APPENDIX.
(See ante, p. 110.)
NOTICES OF SOME ANCIENT SCULPTURES ON THE WALLS OF CAVES IN FIFE.*

The county of Fife abounds in caves or "weems"—a derivative from the Gaelic name for caves—and their existence gives a title to the earldom of Wemyss. Some of the caves in Fife are historical, as St Rule's at St Andrews, St Adrian's near Elie, and St Margaret's at Dunfermline. St Serf of Culcross, the great patron saint of the west of Fife, is described by one of his biographers as having usually spent the forty days of Lent in a cave named, as such retreats often were, the Desertum. This cave at the Desertum—(or Dysart, to use the modern form of the name)—was used as a church up till near the time of the Reformation. About two miles eastward of Dysart, and near the village of Easter Wemyss, there is a range of large caves, seven or eight of which are at the present time open; but probably several more exist, having their openings covered over with fallen and accumulated debris. They stand about ten or twenty feet above the level of high tide. Some of them are eighty to a hundred feet in length, and of corresponding height and breadth. Two or three of them are perfectly dark, and require to be entered with candles. Last summer, when on a professional visit to Fife, I made a hurried visit to two of these caves, the Gas-work and Court Caves, along with Dr Dewar, Kirkcaldy, and saw some rude

* Extracted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for 2d January 1866, Vol. v. p. 521, &c. One or two observations which I have already expressed in the preceding essay may be found to be repeated in these Notices; but it did not seem necessary to obliterate or alter them.
sculpturings in the last of these. This discovery induced me to return for further search, accompanied by my friends, Drs Joseph Robertson, Duns, and Paterson, when two or three new caves were visited—particularly Jonathan's Cave and the Doo Cave—and their walls found to be covered at different parts with representations of various animals, figures, and emblems.

The cave sculpturings in Fife are of special interest to the Scotch archaeologist, for this reason, that they exactly resemble, in type and character, the carvings on the so-called Sculptured Stones of Scotland. In his magnificent first volume on the Sculptured Stones of Scotland, Mr Stuart has collected one hundred and fifty examples; and latterly perhaps fifty more have been discovered. These Sculptured Stones extend along the whole east coast of Scotland, from the Forth northwards. Only two have been found south of the Forth. In general ornamentation, they resemble the sculptured stones of the west of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and England; but the peculiarity of the Scotch stones is, that they have additional figures and symbols upon them that have been seen nowhere else in the world. These peculiar and characteristic symbols consist of the crescent or crescent-ornament, sometimes intersected with the V sceptre; of the so-called spectacle ornament—a double set of circles connected by middle lines—with or without the intersecting Z sceptre; of figures of elephants, fish, serpents, mirrors, combs, arches, or torcs, &c. The arrangement of these symbols upon the stones is in no two instances alike. On the oldest stones they are cut upon unhewn blocks, without any surrounding ornamentation. In the Sculptured Stones of a later date, they are cut in a raised form, with surrounding ornamentations, and often combined with figures of the Christian cross. Other figures are found carved on these stones, as portraits of priests and dignitaries, processions of men; the sacrifice of the bull; war and hunting scenes; animals, native and foreign—and particularly of Eastern origin—as the lion, tiger, camel, and monkey; the battling and devouring of men by wild animals; men with monster heads of beasts and birds; representations of dragons and monsters, &c. There is one instance of the representation of a boat on St Orland's Stone at Glammis; and another of a chariot, on a stone at Meigle.

These rude sculpturings have, with one exception, been (previously to
the present time) found only on sepulchral stones or monoliths; but in
the Fife caves they exist in great abundance on the cave walls. These
walls are usually comparatively smooth; and in many places, though
not in all, they retain the figures cut upon them. The cave figures con-
sist of animals, as the elephant,—exactly of the form seen on the Sculp-
tured Stones,—the deer, the dog, the swan, the peacock, fish, serpents,
and monsters, a tripod, jar, &c., &c. On them we see also representa-
tions of the mirror, comb, and arch or horse-shoe. No perfect example
of the crescent ornamentation exists in these cave sculpturings; but
many specimens of the spectacle ornament are to be found on their walls
both with and without the intersecting Z sceptre.

