

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF LOAN COLLECTIONS OF PREHISTORIC AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES FROM THE SHIRES OF BERWICK, ROXBURGH, AND SELKIRK. BY GEO. F. BLACK, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.<sup>1</sup>

The objects here described are of importance as illustrating the prehistoric archæology of a limited area of the South of Scotland, namely, the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. These three counties are but sparsely represented in any of the divisions into which the objects in the National Collection are classified. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, as it deprives these counties of the means of showing their special importance in the illustration of the unwritten history of Scotland, as represented in the National Museum.

Of the different collections exhibited, that belonging to Mr Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A., is the largest and most important, and includes a number of specimens of rare types, chief of which is the fine axe shown in fig. 1. Next in importance is the collection of Mr Dunn, in which is the original of fig. 2. The Roman remains from Cappuck are also worthy of special mention.

In describing the collections, it will be convenient to group the objects under the counties in which they were found.

BERWICKSHIRE.

*Stone Implements.*

*Axes.*—(1) Of felstone,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting end, polished, with rounded sides, found on West Foulden

<sup>1</sup> The objects in the collections were lent on the application of Dr D. Christison, Secretary, by Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A.; R. H. Dunn, F.S.A. Scot.; the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., *President*, S.A. Scot.; Lady Marjoribanks; W. Dickinson, Longcroft; D. Paterson, Duns; H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden; Mr Fleming, farmer, Bowerhouse; John Oliver, Craigsfordmains; and Messrs A. and B. Balsillie, Dykegatehead, Whitsome.

Moor in 1870. (2) Of weathered felstone,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches,

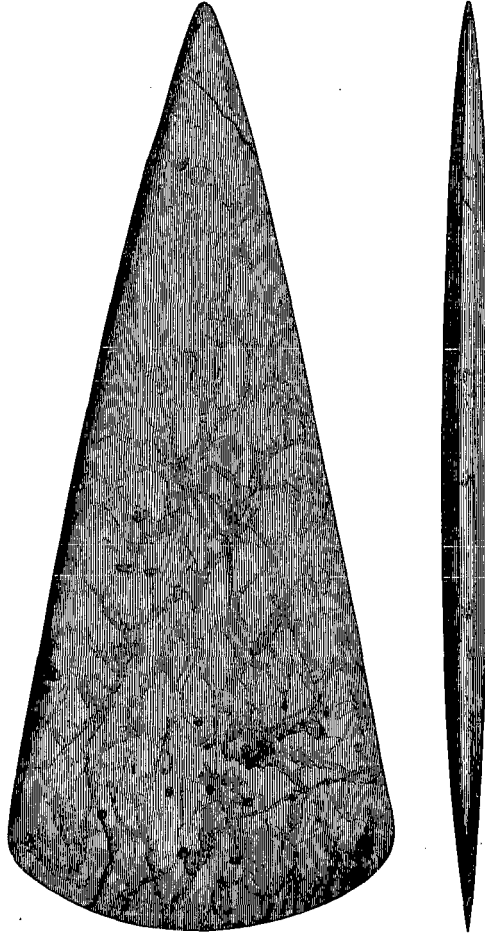


Fig. 1. Axe of green quartz found in Berwickshire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

polished at the cutting end only, with rounded sides and pointed butt,

found at Trabroun, Lauder. (3) Of felstone,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, polished, with flat sides and tapering butt, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (4) Of felstone, much weathered, 4 by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, with an oblique cutting edge, which is probably due to re-sharpening, found near Manderston. (5) Of diorite, 7 inches in length by 3 inches in breadth, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in greatest thickness, surface mostly rough, but cutting end polished, with rounded sides and bluntly pointed butt, found at Gordon. (6) Of basalt, almond shaped,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, polished at the cutting end, which is blunted, the remaining surface roughly pecked, found near Gordon Station. (7) Cutting end of a small axe of felstone, with flat sides, found at Halidon Mill, Bemersyde. (8) Of gneiss,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, polished, with rounded sides, showing marks of use as a hammer on the butt, found at Cockburnspath. (9) Of felstone, originally about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, polished, cutting end broken off, found on Rumbleton Farm, near Greenlaw. (10) Of felstone, weathered,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, polished, with oblique cutting edge and flat sides, found at Farm Park, Uddisate, Faughhill. (11) Of gneiss,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, polished, with oval cross-section and truncated butt, found at Cockburnspath. (12) Of micaceous sandstone, 5 inches in length, found near Pistol Plantation, on the farm of Dykegatehead, Whitsome. (13) Of green quartz (fig. 1), found about the year 1840, butt pointed, sides rounded, surface finely polished,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches across the widest part of the cutting end, and  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch in greatest thickness, cutting edge intentionally blunted. This is the largest example of its kind recorded to have been found in Scotland. The next largest is one in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, 9 inches in length, found near Stirling.

