use of flint arrow-heads would tend to scatter them far and wide over the county, that as yet none seem to have been found except in the immediate neighbourhood of their place of manufacture. The tenant of Barhapple, in Old Luce, tells me that he recollects, when a boy, finding a number of arrow-heads, twenty or thirty, lying close together in a peat moss on the farm; but being unaware that they had any value he took no care of them.

### 11. *Various Objects.*

Fig. 26 shows a singular object of wrought greywacke sandstone, discoid in form and polished. It is difficult to assign a use to it, unless it



FIG. 26.—Grennan, Kirkmaiden.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

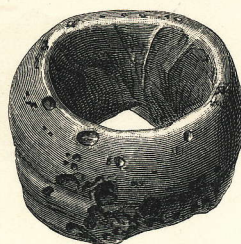


FIG. 27.—Kirkmaiden. Full size.

was intended for the cover of an urn, or possibly for use as a quoit. In Fig. 27 is shown an object which has probably been worn as an ornament or charm. It appears to be a cretaceous fossil, rolled on the beach, with a natural perforation, and is of a light green colour. It was found in one of the Kirkmaiden forts.

Rings of jet or shale are of very general occurrence. Few crannogs have been examined without discovering some; but that represented in Fig. 28 is a portion of an unusually large one, sent to me by Dr. Trotter from Kirkmaiden parish. It is finely finished and polished.



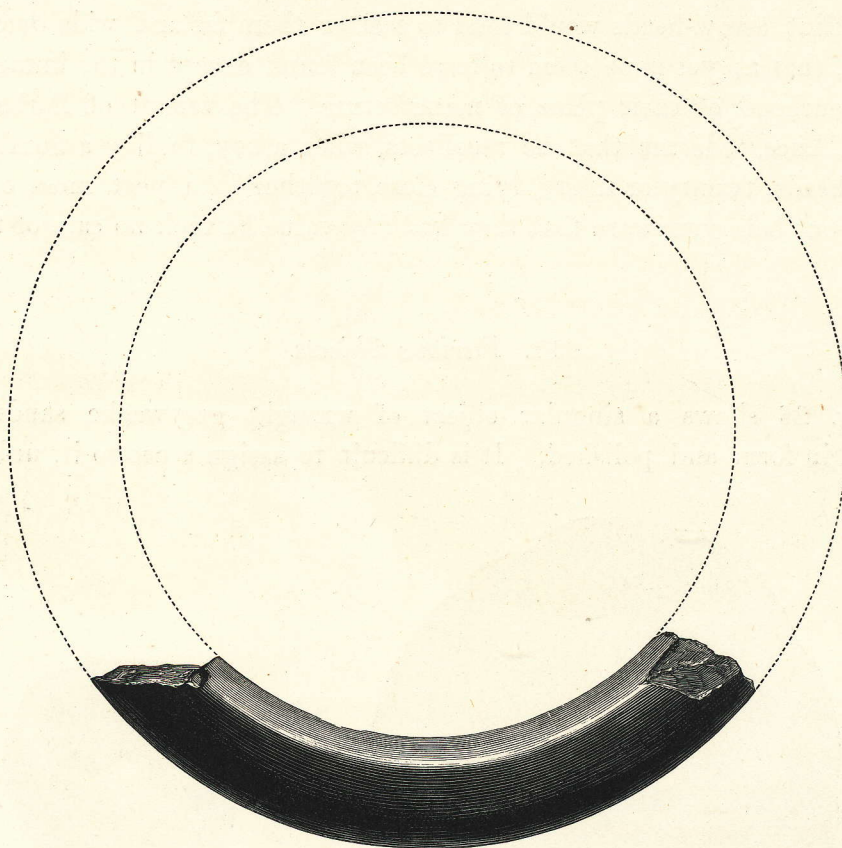


FIG. 28.—Kirkmaiden. Full size.

## OBJECTS OF WOOD.

Although the use of stone and wood must invariably have preceded metal, yet the only wooden objects of primitive manufacture which, so far, have been recorded in Wigtonshire, indicate either by marks or position that they were wrought with metal tools. No doubt rude weapons of the chase and of war, made of wood before the use of metal was known, must still be lying in the depths of our peat mosses, whence, no doubt, many have been exhumed and destroyed unnoticed. A systematic observation and exploration of the lower strata of peat cuttings might result in the recovery of some interesting relics.

The vessel represented on a scale of  $\frac{1}{8}$ th size, in Fig. 29, was found during the summer of 1884, under 4 feet of solid peat, near Kirkchrist, Penninghame. It measures 22 inches long, exclusive of handles, stands



10 inches high, and is 14 inches wide. It has been scooped and shaped out of a solid block of willow wood, and while the exterior has been brought to a masterly finish and smoothness, the interior shows, especially at the bottom, marks of hacking with a sharp but otherwise unsuitable tool. Generally, wooden objects which have been lying in water or wet soil go to pieces or warp out of all shape when exposed to the air; but in this instance the naturally soft wood, having been very gradually dried and carefully treated by Mr. Alexander Waugh of Newton Stewart (to whom

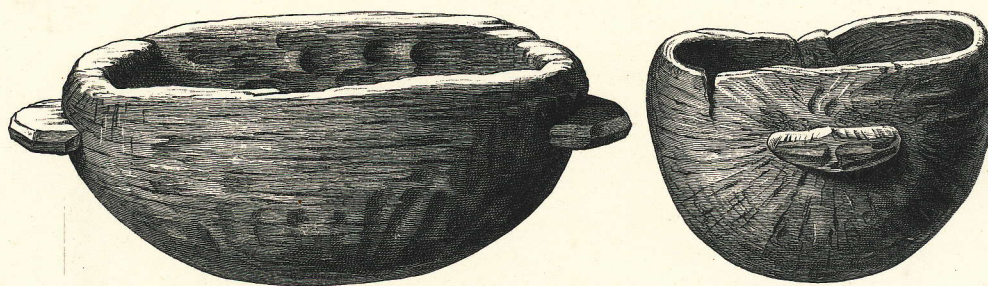


FIG. 29.—Kirkchrist. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

thanks are due for the preservation of this most interesting relic), has kept its shape and colour in a most satisfactory way.