One of the cave-figures is specially interesting, from the fact that it is
the exact counterpart of the only analogous carving found on aught
except a monolith, viz., a scale of silver armour presented to the Anti-
quarian Museum of Scotland by Mrs Durham of Largo, and whose his-
tory is this:—A man still living in Fife—a huckster—acting, it is said,
upon an old tradition, that a knight lay buried in silver armour in a small
barrow called Norrie’s Law, stealthily dug into it, found in reality the
silver armour, and removed and sold it in pieces to the amount, it is
alleged, of four hundred ounces. By the time this spoliation was dis-
covered, the silver armour was all melted, except a few fragments. One
of these fragments is a scale, having cut upon it a spectacle ornament
traversed by the Z sceptre, and having appended to one end of it the
head and shoulders of a dog, as in some modern Orders of European
Knighthood. A similar figure, with the appended dog’s head, is carved
upon the interior of one of the Wemyss caves.

On the walls of some of the Wemyss caves there are crosses of various
forms, and particularly of the equal-limbed or Greek type; and, in two
or three parts, appearances somewhat resembling letterings, and symbolic
arrangements of figures or hieroglyphics. On the walls of St Adrian’s
cave are lines which have been believed to be half obliterated Runes;
and the Rev. Mr Skinner of St Andrews has a loose stone from this spot
which presents, he thinks, Runic characters.

Among the cave sculpturings at Wemyss there is a figure of a man of
diminutive form; and Mr Stuart has traced among them faded outlines
of a human figure, apparently tailed, as if he formed one of the provok-
ingly missing links which some enthusiastic ethnologists are so anxiously and vainly searching after. ¹

The caves of Fife, both those that have sculptures and those without them, have almost all occasional complete perforations or holes cut in the course of their angled or projecting ledges, as well as in their floors and roof; and these perforations or "holdfasts" seem fitted for a thong or rope to be passed through them, as if they were intended to suspend or to affix objects.

The age of these cave sculptures can only be fixed by approaching the age of the analogous figures upon the Sculptured Stones. The earliest of the Sculptured Stones are perhaps very old—possibly as far back, if not farther, than the period of the Roman invasion. In opening last year a cairn at Linlethan in Forfarshire, a figure of the elephant, exactly similar to those existing on our sculptured stones, was found on a stone lying upon the covering of the stone-enclosed cist. This cist contained a bronze weapon and an urn. The elephant carving was as old, therefore, as the era of urn burial and bronze weapons—except the carved fragment of stone had got by pure accident into its present position when the barrow was opened twenty years ago. The ancients sometimes buried both stone and bronze relics with their dead, after apparently they had iron instruments and weapons. But if the bronze dagger at Linlethan was a weapon used by the person buried under the cairn, the date is probably pre-Roman. For when Agricola invaded Scotland in A.D. 81, our Caledonian forefathers had apparently already passed through the bronze era, as, according to Tacitus, they fought the Roman legions with swords "long and without a point;" in other words, with iron swords. (See ante, p. 124).

But most of the Sculptured Stones, particularly the more elaborate varieties of them, were of comparatively later date, and were probably erected as late as the eighth or tenth century. An elaborate specimen found buried in the old churchyard of St Vigeans, having upon its surface the spectacle ornament, the crescent, the mirror, the comb, several animals, a hunter attacking a boar with bow and arrow, &c., all in raised

¹ Since these Notices were published I have, in revisiting the Caves, seen this figure, which is above two feet in height; but neither Mr Drummond nor I could make out any appearance of a tail appendage.
figures, has an inscription on it, which is probably the only Pictish inscription and sentence now remaining. It speaks of the stone as erected to Drosten, son of Voret, of the race of Forcus; and a Pictish king Drosten was killed in the battle of Blathmig or Blethmont—a mile or two off—in the year 729, as we learn from the Annals of Tighearnach. The crosses found among the Fife cave sculptures at Wemyss show that they were cut after the introduction of Christianity; and in one or two spots there are appearances of Christian monograms. Within St Adrian's cave at Caplawchy, near Elie, there are many crosses, generally of the eastern form, on the walls; stone seats cut out, &c.; but no animals or symbols.

