

II.

NOTICE OF A COLLECTION OF IMPLEMENTS OF STONE AND BRONZE, NOW PRESENTED TO THE MUSEUM, AND EXHIBITED TO THE MEETING, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES FROM WIGTONSHIRE. By REV. GEORGE WILSON, GLENLUCE, CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

1. *Perforated Stone Hammers or Axe Hammers* of a peculiar type, of which there is only one specimen in the Museum, from Silvermine, Torphichen, having one side nearly straight and the other curved inward from opposite the haft-hole to the edge. Three have been found in this district :—

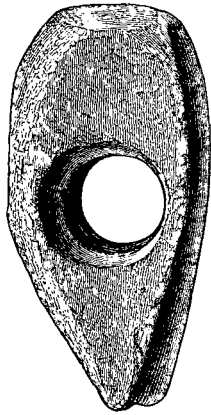


Fig. 1. Stone Axe Hammer, Machermore ($\frac{1}{3}$)

(1st.) A reddish grey sandstone (fig. 1) from Drumwhill Hill, Machermore, Old Luce, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of haft-hole nearly 2 inches at the upper side, $2\frac{1}{8}$ at the lower, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ at the middle; its centre nearest the cutting edge, which is much worn, especially at the lower side, the whole surface looking as if it had been ground.

(2d.) A dark grey sandstone, $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches behind haft-hole and 3 at edge; diameter of haft-hole at surface $2\frac{1}{2}$, and at middle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its centre $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the butt, at which the stone seems to have been from the first defective on the curved side. It was found along with a smaller one on a small hill at the side of Mye Loch, Stoneykirk.

(3d.) A coarse micaceous sandstone from High Clone, Mochrum, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 3$ inches, the haft-hole not bored truly, its diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the surface and 1 at the middle, its centre 3 inches from the butt; the edge half an inch thick at the sharpest part, and most worn at the lower side. These implements look as if shaped for some special purpose.

Through the kindness of a correspondent I exhibit a hammer from the neighbourhood of Wigtown, of a yellowish claystone, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches;

diameter of haft-hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at surface and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at middle, its centre $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the butt, which is rounded and is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in depth; edge somewhat convex, a good deal damaged, with two chip marks on one side not quite ground out; faces slightly concave both lengthwise and across; sides much rounded, especially toward the butt; the whole surface ground smooth.

2. I exhibit a large stone implement, in which the process of boring the haft-hole seems only to have been begun and left unfinished. It is a flattened cylindrical grey sandstone with rounded ends, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 5 \times 4$ inches, with circular hollows wrought in the centre of each face, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth on one face, and $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch on the other.

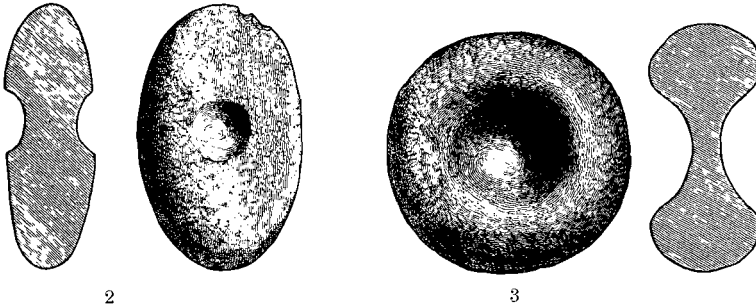


Fig. 2. Oval Implement, Gillespie ($\frac{1}{2}$). Fig 3. Circular Implement, Galdenoch ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Most of the polished surface is weathered off, and one part is blackened by fire. It was ploughed up at the edge of a small cairn, near what was the southern margin of the Loch of Sunonness, Old Luce, long since drained away, in which there was a lake dwelling of a curious type, described by me in the Proceedings, vol. x. p. 738.

3. *Stone Implements with circular Central Hollows wrought on each face.*—These are of two types, elongated and oval, approaching a circular form, and I wish to direct attention to them, because as yet only eight have been reported in Scotland, seven of them being from Wigtonshire. Of the *elongated* type there are three; one from Gillespie, Old Luce (fig. 2),

is a water-worn pebble of lightish grey fine-grained sandstone, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with smoothly ground circular hollows on each face, 1 inch in diameter and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, their centre being $\frac{1}{8}$ inch nearer the upper end of the stone, the lower end, next the least curved side, bearing marks as if it had been used for hammering. A coarser grained pebble with similar marks of use was found in a field at High Mark, Leswalt, measuring $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with central smoothly ground hollows $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. In the Museum (wall-case B. 228), there is an oblong sandstone pebble from Dunning, measuring $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with circular hollows wrought on each of its flat sides, not so elliptical in outline as these Wigtonshire specimens, but much rounded at the angles.

