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The Distribution of Pre-Norman Sculpture in South-West Scotland:
provenance, ornament and regional groups

in four volumes

Volume 3

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Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

University of Durham

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1992

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- 2 JUL 1993

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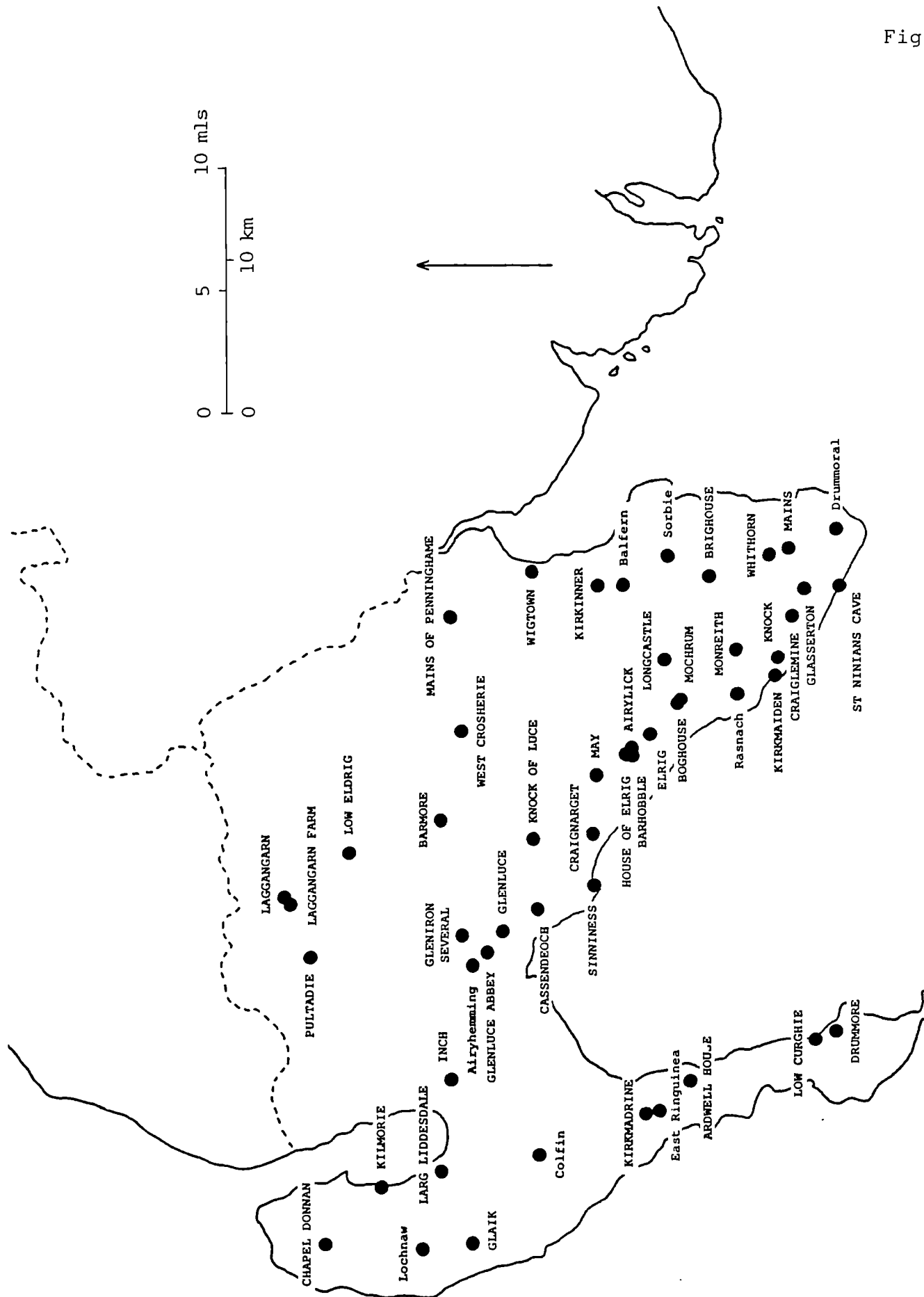
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WIGTOWN



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* Radford & Donaldson 1957 numbering

AIRYHEMMING

c. NX 177 595

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab?

Plate 100 b

Measurements: (see below)

Description: (Described from rubbing; see Evidence for Discovery.)
Rectilinear face with irregular edges, containing a panel 38.5 cm high by 28 cm wide, surrounded by an unevenly incised border. Within the panel is an incised outline cross 32.5 cm high by 20 cm wide, with right angled armpits and squared terminals. The upper arm is separated from the transverse arms so that the lower part forms a T shaped cross. The extended shaft expands slightly towards the base. In the lower half of the head the transverse arms are linked to the shaft by an outline half-ring near the armpits. In the right segment the outer border of the ring appears to be incomplete.

Evidence for Discovery: None. This cross is described here from a rubbing included in Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notes, SAS MS 457, 20th bundle, now in the National Monuments Record, Edinburgh (NMRS MS 457). On the reverse the rubbing is labelled: "AIRYHEMMING Robert Heiper / Leifser", but is not dated.¹ The farm of Airyhemming is 3 km N.W. of Glenluce (NX 177 595).

1. Wilson was minister at Glenluce between 1848 and c. 1892 (Lebour 1923, 5, 9).

Present Location: Unknown. Enquiries at Airyhemming and a search of the farm buildings were unsuccessful (September 20th 1985).

NMRS/SAS MS 457, 20th bundle,
rubbing
RCAHMS 1987, 58, no. 326

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 15 NE 51

AIRYLICK

NX 3131 4939

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

fragment of cross-shaft

Plate 100 a

L. 25.5
W. 23
D. (unknown)

Description: Edge fragment, broken above and below and on one side. Carved on the visible face with plain interlace.

A. The slab is flanked by a damaged flat-band moulding on one broad edge. Within the remaining part of the panel is a six-cord plait, including two complete and two incomplete registers of closed circuit Pattern A with outside strands, divided into two columns with one diagonal crossing and two breaks. There is an unpinned loop or pellet with central depression above the diagonal crossing next to the broken end. The strands are plain and smooth, and carved in flat-topped relief against level dressed ground, with the lacing formed by grooves at the crossing points.¹

1. This stone is part of a local group including MAY and MOCHRUM, decorated with narrow-band plain interlace (Table 6 and Fig. 24), in contrast to the Whithorn School stopped-plait. See also KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2, on the coast to the S.E.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in its present position in June 1872 (dated drawing in Rev. G. Wilson's loose manuscript notes, bundle 4, NMRS/SAS MS 457) "built into one of the pillars of a new cart shed. Mr Brown, the tenant, tells me it was found in lifting the foundation of an old outhouse used as a potato store" (Wilson 1872-74,

60). The site of this outhouse is not known, but the early church and chapel site at Barhobble (Cormack 1986a, 6), which has also produced sculpture [see Plate 101a-d], is 130 metres to the W. of the farm (NX 3105 4942).

Present Location: Cemented into the outer face of a brick-built pillar supporting the roof at the front of an open shed on the W. side of the farmyard at Airylick. The stone is 2.16 metres above ground level. The reverse face is not visible.

NMRS/SAS MS 457, 3rd bundle,
drawing

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 27

'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873

Wilson 1872-74, 60

M'Kerlie 1877a, 263

ECMS iii 1903, 485

M'Kerlie 1906b, 6

RCAHMS 1912, 85, no. 229

Collingwood 1922 23, 226

Radford 1949-50b, 52

Radford & Donaldson 1953, 45

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43

Thoms n 1965, 432

Cormack 1981, 92

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29

Cormack 1984, 5

Cormack 1984-85, 1

'AVIEHOLLAND' / 'AIRIEOLLAND'

NX 308 475 ?

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

Description and Measurements: None.

Evidence for Discovery: In his initial list of sculptured stones, published in 1890, Romilly Allen has one entry which reads:
"Glasserton, 4 miles south-west of Whithorn railway station (4 stones, now at Edinburgh and one at Avieholland)" (Allen 1889-90, 523). Since he also gives a reference to PSAS "xxi. 134", it can be deduced that by the four "Glasserton" stones he means 'GLASSERTON PARISH' (i.e. KNOCK 2), KNOCK 1, CRAIGLEMINE 1,¹ and MAINS OF PENNINGHAME (see - - 1886 87, 133-4). In fact Mains of Penninghame farm is not in Glasserton parish, but this is a mistake he repeats in Allen 1893-94, 174, so the identification is clear. The mention of "Avieholland" however is repeated nowhere else either in his other two preliminary lists for Wigtownshire (Allen 1891-92, 259; Allen 1893-94, 174-5), or in ECMS iii (1903); and it is not derived from his reference, --- 1886 87, 133-4. But on the next page of the same article (Allen 1889 90, 524) he has another entry, which reads:
"Mochrum, 4 miles south-west of Whauphill railway station (1 stone now at Edinburgh, and one in barn wall at Airieolland)", with a reference to PSAS "xxiii. 151". In fact this article (Maxwell 1888-89, 151-2) only refers to the donation of the MOCHRUM stone. Again, "Airieolland" is not mentioned again by Allen.

We are therefore left with the possibility that he later forgot about these two, presumably different stones; and that they should be included here as lost sculpture.² But the two names are curiously

close, particularly when hand-written. There is no known site called "Avieholland" in Glasserton parish, but in Mochrum there is a house called Airyolland, at NX 308 475. Enquiries here reveal no knowledge of any early sculpture "in barn wall", except for a 17th-century datestone in the gable end of one farm building. However, if we co-ordinate the entries for Class III sculpture in ECMS 1903 with Allen's preliminary lists, in addition to the absence of these two names in ECMS, it emerges that (a) he forgot to include KNOCK 2 ('GLASSERTON PARISH') in the final work, and (b) there is an entry which refers to "Mochrum No. 2" (ECMS iii 1903, 485), a title not given to any stone in the earlier lists. This turns out to be AIRYLICK, a stone not previously mentioned by him. Although he does not give Rev. G. Wilson's PSAS 10 article as a reference for this,³ despite it having been published in 1873, before his preliminary lists were compiled (Wilson 1872-74, 60), on balance it seems likely, given his muddles⁴ with CRAIGLEMINE 1 and MAINS OF PENNINGHAME in the same article, that Allen's early "Avieholland" and "Airieolland" later became united as "Mochrum No. 2". That Airylick (NX 313 493) is in fact 2 km N. of Airyolland remains an unresolved difficulty.

1. He has therefore unwittingly listed CRAIGLEMINE 1 twice on the same page, as this is also the second stone mentioned by Stuart at Monreith House (Stuart 1867, 53). Allen ignores CRAIGLEMINE 2, a cross-head fragment, in all his writings, despite its publication with the other stones he mentions in the article he cites.

2. Nobody else has mentioned them since.
3. Allen gives no references at all for "Mochrum No. 2".
4. Having struggled to co-ordinate diverse references myself (as here), I entirely sympathise.

Present Location: (see above)

Allen 1889-90, 523, 524

ARDWELL HOUSE (Kirkmadrine K.8)

NX 1022 4550

Stoneykirk parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of cross-shaft (?)

Plate 100 c

H. 85+

W. 25

D. 24

Description: Incomplete angular shaft, squarish in section, carved on one face only with two separate panels.

At the top of the face, which is broken, and within a rectilinear border of double grooved mouldings, is an incomplete panel of interlace 23 cm high, with close set, flat topped, medially incised strands, carved in a shallow grooved technique. The pattern is irregular, but the strands appear to bifurcate. The lower right corner of the interlace has flaked off but the base of the panel is defined by two or three horizontal grooved mouldings.

Below this is a second oblong panel, 40 cm high, surrounded by double groove mouldings. Within the panel is a pocked and grooved linear cross 34 cm high by 13 cm wide, with barred terminals on the upper and side arms. The lower arm forms an extended shaft which terminates in an outline pointed leaf with a small central depression. Between the arms of the cross are four roughly incised circles, varying in size. The upper pair also have small central depressions. The rest of the panel and the lower part of the face is plain but smooth. The base is now hidden. The other three faces are roughly squared off.

Evidence for Discovery: First noted by W. Galloway in a letter in which he stated that it had been built "many years ago into the

ARDWELL HOUSE (Kirkmadrine K.8)

offices at Ardwell House" (letter dated 30/2/1887 in SRO/MW.1/1060). The house (RCAHMS 1985, 31, no. 190) is 3.6 km S.E. of Kirkmadrine, and although Kirkmadrine church belonged to the Ardwell estate, there is no certainty that the stone came from there.

Present Location: Cemented in position within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine (NX 0801 4839). First recorded here in 1887 (Galloway, loc. cit.). All subsequent references assume that the stone was found at Kirkmadrine (see also under 'KIRKMADRINE K.8').

Ritchie 1910-11, 352 3, fig. 13 (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1)
RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 446, fig. 98 SRO/MW.1/1060
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 47, no. 68
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 48, no. K.8
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 32, no. K.8
RCAHMS 1985, 28, no. 173

BALFERN

c. NX 427 504

Kirkinner parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

sculptured rock surface or boulder

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Evidence for Discovery and Description: In Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook there is the following undated¹ entry: "About 260 yards south west of bifurcation of Garlieston and Sorbie road above Kirkinner village inside field gate lies a large stone flush with the ground sculptured with a circle enclosing a kind of cross (Balfern)" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 391). It is not clear whether this is a Christian or a prehistoric carving. The site must be close to the cup-and ring marks at North Balfern (Morris 1979, 155, GAL 97).

1. Wilson died in 1899 (Lebour 1923, 10).

Present Location: Unknown. A search in the area of NX 427 504 failed to reveal this stone (September 23rd 1985). It may have been turfed over subsequently.

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 391

BARHOBBLE

NX 3105 4942

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

Evidence for Discovery: In 1873 the Rev. G. Wilson in his discussion of the shaft fragment discovered in the foundations of an old out-house on AIRYLICK farm (NX 3131 4939), referred to a site nearby known as "Barhabble or Kirkhabble" (Wilson 1872-74, 60). Subsequently in 1950 C.A.R. Radford suggested that a lost monastic site was indicated by the sculpture at ELRIG, HOUSE OF ELRIG, AIRYLICK and MAY, and pointed to extensive ruins at "Barhabble", near the House of Elrig, although the remains appeared to be recent (Radford 1949-50b, 52). However, the evidence available encouraged W.F. Cormack to undertake trial excavations on the site in 1984 (see Cormack 1984-5, 1), and on the strength of the evidence unearthed these have continued each year since (see General References below).

In the third season an oriented building within an oval enclosure was recognised as a church on the basis of an altar at the E. end containing human bone. The church was subsequently reduced in size by a cross-wall. Reused in the floor of this chapel and in the threshold of a new doorway cut in the S. wall were two sculptured stones, BARHOBBLE 1 and 2 (Cormack 1986a). The first fragment (no. 1) is carved with the remains of a Pattern A ring knot in stopped-plait technique. The cross-slab (no. 2) is carved in shallow relief with incised interlace and a swastika. Two fragments with pocked grooves were found subsequently (nos. 3 and 4). All these are illustrated here, but not described.

Recently charcoal burials predating the church, and cist burials contemporary with it, have been found beneath the floor of the chapel (Cormack 1989a, 4-5; Cormack 1990, 4), but none of the sculpture from the site was in direct association with any of the graves.

It has not been possible to visit Galloway since 1989 for financial reasons, but eight more cross-fragments have been found, two of which appear to have come from the same stone (no. 6). See Cormack 1989a, 5-6, fig. 4, nos. 5 and 6; Cormack 1990a, 9-10, figs. 7, 8, 9, nos. 7-11. As the excavation is still in progress these are also not described here, though the importance of the use of sculpture to locate an unknown early medieval site suitable for excavation is discussed in Volume 1.

But it is notable that all the sculpture with the exception of BARHOBBLE 1 is either pocked out, incised or carved in relief with plain narrow-band interlace, and is thus comparable with the other sculpture noted by Radford in the neighbourhood of Elrig and Airylick (see above) as well as MOCHRUM and BOGHOUSE 1 from Kirk of Mochrum 4.5 km to the S.E. (NX 345 463).

1. See the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 24.

General References: NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 8
NX 34 NW 12
NX 34 NW 32

Wilson 1872-74, 60
Radford 1949-50b, 52
Thomson 1965, 432
Cormack 1981, 91-2
Cormack 1984, 5-6
Cormack 1984-5

Cormack 1985b, 11
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1985, 222-3
Cormack 1986a
Cormack 1986b, 6
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1986, 190
Cormack 1987a
Cormack 1987b, 9
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1987, 184
Cormack 1988a
Cormack 1988b, 11
Cormack 1988c, 5-9
Youngs, Clark, Gaimster & Barry 1988, 301
Cormack 1989a
Cormack 1989b, 15
Cormack 1989c, 43-4
Gaimster, Margeson & Barry 1989, 229
Cormack 1990a
Cormack 1990b, 11
Gaimster, Margeson & Hurley 1990, 240
Cormack 1991, 19
Nenk, Margeson & Hurley 1991, 217-18

BARHOBBLE 1

Plate 101 b

L. 25 > 17
 W. 13
 D. 8

Cormack 1986a, 3, 4, 6, 8, fig. 5
 Cormack 1986b, 6
 Youngs, Clark & Barry 1986, 190
 Cormack 1988c, 8

BARHOBBLE 2

Plate 101 a

H. 64 > 61
 W. 34 > 29
 D. 11 > 9

Cormack 1986a, 4, 5, 6, 8, fig. 6
 Cormack 1986b, 6
 Youngs, Clark & Barry 1986, 190
 Cormack 1988c, 8, fig. 2

BARHOBBLE 3

Plate 101 c

L. 28
 W. 13.5
 D. 5

Cormack 1987a, 5, 7, fig. 4
 Cormack 1987b, 9
 Youngs, Clark & Barry 1987, 184

BARHOBBLE 4

Plate 101 d

L. 14.5
 W. 8.5
 D. 3

Cormack 1988a, 4, 7, fig. 3
 Cormack 1988b, 11
 Youngs, Clark, Gaimster & Barry 1988, 301

BARMORE

c. NX 272 616

Kirkcowan parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

fragment of cross-slab

Plate 102 a

H. 48 (Anderson, op. cit., 163-4)

W. 40

D. unknown

Description: (Based on Anderson 1924-25, fig. 2. See Plate 102a.)

Irregular slab fragment carved on the visible face with the lower right hand portion of an outline cross of type A.1, with a long shaft and a chamfered side arm on the right 17 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The sides of the shaft are parallel, measuring 35 cm long by 3 cm wide, but the base is missing. The outline of the cross is formed by a broad groove. Within the head a circular groove surrounds a central depression. The left arm and half the upper arm are missing. In the lower right hand angle between the arms is a grooved linear crosslet, long stemmed like the outline cross. Its side arms are enclosed by asymmetrical grooved brackets, with a similar bracket fragment on the opposite side of the main cross stem. The outer bracket on the right appears to be the upper part of a linear figure resembling a reversed E. Above this and continuing the line of the left hand bracket on the other side of the crosslet, a further grooved moulding forms an outer border which surrounds the terminal of the main cross arm and turns parallel with its upper armpit. The upper edge of the stone is in shadow in the photograph. The line of this outer border is narrower than the groove forming the central cross. It is clear that the slab originally had two crosslets on either side of the shaft below the lateral arms, but the third crosslet above the arm described by Anderson (*ibid.*, 164) may be a misunderstanding, as he does not seem

to have noticed the linear border in the upper part of the stone.

Evidence for Discovery: First mentioned in March 1925: "On Barmore Farm, to the north of the Glenluce-Kirkcowan Road, and on the east bank of the Tarf, where a suspension bridge leads over the water to Blairderry, a modern shrine, rudely constructed of drystone, is set against the inner side of the field dyke. The shrine holds the fragment of a cross-slab which, about eight years ago" (? c. 1917) "was found in the old ford at this place" (Anderson 1924-25, 163).

Present Location: Unknown. Both faces of the dyke were searched in the neighbourhood of the suspension bridge [Plate 102b]. No evidence of shrine. Walls also searched back towards Barmore farm. Shrine apparently built against inner face of the dyke but exact position not stated. Two collapsed areas in the dyke south of the ford - possible evidence of stone robbing. No knowledge of the cross-slab at the farm (9th August 1984). Subsequently it was noted that the Ordnance Survey had also stated, in 1976: "There is no trace of this cross-slab and no local knowledge of it" (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 26 SE 7).¹

1. See also the footnote to INCH: Present Location.

Anderson 1924 25, 163-5, fig. 2

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 26 SE 7

BOGHOUSE 1

NX 345 463

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

pillar-slab

Plate 103 a-d

H. 83
W. 16.5 > 3
D. 8 < 14

Description: Wedge-shaped pillar, with crosses on the two tapering faces, and plain plait on the narrower sides.

A. [Plate 103a] At the top of the stone is the broad terminal of a hammer-headed cross, 40 cm high, carved in false relief against a pocked background. The squared angles of the pocked armpits are unequal in size, and the T-shaped terminal of the upper arm is narrower on the right-hand side.¹ The side arms expand into narrow plain mouldings on either edge of the face, which are linked to the upper terminal. In the centre of the head is a grooved circular boss. Below this the shaft is flanked by tapering pocked ground enclosed by the side arms and the edge mouldings. The upper part of the shaft is plain apart from a faintly incised twist ornament near the centre. At the base of the shaft is an expanded area of incised diagonal cross-hatching enclosed by a grooved border. The lower part of the face is plain and tapers towards the foot.

B. [Plate 103b] In the upper half is a closed-circuit pattern of two-strand median-incised plait, faintly incised in outline. The lower half is plain and broader at the base, but damaged on the right side.

C. [Plate 103c] In the upper part of the face is a hammer-headed cross of disk-head type, its armpits formed by four grooved circles,

each 4 cm in diameter, adjacent to the sides of the stone. The upper and lower terminals extend the full width of the face. Beneath the cross head are four circular depressions set in a lozenge pattern. The lower part of the face is plain. The stone also tapers towards the foot on this side.

D. [Plate 103d] The upper half is filled with an asymmetrical twist pattern carved in modelled relief, consisting of a series of five unpinned symmetrical loops of triangular form placed along the right-hand edge, linked by arching strands covering the full width of the stone, but damaged on the left side. The lower half is plain and broader at the base.

1. Anderson suggested that there might be "something like a face on the upper arm" (1926-27, 118), but this is not visible to the present writer, or to Bailey 1974, I, 206.

Evidence for Discovery: Formerly built into the side wall of a byre at Boghouse farm, Mochrum, with one face exposed. First noted by Rev. R. Anderson in September 1926. Removed and placed in Whithorn museum in January 1927 (Anderson 1926-27, 115; Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2; and correspondence in SR0/MW.1/39).

Anderson also commented: "In the walls of the Boghouse byre are visible many dressed stones. One of these, seen at the top of the cross-slab in fig. 1, is evidently for the foot of a pillar. Others have been cut as if meant for the sides of doorways or arches" (1926-29, 118). Subsequently both Radford and Reid noted other dressed stones here. "At Mochrum in Wigtonshire I was shown two late

Romanesque corbels built into a byre on the farm of Boghouse near the parish church" (Radford 1961-62, 114; see also Radford 1949-50b, 51; and Reid 1960, 86-7, fn.). And other fragments were recorded by the Ordnance Survey: "Several fragments of dressed stone are visible in the outbuildings of Boghouse at NX 3456 4633 and 3458 4635. The largest measures 0.7 by 0.3 m while the smallest is 0.3 by 0.2 m. Their origin is uncertain. Ornate design can be distinguished on two of these stones but they are extremely weathered" (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 3).

Despite Radford's comments, all these dressed stones appear to be later than the two cross-slabs, and may have come from the adjacent castle site of Druchtag.

The site of Boghouse farm is almost opposite Mochrum parish church, which is possibly the source of the stone donated by Maxwell to the National Museum in 1889 (see MOCHRUM). The churchyard here is noticeably raised in the centre and embanked. But Anderson also states: "In the field to the west of Mochrum Church grounds, there once stood an old chapel; but the ruins have been removed, and nothing now marks the site" (loc. cit.).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 22

Anderson 1926-27, 116-8, fig. 3	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 3
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2	SRO/MW.1/39
Radford 1949-50b, 51	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 44, no. 63	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 42-3, no. 22	
Reid 1960, 87, fn.	
Bailey 1974, I, 59, 83, 105, 206	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 22	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 40	

BOGHOUSE 2

NX 345 463

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of cross-incised slab

Plate 103 e-f

H. 91
W. 18
D. 14

Description: Oblong slab, tapering towards the base, smoothed on the two opposite faces, but uneven on the two narrow sides. On one smooth face are two crosses incised in outline, the upper of type B.6 and the lower of type B.8. On the other face is another outline cross of type B.6. The lines are deeply incised with a smooth V-shaped section.

A. [Plate 103e] The top arm and side arm of the upper cross are wedge shaped, the upper arm being 8 cm long, expanding to 6 cm at the top. The side arms measure 14 cm across, expanding to a maximum of 4 cm at each end. The right hand arm extends to the damaged edge of the stone. Below this head is an extended shaft 21 cm long and 4 cm wide, tapering slightly at the neck. The cross is 33 cm high overall. There is a crack running diagonally across the face of the stone at a point midway down the incised shaft. This appears to pre-date the cutting of the cross, as the grooves of the shaft above and below the crack are slightly misaligned.

3 cm below the foot of the shaft is a second cross set slightly obliquely, with symmetrical wedge-shaped arms, the horizontal arms being smaller than the vertical. The cross is 19 cm high and 14 cm wide, the vertical arms expanding to 8 cm, and the horizontal arms expanding to 6 cm. Again the right arm extends to the damaged edge of the stone, but here the terminal survives. The lower part of the face

on the left tapers diagonally to the foot of the slab.

C. [Plate 103f] On the opposite face of the stone is another cross with wedge-shaped arms and an elongated shaft. This measures 28 cm high and 16 cm across the side arms. The upper arm is 8 cm long and expands to 5 cm. The horizontal arms are both 6 cm long and also expand to 5 cm. The shaft is 17 cm long and expands from 3 cm at the neck to a maximum of 4 cm. This cross, which is placed halfway down the face, is set at an oblique angle, and the left arm meets the damaged edge of the stone. The lower part of the face on the right tapers diagonally to the foot of the slab.

B. & D. The other two faces of the stone are rough and uneven, and it is likely that they were recut before it was used as building material in the byre, so the original shape of the slab cannot now be determined. More of Face B appears to be missing. The two obliquely angled crosses on the opposite faces are now inclined towards this side.

Evidence for Discovery: Formerly built into the same byre as BOGHOUSE 1. First noticed in 1926 (see BOGHOUSE 1).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 23

Anderson 1926-27, 115-6, figs. 1, 2	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 3
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2	SRO/MW.1/39
Radford 1948-49b, 194	
Radford 1949-50b, 51	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 44, no. 64	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 23	
Reid 1960, 87, fn.	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 23	

BRIGHOUSE¹

NX 430 441

Whithorn parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab fragment

Plate 104 a

H. 52
W. 24
D. 10

Description: Broken slab, smoothed on one face and one edge, and sculpted on this face with a cross of type E.12 and part of the shaft.

The head of the cross is formed by the two surviving arcs above and below of an incised circle 27 cm in diameter, which has been obliterated on the left and right hand sides. There are four smaller incised circles, 8 cm in diameter at equidistant points on the inner circumference of the enclosing circle, and there is a fifth circle of the same size at the centre of the head. Below the head is the remains of a panel of relief ornament, showing a compressed oval loop between two pellets in the upper left hand corner of the panel.

The slab is damaged on the right side and on the base, but the left side and the top are straight and squared, and meet at an obtuse angle. It is possible that this is the result of later recutting, as the diagonal slant of the top of the stone extends too far to the right to allow a symmetrical reconstruction of the broken area. In addition the left-hand side of the incised circles around the cross and the terminal of the left arm are missing, and appear to have been shaved off to form the straight left-hand edge of the stone. But it is also possible that the carving of the head is unfinished: compare GLENLUCE ABBEY 1 [Plate 121c].

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded lying at the garden gate of Brighthouse (Bridge House) farm in 1922. Said to have been ploughed up in about 1890 in a rough field on the N.W. side of the track leading to Castle Wigg, near the junction with the A.746. "It was found about a hundred yards to the left of the field gate, and a few yards north west of the first rocky knoll" (Anderson 1922-23, 17). Anderson adds: "There is no record of any chapel or graveyard at Brighthouse. On the rocky knoll near where the cross-slab was found there seem to be traces of foundations, but they are not oriented due east and west"² (ibid., 18). The slab was donated to Whithorn Priory museum in 1923 (Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2, un-named - "found near Whithorn"; but see also correspondence from Anderson dated 23/10/1922 and 22/2/1923 in SR0/MW.1/39). The rocky knolls are visible on the air photograph [Plate 104b], but not the foundations.

1. There is no other sculpture known from this site. The muddled entry in the Whithorn museum guide under no. 20 (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 42) can be dismissed as an error (see under CRAIGLEMINE 3).
2. If the carving was unfinished, as suggested above, it is possible that this was a workshop site.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 25

Anderson 1922-23, 17-18, fig. 1
 Collingwood 1922-23, 225 (b)
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 25
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 25
 Macleod 1986, 228

SR0/MW.1/39

CASSENDEOCH

c. NX 214 554

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of sculptured shaft

Plate 106 a-b

H. 63+ (86)
W. 26
D. 17

Description: Damaged oblong slab or shaft of rectangular section, carved on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 106a] The upper part of the face of the stone is fractured off along a diagonal break. Within this area on the right side is the remains of a grooved edge moulding. On the lower part of stone, within a grooved border, is an oblong panel 26.5 cm high and 18 cm wide, divided into pairs of incised concentric arcs on either side set back to back, with two recessed triangular areas between at top and bottom. These have been pocked out, leaving an X-shaped figure in relief at the centre of the panel. The stone narrows to 20 cm towards the base, which is now hidden.

C. [Plate 106b] The summit of the slab is flat but evidently broken. Below this the left side is damaged but appears to show traces of edge moulding in the upper part. The face of the slab adjacent to this area is smooth and measures 36 cm high by 20 cm wide. It is divided into four segments by two pocked diagonal grooves which cross obliquely at the centre of the stone, where the pocking is more extensive. In the upper segment is the remains of a shallow pocked circle around a central pocked depression, adjacent to the summit of the stone. Below the diagonal cross the stone appears unworked, and there is a deep vertical fissure on the lower right hand side. The lower part of the stone tapers but is now hidden by a wooden stand.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded on 23rd January 1873¹ set "on top of left hand pillar of farm steading gate" at Barlockhart farm (NX 213 560). "About 15 years ago it was taken from a field dyke and used for 8 years as a step stone to a pig sty then set on the pillar. It was found near the ground in a dyke at the foot of Cassendeoch Hill, on the south side at supposed site of Cassendeoch, a small farm now part of Barlockhart" (Rev. G. Wilson manuscript notebook - RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 10a).

*Cassendeoch is a small hill a mile and a half south-east from Glenluce ..." (Wilson 1872-74, 60), "... in the angle where the old road to Wigtown parts from the old road to Portwilliam" ('Galloway Advertiser', June 26th 1873). But it is not marked on either the first or second editions of the Ordnance Survey Map (6-inch, 1849 & 50, sheets 17 and 23; 25-inch, 1895, sheets XIX.10 and 14) [see Plates 105, 106c], or recorded in the Name Books, and the name² is no longer known locally (fieldwork, August 9th 1984; September 14th 1988).

However, Wilson mentioned that Kirkchrist chapel was a quarter of a mile to the S. and Balcarrie chapel a mile to the N.W. of the site (Wilson MS 578, loc. cit.), and these are located at NX 2124 5502 and NX 1997 5606 respectively. The old road to Wigtown ran from the fork at NX 213 518 south of Drumdoan hill to join the surviving track at NX 224 550 (OS 6-inch map, 1st ed., op. cit. [see Plate 105]; see also J. Ainslie 1782). In that case Cassendeoch must be the unnamed hill just W. of Drumdoan, and the site of the original find should be near NX 214 554 [see Plate 106c], rather than Barlockhart farmhouse, as indicated on the current NMRS Record Card (NX 25 NW 27). The stone

may originally have been removed from the adjacent Kirkchrist chapel site (Wilson 1872-74, 61) - see above.

Presented to the National Museum of Antiquities either in 1873 (NMA Catalogue 1892, 262), or 1880 (Wilson MS 578, 21). Donation not recorded in PSAS, or in the Minute Books of the Society (RMS MS).

1. But it seems surprising that a stone supposedly first recorded on 23rd January should be mentioned in a paper apparently delivered by Wilson ten days earlier on 13th January (Wilson 1872-74, 60-1).
2. It was twice recorded in the 18th century (M'Kerlie 1906a, 592-3): 'Castendock' - 1721; 'Cassinskeoch' - 1792.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 50
 (In store at Leith)

RMS/SAS MS 578, pp. 10a, drawings, 21	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 25 NW 27
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 22nd bundle, drawing 'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873	
Wilson 1872-74, 60 1	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 228	
NMA Catalogue 1892, 262, IB 50	
Black 1894, 41, no. 15	
Wilson 1898-99, 173	
ECMS iii 1903, 497-8, fig. 540	
M'Kerlie 1906a, 563	
RCAHMS 1912, 126, no. 366	
Collingwood 1922 23, 228, Pl. XII fig. 41	
Collingwood 1925, 91	
Bailey 1974, I, 255	
NMA 1981, IB 50	
Macleod 1986, 237	

CHAPEL DONNAN 1

NW 9983 6919

Kirkcolm parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 107 a

H. 29
W. 23
D. 3.5

Description: Damaged irregular slab with an incomplete pocked and grooved outline cross of type B.7 on one face. The cross now measures 18 cm high by 19 cm across. The pocked terminal of the right arm has been partly broken off, and the adjacent lower arm extends to the broken edge of the stone. This arm or shaft is 5.5 cm long, and narrows from 6.5 to 6 cm wide at the base. It abuts the two wedge shaped lateral arms at right angles and the armpits are enlarged by deeper pocking. Although one of these arms is partly damaged, they are equal in size and symmetrical in shape, expanding from 5 to 6 cm, and each 6.5 cm long. The undamaged left arm terminates 2.5 cm from the edge of the stone, but has two circular depressions abutting the inside of the two grooved borders of the arm, 1.5 cm back from the terminal. These do not appear on the other arms, but there is a short grooved channel within the right arm adjacent to the lower border. The other two armpits also have enlarged, possibly drilled, depressions, but are acutely angled, as the upper arm expands from 5.5 to 8 cm, and is the largest at 7.5 cm long. Its wedge-shaped terminal is 11.5 cm from the mutilated summit of the stone.

The use of a series of pocked holes to form a line can be clearly seen on this stone, although it is not certain whether the deeply pocked, enlarged armpits have been used as initial setting-out points, or if they have simply been emphasised in the cutting of two separate joined lines.

Evidence for Discovery: In Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook there is the following entry under 'Chapel Donnan': "Some years ago Mr Charles Wallace of Dally and Mr John McMickey, at church area found masons building a wall from the debris of an old dyke. Out of this they picked two small incised stone crosses which they gave to me for the Museum on 11th or 12th June 1884" (NRMS/SAS MS 578, p. 492). This slightly contradicts the statements in the record of the donation of the two stones to the National Museum in January 1885, which claim that No. 1 was found on the site of the chapel, and No. 2 in the neighbourhood (-- 1884 85, 52).

In an article published shortly after, Wilson referred to the condition of the site: "Chapel Donnan, a little to the east of Balsarroch, has also been quite destroyed. My friends Mr Walker and Mr M'Meehan (sic.) found two small slabs, each with a rudely incised cross near this site, which they presented through me to the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh last year" (Wilson 1885, 73).

Prior to the discovery, the Ordnance Survey had recorded in 1846 that a small part of the foundations of the chapel could still be traced, and that an elderly local informant could remember the walls standing 2ft above the ground. It was known locally as 'St Dunnan's chapel' or 'the Graveyard' (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 2 (1846), p. 46). Its position was recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map, 6-inch sheet 4 (1849) [see Plate 108a]. However, the current Ordnance Survey record card states: "There is no trace of this chapel. The farmer at Drumdow has ploughed over the site many times without revealing anything" (NMRS/OS NW 96 NE 5).

The site is located at the foot of a slope, in the N. corner of a field under pasture, and fieldwork (August 7th 1984) and air photographs [Plate 108b] show that it can be recognised as a low circular mound partly enclosed by the field dyke, which forms a semi-circular boundary on the N. side [see Plate 109a]. On the S. side the circuit appears to be completed by the remains of a ditch [Plate 109b]. There are large quantities of stones in the adjacent dyke walls, especially at the expanded junction.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 116
 (In the cellar)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 492, drawings	NMRS/OS Record Card NW 96 NE 5
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 5th bundle, drawing	
Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS)	
1884 85, 52	
Wilson 1885, 73	
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 116, 117	
Black 1894, 38 9, nos. 8 and 9	
ECMS iii 1903, 498	
RCAHMS 1912, 34, nos. 79, 80	
Mackinlay 1914, 153	
M'Kerlie 1916, 32, 36	
Collingwood 1922-23, 228	
Simpson 1927, 72	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 23	
Simpson 1963, 99	
NMAS 1981, IB 116, II7	
RCAHMS 1985, 26, no. 158	
Macleod 1986, 254	

CHAPEL DONNAN 2

NW 9983 6919

Kirkcolm parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 107 b-c

H. 28
W. 13
D. 8

Description: Squared pillar slab, diagonally angled at the lower end, with grooved outline equal-arm crosses of type B.7 on two opposite faces.