The meaning of the mysterious symbols on the caves and sculptured stones, and the purposes for which they were cut, are archeological enigmata that no one has yet solved. As long as they were found on sepulchral monoliths only, they were supposed to be hieroglyphic or heraldic funeral inscriptions or emblems. This doctrine is so far gainsaid by this late discovery of them on the walls of caves. But possibly they may be sacred symbols of some description, or of some unknown form and meaning. For around and upon his gravestones man has always been in the habit of cutting emblems of his religious creed whenever he has cut anything at all.

Other Scotch caves have sculptures cut upon their walls. The so-called Cave of Bruce, in the Island of Arran, has been found by Dr Mitchell and Mr Stuart to have deer and serpents carved on its interior; and many years ago, within St Maloe's Cave, in Holy Island, Dr Daniel Wilson found ancient Scandinavian inscriptions written in Runes.

In many counties in Scotland, both on the sea-shore and inland, there exist large caves, the walls of which require to be now carefully examined in order to find if our ancient forefathers had carved upon them any such emblems and sculpturings as have been traced in Fife. The Fife caves have formerly been inhabited. From some of the Wemyss caves a collection of bones have been obtained, split to remove their marrow, like the bones found in the old Danish midden heaps, &c. Among the bones were those of the deer, sheep, ox, &c.; shells, also, of limpets, &c.; and microscopic remains of cereals were found in cavities in the rocks that had been apparently used as rubbers or querns. Perforated stones
and two implements from the tyne of the deer's horn were picked up from the rubbish upon the floor; but the debris of these caves requires to be more carefully searched, before all that could be ascertained on this point becomes known to archaeologists. In Scotland, there is one cave still occasionally inhabited, at Wick, and within which Dr Mitchell has seen living a family of eight or ten. But cave men are common elsewhere. Mr Barnwell has lately recorded the interesting fact, that in the neighbourhood of Chartres there are at present living, in caves, about 150,000 human beings, in the very centre of France. In Africa, Asia, &c., caves are still inhabited, as they were by the Troglodites and Horites of old.

In England, we know that in archaic times caves were inhabited by the men of those distant ages, such as Kent's Hole, the Brixham Cave, the Kirkdale caves, &c. In these caves the bones of man have been found with his stone weapons; and along with them the bones of long extinct animals, as the mammoth, the cave bear, the hyæna, &c. But in his earliest and rudest times, man has been a sculpturing and painting animal; and his old attempts in this way may possibly yet be found upon the walls of those ossiferous English caves. Sir Charles Nicolson and Sir William Wallace have both stated to me the curious fact, that at the heads of Sydney harbour rude and ancient figures of the kangaroo, &c., have been found sculptured on the rocks, when the turf was removed for building operations there. Mr Graham has likewise informed me that at the Cape, the Bushmen—one of the rudest existing races of humanity—live much in caves, and frequently paint on the walls of them the animals in their neighbourhood, and sometimes battle and hunting scenes,—always in profile. Mons. Lartet has lately shown that the caves of Perigord have been inhabited by archaic man, at a time when apparently he had as yet no metallic weapons, and when the reindeer still inhabited the south of France. Yet amongst the relics found in these Perigord caves have been discovered sculpturings upon stone, bone, and ivory, of different animals; and latterly a rude sketch of the mammoth itself. All this entitles us to hope that, if these cave researches are prosecuted, we may yet find on some Cave Walls sculpturings done by man in the most ancient times, and containing fragments of his earliest history.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.—THE COMMON OR GENERIC TYPES OF THE SCULPTURINGS—

Type 1. Cups of various sizes in rows, or irregularly grouped. 2

Type 2. Cups surrounded with a single ring or circle; the ring (1)
complete; or (2) incomplete; or (3) with the commencement of
a radial groove passing through the cup or ring. 4

Type 3. A cup surrounded by a series of concentric complete rings or
circles. 5

Type 4. A cup surrounded by a series of incomplete concentric rings,
which are traversed by a straight line or duct passing from the
central cup to beyond the circumference of the circles. 5