Two wooden vessels were found during the same summer (1884) on the Dowalton crannogs, one of which is represented in Dr. Munro's paper. Both of these were of oak, and split to pieces on drying.

#### OBJECTS OF METAL.

##### 1. *Gold.*

Owing to the lamentable results of the law of treasure trove as "understood of the people," objects of gold and silver are less likely to find their way into the records of archæology than those of any other substance. Too often they are concealed and surreptitiously disposed of to the watchmaker of the neighbouring town, at a fraction of their value to science. It cannot be too widely known that finders of hoards of the precious metals are now entitled by law to receive from the Treasury the *full intrinsic value* of their find. Upon single objects the Treasury neither have, nor ever had, any claim; and the owner of the soil will, as a rule, reward the finder far beyond the amount offered by a country tradesman.



By the kindness of Mrs. Maitland of Freugh, I am enabled to give a cut, full size, of the half of a torque of gold which was found in Stoneykirk parish about forty years ago (Fig. 30). The finder kept one half for himself and brought the other to the Laird. The half here represented weighs  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; it is a triangular wire, and contains a proportion of alloy sufficient to make it less pliable than is generally the case with early British ornaments. It is much to be regretted that such a beautiful

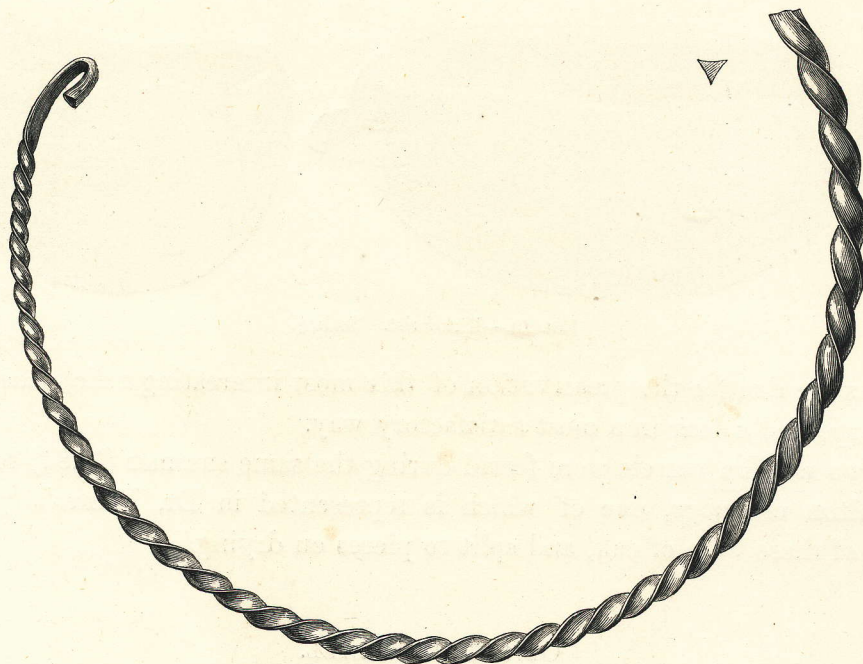


FIG. 30. Full size.

specimen of primitive art should have been mutilated in such a barbarous way.

On the farm of Boreland, in Old Luce parish, there was turned up, several years ago, by the plough, what was described to me as the handle of a jug of gold. It was sold to a watchmaker in Stranraer, and the finder told me that many a day he returned to the spot to try and find the jug, but never did so. There is no doubt, from his description, that this was a penannular armlet with discoid ends.

Gold ornaments are said to have been turned up in the fosse at the Mull of Galloway, but all trace of them has been lost.



2. *Silver.*

Silver articles are of extremely rare occurrence in Wigtonshire, though the name Craignarget (*creag an airgid*, "Craig of the Silver"), in Old Luce, is pleasantly suggestive.<sup>1</sup> There can be no doubt that such as have been got have speedily found their way to the nearest watchmaker. Mr. Carrick Moore of Corsewall informs me that during his father's lifetime there was discovered, near the ruins of Corsewall Castle, what was described as a "silver plate." It bore an inscription which, though submitted to scientific persons, was not interpreted. It was afterwards taken to a former Earl of Stair, on whose land it was found; but I have been unsuccessful in attempting to trace it further.

3. *Bronze.*

This metal, nearly as imperishable as stone, has the unfortunate property



FIG. 31.—Dowalton, Kirkinner. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

of being useful to the brassfounder, and many a splendid relic has found its way into his melting-pot. The pot represented in Fig. 31 (on a scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) was recovered by me from a plumber's store. It was found in the

<sup>1</sup> The name Craignarget occurs four times among and near the lead mines in Minnigaff parish, where the ore is rich in silver; and the name Silver Hill or Silver Craig occurs there once.