Of the *circular* or *oval* type there are five, two of which have shallow, and the others deep hollows. In vol xi. p. 583, there is an engraving

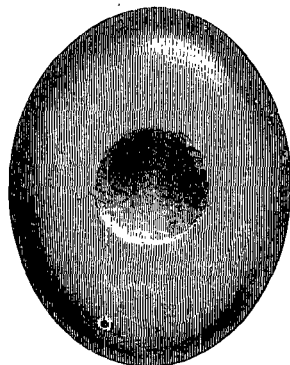


Fig. 4. Oval Implement from Machermore ($\frac{1}{2}$).

of a pebble of granite, water-worn and finely polished, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with smoothly ground central hollows $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter on one face, 1 inch on the other, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch 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. It bears no marks of use as a hammer. Through the kindness of John Douglas, Esq., M.D., Whithorn, I am able to exhibit another very like it, of grey granite

from Garrerie, Glasserton, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the central hollow on one face $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, that on the other face $1 \times \frac{1}{8}$ inch. On one side it is somewhat levelled as if worn by use. Dr Douglas exhibits another from Glasserton, of grey sandstone, $4 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the hollows central, one

measuring $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ and the other $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch; the edge all round much bruised, many of the marks being recent. In 1862 the late Rev. Thomas B. Bell, Free Church, Leswalt, presented to the Museum a coarse-grained pebble of grey sandstone (fig. 3) from Moor of Galdenoch, Leswalt, with deep cup-like smoothly wrought central hollows.¹ It measures $3 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the hollows $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. I have one found in 1877 in a ploughed field at Gillespie, Old Luce, a pebble of fine-grained grey sandstone, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches; the hollows central, smoothly wrought, $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch. Neither of these has any marks of use.

These implements are not uncommon in Ireland, some specimens being in the Museum, while they appear to be rare in England and France. They seem to be not uncommon in Scandinavia, where they are called *tilhuggersteen* or hammer-stones. Some of them are very handy when grasped by the hollows with the thumb and middle finger and the fore-finger resting on the top, and some of them bear marks of use as if for hammering. But others are not so handy, owing to the narrowness and depth of the wrought hollows, and several bear no marks of such use. Perhaps those last described represent a distinct type of implement.

4. *Stone Arrow-head, not of Flint.*—I found at High Torrs, Glenluce, a leaf-shaped *arrow-head*, neatly trimmed all round the edge on both faces, measuring $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inch. It is *not made of flint*, but of the same material as some of the broken imperforate stone axes found near the same spot. It is the first of the kind reported in Scotland.

5. *Flint Implements.*—A *Spokeshave Scraper* of elongated type, $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches, from Klachsiant, Stoneykirk; another, $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches from High Torrs, Glenluce.

Of the flat type with concave edge, one measures $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch; another $1 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch; a third with one edge concave and the other convex, measures $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch. A *flaker*, $2 \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, the edges much bruised by use. All from High Torrs. A slender implement, trimmed along the back, measures, $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ inch; another, trimmed on both

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. iv. p. 440; quoted by Evans, "Stone Implements," p. 215.

back and edge, measures $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ inch. These implements have been observed only at Glenluce, where eight or nine have been found.

IMPLEMENTS, &C., OF BRONZE.

1. *Axe-Heads*.—Thirteen have been reported, several of which are now exhibited, five being flat, five flanged, and three socketed.