*Flint Implements.*

*Knives.*—(1) A double-edged knife of flint,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, curved laterally, worked on both edges of one face, found at Town Farm, Earlston. (2) Another, similar,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, pointed at one end, found at Clackmae, Earlston. (3) Found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. (4) A single-edged knife of flint,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, pointed at one end, found at Earlston. (5) A triangular pointed implement of flint,  $2\frac{1}{4}$

inches in length, worked on both edges of one face, and with a large bulb of concussion at the broad end on the other face, found at Earlston.

*Ground-edged Knife.*—In fig. 2 there is represented, on a scale of two-thirds, a very fine example of an oblong ground-edged knife of dark-coloured flint, which was found in a field on the farm of Butterlaw, near Coldstream, about 1867. It is 4 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, and averages about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness. Another of similar form,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, found at Torrs, Glenluce, Wigtownshire, now in the National Museum, is the second largest recorded to have been found in Scotland.

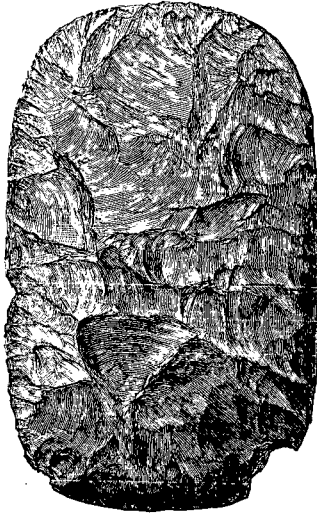


Fig. 2. Ground-edged Knife of flint found at Butterlaw ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ).

From Earlston there is a fragment of a ground-edged knife of similar type to that already mentioned from Butterlaw. This fragment has been exposed to the action of fire, like the portion in the Museum found on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.<sup>1</sup>

*Arrow-Heads.*—(1) From Clackmae, Earlston, there are two triangular arrow-heads, one of which is slightly hollowed on the base. (2) From Earlston there is the base end of an arrow-head of the lop-sided type, which is worked on both edges of each face, and much resembles fig. 337 in Sir John Evans's work.<sup>2</sup> The greater part of each face shows the natural surface of the fracture, only the edges being trimmed. (3) From Hume there are two arrow-heads of the ordinary form, with barbs and stem, and part of a small arrow-head of triangular form. (4) From Mosshouses, Earlston, there is a small arrow-head of the form with barbs and centre stem; a neatly formed leaf-shaped arrow-head of the long narrow form,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in length by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in breadth, with the point

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxv. p. 499.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 350.

broken off; a triangular arrow-head with rounded base, with the point broken off, now  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length; and, lastly, the base portion of a small deep hollow-based and lop-sided arrow-head. (5) From Earlston there are nineteen arrow-heads of various forms, several of which are imperfect. Four of these are of green chert, and one, which is leaf-shaped, is of pitchstone; one with barbs and centre stem,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, has an intentionally formed notch on the outer side, at the point where the barb joins the body of the implement, probably for additional security in fastening. A fine specimen from this locality is shown in fig. 3. (6) From Bowerhouse, Lauder, there are two stemmed arrow-heads, and part of a specimen of leaf shape. One of the stemmed specimens,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length, is of the type of Evans, fig. 302; and the other, which is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length, is of the same form as fig. 18 from Philiphaugh. (7) Two arrow-heads of triangular type, with barbs and centre stem, one imperfect, both found at Longcroft.

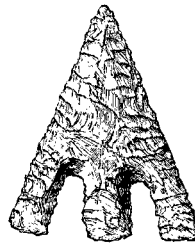


Fig. 3. Flint Arrow-head found at Earlston ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

*Miscellaneous.*—(1) Implement, in form of a gun-flint,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, with a well-formed scraping edge at one of the narrower ends, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (2) Scraper of black flint, 2 inches in length, curved longitudinally, round at the scraping end and acutely pointed at the other, worked all round the sides, found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. (3) Small scraper of grey flint,  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, plano-convex in section, worked continuously round the edge, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (4) Nineteen scrapers from Earlston, two of which are spoon-shaped. (5) Six scrapers from Clackmae, Earlston, one of which is of duck-bill form.

*Stone Implements with indented hollows.*—(1) Water-worn pebble of hard micaceous sandstone, irregular circular in form,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a pecked hollow on one face,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in depth, found near Earlston. (2) Circular water-worn pebble of quartzite, 3 inches in diameter, with deep, conical, pecked hollow on each face, 1 inch in diameter, as if intended for a socket-stone, found

at Greenlaw. (3) Water-worn pebble of reddish quartz, of circular form,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with one face ground smooth and flat, and a smooth hollow depression formed in the centre, found at Jordanlaw, West-ruther. (4) Hammer (?) of greenstone, a naturally-shaped pebble only,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, abraded at each end, with rough pecking on each of two opposite sides, as if for a haft-hole, found on the farm of Dyke-gatehead, Whitsome.

*Quern Stones.*—(1) Upper stone of conical form, found in the wall of an old garden at Lauder. (2) Lower stone, found among shrubbery on East Hill, Longcroft. (3) Upper stone, of unusual thickness, with hole in the edge, probably for the finger, found at East Addinstone. (4) Upper and lower stones of a quern of micaceous stone, found in 1860 in an old well at Huntington.