drained bed of Dowalton Loch, by a boy cutting weeds out of the central



FIG. 32.—Innermessan, Inch. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

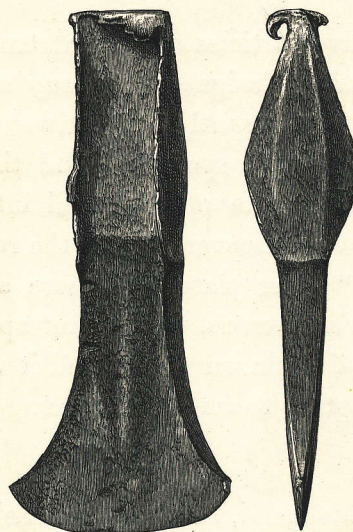


FIG. 33.—Derry, Kirkecowan. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ditch, who struck his hook against it. He stated that when he found it it was full of tow, which he threw away. It is a perfect specimen, of the

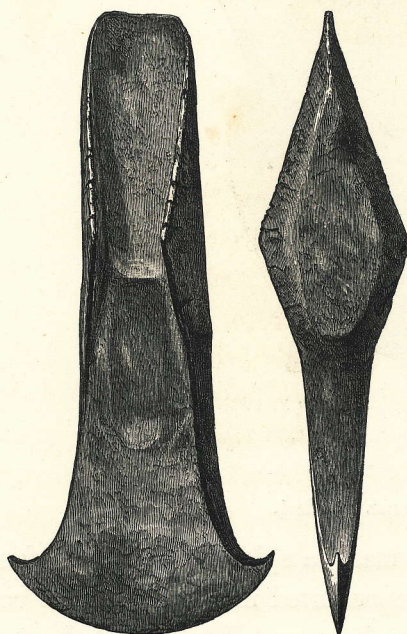


FIG. 34.—Barr, Penninghame. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

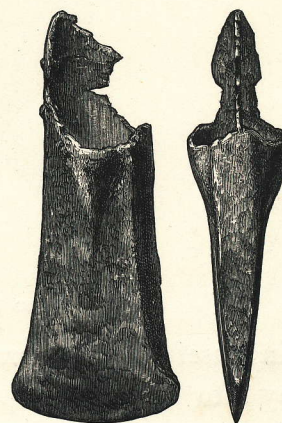


FIG. 35.—Culnoag, Sorbie. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

usual type, generally assigned roughly to mediæval times. In Fig. 32 is



given a vessel found at Innermessan, in Inch. Two similar vessels were found on the farm of Skeog, near Whithorn, in the course of removing a turf bank, and remain in the possession of the tenant, Mr. Dinnell.

The celt figured on one-half scale in Fig. 33 was also exhumed from the



FIG. 36.—Stellock, Glasserton. Full size.

FIG. 37.—Penninghame. Full size.

bed of what was once a loch on the farm of Derry, in Kirkcowan. It was sold for a shilling to a hawker; and Mr. Morrison, the tenant of Derry, very kindly traced and recovered it for the writer from a shepherd in Westmoreland. It was in a perfect state when found, but had received rough usage before it was retrieved, from being used as a plaything by children. Fig. 34 is one of a similar type, but with the flanges rather more incurved. It



was found on the farm of Barr, in Penninghame; and for this beautiful specimen I have to thank Mr. T. B. Robertson of Newton-Stewart. Fig.

35 is a portion of a looped celt, found in the old chapel-yard at Culnoag, Sorbie, when it was ploughed for the first time. It also has suffered from the hands of children, for it is said to have been entire when first obtained.

Fig. 36 represents at full size a very remarkable specimen from the farm of Stellock, in Glasserton. Mr. Evans assigns it to the late bronze period, but it is difficult to say whether it was intended for an ornament, or for attachment by ligature to a handle, as a glyptic instrument of the nature of a chisel. The transverse grooves (which are only on one surface) indicate the latter object, one surface being kept smooth to lie against the handle. It is not socketed. There is no similar instrument either in the collection of the British Museum, of the Scottish Antiquaries, of Mr. Evans, nor in any of the Continental Museums which I have visited. In Fig. 37 is depicted a socketed celt of the ordinary type, which, with one apparently run in the same mould, is in the possession of the Mechanics' Institute at Newton-Stewart.

The fine bronze sword shown in Fig. 38, on  $\frac{1}{3}$  scale, is in the possession of Dr. Douglas of Whithorn, and was found in the neighbourhood of that town. It

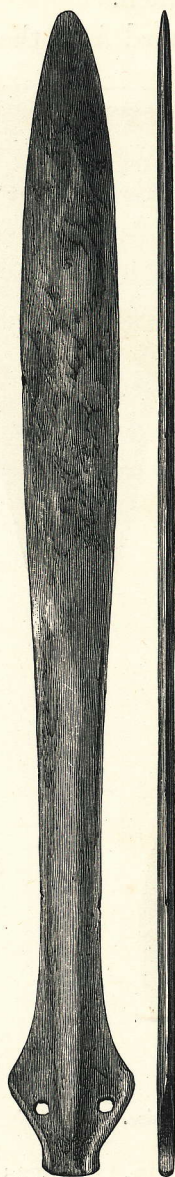


FIG. 38.  
Whithorn. Scale  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

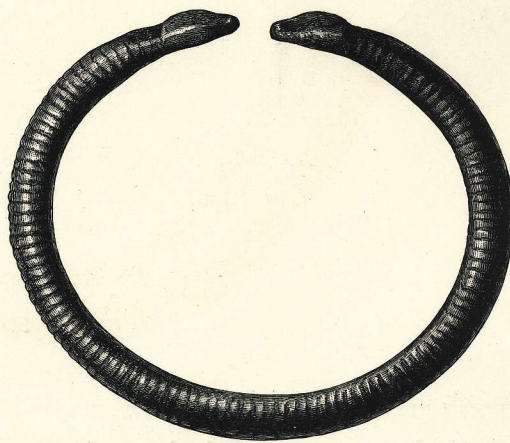


FIG. 39.—Barhullion. Full size.

has been a good deal ground down. Thirty years ago a bronze sword was found at Cairnside, Kirkcolm, by a man named Murphy. He has left the district, and the sword cannot be traced.