(1st.) Of the *flat* type, one from Moss of Cree, Penninghame (fig. 5), presented to the Museum in 1782 by Messrs Brydon and Baillie,¹ is narrower in proportion to its length than any of the others, measuring

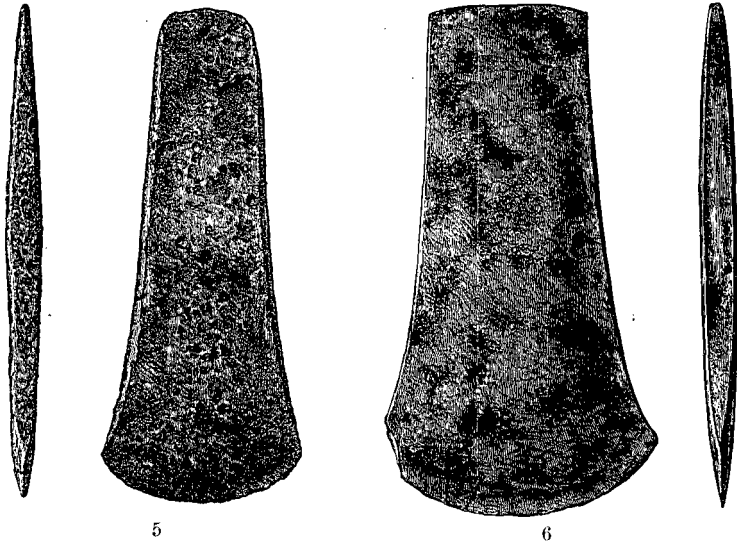


Fig. 5. Flat Bronze Celt, Moss of Cree ($\frac{1}{2}$). Fig. 6. Flat Bronze Celt, Knockandmaize ($\frac{1}{2}$).

$5 \times 2 \times \frac{2}{3}$ inches; edge lunate, side slightly concave behind the edge and tapering to the butt, which is 1 inch broad; slightly convex and sharp; the surface a good deal wasted. Another, found in a marsh near the farm-house of Knockandmaize, Leswalt (fig. 6), and now the property of

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. v. p. 26; and Catalogue, 1876, p. 89.

the Right Honourable the Earl of Stair, measures $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$ inches ; edge slightly damaged, lunate, and bevelled on both faces $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; sides flat, slightly concave behind edge ; butt *flat*, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Mr David Vance carpenter, Whithorn, has presented to the Museum, through the Rev. Archibald Stewart, D.D., of Glasserton, a fine specimen, ploughed up in a field at Barrachan, Mochrum, in 1873, measuring $6 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches ; edge lunate, sides slightly concave behind it, flat ; the butt $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad and slightly rounded. The surface, which was brighter when I first saw it, is curiously marked in some places, as if finely scratched by a graving tool.

The Earl of Stair has another, bearing marks of use, found at Innermessan, Inch, measuring $6\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches ; edge lunate, and bevelled about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch on both faces ; sides flat, concave behind edge, and tapering to the butt, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, convex and sharp. There is a very fine specimen of this type in the Museum, from Kevans, Sorbie,¹ presented in 1856 by Mr Gavin Ralston, measuring $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches ; edge lunate, sides concave behind it, and flat ; butt convex, sharp, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad.

The faces are ornamented across the centre with rows of punch marks.

(2d.) *Flanged Axe-heads, or Palstaves.*—Wm. M'Ilwraith, Esq., formerly editor of the "Free Press," Stranraer, and now in Queensland, got one in a foundry at Stranraer with the cutting end broken off, $3\frac{5}{8} \times 22\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with the hollows for the haft-head comparatively narrow, and the flanges broad. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, has one about 6 inches long, found on the Fell of Barhullion, Glasserton. In 1875 three fine specimens were found lying within a foot of each other, in deepening a ditch where the Pilrooty Burn drains what has been a morass or small

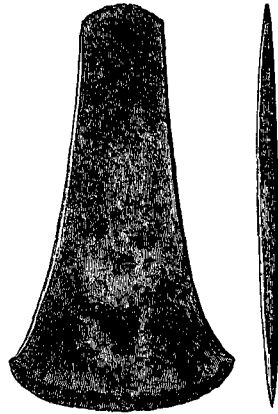


Fig. 7. Flat Celt, Innermessan ($\frac{1}{3}$).