A. [Plate 107b] The face of the stone is smoothed and the sharply incised cross measures 12.5 cm high by 12.5 across. The vertical arm, 3 cm below the squared summit of the stone, is waisted and continuous, formed by two curved lines 2 cm apart at the centre of the head which diverge to form wedge shaped terminals, 5 cm wide at the top and 6 cm wide at the bottom. The side arms are formed separately, that on the left expanding from 1.5 to 4 cm at the terminal near the edge of the stone; its two sides of different length, 4 cm above and 4.5 below. The right arm is less wedge-shaped, only expanding from 2.5 to 4.5 cm, but again with unequal sides, 5.5 cm above and 6 below. The armpits are all acutely angled, and the grooves are sharply incised with a fine point. These are drawn as separate entities, the lines not following round the angles.¹

The base of this cross is 8 cm above the foot of the stone, but 0.75 cm below the transverse terminal of the lower arm, there is a small faintly incised design, which duplicates the form of the vertical arm of the cross, with divergent lines 5 cm long expanding from 2 to 3 cm at the terminals. On the right side only there is an arm 3.5 cm long

with parallel sides 1.5 cm apart. This design is 2 cm above the angled base of the stone.

C. [Plate 107c] The face of the stone is slightly uneven, and the wedge-shaped outline cross, 8 cm below the summit, measures 11 cm in height and in width. It is formed by uneven shallow grooves, which are sometimes multiple, and in places extend beyond the general outline of the cross. The armpits are sharply angled and the expanded arms, which are not symmetrical, are formed by horizontal and vertical side lines crossing each other at the centre of the head and diverging towards the terminals. The right-hand terminal meets the edge of the stone and is open; the left, which is closed, is 1.5 cm from the edge. The upper terminal is 8 cm below the summit of the stone, and the lower terminal is the same distance above the angled base.

1. The formula of a splayed upper arm separated from a continuous transverse arm by a horizontal break, and set on a narrow straight shaft, is also found on DRUMMORE, INCH, and LAGGANGARN 2, all from the western part of Wigtownshire.

Evidence for Discovery: See CHAPEL DONNAN 1.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 117
 (In the cellar)

References: See CHAPEL DONNAN 1.

COLFIN

NX 05 55

Portpatrick parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

carved stone

Measurements: Unknown.

Evidence for Discovery and Description: Two 19th-century accounts refer to a stone carved with a 'bible and sword' built into a barn wall at Colfin (Agnew 1864, 98; id. 1893, 289-90; M'Ilwraith 1875, 139). This is said to have been removed from the ruins of Kilhilt castle (NX 059 558), having originally been brought from Portspittal bay (NX 01 52). "The stone has now been broken . . . , and the pieces of it are pointed out built into the wall supporting the axle of a mill wheel at Colfin. Unfortunately the Bible and sword are covered by masonry" (M'Ilwraith, loc. cit.).

This slab may have been medieval, but it is possible that the carved 'bible' resembled the rectangular figure with a central division on the DRUMMORE slab, also from the Rhins area [Plate 114a]. If so, the 'sword' may have been a crosslet of the dagger type found on the neighbouring LARG LIDDESDALE stone [Plate 144a-c].

Present Location: Unknown. This slab could not be found on Colfin farm, and is unlikely now to be recognisable if the decoration is hidden as reported by M'Ilwraith.

Agnew 1864, 98
M'Ilwraith 1875, 139
Agnew 1893, 289-90

CRAIGLEMIN 1

c. NX 399 390 ?

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

lower part of cross-slab shaft

Plate 110 a-b

H. 94+ (99)

W. 47 > 43

D. 6.5

Description: The shaft is convex, broken at the top and on the lower part of one edge. Carved with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face and outline interlace on the other.

A. [Plate 110a] The shaft is edged by flat-band mouldings on either side of the panel, with a horizontal border below. Within the panel are ten surviving registers of closed circuit Pattern A in four columns, damaged above and on the lower left side. The interlace is close set and carved in stopped plait technique, with abutted, median-incised strands. The rings vary in size, diminishing with the taper at either end. The lower part of the face is plain, but the left side is broken (see Stuart 1867, Pl. XCVII.1). It is now concealed.

C. [Plate 110b] The shaft is edged by double grooved mouldings either side of the panel and below. The lower right side is damaged. Within the panel are two addorsed columns of Simple Pattern E with included terminals in two surviving registers. The diagonals cross at the base but form V bends above, which overlap horizontally in the centre and vertically at the top. The V bends in the centre are asymmetrical, having apparently been displaced in order to avoid an area where the surface has flaked off. The strands are incised in outline, with parallel grooves which run to the crossing points, but

the loosely woven interlace is carelessly laid out, with the abutted strands on either side of the intersections displaced in several places. The lower part of the face is plain, but the right side is broken (Stuart, loc. cit.). It is now concealed.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at Monreith house (NX 355 428) by Stuart (1867, 53, Plate XCVII.1),¹ who notes that it was said to have originally been "found in the foundations of old buildings on the farm of Craiglemyre (sic.),² on the estate of Monreith. The memory of them had been lost, and the site appeared to be a series of whinny knolls. On clearing away these the foundations of buildings appeared, and in them the fragment was discovered along with a skull, a sword, several querns, and a small bottle. All these relics, except the stone fragment, have been lost, and are now only known by description" (Stuart, loc. cit.).

This tantalising record of a cross found with structures and a burial was repeated in P. M'Kerlie 1877a, 451, and 1906b, 515. Yet in recording CRAIGLEMIN 3 in 1926, the Rev. R. Anderson claimed: "There is no record or tradition of any ancient chapel or graveyard at Craiglemin" (Anderson 1925-26, 266), and this misleading statement is unfortunately followed by the Ordnance Survey on their current record card for the site: "... though Collingwood also suggests that a chapel existed where they were found,³ Anderson states there is no record or tradition of a chapel at Craiglemin, and in all probability the crosses originally were in the graveyard at Glasserton about 1 ml. away⁴ ... nothing is known of a chapel at Craiglemin" (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 11).

With three known cross fragments recorded as coming from Craiglemine, together with Stuart's evidence cited above, there seems to be a reasonable case for predicting an early burial ground here. The evidence discussed in Note 2 suggests this should be sought on Low Craiglemine farm (c. NX 399 390). But recent fieldwork and enquiries at the farm, and a study of the vertical air photo coverage (e.g. 106G/SCOT/UK/43.RSPT1:4041), have not yet produced any new evidence for locating this.

The stone was presented to the National Museum in January 1887 by Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, and said to be "from Craiglemine" (--- 1886 87a, 133-4).

1. Stuart certainly visited Sir William Maxwell at Monreith house in 1864, when he inspected the crannogs in Dowalton loch (Munro 1885, 85).
2. It is not entirely clear where Stuart would have meant by 'Craiglemyre' in 1867. On the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 33 [see Plate 112a], the present farm of Craiglemine (NX 405 391) is called 'Craigmore', and is said in the Name Book to be "in the course of erection" (OS Name Book, No. 83, 1848-9, pp. 35, 85). But as well as Low Craiglemine, the other surviving farm (NX 399 390), there is a site named as 'High Craiglemine' marked on the map at NX 408 388. In the Name Book, op. cit., pp. 26, 71, this is described as in poor repair, and by the second edition of the OS 6-inch map in 1896, sheet XXXV.NW, it had disappeared, and Craigmore had been

re-named [see Plate 112b]. Therefore there are three possible farms that might have been called 'Craiglemyre' in 1867. Of these, although 'Craigmores', the present Craigmores, perhaps seems the most likely on phonetic grounds, both this and High Craigmores were the property in 1848 of George Guthrie of Culhorn (Name Book, op. cit., pp. 26, 85). Low Craigmores, on the other hand, belonged to Sir William Maxwell (Name Book, op. cit., pp. 25, 72), and was therefore on the Monreith estate, as specified by Stuart. On J. Ainslie's map of Wigtownshire (1782) Low Craigmores is called 'Mickle Craglemyre' and the road is shown running S. of High Craigmores (here called 'Litt. C --'), rather than on its present line. There is no site marked either on this map or on any OS edition called 'Craiglemyre'. Despite the modern place names, therefore, it is almost certain that Low Craigmores, on the Monreith estate, is the farm where the cross shaft was found

3. In fact, Collingwood only says: "... the crosses at Wigtown, Penninghame, Craigmores, and Glasserton suggest chapels at these places" (Collingwood 1922-23, 226). And see Note 4.
4. But only one stone is known to have come from Glasserton church (NX 4212 3808) - see GLASSERTON 1. The stone cited as "from Glasserton" by Collingwood (1922-23, 225, fig. 37), can be shown to have been found on Knock farm (NX 37 39) - see KNOCK 2.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 121
 (In store at Leith)

Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. XCVII.1
M'Kerlie 1877a, 451
Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS)
--- 1886-87a, 133-4
Allen 1889-90, 523
Allen 1893-94, 174
NMA Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 121
Black 1894, 38, no. 5, figs. 24, 25
ECMS i 1903, xlix
ECMS iii 1903, 480-1, fig. 512
M'Kerlie 1906b, 515
RCAHMS 1912, 14, no. 18, fig. 17
Collingwood 1922-23, 223, 226, Pl. X fig. 31
Anderson 1925-26, 266
Collingwood 1927, 65, fig. 66
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 31
Bailey 1974, I, 254, 382, 394
Bailey 1980, 223, fig. 66b
NMA 1981, IB 121
Bailey 1984, 19
MacLeod 1986, 226
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 133

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 11

CRAIGLEMINE 2

c. NX 399 390 ?

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-head fragment

Plate 110 c-d

H. 33.5

W. 15.5 > 12.5

D. 5

Description:

A. [Plate 110c] Central portion and part of one arm of a disk-headed cross, its surface plain but pocked. In one corner of the surviving fragment is a raised central boss, 10 cm across, with rounded edges and a flat surface incised in a pocked technique with a circular groove forming an outer moulding 1.5 cm wide. Adjacent to this at a distance of 4.5 cm is an incomplete, partly modelled armpit boss formed by two concentric pocked grooves 12 cm across and 7 cm across. There is no surviving evidence for the width of the armpit, but the groove of the outer circle appears to continue round the broken edge of the stone to form a grooved moulding bordering the incomplete arm terminal.

C. [Plate 110d] The back is flaked off apart from a fragment of grooved edge moulding, 11 cm high and 6.5 cm wide. The moulding is of similar width to that on Face A. There is no sign of an armpit boss, although the fragment lies opposite the boss on Face A.

Evidence for Discovery: In the record of the donation to the National Museum of Antiquities it is described as "from Craiglemine, parish of Glasserton" (-- 1886-87a, 133-4). It was donated by Maxwell at the same time as CRAIGLEMINE 1, although it is not mentioned by Romilly Allen in ECMS 1903 for some reason.¹

1. Perhaps because it lacked "Celtic ornament" - compare WHITHORN 28
- though he also ignored KNOCK 2.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Catalogue No. IB 122
(In cellar)

Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS) NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 11
--- 1886-87a, 133-4
NMA Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 122
Black 1894, 38, no. 6
RCAHMS 1912, 14, no. 18
Collingwood 1922 23, 226
Anderson 1925 26, 266
NMA 1981, IB 122

CRAIGLEMINE 3 (Carleton)

c. NX 399 390 ?

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of (recumbent) cross-slab

Plate 111 a-b

L. 38
W. 21
D. 4.5

Description: Upper part of parallel-sided rectilinear slab, broken diagonally along the base and damaged on the upper edge.

A. [Plate 111a] The dressed surface has been pocked back to form an asymmetrical cross of type B.6 in low relief. A diagonal scratch runs across the centre of the face. The cross arms are of unequal length, with wedge-shaped, slightly convex, terminals. The upper arm and the transverse right arm are longer than both the left and the lower arm, which is indented below to form a separate swollen shaft. The armpits vary in shape, but the upper pair are almost V-shaped while the lower are curved. The vertical arms and shaft are not placed centrally on the face, but except for the broken shaft the cross-arms do not extend to the edges of the slab.

C. [Plate 111b] The reverse face and the narrow edges have been smoothly dressed flat, but in section the slab is slightly rhomboid.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in 1926 at Carleton farm, Wigtownshire (NX 392 379) by the Rev. R. Anderson, who stated: "Many years ago it was brought from the neighbouring farm of Craiglemine", but mistakenly added: "There is no record or tradition of any ancient chapel or graveyard at Craiglemine"¹ (Anderson 1925-26, 266). The slab was donated to Whithorn museum in April 1927 (Collingwood & Reid

1928, 2; and correspondence in SRO/MW.1/39).

N.B. The entries in all editions of the Whithorn Museum guide muddle the findspot of this slab with that of BRIGHOUSE. In the first edition (Radford & Donaldson 1953, 42) the entry for No. 53 (i.e. No. 20 in the later numbering system) reads: "Found on the farm at Brighthouse 2 miles north of Whithorn". In the most recent edition (Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29) this has been altered to, "... found on the farm of Craigmire, 3 km north-west of Whithorn". In fact Craigmire is 4 km south-west of Whithorn; Brighthouse is the site 4 km north-west (NX 430 442). The present muddle appears to derive from the HBM (SDD) Whithorn Priory museum accessions list, where the typed entry also reads: 'Found on the farm at Brighthouse, 2 miles north of Whithorn', although in the margin there is a hand-written insertion: "From Craigmire, presented by Mr W.H. Mactier, Carleton Farm, Glasserton." See also SRO/DD.27/820.

1. For a record of structures and a burial at "Craigmire", see CRAIGLEMINE 1 (Stuart 1867, 53). Carleton lies 1.2 km S.W. of Low Craigmire farm.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 20

Anderson 1925-26, 266-7, fig. 1	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 11
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2	SRO/MW.1/39
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 42, no. 53	SRO/DD.27/820
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 42, no. 20	821
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 20	

CRAIGNARGET 1

NX 256 514

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

decorated cross-slab

Plate 113 a-b

H. 97+ (107)
W. 43
D. 8

Description: Irregularly shaped oblong slab, damaged at the top, carved on one face with incised motifs in two panels, including a cross with subsidiary crosslets and circles, groups of dots, a swastika, and oval arches along both edges.

The summit of the slab is broken, particularly on the right side side, but below this the face is uneven but approximately oblong. In the centre of the upper half of the stone is an incised linear cross, now 42 cm high, with circular depressions at the terminals of the upper and side arms, which are partly obliterated on the right side and at the top by the damage to the summit of the stone. The horizontal arm measures 24 cm across. At the centre of the head is a quadrangular lozenge-shaped groove surrounding a circular boss 7 cm across with a central depression. As a result the armpits of the cross have an oblique bar across the angle.

On either side of the top arm and above the side arms are two incised circles, approximately equidistant between the arm terminal hollows, though that on the right is closer to the vertical arm, and is partly obliterated by the damage to the summit of the stone.

On either side of the long stem below the horizontal arms are two incised equal armed crosslets with lobed terminals, which on the left

hand crosslet are linked by an incised circle surrounding the cross. This is very worn.

The lower arm or shaft of the main cross terminates in a barred terminal 13 cm across, slightly expanded at each end, but on the right forming a second T-junction with one of a group of three short vertical lines. Boxed between the base of the cross terminal and a horizontal groove running the width of the face at its mid point, is a small equal-armed crosslet with lobed terminals, directly below the shaft of the main cross. To the left and right of this crosslet are two groups of small circular depressions, each consisting of three depressions arranged in a triangle. The outermost depression on the right side forms the lower terminal to the vertical line which is joined to the barred terminal of the main cross stem.

On the right hand edge of the stone, below the arm of the right hand upper crosslet is a motif formed by two incised concentric arches enclosing a central hollow and abutting the side of the stone. Below this there are two more of these motifs adjacent to the three vertical lines and above the central horizontal groove. Two more of these arches appear on the opposite edge, sandwiched between the horizontal groove and the left hand encircled crosslet. There are also at least two more on either side of the stone in the lower part of the face beneath the grooved line. Those on the left side are considerably more worn than those on the right, but all vary somewhat in size and shape. There is also the remains of a grooved vertical moulding on the right hand edge, passing through two of these motifs. This moulding appears to pre-date the carving of the arched motifs, and implies that these are a secondary addition to the stone.

The broad horizontal groove across the face ends in two shallow depressions. It divides the face into two halves and forms a border between the upper and lower panels. The upper half of the stone is fairly flat, though worn, but below this line the lower part of the face shelves forward slightly.

On the right side of the lower face is an incised swastika, its upper terminal bar extending clockwise and parallel to the transverse groove, and its left terminal in line with the vertical stem of the main cross above. It measures 14 cm square. The lines of the angled terminals end in enlarged depressions.

On the right, the top half of the swastika abuts the upper of two arched motifs on the edge of the stone, the lower of which is adjacent to the pendant terminal of the right arm. There are traces of two further arches on the left side of the stone, approximately opposite those on the right.

Between these and the left side of the swastika are two oval depressions, one above the other, and there is a third at a similar distance below.

Beneath the left half of the swastika and in line with the vertical stem of the main cross is a small equal-armed crosslet with lobed terminals, the left being obliterated by the lower oval depression. This crosslet (and the secondary depression) is surrounded by a large incised circle, whose lower circumference is intersected by a second smaller incised circle, partly overlapping it, and again on the central axis of the face.

Below this point the lower part of the face is partly concealed by the modern display base in which it is set; but in the early engraving (--- 1880-81b, 251, much reproduced elsewhere), which is reliable for the visible part of the stone (N.B. unlike Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 45), four groups of small circular depressions are shown lying in an arc. Of these, two triangular groups lie at the same level within the lower incised circle, below the circumference of the upper circle described above. Outside the angles formed by the intersection of the two circles and at a slightly higher level, between the upper circle and the edges of the stone, are two further groups of circular depressions, a triangle of three on the left, and four in a lozenge pattern on the right.

The back of the stone is rough and broken off.

Evidence for Discovery: Said in Rev. G. Wilson's general article to have been found at the site of an ancient village¹ near the sea shore (Wilson 1898-99, 172).² However, the primary record in his manuscript notebook, written 18 years earlier, does not support this:

"Craignarget stone cross ... for two years top step in stile at road side at Cottage, previously for many years a kerb stone of paved causeway at farm stable door, its history before that unknown. Hugh Morrison told me of it. I saw it on 16th April and sent it to Museum³ on 3rd May 1881" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 20a. See also Wilson's loose manuscript notes - NMRS/SAS MS 457, 16th bundle). He presumably decided subsequently that it must have come from the same site as CRAIGNARGET 2 (see below), once he had learnt of that stone three years later.

1. It may be noted that a lost church or chapel site is shown at 'Killespick', between two streams identifiable as Gillespie and Auchenmalg burns, on T. Pont's map of "the Sherifdome of Wigtoun", p. 53 in Blaeu's Atlas, 1654 (Tooley 1970). The farm of Gillespie (NX 250 520) is about 780 metres from Craignarget.
2. SINNINESS [Plate 113c] was found on the opposite side of the same bay (NX 228 517).
3. Donation recorded in June 1881 (--- 1880-81b, 250-1).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 43
 (In store at Leith)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 20a
 NMRS/SAS MS 457, 14th bundle
 NMRS/SAS MS 457, 16th bundle, drawings
 Minute Book 1880-1887, p. 62-3 (RMS/SAS MS)
 --- 1880-81b, 250-1, fig.
 --- 1882-83b, 277
 Allen 1887, 96
 NMAS 1892, 262, IB 43
 Black 1894, 38, no. 3, fig. 22
 Wilson 1898-99, 172, 173
 Calverly 1899, 25, 303
 ECMS i 1903, xlix
 ECMS iii 1903, 498-9, fig. 541
 RCAHMS 1912, 127, no. 368, fig. 79
 Mann 1914-15, 140-3, fig. 9
 Dick 1916, 263
 M'Kerlie 1916, 48
 Collingwood 1922-23, 229-30, Pl. XIV fig. 45
 Collingwood 1927, 14, 98, fig. 18
 Collingwood 1927a, 175
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 13
 Simpson 1935, 99 fn.
 Curle 1939-40, 72
 Ó hÉailidhe 1957, 87-8, fig.

Stevenson 1958-59, 50, 52
Morris & Bailey 1964-66, 171, no. 167
Morris 1966-67, 106, no. 168a
RCAHMS 1967, 177 fn. 6
Ó hEailidhe 1973, 59, fig. 4c
Bailey 1974, I, 57, 63, 68, 255, 256, 258, 380, 382
Laing 1975b, 204
Morris 1979, 89, GAL 43, fig.
Bailey 1980, 223, fig. 67
NMAIS 1981, IB 43
Bailey 1984, 18-19
MacLeod 1986, 85, 236
Stell 1986, 136
Morris & van Hoek 1987c, 38
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 45, 53, 111, 673

CRAIGNARGET 2

c. NX 25 51

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

"sculptured stone cross" (loc. cit.)

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Evidence for Discovery and Description: The primary record in Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook states: "15/9/84, J. Agnew, mason, told me that he broke up another for kerb stones in Gillespie byre ..." (two words illegible) "He found it on the end of Craignarget Fell¹ above and beyond the cottage" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 20a). He later stated that both it and CRAIGNARGET 1 had been found at the site of an ancient village near the sea shore (Wilson 1898-99, 172, 173), and that it had been broken up to make gutters (rather than kerb stones) in the new byre at Gillespie (ibid., 173).

1. On J. Ainslie's map of Wigtownshire (1782), a road is shown running inland at this point over Craignarget Fell. It joined the present road at Culshabbın (between AIRYLICK and MAY).

Present Location: Lost. The byre at Gillespie (NX 250 520) had been rebuilt by 1976 (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 25 SE 21). There is no local knowledge of this stone (fieldwork, November 4th 1984). Neither gutters nor kerb stones could be identified.

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 20a
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 14th bundle
Wilson 1898-99, 172, 173

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 25 SE 21

DRUMMORAL 1 - 2

NX 462 361 ?

Whithorn parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

"two stone crosses"

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Evidence for Discovery and Description: In his manuscript notebook the Rev. G. Wilson refers to: "Two stone crosses. One in garden wall with part of Latin inscription. The other on top of pillar at left of gate entering from road to house" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 404). The location is not named, but fortunately the entry is dated "9/9/84". In the 4th bundle of Wilson's loose manuscript notes now in the National Monuments Record (NMRS/SAS MS 457), there is a rubbing labelled, "Sculptured stone on gate pillar at Drummorrall, Whithorn, 9th October 1884." Since the dates given are identical, and a gate pillar is mentioned in both passages, they must refer to the same stone. The rubbing resembles a cup-and-ring mark, but might be a bossed armpit if Wilson was correct in seeing both the stones as crosses. But apart from the "Latin inscription" there is no evidence for their date.

Present Location: Unknown. Enquiries at Drummorrall (NX 462 361) and a search of the gate and garden were unsuccessful in locating either stone (September 23rd 1985).

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 404
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 4th bundle

DRUMMORE (Kildonan / Kirkmaiden)

c. NX 125 362 ?

Kirkmaiden parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 114 a-b

H. 74+ (89)

W. 41

D. 12

Description: Irregularly shaped oblong slab with smooth waterworn surface, carved on both faces with deeply grooved stylised outline crosses.

A. [Plate 114a] An incised border runs round the curved summit of the slab, terminating on either side a short distance above the side arms of the cross. Each end is marked by a U-shaped incision on the outer edge, at right angles to the line of the border. This border encloses two incised parallel lines which run across the top of the stone and descend at an angle on either side, converging gradually on the centre of the stone. These terminate in enlarged depressions at a similar level to the ends of the outer border. Within this three-sided figure, which forms the detached upper arm of the cross,¹ is a small incised crosslet with lobed terminals and a slightly extended lower arm, placed at the centre of the stone. Directly beneath this, below the level enclosed by the upper arm, is an incised circle. This is placed in the angle between two symmetrical grooved lines, directly above a larger incised circle, which encloses an upstanding ring of uncut stone, the centre of which has been scooped out. Extending out from this central ring are four deeply grooved diagonal lines which taper towards the edges of the stone. The two symmetrical upper grooves, which form an angle enclosing the upper incised circle, each comprise a double curve. The two lower grooves

are both straight, though that on the left is more steeply angled and forks at the end. To left and right the two pairs of grooves enclose areas of stone which abut the central circle and expand out towards the edges of the stone, forming wedge-shaped arms. These are outlined across the ends and along parts of the sides by incised borders, which terminate in enlarged depressions near the centre of the head. These incised borders stop short of two small incised circles, each placed in the angle adjacent to the centre ring. These are similar to the incised circle above the central ring. There is a fourth circle directly below the ring, and all four are placed at the cardinal points around the centre. Beneath the lower incised circle are two vertical incised lines, which are joined at right angles at the foot to form a stem to the cross-head above. The complete cross is 61 cm high. From the upper terminals the incised lines diverge from the stem at right angles, running parallel to the two lower grooves of the arms up to the edge of the stone. From here the lines extend downwards to form borders, which are linked horizontally across the lower part of the stone beneath the stem. Enclosed in the area between the stem and the right hand border is a figure consisting of a group of three short incised vertical lines side by side. The lower end of the central line is linked horizontally to the left hand line. Its upper end is crossed by a horizontal line which meets the summit of the right hand line, but terminates in an enlarged depression directly below the similarly enlarged terminal of the left hand line. None of these lines is parallel. In the lower part of the enclosed area are two incised crosslets with short barred terminals placed either side of the base of the stem, that on the right directly below the group of incised lines. These crosslets are similar in design,

but differ in their horizontal and vertical proportions. The lower part of the face which is plain is now hidden by a wooden stand.

C. [Plate 114b] The cross on this face is a simplified version of that on Face A, and is formed of separate incised lines. The surface of the stone is damaged at the summit and upper left side, and shows the remnants of mortar. Near the top of the stone a detached upper arm is formed by two converging vertical lines whose upper ends are lost.² The lower ends terminate above the expanded side arms, which are formed by incised diagonal lines diverging towards the edges of the stone, where they form wedge-shaped terminals, though the left is damaged. The enlarged inner ends bracket a central incised circle. Below this is a separate stem formed by two parallel vertical lines with enlarged ends. The lower end is open, but enclosed by a line which curves upward at either end. Below this is a longer curved line which runs parallel to and encloses the upper line. The lower part of the face is undecorated, but is concealed by the stand.

1. Compare LARG LIDDESDALE (Plate 144b).
2. The formula of a splayed upper arm separated from a continuous transverse arm by a horizontal break, and set on a narrow straight shaft, is also found on CHAPEL DONNAN 2, INCH, and LAGGANGARN 2, all from the western part of Wigtownshire.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in about 1860 built into the front wall of the flour mill at Drummore village,¹ with face A exposed (see Mitchell 1870-72, 581-2, fig.7). Evidence for its original site is contradictory:-

(i) A. Mitchell stated: "Mr. Todd, the old gentleman in whose possession I found the drawing of the missing Kirkmadrine stone, and who resided at Drummore, informed me that this stone had been built into the wall of a mill older than the one now existing, that still further back it had been built into the wall of the Old Parish Church, and that in his young days it had been held in superstitious veneration" (Mitchell 1870-72, 582). The Royal Commission believe this must refer to the church site at St Catherine's Croft,² NX 1385 3243, which was abandoned about 1638 when a new parish church was built at Kirkmaiden (RCAHMS 1985, 29, no. 179; and I.M. Smith, personal communication).

(ii) P. M'Kerlie, however, published a different account: "It is said to have been brought from a chapel at Kildonan, thence removed, and built into the castle at Low Drummore, and, when it became dilapidated, again removed to Drummore village, and placed in the mill wall" (M'Kerlie 1877a, 142).

(iii) And in Rev. G. Wilson's unpublished manuscript notebook there is the following entry: "January 1873, ... Went with Mr Cavan to call on John Stevenson, mason, Glenlee, High Drummore, aged eighty six, who gave this history of the stone. It is said to have been taken from a chapel of ease with churchyard on Kildonnan ground, behind Corly Hill near the parish church. From Kildonnan it was taken to castle of Low Drummore,³ and from that to the Mill of Drummore when the H--- were millers. It must have been built into the mill before 1800. John has twice assisted at building the Mill and it was always there". (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 541).

(iv) The 'Galloway Advertiser' report (June 26th, 1873) is similar to these last two, but the article is based on Wilson's discoveries, and may even be P. M'Kerlie's source.

The Royal Commission were aware of M'Kerlie's statement (though not Wilson's), and therefore placed the stone as coming either from St Catherine's Croft (see above), which lies 4.2 km S. of Drummore, or from the Kildonan site, 1.2 km to the W. (RCAHMS 1985, 27, no. 163). However, the far greater detail given in Wilson's manuscript, which names the site and describes its type and location, must outweigh the vague information recorded by Mitchell, which does not refer directly to St Catherine's Croft.⁴ It therefore seems that if either site is to be accepted on the hearsay evidence available, then Kildonan (NX 125 362) is the more likely source of the stone.

This site was noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1848 under 'Kildonan Hill': "A large hill on the farm of High Kildonan ... In a field on the west side of this hill stone graves have been met with, it is said that formerly a Ch. and graveyard stood here but no trace of it can be seen now, the field has been in cultivation during the memory of the oldest inhabitant" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 86 (1848), p. 17).⁵

Subsequently, other long cist burials have been recorded in the immediate area of the supposed church site, at NX 1259 3621 (Livens 1960, 41) and NX 1246 4050 (OS 25-inch map, 2nd ed. (1895), sheet XXXIII.14) [Plate 115].⁶ See also RCAHMS 1985, nos. 52, 163, 182. But no trace of the site or of further burials is visible on the ground (fieldwork, September 22nd 1985; June 16th 1988), or on recent air photographs (i.e. Ordnance Survey: 70/109, 375 and 376). The area is presently under rough pasture.⁷

1. The mill, now demolished, was sited at NX 1361 3663 (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 13 NW 35; and see M'Ilwraith 1875, 149). The slab was removed from the wall and donated to the National Museum of Antiquities in March 1874 (--- 1872-74, 524).
2. See the Ordnance Survey Name Book, Wigtown No. 86 (1848), pp. 61, 62; and Thomas 1971, 84, fig. 38.
3. A 16th-century tower house, now demolished (NX 1351 3640). See RCAHMS 1912, 52, no. 137; RCAHMS 1985, 22, no. 199.
4. Unlike St Catherine's Croft, 4.5 km to the S., the recorded site of Kildonan is only 700 metres S. of the present parish church of Kirkmaiden (NX 1246 3692), and it may therefore have been thought of as the "Old Parish Church" by Todd's informants (Mitchell, loc. cit.).
5. There is also a reference under 'Stone Ford': "It is said the ford derives its name from a stone House being near it at a period when very few stone houses were in existence in the country. This stone house was probably an old kirk which it is said stood about 5½ chains north of it or some other hs. connected therewith. No trace of them now can be found ..." (Name Book, op. cit, p. 22). These entries suggest that the surveyors were unable to determine the precise position of the chapel site (see note 7).
6. Details of the cists marked here on the 2nd edition of the OS map are lost, as the Name Books for the 1894 resurvey were destroyed during the war.

7. But it is possible that the position marked by the Ordnance Survey may be wrong. Wilson's informant referred to a chapel and cemetery "on Kildonnan ground behind Corly Hill near the parish church" (loc. cit.), and this suggests a site to the N. of the recorded position. The present parish church (RCAHMS 1985, 28, no. 174) is located at NX 124 369, just N. of Core Hill, the site of a hill fort (RCAHMS 1912, 53-4, no. 141; RCAHMS 1985, 15, no. 80). See also under note 5.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 33
 (In store at Leith)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 451, drawing	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 13 NW 21
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 6th bundle, drawing	NX 13 NW 7
'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873	NX 13 SW 7
Mitchell 1870-72, 581-2, fig. 7	NX 13 NW 35
Minute Book 1868-1880 (RMS/SAS MS)	
--- 1872-74b, 524	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 142	
Anderson 1881, 91	
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 262, IB 33	
Black 1894, 41-2, no. 16, figs. 29, 30	
ECMS iii 1903, 499-500, fig. 542	
M'Kerlie 1906a, 277	
RCAHMS 1912, 60-1, no. 153, fig. 45	
Mann 1914-15, 160, fig. 21	
M'Kerlie 1916, 7	
Collingwood 1922-23, 230, Pl. XIV fig. 48	
Collingwood 1925, 91	
Collingwood 1927, 14, fig. 18	
Curle 1939-40, 72, fig. 4	
Stevenson 1958-59, 50	
Coatsworth 1979 I, 30	
Bailey 1980, 226	
NMAS 1981, IB 33	
RCAHMS 1985, 27, no. 163; 29, no. 179	
Macleod 1986, 85	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 45, 76, 113	

EAST RINGUINEA

NX 081 476

Stoneykirk parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

carved stone

Plate 116 a-b

L. 34

W. 47

D. 13

Description: Irregularly shaped boulder, smoothed flat on two adjacent faces which are carved with crosses and initials. These are illustrated here but not described. (For a description, see Anderson 1936-37, 388-92.) Although Anderson dated the stone to "some time in the seventh century or early in the eighth" (*ibid.*, 390), all the carvings appear to be post-medieval. (See also the sceptical comments by J.S. Richardson in SRO/MW.1/1029. He suggested that the stone is an 18th-century pastiche of the Kirkmadrine stones.)

Evidence for Discovery: In 1937 Rev. R. Anderson stated: "Some months ago a friend told me of a carved stone which he had seen on the farm of Ringuinea, immediately to the south of the well-known Kirkmadrine. On enquiry, the farmer, Mr Nay, said that he had found the stone in a dyke near the cot-houses, and had bought it home ..." (*ibid.*, 388). A letter from Anderson in SRO/MW.1/1029, dated 8/4/1938, confirms that East Ringuinea is the farm in question.

Present Location: Lying within the glass-fronted recess in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine (NX 0801 4839).

Anderson 1936-37, 388-92,
figs. 1, 2

SRO/MW.1/1029
SRO/MW.1/39

ELRIG

c. NX 326 483

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

upper part of cross-slab

Plate 117 a

H. 36
W. 21 > 17
D. 3.5

Description: Damaged solid cross-head of type E.12 with a central crosslet and plain interlace in the arms, above a panel of line pattern and the remains of plain interlace on the shaft. The reverse face is undecorated.

A. [Plate 117a] The expanded head of the cross is carved in relief with rounded armpits. The arms are splayed, but the upper terminal has been destroyed and the curved terminals of the side arms are damaged. The lower arm is flat and expands the full width of the shaft. The remains of the cross are surrounded by a flat-band moulding. Plain Pattern E knots in the three surviving arms are loosely linked around a smaller equal-armed cross at the centre of the head. Its arms are outlined by a relief moulding, but the interior has been pocked out apart from a central ring boss left in relief. The interlace in the arms has been roughly carved in flat-topped relief against unevenly pocked ground. The strands are plain and vary in width, and the lacing is formed by grooves at the crossing points. The damaged armpits are circular, and roughly pocked back. Beneath the side arms the edges of the slab are indented.

On the shaft directly beneath the lower terminal is a rectangular horizontal panel with five rows of line pattern incised. The upper row is irregular, the second and third both Type 2 meander patterns,

the fourth a Type 1 step pattern, and at the base a border of incised rope moulding. The upper row of meander pattern is irregular at the right end; the lower row has longer cross-bars.

Below this are the fragmentary remains of an interlace terminal with alternate joined strands. These are plain and carved in flat-topped, humped relief, with deeply pocked ground between.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded by Rev. R. Anderson in 1922: "This stone was discovered over twenty years ago" (c. 1900) "on the farm of Elrig, in the parish of Mochrum; but the exact spot or field cannot now be ascertained. Shortly after its discovery it passed into the hands of the late Dr Selby of Portwilliam, and is now preserved by his son ..." (Anderson 1922-23, 18). No other information about its exact findspot has come to light since. Both the homestead recorded on Elrig farm by the Royal Commission (RCAHMS 1912, no. 197), and the cairn (*ibid.*, no. 219), appear to be prehistoric. The stone was presented to Whithorn Museum in May 1923 by Dr. W. Selby, the son referred to (Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2; see also correspondence in SRO/MW.1/39).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 24

Anderson 1922-23, 18-19, fig. 2	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 30
Collingwood 1922-23, 225 (a)	SRO/MW.1/39
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2	
Radford 1949-50b, 52	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 45, no. 65	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 24	
Bailey 1974, I, 195	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 24	
Cormack 1984-85, 1	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 45	

GLAIK

c. NW 991 594

Leswalt parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 118 a-b

H. 97

W. 30

D. 8

Description: Irregular tapering slab of rectangular section with a grooved outline cross on one face.