A small bronze javelin-head was found in Balgown Moss, Kirkcolm, and



was presented to the Museum of Scottish Antiquaries by the Earl of Stair in 1883.

The bracelet (Fig. 39, natural size) was found on the farm of Barhullion, in Glasserton, which, besides the maul in Fig. 19, has yielded so many relics, including the spear-head and sword shown in Figs. 11 and 12 of Mr. Wilson's paper (*Ayr and Wigton Collections*, Vol. II. pp. 13 and 14).<sup>1</sup> The snake-heads indicate an advanced character of art.



FIG. 40.—Innermessan. Full size.

A most interesting object is shown in Fig. 40, being part of the only trumpet recorded from Wigtonshire. It is of the kind with the mouthpiece



FIG. 41.—Portglenone, Ireland.

in the side. It was found at the moat of Innermessan, in Inch; which is supposed to correspond with Ptolemy's Rerigonium. By the kindness of Mr. Robert Day junior, of Cork, I am enabled to give in Fig. 41 the re-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Wilson states of the sword represented in Fig. 12, p. 14 of his paper in Vol. II., that it is not known where it was found. It was, however, found about the year 1860 in

deepening the Burn of Douris, in Glasserton. Near it were found another sword, which I have not succeeded in tracing, and a portion of a red-deer's antler.



presentation of a complete bronze trumpet of this description, found at Portglenone, in Derry. Side-blast trumpets of this description, though recorded in considerable numbers from Ireland, have not hitherto, so far as known to the writer, been discovered in Scotland or England.

The bronze ornament shown in Fig. 42 has been already described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries*. It was found on one of the crannogs of Dowalton (the northernmost), and presented by Mr. Vans Agnew to the Museum. The recesses were probably intended to be filled with enamel. Fig. 43 is that of a small pennannular brooch, figured by

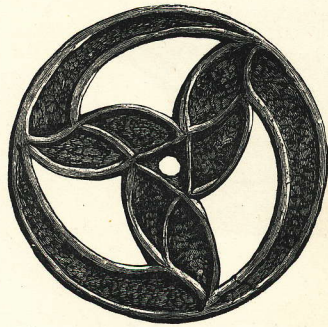


FIG. 42.—Dowalton. Full size.

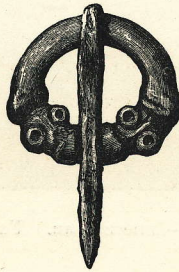


FIG. 43.—Glenluce. Full size.

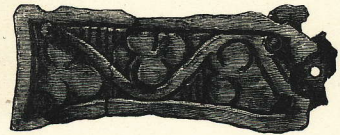


FIG. 44.—Glenluce. Full size.

Rev. G. Wilson in the *Scottish Antiquaries' Proceedings* (vol. xv. p. 274), from the sandhills near Glenluce; and Fig. 44, a piece of bronze mounting from the same place. James M'Douall, Esq., of Logan, has some pieces of wrought bronze from these same sandhills; they are elaborately ornamented with an interlaced pattern of a Celtic character. I have been unable to give a representation of them in the present volume, but hope to do so on a future occasion.

#### OBJECTS OF EARTHENWARE.

Such are often disregarded, especially when in fragments, by inexperienced persons. None but a practised eye could have recognised the true character of the shard of Samian ware shown in Dr. Munro's paper in the present volume. The shattered crucibles, too, from Airieolland crannog figured in the same paper, seem worthless enough to the ordinary workman; but how invaluable they are as indicating the degree of civilisation attained by the lake-dwellers of Galloway!



In Fig. 45 is portrayed a fine funereal urn from a weem of sand on the farm of Cairngaan, in Kirkmaiden. Mr. Peter M'Cosh, who kindly lent me the urn, also furnished me with a description of the interments, which is so clear and minute that it is worthy of being here transcribed.

"Most of the knolls," he writes, "on this farm are composed of rock, except this one, which is of sand. My neighbours and I took advantage of it for building purposes, until we had made an ugly and dangerous place for cattle. I resolved to have it levelled up, and in course of so doing came upon some large flags  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, by 6 inches thick, which, being removed, showed a small oblong circle of about 3 feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet of five boulders, about as large as a man could lift. Inside the circle



FIG. 45.—Cairngaan, Kirkmaiden. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

were several urns. This was the only one that could be preserved; the others, having been made of differently prepared clay, could not be lifted without going to crumbs. . . . The bones of the thighs, with the loin joints, and arm bones with the elbow, were quite plain. . . . Of the labour of getting the occupant into his resting-place there can be no doubt, as the flagstones must have been brought at least half a mile. . . . When we had the bones examined we buried them respectfully."

It is much to be regretted that observers of Mr. M'Cosh's accuracy and reverence are not more common. As a contrast to his commendable care



for the relics of the past may be taken the instance of the treatment which a similar interment received near Shenanton, in Kirkcowan, not very long ago. Some cairns were removed for road-making and dyke-building; the urns which they contained were taken by idle boys and put up as marks, and thrown at till they were smashed.

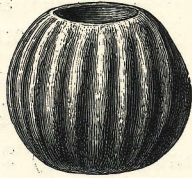


FIG. 46.  
Kirkmaiden. Full size.

The earthenware bead shown in Fig. 46 is of the familiar "melon" type, and corresponds with the half bead shown in Dr. Munro's paper. Both show traces of green glaze. These "melon" beads are found all over Western Europe, and also in Egypt, Italy, and Greece. If not Roman, they are, at all events, co-extensive with Roman commerce and occupation. In Fig. 24 is depicted an irregular sphere of red earthenware, perforated for suspension, which Dr. Trotter forwarded from Kirkmaiden. Its purpose is not apparent, and may either have been ornamental or for use as a sinker.