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. ii. p. 307 ; and Catalogue, p. 88.

loch, on the south side of Balcarry Farm, Old Luce. They were presented to the British Museum by Vice-Admiral Sir John C. Dalrymple

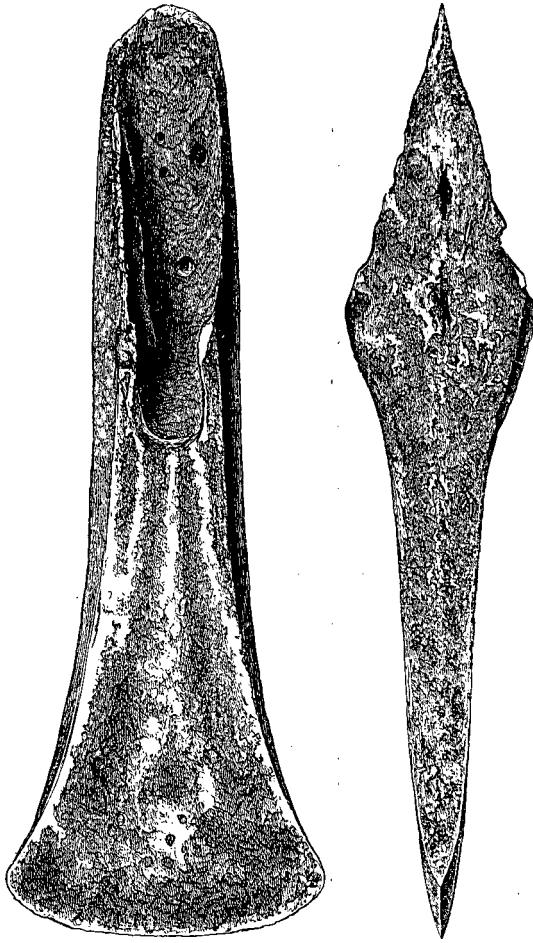


Fig. 8. Bronze Palstave, Balcarry ($\frac{2}{3}$).

Hay, Bart., and are described, two of them with engravings, in a paper by me in vol. ii. of the "Collections of the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire Archæo-

logical Association." The largest (fig. 8) measures $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$ inches ; the next, $6\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$ inches ; and the least (fig. 9) and finest, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and all have the flanges slightly recurved. I may mention a similar find of three stone axes, imperforate, and all of the same material,

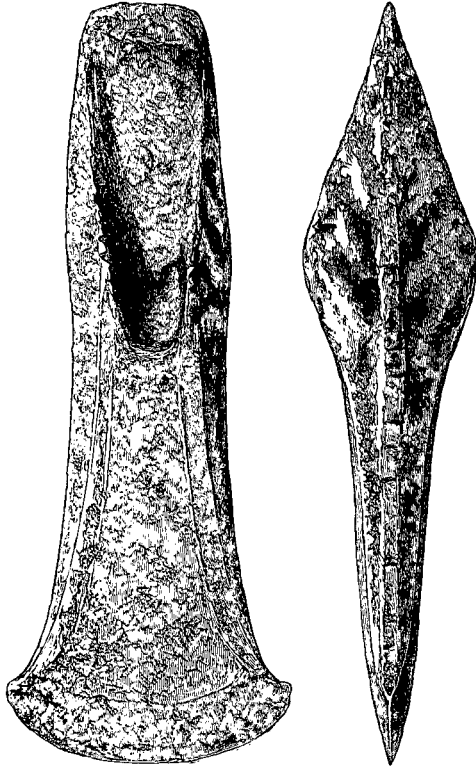


Fig. 9. Bronze Palstave, Balcarry ($\frac{3}{4}$).

in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbright, now the property of Mr Gilechrist Clark of Speddoch. Perhaps we may fairly infer from such finds, that both in the Stone and Bronze Age a man sometimes used a set of axes of different sizes.

(3d.) *Socketed Axe heads.* — One from the neighbourhood of High Knock-



Fig. 10. Socketed Axe-head, Knockglass ($\frac{1}{2}$).



Fig. 11. Socketed Axe-head, Knockandmaize ($\frac{1}{2}$).