The cross, which is 7 cm below the curved summit of the stone, measures 43 cm from top to bottom and 20 cm across the arms. The upper and side arms are grooved wedge-shaped triangles abutting a grooved circular boss 3 cm in diameter. Both sides of the upper arm are 10 cm long, with a terminal 9 cm across. The left arm measures 9 cm along its upper side and 10 cm on the lower. Its terminal is 11 cm wide, and 2 cm from the edge of the stone. The right arm measures 8 cm along the upper side and 10 cm on the lower. Its terminal is 9 cm wide, and 6 cm from the edge of the stone. The armpits between are acutely angled. Below the head is a swollen shaft 30 cm long, its grooved outline tapering at the neck where it meets the central boss, its lower part expanding to a maximum width of 8 cm and tapering towards the rounded foot. This is divided off from the upper part of the stem by a transverse grooved line, and enclosed within this panel, 5 cm high, is a V-shaped groove, parallel to the curve of the foot. In the upper part of the shaft is an central grooved vertical line 19 cm long,¹ which divides the stem in two but stops short of both the lower transverse line and the tapering neck of the shaft. The rounded foot of the shaft is 46 cm above the lower end of the slab, which is streaked with modern cement.

1. Compare INCH (Plate 118c).

Evidence for Discovery: Said to have been found between 1890 and 1900 (Radford 1948-49b, 194) at the bottom of a drain (Anderson 1936-37, 396) in a field 1/4 mile S.W. of Glaik farm (Radford loc cit.). In use as a step into the garden at House of Knock (NW 984 575) when first recorded in 1937 (Anderson loc. cit.; Radford loc. cit.). Donated to Stranraer museum in August 1948, following the discovery of LARG LIDDESDALE (correspondence and records in Stranraer museum).

The findspot indicated appears to be adjacent to the Knock and Maize burn, which runs N./S. at the bottom of a valley now under pasture, with higher ground to the E. For reasons given under LARG LIDDESDALE, it is therefore difficult to see this slab marking an E./W. route across the Rhins, as suggested by Radford (op. cit., 196). But there is no known burial ground in the area.

Present Location: Wigtown District Museum, Stranraer
Accession no. 1949.2

Anderson 1936-37, 396-7, fig. 6
Radford 1948-49b, 194-6, Pl. IX
Radford 1956-57, 130-1
Truckell 1961-62b, 89-90
RCAHMS 1985, 26, no. 162
Macleod 1986, 86, 251

NMRS/OS Record Card NW 95 NE 6

GLASSERTON 1

NX 4212 3808

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-head

Plate 129 a

H. 43

W. 44

D. 8

Description: Solid cross-head in two pieces, carved on one face only.

A. The summit of the stone is curved, and surrounded by a grooved moulding. Within the border is a hammerheaded cross with curved angles between the arms outlined by a double grooved moulding. The arms are splayed and short in proportion to their width. The broad terminal of the upper arm is curved. The lower arm has a squared terminal expanding the width of the face, but damaged on the right. The side arms are smaller, with wedge-shaped terminals. The upper pair of armpits are rounded, but the remaining lower armpit is almost closed by the splayed terminals. There are grooved channels running to the edges of the stone. Within each armpit is a flat plain boss surrounded by a circular groove. In the centre of the head is a boss formed by a broad circular groove with a smaller ring in the centre. The rest of the head and the remaining part of the shaft beneath the lower terminal groove is plain and flat. The lower edge is damaged. The stone is broken into two pieces along a vertical fracture running to the left of the central boss.

B. The reverse face appears to be plain, but is partly obscured by patches of mortar. The edges are rounded, so that the surface curves round behind the flat decorated face.

Evidence for Discovery: In the Royal Commission entry for Glasserton church, dated 6th July 1911, it is stated that the cross-head "was found at the stone base of the pulpit when some work was being done in the church about twenty years ago" (c. 1890),¹ "and accidentally broken by a workman's hammer" (RCAHMS 1912, 1).²

1. 1896, according to the Third Statistical Account (Scoular 1965, 428).
2. See also Curle's RCAHMS journal, 'Galloway 2', NMRS MS 36/34, p. 35.

Present Location: The two fragments are preserved in a seven-angled open wooden box lying on the window ledge in the south-west transept of Glasserton parish church (11th October 1984).

NMRS MS 36/34, p. 35
 RCAHMS 1912, 1, no. 1
 Anderson 1925-26, 267, fig. 2
 Scoular 1965a, 428
 Radford 1967b, 123
 Macleod 1986, 226

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 10

'GLASSERTON' 2 (GLASSERTON PARISH)

Evidence for Discovery: The stone described as "also from the parish of Glasserton" in the published account of its donation to the National Museum of Antiquities in January 1887 (--- 1886-87a, 134) can in fact be shown to have come from Knock farm. See under KNOCK 2 [Plate 129c].

This is the stone labelled 'Glasserton' by Collingwood (1922-23, 225, 226, fig. 37), who subsequently writes as if its findspot was known to be Glasserton church. He does not appear aware of GLASSERTON 1. See also Radford 1967b, 124, and NMA 1981, IB 124.

Present Location: See KNOCK 2.

GLENIRON SEVERAL

c. NX 194 601

New Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

fragment of cross-slab

Plate 117 b

L. 31
W. 30
D. 5.5

Description: The fragment is carved with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face. The edges are damaged.

A. Remains of interlace carved in a humped technique, with median-incised, stopped-plait strands. The pattern includes three surviving registers of Turned Pattern F, possibly with added diagonals.

Evidence for Discovery: None. The stone is unprovenanced apart from the entry in the second printing of the Whithorn guide (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44) which states: "34. ... From Gleniron Several, Old Luce". In the HBM (SDD) typescript accessions list there is an additional note: "Presented by Mrs Archibald McQuacker, 1950".¹ Unfortunately the findspot does not appear to have been recorded.² There is no knowledge at the farm of the stone or the circumstances of its discovery. The McQuacker family no longer live there (fieldwork, 4th November 1984). Subsequent enquiries by the Royal Commission also proved fruitless (I.M. Smith, personal communication).

1. A letter of thanks from the Ministry to Mr McQuacker dated July 28th 1950 shows that C.A.R. Radford had acted as intermediary, but only refers to the stone as "a fragment of a cross slab ornamented with plaitwork, found at Gleniron", and adds no more

information about the provenance (SRO/DD.27/821).

2. The Royal Commission's attention was first drawn to the stone by the present writer in 1985. The NMRS Ordnance Survey Record Card is recent.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 34

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 34	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 16 SE 60
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 34	SRO/DD.27/821
RCAHMS 1987, 58, no. 329	

GLENLUCE 1

NX 1969 5742

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab

Plate 119

H. 147+ (167)
W. 40 > 36
D. 13

Description: Oblong block of smooth waterworn stone, roughly oval in section, with an undulating surface. One broad face has been sculpted in false relief, and the edges have apparently been dressed straight. The back is unworked. The broad face is approximately rectilinear, tapering slightly at the base and rounded at the summit. In the semi-circular area at the top of the stone the surface has been pocked back. Below this the upper part of the face is filled with an asymmetrical Maltese cross, type B.8, outlined in relief. Its smooth uneven surface is apparently unworked apart from a central boss and grooved edge moulding. The wedge-shaped arms extend to the vertical edges of the face. Across the top arm and below the recessed area is a horizontal moulded border, angled at either end and terminating in scrolled volutes between the upper arms of the cross. There are similar scrolls between the lower arms. In the centre of the head is a boss with a small central dot, surrounded by two concentric grooves. There are bosses of similar size in the parabolic angles of all four armpits. Sandwiched between these and each of the outer scroll volutes is a space filler with twin wedge-shaped arms and moulded borders, resembling a bow tie.

The lower two-thirds of the face contains a long rectilinear panel of interlace surrounded by grooved mouldings on three sides, above a smaller secondary horizontal panel. At the top the main panel is

capped by the lower arm of the cross, but between this and the vertical borders, the upper corners of the panel are bisected by extensions of the diagonal interlace strands. These terminate within the lower armpits of the cross as the second pair of scrolled volutes discussed above. That on the left forms a trumpet node beneath the volute. Within the panel are ten paired registers of closed circuit Pattern A, with laced strands carved in false relief, each with a median incised groove stopping short of the abutted ends. This technique is known as 'stopped-plait' (Collingwood 1922-23, 217-8).¹ The surface is worn but both the closed circuit strands and the diagonalling strands are asymmetrical and vary in size and position. There are pellets within the diagonals of the ringed crossings, and also between the central crossings. At the top of the panel two of the diagonalling strands form the volute terminals, the other pair form a V-bend below the cross-arm. At the base of the panel the central diagonal strand branches within a wide U-bend, one strand returning as the adjacent diagonal on the left, the other lacing with a plain ring in the right hand corner. Another diagonal terminates against this ring.

Below the border of the main panel is a smaller secondary panel, rectilinear in shape but placed horizontally. Under the main panel the stone is damaged on the left hand edge. Only the undamaged area is carved and as a result this secondary panel is asymmetrical to the face. It contains a register of 4 x 8 cord plait with U-bend terminals lying horizontally across the face. The surface is worn but the strands appear to be plain. The lower edge of the panel is defined by a horizontal grooved moulding. Below this the foot of the

stone is smooth but unworked. The full height cannot now be seen.

1. But Collingwood does not draw or note this slab as having 'stopped-plait' (op. cit., 227, fig. 38), and it is therefore not listed by Bailey (1974, I, 394). See Table 4 .

Evidence for Discovery: The slab is first recorded in Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 21), in a passage dated 1878. "Village of Glenluce: stone cross: 1.2.78. Saw at door of cottage¹ at N. end of Kirk road formerly tenanted by the late John McKie gravedigger. Took rubbing on 5th and got authority from Parish Board to put it back in churchyard. McKie is said to have got it about 4 feet deep in digging a grave near factor Liggat's burying ground at S.W. of graveyard. Put in churchyard on 9th February 1878." It was donated to the National Museum in December 1880 (--- 1880-81a, 8-9).

Glenluce churchyard is on the rising tip of a promontory flanked by the valley of a stream to the E. [see Plate 120b] and a sunken road to the W. It is now separated from Kilncroft holding to the N. by a disused railway cutting (see GLENLUCE 5).

1. The record of its donation to the museum states that it "for a long time formed a seat at the door of a house in the village" (loc. cit.).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 45
 (On display)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 21
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 17th bundle, drawing
Minute Book 1880-1887, p. 16 (RMS/SAS MS)
--- 1880-81a, 8-9, fig.
Anderson 1881, 93, fig. 61
Allen 1889-90, 523
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 262, fig., IB 45
Allen 1893-94, 174
Black 1894, 38, fig. 23
Wilson 1898-99, 173
ECMS iii 1903, 481-2, fig. 513
RCAHMS 1912, 127-8, no. 369, fig. 80
M'Kerlie 1916, 47-8
Collingwood 1922-23, 227, Pl. XII fig. 38
--- 1926, 527
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 23
Anderson 1935-36, 144-5, fig. 4
Bailey 1974, I, 116, 145
Close-Brooks 1980, 16, no. 49
NMAS 1981, IB 45
Close-Brooks & Stevenson 1982, 41, plate
MacLeod 1986, 85, 238
RCAHMS 1987, 60, no. 334 (5)

GLENLUCE 2 - 4

NX 1969 5742

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-fragments

Plate 120 a

Measurements: Unknown.

The three cross fragments described and illustrated by F. Eeles (1909-10, 354-5, figs. 1-3), and also discussed by Anderson (1935-36, 143-4), appear to be medieval or later (see Plate).

Evidence for Discovery:

- (2) Built into "the north wall of the east extension" of Glenluce parish church, "close to the left of the doorway on the...landing" (Anderson 1935-36, 143); "a little distance to the east of the north transept" (Eeles 1909-10, 354, no. 1).
- (3) "Built into the north wall, a little distance to the east end of the north transept" (Eeles op. cit., 354, no. 2); or, "in the east wall of the north transept..., to the right of the window at the head of the outside stair", between the transept window and the rainspout (Anderson op. cit., 143).
- (4) As (3), but on the opposite side of the rainspout (Anderson loc. cit.; Eeles loc. cit., no. 3).

Present Location: The walls of Glenluce parish church have subsequently been rendered, and the three fragments are no longer visible (September 20th 1985).

Eeles 1909-10, 354-5, figs. 1-3
RCAHMS 1912, 128, no. 369 A
Collingwood 1922-23, 228
Anderson 1935-36, 143-4
RCAHMS 1987, 60, no. 334 (2-4)

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 15 NE 22

GLENLUCE 5 (KILNCROFT)

NX 196 576

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of cross-head

Plate 121 a-b

H. 24

W. 40

D. 8

Description: Damaged portion of a solid cross of type E.12, carved on both faces with the remains of one complete and one incomplete arm.

A. [Plate 121a] The outline of the cross is defined by a grooved moulding. The remaining arm is splayed, with a broad curved terminal, and short in proportion to its width. Within the curve of the surviving armpit on the left is a deeply grooved circular boss. The other armpit has been damaged. There are the remains of two concentric grooves at the centre of the head. The rest of the face is plain but pocked.

C. [Plate 121b] The cross on the reverse is of similar type, but the short expanded arm is wider than that on face A. The grooved outlines are less deeply incised, and the two incomplete curved armpits and circular bosses are smaller and less regular.

Evidence for Discovery: Found in a drystone dyke 200 yards N. of Glenluce parish church in 1935. This dyke separated the two fields of Kilncroft holding (Anderson 1935-36, 139-40). Presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in December 1935 (--- 1935-36, 22).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Catalogue no. IB 239
(In the cellar)

--- 1935-36, 22
Anderson 1935-36, 139-41, figs. 1, 2
NMAS 1981, IB 239
RCAHMS 1987, 60, no. 334 (1)

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 15 NE 22

GLENLUCE ABBEY 1

NX 1849 5867

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of cross-slab

Plate 121 c

H. 48
W. 47 > 42
D. 19 > 11

Description: Irregular slab, approximately rectangular in section but tapering towards the left hand edge. The edges of the slab are unshaped or broken on all four narrow faces. The broad rear face cannot be seen at present, but appears from earlier descriptions to have been plain. The visible broad face is approximately rectilinear and flat, but apparently unworked. On it is carved in outline the upper part of a hammer-headed cross of type B.11. The outline of the cross is formed by a broad pocked groove. The terminal of the wedge-shaped upper arm is slightly curved, and lies just below the top of the slab. The narrower squared side arms have flat terminals, adjacent to the edge of the slab on the right but defaced on the left side. The four armpits are each defined by grooved circles, which also close off the inner angles of the arms, forming outline billets. The lower left armpit is incomplete, and the lower arm of the cross is defaced by the broken edge of the slab. There is no surviving evidence to determine whether the cross had a shaft.

It is possible that the outline cross represents a preliminary stage, and that the carving of the head is unfinished: compare BRIGHOUSE [Plate 104a].

Evidence for Discovery: This slab was first published in 1885, in an article on Glenluce Abbey, where it is stated: "A fragment of an early

Christian memorial cross - of which a woodcut is here given - was also found last summer in turning over the debris above the Chapter House. It is of granite about 4in. thick and 18in. square. The figure of a cross is formed by an incised hollow ... This relic of a much earlier age had apparently been built into the wall as a common stone ..." (Henry 1885, 133). The woodcut included is clearly of GLENLUCE ABBEY 1. The Royal Commission subsequently recorded it in 1911 as "a square slab on which is incised an equal armed cross with the ends of the arms expanded and squared and the angles at the intersections rounded", which was then lying outside the doorway of the Chapter House (RCAHMS 1912, 108).

It was the Rev. R. Anderson, writing in 1935, who pointed out that there appeared to be a second, lost slab, also from the Abbey (Anderson 1935-36, 142-3). In 1899 the Rev. G. Wilson, then minister of Glenluce, had stated: "When some repairs were being made a few years ago there was found, above the Chapter House, the upper part of a cross which had been broken across ... It is an ice polished grey Silurian sandstone, with an incised cross in outline and two holes cut through" (my emphasis). He also said that it had not been described before (Wilson 1898-99, 172-3). It is his description that is repeated by Romilly Allen in ECMS iii 1903, 500-1.

Since the surviving slab (the only one ever illustrated) quite clearly does not have holes cut through, Anderson was justified in thinking that a second slab might have been found which no longer survived: and he is followed in this by the Royal Commission in its recent re-survey of the area (RCAHMS 1987, 59).

However, Wilson in 1899 was listing the antiquities of Glenluce, his own parish, and it is surprising that he should mention this slab but not the incised one which does survive, and which had been found in 1884, fifteen years earlier. In fact, no record published before 1935 actually refers to two separate slabs from the Abbey.

But in Wilson's own manuscript notebook, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, there is a relevant entry: "On 21st January 1884 the summit of highest gable" (of Glenluce Abbey) "was thrown down in gt. storm, to top of square windows ... 29th" (May) "Saw a rude incised slab of grey Silurian sandstone, upper part of a rude cross found near S.W. angle of Chapter House roof. Seems to have been broken across and used for building" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 4a).

Although Wilson stated in February 1899 that the slab had not been described before, a comparison between this 1884 entry and Henry 1885 (loc. cit.) makes it almost certain that the two cross-slabs are one and the same, and that he was simply mistaken, or imprecise, in later referring to "two holes cut through". He was apparently describing it from a rubbing at the time (Wilson 1898-99, 173). He died the same month, aged 76 (Lebour 1923, 10).

Present Location: Clamped to the wall in the site museum at Glenluce Abbey. The broad rear face cannot now be seen.

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 4a
 Henry 1885, 133, fig. 1
 Maxwell 1884-85, 92-3, fn.
 Maxwell 1885, 6, fn.
 Allen 1889-90, 523
 Allen 1891-92, 259

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 15 NE 7

Allen 1893-94, 174
Wilson 1898-99, 172-3
ECMS iii 1903, 500-1
RCAHMS 1912, 108, no. 299
Collingwood 1922-23, 228
Anderson 1935-36, 141-3, fig. 3
RCAHMS 1987, 59, no. 330

.....

'GLENLUCE ABBEY 2'

See GLENLUCE ABBEY 1 - Evidence for Discovery.

HOUSE OF ELRIG

NX 3112 4939

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

fragment of cross-head¹

Plate 122 b

L. 25
W. 10
D. unknown

Description: Fragment of flat slab, incised with a double grooved moulding which surrounds the remains of an outline hammer-headed cross. There are two short expanded arms with broad terminals, now incomplete, and an enclosed circular armpit linked to the edge of the stone by a 'keyhole' groove between the arm tips. None of the centre of the head survives. The fragment appears to be the upper left hand part of the cross-head, and the remains of the original upper arm (to the left) appears to have had a broad, flat topped, chamfered terminal which expanded the full width of the head. The left (now lower) arm is wedge-shaped.

1. An alternative interpretation published by R.W.B. Morris sees this stone as a prehistoric carving of unusual type (Morris 1979, 99, GAL 51). This is not accepted here.

Evidence for Discovery: First mentioned in its present position by Radford (1949-50b, 52). The Ordnance Survey stated that it was "found nearby in 1917" and incorporated into the house (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 38). R.W.B. Morris now follows this (Morris 1979, 99). Earlier he had stated: "Original site unknown to Gavin Maxwell" (Morris & Bailey 1964-66, 170, no. 153). Maxwell himself said that the house had recently been built when he was born there in 1914, and

that "both stone and slate were quarried within a hundred yards of the site" (Maxwell 1965, 3, 9). The early church and chapel site at Barhobble (Cormack 1986, 6), which has also produced sculpture [see Plate 101a-d], is 200 metres to the S. of the house.

Present Location: Built into the exterior wall of the house on the N. side, in between the ground and first floor windows in the east bay turret [see Plate 122a]. It is about 4 metres above ground level and faces W.N.W.

Radford 1949-50b, 52	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 38
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 45	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43	
Morris & Bailey 1964-66, 170, no. 153	
Thomson 1965, 432	
Morris 1966-67, 83, 108, no. 153; fig. 5, no. 15	
Morris 1979, 10, no. 11, fig.; 99, GAL 51, fig.	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29	
Cormack 1981, 92	
Cormack 1984, 5	
Cormack 1984-85, 1	

INCH

NX 1025 6087

Inch parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 118 c

H. 86 (Anderson op. cit., 394)
W. 16.5
D. 5

Description: (Described from Anderson 1936-37, fig. 5)

Narrow oblong slab, incised on one face with shallow broad-pocked grooves forming a composite outline cross with open-ended terminals.¹ The wedge-shaped upper arm is formed by two incised lines which diverge towards the upper corners of the stone. At the centre of the head they abut an incised curved line forming the upper border of the transverse arm, matched by a similar, down-curved line below.² The terminals of the transverse arm expand at either end and run to the edges of the stone. At the centre of the head the two arcs enclose a grooved circular boss. Beneath the head but stopping short of the lower transverse line are three incised vertical lines forming the stem of the cross, which run parallel to each other and the sides of the slab, but peter out above the foot of the stone without being joined.³

1. N.B. In the published photograph the shallow grooves on the stone have apparently been emphasised with paint or charcoal (see Plate 118c).
2. The formula of a splayed upper arm separated from a continuous transverse arm by a horizontal break, and set on a narrow straight shaft, is also found on CHAPEL DONNAN 2, DRUMMORE, and LAGGANGARN 2, all from the western part of Wigtownshire.

3. Compare GLAIK (Plate 118a-b).

Evidence for Discovery: A drawing of the slab was published in 1861, but with no other information (Muir 1861, 36). A photograph of the same stone was published in 1937 [see Plate 118c], when it was recorded as being "in the old churchyard of Inch parish in the Rhinns" (Anderson 1936-37, 393, fig. 5).

Present Location: Unknown. The stone does not appear to be in either the former parish churchyard adjacent to White Loch (RCAHMS 1987, 59, no. 331), or the modern parish church at Castle Kennedy (NX 100 602) where Anderson was the minister between 1927 and 1945, or at the former Free Church manse.¹ There is no knowledge of the stone at Lochinch Castle, the present landowners of the earlier church site (August 8th 1984). A recent parish survey was also unable to locate this stone (J. Murray, personal communication).

1. Up to October 1927, when he moved from the Free Church manse at the Isle of Whithorn to that at Castle Kennedy (SR0/MW.1/139), the Rev. R.S.G. Anderson donated all his finds of sculpture to Whithorn Priory Museum (i.e. BRIGHOUSE, BOGHOUSE 1 and 2, CRAIGLEMINE 3, ELRIG, and WHITHORN 32: see correspondence in SR0/MW.1/139). Once out of the Whithorn area, he presented GLENLUCE 5 to the National Museum and placed EAST RINGUINEA in the Kirkmadrine display alcove. GLAIK, which he noted, remained at the House of Knock until after his death in 1945. The two lost slabs from INCH and BARMORE were also noted by him after

his move to Castle Kennedy. Until recently, the manse at Castle Kennedy was the house now called 'Meadow Sweet' which occupies the site of the former Premonstratensian abbey of Soulseat, on the peninsula jutting into Soulseat loch (see RCAHMS 1987, 61, no. 331). But enquiries at the house and a search of the burial ground in September 1988 produced no evidence that he removed either of the lost slabs to the manse. The slabs are also unknown to the church elders.

Muir 1861, 36, fig.
Anderson 1936-37, 393-4, 395-6,
397, fig. 5
RCAHMS 1987, 59, no. 331

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 16 SW 5

KILMORIE (Kirkcolm / Corsewall)

NX 0339 6583

Kirkcolm parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab

Plates 122 c
123 a-b
124 a-b

H. 170+ (now 153+)

W. 58 > 48

D. 24

Description: Oblong block of smooth undulating stone, roughly rectangular in section, carved in relief with abstract ornament on one broad face, and incised with figural ornament on the other. On Face A is a hammer-headed cross filled with plant scroll above a panel of serpentine interlace; on Face C a hammer-headed cross with a crucified figure above a secondary figure flanked by birds and tools.¹ The broad faces are approximately rectilinear, though tapering slightly below the cross-heads. The narrow sides have apparently been dressed but the lower part of Face D is indented and Face B is convex. At the summit above the cross-terminals the surface of the stone is obliquely angled.²

A. [Plate 123a] In the broad upper part of the face is a hammer-headed cross carved in relief against a pocked background, which is deepest in the armpits but also flanks the upper part of the shaft panel below. The cross-head is bordered by a roll moulding. In the centre of the head is a circular depression 3.5 cm deep and tapering from 4 to 2.5 cm wide, surrounded by a similar roll moulding. At the base of the head in the lower arm is a truncated pyramid with edge mouldings above and below, and diverging vertical grooves between. Directly above this is a concave double-triangular object which appears to be a chalice or urn. The upper edge of this abuts the encircled depression at the centre of the head.³ Springing from

either side of the neck of the chalice are the stems of two plant scrolls.⁴ These are carved in relief and form a series of asymmetrical volutes which fill the side and upper arms of the cross. There are stiff-leaf buds between the branching stems, and small triangular drop leaves and lobed curling offshoots which fill the spaces between the volutes. The stem on the right forms a pair of volutes with offshoots in the right arm, and extends upwards from the inner volute to terminate on the right-hand side of the hammer-headed upper arm in two paired volutes. In the left arm the terminal is filled with a series of buds and drop leaves on an extended offshoot from the main left-hand stem. There are smaller scrolled offshoots adjacent to the centre of the head. The main stem on this side terminates in the left half of the upper arm in a single volute. In the neck of the upper arm the two main stems are split, and linked by a Pattern D long loop. On the left side of the pyramid in the lower arm is an offshoot dropping from the base of the chalice; on the right is another offshoot above a figure-of-eight loop in the corner.

The terminals of the cross are squared, but on the shorter side arms they are slightly chamfered. The pocked armpits are circular, 12 cm in diameter, but there are short channels between the squared terminals. The upper arm, 46 cm wide, is slightly narrower than the span of the side arms, 52 cm, but larger than the lower arm of the cross, 40 cm. Beneath this arm the upper part of the panel forms an indented shaft, but 18 cm below the cross the sides are stepped out and the panel, rectilinear in shape, extends 65 cm towards the base of the stone. The cross and panel together measure 143 cm high. The panel is surrounded by a roll moulding and stands in relief against

the pocked background, though this tapers away in the lower part of the stone. Within the panel are four different serpentine creatures carved in relief, the lower two forming interlace.⁵

In the upper part, immediately below the cross-head, is a narrow rectangular plain panel, measuring 35 cm wide by 7 cm high, surrounded by a grooved moulding. In the right-hand corner is a grooved linear crosslet which measures 4.5 cm each way, with asymmetrical arms and seriffed terminals; and there are two small depressions at either end of the panel.

Immediately below this in the indented part of the main panel are two curved horns flanking a beaked serpentine creature with a single arm. The tapering stems of the two horns meet at the centre of the panel beneath the creature, and the lower parts have grooved collars. There is diagonal cross-hatching in the upper part of each horn around the rim.

The serpentine creature is seen in profile, its tail looping upwards around a single extended leg or arm which ends in a raised claw beneath the head.⁶ This tail forms a Pattern A knot around the arm, and the end hangs vertically, dropping towards the junction of the

horns below. The head is wedge-shaped, with lobed almond eyes on either side, which have been incised in outline with central depressions. These flank a curved beak raised towards the top of the panel, with a medial groove.



Fig.
43

The beak is therefore shown in profile but the eyes are seen from above, and there is a third depression behind.

The lower parts of the two horns and the creature extend into the broader part of the panel beneath. In the upper corners of this on

either side of the horns are two more creatures, each facing outwards.

On the left is a small serpentine creature with a rounded head and raised snout, and short curled tail beneath. On the right is a head



Fig.
44

of similar type to that of the central creature above, placed vertically against the edge of the panel.⁷ The

eyes are double depressions on either side of a straight beak, which has a transverse groove and a nick in the end.

There is also an angled collar behind the head flanked by three other small depressions. This head is the upper terminal of a serpentine body which forms three adjacent units of Simple Pattern B interlace set sideways across the width of the panel below the horns. The strands are plain, 2 cm wide, and carved in flat relief so that the lacing is formed by grooves at the crossing points. This interlacing terminates in a hooked tail on the right side of the panel directly beneath the head.

In the lower part of the panel is another serpentine profile creature, its tail forming an irregular interlace. The rounded head and open jaws are turned back over an S-shaped body filling the width of the panel. This tapers at the tail into a narrow interlace strand which enmeshes the front half of the body in a turned Encircled Pattern C knot, and the rear in a Simple Pattern E knot and two Pattern D loops, before terminating below within the rear S-curve in a broad fin.⁸

The lower part of the face beneath the panel is plain, but there is a tapering horizontal groove in the middle.

B. The narrow face is plain and flat, with squared edges, but parts of the surface are flaking.

C. [Plate 124a] In the broad upper part of the face is a hammer-headed cross with recessed pocked armpits and the transverse arms outlined in low relief. The terminals of the cross are squared at the sides, and the pocked armpits are circular with rectilinear outer channels between the terminals, as on Face A. But the ends of all three terminals are slightly curved. The terminal of the upper arm, just below the sloping summit of the stone, is narrower in depth than the equivalent on Face A, and it is outlined above by a horizontal groove. But the span of this arm and of the transverse arms is exactly the same as on Face A, measuring 46 and 52 cm respectively. Directly below the cross-head and the pocked armpits the lower arm expands into a rectilinear panel 45 cm wide and 57 cm high, surrounded by a grooved border. The total height of the cross is 103 cm. Apart from the pocked armpits the surface of both cross-head and panel is smooth and undulating, and apparently unworked. The two figures and the other motifs within the panel have been carved in pocked and grooved outline.

In the outer segments of the broad upper terminal are two sub-rectangular plain panels surrounded by grooved mouldings which follow the contours of the arm. These flank the head of a full length frontal figure, 56 cm high, with arms outstretched in the horizontal arms of the cross. The body is erect and elongated with straight limbs. The head is roughly oval though flatter on top,⁹ with an indented brow and circular eyes linked by a pendant nose. Below this is a deeply grooved mouth above a small curved chin and short neck. There are two horizontal collar grooves across the neck, but the shoulders are long and steeply sloped, so that the tapering arms

emerge at right angles from curved sockets almost at the centre of the body, opposite the lateral arms of the cross. The outstretched fingers are horizontal grooves, with prominent upright hooked thumbs and open palms. In both side-terminals of the cross are incomplete grooved mouldings, running above the hand on the right, and directly in line with the vertical border of the shaft panel on the left. The body is broadest at arm level, in the centre of the cross-head. In the lower part are two horizontal grooves forming a broad belt. The figure is clad in a tunic or trousers, and the parted feet are turned outward.

Directly beneath, within the panel, is the oval head of a second, shorter figure, 43 cm high, with protruberent elbows and humped shoulders, and outstretched fingers meeting in front of the chest. The figure is possibly seated. The eyes, nose, and mouth are similar to those of the upper figure, but there is no brow or chin. The arm sockets are again curved and the thumbs prominent. The figure is clad in a robe which is wider than the legs, unlike the garment on the upper figure, but the feet are again parted and turned outward. They are placed on the lower border of the panel.

To the left of the figure, above and below the extended elbow, are two profile birds. The upper measures 24 cm high, and the lower 28 cm. Both birds face toward the figure, with extended legs reaching inwards, and triangular bodies and closed outline wings. The lower bird has an oval eye and grooved beak, and the head is underlined. The head of the upper bird is plain.

To the right of the figure, below the elbow, is a pair of tongs 25 cm

long, with S-curved handles carved in outline. The closed jaws are broad and flat, but not extended. Above this is an oblong object,¹⁰ possibly in two parts, but it is not clear whether the area adjacent to the elbow is part of this object or simply outlined space.

The lower part of the face below the panel is plain, apart from an unfinished 19th-century inscription in large pocked numerals, which reads '18..'.
 D. The narrow face is plain and smooth, but the surface is concave beneath the level of the cross-heads.

1. This is the only figural sculpture in Wigtownshire, apart from WHITHORN 2 [Plate 172e]. See also MINNIGAFF 1, Kirkcudbright [Plate 89b], and Table 10 and Fig. 30.
2. Stuart's drawings (1867, Pl. LXX) of both sides of this stone are remarkably accurate, given the worn condition of the ornament [see Plates 123b, 124b]. His illustration, though earlier, is much more reliable than Collingwood's (1922-23, fig. 13ab; id. 1927, fig. 113), which is one of his worst.
3. This arrangement closely resembles the Godescalc Evangelistary, fol. 3v (Mütherich & Gaedhe 1977, 34, Pl. 2). See Volume 1. Other evidence cited there suggests that the depression at the centre of the cross-head may have held a relic, or possibly a wooden boss.
4. These scrolls are shown in precise detail on Stuart's drawing (loc. cit.).

5. Collingwood's versions of all four creatures are fairly misleading (op. cit., fig. 13b), particularly in the case of the small creature on the left. The one on the right is also misunderstood by Stuart (see below), who omits both the eyes on the central creature (loc. cit.).
6. The horns are not an extension of the creature, as suggested in Collingwood's drawing (loc. cit.); nor is there an eye on the claw.
7. Stuart's drawing of the head of this creature is his principal mistake. In fact the head is almost like two leaves flanking a central stem. Collingwood attaches the head to the wrong strand (loc. cit.).
8. As with the claw noted above, there is no eye on this fin, which Collingwood draws as another animal head (loc. cit.).
9. There is no halo, contra Collingwood (op. cit., fig. 13a), Bailey (1974, I, 199), and Coatsworth (1979, 134), who sees the panel mouldings as forming a halo. Nor are the eye pupils marked (Collingwood, loc. cit.).
10. This was seen by Coatsworth as perhaps part of a chair (op. cit., 133). Stuart's suggestion of dice (as an Instrument of the Passion) is less likely (1867, 34). Collingwood, with whom I agree, thought that the objects on this side were smith's tools (1922-23, 216), so this is possibly an anvil.

Evidence for Discovery: In the entry for Kirkcolm parish in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, written in March 1837, there is the following passage: "There was anciently another chapel, called Kilmorie or the Chapel of the Virgin, about a mile and a half from the present parish church, on the coast of Loch Ryan towards the south; it was ruinous 150 years ago, and nothing is now visible but some fragments of a wall ... From this chapel of Kilmorie, said to have been destroyed at the Reformation, a stone was brought, which, when the late parish church of Kirkcolm was repaired, 118 years ago, was placed as a lintel over its west door. In 1821, when that church was pulled down, this stone was left in the church yard, and it has since been removed to the garden of Mr Carrick Moore" (Rose 1845, 111). It is subsequently stated that the residence of Mr Carrick Moore was Corsewall House (see below).

The remarkable precision of dates in this account makes it likely that the author¹ was following the Kirk Session records or some other written source of information, as it seems improbable that the provenance of the stone would be assumed in 1821 or 1837 to be anywhere other than Kirkcolm itself, unless records dating to the repair of the church c. 1719 were available. Yet on the previous page it is stated that no parish registers had been preserved of an earlier date than 1775 (Rose op. cit., 110). So it is difficult to know what source could have been available.

The site of Kilmorie chapel (NX 0339 6583) was described by A. Symson in 1684: "In this parish about a mile and a half from the Kirk, in the way betwixt it and Stranraer there was of old a Chapel called Killemorie but now wholly ruinous, within a little croft ... At the

side of this Chapel in the croft commonly called the Laird's Croft there is a well ...", which Symson states was resorted to as a holy well (Mitchell 1907, 93-4). Some fragments of walling were still visible in 1837 (Rose op. cit., 111), but ten years later the Ordnance Survey engineers stated: "On or near this ground tradition says was an ancient chapel, but the site of it cannot now be traced" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 17, 1847, p. 11).²

There is no evidence of this chapel near St Mary's Croft, the modern house (August 10th 1984), although the spring which formed the adjacent holy well³ is still recognisable next to a stone slab at the foot of a bank (NX 0328 6578). See Mitchell loc. cit.; Morris & Morris 1982, 181.

Kirkcolm old church is situated within the grounds of Corsewall House at NX 0306 6885. Until recently the slab stood in the shrubbery 100 metres E. of the house at NX 0324 6902 (see RCAHMS 1985, 27), where it was photographed in the course of fieldwork for this thesis (August 7th 1984 and subsequently) [see Plate 123a].

1. G.F. Moore, barrister, rather than Rose, the minister.
2. See also RCAHMS 1985, 27; and NMRS/OS Record Card NX 06 NW 7.
3. The 'Fountain of Life' motif on the cross-slab is worth noting in this connection - see the remarks of Tertullian (Evans 1964, 20-1) quoted by Conway (1882, 90).

Present Location: On October 6th 1987, following the sale of Corsewall House, the stone was removed by Manpower Services under

the supervision of HBM(SDD) to the modern parish church in Kirkcolm village (I.J. Sharpe, Corsewall, personal communication). It has subsequently been erected in a cement and rubble base, situated in the angle between the exterior walls on the S.E. side of the church (NX 0271 6869). The relief-carved face faces S.S.E. and the stone is about 2.5 metres from either wall (June 15th 1988). See Plates 122c and 124a.