Type 5. A series of complete concentric rings, which at last bend and
run parallel with the straight radial duct or groove which issues
from the central cup. 6

Type 6. A series of complete concentric rings without a central cup. 6

Type 7. Concentric circular lines running from a centre—either cupped
or plain—in the form of a spiral or volute. 7

PLATE II.—SOME OF THE MORE UNUSUAL FORMS OF THE SCULPTURINGS—

Figs. 1 to 4 show cups of different sizes united together by connecting
grooves running in various directions. 8

Figs 5 and 6 show two or more cups with one inclosing circle. 9

Fig. 7. A large concentric circle, with three radial lines traversing it
from the centre. 9

Fig. 8. Concentric circles, with a complete bisecting line in addition to
a radial groove—Auchnabreach. 9

Fig. 9. Horse-shoe pattern—Tyness, &c. 9

Fig. 10. Volutas conjoined together from Auchnabreach. 9

APPENDIX—VOL. VI.
Fig. 11. Concentric rings, with straight lines radiating from the outermost circle—Rowton Lynn, 9

Fig. 12. Three external lines, radiating, as in preceding figure, from the outer surface of a circle; from Auchnabreach, 9

Fig. 13. Concentric circles; circles incomplete, but no radial groove drawn or cut, 9

Fig. 14. Lines more or less angulated instead of circular, Northumberland, 9

Fig. 15. Cup circles and unifying ducts enclosed within an angulated circumferential line; from Doddington Law, 10

PLATE III.—
The largest stone from the circle at Rothiemay, Banffshire, marked with several cups; two or three of them with rings around them, 13

PLATE IV.—
Fig. 1. Stone from the circle at Thorax, Banffshire, 14
Fig. 2. Stone which was formerly in the centre of the circle at Moncrieff, Perthshire, 15
Fig. 3. Monolith standing near Dunbar, East Lothian, 13

PLATE V.—
Figs. 1 and 2. Stone from the circle at Maughanby, Cumberland, 18
Figs. 3 and 4. Stones from the neighbourhood of the Moonbutts, parish of Cargill, Perthshire, 59

PLATE VI.—FIVE STONES FROM THE CALDER CIRCLE, LANCASHIRE—
Figs. 1 and 2 show the outer and inner surfaces of the largest stone in the circle, 16
Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are all smaller, but very distinctly marked, 16, 17

PLATE VII.—
"Long Meg," standing near the large Salkeld Circle, Cumberland, 17

PLATE VIII.—
Fig. 1. Outlands Circle, on the farm of Ballakelly, parish of Santon, Isle of Man, 19
Fig. 2. A monolith with three cup-markings in a bourg or village of the Forest in Guernsey, 23
Fig. 3. Part of the capstone and cupped prop of a cromlech at Lanercost, in the same island, 23
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE IX.—
Cromlechs at Ratto, Edinburghshire, and at Clynnog Fawr, Caernarvonshire, 21, 22

PLATE X.—CHAMBERED TUMULI AT CLAVA—
Figs. 1 and 2 represent an outline of the stones comprising the circles and galleries or entrances to two of the Tumuli, 26
In fig. 1 a stone is darkened at the entrance, and in fig. 2 another is represented as darkened in the course of the gallery. The inner surfaces of these two darkened stones are represented in figs. 3 and 4 to show the cup-markings on them.

PLATE XI.—
Figs. 1 and 2. Two stones with cups and concentric rings from the chamber of a cairn at Ravenhill, Yorkshire, 27
Fig. 3. Concentric circles on the end of a cist stone from the same locality, 27
Fig. 4. A stone, with cup excavations, from a chamber or cairn at Cloughton Moor, 27
Fig. 5. Urn from same locality as stones Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 114
Fig. 6. Six cup-markings on the inner face of a covering or roofing slab in the tumulus of St Michael, Brittany, 68

PLATE XII.—
Fig. 1 is a section of a kind of double barrow in Dorsetshire. On the top of each superimposed heap of stones was an urn, with a stone lid cover marked with three concentric circles, as seen in fig. 2, 31
Fig. 3 is a similarly marked stone urn cover from Northumberland, 31
Figs. 4 and 5. Stones, with rings and cups, from the ruins of Lawes, in Forfarshire, 43