glass, Portpatrick (fig. 10), presented to the Mechanic's Institute, Newton-Stewart, by Mr J. M'Keand, manufacturer there, measures $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the socket, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in its diameter parallel with the edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in its cross diameter outside, and $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ inch inside; its depth 2 inches; the socket is rounded, with a slight ridge at its rim, which is damaged, and another about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lower at the top of the loop; the loop opening $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inch; the sides are rounded and have a central mould ridge. There is another in the same Institute, from Innermessan, Inch, of the same type, but a little longer, with a single ridge, round it, but above the loop. A very beautiful specimen, the property of the Earl of Stair (fig. 11), found at Knockandmaize, Leswalt, in a peat moss near the March of Dundinzie, measures $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of socket parallel with edge $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inch on the outside, and $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{9}{16}$ inch inside; depth, 4 inches. Edge lunate, socket rounded, with a large rounded moulding at the rim, and a smaller one at the upper end of the loop. The loop is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{16}$ inch inside and $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch outside, on which it slopes up to the central mould ridge. It curves slightly outward at the top where it joins the moulding round the socket, and more prominently at the lower end, where it runs quite across the side. The sides and faces meet in a distinct angle. On each face there is a slightly relieved ornament of circles joined by lines. On one face a circular figure on a line with the loop opening is joined to two exactly like it, 1 inch from the edge, by two slight ridges $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, which start $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart, from the lower segment of the upper figure, and terminate, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, at the top of the lower figures. Each of these figures consists of a small central knob surrounded by two rings, the inner nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and the outer $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter. The other face has a circular ornament at the top, but not quite so high up, and three others below, in a row across it, 1 inch from the edge. They are exactly like those on the opposite face in form and size, except that the middle one below has a central hollow instead of a knob. The upper figure is joined to the middle lower one by a straight ridge, on each side of which a ridge runs, with a very slight curve at the lower end, into the segment of the outer circles

next the middle one. They are nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the central ridge at the top, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the bottom. At $\frac{1}{4}$ inch outside of these two ridges two others start from the outer part of the top segment of the two outer circles, and run up in a curve parallel to the line of the axe side, till they pass the circle at the top and meet above it in a slightly curved line. Dr Evans kindly informs me that an axe of similar type, from Kingston, Surrey, in the British Museum, will be engraved in his forthcoming work on "Bronzes."

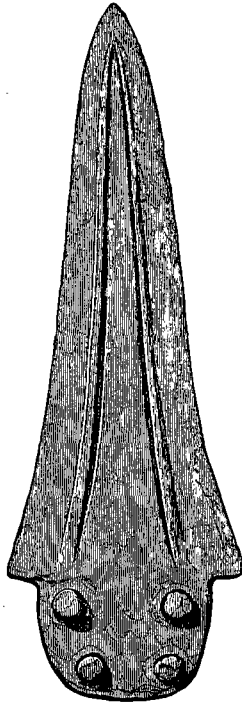


Fig. 12. Bronze Dagger, Whiteleys.

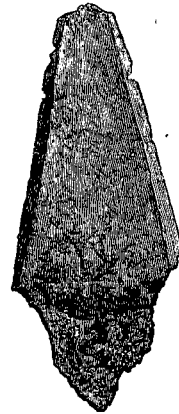


Fig. 13. Bronze Dagger, Mid Torrs ($\frac{3}{4}$).

2. *Daggers*.—(1st.) A *Bronze Broad Dagger-blade* was found in 1866 in a peat moss on the farm of Whiteleys, Inch; and presented to the Museum

by Mr Simon Hunter, the tenant. It is engraved in vol. viii. p. 423, and the "Catalogue," pp. 95-96. It measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ inches, being broadest and thickest at the haft-end, and weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. The tang to which the haft has been attached is 3 inches broad and 2 inches long, rounded off at the upper part, and has four rivet holes, with the bronze rivets, 1 inch long and fully $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, remaining in them. The blade is fluted by a ridge and furrow ornament running from near the point almost to the tang, following the outline of the edges, and dividing it at half its length into four equal breadths.

(2d.) *A Bronze Knife-dagger, with thin triangular-shaped blade*, was found at Mid Torrs, Glenluce, and presented by me to the Museum in 1876.¹ It is 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at the butt. The point is broken, and the tang is a good deal wasted, but still bears the mark of the haft. The blade is two edged, and is slightly bevelled at the edges. Only ten daggers of this type are known in Scotland, of which this is the ninth, described in an elaborate paper by Mr Anderson.² As fragments of urns have been found near the spot where this one was picked up, it is probable that, like all the others, it was deposited with an interment. This form, like that of the tall drinking-cup urn sometimes found with it, seems to be peculiar to Great Britain.

3. *Bronze Spear-heads*.—Two of these have been found in this district. One measures $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches; from socket to loops, 2 inches long; its greatest diameter $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and running nearly to the point, with a slight ridge beginning at the broadest part of the blade and becoming most distinct at the point. On each side a channel runs from the point to the loops, bounded by a slight ridge which becomes more marked where it runs on to form the loops, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch from the lower end of the blade. The loop openings are elliptical, sharp at both ends, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad. It was found near the Old Military Road at Merton Hall, Penninghame, became the property of the late James Black, Esq., M.D., of Bolton, latterly of Edinburgh, and is now presented to the Museum by his son, William Black, Surgeon-Major, of

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. vol. xi. p. 587.