Rose 1845, 111	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 06 NW 3
Name Book, Wigtown No. 17	NX 06 NW 7
(1847), p. 9	NX 06 NW 2
Muir 1861, 36, 37, fig.	
Stuart 1867, 34, Pl. LXX	
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 54-5	
M'Ilwraith 1875, 119	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 193-4	
Wilson 1885, 73	
Allen 1887, 149, 154, fig. 37 (1)	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
Lowson 1895-96, 71	
Calverly 1899, 298	
ECMS i 1903, xlix, lxvi	
ECMS iii 1903, 482-3, fig. 514 A,B	
M'Kerlie 1906a, 398	
RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 33-4, no. 78, fig. 29	
Mann 1914-15, 148-9, figs. 11, 12	
Collingwood 1915, 268, 279	
Dick 1916, 354	
M'Kerlie 1916, 31-2	
Scott 1917, 338	
Collingwood 1922-23, 216-7, 226, 227, Pl. III fig. 13 a,b	
--- 1926, 527	
Collingwood 1927, 91, 103, 104, 180, fig. 113 a,b	
Jimson 1927, 72, 78, 97, 153-4, fig. 59 A,B	
Stevenson 1956-57, 94-5, fig. 1.7	
Littlejohn 1965, 478-9	
Bailey 1974, I, 59, 199, 245, 268	
Laing 1975b, 204	
Coatsworth 1979, I, 25, 27, 133-4, 139, 142, 145, 146;	
II, 31, Pls. 40, 41	
Bailey 1980, 183, 226	
RCAHMS 1985, 27, no. 167	
Stevenson 1985, 93	
Macleod 1986, 85, 256	
Stell 1986, 136	
Craig 1987, 7-8	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 31, 45	

KIRKINNER 1

NX 4231 5148

Kirkinner parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

disk-headed cross-slab with tenon,
in two pieces (repaired)

Plates 125 a-d
126 a-d

H. 162+
W. 59 (head)
W. 40 < 53 > 50 (shaft)
W. 28 (tenon)
D. 7.5 > 6.5

Description: Cross head of type E.12, with circular armpit holes cut through, set on an expanding convex¹ shaft with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces and an indented tenon below. The shaft has been broken obliquely across the middle, and drilled through at four points,² which has damaged a number of the interlace strands (Plate 125c-d). As a result the 1966 restoration (see under 'Present Location') has obscured some details of the interlace which are visible on Plate 125c & d, and the present condition of the repaired stone (i.e. Plates 125a, 126b-d) is somewhat misleading.

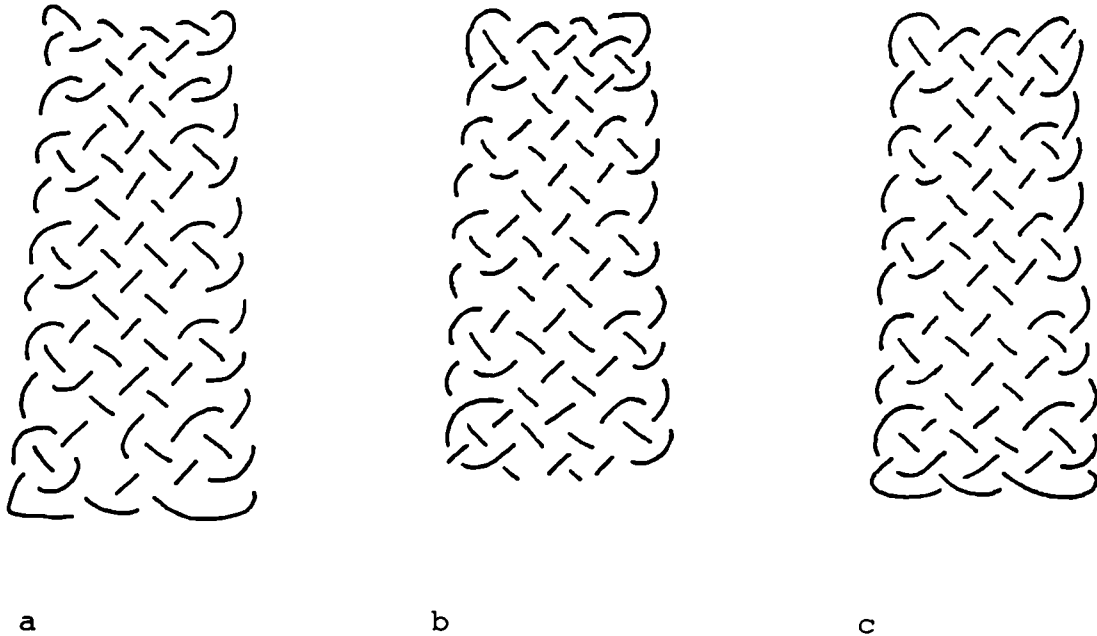
A. The head [Plate 126a] is approximately circular, but measures 61 cm high by 59 cm wide. The arms of the cross are outlined by a grooved moulding with a V-shaped channel. There are roll mouldings around the pierced armpits, with grooved keyhole channels running between the armpit holes and the edges of the stone. These have been damaged top right and lower left. The surface of the cross is plain and flat, but in the centre of the head is a raised circular boss, chamfered at the edges and flat on top. On this, enclosed within a grooved circle, is an equal-armed cross of type E.8, its expanded terminals defined in false relief by grooved oval armpits.

Beneath the terminal of the lower arm is a roll moulding which is

linked to edge mouldings on either side of the shaft panel, with a horizontal border below. The sides are damaged and extensively restored, but there are traces of grooved cable moulding on the lower right edge. Within the broken panel are five registers of Turned Pattern F with loops to the outside, carved in stopped-plait technique with abutted, median-incised strands and flat pocked ground between. Judging from the photograph of the face before the stone was restored [Plate 125c], the strands appear to have been joined alternately at both top and bottom with loose terminals in the corners, though there may have been a concentric edge break in the upper right-hand corner, which is now damaged (see Stuart 1867, Pl. CXXII.1) [Plate 125b]. But there is no evidence for the variations in the interlace shown in Romilly Allen's reconstruction of the damaged areas (ECMS iii 1903, fig. 515A), which Collingwood later copied (1922-23, fig. 17a).³ See Fig. 45a-c. The 1966 restoration [Plate 126b] has invented some strands and left out others, particularly in the upper right corner where one of the drilled holes has been filled in, and also in the damaged lower left corner.

The foot of the shaft is plain, and indented to form a tenon. This is now concealed in the modern base, which is 27 cm high. Stuart's drawing (loc. cit.) [Plate 125b] shows it to be oblong but damaged on the right-hand side.⁴

C. On the reverse the head of the cross [Plate 126c] is also defined by a grooved moulding, but this is less carefully finished than in Face A. There are grooved keyhole channels running between the armpit holes and the edges of the stone, but the lower left-hand corner of the head is damaged. In the centre of the head is a grooved circle.



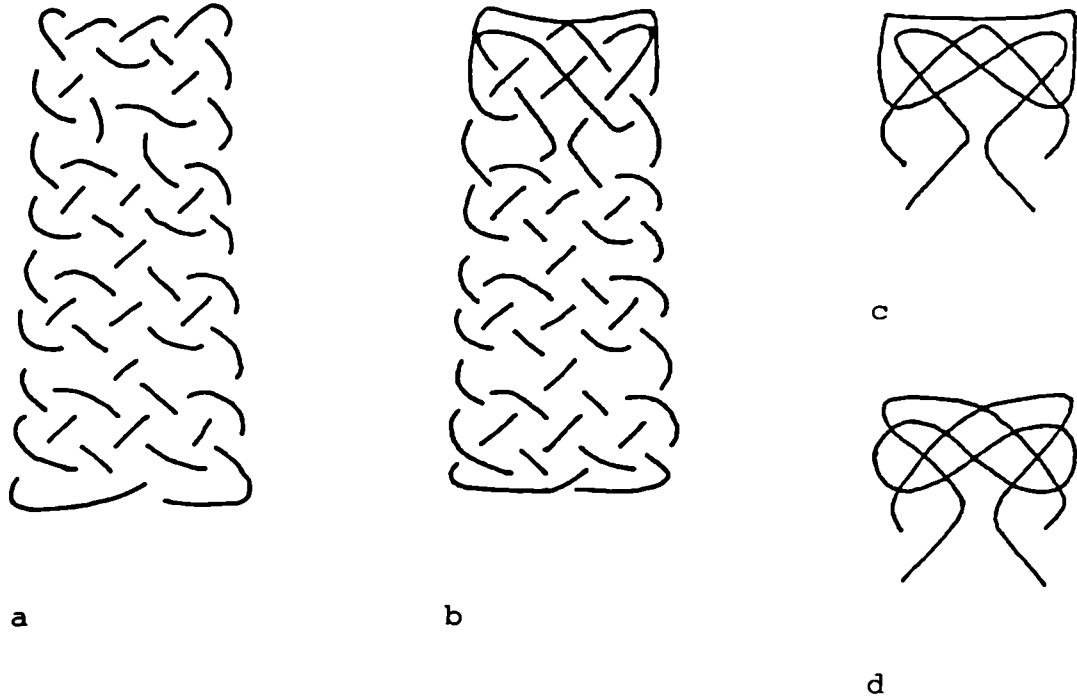
KIRKINNER 1, Face A

- a) Allen and Collingwood's unsatisfactory reconstruction of the interlace (after ECMS iii 1903, fig. 515A; Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 17a).
- b) Reconstruction of the interlace, based on Stuart 1867, Pl. CXXII.1 (see Plate 125b).
- c) Symmetrical reconstruction of the interlace, based on Stuart and the 1964 SDD photo (see Plate 125c).

The rest of the head is plain but slightly convex, and the surface appears to have been dressed with a claw chisel, without being finally smoothed.

The interlace on the shaft [Plates 125d, 126d; Fig. 46] lies directly beneath the lower arm, and is flanked by roll mouldings on either side of the shaft, with a horizontal border below. Within the broken panel are four registers of closed circuit Pattern F (eight-cord), carved in stopped-plait technique with flat pocked ground between. The diagonals are cross-joined at the base and form the lower border to the panel. The left corner is damaged. At the top the two diagonal circuits are cross-joined beneath the head, one pair forming two V bends separated by a vertical break and linked by a bar terminal which forms the upper border of the panel, the other pair converging at the centre and abutting the bar terminal. Some of the crossing points are confused, and the strands may be cross-joined at the top in the same manner as at the base, rather than forming a bar terminal (see Fig. 46 c, d). But there is an error in the restoration of the upper right-hand corner where one of the drilled holes has been filled in, and part of the Pattern F loop is now missing, so that the strands now appear to branch [see Plate 126d]. Within the same loop on the left, part of the diagonal is missing. Unfortunately, Allen's reconstruction of the upper part of the interlace appears to be mistaken (ECMS iii 1903, fig. 515B; see also Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 17b). The alternatives are shown in Fig. 46a-d.

The foot of the shaft is plain, and indented to form a tenon, but is now concealed in the modern base (see above).



KIRKINNER 1, Face C

- a) Allen and Collingwood's unsatisfactory reconstruction of the interlace (after ECMS iii 1903, fig. 515B; Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 17b).
- b) Reconstruction of the interlace, based on the 1964 SDD photo and the restored stone (see Plates 125d, 126d).
- c) Two possible alternatives for the arrangement of the interlace at the top of the stone.
- d) Two possible alternatives for the arrangement of the interlace at the top of the stone.

1. The shaft is not straight-sided, as shown in ECMS iii 1903, fig. 515, and Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 17.
2. The stone was already broken when first discovered (see below), and was subsequently repaired in about 1880 with two vertical iron bars rivetted through the stone at four points (see Harper 1896, 328-9). A photograph of the cross in this condition can be seen in the Ministry of Works files SR0/DD.27/2065 and 2066.
3. Allen's version of the interlace includes:- a closed circuit Pattern F unit and two Pattern D asymmetrical loops at the top, two U bends below this, a Pattern A closed circuit ring on one side of the base, and long loop Pattern D on the other (see Fig. 45a). All these areas have been damaged by the four drill holes or the central break, and are masked by the restoration, but on the basis of the evidence of Plate 125c, Allen's variations appear to be impossible. See also Face C. It is not clear if he saw the slab (probably in 1891) before or after the drill holes were made. But Stuart's drawing, made in 1867, which shows the break accurately, does not support Allen's reconstruction [see Plate 125b].
4. There is also a photograph of the restored stone, including the tenon, on the cover of Grant n.d. (a pamphlet published c. 1967).

Evidence for Discovery: The upper fragment was first recorded by T.S. Muir in October 1864 serving as a headstone to a grave of the Milligan family in the churchyard. He refers to its pierced armpits, but states that it was only three feet high and broken.¹ He also

mentions a second fragment lying close by, four feet long, but states that this was only decorated on one side (Muir 1864, 60-2; id. 1885, 243-5). Although he thought this might have been part of the stem, it may have been KIRKINNER 2. Both fragments of KIRKINNER 1 are shown together three years later in Stuart's drawing (Stuart 1867, Pl. CXXII.1) [see Plate 125b]. By 1896 the break had been repaired with two iron clamps rivetted through the stone² (see photographs in SDD files DD.27/2065 and 2066); and the slab was recorded standing in the churchyard about 30 feet (9 metres) S. of the W. end of the church (RCAHMS 1912, 47). The clamps, which had rusted and were causing the stone to flake, were removed in 1950 and replaced by metal side supports (SR0/DD.27/2066), and the cross was photographed in this condition in 1964³ [see Plates 125c-d].

1. He, together with its bewildered owner, pulled it up to look (Muir, op. cit.)
2. Harper 1876, 236, had noted that the owner was intending to do this; Harper 1896, 328-9, states that it had been done.
3. HBM(SDD) Crown Copyright photographs nos. A 1602/2 and 4.

Present Location: The stone was subsequently removed and conserved by the Ministry of Works, and replaced inside the church in November 1966 (SR0/DD.27/2066). It has been erected in the N.E. corner on a new base, and the tenon shown in Stuart's drawing is hidden [Plate 125a]. The break and the holes from the 19th-century repair are masked by modern restoration [see Plates 126b & d]. Plates 125c & d show the condition of the stone before the recent repairs.

Kirkinner churchyard is approximately rectilinear, and is enclosed by an earthwork bank on two sides, to the E. and S. of the church.

Gardens and a road intrude on the churchyard to N. and W.

Muir 1864, 60-2, fig.	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 SW 11
Stuart 1867, 68, Pl. CXXII.1	SRO/DD.27/2065
M'Kerlie 1870, 301	SRO/DD.27/2066
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51	
M'Ilwraith 1875, 46	
Harper 1876, 236, fig.	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 338	
Muir 1885, 243-5, fig.	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
Harper 1896, 328-9, fig.	
ECMS iii 1903, 483, fig. 515 A,B	
M'Kerlie 1906b, 186	
Harper 1908, 401, fig.	
RCAHMS 1912, 47, no. 124	
Mackinlay 1914, 496	
Dick 1916, 212, 211, fig.	
M'Kerlie 1916, 103	
Scott 1917, 364	
Collingwood 1922-23, 221, 226, Pl. V fig. 17 a,b	
Collingwood 1927, 64, fig. 82	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 17	
Reid 1929-30, 142	
Radford 1961-62, 107-8	
Radford 1967b, 121, 123, 124, 125	
Grant n.d., 4-5, plate	
Adcock 1974, 206	
Bailey 1974, I, 394	
Williams 1975b, 32, Pl. VII	
Clarke 1981 II, 27	
Macleod 1986, 85, 215-6	

KIRKINNER 2 (Knockgray)

NX 4231 5148

Kirkinner parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of disk-headed cross-slab

Plate 127 a-b

H. 139
W. 31 > 25
D. 7
diam. 46

Description: Solid cross-head of type E.12 set on a shaft with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face, damaged on both edges and covered with lichen. The reverse face of the slab is plain.

A. [Plate 127a] The side arms of the cross are missing, but the upper and lower terminals and the remains of one circular armpit on the upper right side are bordered by double grooved mouldings, and there are traces of the curved angles of the lower arm. The rest of the head is plain and flat, but the surface is flaking. In the middle is a flat boss in false relief, with a central depression, defined by an grooved inner circle and a recessed outer ring.

Beneath the lower terminal at the top of the shaft is a border of relief-carved plain twist which expands at either end. This resembles a Type 2 step pattern rather than cable moulding.

In the remains of the panel below is an irregular interlace carved in stopped-plait technique, with a three-cord plait in the centre of the face, and the remains of a similar plait on the right. The central plait has cross-joined terminals beneath the cross head. The strands are close-set, and carved in short abutted sections with median-incised grooves. There are scattered pellets amongst the strands, and irregular segments of stopped-plait filling the spaces between the two

plait units [see Plate 127b]. But there are no branching strands in the interlace as shown in Stuart's drawing (1867, Pl. CXXII.2). Both edges are damaged, and the lower part of the face is plain.

Evidence for Discovery: None. Possibly the fragment 4 feet long and only decorated on one side, lying in the churchyard near the head of KIRKINNER 1 and the Milligan family grave, which was noted by T.S. Muir in October 1864 (Muir 1864, 61; id. 1885, 244). Three years later J. Stuart recorded both KIRKINNER 1 and 2 in use as headstones in the churchyard; and his drawing (Stuart 1867, 68, Pl. CXXII.2) is the basis of all later references until the stone was re-discovered near Carsphairn in 1968 (Williams 1969j, 51). The stone was first noted as lost by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 47), but it is unlikely Romilly Allen saw the stone¹ although he records it as standing in the churchyard (ECMS iii 1903, 483-4), as it had been sold by 1887 (Williams 1975b, 35).

1. Romilly Allen visited Galloway in June and July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 252). He was unable to obtain measurements of KIRKINNER 2 (Allen 1893-94, 134), and provides no illustration.

Present Location: Re-discovered in the garden of Knockgray house, Carsphairn, Stewartry District (NX 576 931), 50 km (30 miles) from Kirkinner, in 1968.¹ It had been acquired in the 1880s in exchange for a tricycle, from a Mr W. Armstrong² who had bought it from a Mr Milligan³ of Kirkinner village (Williams 1975b, 32-9). Until recently it stood in the shrubbery S.S.E. of the house, but has now (June 15th 1988) been lifted for re-display in the garden.

1. Although a rubbing of this stone had apparently been loaned to Dumfries Museum in 1955 - reg. no. 1955/80; old reg. no. 2110; loan 283.
2. See also under WEST CROSHERIE.
3. Muir's 1864 reference would suggest it was regarded as Milligan family property.

Muir 1864, 61
 Stuart 1867, 68, Pl. CXXII.2
 M'Kerlie 1870, 301
 Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51
 M'Kerlie 1877a, 338
 Muir 1885, 244
 Allen 1889-90, 523
 Allen 1893-94, 174
 ECMS iii 1903, 483-4
 M'Kerlie 1906b, 186
 RCAHMS 1912, 47, no. 124
 Mackinlay 1914, 496
 Scott 1917, 364
 Collingwood 1922-23, 224 fn. (b)
 Radford 1961-62, 107-8
 Radford 1967b, 123
 Williams 1969j, 51
 Williams 1975b, 32-9, Pl. VII
 Macleod 1986, 85, 160

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 SW 11

KIRKINNER 3

NX 4231 5148

Kirkinner parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross socket stone

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Evidence for Discovery and Description: In June 1911¹ the Royal Commission stated: "To the S.W. of this cross" (KIRKINNER 1, which was noted as standing in the churchyard about 30 feet S. of the W. end of the church) "there is set on edge a round thin slab thinning to the edge and pierced at the centre with an irregular oblong hole, wider at one end than the other, presumably the socket for the tenon of a cross-shaft" (RCAHMS 1912, 47).²

1. I.e., after the sale of KIRKINNER 2 in 1887.
2. Compare WHITHORN 36 (Plate 179c), found at Whithorn c. 1890.

Present Location: Unknown. The stone was last recorded in December 1938 in a letter from the minister of Kirkinner to the Ministry of Works: "... if the adjacent stone half buried is found to have been the original base (of KIRKINNER 1)..." (SR0/DD.27/2065). But it was found to be missing in 1962 (SR0/DD.27/2066), and the Ordnance Survey field investigator noted in August 1970 that "no trace of the possible socket was found" (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 SW 11). A search of the churchyard on September 11th 1984 and subsequently was also unsuccessful.

RCAHMS 1912, 47, no. 124

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 SW 11
SR0/DD.27/2065
SR0/DD.27/2066

Stoneykirk parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

General References: NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1
SRO/MW.1/17
SRO/MW.1/39
SRO/MW.1/1060
SRO/DD.27/1947

Anderson 1845, 164
Name Book, Wigtown No. 70 (1847-8), p. 18
--- 1860-62, 293
Stuart 1867, 35-6, Pl. XLXXI
Mitchell 1870-72, 565-78, Pls. XXXIX, XL
Stanley 1872, 25
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51
M'Ilwraith 1875, 144
Burton 1876, 153
Hübner 1876, 74, nos. 205, 206, figs.
M'Kerlie 1877a, 159-61
Smith & Cheetham 1880, 1978, fig.
Anderson 1881, 254-5, fig. 147
45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442
Allen 1887, 88-9, 94, figs. 5, 9
Starke 1887-90a, 53-6, Pls. II, III
Starke 1887-90b, 170-1
Allen 1889a, 82-3, 85
NMA Catalogue 1892, 264, IB 90, 91
Langdon 1893, 97
Dowden 1894, 14-18, 333-4, fig. 1
Stephen 1894, 17-18
Harper 1896, 361-3, figs.
Maxwell 1896, 27
Anderson 1897-98, 272-4
Dowden 1897-98, 247-72, fig. 1
ECMS i 1903, xiv-vi
ECMS iii 1903, 494-5, nos. 1-3, figs. 532-5
Langdon 1906, 412
M'Kerlie 1906a, 326-8
Harper 1908, 452-5, figs.
Robertson 1908-09, 130-4
RCAHMS 1912, xli, 154-6, nos. 440, 441,
figs. 93, 94
Mackinlay 1914, 496
M'Kerlie 1916, 12-13
Maxwell 1916-17, 199-205, figs. 1, 4, 5
Collingwood 1916-18b, 141-3
Robertson 1916-18, 136-43, Pls. 1, 2
Scott 1917, 353
Baldwin Brown 1921, 29-38, 51-7, Pl. II.1-3
Donaldson 1924, 21
Collingwood 1922-23, 209-11, Pl. I figs. 2-4
Collingwood 1927, 2, figs. 2-4

Simpson 1927, 57, 76, 94, 99
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 8-9, figs. 2-4
Galbraith 1932-33, 319
Simpson 1935, 33, 44, 48-9, 94
Macalister 1935-36, 315-8, fig. 1
Clapham 1936, 5
Collingwood 1936-38, 275-89
Collingwood 1938, 277-80
Curle 1939-40, 69
Simpson 1940, 75, 77
Macalister 1945, 493-6, nos. 516-518, figs.
M'Neil 1952, 174-7
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 9-10, 45-7
Radford 1955-56b, 183
Bruce-Mitford 1956a, 323
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 9, 46-8
Reid 1957-58, 184
Grosjean 1958, 363, 377
Radford 1961-62, 105
Chadwick 1964, 122, 123, 126, 141, fig. 22
Jackson 1963, 65
Cruden 1964, 9
Mercer 1964, 275
Cramp 1965a, 2
Hughes 1966, 27-8
Thomas 1966, 103, 106-7
Radford 1967b, 111
Thomas 1968, 102-3
Thomas 1971, 107, fig. 48
Hamlin 1972, 24-7
Bruce-Mitford 1974, 293
Duncan 1975, 37-8
MacKie 1975, 67-8
Murray 1981, 30
Thomas 1981, 165, 284-5, fig. 21
Brooke 1983, 59
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30-2
Smyth 1984, 27
RCAHMS 1985, 28, no. 173
Macleod 1986, 82, 263
Stell 1986, 135, 157, no. 78
Thomas 1986, 99, 141, 172, illls. 55, 89, 114
Thomas 1987, 9

KIRKMADRINE 1

pillar-slab with chi-rho crosses
and Latin inscription

Plate 130 a-c

H. 201+
W. 66 > 42 > 40
D. 18 > 17

Description: Narrow oblong slab of rectilinear section, the lower third splayed outward on the right-hand side. The upper part measures 125 cm high. The top of the stone slopes obliquely from left to right. The surface is smooth and flat, with rounded edges, except on the inclined Face B, which appears to have been split off.

A. [Plate 130a & b] In the upper left-hand corner beneath the sloping summit of the stone is one line of inscription in incised capitals 6 cm high.

A E[T W]

The Alpha has an angled cross-bar. The ET is ligatured. The right-hand part of the inscription has now been fractured off (see below), but is shown in Todd's drawing made before the reuse as a gatepost [see Plate 133], and the lower part of the Omega is still visible on the 1861 cast [Plate 130b]. But by this date the vertical stroke of the T had been damaged by one of the holes drilled for the gate, though on the cast this cavity has been filled.

Immediately below this is a grooved circle 36 cm in diameter, with a broad U-shaped channel. Within the circle is an equal-arm cross 30 cm wide, with V-shaped armpits, expanded arms and slightly seriffed terminals. The arms expand from 1.5 to 4 cm, and are formed by deeply cut, flat-bottomed channels showing evidence of chisel tooling. The

centre of the head has been damaged by a second hole drilled for the gate. On the right-hand side of the terminal of the upper arm is a small loop with a hooked stem, forming an R-shaped open Rho. Its upper part has been damaged by the fracture which destroyed the Omega.

Beneath the circle are six horizontal lines of an inscription in incised Latin capitals. This extends the full width of the face, and measures 40 cm high by 38 cm wide. The letters are 5 cm high and cut with smooth, V-shaped channels. The last three lines of the inscription have been damaged on the right-hand edge.

HICIACENT
 SCIETP[R]JAE
 CIPVISACER
 [D]JOTESIDE[S.]
 VIVENTIV[S]
 ETMAVORIVS

The As have angled cross-bars. The Rs are open, with short tails. There is a contraction mark above SC in the second line. NT in the first and fifth lines are ligatured. The ET ligature in line six is similar to that in the Alpha and Omega inscription, the T being of half size (see also KIRKMADRINE 2 and 3). MAV in line six are also conjoined. There is a horizontal stroke following the S on the damaged edge of the fourth line [see cast, Plate 130b]. The personal name 'Ides' suggested by Dowden (1894, 16, 333-4; 1897-98, 250) is therefore unlikely here (see Macalister 1935-36, 315; id. 1945, 495), although accepted by Radford (Radford & Donaldson 1984, 31) and others. It is not possible to agree with Anderson (1897-98, 274) that the stone was already damaged when the last two lines were carved, as half the final S on line five is missing.

The cross and upper and lower inscriptions together measure 85 cm

high. The lower half of the face is plain, apart from a third hole drilled for the gate. The upper two holes are 16 cm apart, the third is 99 cm below.

C. [Plate 130c] In the upper part of the reverse face is a slightly smaller cross in a circle 30 cm in diameter, of identical form to that on Face A, with a similar open Rho.¹ As on Face A regular chisel tooling is visible at the base of the channels, which have not been smoothed flat.

1. As presently displayed, this cross is 20 cm from the back wall of the alcove, so it is illustrated here from the cast taken in 1861, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland (RMS reg. no. IB 90).

Evidence for Discovery: The three inscribed stones were first recorded at the beginning of the 19th century (c. 1810¹), in a drawing made by William Todd,² parish schoolmaster at Kirkmaiden, which remained unpublished for sixty years (Mitchell 1870-72, 569-70). Todd's note at the top of this drawing reads: "The three following figures are faithful representations of three stones with inscriptions on them (as below) as they stand³ in the Old Burial ground at Kirkmadrine Parish of Stoneykirk⁴ and Estate of Ardwell" (Mitchell op. cit., Pl. XL) [see Plate 133].

The three stones appear to have been still standing in the burial ground in 1839, when the New Statistical Account was written: "... And Kirkmadrine, with its church-yard, still preserved as a burying-place, contains some grave-stones, with antique inscriptions" (Anderson 1845, 164).

However, during the incumbency of the Rev. Robert M'Neil, who was minister from 1840 to 1844 (Scott 1917, 355), the previously unenclosed burial ground was walled in (Robertson 1916-18, 139), and KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 were reused as gateposts at the entrance. At the same period, following the Disruption in 1843, KIRKMADRINE 3 was removed to the new Stoneykirk Free Church manse (NX 096 488), 1.7 km to the E., and built into the gate pillar (Maxwell 1916-17, 203).

KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 were noted in this position by the Ordnance Survey a few years later: "Kirkmadrine: This name applies to the ruins of an old church and its adjoining grave yard. The latter is still used as a burying ground which has recently been rebuilt by the proprietor .. Note. the pillars to which the grave yard gate is hung has some antique inscriptions thereon. This old church and grave yard is on the farm of South Cairnweil" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 70 (1847-8), p. 18).

Approximately a decade later Dr A. Mitchell first noted the two inscribed gate pillars, and subsequently arranged for casts to be made (Mitchell 1870-72, 568-9). The date of Mitchell's visit is not recorded, as he did not publish his findings for another ten years, but the casts [see Plates 130b-c, 131b] were donated to the National Museum on June 10th 1861 (--- 1860-62, 293).⁵ Mitchell saw Todd the year after his first visit, and was given the drawing of the three stones. For reasons discussed under LOW CURGHIE, it is possible that this meeting took place shortly before 1860. Todd died in May 1863, aged 89 (Donaldson 1924, 22).

Mitchell's discovery brought the two stones to general attention, and they were scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882 (45 & 46 VICT., ch. 73, p. 442). However, they remained in use as gateposts until 1890 (see Starke 1887-90b, 170; Harper 1896, 361), when an open alcove was built at the end of the restored burial chapel, and all the known stones were placed behind an iron railing (SRO/MW.1/1060).⁶ But the abraded 'W' of the Alpha and Omega inscription on KIRKMADRINE 1, which is visible on the cast taken in 1861⁷ [see Plate 130b], had already been chipped off by this date (see memo by Pitt-Rivers in SRO/MW.1/1060, dated December 22nd 1886). Both pillars have also had holes bored in them in order to hang the gates. The arrangement is shown in a drawing of the same date in SRO/MW.1/1060 [see Plate 134a]; though from this drawing it is not clear why there is a third hole through the centre of the cross on KIRKMADRINE 1, nor how it was possible for Mitchell and Stuart to draw the chi-rho cross on the reverse face of KIRKMADRINE 1, as this appears to have been obscured by the graveyard wall.⁸

It should be noted that this sequence has not previously been established in detail.⁹ Therefore C. Thomas was able to say: "The Kirkmadrine stones were not found in situ" (Thomas 1968, 118, fn. 40), whilst giving a reference to Maxwell 1916-17, 99, which only mentions the stones as gateposts. His assumption therefore that the Kirkmadrine stones came from the same site as LOW CURGHIE (Thomas 1981, 284), which was found 12 km (7 miles) to the south, must be questioned.¹⁰ But as he says: "Kirkmadrine itself shows no signs at all, either from the air or on the ground, of any form of enclosed cemetery of early type" (Thomas 1968, 102; see also id. 1981, 388,

fn. 48).¹¹ The present burial ground is a raised mound situated on the crest of a low ridge [see Plate 135b].¹²

1. Romilly Allen dates this drawing to 1822 (ECMS iii 1903, 495), but Mitchell only stated that that Todd had made the drawing fifty years before its recovery (Mitchell 1870-72, 569). It is therefore probable that Allen assumed the drawing to have been made fifty years before the date of its publication in 1872, rather than fifty years before Mitchell's meeting with Todd, which took place c. 1860. (See also RCAHMS 1912, 156; Maxwell 1916-17, 203; Robertson 1916-18, 139). Todd was born in 1774 (Donaldson 1924, 20).
2. Although Todd appears to have given this drawing to Mitchell c. 1860 (Mitchell op. cit., 570-3), and despite a statement by Reid that it is "now in the library of the society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh" (Reid 1957-58, 184), enquiries by the present writer at the RMS, the NMRS, the SRO, and the National Library of Scotland, have failed to locate the original sketch. It does not appear in the RMS catalogue of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland manuscripts.
3. It is not clear if this implies that the three stones were standing side by side, with KIRKMADRINE 3 in the middle, as shown in the drawing, but Todd's sketch may have been more detailed than Mitchell's published engraving of it. See also note 12.
4. The former parishes of Stoneykirk, Clayshant and Toskerton were amalgamated at the Reformation (Anderson 1845, 162). Kirkmadrine

was the parish church of Toskerton (Cowan 1967, 199), and not recorded under its present name before the 16th century (Brooke 1983, 59).

5. There are also brief references to KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 in articles by Prof. J.Y. Simpson dated January 28th and February 11th 1861, five months earlier (1860-62a, 17; 1860-62b, 130). Simpson was the first person to be informed of the find, and he donated the casts (Mitchell op. cit., 569).
6. This was replaced by a glass screen in 1962-3 (SR0/DD.27/1947). See Plate 135a.
7. See also the Todd drawing (Mitchell op. cit., Pl. XL; Maxwell op. cit., fig. 4; Robertson op. cit., Pl. 1) [Plate 133].
8. The wall was then forty years old. But it is difficult to reconcile this drawing with a letter also in SR0/MW.1/1060, dated a month earlier (November 30th 1886), which states that there was hardly any trace of the N. and W. walls of the graveyard, and that the surviving walls were very rough, with the appearance of a turf dyke. The gate is in the W. wall.
9. Though see Baldwin Brown 1921, 30-2, for an earlier summary.
10. Both KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 are about 2 metres in height and weigh at least 450 kg (1000 lbs) each. 'Curgie' (NX 129376) is farther to the south than shown on Thomas' map (Thomas 1968, 101).
11. But as Baldwin Brown argued in detail (1921, 43-8; see also Robertson op. cit., 138; Collingwood 1916-18b, 142), it is

possible that the stones were originally embedded in a cairn or barrow. The Welsh Penmachno inscription, which also carries a chi-rho cross, refers to burial 'in hoc congeries lapidum' (Nash-Williams 1950, 92, no. 101). The Manor Water stone, Peebles (Macalister 1945, 486, no. 511) was taken from a cairn (Macdonald 1935-36, 36). Similarly the Catstane, Midlothian (Macalister op. cit., 486, no. 510), which originally stood on the edge of a low circular mound (Simpson 1860-62b, 126; Rutherford & Ritchie 1972-74, 185-6), and the Yarrow Stone, Selkirk (Macalister op. cit., 493, no. 515; RCAHMS 1957, 110-3, no. 174), both refer to burial 'in hoc tumulo' (see also Nash-Williams op. cit., nos. 41, 289, 294, 409). Radford's argument against this reading of the word 'tumulo' fails to distinguish between cairn and barrow burial (RCAHMS 1957, 112). See also the evidence from Wales cited by Davies 1982, 186-8.

12. M'Neil suggested that Todd's drawing might be used to fix the original position of the stones in the graveyard (M'Neil 1952, 177), but this is not possible using the engraving published by Mitchell. See note 4.

Present Location: Cemented in position on a shelf 67 cm high within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine. The position of the lintel to the doorway in the glass screen [see Plate 135a] means that it is no longer possible to photograph KIRKMADRINE 1 or 2. The SDD photographs [Plates 130a, 131a] were taken in 1961, shortly before the screen was built.

Simpson 1860-62a, 17
 Simpson 1860-62b, 130
 --- 1860-62, 293
 Stuart 1867, 35-6, Pl. LXXI.1
 Mitchell 1870-72, 568-71, 572-8, Pl. XXXIX.1 & 3, Pl. XL.1
 Stanley 1872, 25
 Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51
 Burton 1876, 153
 Hübner 1876, 74, no. 205, fig.
 M'Kerlie 1877a, 159-61
 Smith & Cheetham 1880, 1978, fig.
 Anderson 1881, 254-5, fig. 147
 45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442
 Allen 1887, 88, figs. 5, 9.2
 Starke 1887-90a, 54, Pl. II
 Allen 1889a, 82-3
 NMAS Catalogue 1892, 264, IB 90
 Dowden 1894, 14-18, 333-4, fig.
 Stephen 1894, 17-18
 Anderson 1897-98, 272-4
 Dowden 1897-98, 247-72, fig. 1
 ECMS iii 1903, 494-5, no. 1, figs. 532, 534
 Robertson 1908-09, 130-3
 RCAHMS 1912, xli, 154-6, no. 440, fig. 93
 Mackinlay 1914, 496
 Maxwell 1916-17, 199-202, figs. 1, 4
 Collingwood 1916-18b, 141-3
 Robertson 1916-18, 136-8, 139-40, Pl. 1
 Baldwin Brown 1921, 30-1, 33-5, 51-6, fig. 1, Pl. II.1
 Collingwood 1922-23, 209-11, Pl. I fig. 2
 Collingwood 1927, 2, fig. 2
 Simpson 1927, 57, 76, 94, 143, fig. 48
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 8-9, fig. 2
 Simpson 1935, 48-9, fig. 5
 Macalister 1935-36, 315-7, fig. 1
 Collingwood 1936-38, 277, 282-7, fig. 3
 Curle 1939-40, 69, Pl. XVIIa
 Henry 1940, 29, 33, fig. 10
 Simpson 1940, 75, 77, fig. 10
 Diack 1944, 44
 Macalister 1945, 493-5, no. 516, fig.
 M'Neil 1952, 174-7
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 45-6, fig. 7
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46-7, Pl. 7
 Grosjean 1958, 362-3 fn.
 Chadwick 1964, 122, 123, 126, fig. 22
 Henry 1965, 56-7
 Wall 1965, 211
 Thomas 1966, 106-7
 Thomas 1968, 102
 Thomas 1971, 107, fig. 48
 Laing 1975b, 43, fig. 10
 Radford 1975, 9

Close-Brooks 1980, 3, no. 5
NMAS 1981, IB 90
Thomas 1981, 165, 284, fig. 21.4
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30-1, plate
Stell 1986, 157
Thomas 1986, 99, ill. 55, 114.4

KIRKMADRINE 2

pillar-slab with chi-rho cross
and Latin inscription

Plate 131 a-b

H. 204+
W. 34 > 30
D. 30

Description: Narrow oblong slab of rectilinear section. The surface is smooth and flat, with rounded edges, except on the upper part of Face D, which is uneven. Face C is damaged. The top of the stone slopes obliquely from right to left.