*Whorls.*—The whorls exhibited from Berwickshire number about twenty-five in all, and, with two or three exceptions, are unornamented. The bulk of these were found in the neighbourhood of Earlston, and others at Bemersyde, Huntshaw, Lauder, West Moriston, Greenlaw, and elsewhere.

*Miscellaneous Stone Implements.*—(1) Two rough balls of sandstone, each 3 inches in diameter, one found in a drain, 6 feet deep, at Wedderburn Castle, the other found in Duns Public Park. (2) Small sinker of limestone, grooved on each face and hollowed on the base, found at Duns. (3) Disc of sandstone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick, with the periphery and each face ground smooth, found at West Foulden. (4) Half of a small vessel of steatitic stone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in outside diameter, ornamented on the outside by two incised parallel lines, found at Moriston, Earlston. (5) Hammerstone of greenstone, flattish-oval in shape,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, with faint hollow on each face and the periphery abraded by use, found at Lauder. (6) Whetstone of silicious sandstone,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, with perforation at one end for suspension, found at West Moriston, Berwick. (7) Hammerstone of gritty sandstone, flattish circular in form,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, much worn by use round the periphery, found at Gordon. (8) Hammerstone of quartzite, cylindrical shaped,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length, with marks of use on each end, found at Huntshaw, Earlston. (9) Seven whetstones,

mostly oblong water-worn pebbles, found at Clackmae, Earlston. (10) Hammerstones of quartzite and other hard stones, one from Sorrowleesfield Mains, Earlston; one from Cowdenknowes, Earlston; one from Brotherstone, Berwick; one from Brewhouse, Lauder; one from Spottiswood, Gordon.

*Bronze.*—On the farm of Essenside, Ashkirk, a number of bronze implements have been found, two of which, a gouge and socketed axe, were sent for exhibition. The gouge is of the usual socketed form,  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in outer diameter across the mouth. The gouge end is slightly expanded, and the sides show the marks of junction of the two halves of the mould. The axe is of ordinary form,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and 2 inches across the cutting end. The mouth is flattish circular in form, and is ornamented with a raised moulding round the edge. The sides show the marks of the junction of the two halves of the mould.<sup>1</sup>

Flanged axe,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch across the cutting end, which scarcely expands, without stopridge, found in ploughing heather two miles above Longcroft.

Ingot of dark-coloured bronze in the form of a rude flat axe,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across the broadest end, found at Hillhouse, Lauder, in 1893.

Penannular ring or armband of bronze,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in greatest diameter, found at Essenside, Ashkirk. It is exactly similar to, though not so thick as, that found at Killin, Perthshire.<sup>2</sup>

Bronze cheek-ring of bridle-bit of early Iron Age date,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. Mr Scott states that there were a number of other objects found with this ring, but that all the articles had been destroyed.

Two small yellow beads of glass, coloured with oxide of iron, one found at Lauder and the other at Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, are identical with a number in the Museum, found on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Proceedings Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xi., 1885-86, p. 492, two additional socketed axes, found on the same farm, are figured and described.

<sup>2</sup> *Scotland in Pagan Times: Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 152; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvi. p. 29.

## ROXBURGHSHIRE.

*Axes*.—(1) Of greyish-yellow flint,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, is ground smooth over the entire surface, and has the sides flattened, found at Jedburgh. (2) Of felstone, weathered,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, well formed, with sharp sides and broad butt, similar to fig. 5, found at Marlefield.

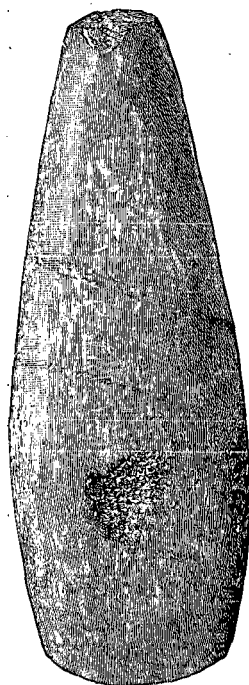


Fig. 4. Stone Axe found at Edgarston Tofts, Jedburgh (4).

(3) Of similar form, also of felstone,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, slightly imperfect at the cutting end, found at Torwoodlee, Galashiels. (4) Of weathered felstone,  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting edge, polished, well formed and perfect, with flat sides and broad butt, found at Morebattle. (5) Another, of the same form and material, found at Cessford, is unfortunately imperfect at the cutting end, but is still 10 inches in length. It has the peculiar expansion of the sides at the butt similar to the axe found at Drumour, Glenshee, Forfarshire, and now in the National Museum. (6) Of basalt,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches broad, has the butt pointed, and is unusually thick near the cutting end, and was found at Rennieston. This form of axe is commonly met with in India. (7) Of felsite, pear-shaped, pointed at the butt, 8 inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth, polished, with slightly oblique cutting edge, found at Westerhouses. (8) Of gritty sandstone,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in greatest breadth, found at Edgarston Tofts, near Jedburgh (fig. 4). The butt is worn by use as a hammer, and there are marks of similar use on one of the faces, as shown in the illustration. (9) Of micaceous sandstone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches across the cutting end, with tapering butt, surface roughly weathered, found at Hardenpeel. (10) Axe of felstone,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by 2 inches, polished, with oblique cutting edge,



flat sides, and tapering butt, found at Bloodylaws, on the Oxnam Water. (11) Of felstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, finely formed, with the butt formed like the cutting edge, but not sharpened (fig. 5), also found at Bloodylaws. (12) Of greenish-grey quartz,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, with the sides