#### OBJECTS OF GLASS.

The lake dwellers were accustomed to work in coarse glass, as a reference to Dr. Munro's paper will show. Masses of vitreous slag remain in the crannogs to show that some of the objects found were made on the spot. The sandhills at Genoch, near Glenluce, have yielded several kinds of beads; but by far the finest bead (or possibly spindle-whorl) of glass which has been recorded was given me by Dr. Gemmell of Drummore. It was found in Kirkmaiden, measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, and is made of deep blue clear glass, boldly striped with opaque orange lines.

In order to avoid the confusion which arises from repeated enumeration of objects recovered within the county, I have endeavoured to make a Catalogue comprising the principal stone implements hitherto brought to notice. The following list comprises only objects of stone, numbered for convenience of reference; a similar catalogue of bronze weapons may be undertaken in a future volume.

HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL.



LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STONE IMPLEMENTS RECORDED  
FROM WIGTONSHIRE.

CELTS.

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Aldouran Glen, Leswalt	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Claystone	Sir A. Agnew, Bart., Lochnew	Found in peat. Described in Ayr and Wigton <i>Col- lections</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
2. Torrs, Old Luce	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Rev. G. Wilson, Glenluce	Cutting edge broken. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
3. Cults, Whit- horn	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	Claystone	Mr. Hughan, Cults	Damaged at butt, and on one side. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
4. Ervie, Kirk- colm	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Claystone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Found below 8 feet of peat. Dark band shows where the surface was protected from the bleaching effect of peat acid by the wood of the haft. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
5. Old Luce . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	Claystone	Do.	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
6. Gleniron, Old Luce	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	Claystone	Do.	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
7. Torrs, Old Luce	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Greenstone	Do.	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 11.
8.	...	...	...	Igneous stone	Do.	Presented by Rev. G. Wil- son. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
9.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
11.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
12. Torrs, Old Luce	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	Claystone	James M'Douall, Esq., Logan	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
13. Damnaholly, Kirkmaiden	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Claystone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Presented by Rev. G. Wil- son. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
14. West Mains, Kirkinner	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Claystone	Mr. P. Broadfoot, West Mains	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12. Very sharp edge, tapers to $\frac{3}{4}$ - inch butt. Weight, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
15. Do.	8	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Graywacke sandstone	Do.	Tapers to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at butt. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
16. High Caldots, Stoneykirk	9	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Claystone	Mr. M'Ilwraith, late editor <i>Dum- fries Courier</i>	Tapers to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at butt. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
17. Do.	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Graywacke sandstone	Do.	Tapers to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at butt. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.



CELTS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
18. Chapel Heron	Inches. 7	Inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$	Inches. ...	Claystone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edinburgh	Presented by Mr. J. M'Connell. Tapers to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at butt. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
19. Torrs, Old Luce	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Claystone	James M'Douall, Esq., Logan	Butt $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
20. Glenjorrie, Old Luce	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Greenstone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin.	Found 20 years ago. A 83a in Catalogue. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 12.
21. Old Luce . . .	...	...	...	...	Lost . . . .	Described to Mr. Wilson as similar in form to the last. Ayr and Wigton <i>Collections</i> , vol. i. p. 13.
22. Kirklauchline, Stoneykirk	13	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2	Felstone . .	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edinburgh	Found 5 feet deep in peat. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 13.
23. Kirklauchline, Stoneykirk	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 14. $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at butt.
24. Kirkmaiden .	$11\frac{7}{8}$	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	...	James M'Douall, Esq., Logan	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 14.
25. Castle Kennedy, Inch	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Claystone	Earl of Stair, Lochinch	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. ii. p. 1.
26. High Torrs, Old Luce	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Greenstone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edinburgh	Presented by Rev. G. Wilson. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. ii. p. 1.
27. Dunragit Moor, Old Luce	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	2	Coarse gray-wacke sandstone	Do.	Do.
28. Cairnfield, Kirkinner	...	...	...	Dark polished stone	Lost . . . .	Described to me as being very large and fine.
29. Leswalt . . .	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{3}{10}$	Greenstone	Sir Herbert Maxwell, Monreith	Tapers to pointed butt. Weight, 11b. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Given me by Mr. M'Ilwraith, Croach.
30. Kirklauchline, Stoneykirk	$11\frac{1}{4}$	8	...	Claystone	Mr. M'Ilwraith, Kirklauchline, Stoneykirk	Weights 3 lbs. 6 oz. Finely polished.
31. Airies Moss, Kirkinner	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Claystone	Sir Herbert Maxwell, Monreith	1 inch at butt. Found deep in moss. 1 lb. 1 oz.
32. Do.	...	...	...	...	Lost . . . .	Found with No. 31.
33. Kidsdale, Glaserton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{5}{8}$	Steatite . .	Mr. J. Nicholson, Kidsdale	Fine polish, pointed butt.
34. Kirkmaiden .	$5\frac{1}{5}$	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$	Fine gray-wacke sandstone	Sir Herbert Maxwell, Monreith	Given me by Dr. Gemmell. 15 oz.