A. [Plate 131a & b] 16 cm beneath the summit is a grooved circle 22 cm in diameter, with a broad U-shaped channel. As on KIRKMADRINE 1 regular chisel tooling is visible in the grooves. Within the circle is an equal-arm cross 19 cm wide, with V-shaped armpits, expanded arms and forked terminals. The arms expand from 2 to 4 cm, and are formed by deeply cut, U-shaped channels. On the right-hand fork of the terminal of the upper arm is a loop with a hooked stem, forming an R-shaped open Rho. The circumference of the circle beneath the lower arm has been damaged by a hole drilled for the gate.

Beneath the circle are three horizontal lines of an inscription in incised Latin capitals. The layout is uneven and the letters vary in height between 5 and 6 cm. A diagonal fracture has destroyed the left-hand part of line one (this was already damaged in Todd's drawing) [Plate 133].

[-]SET
FLO[R]EN
TIVS

The ET letters are ligatured as on KIRKMADRINE 1 and 3. The stem of

the F extends above the horizontal stroke. The L is obliquely angled. The curved foot of a letter survives at the beginning of line one.

The cross and inscription together measure 24 cm high. The lower part of the face is plain.

C. The reverse face is damaged.

Evidence for Discovery: See KIRKMADRINE 1.

Present Location: Cemented in position on a shelf 67 cm high within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine. The position of the lintel to the doorway in the glass screen [see Plate 135a] means that it is no longer possible to photograph KIRKMADRINE 1 or 2. The SDD photographs [Plates 130a, 131a] were taken in 1961, shortly before the screen was built.

Simpson 1860-62a, 17
 --- 1860-62, 293
 Stuart 1867, 35-6, Pl. LXXI.3
 Mitchell 1870-72, 568-71, 572-8, Pl. XXXIX.2, Pl. XL.2
 Stanley 1872, 25
 Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51
 Burton 1876, 153
 Hübner 1876, 74, no. 206, fig.
 M'Kerlie 1877a, 159-61
 Smith & Cheetham 1880, 1978
 Anderson 1881, 254-5, fig. 147
 45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442
 Allen 1887, 88, figs. 5, 9.2
 Starke 1887-90a, 54, Pl. III
 Allen 1889a, 82
 NMA Catalogue 1892, 264, IB 91
 Dowden 1894, 14-18, 334
 Stephen 1894, 17-18
 Anderson 1897-98, 272-4
 Dowden 1897-98, 247, fig. 1
 ECMS iii 1903, 495, no. 2, figs. 533, 535

Robertson 1908-09, 130-2
RCAHMS 1912, xli, 156, no. 441, fig. 94
Mackinlay 1914, 496
Maxwell 1916-17, 199-202, figs. 1, 4
Robertson 1916-18, 136, 138, 139-40, Pl. 1
Baldwin Brown 1921, 30-1, 33, 35, 51-2, 54-6, Pl. II.2
Collingwood 1922-23, 211, Pl. I fig. 3
Collingwood 1927, 2, fig. 3
Simpson 1927, 57, 76, 99, 164, fig. 66
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 9, fig. 3
Simpson 1935, 48-9, fig. 5
Macalister 1935-36, 317-8, fig. 1
Collingwood 1936-38, 277, 287-8, fig. 4
Curle 1939-40, 69
Simpson 1940, 75, 77, fig. 11
Macalister 1945, 496, no. 517, fig.
M'Neil 1952, 174-7
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 46
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 47
Wall 1965, 211-2
Thomas 1968, 102
Thomas 1971, 107, fig. 48
Laing 1975b, 43
NMA 1981, IB 91
Thomas 1981, 165, 284, fig. 21.2
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 31
Stell 1986, 157
Thomas 1986, 141, figs. 89, 114.2

KIRKMADRINE 3

damaged pillar-slab with chi-rho cross
and Latin inscription

Plate 132 a-c

H. 99
W. 28 > 23
D. 23

Description: Narrow oblong slab of rectilinear section, broken into a number of fragments and repaired. The top of the stone is convex (see also Todd's drawing made before the stone was damaged) [Plate 133]. The original height of the stone is uncertain, but it appears to have been cut down at the base so as not to exceed the diameter of the gate pillar at Stoneykirk manse (see below). The drawing of the stone in this position [Plate 134b] suggests that the lower part originally splayed outward.

A. [Plate 132a-c] Just below the summit of the stone on the right side is a sunken triangular area, resembling the splayed terminals of the cross below. This is now hidden by an iron clamp, but is visible on the SDD photograph, Plate 132b. 9 cm beneath the summit is a grooved circle 21.5 cm in diameter, with an uneven U-shaped channel. Within the circle is an equal-arm cross 15.5 cm wide, with V-shaped armpits, concave wedge-shaped arms, and splayed terminals. The arms expand from 1 to 6.5 cm, and are formed by flat-bottomed sunken channels. On the right-hand side of the terminal of the upper arm is a loop with a hooked stem, forming an R-shaped open Rho. The loop is more rounded than on KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 and the tail is proportionately longer.

Beneath the circle are two horizontal lines of an inscription in mixed Latin capitals and majuscules. The layout is uneven and the letters

vary in height between 4 and 5 cm. A vertical fracture has damaged three of the letters.

I[N]ITIU[M]
E[TF]INIS

The left-hand stem of the letter N on both lines extends above the diagonal stroke. The letters UM are ligatured and of cursive form. The ET letters are ligatured as on KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2, and MAINS [Plate 150a]. But unlike KIRKMADRINE 2, the stem of the F is not extended above the stroke.

The cross and inscription together measure 36 cm high. The lower half of the face and the sides of the stone are plain.

C. The reverse face of the stone is now hidden.

Evidence for Discovery: This stone was recorded with KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 at the beginning of the 19th century in the drawing made by William Todd, which remained unpublished until shown by him to Dr A. Mitchell c. 1860 (Mitchell 1870-72, 569-70). Todd's note at the top of this drawing states that the three inscribed stones were shown "as they stand in the Old Burial ground at Kirkmadrine Parish of Stoneykirk and Estate of Ardwell" (Mitchell op. cit., Pl. XL)¹ [see Plate 133].

All three stones appear to have been still been in the burial ground in 1839, when the New Statistical Account was written: "... And Kirkmadrine, with its church-yard, still preserved as a burying-place, contains some grave-stones, with antique inscriptions" (Anderson 1845, 164).

However, during the incumbency of the Rev. Robert M'Neil, who was minister from 1840 to 1844 (Scott 1917, 355), the previously unenclosed burial ground was walled in (Robertson 1916-18, 139), and KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 were reused as gateposts at the entrance. At the same period, following the Disruption in 1843, KIRKMADRINE 3 was removed to the new Stoneykirk Free Church Manse (NX 096 488), 1.7 km to the E., and built into the gate pillar (Maxwell 1916-17, 203).²

Yet by 1860 Mitchell was informed by local farmers that this stone "had been taken away to make a lintel to some farm building, the situation of which, however, no one was able to indicate" (Mitchell *op. cit.*, 569). W. Galloway was given similar false information in 1895, by a farmer who claimed "that he could point out the 'pend', i.e. covered drain or running water where the third monumental stone ... has been placed" (letter dated October 26th in SRO/MW.1/1060).

Todd's drawing of the missing stone was published by Mitchell in 1872 (Mitchell 1870-72, 569-70, Pl. XL) [Plate 133], but the stone itself was not recovered until the autumn of 1916, when the gate pillar at Stoneykirk manse was repaired (Robertson 1916-18, 140; Maxwell 1916-17, 202-4).³ This gate pillar was a conical drum-like construction 6ft high and 11ft in circumference.⁴ The inscribed stone was placed horizontally and ran the full width of the pillar (Robertson *loc. cit.*). It is probable that this stone was originally of similar length to KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2, but the lower part had been removed and an iron staple inserted into the foot, on which the upper part of the gate was hung (see elevation in SRO/MW.1/1060) [Plate 134b]. The inscription was on the lower face, and only noticed by the

mason after he had started to break up the stone for building material (Robertson loc. cit.; Maxwell op. cit., 203). Its condition before restoration is shown in a photograph taken by the Ministry of Works in November 1916 [see Plate 132c], and in a scaled drawing now in SRO/MW.1/1060.

1. N.B. Mitchell's plate is an engraving of this drawing, not the original, which appears to be lost. See also under KIRKMADRINE 1.
2. The Rev. M'Neil, who was apparently responsible for the reuse of KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 as gateposts, was probably also responsible for authorising the reuse of KIRKMADRINE 3 in the gate pillar of the new manse, as he threw in his lot with the breakaway Free Church in 1843 (Scott, loc. cit.; Brown 1884, 800).
3. See also letter by Robertson dated October 2nd 1916 in SRO/MW.1/1060. He was the minister of Stoneykirk at the time.
4. See Baldwin Brown 1921, Pl. I, 2.

Present Location: Cemented in position within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Stuart 1867, 36
 Mitchell 1870-72, 569-71, 572, 573, 574, 577, Pl. XL.3
 Anderson 1881, 255
 Allen 1887, 88-9
 Starke 1887-90a, 54
 Allen 1889a, 82
 ECMS iii 1903, 495, no. 3
 Robertson 1908-09, 130, 132
 RCAHMS 1912, 156
 Mackinlay 1914, 496

Maxwell 1916-17, 199-204, figs. 4, 5
Collingwood 1916-18b, 141-2
Robertson 1916-18, 139-41, Pls. 1, 2
Baldwin Brown 1921, 31-3, 35, 51-2, 54-6, Pl. II.3
Collingwood 1922-23, 211, Pl. I fig. 4
Collingwood 1927, 2, fig. 4
Simpson 1927, 57
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 9, fig. 4
Simpson 1935, 48-9, fig. 6
Macalister 1935-36, 318
Collingwood 1936-38, 277, 288-9, fig. 5
Curle 1939-40, 69
Simpson 1940, 75, 77, fig. 12
Macalister 1945, 496, no. 518, fig.
M'Neil 1952, 174-7
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 46
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 47
Wall 1965, 212
Radford 1967b, 111
Thomas 1967, 111
Thomas 1968, 102
Steer 1968-69, 129
Laing 1975b, 43
Thomas 1981, 165, 284-5, fig. 21.3
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 31
Stell 1986, 157
Thomas 1986, 173, ill. 114.3
Seabourne 1989, 9, ill. 3

KIRKMADRINE 4

part of cross-slab

Plate 137 a

H. 60
W. 34 > 30
D. unknown

Description: Rectilinear slab, damaged top and bottom. Only one face is now visible,¹ and this is built in upside down. In the upper part of the slab (as originally seen) is a badly worn cross of rectangular hammer-headed form set on edge, 16 cm high by 24 cm wide. The upper and lower arms are short and squared. The side arms have short stems that expand into large barred terminals the same height as the vertical arms of the cross. The arms are surrounded by a grooved moulding, but are plain and smooth against a pocked background. In the centre of the head are two concentric grooves forming a circular boss. The lower arm rests on a short indented shaft expanding into a square panel of equivalent width to the transverse arms. There is no division between head, shaft and panel, and they are all surrounded by the same pocked and grooved moulding.

The squared upper part of this panel, 23 cm high by 21 cm wide, is subdivided into four triangular compartments by the twin grooved diagonals of a saltire cross which bisects the corners of the panel. The lower triangle is completed by a horizontal groove across its base. Within each of the four triangular compartments is a small pocked and grooved equal-arm cross with expanded terminals. In the lower part of the face the grooved mouldings on either side of the panel turn outward at an angle and meet the edges of the slab, so that the plain base of the panel expands to fill the full width of the stone. The foot of the slab is now missing.

1. A note in SR0/MW.1/1060 dated 1889 implies that the slab is carved on one face only.

Evidence for Discovery: Found by W. Galloway, as the architect responsible for the restoration of the chapel and the construction of the display recess, "set in as a headstone" (letter dated February 30th 1887 in SR0/MW.1/1060).

Present Location: Built upside down into the back wall of the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 157, no. 444, fig. 97	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1 SR0/MW.1/1060
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 46, no. 66	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 47, no. K.4	
Bailey 1974, I, 268	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 31-2, no. K.4	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 45	

KIRKMADRINE 5

head of cross-slab

Plate 136 a-b

H. 47
W. 36
D. 12

Description: Upper part of damaged rectilinear slab, its surface roughly smoothed, carved with three crosses on one face and one on the other.

A. [Plate 136a] In the upper part of the face is an asymmetrical equal-armed cross of type B.8, 32 cm high by 30 cm wide. The arms are wedge-shaped and bordered by a grooved moulding. The background has been pocked back, except in the narrow curved angles between the arms, which are bisected by four ridges of unworked stone. The broad terminals of the arms are roughly curved, except on the left. The right terminal abuts part of a moulded border on the edge of the face. In the centre of the head is a grooved circular boss surrounded by a diagonal lozenge.

Immediately below this upper cross are two smaller incomplete crosses side by side. These are both of the same type, with wedge-shaped arms surrounded by grooved mouldings. The longer upper arms have expanded terminals squared off at the corners. The side arms are shorter, and the armpits between are oval curves. In the centre of both heads are the remains of grooved diagonal lozenges. The lower part of both crosses is now missing.

C. [Plate 136b] The surviving part of the face is filled with an incomplete hammer-headed cross with convex terminals and bosses in the armpits. The upper arm expands the full width of the slab. The cross

is set against a pocked background, and the arms are surrounded by the remains of a pocked and grooved moulding. The armpits are oval curves filled with circular bosses. The upper left boss has been destroyed by flaking, which has also damaged the rest of the face. In the centre of the head is a deeply grooved boss of similar size to the others. The lower arm of the cross is now missing.

Evidence for Discovery: Stated by Mitchell to have been "turned up in the graveyard itself" and subsequently built into the graveyard wall (Mitchell 1870-72, 569). In 1886 it was recorded in the wall adjacent to KIRKMADRINE 2, which formed one of the gateposts (Starke 1887-90, Pl. I; see also drawing (B.7943) by Pitt-Rivers in SRO/MW.1/1060) [Plate 134a].

Present Location: Lying loose within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Mitchell 1870-72, 569, 574, fig. 1	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1
Starke 1887-90a, Pl. I	SRO/MW.1/1060
Harper 1896, 362, fig.	
ECMS iii 1903, 501, no. 5, fig. 544	
Harper 1908, 453, fig.	
RCAHMS 1912, 156, no. 443, fig. 96	
Maxwell 1916-17, 201, fig. 3	
Collingwood 1922-23, 215, Pl. II fig. 9	
Collingwood 1927, 3, fig. 9	
Anderson 1936-37, 392, 393, fig. 3	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 46-7, no. 9	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 47-8, no. K.5	
Coatsworth 1979 I, 30	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 32, no. K.5	

fragment of cross-slab

Plate 136 c

H. 86
 W. 16
 D. 7

Description: Tapering portion of cut-down slab, carved on one face with the worn remains of three different crosses, one above the other. Each cross is carved in relief against a pocked background. The slab is damaged on all four edges and plain on the back.

In the broader part of the surviving face is the remains of the expanded, wedge-shaped upper¹ arm of a cross of type B.11, surrounded by a grooved moulding. This encloses an incomplete panel of irregular interlace, with close-set, flat-topped strands, medially incised and carved in a punched and grooved technique. Only the lower right hand part survives. The stem of the arm is indented on either side to form oval armpits almost closed at the neck. The two surviving armpits have been pocked back, leaving circular bosses. Part of the adjacent right arm survives against the edge of the stone. It is of similar expanded type, but plain apart from the edge moulding, and wider at the neck than the upper arm. In the centre of the head is a boss surrounded by two concentric grooves, with four small pellets opposite each arm. Beneath the lower armpit the central part of the face is damaged.

Below and to the right is an incomplete cross of type B.8, with wedge-shaped arms surrounded by grooved mouldings, and narrow curved armpits. The remaining side-arm on the left is shorter and again wider at the neck than the upper and lower arms. There is a small grooved boss in the centre of the head.

Immediately below and to the left, in the tapering part of the face, is a third incomplete cross, again asymmetrical, with narrow curved armpits and wedge-shaped arms, but no edge moulding. Only the right arm and half the vertical arms survive. There is a small grooved boss in the centre of the head, and this is surrounded by a secondary incised outline cross of type G.2 overlying each wedge-shaped arm. The tapering arms of this inner cross have circular terminals with central depressions.

1. It is not clear which end of the slab was originally the summit, or if the slab was recumbent. A choice has been made for descriptive purposes.

Evidence for Discovery: None. First recorded by the Royal Commission c. 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 157)

Present Location: Lying within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 447
 Anderson 1936-37, 393, fig. 4
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 47, no. 67
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 48, no. K.6
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 32, no. K.6

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1

KIRKMADRINE 7

cross-slab

Plate 136 d-e

H. 87+
W. 25 > 17
D. 15 > 10

Description: Rectilinear pillar slab, damaged on the right side below the head. In the head is a grooved outline cross 43 cm high, with squared arms and right angled armpits. Each arm of the cross is the same width or height as the adjacent pair of panels, so that the side arms are of similar length to the width of the vertical arms. The two side arms are defined by deep horizontal grooves above and below running to the edge of the stone from drilled depressions in the armpits, which are also joined vertically by shallower grooves. A faint groove across the lower arm links the two parts of the lower edge of the lateral arms. In the centre of the head is a domed boss formed by a deep oval groove which is squared externally. The boss is incised with a concentric inner groove. The four arms are rectangular blocks abutting the central boss, and the side arms also partly overlap the upper and lower arms. The vertical arms of the cross above and below this are formed by shallow grooves on either side. In the upper arm these run to the summit of the stone, and in the panel between them are incised three lines apparently forming a letter A. The grooves flanking the lower arm turn inward at the base and run back up the shaft a short distance. In the two panels on either side are three curved parallel grooves arching out and downwards from the shaft but terminating at its base. Running horizontally across the face below these grooves and the lower arm are three other parallel grooves, converging at the left hand edge. On the right they are damaged by a break in the stone. Below this point is a long plain

shaft with its foot concealed in the concrete stand. Although damaged on the right edge the shaft is parallel sided. It is offset to one side of the head and two-thirds of its width. The right side of the head is irregular but this does not appear to be due to subsequent damage, as on both the narrow faces of the stone there is a deep curved groove which links the upper and lower grooves of the lateral arms, so that the arms appear in false relief [see Plate 136e]. These narrow faces taper upwards to the top of the stone. The reverse face is presently hidden.

Evidence for Discovery: Stuart said that it was found by his draughtsman in use "as a stepping stone in a neighbouring dyke" (Stuart 1867, 36). Mitchell stated he had found it at the same time as he discovered KIRKMADRINE 1 and 2 in the early 1860s, and that it "served as the stepping stone over a dyke by the side of the side of the road leading up to the burial ground" (Mitchell 1870-72, 569). By 1886 it had been built into the S.W. angle of the churchyard wall (Starke 1887-90a, Pl. IV). See also correspondence by Milvain (10th November 1886), and Pitt-Rivers (22nd December 1886) in SRO/MW.1/1060.

Present Location: Cemented in position within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Stuart 1867, 36, Pl. LXXI.2
 Mitchell 1870-72, 569, 574, 577,
 Pl. XXXIX.4
 Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51
 Anderson 1881, 91
 Starke 1887-90a, Pl. IV
 Harper 1896, 363, fig.

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1
 SRO/MW.1/1060

ECMS iii 1903, 501, no. 4, fig. 543
Harper 1908, 454, fig.
Ritchie 1910-11, 353
RCAHMS 1912, 156, no. 442, fig. 95
Maxwell 1916-17, 201, fig. 2
Collingwood 1922-23, 228, Pl. XII fig. 40
Anderson 1936-37, 395-6
Curle 1939-40, 71-2
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 47, no. 40
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 48, no. K.7
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 32, no. K.7

'KIRKMADRINE K.8'

Description: (see under ARDWELL HOUSE: Plate 100c).

Evidence for Discovery: This stone was first recorded at Kirkmadrine in 1887 (letter from W. Galloway dated 30th February 1887 in SRO/MW.1/1060), and all subsequent references assume that the stone was found at the church (e.g. Ritchie 1910-11, 352-3; RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 446; Radford & Donaldson 1957, 48, 'Kirkmadrine K.8'). But in his letter W. Galloway stated that previously the stone had been built "many years ago into the offices at Ardwell House" (loc. cit.). The house is 3.6 km S.E. of Kirkmadrine, and although Kirkmadrine church belonged to the Ardwell estate, there is no evidence that the stone came from Kirkmadrine originally.

Present Location: Cemented in position within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Ritchie 1910-11, 352-3, fig. 13
RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 446, fig. 98
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 47, no. 68
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 48, no. K.8
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 32, no. K.8

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 04 NE 1
SRO/MW.1/1060

KIRKMADRINE 9

part of cross-shaft

H. 63 (RCAHMS loc. cit.)
W. 35
D. unknown

Description: (From RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 445. Not illustrated.)

"A panel of interlaced work, part of the shaft of a cross, consisting of four interlaced rings, double-beaded," (i.e. medially incised) "irregularly formed from an eight-cord plait and somewhat debased. The stone measures through the centre 2' 1" x 1' 2", and the panel 1' 2" square."

Evidence for Discovery: None. Recorded by the Royal Commission c. 1911 (loc. cit.), but it is not clear whether the stone was built into a wall or lying loose.

Present Location: Unknown. Not with the other stones in the alcove. There is an empty recess in the back wall of the alcove above KIRKMADRINE 7, of similar size to the missing stone.

RCAHMS 1912, 157, no. 445

KIRKMADRINE 10

part of cross-head?

Plate 137 b

L. 43
W. 34
D. 7

Description: Irregular slab with two circular grooved bosses equidistant from a punched depression. It is possible that this represents part of a cross-head of disk-headed type (E.12), the carving of which may have been unfinished.

Evidence for Discovery: None. Visible at the foot of KIRKMADRINE 1 in a photograph published in May 1898 (Dowden 1897-98, 249, fig. 1), but not previously described.

Present Location: Lying within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Dowden 1897-98, 249, fig. 1
Macalister 1935-36, 316, fig. 1

KIRKMADRINE 11

bullau stone?¹

Plate 137 c

L. 30
W. 26
D. 11

Description: Irregularly shaped smooth boulder, with three circular hollows of unequal size in a roughly triangular arrangement on one domed face. The hollows have a U-shaped profile.

1. See references given under ST NINIAN'S CAVE 17 (Plate 168b).

Evidence for Discovery: None. Visible at the foot of KIRKMADRINE 2 in a photograph published in May 1898 (Dowden 1897-98, 249, fig. 1), but not previously described.

Present Location: Lying within the glass-fronted alcove in the exterior of the gable wall at the W. end of the restored burial chapel at Kirkmadrine.

Dowden 1897-98, 249, fig. 1
Macalister 1935-36, 316, fig. 1

KIRKMAIDEN 1

NX 3655 3997

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

lower part of cross-slab shaft,
in three pieces

Plate 128 c

H. 68
W. 42 > 30
D. 9

Description: Lower part of irregular oblong slab, carved on one face only with a panel of stopped-plait interlace above a plain foot. There is modern lettering on the reverse face. The stone has been broken since it was first recorded.

A. [Plate 128c] The sides of the slab are irregular and taper towards the base. In the upper part of the face is a panel surrounded by a grooved border. It is damaged on the upper right corner, but appears complete and approximately square. Within the frame are four units of closed circuit Pattern A, with irregular diagonal strands. One group forms a rectilinear ring (as Cramp 1984b, fig. 25ai). The other two cross in the centre and form loose terminals in the corners, including two unanswered V bends. There are two pellets between the strands. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands, and flat pocked ground between. The lower part of the slab is plain, and tapers towards the oblong foot. The modern break runs vertically up the right side of the stone, and this side is broken into two pieces below the panel.

C. The reverse face is plain, apart from the initials 'AMC' in Post-medieval lettering.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in October 1864 by T.S. Muir, "lying within the church" (Muir 1864, 32-3; id. 1885, 225-6).

J. Stuart on the other hand, writing three years later, stated that it was "used as a headstone"¹ (Stuart 1867, 51), "in the graveyard of the ruined church" (ibid., 67). By the the time it was recorded by the Royal Commission in 1911 it was lying within the railed enclosure outside the old church (RCAHMS 1912, 2-3). At this stage it appears to have been complete (ibid., fig. 4), but in 1973 the Ordnance Survey noted that it was broken, and kept with KIRKMAIDEN 2 inside the former parish church,² which had been restored as a burial aisle for the Maxwell family at the beginning of the century (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 33 NE 1).

The churchyard is on the edge of a low cliff, directly adjacent to a sandy beach flanked by the Point of Lag [see Plate 127c]. This is almost the only sheltered landing on the E. side of Luce Bay. The present walled graveyard is small and square, and slopes towards the sea, with thick bushes and undergrowth both above and below and on either side. It is therefore not at present possible to look for evidence of an enclosure bank (as suggested by Thomas 1971, 84).

Photographed at Kirkmaiden on September 20th 1985.³

1. The plain face of the slab is inscribed with post-medieval lettering.
2. The medieval parish of Kirkmaiden-in-Farines was joined to Glasserton at the Reformation (Clanaghan 1845, 48; Cowan 1967, 122). It was coterminous with the barony of Monreith (Brooke 1983, 63).

3. Report on the condition of the stones, September 20th 1985:-
 Part of the roof of the church had collapsed and the tiled floor was thickly covered in bird droppings. The two cross-slabs were lying prone on the floor in the N.E. corner of the chancel, buried in liquid sewage, and could only be found by probing. KIRKMAIDEN 1 was found in three pieces. It was necessary to wash the slabs in sea water before they could be seen or photographed. They were replaced inside the church on a dry area close to the S. wall of the chancel.

Present Location: Subsequently removed from the church. In the care of the Whithorn Trust, Old Town Hall, Whithorn (P. Hill, personal communication).

Muir 1864, 32-3	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 33 NE 1
Stuart 1867, 51, 67, 68, Pl. CXX	SRO/DD.27/3137
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51-2	
Harper 1876, 250 fn.	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 439	
Muir 1885, 225-6	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
Harper 1896, 347 fn.	
ECMS iii 1903, 484-5	
M'Kerlie 1906b, 489	
Harper 1908, 424 fn.	
RCAHMS 1912, 3, no. 2 (3), fig. 4	
Collingwood 1922-23, 225, 226, Pl. XI fig. 34	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 34	
Bailey 1974, I, 145, 394	
Macleod 1986, 230	
Stell 1986, 136	

KIRKMAIDEN 2

NX 3655 3997

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

lower part of cross-shaft
with tenon

Plate 128 a-b

H. 90
W. 35
D. 8

Description: Oblong shaft, broken at the top, with parallel sides and an indented tenon below. The shaft is decorated with plain interlace¹ in relief on one face and incised interlace on the other.

A. [Plate 128a] The shaft is edged by grooved mouldings on either side of the panel, with a horizontal border below. Within the panel are four surviving registers of closed circuit Pattern A in two columns. The strands are plain and carved in a close-set, humped technique. The surface is worn and the crossing points are difficult to see, but the pattern also appears to include a unit of closed circuit Pattern F at the base, and two units of basic Pattern A in the side columns.

The tenon is 31 cm high and 22 cm wide at the top. There are traces of a grooved edge moulding above and to the left. In the upper part is an irregular diagonal plait with cross-joined terminals and plain strands carved in humped relief. The foot of the tenon is plain, but damaged on the left side.

C. [Plate 128b] The shaft is edged by grooved mouldings on either side of the panel, with a horizontal border below. Within the panel are three surviving registers of closed circuit Pattern A in two columns. The strands are incised in short broken sections stopping short of the crossing points, and the rest of the surface is smooth.

The tenon is plain, but is separated from the shaft by a grooved moulding.

1. Both KIRKMAIDEN 2 and KNOCK 2 (Plate 129c) are decorated with narrow band plain interlace, in contrast to the Whithorn School stopped-plait. See also AIRYLICK, MAY, and MOCHRUM, a separate group to the N.W. (Table 6 and Fig. 24).

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded by the Royal Commission on 7th July 1911 lying within the railed enclosure outside the old church, together with KIRKMAIDEN 1 (RCAHMS 1912, 2-3).¹ In 1973 the Ordnance Survey noted that the two slabs were now kept inside the church (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 33 NE 1). Photographed at Kirkmaiden on September 20th 1985 (for the condition of the stone, see KIRKMAIDEN 1, note 2).

1. See also Curle's RCAHMS journal, 'Galloway 2', NMRS MS 36/34, p. 39-40.

Present Location: Subsequently removed from the church. Now in the care of the Whithorn Trust, Old Town Hall, Whithorn (P. Hill, personal communication).

NMRS MS 36/34, p. 39-40
 RCAHMS 1912, 3, no. 2 (2), fig. 3
 Collingwood 1922-23, 222, 223, 226,
 pl. VIII fig. 24
 Collingwood 1927, 67, fig. 85
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 24
 Bailey 1974, I, 145, 146
 Macleod 1986, 230
 Stell 1986, 136

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 33 NE 1
 SRO/DD.27/3137

KNOCK 1

c. NX 370 390

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-head

Plate 129 b

H. 65+ (83)
W. 38 > 26
D. 4

Description: Incomplete head of a disk headed cross-slab, with a central boss formed by a broad pocked circular groove. Enclosing this is a pocked and grooved outline cross 51 cm high, having squared arms with slightly curved terminals. The armpits are convex, as if concentric with the central boss. Only the right arm and the lower arm are complete; the upper arm is damaged by flaking and the left side of the head is missing. But the right arm is slightly tilted upwards, and is shorter and narrower than the two vertical arms. In the angles between the three surviving arms are two circular pocked depressions of similar width to the central boss and 2 cm deep. The upper depression is smaller and less even. It is not clear if the possible 'keyhole' channels that connect these depressions to the circumference of the head are deliberate grooves. At the base of the disk head are the remains of a plain shaft, now concealed.

The reverse face has flaked off.

Evidence for Discovery: In the published record of its donation to the National Museum of Antiquities in January 1887, it is stated that this stone was "found in 1882 at Knock¹ in the parish of Glasserton" (--- 1886-87a, 134). Unfortunately there is no indication of the circumstances or the exact position, despite the donor being Sir Herbert Maxwell, who lived within 2 miles. But Kirkmaiden church

site, the source of two other crosses (see KIRKMAIDEN 1 and 2), is 450 metres to the W. of the farmhouse.

1. Although till now this has been thought to be the only cross from Knock, the entry in the Minute Book of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 10th January 1887 (RMS MS) in fact shows this was the second of two crosses from Knock donated on that occasion.

See KNOCK 2, and 'GLASSERTON PARISH'.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 125
 (In store at Leith)

Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS)	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 33 NE 1
--- 1886-87a, 133-4	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 125	
Black 1894, 39, no. 10	
ECMS iii 1903, 495-6, fig. 536	
RCAHMS 1912, 15, no. 19	
Collingwood 1922-23, 225-6 (c)	
Radford 1961-62, 107-8	
NMAS 1981, IB 125	
Macleod 1986, 226	

KNOCK 2 ('GLASSERTON PARISH')

c. NX 370 390

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

upper part of disk-headed
cross slab

Plate 129 c

H. 67
W. 41 > 28
D. 8

Description: Solid cross-head of type E.12 set on the remains of a straight-sided shaft. The head and shaft are filled with plain interlace.¹ The reverse face is smooth and undecorated.

A. [Plate 129c] The head and shaft are surrounded by a roll moulding in high relief, but the splayed terminals of the cross are damaged, particularly on the right. The armpits are circular, with the remains of keyhole channels. Within the recessed armpits are shallow domed bosses. In the centre of the head is a raised circular boss, its surface convex, with a grooved inner moulding. In the spandrels of each arm are plain convex pellets, damaged on the right. The rest of the head is filled with plain interlace, the strands linked around the four pellets and the central boss. The terminals of the cross are now too damaged for it to be possible to recognise the original pattern. There is no border between head and shaft, and on the part of the stem remaining the interlace forms two surviving registers of Complete Pattern F in two columns, possibly including closed circuit rings on the right side. This is linked to the interlace in the head but the strands are broader. In both parts the strands are flat-topped and plain, and carved in a humped technique. The edges of the shaft are stepped back, leaving a border of flat-band moulding next to the inner roll moulding. The lower end of the shaft is damaged.

1. Both KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2 (Plate 128a) are decorated with narrow band plain interlace, in contrast to the Whithorn School stopped-plait. See also AIRYLICK, MAY, and MOCHRUM, a separate group to the N.W. (Table 6 and Fig. 24).

Evidence for Discovery: In the published record of its donation to the National Museum of Antiquities by Sir Herbert Maxwell in January 1887 together with KNOCK 1 and CRAIGLEMINE 1 and 2, this stone is described as "also from the parish of Glasserton"¹ (--- 1886-87a, 134). The same vague provenance is repeated in G. Black's descriptive catalogue of Wigtownshire antiquities in the National Museum (Black 1894, 39, no. 11). The 1892 catalogue of the museum gives no provenance at all (NMA 1892, 267, IB 124), but fortunately groups the 1887 donation together (IB 121-125).

Romilly Allen gives a completely muddled reference to "Mains of Penninghame, Glasserton, Nos. 1 and 2", in his report on the photographs of the sculptured stones (Allen 1893-94, 174), which can be disentangled on the basis of the IB numbers and the recorded measurements that he gives, into 'Glasserton parish' and MAINS OF PENNINGHAME, Penninghame parish. He also omits the 'Glasserton' stone from ECMS iii 1903, the finished work, for some reason, despite the fact that the cross is largely complete and is moreover decorated with "Celtic ornament".

Collingwood, the only writer to illustrate this stone, describes it as "the cross from Glasserton" (Collingwood 1922-23, 225) and subsequently refers to it as if its find spot was known to be Glasserton church: "... the crosses at Wigtown, Penninghame,

Craiglemine, and Glasserton suggest chapels at these places" (ibid., 226) - writing this despite apparently being unaware of GLASSERTON 1.

The real provenance of this cross was in fact recorded in the Minute Book of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1880-1887 (RMS MS).

Here the list of Maxwell's donations on 10th January 1887 reads:

"Five Sculptured Slabs of the Early Christian Period, decorated with interlaced work, from Wigtownshire, viz:- Cross from Knock, parish of Glasserton; Cross-head of light-grey sandstone, do.²; Fragment of cross from Craiglemine, Glasserton; Shaft of Cross from Craiglemine; Shaft of Cross from Mains of Penninghame, Wigtownshire."

This stone is therefore the first of the two crosses listed as coming from Knock, and is in fact more clearly labelled as coming from there than the "cross-head of light-grey sandstone", which is evidently KNOCK 1. Unfortunately, as with KNOCK 1, there is no record of the circumstances, though a link with Kirkmaiden church site may be suggested (see above).

1. MAINS OF PENNINGHAME, from Penninghame parish, was donated at the same time.
2. Abbreviation of 'ditto'.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 124
 (In the cellar)

KNOCK OF LUCE

NX 2621 5573

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

pillar slab

Plate 138 a

H. 59 (surviving fragment)

W. 14

D. 11

Description: Narrow cross-slab, the upper part now missing, squared on two faces, one carved with a cross of type B.10 in relief above two panels of geometric ornament.

At the top of the face is the lower part of a cross-head, carved in relief against a pocked ground. The upper part of the stone and the cross head has been broken off. The side arms extend the full width of the face. The break extends diagonally across the centre of the head from just above the lower edge of the left arm to near the upper edge of the right. In the centre of the head is the remains of an oval medallion enclosed by a grooved outline. The left arm is damaged but the right arm is wedge-shaped with a grooved rectilinear moulding enclosing a panel with a faint central depression. In the lower arm, which is also wedge-shaped, a triangular panel is enclosed by a groove which meets the channel round the central oval. The lower border under the triangle continues as edge moulding around the upper panel on the shaft. The curved armpits of the cross are defined by two recessed pocked areas between the side arms and the rounded shoulders of the upper panel

Within a grooved moulding in the upper part of the shaft is a rectilinear panel, 18 cm high, narrower at the top than the base, and with curved upper angles. The panel is subdivided by a central

horizontal groove crossed by three vertical grooves. These flank four shorter vertical grooves which unlike the others are linked to the outer border. The grooves thus define in relief two units of meander pattern (ECMS if 1903, 331, no. 886) joined at either end, above and below the central horizontal line.

A narrow uncut border separates this from a second rectilinear panel, approximately 16 cm high, containing a similar grooved outline meander pattern. The stone tapers at this point and some of the border on the right side may have been lost. Below this panel the face of the stone is plain and gradually expands towards the base, 15 cm below.