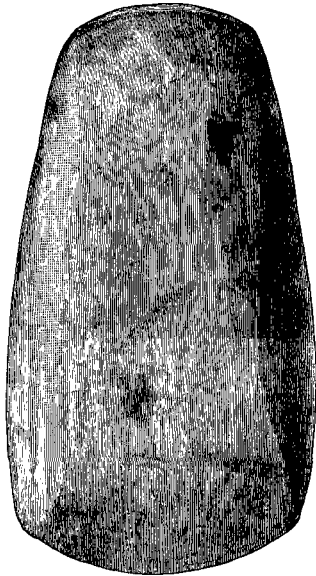


Fig. 5. Stone Axe found at Bloodylaws ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ).

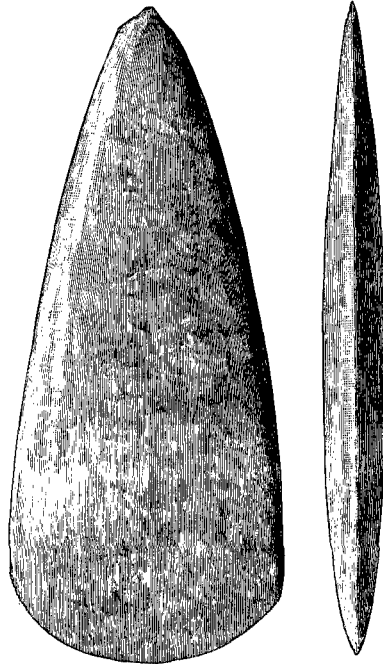


Fig. 6. Axe of green quartzite found near Jedburgh ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

brought to a sharp edge, similar to the cutting end, and the butt acutely pointed, found near Jedburgh (fig. 6). In form and appearance this axe closely resembles one found at Drummond Hill, Perthshire, and now in the National Collection.<sup>1</sup>

*Perforated Hammer.*—A perforated hammer of gneiss, imperfect at

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiii. p. 272.

one end on one side, and with the haft hole bored through the broad face, polished, found in Rule Water, at Bonchester Bridge, Hawick.

*Whetstones.*—Fig. 7 represents an unusually large and fine specimen of an implement of this class. The original is of dark-coloured quartz,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch in breadth on each side at the middle, and was found at Oxnam. In the Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead, is one  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in breadth, which was found at Abbey of Deer, Buchan.<sup>1</sup> (2) Of silicious sandstone, 3 inches in length, with perforation at one end for suspension, found at Denholm. (3) Imperfect, of soft steatitic stone, found near the Roman road at Cappuck. (4) Of fine sandstone,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in breadth, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, finely formed and perfect, and showing no signs of use, with perforation at one end, found near Maidenhall.



Fig. 7.  
Whetstone  
found at  
Oxnam ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

*Stone Ball.*—A portion of a small ball of gneiss,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with the surface cut into small projecting knobs, was found in the present year at Kirkton, Hawick. This is the first recorded example of one of these enigmatical objects having been found in any of the south-eastern counties. There is in the National Museum a specimen with six discs, said to have been found in Dumfriesshire, and the half of another found in Wigtownshire. In the Grierson Museum at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, is a fine specimen of white quartz, which was found in Cree Moss, Wigtownshire.<sup>2</sup> These are the only specimens recorded as having been found in the south counties.

*Perforated Pebbles.*—(1) Disc-shaped, of sandstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with roughly circular perforation pecked from each face, found at Denholm. (2) Of sandstone, roughly circular,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a perforation,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, pecked from each face, found at Rennieston. (3) Flattish water-worn sandstone pebble, irregularly circular in outline, 3 inches in diameter, found at Smailholm. (4) Oval-shaped water-worn pebble of quartzite,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with a

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxii. p. 366.

<sup>2</sup> *Catalogue of the Grierson Museum*, 1894, p. 74.

perforation  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter pecked from each face, found at Prieston, Bowden.