CELTS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
35. Falhar, Whit-horn	9	3½	1½	Light gray claystone	Dr. Douglas, Whithorn	Weight, 2 lbs. 7 oz. 3 feet below surface. Shows distinctly transverse band of lighter colour where hafting has protected it. Beautifully polished.
36. Drumsallan, Mochrum	4¾	2⅝	1⅜	Do. reddish brown	Do.	Has been used as a hammer on side. Weight, 9¼ oz.
37. Dowalton, Glas-serton	5¼	2	1	Fine dark claystone	Mrs. Gifford, New-ton-Stewart	Weight, 6 oz. Tapers to 1 inch at butt. Fine polish.
38. Kilstey, Kirk-maiden	7	2⅞	¾	Greenstone, 9 oz. weight	Dr. R. Trotter, Tayview House, Perth	Curved laterally and longitudinally. Beautifully polished. Found in making a drain.
39. Curchie, Kirk-maiden	3	1⅜	⅝	Chert . . .	Do.	Found at Corehill Fort (Caer-hill) when levelling for bowling green; much chipped.
40. Macherowley, Kirkmaiden	2⅝	1- <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1	Hard fine sandstone	Do.	Has been longer. Found near Currochtrie Fort.
41. Kirkmaiden .	8¾	3½	1¼	Fine claystone	James M'Douall, Esq., Logan	Finely polished, light gray colour.
42. Kirkbride, Kirk-maiden	5	2¼	¾	Do.	Do.	Chipped, but cutting edge perfect and well modelled.
43. Penninghame .	4½	2½	1	Do.	Mechanics' Insti-tute, Newton-Stewart.	
44. Penninghame .	9	3	1½	Do.	Do.	Finely polished.
45. Mid Torrs, Old Luce	3⅝	2½	⅓	Dark flint .	J. Gilchrist Clark, Esq., Speddoch, Dumfries	An unusually large piece of flint for this district. Finely polished and ground to sharp edge on three sides. Weight, 3¾ oz.
46. Grennan, Kirk-maiden	3¾	1¾	⅝	Fine sand-stone	Sir Herbert Max-well, Monreith	Given me by Mr. M'Bride, Grennan.
47. Ardwell, Kirk-corm	4⅞	2⅞	⅞	Claystone .	Mr. M'Meehan, Knockneen, Kirkcorm	Adze-shaped, square butt, 1 inch broad; polished.
48. Knockneen, Kirkcorm	6¼	2⅝	1⅝	Claystone .	Do.	Found sticking in the clay below a peat moss; be-side it was a ridged flint flake.
49. Do.	7⅝	3¼	2⅜	Coarse gray-wacke	Do.	Butt 1⅝ in. × 1 inch.
50. Dhuloch, Kirk-corm	3⅞	2⅜	⅝	Hard felstone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin-burgh	



CELTS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
51. Kirkcolm . .	Inches. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inches. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Inches. $\frac{5}{8}$	Claystone .	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Butt square.
52. Kirkcolm . .	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	Serpentine .	The Earl of Stair	Weight 5 lbs.
53. Wellhouse, Kirkcolm	...	...	...	Yellow flint .	Mr. M'Meehan, Knockneen	Only a portion of this fine celt remains.

## PERFORATED AXE-HEADS.

54. Portpatrick. .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gray serpent- ine	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Ayr and Wigton <i>Collec- tions</i> , vol. i. p. 14.
55. In an old fort, Portpatrick	...	...	...	...	Lost . . . .	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 14.
56. West Mains, Kirkinner	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Graywacke sandstone	Mr. P. Broadfoot, West Mains	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 14. 7 lbs. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
57. Low Culgroat, Stoneykirk	8	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Graywacke sandstone	Mr. M'Ilwraith, late editor <i>Dum- fries Courier</i>	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 15.
58. Balgown, Kirk- maiden	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	Do.	J. M'Douall, Esq., Logan	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 15.
59. Torhouskie, Wigtown	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Presented by Mr. Wilson. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 15.
60. Cruggleton, Sorbie	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Granite . .	Sir A. Agnew, Lochnaw	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 15.
61. Kirkinner . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Light gray- wacke sand- stone	Mr. Cowan, draper, Han- over Sq., Brad- ford	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 16. Weight, 6 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
62. Wigtown . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	...	...	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 16.
63. North Milton, Old Luce	10	...	...	Graywacke sandstone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 16.
64. High Clone, Mochrum	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	Coarse sand- stone	Do.	Presented by Rev. G. Wil- son. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 16.
65. Penninghame .	...	...	...	...	...	Sticking in trunk of bog oak. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 16.



PERFORATED AXE-HEADS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
66. Barness, Kirkinner	Inches. 10½	Inches. 5	Inches. 3	Fine gray-wacke sandstone	Sir Herbert Maxwell	Cutting edge 2½ inches. Given me by Mr. Gordon Fraser. Weight, 8 lbs. 13 oz.
67. Barnkirk, Penninghame	10⅞	5	2½	Fine do.	Do.	Cutting edge 1¾ inch. Weight, 7½ lbs. Given me by Mr. Picken. Curved longitudinally, and channelled above and below.
68. Barr, Penninghame	10⅞	5	3	Coarser do.	Do.	Cutting edge 3 inches. Weight, 8 lbs. 14 oz. Given me by Mr. T. B. Robertson.
69. Mains, Penninghame	10	3½	3½	Do.	Do.	Cutting edge 2 inches. Found in Bishop Burn, 1883. Weight, 6 lbs. 10 oz. Given me by Mr. M'Conchie.
70. Wigtown . .	8	5¼	2¾	Do.	Do.	Bought in 1880. Weight, 4 lbs. 15 oz. Has been ground down, probably from a longer shape.
71. Airiehassan, Kirkinner	9½	3½	3	Do.	Do.	Weight, 4 lbs. 14½ oz. Much weathered. Original width about 5 inches. Given me by Dr. Selby.
72. Balcraig, Glaserton	7½	5	3½	Do.	Do.	Weight, 4 lbs. 6 oz. Has originally been longer, ground down.
73. Carleton, Glaserton	6¼	5	3⅝	Finer do.	Do.	Has been a very large one. Broken across socket hole. 5 lbs. 15 oz.
74. Machermore, Old Luce	6½	3⅝	3¼	Reddish gray-wacke sandstone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edinburgh	Presented by Rev. G. Wilson. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. ii. p. 2.
75. Low Mye, Stoneykirk	9	4½	4	Graywacke sandstone	...	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. ii. p. 2.
76. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	Similar to No. 23, but smaller. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. ii. p. 2.
77. Clone, Mochrum	9½	4	2½	Fine gray-wacke sandstone	J. Nicholson, Esq., Kidsdale, Whithorn	Recovered 30 years ago. It was used in the stable as a weight for a lamp. Finely polished.
78. Dalreagle, Kirkinner	...	...	...	...	Dr. Trotter, Dalry.	
79. Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	
80. Skaith, Penninghame	...	...	...	...	Mr. M'Culloch, Skaith.	