PLATE XIII.—
Fig. 1. Lid of a stone cist from Coilsfield, Ayrshire; and fig. 2. Fragment of an urn found in the cist. The light outline shows the probable original form of the urn, 27
Fig. 3. Stone, with cut circles, &c., from Auchinlary, Kirkcudbrightshire, 30

Fig. 4. Loose panel, with markings on it, removed from the kist-vaen of Cornban, Argyleshire, 29
Fig. 5. Figure of a sculptured stone, probably sepulchral, from Walltown, Forfarshire, 30
PLATE XIV.—

Fig. 1. Stone at Bakerhill, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, with cups and rings. In several instances the cups are joined together by a connecting groove, 29
Fig. 2. Stone from Balveraid, Inverness-shire, with cups—some in rows, others conjoined by grooves, 59
Fig. 3. Stone from Arbirlot, Forfarshire, with cups and single incomplete rings, 61
Fig. 4. Different forms of conjunction of cups, and terminations of rings in cups, observed by Mr Joass on stones in Ross-shire, 8

PLATE XV.—

Fig. 1 shows the section of a road cut through the wood at Craigie Hill, Linlithgowshire, and displaying the open end of a kist-vaen, with a superimposed mass of stone lying over it, 28
Fig. 2 shows a series of circles found to be cut out upon the interior of the lid of this kist-vaen, 28

PLATE XVI.—

Fig. 1. A stone, cut with rings, &c., in Mr Matthewson’s garden at Jedburgh, 62
Fig. 2. A stone from High Hicklow, Derbyshire, with several concentric, but no central cup, 62
Fig. 3. Concentric ring and volute on a stone at La Mancha, Peebleshire, 62
Fig. 4. Supposed splinter from one of the Pitscandly stones, Forfarshire, showing cups and concentric rings, &c., 61

PLATE XVII.—

Fig. 1. Cauti stone, Comiston, parish of Colinton, near Edinburgh, 32
Fig. 2. One of the stones of the Largie group, near Kumartan, Argyleshire, 34
Fig. 3. One of the Ballymenach stones, Argyleshire, 35
Fig. 4. Head of one of the Avenue stones, near the village of Shap, Westmoreland, 20

PLATE XVIII.—

Fig. 1 shows the group of seven standing stones at Ballymenach, Argyleshire, with a small circle of stones placed in front of them, 35
Fig. 2. The second stone in the first row at Ballymenach, with the cups, rings, and radial grooves upon it, 36

Fig. 3. The “Holed” or perforated stone at Ballymenach, with cups upon one of its surfaces, 36

PLATE XIX.—
Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Stones from Typpock, in the Torwood, Stirlingshire, with rings, double circles, &c., 43

Fig. 4. Stone, with series of double circles and double volutes, from Eday, Orkney, 39

Fig. 5. Stone from Pickaquoy, Orkney, a series of concentric circles round a central cup, 40

Fig. 6. A volute cut on the end of an elongated stone from Firth, Orkney, 40

PLATE XX.—
Figs. 1 and 2 show the two sides of a foundation stone brought from a weem at Letham, Forfarshire, and sculptured over on both sides with cups, rings, single and double, straight radial lines, &c., 41

PLATE XXI.—
Specimen from the lower rock at Auchnabreach, Argyleshire, of sculptures of concentric circles, and elongated and united radial ducts, 56

PLATE XXII.—
Sculptured rock at Carnian, Argyleshire, showing cups single or surrounded by one or more rings, and generally traversed by radial grooves, 54

PLATE XXIII.—
Sketches of two of the sculptured rocks at Auchnabreach, Argyleshire, displaying cups and several series of concentric rings; some of them considerably distorted in figure—with radial ducts, irregular in connection and occasionally joined; a cutting of a double involved volute (shown in lowest figure in first column) and a triple figure of connected volutes or concentric circles (see middle of the same column), 56

PLATE XXIV.—
Three sketches of carved rocks at Chatton Law, showing some of the types of the Northumberland sculptures. The central series of circles in the higher part of the plate has seven geometric circles surrounding its central cup, and is about three feet in diameter, 50
The figure in the left lower compartment is composed of five concentric circles and two traversing radii; while the compartment to the right contains both concentric rings and cups.