*Miscellaneous Stone Implements.*—(1) An egg-shaped pebble of basalt,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, "one of a lot of the same kind found at Marlefield." (2) Mould of sandstone,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, for casting small objects of a circular form, found at Billerwell. (3) Two whetstones of micaceous stone found at Bemersyde Camp, St Boswells, and one found at Cessford. (4) Triangular block of reddish sandstone, with coarsely pecked hollow on one face,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in depth, found at Cessford. (5) Anvil-stone of reddish-grey quartzite,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, finely smoothed, with smooth depression on each face and the periphery showing marks of abrasion, found at Old Melrose. (6) Pebble of greenstone,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches by 3 inches, with hollow on each face, found at Denholm. (7) Irregularly shaped block of gneiss,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by 3 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with a hollow depression on each of two adjoining sides, found at Oxnam. (8) Oblong oval pebble of greenstone, 6 inches by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with one of the broad faces converted into an oblong cup-shaped hollow, found near Jedburgh. (9) Two hammerstones of reddish quartz, one disc-shaped,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter, with slight depression on each face and the periphery showing marks of abrasion; the second, oval-shaped,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, with depression on each face; both found at Smailholm. (10) Hammerstone of greenstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, irregularly shaped, with pecked hollow on each face, and the periphery much abraded, found at Bemersyde, St Boswells. (11) Hammerstones, principally of quartzite and spherical in form, two from Wester Wooden, two from Cessford, two from Kittyfield, Melrose, two from Bemersyde Camp, St Boswells. (12) An oblong plano-convex shaped implement of diorite,  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, with edge at each end, and a perforation formed from each side through the broad face, found in a wall between Ormiston and Roxburgh.

*Whorls.*—The whorls found in Roxburghshire number nine in all, and are all of ordinary forms, mostly unornamented. One was found at Renniaston, one at Bedrule, one at Samieston, Jedburgh, one near Kelso, four at Denholm, and one at Cessford.

From Hartrigge, near Jedburgh, there is an object of red sandstone resembling a girdle- or toasting-stone. It differs, however, from the ordinary toasting-stone in being formed to stand on three feet instead of on end. It is of circular disc form,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a projection at one side, probably intended for a handle. The upper face is ornamented by two faintly incised lines running parallel with the edge.

*Arrow-Heads.*—(1) One of type with barbs and centre stem, found at Harden, Hawick, has slightly ogee sides. (2) Another, of the same type, found at Ferniehurst, Jedburgh, is of milky translucent quartz,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, and perfect. (3) From Glendearg, Melrose, is a small arrow-head of the same form, the barbs and stem of which taper to sharp points. (4) An arrow-head of brownish flint,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length, worked on one face only, is of lop-sided form, and resembles the one found at Ormiegill. (5) Figure 8 represents the full size a fine specimen of an arrow-head of the type, with barbs and centre stem, found at Southfield, Hawick.



Fig. 8. Flint Arrow-head found at Southfield (4).

*Flint implements* are not numerous from Roxburghshire. There are three scrapers, one of horse-shoe shape, worked at one end and on the sides, found at Faughhill, Bowden. The two are of ordinary forms, one found at Ruberslaw and the other at Kittyfield, Melrose. A knife,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth, worked on both edges of one face but not over the whole of the surface, found at Ruberslaw. The only other object is a fabricator,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, pointed at each end, found at Samieston, Jedburgh.

*Urns, &c.*—There is a portion of the rim of a large urn of cinerary form, of bright red clay, ornamented on the edge of the lip by short impressed lines, which was found on Ancrum Moor.

There is also a piece of the side of an urn of food-vessel type, ornamented by zigzag lines arranged in horizontal bands, found at Hillhouse, Lauder.

From Shotheds, Oxnam, are a number of burnt bones mixed with charcoal, &c., found in a moss, occupying a space about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet square and from 3 to 8 inches thick, at about 2 feet below the surface.

*Bronze Implements.*—Flat axe,  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches across the cutting end, said to have been found at Gattonside, Melrose, in 1780.

A flanged axe or palstave of a long narrow form,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch across the cutting edge. At the base of the flanges the implement is only  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in breadth. Found at Sudhope, near Jedburgh.

A second flanged axe,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting edge, found near Kelso, is shown in fig. 9. At one side, as shown in the illustration, there has been a projecting loop, now unfortunately broken off.

The third bronze is the small broad-bladed lance- or spear-head shown in fig. 10. It measures  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and was found at Craig-

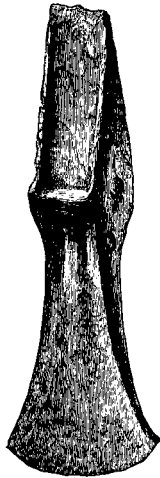


Fig. 9. Bronze Flanged Axe found near Kelso ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

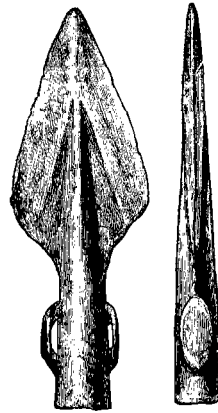


Fig. 10. Bronze Spear-head found at Craigsfordmains ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

fordmains. There are only three similar specimens in the National Museum, one of which is the fine one found at Dean Water, Forfarshire.

Blade portion of a small bronze spear-head with high rib on each face, now only  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, found at Easter Wooden.