PERFORATED AXE-HEADS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
81. Garheugh, Mochrum	Inches. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inches. 5	Inches. ...	Graywacke sandstone	Marquis of Bute, Mochrum Castle, Port William	Finely polished.
82. Alticry, Moch- rum	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	Hugh Wright, Esq., Alticry, Port William	Much worn. Found in heap of field stones. Weight, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
83. Alticry, Moch- rum	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	Do.	Do.	Much worn. Found in opening drain through wet ground. Weight, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
84. Stellock, Glas- serton	10	5	3	Graywacke sandstone	Dr. Grierson, Thornhill	Ayr and Wigton <i>Collec- tions</i> , vol. ii. p. 2.
85.	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.	Earl of Stair, Lochinch.	
86. Clendrie, Inch .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Do.	Chipped.
87. Castle Kennedy, Inch	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Do.	
88. Barnsallie, Old Luce	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Graywacke sandstone	Dr. Douglas, Whithorn	Bulges opposite perfora- tion. Weight, 9 lbs. 3 oz.
89. Dowalton, Glas- serton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	Fine-grained graywacke sandstone	...	Beautifully formed. Chan- nelled on upper and lower surfaces. Weight, 7 lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
90. Dhuloch, Kirk- colm	7 $\frac{4}{5}$	3 $\frac{7}{10}$	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	Coarse do.	Dr. R. Trotter, Tayview House, Perth	Weight, 4 lbs. 5 oz. Found in a cairn.
91. West Mains, Baldoon	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Do.	Mr. P. Broadfoot, West Mains	Unfinished. Perforation incomplete.
92. Physgil, Glas- serton	11	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Sir Herbert Max- well, Monreith	Do. do. Weight, 5 lbs. 2 oz.
93. Ochiltree, Pen- ninghame	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.	Mr. James Kinna, Clydesdale Bank, Newton- Stewart	Weight, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Was used to hobble a horse, there- fore much battered.
94. Bratney Wa's, Kirkinner	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	R. Vans Agnew, Esq., Barnbar- roch, Whaup- hill	Weight, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
95. Mildriggan, Kirkinner	8 $\frac{9}{10}$	4 $\frac{3}{5}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Do.	Weight, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Found in ruins of old cottage. Dis- coloured, apparently by smoke.
96. Reiffer Park, Sorby	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{2}{5}$	3 $\frac{3}{10}$	Do.	Do.	Weight, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.



PERFORATED AXE-HEADS—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
97. Kirkmaiden .	Inches. 6½	Inches. 4¼	Inches. 3¼	Coarse sand- stone	James M'Douall, Esq., Logan Mechanics' Insti- tute, Newton- Stewart.	Has been much longer.
98. Penninghame .	9½	3¾	3¼	Do.	Do.	
99. Do.	8	3¾	3	Do.	Do.	A good deal chipped.
100. Drummoral, Whithorn	7½	4	2⅝	Do.	Provost M'Keand, Whithorn	Much weathered; the cut- ting edge is worn to a blunt point.
101. Float, Stoney- kirk	11	4¼	3⅝	Do.	Mr. M'Meehan, Knockneen, Kirkcolm	Unfinished. Perforation in- complete.
102. High Dergoals, Old Luce	8¼	3¾	2⅝	Coarse Silurian sandstone	The Earl of Stair	Much weathered.

## IMPERFORATE HAMMERS AND MAULS.

103. Barhullion, Glasserton	5	5	3½	Granite . .	Sir Herbert Max- well, Monreith	Cf. Evans's <i>Stone Implements</i> , p. 208. Has a grooved depression cut all round to receive rope or withe. Weight, 6 lbs. 11½ oz.
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## IMPERFORATE HAMMERS, WITH CIRCULAR DEPRESSIONS WROUGHT IN SIDES.

104. Kirkchrist, Penninghame	3	2¾	1¼	Granite . .	Sir Herbert Max- well, Monreith	Finely polished. Found in moss land. Given me by Mr. Beddie. Weight, 9¾ oz.
105. Balcraig, Glas- serton	3½	2¾	1⅜	Rough gray- wacke pebble	Do.	A pebble from drift. Given me by Mr. Young. Thick- est diameter at pointed end. Weight, 12 oz.
106. Machermore Loch, Old Luce	3½	2¾	1⅜	Granite . .	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin- burgh	Presented by Rev. G. Wil- son. Ayr and Wigton <i>Collections</i> , vol. i. p. 18.
107. Galdenoch, Leswalt	3	3	1¼	Rough gray- wacke sand- stone	Do.	Presented by late Rev. J. Bell, F.C. <i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 18; and vol. ii. p. 3.
108. Gillespie, Old Luce	2½	2¼	⅞	Do.	Rev. G. Wilson, Glenluce	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 18, and vol. ii. p. 3.
109. Do.	4	2¾	1½	Light, fine graywacke sandstone	Antiquarian Museum, Edin- burgh	<i>Op. cit.</i> , vol. i. p. 17, and vol. ii. p. 2. Presented by Rev. George Wilson.