This stone appears to have been complete when described by the Royal Commission in 1911. It was then 91 cm long and 16.5 cm wide at the top, with a second, larger wedge-shaped cross in the upper part, carved in relief and measuring 22 cm long by 15 wide (RCAHMS 1912, 28). This fragment, presumably 32 cm long, is now lost. Before its removal to Stranraer museum the cross stood on the terrace at Lochinch Castle (NX 1057 6177) in a modern socket (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 16 SW 16). Permission to search the private grounds at the castle for the missing fragment was not forthcoming (August 8th 1984, and correspondence).

Evidence for Discovery: The slab is said to have been "found in 1907 on the farm of Knock of Luce in cultivated land there called the Chapel Hill" (RCAHMS 1912, 28). Earlier, in 1899, referring to this site, the Rev. G. Wilson had stated: "St John's Chapel at Knock of Luce is now quite erased. The late tenant, Mr Wilson, told me that he removed three distinct paved floors, one above the other ... No

sculptured stone has been observed" (Wilson 1898-99, 172). Following its discovery the slab was removed to the terrace at Lochinch Castle, where it was in 1911 when first recorded by the Royal Commission (RCAHMS 1912, loc. cit.), and later by the Ordnance Survey (see above). The slab was subsequently donated to Stranraer Museum, probably in 1964 (museum accessions register), although the Ordnance Survey Record Card gives the date as 1970 (NMRS NX 16 SW 16). The upper part has been lost since the stone was first recorded (see Description).

The chapel site [see Plate 139] is in a flat open area of pasture bounded by ridges to N. and E. and rocky outcrops to the S. The site of the chapel can be recognised as a low circular platform of level ground raised above the surrounding area, which is bisected by a ridge of field clearance stones¹ [Plate 138b]. There are slight traces of an enclosure bank and ditch (no air photograph available).

1. "A little to the East of Farm House a heap of stones marks the site of it" - Rev. G. Wilson manuscript notebook, October 13th 1871 (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 18b).

Present Location: Wigtown District Museum, Stranraer

Accession no. 1964-92.

RCAHMS 1912, 28, no. 52
Collingwood 1922-23, 228

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 16 SW 16
NX 25 NE 11

LAGGANGARN 1

NX 2223 7166

New Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised standing stone

Plate 140 a-b

H. 188+
W. 66
D. 34

Description: Irregular oblong standing stone carved on one face with an incised outline cross and four incised crosslets in the angles. The grooves are very shallow and weathered. There is possibly a second outline cross on the reverse face of the stone.

The outline cross is wedge-shaped with an open foot, and measures 91 cm high by 48 cm wide. The upper arm terminal is 14 cm below the diagonal summit of the stone, and measures 16 cm across. The arm, 24 cm long, tapers to a width of 9 cm at the junction with the head. The two sides of this upper arm are not symmetrical. The left side is fairly straight but the right diverges obliquely to a point where the surface of the stone changes level, and the lines converge at the centre of the head. The intersections between the vertical and horizontal arms are marked by expanded hollow depressions, repeated at all four points around the centre of the head. The two side arms also expand slightly, from 12 to 14 cm, but their lower borders are horizontal. Both edges of the left arm are 18 cm long, but the lower edge of the right arm is slightly longer (23 cm) than the upper (21 cm), which is curved. The upper right armpit is therefore more acutely angled than the upper left. In each armpit and close to the borders of the outline cross is a small incised crosslet, that on the upper right measuring 8.5 cm each way, and that on the upper left 10 cm high by 8.5 wide. The lower stem of the outline cross is formed by

two vertical incised lines, 7 cm apart at the neck and 54 cm long, but diverging to terminate separately 17 cm from each other and 74 cm above present ground level. In the angles between the stem and the lower arms are two more crosslets, each 11 cm high and 7.5 cm wide, though these are further out from the main cross than the pair above.

There appears to be a second outline cross on the lower part of the reverse face of the stone [see Plate 141c]. This has not previously been noted and was only recognised when the photograph was enlarged. It has not been possible to check this in the field.

Evidence for Discovery: Noted in the 18th century (Stewart 1794, 586), and sketched by the Ordnance Survey (Name Book, Wigtown No. 6, 1846-7, p. 4); but first described in 1873 by Rev. G. Wilson, who saw the two stones as the remains of a stone circle (Wilson 1872-74, 56-8). The evidence for this is not now accepted (Murray 1981, 21-3).

Present Location: Standing 0.61 metre N. of LAGGANGARN 2, facing W., on a low mound 80 metres S. of the Tarf water, in deserted moorland [Plate 141a-c]. The site [Plate 142] is 300 metres N.E. of the cross slab at the ruined farmhouse (see LAGGANGARN FARM), and 1 km S.W. of the church site at Kilgallioch, NX 2296 7231 (see NMRS/OS Record Card NX 27 SW 2), and the adjacent Wells of the Rees (RCAHMS 1912, 43). These are three beehive holy wells of a type found on Inismurray, Co. Sligo, Ireland (Wakeman 1893, 124-6). The site of the churchyard is a circular platform of raised ground with the remains of an enclosure wall (September 26th 1986); see also Maxwell 1896, 346, and M'Kerlie 1916, 52. A stream known as the Purgatory burn lies 1.2 km to the

S.W. of LAGGANGARN 1 and 2, and the site appears to have been on the medieval pilgrimage route to Whithorn, running S.W. across the moors from Ayrshire.

Stewart 1794, 586	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 27 SW 4
Chalmers 1824, 335, fn. x	SRO/MW.1/774
Name Book, Wigtown No. 6 (1846-7), p. 4, fig.	
Muir 1855, 32-3	
Stuart 1856, xi, fn. b	
Agnew 1864, 209	
RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 317, 319	
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 22nd bundle, drawing	
Wilson 1872-74, 56-8, figs. 1, 2	
'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873	
M'Ilwraith 1875, 93	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 242-3	
Anderson 1881, 89-90, figs. 55, 56	
45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442	
Allen 1887, 99-100, fig. 14.3	
Maxwell 1887, 233	
Chalmers 1890, 335, fn. x	
Agnew 1893, 411	
Maxwell 1896, 346	
Wilson 1898-99, 172	
Calverly 1899, 98	
ECMS iii 1903, 501-2, figs. 545, 546	
M'Kerlie 1906a, 607, 622	
Fleming Hamilton 1906-07, 32-3	
RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 101, no. 282, fig. 67	
Dick 1916, 275	
M'Kerlie 1916, 49-51	
Collingwood 1922-23, 227	
Anderson 1936-37, 394	
Curle 1939-40, 72	
Radford 1948-49b, 194, 195	
Lionard 1961, 109	
Coatsworth 1979, I, 30	
Murray 1981, 21-3	
Andrew 1984, 54-5, plate	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 23, fig.	
MacLeod 1986, 4, 204	
Stell 1986, 136, 163, 165, no. 80	

LAGGANGARN 2

NX 2223 7166

New Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised standing stone

Plate 140 c-d

H. 155+
W. 75
D. 18

Description: Irregular standing stone carved on one face with an incised outline cross and four incised crosslets in the angles. The grooves are very shallow and weathered.

The outline cross is wedge-shaped, and measures 62 cm high by 38 cm wide. The terminal of the upper arm is about 42 cm below the broken diagonal summit of the stone. It measures 18 cm across, and the arm, 20 cm long, tapers to a width of 10 cm at the neck. Both the grooved lines marking the sides of the arm describe a slight S-curve. This arm abuts the unbroken upper edge of the transverse arm, 38 cm long, forming acutely angled armpits.¹ Within the angles are two incised crosslets, that on the left measuring 7 cm high by 9 cm wide, and that on the right 6 cm high by 7 cm wide. The side arms of the outline cross are not symmetrical. That on the right is almost squared, but expands slightly from 11 cm at the neck to 13 cm at the terminal, which is 3 cm from the edge of the stone. The arm itself is 14 cm long above and 15 long below from neck to terminal. The left arm expands more sharply, from 11 to 15 cm at the terminal, which bulges out almost to a point. In the centre of the head is a small circular depression. The lower lines of the side arms are extended downwards to form a stem, 31 cm long and 10 cm wide, expanding slightly from the neck which is 7 cm wide. The foot of this stem is closed by a transverse line 51 cm above present ground level. As with the upper

half of the cross, there are two incised crosslets in the angles between the side arms and the stem. The crosslet on the right is 6.5 cm each way. That on the left measures 8 by 7 cm but is set like a St Andrews cross.

1. The formula of a splayed upper arm separated from a continuous transverse arm by a horizontal break, and set on a narrow straight shaft, is also found on CHAPEL DONNAN 2, DRUMMORE, and INCH, all from the western part of Wigtownshire.

Evidence for Discovery: Noted in the 18th century (Stewart 1794, 586), and sketched by the Ordnance Survey (Name Book, Wigtown No. 6, 1846-7, p. 4); but first described by Rev. G. Wilson, who saw the two stones as the remains of a stone circle (Wilson 1872-74, 56-8). The evidence for this is not now accepted (Murray 1981, 21-3). By 1911 this stone had heeled over, and had to be re-erected by the Ministry of Works (SRO/MW.1/774).

Present Location: Standing 0.61 metres S. of LAGGANGARN 1, facing slightly W.S.W., on a low mound S. of the Tarf water, in deserted moorland [Plate 141a-c]. See also under LAGGANGARN 1.

References: See LAGGANGARN 1.

LAGGANGARN FARM (Laggangarn 3)

NX 2206 7140

New Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised stone

Plate 143 a-c

H. 95

W. 21

D. 15

Description: Irregular oblong pillar-slab, incised at one end with a simple linear cross of type A1 with an expanded foot.

The decorated face is flat, and the left edge is straight, but the right is uneven and the face tapers towards the foot of the stone. At the broad end of the face there is a vertical grooved line extending 34 cm from the summit of the stone. This is traversed at right angles by a second grooved line, 14 cm long, which meets the right edge of the stone, but stops short of the left where the surface begins to slant. The left side arm is 6 cm long and the right 7 cm. The upper and lower arms are 14 and 19 cm respectively. At the foot of the shaft is an outline D-shaped terminal. The lower part of the face is plain and tapers towards the foot of the stone on either side, but on the opposite face the slab expands to its greatest width in the lower half.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded by Rev. G. Wilson in October 1875: "Went to Laggangarn ... and saw another sculptured stone which Mr Templeton had found in an old wall and laid at south-west angle of garden wall" (Wilson manuscript notebook - RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 315). In its present position when recorded and photographed by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 101-2, fig. 68).

Present Location: At the ruined farmhouse of Laggangarn, 300 metres S.W. of the cross-incised standing stones. Leaning against the exterior of the S.E. wall of the former garden enclosure, near its S. corner. The stem is now embedded in the turf, but see Plate 143c (September 28th 1986). The farmhouse, which was pulled down in about 1855 (Wilson 1872-74, 56), is 1.3 km S.W. of Kilgallioch church site.

[Name Book, Wigtown No. 6
(1846-7), p. 4]

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 27 SW 4
SRO/MW.1/774

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 315

Wilson 1898-99, 172

RCAHMS 1912, 101-2, no. 283, fig. 68

Dick 1916, 275

Murray 1981, 22

LARG LIDDESDALE

NX 0447 6183

Leswalt parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised stone

Plate 144 a-c

H. 71
W. 24
D. 16

Description: Smooth unworked rounded stone tapering to a point at both ends, carved on one face with a grooved outline cross, flanked on the adjacent sides by two linear crosslets.

A. [Plate 144b] The central cross is outlined by deeply pocked grooves, and measures 39 cm from top to bottom and 16 cm across the head. The curved terminal of the upper arm is 9 cm wide and abuts the top of the stone. The arm is almost petal-shaped and its underside is formed by two grooved lines, 6 cm long, diverging from a small grooved roundel at the centre of the head. The two grooves also form the divisions between the upper arm and the two side arms.¹ On the left arm the terminal and underside are separate grooved lines, but on the right these are formed by a continuous groove. Both arms are wedge-shaped and 7 cm long, but the terminal of the right arm is 11 cm wide and that on the left 9 cm. The lower sides of the two transverse arms abut the central roundel. The tapering neck of the shaft meets the underside of the arms rather than the roundel. The stem is swollen, but the lower part is oblong with a squared base. It measures 27 cm in length and 7 cm across the foot. The base of the shaft is 29 cm from the lower tip of the stone.

B. [Plate 144c] The face of the stone adjacent to the right hand side of the outline cross lies almost at a right angle to Face A.

15 cm below the top of the stone is a cross formed by two grooved lines. The vertical line is 17 cm long, and 3.5 cm below the summit it is traversed by a horizontal line 7 cm long. This arm is at the same level as the underside of the right arm of the outline cross. The tapering stem of the cross is 23 cm from the lower tip of the stone.

C. Smooth and unworked.

D. [Plate 144a] The face of the stone adjacent to the left hand side of the outline cross on Face A is at an oblique angle curving out to a ridge at the back of the stone. The left edge is damaged. On the concave surface 20 cm below the top of the stone is a cross formed by two grooved lines. The vertical line, 14 cm long, is roughly cut and slightly curved. 3.5 cm below the summit it is traversed by a horizontal line 7 cm long. The summit of this cross lies below the level of the left arm of the outline cross. The tapering stem is 20 cm from the lower tip of the stone.

1. Compare DRUMMORE (Plate 114), which is carved in a similar technique.

Evidence for Discovery: Found in 1948 by the farmer in the course of draining a field 1/4 mile N.W. of Larg Liddesdale farmhouse (Radford 1948-49b, 193). Donated to Stranraer museum in 1948. In response to a request from R.B.K. Stevenson dated 7/7/48, the precise spot was marked on a tracing from the OS 6-inch map, which is now held at Stranraer Museum with other related correspondence.

The site marked is adjacent to a stream running N.W./S.E. at the bottom of a valley now under pasture. It is difficult to agree with Radford (op. cit., 196) that this stone and GLAIK marked an E./W. route across the Rhins, as there is high ground immediately to the W. of the findspot of this stone, and also immediately to the E. of the GLAIK find. As a result there is no natural route between the two sites, or across the Rhins at this point. Both valleys run N./S. But there is no other evidence for a burial ground at either site.

Present Location: Wigtown District Museum, Stranraer

Accession no. 1949.2

Radford 1948-49b, 193-4, 195-6,
Pl. VIII

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 06 SW 4

Radford 1956-57, 130-1
Truckell 1961-62b, 89-90
RCAHMS 1985, 28, no. 175
Macleod 1986, 86, 251

LOCHNAW

c. NW 99 63

Leswalt parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

possible ogham stone

Plate 144 d

H. 59+
W. 37
D. 47

Description: Damaged boulder with five uneven plane faces. The upper surface slopes back from the narrowest face. On this face, 9 to 15 cm wide, is an incised vertical line 42 cm in length. On the left at the top are two parallel horizontal grooves running between the vertical line and the edge of the stone. Below this the line is crossed by three diagonal strokes. It appears to stop short of the present base of the stone, and is met at right-angles by another horizontal groove running towards the damaged left-hand edge of the face.

Evidence for Discovery: None. This stone does not appear to have been published.¹ The Dumfries Museum label text reads in part: "Standing stone with possible ogham inscription, Lochnaw, Wigtownshire, 5-6th century ...". It is not mentioned in the museum's Register of Accessions, and the circumstances of its original discovery appear to be unknown. It was not included in the Royal Commission Sites and Monuments List for the West Rhins (RCAHMS 1985). The area of Lochnaw is c. NX 99 63.

1. Ritchie 1987, 64, is a response to a photograph donated by the present writer to the National Monuments Record (RCAHMS 1986, 66), but does not name the stone. See also the NMRS/OS Record Card.

Present Location: Dumfries Museum, The Observatory, Dumfries.

RCAHMS (NMRS) 1986, 66 (104)
Ritchie 1987, 64

NMRS/OS Record Card NW 96 SE 26

LONGCASTLE 1

NX 3763 4740

Kirkinner parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab shaft
with tenon and part of lower arm

Plate 145 a-b

H. 138+ (155)
W. 44 < 51 > 50
D. 9 > 7

Description: The shaft is convex, expanding towards the base, with the remains of a cross-head of type E.12 at the top and an indented tenon below. It is carved with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 145a] At the top of the shaft is part of the lower terminal of a plain disk-headed cross, including the remains of two circular arm holes cut through the stone, surrounded by outlined roll mouldings. These are linked to similar mouldings on either side of the shaft, with a horizontal border below. Directly beneath the lower arm is an undamaged panel of interlace. This mainly consists of Turned Pattern F with loops to the outside, except for an irregular area with two loose butted terminals and adjacent breaks two-thirds of the way up the face, plus free rings in the upper and lower right-hand corners, the angular upper ring forming a horizontal break, the lower adjacent to a pellet. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands, and flat pocked ground between. There is a horizontal groove beneath the panel, and a plain area below, indented at the sides and damaged at the foot, which appears to form a tenon. This is now concealed, but see Maxwell 1920-21, figs. 1 and 2.

C. [Plate 145b] At the top of the reverse face the remains of the

head are less well preserved, and the moulding round the armhole and part of the terminal is missing on the right. Only the moulding around the other armpit is now linked to the mouldings on either side of the shaft. Directly beneath the arm is a panel of irregular interlace, including asymmetrical loops in the upper corners, which form alternate joined terminals. Below this, one element of closed circuit Pattern F. Below this, a series of symmetrical loops and U bends, not forming mirror image patterns. There are three examples of branching strand,¹ two interlaced. These form butted terminals for three loose ends, and there is a fourth in the lower left-hand corner. In the lower right-hand corner is a concentric edge break. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands, and flat pocked ground between. There is a horizontal groove beneath the panel, and a plain area below, indented at the sides and damaged at the foot, which appears to form a tenon. This is now concealed (but see above).

1. Compare MAINS OF PENNINGHAME, face C (Plate 148c).

Evidence for Discovery: During the winter of 1920-21 the farmer at Kirkland of Longcastle, a former parish church site,¹ in searching for a suitable stone to use as a lintel, unearthed this shaft, which had been re-used as "the cover of a built grave" (Maxwell 1920-21, 276). Dr. Radford in the Whithorn guide, and the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn museum are therefore both mistaken in stating that the shaft was found "built into a barn" (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43; id. 1984, 29). At first Maxwell placed it in the old churchyard at Kirkmaiden (Maxwell *ibid.*, 277), but in 1923 it was

transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2; see also memo and correspondence in SRO/MW.1/39).

1. See A. Symson's 1684 account in Mitchell 1907, 77. At this stage the church was said to be ruinous. Its site is shown on J. Ainslie's 1782 map. By the 19th century the Ordnance Survey noted: "Situate close to the N W side of the house is the place where Mr. McCulloch points out as being the site of Longcastle church or chapel. In cultivating this portion of ground there were several curious stones turned up, also fragments of bones. Some of the stones resembled headstones ... The portion of ground supposed to be the site is dotted round with yellow" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 73 (1848), p. 37). The Name Book also states: "There is no trace of the church now to be seen as Mr. McCulloch caused the portion of ground dotted with yellow to be ploughed, but previous to Mr. McCulloch coming to the farm it was not ploughed" (*ibid.*, 79). But the siting is clearly shown on the 1894 25-inch map, Wigtownshire sheet XXVI.13 [see Plate 146a]. More recently, undated burials were found in 1958 during the digging of a sheep dip (Truckell 1958-59, 168); and again in 1968 during the construction of a sheepfold (NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NE 4). Other sculptured stones of various dates ranging from the 12th to the 17th century have also been discovered here (Name Book, *op. cit.*, pp. 37, 77, 79, 80; Maxwell *op. cit.*, 276; Radford 1955-56c, 204; Truckell *ibid.*, 168-9; RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 395). But apart from a roughly level platform on the hill-slope, there is now no evidence of the church site, either on the ground or on aerial photographs (*i.e.* 106G/UK43/RS:4254) [Plate 146b].

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 21

Maxwell 1920-21, 276-7, figs. 1, 2 NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NE 4
Collingwood 1922-23, 221, 226, 231, SRO/MW.1/39
 pl. VI fig. 18 SRO/MW.1/809
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2, 15,
 fig. 18
Radford 1948-49a, 101
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 14, 43-4, no. 18
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13, 42, no. 21
Reid 1960, 86 fn.
Truckell 1958-59, 168
Truckell 1960, 41
Truckell 1961-62b, 93
Radford 1961-62, 107-8
Radford 1967b, 123, 124, 125
Bailey 1974, I, 394
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 26, 29, no. 21
MacLeod 1986, 223

LONGCASTLE 2

NX 3763 4740

Kirkcubbin parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

recumbent slab¹

Plate 147 a-b

H. 123+ (visible) (160 ?)²
W. 42 > 34 (46 ?)
D. 15

Description: Tapering slab, carved on one side only. The decorated surface is slightly coped, but irregular. On the central ridge are two parallel grooves running the length of the stone. In the two panels either side are a series of parallel incised grooves running between the central spine and the edges of the stone. Near the top of the slab (as now displayed) on the right side are two crossed diagonal grooves within a subsidiary panel. On the opposite side of the central spine in this area the grooves run parallel to the long edge of the stone. The tapering (upper) end of the stone is worn, but is shown in this condition in the 1881 drawing [see Plate 147a], when the stone was in use as a seat. The broad lower end is now buried, but the drawing shows a similar change, to grooves running parallel with the edge. But the drawing appears to be mistaken in showing the ridge crossed at right angles at either end by grooves which thus form a double-ended cross. The grooves at right angles to the ridge in the central part of the stone are not placed opposite each other in the two panels. Those on the left side are close set and more numerous.

1. Although claimed as a hogback (--- 1908-09, 220), this slab may be of medieval date; but compare Ó hÉilidhe 1957, 77-8; id. 1973, 57, fig. 3.

2. One end of the stone is now buried, but Wilson gave the measurements as: "63 x 18 inches at top and 13 at base and about 8 inches thick" (Wilson MS 578, loc. cit.).

Evidence for Discovery: There is a pen and ink drawing of the stone [see Plate 147a] in Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook, together with the following entry: "Kirklands of Longcastle. Nov 10th 1881. Went with Mr Vans Agnew. Found in the farm garden an incised stone cross of new pattern - this a dark grey slab of Silurian Sandstone 63 x 18 inches at top and 13 at base and about 8 inches thick," (word illegible) "as a garden seat. Underside flat, smooth. I felt no carving. The upper side is rounded with a cross incised all the length with many rounded side ridges lined like a fish bone. At top and on left side near base are longitudinal grooves and ridges. At base on right it is smooth" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 395).

This is probably the stone noted in 1848 by the Ordnance Survey as having been found at Longcastle by the farmer in the ruins of the former church, "which he had placed in his garden as a seat" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 73 (1848), pp. 37, 77, 80). The former church site at Kirkland of Longcastle was close to the N.W. side of the present farm house (see OS 25-inch map, Wigtownshire (1894), sheet XXVI.13), at NX 3763 4740 [Plate 146a].

By 1909 the stone was noted in its present position at Monreith (--- 1908-09, 220). Kirkland of Longcastle was part of the Maxwell estate, and the 17th-century stone also shown in Wilson's drawing is also now at Monreith (see Radford 1955-56c, 204).

Present Location: Set on end in the grass on the right hand side of the front entrance steps at the N. side of Monreith house, sloping backwards but facing the lawn (NX 3559 4288). See Plate 147b.

Name Book, Wigtown No. 73 (1848),
pp. 37, 77, 79, 80
RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 395a, drawing
--- 1908-09, 219-20

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 SE 3
NX 34 NE 4

LONGCASTLE 3

Description: "The shaft of a small cross of twelfth-century type ... The head is missing but the base of the two inward curves at the head of the shaft - clumsily asymmetrical as is common with these crosses - can be seen" (Truckell 1958-59, 169).

Evidence for Discovery: Found in November 1959 leaning against the rough drystone dyke on the N.W. side of the farmstead, having apparently fallen out of it. Subsequently transferred to Dumfries Museum (loc. cit.).

Present Location: Observatory Museum, Dumfries (not identified).

Truckell 1958-59, 169

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NE 4

.....

LONGCASTLE 4

Description: "A split boulder bearing a doubtful small cross in a maze of plough scratches" (Truckell 1958-59, 169).

Evidence for Discovery: Noted in November 1959 in a pile of stones round the end of the drystone dyke on the N.W. side of the farmstead (loc. cit.).

Present Location: Unknown. Probably still at the farm.

Truckell 1958-59, 169

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NE 4

LOW CURGHIE

c. NX 129 376

Kirkmaiden parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

inscribed slab

Measurements: Unobtainable.

Description: (based on Todd 1860: see below.)

Slab with worn Latin inscription on one face, letter type and position unknown, including the personal name "Ventidius", and probably some form of the word diaconus (Thomas 1968, 103), "sub-deacon", though this is only recorded in translation (see RCAHMS 1985, 29).

Evidence for Discovery: Mentioned in 1860 by William Todd, the schoolmaster at Kirkmaiden who first recorded the KIRKMADRINE inscriptions: "Nigh to the house of Low Curghie, a grave was lately opened up, covered with a flag of slaty stone, on which was a Latin inscription; but so wasted by time that nothing could be gathered from it further than that the person's name was Ventidius, and that he was a sub-deacon of the Church. The inscription shows that this grave was not one of the most ancient kind, being evidently made after Christianity was professed in the land" (Todd 1860, iii-iv). The significance of this passage was first noted by R.C. Reid a century later (1957-58, 184-5).¹

At an unspecified date ("some years ago") Todd informed Dr. A. Mitchell about the missing Kirkmadrine stone (KIRKMADRINE 3) which he had drawn fifty years before (Mitchell 1870-72, 569). He also gave him one version of the history of the DRUMMORE slab (op. cit., 582). It is therefore difficult to understand why he did not also

draw his attention to the Low Curghie find if it had been discovered recently. Reid is mistaken in thinking that Mitchell saw him shortly before 1872, and that Todd, a very old man, had therefore forgotten the find (Reid 1957-58, 184-5). In fact Todd died in 1863, aged 89 (Donaldson 1924, 22), three years after the Low Curghie pamphlet was published. But following Mitchell's initial undated discovery of the Kirkmadrine stones, sufficient time elapsed for casts to be made and donated to the National Museum in June 1861 (--- 1860-62, 293; see also Mitchell op. cit., 569). It therefore seems possible that LOW CURGHIE was discovered after Mitchell's visit to Todd. But since Todd himself died shortly afterwards, the reference in his pamphlet to an inscribed stone went almost unnoticed.² The grave and its cover were probably re-buried.³

1. Reid left out the word 'Low' in his quotation from Todd. As a result Thomas refers to "a place called Curgie" (1981, 284). This is somewhat confusing as High and Low Curghie are separate farms 1 km apart. The site is farther south than shown on Thomas' map (1968, 101).
2. Probably because Todd's pamphlet is a history of Kirkmaiden parish, like Donaldson 1908, which paraphrases Todd. Kirkmadrine is in Stoneykirk parish, 12 km (7 miles) N. of Low Curghie.
3. A number of cist burials have been recorded S.W. of Kilstay cottage, 600 m to the N. of Low Curghie (c. NX 125 381). There is also a supposed church site in the field 150 m S.S.W. of this cottage. See RCAHMS 1985, 11, no. 42; 27, no. 168.

Present Location: Unknown. There is no evidence that the slab was retained after its discovery.

Todd 1860, iii-iv
Donaldson 1908, 2
Reid 1957-58, 184-5
Truckell 1961-62b, 93
Thomas 1968, 103
Laing 1975b, 43
Thomas 1981, 284-5
RCAHMS 1985, 29, no. 181
MacLeod 1986, 82, 263, 268

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 13 NW 24

LOW ELDRIG 1

NX 2519 6795

Kirkcowan parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

part of cross-slab?

Plate 148 a

H. 132 (118 exposed)
W. 20 > 14
D. 28 (underside)

Description: The two broader faces of the slab are rough and undecorated, as is one narrow face. It is possible that the stone in its present form has been cut down from a larger slab, of which it formed a vertical section. The base of the slab is uneven but tapering, and the top is presently concealed in the wall.

On the other narrow face, which is smooth and flat, but weathered, is the shallow grooved outline of a long stemmed cross, or possibly a sword (RCAHMS 1912, 42). The upper arm is partly hidden in the wall, but the side arms, 14 cm across, are short and rounded, with hollowed armpits so that the arms appear lobed. There also appears to be a short lower arm or stem above the main shaft of the cross. Below this point the shaft expands from 4 cm at the neck to a maximum width of 7 cm before tapering towards the base. The total length is about 95 cm but the lower part of the shaft is very worn and shallow, and it is difficult to trace its foot, which may be open. The head and shaft lie diagonally to the present edges of the face.

Evidence for Discovery: The slab is first recorded in the Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook: "Low Eldrig, Kirkcowan. 15/9/1884 Andrew Mc(--), mason, gave me a message from Mr Agnew, mason, Greyhill, that in building the new farmhouses at High Eldrig they used a stone for the lintel to the kitchen (a back kitchen) door with

a cross 3ft long carved on it. 16/9/84 Mr Agnew told me there was another stone with carving on it broken up and that Mr Stranger, the tenant, told him there was a place on the farm where several such stones were got. 20th Oct 1884 Mr Stranger (Airies) told me the stone was taken out of the Old House. Also that there is a cairn on S. end of the farm with graves in it, from where the sculptured stones may have come" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 426).

It is not clear where the "Old House" was. But the Royal Commission stated in 1911 that the slab was "said to have come from the wall of an older farmhouse on the site of the present edifice" (RCAHMS 1912, 42), and they may have had access to oral information. On the OS 6-inch map, Wigtonshire, 1st ed. (1850), sheet 12, which predates Wilson's note by 35 years, a building is shown close to the present site (see also J. Ainslie's 1782 map). The cairn on the S. end of the farm appears to be 'White Cairn' (RCAHMS 1912, 41, no. 105), lying to the S.E. between Low Eldrig and High Airies at NX 2640 6758. It is circular and measures about 18 metres in diameter (see NMRS/OS Record Card NX 26 NE 2, and Yates 1984, 182, EW4). But Agnew's view that there was a "place on the farm where several such stones were got" appears to have been based on Stranger's speculations about the cairn.

Present Location: The slab forms the lintel of the external doorway in the N.W. angle of the ruined farmhouse. It is 2.20 metres above ground level and the carved face is on the exterior, facing N.E. The head is set into the main N.W. wall of the building, and the base rests on the top of the N.E. wall of the kitchen extension.

The building is roofless and the rest of the slab is now exposed
(November 4th 1984; September 28th 1986).

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 426
RCAHMS 1912, 42, no. 111
Tolland & Truckell 1965, 411
Macleod 1986, 213-4

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 26 NE 8

.....

LOW ELDRIG 2

Evidence for Discovery: "... there was another stone with carving on it broken up" (Rev. G. Wilson manuscript notebook - RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 426). See LOW ELRIG 1 for details.

Present Location: Lost. A search of the ruined farmhouse walls for fragments of this stone was unsuccessful (September 28th 1986).

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 426

MAINS ('Whithorn 2')

NX 44 39

Whithorn parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab with rho monogram
and Latin inscription

Plates 149 a-f
150 a

H. 117+ (150)
W. 39 > 34 < 37
D. 24

Description: Oblong pillar stone of rectangular section, squared flat on three faces, but damaged on side D. There is a dowel hole in the top of the stone.

A. [Plates 149a, 150a] In the upper part of one broad face is a cross 26 cm in diameter, incised in outline within a circle. Its expanded arms (1.5 < 13 cm wide) are formed by the intersecting arcs of four semicircles, each centred on the cardinal points of the circle enclosing the cross. This cross-of-arcs is also surrounded by a second elliptical circle, measuring 34 cm high and 32 cm wide, whose longer radius is equivalent to the combined width of one terminal and one spandrel of the cross. The outer circle is 8 cm below the summit of the stone, and abuts the edges of the face on both the dressed and the damaged sides (see Face D). Adjoining the circumference of the outer circle beneath the cross is an expanded stem 3.5 cm wide at the neck and 18 cm long, again incised in outline, with concave sides and a concave foot the same width as the terminals of the cross (13 cm). The stem itself is the same length as the radius of the outer circle. The stem, the two circles, and the arcs of the cross are all deeply incised with smooth V-shaped channels.

Abutting the outer edge of the right-hand arc of the upper arm of the cross is a small loop with a seriffed stem, which forms an R-shaped

pendant.¹ This is less deeply cut. In the centre of the expanded stem is a letter T with split-seriffed terminals (see Okasha 1964-68, 332). To the right of this outside the stem is a short grooved line lying parallel to the curve of the stem (possibly an unfinished letter). To the left of the stem but slightly above the letter T is a line of inscription, the first letter of which has been removed by damage to the edge of the stone. This letter L is recorded in early drawings (i.e. Muir 1864; Stuart 1867; Mitchell 1870-72), but its loss was noted by Harper in 1876 before the stone was removed from the roadside to the Priory (see below). There are two further lines of inscription beneath the foot of the stem, the outer letters of the first line being equidistant from both the dressed and the damaged edges of the stone. The letters here vary in size, between 3 and 7 cm high, but are generally larger than those in the line to the left of the stem. The E and T are ligatured.² The lettering on all three lines has split-seriffed terminals and is cut with a smooth V-shaped channel. The inscription is in Latin capitals.

[L]OCI//T//[.]
 PET<R>IAPV
 STOLI

The lower part of the face is plain but smoothly dressed. The foot of the stone is now stepped outwards on the left edge, due to the damage to the upper part of face D (see RCAHMS 1912, fig. 109 B, for the complete stone) [Plate 149c].

B. Smoothly dressed but with an uneven surface. The face is 24 cm wide at top and bottom.

C. [Plates 149d & e] Squared flat and smoothly dressed, with two diagonal cracks in the upper part, and damaged on the right hand edge. The face expands from 27 cm wide at the top to 37 cm wide at the base. It is 33 cm wide at the foot of the damaged area.

D. [Plates 149e & f] The face is dressed at the top and bottom and on the upper left side, but the area between, adjacent to the decorated face A, has been gouged back, leaving a stepped area at the base. The damaged area measures 90 cm high. The face is 24 cm wide at top and bottom.

The damage to this face, which postdates the dressing of the stone, appears to predate the inscription and cross-of-arcs on Face A.³ The outer circle of the cross, which extends the full width of the stone, is intact on both edges, and the stem of the cross and the outer letters of the inscription are equidistant from both the damaged and undamaged sides of the stone. It is therefore possible, as Macalister suggested, that an earlier inscription has been deliberately obliterated on Face D (Macalister 1935-36, 320; id. 1945, 499).⁴

E. [Plate 149b] The upper surface of the stone is roughly flat, with irregular edges, and slopes towards face B. In the centre is an oval dowel-hole, 4 by 5 cm wide and 5.5 cm deep, smoothly rounded at the base.

1. There also appears to be a second, faintly incised version to the right of this, see Plate 150a.
2. Compare KIRKMADRINE 1, 2 and 3 (Plates 130 - 132).

3. Mitchell appears to be mistaken in suggesting that the stone has been squared since the inscription was cut (Mitchell 1870-72, 579).
4. It is therefore possible that this is an example of the Roman custom of 'damnatio memoriae', but there is no evidence of any obliterated lettering.

Evidence for Discovery: The stone was noted in the late 18th century in the Statistical Account of Scotland (Davidson 1795, 287), but its location is not made clear. Following a discussion of Whithorn Priory and parish church, and the ruined church and burial ground near Isle of Whithorn, the author simply states: "Between these places there is a stone, upon which is inscribed, 'Hic est locus Petri Apostoli' " (ibid.).¹ But in 1863, when first described by Mitchell (1870-72, 579), and subsequently Stuart (1867, 53), it was clearly standing by the W. side of the road leading to the Isle of Whithorn, just S. of Enoch farm, and 2/3 of a mile (1.07 km) S. of Whithorn Priory.² Its position is marked here on the 1895 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet XXXV.4 [see Plate 152], at NX 4431 3921, although the stone had been transferred to the Priory in 1889. This site has therefore been accepted as its earliest known location by the majority of later writers (e.g. Collingwood 1922-23, 211; Radford 1955-56b, 178; Radford 1967b, 114).

However, in 1877 the local historian and genealogist P. M'Kerlie, after quoting Stuart (op. cit.), stated: "... and we have to add that the stone in question was brought to its present site" (i.e., by the roadside) "from the farm of Mains, which is partly within the burgh"

(M'Kerlie 1877a, 418; id, 1906b, 419).³ And there is independent confirmation of this in a letter from Sir Herbert Maxwell to General Pitt-Rivers, then Inspector of Ancient Monuments. In an earlier letter Maxwell had argued that the stone should remain by the roadside at Enoch farm rather than being removed to the Priory. But on 23rd December 1886 he announced: "When I wrote to you about it before I was under the impression that the stone was standing on its original site" (his emphasis). "I have since ascertained without any doubt that it formerly stood on Mains farms $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its present position and that the tenant, being annoyed by visitors crossing his farm in search of it, had it removed to the road-side."⁴ Under these circumstances the objection to its removal disappears" (SRO/MW.1/17).

It therefore seems possible that the stone was not standing beside the road at Enoch in 1849 when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, Wigtownshire sheet 34 (1850), was surveyed, as it is neither marked here on the map [see Plate 151] nor mentioned in the Name Books for Whithorn parish.⁵ But nor is it shown elsewhere,⁶ unless it is the 'standing stone' marked at NX 459 396 to the E. of High Mains farm, near Skeog (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 84 (1849), pp. 47, 143), which is not recorded in RCAHMS 1912 or on the OS Record Cards, and which cannot now be found. But there is no mention of any carving on this (Name Book, loc. cit.).