*Harness Mounting.*—One of the most interesting of the articles exhibited is a bronze harness mounting of early Iron Age date, found at Oxnam. Unfortunately, this specimen has suffered severe usage, and is, in consequence, imperfect at the ends. It is larger than any of those hitherto recorded to have been found in Scotland. When perfect it would have been fully  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. In the National Museum there are five of these objects, two (a pair) of which were found at Hillockhead, Towie, Aberdeenshire;<sup>1</sup> one found at Clova, Aberdeenshire;<sup>2</sup> the fourth found at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire;<sup>3</sup> the fifth is, unfortunately, without a locality. Another, found on the Culbin Sands, is now in a private collection.<sup>4</sup> These objects were attached to the driving collars of horses, and the reins passed through them to guide the animal.<sup>5</sup>

Portion of an armet of white paste, plano-convex in section, found at Faughhill, Bowden. This piece is only 1 inch in length, and is  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in breadth. A portion of a similar armet, of the same material, was found in the Broch of Edin's Hall, in Berwickshire.

#### *Roman Remains from Cappuck.*

From the site of a small Roman station or camp at Cappuck or Capehope, on the Oxnam Water near Jedburgh, and on the line of the supposed Roman road between Chew Green and Eildon, a few relics are exhibited by the Marquis of Lothian.<sup>6</sup> Of these the most interest-

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xv. p. 321; *Scotland in Pagan Times: Iron Age*, p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxiv. p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxvi. p. 262.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xxv. p. 504.

<sup>5</sup> See Lindenschmidt, *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, Bd. i. heft ii. taf. iii. figs. 1 and 2.

<sup>6</sup> See *Proceedings Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xii. pp. 21, 76. At p. 191 of the same volume, mention is made of a number of other articles having been found here, including an inscribed stone, with the legend of the sixth legion, read by the late Dr Collingwood Bruce as LEG. VI. V. V. FECIT. For a note descriptive of the camp, see *B.N.C. Trans.*, vol. xi. p. 27.

ing is the portion of legionary tablet, of which, unfortunately, the greater part has been broken off and lost. What remains, however, is sufficient to show that the tablet was carved by the soldiers of the twentieth legion, as the running boar, the symbol of the legion, is carved on it.<sup>1</sup> The fragment is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. In the lower corner is the boar running to the right, while above is the usual crescent-shaped scroll common on Roman legionary slabs and tablets. Perched on top of the crescent is a bird represented as pecking at a fruit in the shape of a fir-cone. Between the scroll and inscribed panel is an object in the shape of a Roman standard, decorated with one square and three circular panels, placed at equal distances apart. Close to the edge of the fracture is cut a small bay leaf, such as commonly divides the words of an inscription on Roman monuments. This and the two left-hand arms of the letter X (>>) are all that is left of the inscription. A cast of the stone is in the National Museum.

The remaining relics found at Cappuck include:—(1) Portion of a lower stone of a quern of scoriaceous lava; (2) the rim or mouth of a large amphora of yellowish clay,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in internal diameter; (3) handle of an amphora, measuring  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference; (4) the spout portion of a mortarium of reddish-yellow clay; (5) the bottoms, with part of the sides, of two vessels or jars of dark-coloured grey ware, each, when perfect, probably 10 to 12 inches in height; (6) portion of the everted rim of a large vessel of similar dark grey ware, ornamented on the outside with a faintly incised zigzag line; (7) and a portion of the everted rim of a bowl-shaped vessel of reddish brick-coloured clay.

<sup>1</sup> The twentieth legion was one of the four sent over in A.D. 43 by the Emperor Claudius, and it would appear to have remained in Britain until nearly the close of the period of the Roman occupation of this country. Although the legion had its headquarters at Chester, the *Deva* of the Romans (see "*Origins of Deva*" in the *Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Society of Chester*, vol. v. pp. 99-103), it was also engaged in active service in other parts of Britain; and in Scotland it was employed in the erection of the Antonine Wall between the Firth of Clyde and the Forth. As the legion is not mentioned in the "*Notitia*," it therefore probably had been withdrawn from Britain before the compilation of that document.

A tripod cooking pot of brass of mediæval date,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the mouth, found in digging a grave at Mertoun House, Roxburgh. On the outer side are three peculiar markings in relief, probably intended for letters.

Small brass or bronze tripod pot, 3 inches in diameter across the mouth, considerably imperfect, found near Torwoodlee, Galashiels.

*Seals, &c.*—(1) Matrix of the seal of the Burgh of Jedburgh, a cast in lead, much defaced. It shows the Virgin and Child within a niche ornamented with foliage at the sides, and the names "MARIA" and "JESUS" and the legend "SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGI DE JEDBURGH." (2) Another of the same, of copper, with handle of wood, bears on a shield a unicorn passant, and the inscription "S'COMUNITATIS DE JEDBURGH." (3) A leaden Bull of Pope Innocent IV. (1243-1254), found at Friars, site of Maison Dieu, Jedburgh. On the obverse are the conventional heads of Saints Peter and Paul and the letters "S PA," "S PE"; on the reverse "INNOCENTIUS P P III."