IMPERFORATE HAMMERS, WITH CIRCULAR DEPRESSIONS WROUGHT IN SIDES—*Continued.*

Where Found.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	Material.	Present Owner.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
110. High Mark, Leswalt	3½	2⅝	1⅜	Graywacke sandstone	...	Ayr and Wigton <i>Collections</i> , vol. i. pp. 17 and 18.
111. Kidsdale, Glas-serton	2⅜	2⅞	1	Do.	Mr. Nicholson, Kidsdale, Whit-horn	
112. Do.	3¾	3¼	¾	Coarse	Do.	
113. Do.	2⅝	2⅝	1⅞	Do.	Do.	
114. Mull of Sinin-ness, Old Luce	11	5	4¾	Do.	Earl of Stair, Lochinch	Perhaps an incomplete axe head.
115. Kirkcowan	...	...	...	Beach pebble of graywacke	Sir Herbert Max-well, Monreith	Depression apparently in-complete. Given me by Dr. Selby.
116. Kirkbride, Kirkcolm	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	Quartzite	Mr. McMeekan, Knockneen	From a peat moss.

## PERFORATED HAMMERS OR MAULS.

117. Kirkmabreck, Stoneykirk	2½	2	¾	Graywacke sandstone	Sir Herbert Max-well, Monreith	Found in mossy land.
118. Portpatrick	7	4	3	Dark gray-wacke sand-stone	Scot. Ant. Museum, Edin-burgh	Presented by Rev. G. Wil-son. Ayr and Wigton <i>Collections</i> , vol. i. p. 17.
119. High Torrs, Old Luce	2¾	2⅜	¾	Light gray-wacke sand-stone	Do.	Do. do.
120. Gillespie, Old Luce	...	...	...	Light gray-wacke sand-stone	Do.	Do. do.
121. Torhouskie, Wigtown	5¾	3¾	2¾	...	Dr. Douglas, Whithorn.	
122. Old Town Hall Garden, Whit-horn	4	3½	1	Graywacke sandstone	Do.	Much used. Large perfor-ation. Weight, 12 oz.
123. Kirkchrist, Penninghame	5	3½	1	Do.	Sir Herbert Max-well, Monreith	Given me by Mr. Robert-son, Creebridge.
124. Claycrop, Kirkinner	6½	3½	2¾	Do.	Museum of Scot-tish Antiquaries	<i>Proceedings of R.S.A. Scot.</i> , Jan. 9, 1882.
125. Balcraig, Glas-serton	2½	2	¾	Water - worn graywacke	Sir Herbert Max-well, Monreith	Given me by Dr. Selby.
126. Penninghame	4	3½	1	Do.	Do.	Given me by Mr. Robert-son, Creebridge.



Since the revision of the proof of this paper, an important contribution to the stone implements of the county has been handed to me by Mr. Hugh M'Master, Blairbuie, to whom the Association is indebted for the preservation of several interesting relics. It is one of those remarkable ornamented stone balls, with raised discs, which are fully discussed by Dr. Joseph Anderson in his *Scotland in Pagan Times* (The Iron Age, pp. 161-170). It is made of steatite or fine-grained claystone, measures  $2\frac{4}{5}$  inches in diameter, and closely resembles those found at Dunwick, Aberdeenshire, and in Dumfriesshire, which are represented in Figs. 155 and 156 of Dr. Anderson's work. Unfortunately about one third of the stone is broken off; what remains weighs 12 ounces. It is the first recorded from Wigtonshire of a type of implement characteristically Scottish.<sup>1</sup>

A figure of this stone may be given in a future volume. It is singular that when Mr. M'Master found it he was walking across a ploughed field on Stellock, in Glasserton, in company with Dr. Selby, in order to take rubbings of some incised concentric circles which he lately discovered on a rock on that farm. These, which will fall to be described at a future time, are the first of the kind which have yet been noticed in the county.

<sup>1</sup> "In all their varieties of form, these objects present certain features which are suggestive of a possible use as weapons. Their ornate character, their speciality of form, which renders them capable of being swung by thongs or bound to the end of a handle, and the fact that one example is pierced by a hole, are indications in this direction. Although there is no conclusive evidence of the fact, it is at least conceivable that they may have been mounted as maceheads, similar to those metal maceheads with pyramidal projections which are found occasionally among the relics of the iron age, and continued in use in the early Middle Ages, and similar, at least in appearance, to the maceheads shown in the hands of unmounted men in the Bayeux tapestry.

"But whatever may have been their special purpose or the precise manner of their use, it is of greater importance for the purposes of our enquiry that we should be able to determine their typical relations and ascertain the area to which they are confined. It is clear that they

possess a typical form, which has no distinctly definable relations with any other of the stone implements. The type is so peculiar and so strongly marked, that if it exists anywhere out of Scotland we should probably have known of its existence. But, with a single exception, said to have been found in Ireland, there is no record that I can discover of any specimen beyond the bounds of Scotland. Within that area it is widely diffused. . . . They are most abundant in the north-eastern districts, but they occur as far north as Caithness and Orkney, as far south as Dumfries, and as far west as Argyle. Whether they belonged wholly to the Pagan time or partly to the Christian period, it is clear that the prevailing features of their decoration, though distinctly Celtic in character, are not those of the fully developed style of Celtic ornament which prevailed throughout early Christian time."—*Scotland in Pagan Times: The Iron Age*. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Edinburgh, 1883, pp. 168 et seq.