PLATE XXV.—
Fig. 1 represents the upper carved slanting surface, and fig. 2, two of the sides of one of the sculptured rocks at Old Bewick, Northumberland. The continuous row of cups along the two sides in figure 2, are so situated as not to be seen at the same time as the upper surface of the rock. Hence they have required to be represented in two sketches,

Fig. 3. Stone from the roof of an underground house or Weem, at Ruthven, in Forfarshire,

PLATE XXVI.—
Fig. 1. Carved slab splintered off a large piece of sandstone from Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire,

Fig. 2. Circles on the interior of a kist-vaen at Carlowrie, near Edinburgh,

Fig. 3. Stone with a volute of six or seven turns on it, at Llanbedr, Merionethshire,

Fig. 4. Rock Sculptured with single and conjoined cups at Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man,

PLATE XXVII.—
Representation, from the Royal Irish Academy, of a large slab from the neighbourhood of Sneem, in the county of Kerry, carved with cups, single and concentric circles,

PLATE XXVIII.—SCULPTURES FROM CHAMBERED TUMULI AT SLIEVE-NA-CALLIGHE, IRELAND.
The lower compartment of the plate shows the most carved and perfect crypt that has yet been discovered in this locality. The three upper sections display some of the more quaint sculptured forms which Mr Conwell sketched when he first opened these remarkable tombs,

PLATE XXIX.—FROM CHAMBERED TUMULI AT NEW GRANGE AND DOWTH, IRELAND.
These several figures are described at length at page
PLATE XXX.—From the Sepulchral Tumuli and Cromlechs of Brittany.

Fig. 1. Three stones from the long sculptured gallery at Gavr Inis, 69
Fig. 2. Axe, with a floriated head and a looped handle, from the inferior surface capstone of the Cromlech at Lochmariaker, called the Merchant’s Table, 70
Fig. 3. Axes, bows, &c., and in the centre of them apparently a shield; from a stone found amongst others closing the entrance at the north end of the chambered tumulus called Le Butte de César, Lochmariaker, 69
Fig. 4. Sculpture upon a stone forming one of the side supports of the corridor leading to the sepulchral chamber of the tumulus upon the Isle Longue in the Sea of Morbihan. Mr Ferguson considers it the outline of a shield, the rings at either side representing the arm-holes, and the external ornamentation above being like the effect of a fringe of blown tassels (see Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. viii. p. 463), 69

PLATE XXXI.—Stones from Scandinavia—

Fig. 1. Balder Stone from the neighbourhood of Falköping, Sweden, with various cups upon its upper surfaces and sides, 71
Fig. 2. Large standing stone on Asige Moor, Halland, Sweden, showing a series of six concentric circles cut in a dotted form upon it, 72
Fig. 3. Capstone of a cromlech at Grevinge, Zeeland, cut with three rude figures of boats, and circles with two cross lines intersecting the disc of each, 72
Fig. 4. Cuttings on a heavy slab, from a barrow at Walljara, in Scania, and consisting of a rude double horse chariot, rough outlines of boats, and some older cup markings, 78

PLATE XXXII.—

Drawings of the Stones lining the interior chamber of the large cairn at Kivik or Broderor, in Scania. The various figures are described at length in the text at pp. 74, 75
ERRATA.

In consequence of one or two plates having been changed during the printing of the Essay, some errors of reference have occurred in the text, which the reader is requested to rectify, viz.:—

Page 5, line 11, for XXV. read I.
" 7, " 8, " XXV. " I.
" 9, " 19, " XXII. " XXIII.
" 23, " 26, " 2 " 3 and 2.
" 35, " 23, " XVII. " XVIII.
" 36, " 7, " XVII. " XVIII.
" 46, " 3, " XVI. " XXVI.
" 52, " 30, add See Plate XXVI. fig. 3,
" 53, " 15, add XXVI. fig. 4.
" 57, " 13, for XXII: XXIII.
" 57, " 25, " XXXII. " XXIII.
" 71, " 16, " XXX. " XXXI.