*Collections from Craigsfordmains, Roxburghshire.*

From a spot between the rivers Leader and Gala a large number of implements of flint have been found. The position of the place where the objects were discovered is described by Mr T. Scott as a sharply-defined area lying along for a certain distance on the high part of two fields. In this piece of ground there were spots—one especially—where the flints were much more numerous than in other parts, as if it were a place where flint implements had been manufactured. The flints found here vary considerably in appearance, some appearing as if freshly struck from the core, while others again are covered with a white coat, due to the decomposition of the material.

*Flakes.*—These are numerous, and all show the bulb of concussion on the under side. Some also show faint traces of secondary working on the edges. They range from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

*Saws.*—Two or three flakes appear to have been formed into saws. One (fig. 11) is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length, and is minutely serrated along each edge; the second is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length, and is finely serrated on one



edge for a length of  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch ; the third and largest is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, longitudinally curved, with one edge serrated for a length of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

*Cores.*—From this place there are also six small cores of whitish-coloured flint, two of which are shown the full size in the accompanying figures (figs. 12, 13). Of the two specimens figured, one is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth ; and the other, which is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length by 1 inch in breadth, shows eight facets, and is roughly circular in section. Another,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, shows eight facets. The three remaining specimens are not so regular as those figured.



Fig. 11. Saw of flint from Craigsfordmains,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



Figs. 12, 13. Two Cores of flint from Craigsfordmains,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Scrapers* are very numerous, but are mostly of ordinary forms. One, however, is a very good example of the form known as duck-bill. It is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, curved longitudinally, and trimmed on both sides as well as at the end. Another is very much like Evans's fig. 210 in form and finish. A third, of dark-coloured flint of irregular circular form, is flat on the under side, while the upper face shows the original crust of the nodule. The diameter is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, and the implement is worked all round the edge. Scrapers of this form, with a continuous scraping edge, are not common in Scotland. Another very pretty scraper might almost stand for the original of fig. 220 of Evans in form, finish, and curve to the left. Another specimen, of ordinary oblong form, has on one side a small concave scraping edge, which shows considerable signs of use. There are also two scrapers, each with a hollow scraping edge.

*Borers.*—There are two implements of this class in the collection, one of which is shown the full size in the accompanying illustration (fig. 14).

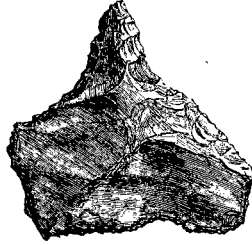


Fig. 14. Borer of flint from Craigsfordmains, 1.

The other is of similar form, but unfortunately the point is broken off. A third is of the type of fig. 231 of Evans.

*Fabricator.*—An implement of light-coloured flint,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch broad and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, tapering somewhat to a rounded point, has probably been used as a fabricator.

*Knives.*—(1) Of greyish flint,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in breadth, worked all round the edge and over part of the upper face; shown the full size in fig. 15. Another, almost identical in form and finish,  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch in length, was also found at the same place. (2) Three double-edged knives of common types, roughly finished. (3) Of triangular form, 2 inches in length, of brown flint, the point broken off, worked on both sides of one face and on one side and along the base of the other. (4) Of leaf-shape, 3 inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in breadth, pointed at each end, neatly worked on each face, as shown in the illustration (fig. 16). (5) Of segmental form,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, worked on the curved edge only. (6) Two small single-edged knives, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. (7) Knives of triangular form—(a)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, worked along the two longest sides on one face; (b)  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches long, worked on one side on each face; (c)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, similarly worked; (d)  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long, thick, worked on each side on the upper face and with a small hollow scraper-like cavity on one side at the point; (e)  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in length, worked on each side on one face and on the other face on one side and along the base; (f)  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch in length, worked on one face on

one side and along the base, the same face showing the natural surface of the nodule; (*g*)  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length, worked on one face on both sides and along the base, and on the other face along one side; (*h*) 2 inches in length, the base  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth, worked over nearly the whole of the upper face, and on the under side at one place where there has been a protuberance on the flint.



Fig. 15. Knife of flint found at Craigsfordmains,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .



Fig. 16. Knife of flint worked on each face, found at Craigsfordmains,  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

*Arrow-heads* are fairly numerous from Craigsfordmains, there being about thirty-five in all exhibited. About a half of this number are of the type with barbs and centre stem. One, of weathered flint, 1 inch in length, measures  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch across the barbs, which are of unusual breadth in an arrow-head of this size, each being  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch across. Another small specimen of this type,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in length, is noteworthy for the breadth of the stem, which is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch across. Of the other specimens of this type none call for special mention. The remaining arrow-heads comprise those of leaf-shape, lozenge form, and triangular with convex base. One of the lozenge form is nearly as broad as it is long.

There is also a finely wrought implement, in the form of a lop-sided arrow-head. Instead of a point, however, there is an oblique edge, half

an inch in length. The implement has been formed from a thin flat flake, and is trimmed only on the one edge from both faces.