High Mains and Low Mains are farms lying to the E. of the road to the Isle at NX 446 395 and NX 447 390 respectively. Both are marked on the 1850 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (op. cit.), but High Mains is shown as lying just S. of the parliamentary boundary around the town of Whithorn, and about 730 metres from the Priory [see Plate 151].

It may therefore be suggested that this is the farm described by P. M'Kerlie as "partly within the burgh".

But although in existence by 1849, neither High Mains nor Low Mains is marked on J. Ainslie's 1782 map of Wigtownshire [see Plate 150b]. On this there is a completely different farm called 'Mains' which appears on none of the later OS maps. This lies due E. of a point halfway between the two later farms, and S.S.W. of High Skeog. It is situated at approximately NX 452 393, where un-named buildings are marked on the 1850 OS map near a well.

Unfortunately neither Maxwell nor M'Kerlie seem to have known when the removal took place, so it is not entirely clear whether the site named as "Mains" in 1877 referred to the earlier farm of that name, or to High Mains, though perhaps the latter seems more likely if the removal to the roadside took place within living memory, and probably after the Ordnance Survey's fieldwork in 1849.

It may also be of significance that a Roman Catholic chapel was built at High Mains farm in the late 19th century by the Marquess of Bute (M'Kerlie 1906b, 484; see also the 1895 OS 25-inch map) [Plate 152]. A 'chapel on the hill' is recorded as a pilgrimage site near Whithorn in the early 16th century (see Balfour Paul 1901, 62, 72, 280, 287, 292; also Stuart 1867, loc. cit.; M'Kerlie op. cit., 424; Radford 1955-56b, 179-80), and the 19th-century chapel may have been built in its traditional locality.⁷ Stuart was the first to suggest that the stone may have come from the site of the medieval chapel.

But in Stuart's 1867 account, which has been taken to refer to the

Enoch site, there is an ambiguity about the stone's position. He says (loc. cit.) that it stands "on the high ground above the town of Whithorn, on the side of the road leading towards the Isle". Stuart knew the area (e.g. his visits to Sir William Maxwell, Dowalton loch, and St Ninian's Cave). Yet if one walks to Enoch farm, the secondary site of the stone, it is clear that the site is on lower ground than Whithorn itself, and this is confirmed by the spot heights on the Ordnance Survey map⁸ (Whithorn : 77.56 m; Enoch : 68.06 m). High Mains however, and the earlier farm are situated on the higher ground to the E. of the road (no spot heights available).

It is therefore possible (see also Davidson 1795, loc. cit.) that the stone initially stood by the old road to the Isle of Whithorn, which ran S.E. from Whithorn Priory and lay to the N.E. of High and Low Mains farms. It survives as a street in Whithorn itself called the King's Road [see Plate 190], and a footpath across the fields still marked on recent OS maps (i.e. 1:25000 series, sheet NX43). The buildings identified as possibly the 1782 'Mains' farm lie adjacent to it. This road appears to have gone out of use before the first edition of the OS map in 1850, being supplanted by the road running farther S., to the side of which the stone was moved.

Radford suggested that the stone marked the site of an early oratory, or even the boundary of Whithorn monastery (Radford 1955-56b, 178-80; Radford & Donaldson 1953, 8; id. 1984, 4); but it is perhaps more likely that it stood in a cemetery of dug or stone-built graves, as has been shown in the case of the pillar stone at Kilnasaggart, Co. Armagh (Wilson & Hurst 1967, 272; id. 1969, 242; Hamlin 1982, 291,

294, Pl. 17.4 A,B),⁹ which also carries an inscription dedicating the place to Peter the Apostle (Macalister 1949, 114-5, no. 946, Pl. XLVI).¹⁰

Despite the loss of the original context, the significance of this review of the available evidence is that any such site should be sought on High Mains farm or possibly the former site of Mains over to the E., and not on the roadside near Enoch, as has previously been thought.

The stone was removed from the roadside in 1889¹¹ under the supervision of William Galloway and placed in the nave of the ruined Priory at Whithorn (Dickie 1887-90, 165; see also SRO/MW.1/17). It was subsequently displayed in the crypt or 'Larder' (MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194).

1. An even earlier description was given in a letter of Bishop Richard Pococke, written in 1760 but not published until 1887: "A little way out of town, towards the isle of Whithorn, is a stone like a boundary, with a cross on it in a wheel. As the name of Peter is on it, the common people say St. Peter was buried there. It was probably put up in memory of some like event" (Kemp 1887, 17).
2. In the schedule to the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882 (45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442), it is said to stand "on the roadside leading from Wigton to Whithorn and about a mile from Whithorn", but contemporary criticism shows this to have been a mistake (see SRO/MW.1/17 file).
3. For some reason M'Kerlie had earlier published a drawing, supposedly of this stone, which bears no resemblance to it at all

(M'Kerlie 1870, 473). In fact this is the font at Whithorn also described in Bishop Pococke's letter quoted above (Kemp 1887, 17).

4. I have not been able to trace any records made by such visitors before the stone was removed.
5. Nos. 76-80, 84, 85. Yet the same surveyor, Lt. Gossett, was the first to record the stones at HIGH AUCHENLARIE and CUMNOCK KNOWES in Kirkcudbright.
6. Nor is it mentioned in the description of Whithorn parish in the New Statistical Account, published at the same period (Nicholson 1845, 52-60), despite being noted in the earlier edition.
7. The third Marquess of Bute, who sponsored the excavations at Whithorn and the restoration of Cruggleton church at the same period, bought the farm from the Earl of Galloway in order to build the chapel here (M'Kerlie op. cit., 484).
8. Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 series, NX 4439-4539 and NX 4440-4540 (1974).
9. This site is on the Slighe Mhídhluachra, one of the main roads of early Ireland (Hughes 1966, 293). For examples of wayside burial in the Early Christian period in Wales, see Fox 1939, 30-41. In the cases she cites, there is also evidence for a mound, enclosure or pavement in the area of the inscribed stone.
10. 'In loc so tanimmairni Ternohc mac Ceran Bic er cul Peter Apstal', "This place did Ternoc son of Ciaran the Little bequeath under the protection of Peter the Apostle" (Macalister 1949, 115).

11. The initial letter 'L' recorded in early drawings had been flaked off before this move (see Harper 1876, 247).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 2

Davidson 1795, 287	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 4
Muir 1864, 44, 45, fig.	SRO/MW.1/17
Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. LXXVII.2	SRO/MW.1/39
M'Kerlie 1870, 473, fig.	SRO/MW.1/1238
Mitchell 1870-72, 578-81, fig. 2	SRO/DD.27/821
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 54	
M'Ilwraith 1875, 63	
Harper 1876, 246-7, fig.	
Hübner 1876, 75, no. 207	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 418	
Anderson 1881, 251-4, fig. 146	
45 & 46 VICT. 1882, ch. 73, p. 442	
Muir 1885, 233-4, fig.	
Allen 1887, 89-90, 95, 104, 133, figs. 6, 9.3	
Kemp 1887, 17	
Dickie 1887-90, 165	
Allen 1889a, 82-3	
Galloway 1889-90, 72, 83	
Langdon 1893, 97	
Harper 1896, 338, fig.	
MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX.1	
ECMS i 1903, xvii	
ECMS iii 1903, 496-7, no. 1, fig. 537	
Langdon 1906, 412	
M'Kerlie 1906b, 419	
Harper 1908, 410, fig.	
Mackinlay 1910, 234	
RCAHMS 1912, xli, 165, no. 471, fig. 109 B	
Collingwood 1915, 279	
Dick 1916, 239, 240-1, fig.	
M'Kerlie 1916, 63-4	
Maxwell 1916-17, 205, fig. 6	
Scott 1917, 378	
Baldwin Brown 1921, 35-7, 51-2, 54, 56-7, Pl. IV.2	
Collingwood 1922-23, 211-12, 214-15, Pl. I fig. 5	
Collingwood 1924-25, 54	
--- 1926, 526	
Collingwood 1927, 2-3, 4, 9, 22, 56, 119, 137, fig. 5	
Diack 1927, 230-2	
Simpson 1927, 57, 76, 99, fig. 67	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 9-10, fig. 5	
Maxwell 1932b, 3-4, fig.	
Galbraith 1932-33, 319	
Simpson 1935, 49-51, 93-4, fig. 7	
Macalister 1935-36, 318-20, fig. 2	

Collingwood 1936-38, 277, 281-2, fig. 2
 Baldwin Brown 1937, 106, fn. 1
 --- 1939, 319
 Curle 1939-40, 74, Pl. 18a
 Henry 1940, 51, 52, Pl. 18a
 Simpson 1940, 78, 96, fig. 14
 Macalister 1945, 497-9, no. 519, fig.
 Chadwick 1948-49, 48
 Radford 1948-49a, 96
 Macalister 1949, 115
 Radford 1955-56b, 175-8, 179-80, fig. 10
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 8, 9-10, 11, 13, 38-9, no. 5, fig. 6
 Kitzinger 1956, 289 fn.
 Radford 1956, 328
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 7-8, 9, 10, 12, 39, no. 2, Pl. 6
 McRoberts 1960-61, 309, Pl. XXVII
 Lionard 1961, 138, fig. 28.7
 Radford 1961-62, 104
 Radford 1962a, 173
 Chadwick 1964, 123, fig. 21
 Cruden 1964, 10
 Fahy 1964, 38-9
 Mercer 1964, 275
 Cramp 1965a, 2
 Henry 1965, 120, Pl. III
 McRoberts 1965, 239, Pl. 6
 Wall 1965, 210, fn. 12
 Thomas 1966, 103 fn.
 Radford 1967b, 110, 111, 114, Pl. XI B
 Thomas 1967, 176
 Thomas 1968, 103
 Hamlin 1972, 24-7
 Laing 1975b, 43, fig. 10
 MacKie 1975, 61, fig. 7
 Hamlin 1976, 252-3
 Trench-Jellicoe 1980, 202-3
 Thomas 1981, 291
 Hamlin 1982, 291
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 4, 5, 26, 27-8, plate
 Stell 1986, 158, 159, plate
 Higgins 1987, 15

MAINS OF PENNINGHAME

NX 406 608¹

Penninghame parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

lower part of cross-slab shaft
with tenon

Plate 148 b-c

H. 98+ (106)
W. 47 > 34
D. 7.5

Description: The slab is convex, broken at the top, and carved with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 148b] The slab is edged by grooved mouldings on either side of the panel, with a horizontal border of line pattern below. The centre of the panel is very worn and defaced (probably from its reuse as a doorstep, see below), but the interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands. There are the remains of seven registers of Turned Pattern F loops visible at the top and bottom and on the right-hand side. The left side is defaced, with two diagonal cracks running across it, but the complex knot and break drawn by Collingwood in this area are imaginary (1922-23, fig. 19). At the foot of the panel there are loose butted strands in the corners, with the inner strands joined alternately on the right, but the terminal on the left is irregular, with concentric edge breaks. At the base of the panel is a band of Type 1 step pattern, incised but heavily worn. The lower part of the slab is indented and appears to form a tenon 34 cm wide, but this is now concealed and has never been illustrated.

C. [Plate 148c] The slab is edged by flat-band mouldings on either side of the panel and the plain band beneath it. The upper right-hand part of the panel is damaged. Within the remaining area is an

irregular interlace, which consists of loosely woven plait with V bends in the upper left-hand part and on the right, but with two examples of branching strands² in the lower part of the face and at the base, which together form a closed circuit. The left side is more arbitrary, with a symmetrical loop and three breaks, two horizontal and one vertical. In the lower left corner is a loose butted terminal. In the other is a long loop. Both these are laced with the branching strands. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands, and flat pocked ground between. At the base of the panel is a plain band. The lower part of the slab is indented, and appears to form a tenon, but this is now concealed (see above).

1. On his distribution map of the sculpture, Bailey unfortunately misplaced the site of Penninghame at c. NX 380 690, 9 km to the north of its correct position (Bailey 1974, I, map 11; Bailey 1980, fig. 65).
2. Compare LONGCASTLE 1, face C (Plate 145b).

Evidence for Discovery: In Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 421) there is the following entry: "A sculptured stone said to be at Mains of Penninghame. Sir Herbert Maxwell: 'Aug 1884. Mr McConchie gave me the step of his back door, which was the lower part of the shaft of a cross with interlaced pattern ...'." Maxwell himself on the other hand donated the slab to the National Museum in January 1887 (--- 1886-87a, 133-4) without giving details of its findspot.¹ Mains of Penninghame farm lies 800 metres S.W. of Penninghame former parish church site.²

1. Romilly Allen was mistaken in thinking that the site was in Glasserton parish, and he also lists a second stone from Mains of Penninghame (Allen 1893-94, 174). With the help of the IB numbers and the measurements he gives, this can be shown to be a confusion with KNOCK 2 (see also the entries for that stone and 'GLASSERTON 2').

2. Ordnance Survey Record Card NX 46 SW 3 (NMRS) states that the parish church of Penninghame is supposed to have been moved from an unidentified spot on the S. side of Barwhirran farm (NX 406 615) to the present old churchyard (NX 4117 6126) in the 15th century. But the evidence for this is slight, and in fact rejected by the original source, the 1845 Name Book: "On further inquiry it has been found that there is no authority for this supposed site of old kirk" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 48, p. 6).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 123
 (In store at Leith)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 421	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 46 SW 7
Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS)	
--- 1886-87a, 133-4	
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 123	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
Black 1894, 38, no. 7, figs. 26, 27	
ECMS iii 1903, 486-7, fig. 518 A,B	
RCAHMS 1912, 136, no. 401	
Collingwood 1922-23, 221-2, 226, Pl. VI fig. 19	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 19	
Radford 1948-49a, 101	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 14	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13	
Radford 1967b, 123	
Bailey 1974, I, 116, 394	
NMAS 1981, IB 123	

MAY

NX 3016 5154

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

upper part of cross-head

Plate 153 a-b

H. 25.5
W. 32.5
D. (unknown)

Description: Solid cross-head of type A.10 with plain interlace in the arms. One face only visible.

A. [Plate 153b] The upper part of the head is curved. The lower part is broken off beneath the transverse arms. The cross is carved in relief with three-quarter rounded armpits and squared terminals that are slightly convex on the upper and right arms. The armpits are recessed, with solid plate infill linking the terminals. The cross is surrounded by a flat-band moulding. In the centre of the head is a prominent domed boss. Within each arm of the cross are pairs of interlinked Complete Pattern E knots. It is not clear whether the knots are joined around the central boss. The strands are plain and carved in flat-topped, humped relief, partly modelled but with the lacing formed by grooves at the crossing points.¹

1. This stone is part of a local group including AIRYLICK and MOCHRUM, decorated with narrow-band plain interlace (Table 6 and Fig. 24), in contrast to the Whithorn School stopped-plait. See also KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2, on the coast to the S.E.

Evidence for Discovery: None. First noted by C.A.R. Radford in its present position (Radford 1949-50b, 52).

Present Location: Built into the exterior wall of the cart shed at the N.W. corner of the farmyard. The stone is just below the eaves of the roof at the W. end of the shed, about 5-6 metres above ground level and facing S.S.E. [see Plate 153a]. Only one face is visible.

Radford 1949-50b, 52
Thomson 1965, 432
Cormack 1984-85, 1
Macleod 1986, 234

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 35 SW 5

MOCHRUM

c. NX 34 46

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

fragment of cross-shaft

Plate 157 a

L. 66
W. 28 > 23
D. 5

Description: Edge fragment, broken at both ends and on one side.
Carved with plain interlace on one face only.

A. The surviving edge is convex and bordered by a flat-band moulding. Within the panel are five remaining registers of a changing pattern, in two incomplete vertical rows. There are four registers of Complete Pattern A, plus one of Turned Pattern A with outside strand. The strands are plain and carved in flat-topped, humped relief, partly modelled but with the lacing formed by grooves at the crossing points.¹

1. This stone is part of a local group including AIRYLICK and MAY, decorated with narrow-band plain interlace (Table 6 and Fig. 24), in contrast to the Whithorn School stopped-plait. See also KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2, on the coast to the S.E.

Evidence for Discovery: None. Included in a list of donations by Sir H.E. Maxwell to the National Museum in Edinburgh on March 11th 1889 (--- 1888-89, 151-2). But both the original donation note and the description in Allen and Anderson (ECMS iii 1903, 485) simply state: "Found at Mochrum".¹ The Royal Commission Inventory later added, "... found at Kirk of Mochrum ... some years ago" (RCAHMS 1912, 85). The expressions "at Mochrum" in Maxwell's account, and "at Kirk of Mochrum"² in the Inventory when Maxwell was chairman of

the Commissioners, strongly suggest that the slab was found in the village³ rather than somewhere in Mochrum parish. But it is not certain if it came from the churchyard, which is noticeably raised in the centre and embanked; or from Boghouse farm in the village, where two other cross-bearing stones were found in 1926 built into the byre along with other dressed stones (Anderson 1926-27, 115, 118: see BOGHOUSE 1 and 2); or from the site of an old chapel mentioned by the Rev. Anderson as having once stood in the field W. of the church (ibid., 118).⁴

1. See also Black 1894, 40, and the NMAS Catalogue 1892, 267. The stone is not mentioned in the summary list of donations recorded in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland's Minute Book, 1888-1896 (RMS/SAS MS).
2. Kirk of Mochrum is the current name of the village. It does not necessarily imply the church itself.
3. My thanks to W.F. Cormack for discussion on this point.
4. See also NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 3 for the dressed stones and the lost chapel site.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue no. IB 126
 (In the cellar)

--- 1888-89, 151-2 (65)
 Allen 1889-90, 524
 NMAS Catalogue 1892, 267, IB 126
 Allen 1893-94, 174

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 NW 26

Black 1894, 40, no. 12
ECMS iii 1903, 485, fig. 516
RCAHMS 1912, 85, no. 228
Collingwood 1922-23, 225, 226, Pl. XI fig. 36
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 22, fig. 36
Thomson 1965, 433
NMAS 1981, IB 126

MONREITH (Moure)

c. NX 381 433

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

tall disk-headed cross-slab,
in two pieces (repaired)

Plates 154 a-b
155 a-b

H. 230+

W. 42 (head)

W. 28 < 36 > 32 (shaft)

D. 19.5 > 15 > 13

Description: Solid cross-head of type E.12 set on an expanding convex shaft with long panels of stopped-plait closed-circuit Pattern A rings on all four faces. The panels on Faces A and D are shorter than those on Faces B and C, and the number of rings vary in each panel. The shaft has been broken just below the centre, and early photos (i.e. ECMS iii 1903, fig. 517) show that the closed circuit rings on either side of the break do not match. This area has now been restored, but it is not certain how much of the shaft was missing originally. There are also central holes in the upper part of the two broad faces at different levels, not pierced through, which appear to derive from an earlier repair or some form of support, since there are fragments of rusted iron in both holes. They were already in existence by the time of Stuart's drawing (1867, Pl. XCVI).

A. (broad) [Plate 154a] The head is oval, and measures 47 cm high by 42 cm wide. The expanded arms of the cross are surrounded by a roll moulding in high relief with a grooved inner border. The armpits are rounded, with broad keyhole channels running to the edges of the stone. Within each of the armpits is a domed boss surrounded by a deep V-shaped channel. In the centre of the head is a larger domed boss 11 cm wide and 2.5 cm high, with incised concentric rings resembling a beehive, surrounded by a faintly grooved moulding. The rest of the surface of the cross is plain and smooth.

The mouldings round the head are linked to roll mouldings on either side of the shaft, with a horizontal grooved border below. Directly beneath the grooved terminal of the lower arm is a long panel of stopped-plait interlace, 171 cm high, consisting of two columns of closed circuit Pattern A with added outside strands, in thirteen surviving registers. The rings vary in size and spacing, expanding towards the centre of the shaft. The diagonalling and outside strands are joined alternately at the top and bottom of the panel, but there is a mistake in the upper right corner, so that there are two loose ends on the outside strands above and below a V bend on the right-hand edge. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted median-incised strands, and flat-pocked ground between. The panel is the same height as that on the narrow Face D, but shorter than that on the other adjacent face, Face B. Beneath the panel is a horizontal grooved border, and the foot of the shaft is plain. The lower part of this is now concealed and does not appear to have been recorded.

B. (narrow) [Plate 155a] The side of the head has been squared flat. The edges of the tapering shaft are concave and flanked by roll mouldings, with horizontal borders above and below. Within the frame is a long panel of stopped-plait interlace, 177 cm high, consisting of closed circuit Half Pattern A in seventeen surviving registers. The rings taper in size towards the centre of the shaft. The diagonalling strands form bar terminals at the top and bottom of the panel. Beneath the panel the foot of the shaft is plain. The lower part is now concealed. The panel is the same height as that on the broad Face C, and longer than that on the other adjacent face, Face A.

C. (broad) [Plate 154b] The head is oval and the expanded arms of the cross are surrounded by a roll moulding with a grooved inner border. The armpits are rounded, with broad keyhole channels running to the edges of the stone. Within each of the armpits is a domed boss surrounded by a deep V-shaped channel. In the centre of the head is a convex circular boss 10 cm wide and 2 cm high, with a recessed outer moulding, surrounded by a grooved channel. This is less prominent than the domed central boss on Face A. The rest of the surface of the cross is plain and smooth.

The mouldings round the head are linked to roll mouldings on either side of the shaft, with a horizontal grooved border below. Directly beneath the grooved terminal of the lower arm is a long panel of stopped-plait interlace, 179 cm high, consisting of two columns of closed circuit Pattern A with added outside strands, in fifteen surviving registers. The rings vary in size and spacing, expanding towards the centre of the shaft, but are smaller than those on Face A. The diagonalling and outside strands are joined alternately at the top and bottom of the panel, but the ring in the lower left-hand corner is distorted and the outside strands vary in size on either side of the panel. Beneath the panel is a horizontal grooved border, but the foot of the shaft is now concealed. The panel is the same height as that on the narrow Face B, but longer than that on the other adjacent face, Face D.

D. (narrow) [Plate 155b] The side of the head has been squared flat. The edges of the tapering shaft are concave and flanked by roll mouldings, damaged on the lower left side, with horizontal borders above and below. Within the frame is a long panel of stopped-plait

interlace, 173 cm high, consisting of closed circuit Half Pattern A in sixteen surviving registers. The rings taper in size towards the centre of the shaft. The diagonalling strands form bar terminals at the top and bottom of the panel. Beneath the panel the foot of the shaft is plain. The lower part is now concealed. The panel is the same height as that on the broad Face A, and shorter than that on the other adjacent face, Face C.

Evidence for Discovery: Standing on the lawn in front of Monreith house (NX 356 428) when first described in October 1864 by T.S. Muir (1864, 28-30; 1885, 223-4), to whom it was evidently known by report ("what I most of all wanted to see"). He speculated that it might have been brought from a chapel site nearby¹ which was recorded in the 17th century by Symson (Mitchell 1907, 87). But J. Stuart, writing three years later and possibly retailing information from Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, with whom he had stayed in 1864 (Munro 1885, 85), stated that the cross had previously stood "on the court-hill at the Mower, the old mansion-house of the barony of Monreith" (Stuart 1867, 50).²

Court Hill is marked on the Ordnance Survey map at NX 376 427, 500 metres S.W. of Dowies farm (NX 381 430). This site was formerly known as the Moure,³ and the tower house incorporated into the farm (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 76 (1849), pp. 23-4, 68) was the seat of the barony of Monreith before being replaced by Myrton Castle and Monreith House (Reid 1946-47a, 36-8). The barony was coterminous with the pre-Reformation parish of Kirkmaiden (Brooke 1983, 63). The name Moure⁴ appears to have been transferred from the original caput of

the barony, which was situated on the Castlehill (NX 3816 4333) 300 metres N. of Dowies farm (M'Kerlie 1870, 523; id. 1906b, 518; Reid op. cit., 37). A series of rectangular stone footings are visible on the knoll here (October 18th 1989; see NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 SE 18), and the site is marked as Moure Castle on the OS 25-inch map, Wigtonshire (1895), sheet XXXI.9 [Plate 156]. See also RCAHMS 1912, 16, no. 21; Macleod 1986, 228.

In Sir Herbert Maxwell's account of the early history of the Monreith cross, it is stated that it originally stood at this site before being moved in 1684, when the seat was transferred to Myrton Castle in the adjacent parish (Maxwell 1932a, 354-5: see note 3). If this is correct, there appears to be a direct link between this cross, the largest in Galloway, and a site known to be the caput of a major estate at a later period.

The move in the 17th century led to the shaft being broken, and the cross was apparently returned to its original position (Stuart op. cit., 50; Maxwell op. cit., 355). However, in a report of a field meeting at Monreith in June 1909, and in Maxwell's later book, it is stated that the cross was subsequently removed to Monreith because Sir William Maxwell found it "set up to mark the grave of a racehorse" (--- 1908-09, 220; Maxwell, loc. cit.).⁵

This appears to have been in 1799, when the new house was built at Monreith (Dick 1916, 250). But the cross is not marked on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1849 (6-inch series, sheet 29), either at Monreith or near the Dowies. Nor is it mentioned in the Name Books for Glasserton or Mochrum parishes.

The cross stood on the lawn (NX 3559 4289) N. of Monreith house until 1973, when it was donated to Whithorn Priory museum by Sir Aylmer Maxwell (HBM/SDD typescript accessions list).

1. Myrton chapel (NX 3607 4335). See NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 SE 4.
2. Stuart speculated that the cross might have been brought to the Mower from Kirkmaiden churchyard (Stuart op. cit., 51), but there is no evidence for this. The site is 3.8 km from Kirkmaiden. The cross weighs approximately 200 kg (440 lbs).
3. This site also appears in 15th-century documents as 'Ballingrene' or 'Ballingray' (Reid op. cit., 38). In Maxwell's account the cross is said to have "stood beside the old house of Ballingrene, on an elevation known as the Mower" (Maxwell op. cit., 355).
4. It is possible that the place-name is related to the former high status of the site. In Galloway in the 12th century, an official called the mair was authorised to collect a tribute known as cain on behalf of the king (Innes 1844, 378). Jones and Barrow have shown that this office is equivalent to the Welsh maer, Scots thane, or English reeve (Barrow, 1969, 18-20; id., 1973, 67-8; Jones 1972, 375).
5. Presumably on Court Hill, as Stuart indicated (loc. cit.).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 41¹

1. N.B. The new edition of the Whithorn guide (Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30) mistakenly gives it the number "40". In fact Whithorn

Museum no. 40 is the lower part of a cross-slab decorated with interlace, found in a house in George Street, Whithorn, in 1970 (HBM/SDD typescript accessions list).

Muir 1864, 28-30	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 34 SE 3
Stuart 1867, 50-1, Pl. XCVI	SRO/MW.1/809
M'Kerlie 1870, 301	SRO/DD.27/821
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 51	
Harper 1876, 249-50	
M'Kerlie 1877a, 451	
Muir 1885, 223-4	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1893-94, 174	
Lowson 1895-96, 60, 65	
Harper 1896, 346	
ECMS iii 1903, 485-6, fig. 517, A-D	
M'Kerlie 1906b, 519	
Harper 1908, 419	
--- 1908-09, 219-20	
RCAHMS 1912, 85, no. 227, fig. 57	
Dick 1916, 249, 250, fig.	
M'Kerlie 1916, 55	
Collingwood 1922-23, 222, 226, Pl. VII fig. 21	
--- 1926, 532	
Collingwood 1927, 65, 108, fig. 83	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 2, 15, fig. 21	
Maxwell 1932a, 355-6	
Reid 1946-47a, 38	
Radford 1948-49a, 100-1	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 14	
Stevenson 1956-57, 96	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13	
Thomson 1965, 432	
Radford 1967b, 125	
Bailey 1974, I, 127-8, 145, 394	
Mackie 1975, 64	
Clarke 1981 II, 27	
Fisher 1982, 566	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 26, 30, no. 40, plate	
MacLeod 1986, 85, 86, 223, 228, plate	
Stell 1986, 136, 159, 160, plate	
Stell 1991, 154-6	

PULTADIE

c. NX 182 700

New Luce parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-incised slab

Plate 157 b

H. 137 (from Wilson 1872-74, 58)

W. 20

D. 25

Description: Wilson's drawing (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 315 - see Plate) shows an oblong slab incised on one face with two simple linear crosses at either end of a long linear shaft, and two diverging transverse lines at the centre, running the full width of the face.

Because the slab is lost, the two published descriptions will also be transcribed here:

(i) In the 'Galloway Advertiser' it is described as bearing "a sculptured cross, formed of deep grooved lines. The stone is 54 inches long by 8 broad and 10 thick. The cross is formed by a shaft of a single groove about three feet (90 cm) long, with a cross line near the top, and a shorter one near the bottom. At the centre it is crossed by two lines, nearest at the middle and spreading at the outer ends, where they have been cut off when the stone was dressed for a lintel" (ibid., June 26th 1873).

(ii) Rev. G. Wilson described the dimensions in greater detail: "The Pultadie stone is of finer material" (than LAGGANGARN 1 and 2) "and the cutting is deeper and sharper. The shaft is a single grooved line 19 inches (48 cm) long, with a short cross line, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches (14 cm) long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6 cm) from the top, and another 3 inches (8 cm) long about 3 inches from the bottom, and two longer ones in the middle, which have been dressed off at both ends when the stone was shaped for

a lintel or gatepost" (Wilson 1872-74, 57-8).

N.B. There appears to be a discrepancy in the length of the central grooved shaft in the two accounts, though the overall measurements are identical. But the slab must have been narrower than appears from Wilson's drawing (a width to height ratio of 1:6.85, rather than 1:3.5).

Evidence for Discovery: Noted as lying at Pultadie farm by Rev. G. Wilson in January 1873 (Wilson 1872-74, 56), but by June 1873 a report in the 'Galloway Advertiser' (26th June 1873) stated that it was now built into the front of a new shed there. (See also P. M'Kerlie 1877a, 243.) Wilson, who had apparently only seen a rubbing, stated that it had been dressed for a gatepost, and that it may formerly have been used as a lintel over the fireplace at Laggangarn farmhouse (NX 220 714) before its demolition in about 1855. He also speculated that it might have originally stood between LAGGANGARN 1 and 2 (Wilson, op. cit., 56-7). J. Murray in her examination of the evidence for a stone circle at Laggangarn doubts this (Murray 1981, 22), and a memo dated 1887 in the Ministry of Works file states: "Lord Stair's Keeper who has been there 32 years does not remember any stones being removed" (SRO/MW.1/774). In his manuscript notebook Wilson further stated that it had been used for a gatepost at Laggangarn¹ (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 315). If this is so it is the only firm reason to believe that it came from Laggangarn originally. It is more likely to have come from Kilgallioch church site to the N.E. (NX 2297 7231), as suggested by Murray (loc. cit.). Pultadie is 4.8 km across the moors from Laggangarn.

1. Wilson's manuscript also includes a pencil drawing of the stone [see Plate 157b], presumably based on the rubbing he mentions in Wilson 1872-74, 56.

Present Location: Lost. Enquiries at Pultadie and a search of the outbuildings were unsuccessful in locating this stone (September 20th 1985). Subsequently the Royal Commission were also unable to find it (RCAHMS 1987, 60; I.M. Smith, personal communication). See also Murray 1981, 22.

[Name Book, Wigtown No. 6
(1846-7), p. 4]

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 17 SE 8

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 315, drawing

Wilson 1872-74, 56-8

'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873

M'Kerlie 1877a, 243

M'Kerlie 1906a, 607

Murray 1981, 22

RCAHMS 1987, 60, no. 335

RASNACH

c. NX 356 424

Mochrum parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

motif piece ?

Plate 157 c

H. 18.5

W. 24

D. 8

Description: Irregular block of stone, carved on one face with a number of different geometrical patterns beneath an arching border (see Plate). The carvings vary in depth and the lower part of the stone appears to be missing, but there is no apparent system to the decoration.¹ It is therefore possible that this is a trial or motif piece, but its function and date remain uncertain.

1. But compare CASSENDEOCH, face A (Plate 106a).

Evidence for Discovery: Included in a list of donations by Sir H.E. Maxwell to the National Museum in Edinburgh on March 11th 1889: "66. Portion of a Stone bearing undistinguishable ornamentation, found in an old fence near the Rasnach, Wigtownshire" (--- 1888-89, 152). On the 1850 6-inch map, Wigtownshire sheet 29, Rasnock and Little Rasnock plantations are shown 450 metres due S. of Monreith House, the residence of Sir H.E. Maxwell (see also the OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 75 (1848), pp. 37, 99; and Maxwell 1930, 233). The NMRS/OS Record Card for Rasnock plantation (NX 34 SE (M)) does not refer to this stone (or any other antiquity).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Catalogue No. KG 80
(In storage)

--- 1888-89, 152 (66)
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 292, KG 80

ST NINIAN'S CAVE

NX 4230 3597

Glasserton parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

General References: NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/MW.1/12
SRO/MW.1/14
SRO/MW.1/39
SRO/DD.27/222
SRO/DD.27/223
SRO/DD.27/821

Davidson, Hawthorn Stewart & Campbell 1796, 594
Chalmers 1824, 356, 411
Mackenzie 1841, II, 119
Clanaghan 1845, 37-8
Name Book, Wigtown No. 85 (1848), p. 14
M'Kerlie 1870, 505, 514
M'Ilwraith 1875, 65
Harper 1876, 248
M'Kerlie 1877a, 444-5
Johnston 1882-83, 317-22
Maxwell 1884-85, 82-96, figs. 7, 12
Maxwell 1885, 1-8, Pls. I-III
--- 1886, 177
Maxwell 1886-87, 137-41
Bellesheim 1887, 11
Dickie 1887-90, 167-8
Maxwell 1889, 34-7
Galloway 1889-90, 82-3
Harper 1896, 342-3
Maxwell 1896, 26-7
M'Kerlie 1906b, 502
Mitchell 1907, 85-6
Harper 1908, 414-5, fig.
RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 3-9, no. 3, fig. 9
Dick 1916, 242, fig.
M'Kerlie 1916, 58-9
Baldwin Brown 1921, 37, Pl. I.1
Davidson 1923-26, 422-3
Anderson 1924-25, 162-3, fig. 1
--- 1926, 526, 530-2
Anderson 1936-37, 394
Simpson 1940, 76
Radford 1949-50d, 96-8
Cruden 1950, 16
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 8, 36-7, 42-3, fig. 5
Radford 1955-56b, 133, 152-61, fig. 12
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 8, 36-8, 44-6, Pl. 5
MacQueen 1959-60, 35, 51, 57
Airey 1960-61, 161
Radford 1961-62, 106
Radford 1962b, 170

ST NINIAN'S CAVE

Thomas 1966, 110
Radford 1967b, 114-6
Thomas 1971b, 81, fig. 59
Laing 1975b, 40
MacKie 1975, 61, 62-3, Pl. 5
Hamlin 1976, 266
Thomas 1981, 281
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 5, 6, 7, 22, 30, plates
MacLeod 1986, 85, 223, 226
Stell 1986, 156, no. 77, plates
Thomas 1987, 10

ST NINIAN'S CAVE

Excavations and Evidence for Discovery (General)

St Ninian's Cave lies on the coast 5 km S.S.W. of Whithorn. It is situated about 7 metres above high water level, and faces S., with a projecting outcrop of rock forming an extended sheltering wall to the W. The cave itself is a narrow cleft in the cliff face, which is subject to earth and rock falls. The only approach is from the sea or along the beach, which is a mixture of rock and shingle.¹

The cave was first noted in 1684 under its present name² by Andrew Symson, the minister of Kirkiner: "... under a cliff at the seaside, in a very solitary place, there is a little cave, call'd St. Ninians Cave, to which, as they say, St. Ninian us'd sometime to retire himselfe for his more secret and private devotion" (Mitchell 1907, 86).

Subsequently, initials and grafitti ranging in date from the 13th century to the 17th century and later have been noted on the cave walls (Dickie 1887-1890, 168; Harper 1896, 344; Airey 1960-61, 161), though there is no record of medieval veneration of the site, possibly because the principal evidence for royal pilgrimages to Whithorn derives from treasury accounts (e.g. Dickson 1877; Balfour Paul 1901; see Radford 1955-56b, 189-90).

The tradition of the name was still current in 1845, 26 years before the first cross was discovered on the walls of the cave: "There are some caves at the bottom of the cliffs, but they are not of much depth, nor do they penetrate far backwards. There is nothing remarkable in their history, with the exception of one on the Physgill shore, in which St Ninian is said to have taken up his residence for a

time; but whether he lived in a cave through choice or necessity does not appear ... It is a place of small dimensions, and does not penetrate more than twenty feet into the rock. Its roof is about eight or ten feet high ..." (Clanaghan 1845, 37-8).