² *Ibid.* vol. xii. pp. 439-461.

2 George Square, Edinburgh. The other spear is from the property of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, and was found on the Fell of Barhullion, Glasserton. It measures $15\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$ inches, socket to loops $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; diameter in plane of blade, outside 1 inch, inside $\frac{13}{16}$ inch; the other diameter, outside $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, inside $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. The blade is 11

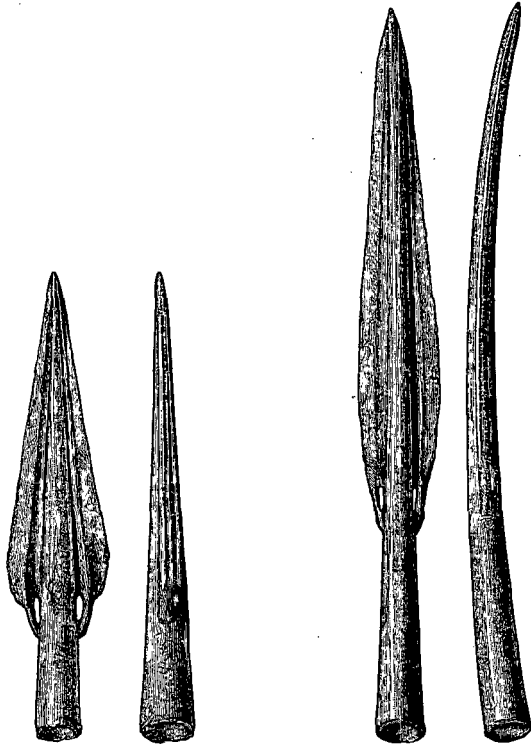


Fig. 14. Bronze Spear-head, Morton Hall ($\frac{1}{4}$). Fig. 15. Bronze Spear-head, Barhullion ($\frac{1}{4}$).

inches long, widest 7 inches from the point, and has on each side a very shallow channel, the slight boundary ridges becoming more marked toward the haft-end, where they curve outward for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to form the loops, which are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the

end of the blade. It is bent to one side, having been found jammed between two masses of rock.

4. *A leaf-shaped Bronze Sword*, two-edged, imperfect at the hilt, total length $23\frac{3}{8}$ inches, breadth 8 inches from the point $1\frac{3}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the hilt 1 inch, and at hilt in front of rivet holes 2 inches, thickness at hilt $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and near middle of blade where it is broken across $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A slight narrow ridge runs along near the edge from the widening a little before the hilt to the point, near which it becomes more marked. There are four rivet holes where the handle has been attached, the front pair 1 inch apart, and the other pair $\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind them and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. Where the hilt is broken there is a hollow on each side $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. From the broadest to the narrowest part of the hilt it is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. This sword is the property of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, but the exact locality in which it was found is unknown.

5. A Bronze Needle, broken at both ends, but with part of the eye remaining. The fragment is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, and $\frac{1}{12}$ inch broad at the beginning of the eye. It was found at Torrs, Old Luce.

6. A Bronze Pin, with quadrangular head, length $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, head $\frac{1}{8}$ inch square, its sides sloping inward for $\frac{1}{8}$ inch with a narrow ring collar dividing it from the body, which is about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch thick, and tapers towards the point, which is blunt. Mr Ivison Macadam furnishes

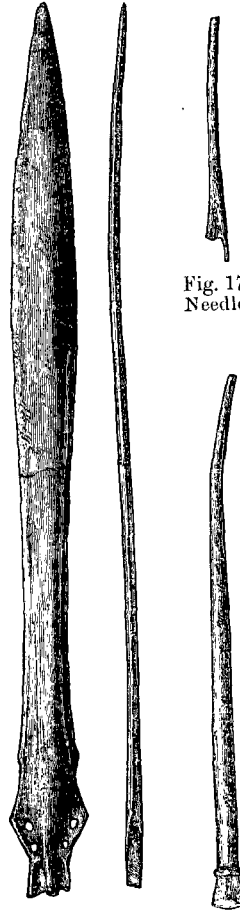


Fig. 16.
Sword ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Fig. 17.
Needle.