*Miscellaneous.*—(1) Axe of brownish flint,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across the cutting end, which is ground smooth on each face, the remaining portions with the irregularities smoothed. (2) Implement of greenstone, roughly chipped, and resembling a rudely blocked out axe, 7 inches in length, showing signs of grinding on the excrescences, with rough cutting edge and pointed butt. (3) Five rude whetstones similar to those from Philiphaugh described below. (4) Portion of a large whetstone of quartzite, with a perforation pecked from each face. (5) A number of small balls of greenstone, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Bronze mace head,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with three rows of projecting spikes. Though usually assigned to the Bronze Age, these weapons are certainly of a much later date.

#### SELKIRKSHIRE.

*Axes.*—(1) Of felstone,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by 2 inches, polished, with oblique cutting edge and flat sides, found at Philiphaugh.

*Whetstones.*—From Philiphaugh there are a large number of whetstones, mostly of soft micaceous stone. The majority show evidence of considerable use in the deeply worn hollows on their sides and edges. They are probably all of modern date, and vary from 3 to 9 inches in length.

*Miscellaneous Stone Implements.*—(1) Small roughly circular pebble of sandstone, 2 inches in diameter, with a perforation pecked from each face, found at South Common, Selkirk. (2) Oblong pebble of reddish sandstone, 3 inches in length, with a perforation pecked through the flat face from each side at one end, found near Selkirk. (3) Hammerstone of reddish quartzite (fig. 17), drum-shaped,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter and 2 inches in height, showing marks of use all round the broad edge, and a slight depression on each end, found at Philiphaugh. (4) Whetstone of sandstone, a water-worn pebble, 8 inches long by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, with a perforation at one end, found at Philiphaugh. (5) Hammer-

stones, principally of quartzite, four of which are from Philiphaugh Farm; two from South Common, Selkirk; two from Hartwoodmyres Camp; one from Sinton, Selkirk; one found in the bed of the river Ettrick, at Ettrickbank, near Selkirk; one from Clovenfords, Galashiels; one from Hawksburn, Stow.

*Whorls.*—The whorls from Selkirkshire number eleven in all, and several of them are neatly ornamented by incised lines, circles, &c. Of the ornamented specimens, the three finest were found at Philiphaugh. Of the remaining eight, three were found at Harehead, Yarrow; two at Bowerhope, Yarrow; and three at Selkirk.

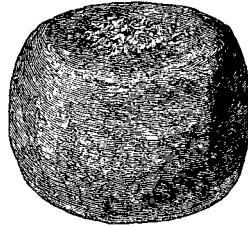


Fig. 17. Hammerstone of quartzite found at Philiphaugh,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Flint Implements.*—The flints from Selkirkshire were all found at Philiphaugh, and it is worthy of note that they are nearly all formed of a dark-coloured impure flint, approaching to chert. The objects found include flakes and chips, scrapers, a few worked implements, and arrow-heads. The scrapers are nine in number, and are all of ordinary forms. Of the knives, two are double-edged, and one is single-edged,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, and curved longitudinally. Another small knife, 1 inch in length, is neatly worked on the edges of one face, similar to the one shown in fig. 18, though not so finely finished. The arrow-heads are three in number, and two of these are small, and of unusual form. One of these is shown the full size in fig. 18. Larger specimens of the same type have been found on the Culbin Sands.



Fig. 18. Flint Arrowhead from Philiphaugh,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Bronze.*—Flat axe,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting end, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in thickness, found at Greenhill, Selkirk.

## FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

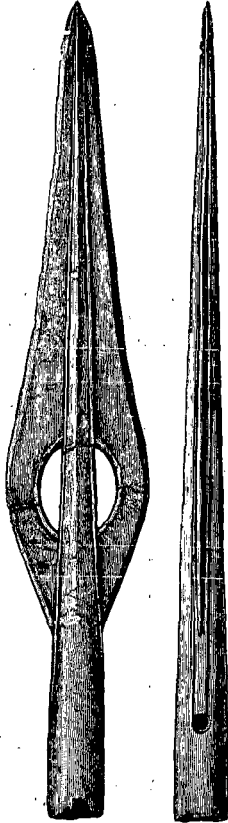


Fig. 19. Spear-head from Bowsden Moor, near Duddo Castle.

1. Axe of porphyritic stone,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches across the cutting edge, which is straight, but slightly turned up at each end, with rounded sides and truncated butt, found at Pirn, Innerleithen, Peebles-shire.

2. Axe of felstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, polished, with broad butt, shaped like the cutting edge, but blunt, sides sharp, found in Lowick Parish, Northumberland.

3. Large bronze spear-head (fig. 19), with segmental openings in the blade, found in draining in Bowsden Moor, near Duddo Castle, Northumberland. It is 17 inches in total length, of which the socket measures 4 inches, and the blade 13 inches. The socket extends almost the whole length of the blade, and is pierced in the plane of the blade by two rivet holes at a distance of 2 inches from the butt end. This fine spear-head has already been figured and described in the *Proceedings*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvii. pp. 93, 94.