Fig. 18.
Bronze Pin ($\frac{1}{4}$).

the following analysis, which shows that it may properly be called bronze:—

Copper	90.24
Tin	9.65
	<hr/>
	99.89

“The results prove that the pin is made of an alloy resembling bronze.” In his note accompanying this analysis Mr Macadam says,—“The results show the composition to be such as would warrant the pin being considered as of genuine old manufacture, and not of modern origin.”

In the Museum there are three similar pins, a little larger, from Lismore. On the sandhills at Glenluce I have found another pin, nearly $2 \times \frac{1}{8}$ inches, quadrangular, blunt at point and flattened at the other end, which perhaps has belonged to a brooch. Another is round, broken at point and slightly tapering, $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inches, and another is small, finely pointed, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long.

7. Bronze *Penannular Brooch*, from High Torrs, Old Luce, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in its longest diameter, and a little less in the direction of the pin, which is wanting. The opening for the pin is formed by two serpent heads, made indistinct by the corrosion of the metal. Presented by me to the Museum of the Society in 1876.¹



Fig. 19.

Small Penannular
Brooch ($\frac{1}{2}$).

8. Bronze object like a Pendant, found near the quadrangular headed pin described above. It is of a cylindrical form somewhat like a dumb-bell, with a loop on one side; length $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, diameter $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and at middle rather less, round which two ridges $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart run from the inner sides of the loop opening, which is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, with mould mark inside. In Scandinavia there are similar objects of amber, but I am not aware that this has any connection with them, and it appears to be unique in bronze.



Fig. 20.

Bronze Pendant ($\frac{1}{2}$).

¹ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. vol. xi. p. 587.

9. *Looped Bronze Wire*, presented by me in 1876. Two portions of bronze wire looped together and tapering to the other end, where the

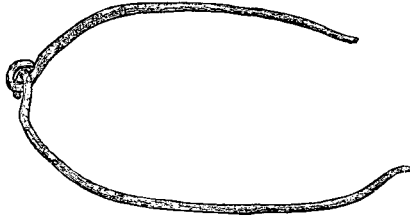


Fig. 21. Looped Bronze Wire ($\frac{3}{8}$).

largest one is bent in a little, and then straight at the point. I found it at Knockencrunge, Mid Torrs, Glenluce.

10. Fragment with bronze *rivet*, formed of a narrow strip, doubled, put through holes cut in the two pieces of bronze to be joined, with the loop flattened down on the one side and the two ends folded back on the other, exactly like the paper fasteners now in use.

11. Fragment of Bronze Bell from Clachsiant, Stoneykirk, found by my friend, John Thomson, Esq., medical student, 17 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, when with me on March 27th 1879, at a spot about a mile to the east of the site of Clachsiant church.

OBJECTS OF GLASS.

1. Star-shaped object of a greenish blue vitreous composition, from Knockdoon, Glenluce, with five irregular rays, greatest diameter 1 inch, least diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, diameter of central hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. I picked it up 10th April 1879. In 1875 I found one about a quarter of a mile farther west in the sandhills of the same material, with nine rays, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter, central hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter. It is engraved in vol. xi. p. 587. It is there stated that another was found in Blair-Drummond Moss "almost exactly similar

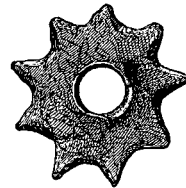


Fig. 22. Star-shaped Bead ($\frac{1}{4}$).

in form, size, and material, except that it has only six rays. These, however, are the only two examples known." I have much pleasure in presenting a third of these rare and curious objects to the Museum of the Society.

2. A Glass Button, found about forty years ago at Knockandmaize, Leswalt, and now in the possession of the Earl of Stair. It is of blue glass of a sort of dumb-bell form, length $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, circumference at middle $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and at thickest part $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One very like it, but smaller, from Ireland, was exhibited at the January meeting by Mr Cochran Patrick.

CLAY URN.

In September 1878 an urn of the type called "food urns" was found in a gravel pit at Craigenhollie, Glenluce, among the gravel which had fallen while the men were absent with their cart. The depth at which it was below the surface is thus unknown, and nothing was observed beside it. It was put in a hole in the drystone dyke till 17th April 1879, when it was brought to me by Mr George Fraser, gamekeeper, part of the edge being lost. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It is rudely ornamented with zig-zag lines on the outside of the rim.