In 1871, during a visit made to the site as a result of this tradition, a rock-cut cross, R.7, was noticed on the W. wall outside the cave, 15.7 metres from the far end and just above ground level. Following this initial discovery, three further rock-cut crosses, R.4-6, were exposed as a result of trial digging directly beneath the first cross.³

When first described in the 1880s, the mouth of the cave was crossed by a dilapidated drystone wall, 13 ft long and 28 inches wide. The group of incised crosses on the W. wall of the cave lay 8.25 metres to the S. of this wall. The interior was covered with rubbish, ashes and shingle, and appears to have been at a lower level to the exterior, which consisted of a mound formed by earth and rock falls from the cliffs above (Johnston 1882-83; Maxwell 1884-85; Maxwell 1885).

Subsequent to the discovery of the first rock-cut cross in 1871, two cross-slabs, 2 and 3, appear to have fallen out of, or to have been taken out of, the drystone wall. In Johnston's 1883 account, part of the wall, which is said to have been standing ten years before, is described as having collapsed into the interior of the cave (Johnston 1882-83, 317).

Maxwell's first excavation, which lasted for a week in June 1884, initially consisted of a trench 7 ft deep along the W. wall of the cave between the group of rock-cut crosses and the drystone wall, and

along the outer face of the drystone wall itself (Maxwell 1884-85; Maxwell 1885).⁴ Apart from the possible bullaun stone 17, which was found at a depth of 1.5 ft forming one end of a soakaway, three further cross-slabs, 6, 7, and 11, were found close to the base of the wall, at depths between 2 and 3 ft. This suggests that these stones had also fallen out of the wall at an earlier stage and had been buried by the rock falls from the cliff. A crouched burial at the E. end of the wall was found at a depth of 6 ft. Two further cross-slabs, 9 and 10, were found when the wall itself was demolished. This was found to be standing to a height of 3 ft above a flagstone pavement which formed the interior of the cave. The pavement itself was buried under a deposit which diminished in depth from 3 ft to 1.5 ft towards the far end and produced modern artefacts. A flight of four steps led from the threshold of the wall into the interior, of which the lowest was a reused cross-slab, 4. A further cross-slab 16, was found lying on this step. It is therefore clear that all the cross-slabs found during the 1884 excavation were discovered in association with the drystone wall (which had already produced two further slabs, 2 and 3); with the possible exception of 8, which was found lying in the interior, and 12 which was found subsequently by the draughtsman, position not stated. Two other rock-cut crosses, R.1 and R.2, were noted in the interior of the cave, again on the W. wall; and a third, R.8, 2.2 metres beyond the initial group outside the cave. Two years later, in March 1886, Maxwell spent a week excavating the mound of cliff-fall material to the S. of the drystone wall, which had been rebuilt as the base for a protective railing (Maxwell 1886-87; Maxwell 1889). Contra Radford,⁵ this area was dug to a depth of 8 ft.

below the level of the wall (Maxwell 1886-87, 137-8). At a depth of 2 to 4 ft, location not specified, the runic cross-slab 1 was discovered, overlying the disturbed burials of an elderly adult and two children. As discussed below, this makes four burials from the cave, but it may be noted that the Ordnance Survey in 1848, before any of the known crosses were discovered, stated that there was said to be a grave here (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 85, 1848, p. 14).

Subsequently, in 1911, the incised pebble 15 was found at the inner end of the cave by a visitor.

Radford's excavation at the cave in June and July 1950 involved cutting a section through the W. half of the pavement in the interior of the cave. This was bedded on clay and overlay a build-up of ash and organic material containing a number of post-medieval finds. Below this was a second pavement, on which rested the footings of another drystone wall, 8 ft from the back of the cave, sealed by the clay layer above. Beneath the lower pavement was a further organic layer containing shells and animal bones, including rabbit, but no artefacts.⁶ This merged into a sterile soil which overlay rock-fall material which had been roughly levelled. The excavation was not continued below. Both drystone walls appear to have been built on the lower pavement, which extended to the S. beyond the first wall, but had been cut through by Maxwell's trench outside (Radford 1949-50d; Radford 1955-56b, 152-61, fig. 12).

It is clear from Radford's stratigraphy, therefore, that the sculpture discovered by Maxwell and others in the first drystone wall and its surroundings was completely divorced from its original context. What

is not clear is why there was such a concentration of sculptured material available for reuse in the post-medieval period at this isolated site,⁷ or why the crosses were only found in the upper layers, in what appeared to be recent occupation levels. Nor is it clear whether the four burials outside the drystone wall, found at depths varying between 2 and 6 ft, were also post-medieval, since the bodies beneath the cross were disturbed, and the crouched burial at 6 ft was without associated finds.

The cross-head fragment 5 was apparently found during Radford's excavation, but its position is not stated. 13 was found subsequent to the excavation, amongst the rubble at the entrance to the cave. 14 was later found in the same area.

1. In the 1870s, the descent to the beach could be "accomplished by over one hundred steps cut out of the rock" (M'Kerlie 1870, 514). But another writer warned: "the return up the stepped path on the cliff is a toilsome proceeding, which invalids and ladies should not lightly undertake" (M'Ilwraith 1875, 65).
2. But it should be noted that this form of the name with a final -n probably derives from Ailred's 12th-century Life (Forbes 1874, 137-57), and is therefore likely to postdate the revival of the saint's cult (see Watson 1926, 295-6; Wilson 1968, 131-2).
3. References to the discovery of individual crosses are given below.
4. Maxwell's two published articles on his 1884 excavations are almost identical, but references in the Evidence for Discovery

sections below are given to the 1885 report, as here all the stones found are identified by illustrations. A plan of the excavation, showing the findspots of most of the stones, was published in both articles (i.e. Maxwell 1884-85, fig. 7; id. 1885, Pl. III).

5. Unfortunately in his own report Radford confuses the different depths reached by Maxwell inside and outside the drystone wall, and therefore claims that the internal pavement uncovered by Maxwell lay beneath 7 ft of accumulated debris (rather than 3 ft or less). He is consequently mistaken in thinking that the excavation outside the wall (which reached 7 or 8 ft) did not reach below the level of the pavement, and that the burial found at a depth of 6 ft was located above the base of the wall (Radford 1955-56b, 152-3).

6. As a result of mislocating the 7 ft of debris excavated by Maxwell (see note 5), Radford stated that the layers beneath the upper pavement found during his own excavations seemed to resemble exactly those found by Maxwell "above" the pavement (Radford 1955-56b, 154, 161). In fact the reason the two layers appeared to be so similar is because they were both found below the level of the pavement, on either side of the wall (compare Maxwell 1884-85, 87; id. 1886-87, 138, 140; and Radford 1955-56b, 152-3, 154-5). This mistake appears to be the principal reason apart from the rabbit bones that led Radford into dismissing as recent the levels beneath the second pavement which were otherwise without datable finds.

7. Though it is possible that the cave was originally a workshop site, utilising the availability of the beach stones and exposed strata, rather than a place of retreat or pilgrimage.

A) ST NINIAN'S CAVE - rock-cut crosses, R.1-10

Ten small crosses cut in the rock surface of the W. wall of the cave and its exterior. The wall runs E.S.E./W.S.W. and the crosses face N.N.E. Eight have been noted before. There are two new additions further out than the other examples. (N.B. Because of rock falls the ground level may vary, but it was not possible to use an Ordnance Survey datum. Measured 11th October 1984.) The numbering of the crosses is relative to their distance from the N. end of the cave.

R.1 Worn remains of pocked outline cross with wedge-shaped arms, curved armpits and central depression. The left side of the cross has worn away, but the upper terminal is closed. (N.B. RCAHMS 1912, 8, fig. 12, mistakenly illustrates R.8 as being this cross).

H. 12
W. -

Plate 158 a

3.50 m from cave end, and 1.50 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: Uncovered during H. Maxwell's excavations at the cave in June 1884, but first noted shortly afterwards (Maxwell 1885; id. 1884-85).

Maxwell 1885, 5, Pl. IV fig. 3
Maxwell 1884-85, 90
RCAHMS 1912, 8, no. 3
Radford 1955-56b, 159
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.2 Worn remains of pocked outline cross with wedge-shaped arms, curved armpits and central depression. The closed terminals of the upper arm and the right arm are complete, but the end of the left arm has flaked away and the lower arm or shaft is open footed.

H. 14
W. 11

Plate 158 b

5.40 m from cave end and .80 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: Uncovered during H. Maxwell's first excavation in June 1884 (Maxwell 1885; id. 1884-85).

Maxwell 1885, 4, Pl. VI fig. 1
Maxwell 1884-85, 90
RCAHMS 1912, 6, no. 3
Radford 1955-56b, 159
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.3 (Described from Anderson 1924-25, 162-3, fig. 1.)

Incised linear cross, enclosed within a circle 10 cm in diameter. The scratched terminals of the cross-arms are wedge-shaped, with "inner lines curving parallel to the outer" (op. cit.). This cross cannot now be traced with certainty on the cave wall.

H. 8.25 (Anderson, op. cit.)
W. 7.75

Approximately 14.95 m from cave end and .20 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: Noted by Rev. R. Anderson in 1924, .25 m to the right of R.4.

Anderson 1924-25, 162-3, fig.1
--- 1926, 532
NMAS 1981, IB 204

R.4 Badly worn remains of pocked outline cross with wedge-shaped chamfered arms, curved armpits and a central depression. There are slight traces of the upper terminal but the top half of the cross is almost entirely defaced. The lower arm is indented to form a separate shaft, but this is also largely obliterated.

H. 10
W. 13

Plate 159 a

15.20 m from cave end and .33 m above present ground surface.

R.4-6 form a group below R.7 (see Plate 158c).

Evidence for Discovery: Uncovered "a few months" before April 1883, prior to Maxwell's excavations (Johnston 1882-83).

R.5 and R.6 were found on the same occasion.

Johnston 1882-83, 318-9
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. V fig. 3
Maxwell 1884-85, 86
Anderson 1924-25, 163, fig. 1
Radford 1955-56b, 157-9
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.5 Pocked and grooved outline cross with wedge-shaped side and upper arms, curved armpits and a deep central depression. The upper terminal appears to be open. The lower arm is chamfered, but is separated from the shaft by a horizontal groove. The sides of the shaft are parallel, and slightly narrower than the terminal of the lower arm. The lower end is crossed by a fissure in the rock surface. The outline may have been recut in recent times.

H. 23
W. 13.5

Plate 159 b

15.50 m from cave end and .31 m above present ground surface.

R.4-6 form a group below R.7 (see Plate 158c).

Evidence for Discovery: See R.4 (Johnston 1882-83).

Johnston 1882 83, 318-9
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. V fig. 2
Maxwell 1884-85, 86, fig. 5
Anderson 1924-25, 163, fig. 1
Anderson 1936-37, 394
Radford 1955-56b, 157-9, fig. 5
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.6 Worn remains of pocked and grooved outline cross with wedge-shaped arms, curved armpits and a faint central depression. The upper arm is slightly chamfered. The lower arm expands into a parallel-sided shaft, the lower part of which is worn away. (Radford described it as "finished with a pointed base" (Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37), but this appears to be due to a fracture in the rock.) There is a slight trace of a horizontal border between the lower arm and the shaft, below the constriction of the armpits, so that the arm appears chamfered. The arms of the cross are longer horizontally than vertically.

H. 18
W. 13

Plate 159 c

15.80 m from cave end and .40 m above present ground surface.

R.4-6 form a group below R.7 (see Plate 158c).

Evidence for Discovery: See R.4 (Johnston 1882-83).

Johnston 1882-83, 318-9
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. V fig. 1
Maxwell 1884-85, 86, fig. 4
Anderson 1924-25, 163, fig. 1
Radford 1955-56b, 157-9, fig. 5
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37, fig. 1
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.7 Pocked and grooved outline cross with wedge-shaped side and upper arms, curved armpits and a deep central depression. The upper terminal is obscured by a horizontal fissure in the rock. The lower arm forms a shaft with swollen stem, expanding in the centre with a chamfered terminal below. The outline may have been recut in recent times.¹

H. 15
W. 13

Plate 159 d

15.70 m from cave end and 1.04 m above present ground surface.
It is directly above the group R.4-6 (see Plate 158c).

Evidence for Discovery: First noted in 1871 during the visit of Dean Stanley of Westminster and J. Stuart to the cave (Stanley 1872). The first cross to be recorded from the site.

1. In 1883 this cross was described as "somewhat indistinct ... from long exposure to the weather" (Johnston 1882-83, 318), and its state of preservation contrasted with R.5 and 6, then recently discovered (op. cit., 318-9).

Stanley 1872, 24, 25
M'Ilwraith 1875, 65
Harper 1876, 248
M'Kerlie 1877a, 444-5
Johnston 1882-83, 318-9
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. IV fig. 1
Maxwell 1884-85, 83, fig. 1
Dickie 1887-90, 167
M'Kerlie 1906b, 502
Anderson 1924-25, 163, fig. 1
--- 1926, 531
Radford 1955-56b, 157-9
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.8 Pocked and grooved asymmetrical linear cross with barred terminals. The cross is set diagonally on the cave wall with the longer arms lying approximately horizontal (N.B. unlike Maxwell 1884-85, fig. 6, which shows it tilted at 90 degrees; and RCAHMS 1912, 8, fig. 12, which shows it upside down, as well as confusing its position with that of R.1. Maxwell 1885, Pl. IV fig. 2 is accurate). The arms are of unequal length, the upper and lower arms measuring 2.5 and 2.75 cm respectively (within the terminals); the left arm measuring 3 cm, and the right 4 cm. The terminals vary between 2.5 cm above and 3.5 below.

H. 7.5
W. 8.5

Plate 160 a

17.90 m from the cave end and .56 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: First noted at the time of H. Maxwell's excavations in June 1884 (Maxwell 1885; id. 1884-85).

Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. IV fig. 2
Maxwell 1884-85, 86, fig. 6
RCAHMS 1912, No. 3, fig. 12
Radford 1955-56b, 156-7, fig. 4
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 37
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 37, 38
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22

R.9 Punched and grooved outline cross, longer vertically than horizontally. The long upper arm is chamfered, the side arms squared. The lower arm is also squared, but narrower than the upper arm and asymmetrical. There also appears to be an offset central depression.

H. 6
W. 4

Plate 160 b

18.10 m from cave end and .67 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: First noted during fieldwork, 17th May 1984.

Unpublished.

.....

R.10 Grooved linear cross with wedge-shaped terminals. The vertical arms longer than the horizontal. The cross is sharply cut and may be recent.

H. 4.5
W. 3.5

Plate 160 c

22.70 m from cave end and .60 m above present ground surface.

Evidence for Discovery: First noted during fieldwork, 17th May 1984.

Unpublished.

B) ST NINIAN'S CAVE cross-slabs, 1-18

The numbering of the St Ninian's Cave sculpture in the Whithorn museum guide (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44-6, C.1-18) includes a number of post-medieval stones and other miscellaneous material (i.e. C.12, C.15, C.17, plus C.19, not mentioned, but possibly a pin-mould), and excludes the three crosses in the Royal Museum of Scotland (IB 54, IB 207, IB 300). This material has therefore been entirely renumbered here, and divided into groups. See Table 24 for a concordance between the old and new numbers. The rock-cut crosses on the W. wall of the cave have been numbered in a separate sequence, prefixed by the letter 'R.' (see above).

ST NINIAN'S CAVE - concordance

Thesis no.	Radford no.	Maxwell 1885
1	C.4	-
2	-	Pl. VI, fig. 4
3	C.3	Pl. VII, fig. 2
4	C.5	Pl. VII, fig. 1
5	C.16	-
6	C.7	Pl. IX, fig. 2
7	C.6	Pl. X, fig. 1
8	C.8	Pl. X, fig. 2
9	C.9	Pl. VI, fig. 3
10	C.10	Pl. VIII, fig. 2
11	C.2	Pl. IX, fig. 1
12	C.1	Pl. IV, fig. 4
13	C.18	-
14	-	-
15	-	-
16	C.11	Pl. VIII, fig. 1
17	C.13	Pl. X, fig. 3
18	C.14	-

Concordance between the numbering of the St Ninian's Cave material used in this thesis, and Radford & Donaldson 1957 and 1984, and the illustrations in Maxwell 1885.

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 1

incomplete cross-slab
with runic inscription

Plate 161 a-c

H. 74
W. 24 > 21
D. 10

Description: Oblong cross-slab with swollen head and indented convex shaft, carved with stopped-plait interlace on one broad and one narrow face, and the remains of a runic inscription at the foot of the broken shaft. The cross head and foot of the shaft are of similar width.

A. [Plate 161a] The summit of the stone is curved. In the expanded head below is a hammerheaded cross with sunken armpits, its upper and side arms surrounded by a roll moulding. The arms are splayed and short in proportion to their width. The upper and lower arms have curved terminals expanding the width of the face. The terminals of the side arms are wedge-shaped but slightly curved near the summit of the slab. That on the left is damaged. The armpits are rounded, with keyhole channels running to the edges of the stone. They are surrounded by roll mouldings, with recessed domed bosses in the pocked openings. In the centre of the head is a flat circular boss with a faint central depression. The head of the cross is filled with interlace, consisting of four interlinked closed circuit units of Pattern D loops, the two loops in each unit placed in adjacent arms and joined by twists around the central boss. The paired loops in each arm form cross-joined terminals, though the pattern in the lower arm is irregular. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with short sections of abutted, flat topped strands, each with a median groove contained within the rounded ends, and the lacing formed by grooves at the crossing points. The strands are close set, with

bevelled edges and pocked ground between. The same flat topped, stopped-plait technique has also been used for the interlace on the shaft and the narrow face B.

The shaft of the cross is slightly convex but broader at the base, and is divided into three surviving panels separated only by grooves. These panels are flanked by edge mouldings on either side of the slab below the head. On the right is an incised cable moulding; on the left a plain grooved border. The interlace on the shaft consists of a long panel above a small horizontal panel. (i) Immediately beneath the interlace in the head is a panel of median incised closed circuit Pattern A rings in two vertical rows, three registers high. This is varied by an asymmetrical Pattern A loop in the upper right-hand corner which forms a terminal to one diagonal strand. In the opposite corner is a loose butted strand. In the upper half of one closed circuit ring the medial groove runs to the crossing points rather than following the stopped-plait formula. At the base of the panel there are bar terminals to the diagonals of the two pattern units, with a plain pellet in between. (ii) Beneath this is a small horizontal panel of median incised four-strand plait. This is damaged at the right-hand end. The terminals at the surviving end are irregular, including a U-bend and two loose strands. (iii) The lower part of the slab has been broken off obliquely, leaving a triangular segment from a plain panel in the right-hand corner next to the cable moulding. This is faintly incised with the remains of one line of a horizontal inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes [Plate 161c]:

[--] [w] r o t e

For reasons given under Face B, it is unlikely that there was originally space at the foot of the slab for a second line.

B. [Plate 161b] The curved summit of the stone is plain. On the narrow face the side of the cross-head is marked by two horizontal grooves bordering the transverse arm. On the end of the arm is a twin-link pattern formed by two oval interlinked loops (closed circuit Pattern B), again medially incised. Below this is a plain band forming the edge of the lower arm. On the upper part of the shaft is a four-strand plait with cross-joined terminals. This changes in the lower part to a two-strand twist, terminating in a loop at the bottom. Both parts are medially incised. On the left the shaft is flanked by cable moulding as on Face A, which at the present foot of the stone curves round to form a border below the twist pattern. This suggests that the slab is near to its original height, despite the damage to the lower panels on Face A. The decoration on this face has not been previously noted.

C. Unknown (clamped to the wall). Since no previous writer mentioned the interlace on Face B, it cannot be certain that this face is plain (there are several stones in Whithorn museum, such as WHITHORN 2, 4, and 5, with decorated faces now hidden).

D. Plain and flat, but lying at an acute angle to Face A. This appears to be due to later damage, since the moulding round the adjacent terminal of the cross-arm has been broken off.

Evidence for Discovery: Found during the second excavation of the cave in March 1886, in association¹ with the disturbed burials of an

elderly adult and two children, from the area outside the wall across the cave mouth, at a depth of 2 to 3 ft (Maxwell 1886-87, 138-9).
Transferred to Whithorn Priory museum in July 1931 (SRO/MW.1/12).²

1. In his own excavation report Radford doubted this association, and saw the burials as modern (Radford 1955-56, 161), though not apparently in the Whithorn guide entry (Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43; id. 1984, 30), where he thinks it possible that the adult burial was that of a hermit from the Whithorn community, and that the cross was set up to mark his grave. He does not mention the children's bones here. Thirty six years before the first excavation of the cave, the Ordnance Survey had noted: "... it is also said that in it is a grave" (OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 85 (1848), p. 14). This could refer either to a burial within living memory or to the unrecorded discovery of a cross. During the first excavation of the cave in 1884, a fourth, crouched burial was found outside the wall at a depth of 6 ft (Maxwell 1885, 5).
2. N.B. Stephens seems to have assumed that WHITHORN 6 was the reverse face of this stone (Stephens 1901, 36).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.4

--- 1886, 177
Maxwell 1886-87, 138-9, fig. 1
Maxwell 1889, 35, fig.
Allen 1889-90, 523
Allen 1893-94, 174
Stephens 1901, 36, 38, plate
ECMS i 1903, xxix
ECMS iii 1903, 487, fig. 519

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/MW.1/12
SRO/MW.1/39

RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 8-9, no. 3, fig. 13
Collingwood 1915, 280
Collingwood 1922-23, 217-8, 221, 226, Pl. IV fig. 15
Davidson 1923-26, 423
--- 1926, 526
Collingwood 1927, 63, 65, 108, fig. 80
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 13, fig. 15
Radford 1949-50d, 97
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 14, 42, no. 15
Radford 1955-56b, 161
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 12, 14, 44-5, no. C.4
Marquardt 1961, 124
Wilson 1964, 68
Radford 1967b, 125
Page 1973, 30, 135-6, 153
Bailey 1974, I, 145, 394
Laing 1975b, 204
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22, 25-6, 30, no. C.4, plate
Stevenson 1985, 93
Stell 1986, 156, plate

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 2

incomplete cross-slab

Plate 162 b

H. 51+ (63)
W. 25
D. 9

Description: Parallel-sided slab, rectilinear in section but broken diagonally across the base and the upper right hand edge so that the top and bottom are missing. In the centre of one broad face are two incised outline crosses of similar type, carved with a shallow pocked groove, placed one above the other.

The upper cross, of type C.10, has been mutilated by the diagonal break and only the left arm and the lower arm and shaft survive, measuring 17 cm overall. The two remaining armpits are formed by broad curves. Both arms have chamfered terminals but the lower arm is indented to form a slightly narrower parallel-sided shaft, 4 cm wide and 8.5 cm long.

The base of this shaft meets the upper terminal of the lower cross, which is 4.5 broad and wedge-shaped. The cross-head, of type B.10, is nearly equal-armed, measuring 12 cm high by 12.5 cm wide, with an incised central dot and wide curved armpits. The side and lower arms have similar wedge-shaped terminals, smaller than on the upper arm and uneven in size. The lower arm is again indented below the terminal and forms a rectilinear shaft, 3.5 cm wide but again 8.5 cm long, which expands slightly at the closed foot. The complete cross is 20 cm high, and closely resembles the lower cross on ST NINIAN'S CAVE 3.

This slab is at present displayed in a wooden base, and it is not possible to measure or examine the full length of the stone. But from early drawings, the lower part of the face appears to be undecorated.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered between 1881 and 1883 prior to the first excavation of the cave. First recorded in the possession of R.J. Stewart, Glasserton (Johnston 1882-83, 320-1; Maxwell 1885, 2). Donated to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1883 (--- 1882-83a, 138).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 54
 (In store at Leith)

Minute Book 1880-1887 (RMS/SAS MS)	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
--- 1882-83a, 138 (3)	
Johnston 1882-83, 320-1, fig. 2	
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. VI fig. 4	
Maxwell 1884-85, 86, fig. 3	
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 262, IB 54	
Black 1894, 40, no. 13	
RCAHMS 1912, 3-4, no. 3, fig. 7	
Collingwood 1922-23, 215, Pl. II fig. 7	
Collingwood 1927, 3, 109, 111, fig. 7	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 12, fig. 7	
Radford 1955-56b, 159	
NMAS 1981, IB 54	

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 3

tapering pillar slab with double cross

Plate 162 a

H. 61+
W. 21 > 11.5
D. 10

Description: The stone is smooth and wedge-shaped, with a flat face tapering from a roughly curved summit to a squared base now masked by modern cement. It has been broken into two halves and repaired. In profile the stone is of similar width from top to bottom, and the sides are straight. On one broad face there are two outline crosses of different forms, one above the other, forming a panel 45 cm high.

The upper cross, of type E.10, is contained within an incised circle 18 cm in diameter, adjacent to the upper borders of the stone. The cross itself is equal-armed with expanding terminals, and is defined in false relief by wide curved armpits which have been pocked out into flat recesses. These are uneven in size, the two lower armpits being noticeably larger. The upper right side has been damaged. In the centre of the head there is a small incised depression.

Directly below its lower arm is the upper arm of a second cross 27 cm high. Both terminals expand to the same width and are separated by the incised arc of the upper circle. This lower cross is of similar type (B.10), with wide curved armpits, expanding terminals and an incised central depression, but it is smaller than the upper cross and is set on an extended shaft. The whole outline of the cross is incised, with no false relief or enclosing circle. The head is equal-armed, measuring 12 cm across, but the lower arm is set on an indented stem 14 cm long, which expands below into an oblong foot. On the upper right side the line of the stem is extended upwards into the

edge of the lower arm terminal, so that the indentation on either side is not symmetrical. The distance between the bottom of the shaft and the base of the stone is about 13 cm.

There is a crack running diagonally across the face of the stone, through part of the lower cross-head. This has been repaired. The modern initials 'GK' are carved on the lower part of the face. The base of the shaft is now extended by a modern cement pedestal.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered by A. Nicholson in about 1881 (not 1883, contra Maxwell 1885, 2) apparently lying on the floor of the cave, having fallen out of the wall built across the cave mouth (Johnston 1882-83, 319-20); although Wilson, the first to refer to it, in May 1881, reported that Nicholson was said to have taken it out of the wall (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 389).¹ Removed to Kildale farm, Physgill (Johnston loc. cit.). But a Ministry of Works typescript inventory dated 1912 shows that it was moved back to the cave to be displayed with the other stones after Maxwell's excavations. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum in 1944 after being broken in two (SRO/MW.1/12).

1. "St Ninian's Cave, incised stone cross: 7th May 1881
Mr McCracken farmer at Gillespie told me he had lately seen at Mr Andrew Nicholson, Kildale, Whithorn an incised stone cross which he had taken out of the wall built at St Ninian's Cave ..."
(Wilson, loc. cit.).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.3

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 389
Johnston 1882-83, 319-20, fig. 1
Maxwell 1885, 2, Pl. VII fig. 2
Maxwell 1884-85, 86, fig. 2
RCAHMS 1912, 4-5, no. 3, fig. 8
Collingwood 1922-23, 215, Pl. II fig. 6
--- 1926, 531
Collingwood 1927, 3, 109, 111, fig. 6
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 10-12, fig. 6
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 42, no. 6
Radford 1955-56b, 159
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. C.3
Thomas 1966, 103 fn.
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22, 30, no. C.3, plate
Stell 1986, 156, plate

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/MW.1/12

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 4

pillar with triple incised crosses

Plate 163 a-b

H. 86+ (94)

W. 24

D. 38 > 21

Description: Oblong pillar slab roughly shaped on one narrow face and the two broad faces which taper towards the top of the stone. The other narrow face is smooth and flat, and is incised with three encircled equal-arm crosses of type E.8 placed one above the other, the lowest resting on a short shaft. The grooves are formed by broad shallow pocking, and the layout of the ornament is inaccurate. The central cross is slightly smaller, but the other two extend the full width of the stone. The arc of the upper circle partly abuts the summit of the stone. This cross is 24 cm high and 22 cm wide. The arms expand from a width at the neck between 3.5 and 5 cm to form wedge-shaped terminals varying between 8 and 10 cm across on the circumference of the circle. In the centre of the head is an incised crosslet 7 by 6 cm. Slightly below this is the second circle, which encloses a cross 21 cm high by 20 cm wide, formed by four opposed pointed ovals varying between 6.5 and 7.5 cm in length which stop short of the circumference of the circle. The expanded terminals of the cross-arms are therefore linked crescents varying in width between 13 and 16 cm. There is a small incised dot in the centre of the head. The circumference of this circle abuts the upper arc of the third encircled cross, which is 21 cm high and 22 cm wide, and also has pointed oval armpits. These vary in length between 7 and 9 cm, and form cross-arms between 3 and 4 cm wide at the neck, expanding to crescentic terminals 16 cm across. Again there is an incised central dot. On the arc of the circle beneath the lower terminal there is a

waisted shaft formed by two concave grooves, which narrows from 16 to 11 cm but expands again to meet the edges of the face. The base of the stone is now hidden by the display stand. Parts of the surface of the stone are defaced by modern dates and initials.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, reused as the lowest step of a short stair descending into the interior of the cave, the three crosses being on the rise of the step (Maxwell 1885, 4, Pl. II). It remained in the cave until 1948. Transferred to Whithorn Priory museum after being found vandalised (SR0/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.5

Maxwell 1885, 4, 6,
Pls. II, VII fig. 1
Maxwell 1884-85, 89, 93, fig. 12
RCAHMS 1912, 5-6, no. 3
Dick 1916, 242, fig.
--- 1926, 531
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 55
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 45, no. C.5
Thomas 1967, 153, 165
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.5

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SR0/DD.27/222

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 5

mutilated cross head

Plate 163 c

H. 30.5
W. 15
D. 6

Description: Central fragment of a cross-head carved in relief on one face. The surviving portion includes parts of two recessed armpits flanking a short length of wedge-shaped arm, and defining two other arms at right angles to this. The armpits have been pocked back but the surface of the cross is smooth and water-worn. The edge of one arm is curved and appears to have expanded, but it is damaged on the other two sides. The other arm is more clearly defined by traces of a third armpit along the lower edge, and appears to have been fairly straight at the neck before expanding to the present edges of the stone. This arm is broader at the neck than the other. Neither the arms nor armpits of this cross are symmetrical (compare the upper cross on ST NINIAN'S CAVE 4). In the centre of the head is an incised dot surrounded by an grooved circle 4.5 cm in diameter.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered at the time of Radford's excavations at the cave in June 1950 (Cruden 1950, 16),¹ and referred to in the first edition of the Whithorn Guide (Radford & Donaldson 1953, 14), although not mentioned in the final excavation report (i.e. Radford 1955-56b, 152-61; see also Radford 1949-50d).

1. "One unrecorded fragment of the head of a cross of late 10th or 11th-century date was found." (op. cit.). See also the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.16

Cruden 1950, 16	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 14	SRO/DD.27/222
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 14, 46, no. C.16	SRO/DD.27/821
Morris 1979, 159-60, GAL 99 (b), fig.	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.16	

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 6

mutilated cross-slab

Plate 165 a

H. 42.5
W. 34
D. 4.5

Description: Irregular damaged slab incised on one face with an equal-armed cross of type E.12 within a circle 28.5 cm in diameter. The armpits of the expanded terminals are defined by four smaller circles, between 7 and 9 cm in diameter, each with an incised central dot. There is also an incised dot at the centre of the head. The smaller circles are irregular in shape and size; two abutting the outer circle are worn and incomplete; a third, adjacent to the damaged edge of the stone, is complete; the fourth is also complete, but is joined to the outer circle by a short channel. The curved edge of the slab forms a rough border around the cross, except at one point where the edge is damaged and part of the circumference is lost.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, at a depth of 3 ft, close to the W. end of the outer face of the wall across the cave mouth (Maxwell 1885, 4; 'M' on Maxwell's plan, Pl. III). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SR0/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.7

Maxwell 1885, 4, Pl. IX fig. 2	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
Maxwell 1884-85, 91, fig. 9	SR0/DD.27/222
ECMS iii 1903, 502-3, no. 2, fig. 547	
RCAHMS 1912, 6-8, no. 3, fig. 10	
Collingwood 1922-23, 230	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 57	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 45, no. C.7	
Morris 1979, 159-60, GAL 99 (a), fig.	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.7	

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 7

upper part of cross-slab

Plate 164 b

H. 21
W. 16
D. 5.5

Description: Upper part of tapering quadrangular pillar-slab, the four faces squared flat. On one broad face an equal-armed cross of type E.12 is incised in outline within a circle 13 cm in diameter which extends the full width of the stone. The armpits of the expanded terminals are defined by four smaller incised circles, between 4 and 1.5 cm wide, which abut the outer circle. There are small triangular pocked areas between the terminals of the arms and the circular armpits where the grooved outline has been expanded. There is an incised dot in the centre of the head. The areas in false relief enclosed by the armpit circles have been damaged by flaking, and the upper right corner of the stone has been broken off and repaired. Compare the upper cross on ST NINIAN'S CAVE 3, also a pillar-slab (Plate 162a).

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, at a depth of 2 ft, close to the W. end of the outer face of the wall across the cave mouth (Maxwell 1885, 4; 'F' on Maxwell's plan, Pl. III). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SR0/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.6

Maxwell 1885, 4, Pl. X fig. 1

Maxwell 1884-85, 87

Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 56

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 45, no. C.6

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.6

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9

SR0/DD.27/222

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 8

mutilated cross-slab

Plate 164 a

H. 55+
W. 25 > 23
D. 14

Description: Roughly shaped oblong slab tapering slightly towards the top, faintly incised on the upper part of one face with a roughly drawn circle, 20 cm in diameter, enclosing an equal armed cross of type E.12 with linked terminals, formed by four smaller pocked circles, 4 - 5 cm in diameter. This cross is partly obliterated by damage to the surface of the stone, and is also defaced by the modern initials 'MT' and 'JM'. The base of the slab is now extended by a modern cement pedestal.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, lying in the interior near the steps (Maxwell 1884-85, 89; id. 1885, Pl. X fig. 2).¹ Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum after being vandalised (SR0/DD.27/222).

1. "... and further, towards the inside, lay another stone engraved with a cross" (Maxwell 1884-85, 89). This passage is omitted from the equivalent section in Maxwell 1885, 4. There is no reference to a plate number, so this stone can only be identified by elimination. Its position is not shown on Maxwell's plan of the cave (i.e. Maxwell 1884-85, fig. 7; Maxwell 1885, Pl. III).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.8

Maxwell 1885, Pl. X fig. 2

Maxwell 1884-85, 89

Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 58

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 45, no. C.8

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.8

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/DD.27/222

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 9

mutilated cross-slab

Plate 164 c

H. 33
W. 23
D. 9

Description: Tapering quadrangular fragment of badly damaged slab, lightly incised on one face with the remains of a cross of type E.12 in a circle. About a quarter of the cross survives in the centre of the slab, and consists of a section of the grooved circumference which forms the terminal of an expanded arm defined by the remains of two grooved ovals, 5 cm in diameter. The pocking is very shallow and difficult to distinguish. The rest of the face has flaked off.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, reused as building material in the wall across the cave mouth (Maxwell 1885, 5). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SRO/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.9

Maxwell 1885, 5, Pl. VI fig. 3
Maxwell 1884-85, 92
RCAHMS 1912, 8, no. 3
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 59
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 45, no. C.9
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22, 30, no. C.9, plate
Stell 1986, 156, plate

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/DD.27/222

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 10

defaced cross-slab

Plate 164 d

H. 30.5
W. 26
D. 9

Description: Quadrangular fragment of a badly damaged slab. The surface has flaked, and except for parts of the incised outer circle, the cross drawn in 1884 is no longer visible.¹ The published drawing (Maxwell 1885, Pl. VIII fig. 2) shows the remains of a cross with separate outline arms tapering towards the centre.

1. See also J. Richardson's typescript report of November 1948:
"4. This is a fragment of a stone and is ornamented on both sides. The side, however, which exhibited a circle of double lines has suffered and the traces of the pattern within the circle have been obliterated" (SR0/DD.27/222). There is no evidence now of ornamentation on the other side.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, reused as building material in the wall across the cave mouth (Maxwell 1885, 5). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SR0/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.10

Maxwell 1885, 5, Pl. VIII fig. 2
Maxwell 1884-85, 92
RCAHMS 1912, 8, no. 3
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 43, no. 60
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 57, no. C.10
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.10

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SR0/DD.27/222

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 11

cross-slab or altar in two fragments

Plate 165 b-c

L. 42
W. 33
D. 9

Description: Incomplete slab broken into two flat quadrangular fragments, originally incised on one face with four crosslets of type B.2, each surrounded by a circle, all four enclosed within a larger circle. The grooves have been smoothly cut with a fine point. The outer circle has a double incised border and measures 25 cm in diameter. The four smaller circles are set squarely so as to form the angles of a cross of type E.12. These circles are all similar in size, between 7.5 cm and 8 cm, and are slightly egg-shaped. Incised within the circles on the left side, which is less damaged, are two equal-armed linear crosslets with forked terminals, measuring 4 cm vertically and 4.5 cm across the arms [see Plate 165c]. The bottom arm of a cross of this type can also be seen in the lower right circle, and it can be assumed that such crosses occurred in all four circles. But the upper right circle has been badly damaged and no cross is visible. A quadrant of the lower right circle with most of its cross is also missing. The remains of this, and also the lower left circle and cross, are now divided between the upper and lower fragments of the stone. On the broken edge of the lower fragment, to the right of the larger circle, there appears to be part of a similar forked arm, with no evidence of an enclosing circle. But the equivalent border area does not survive on the rest of the slab.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, close to the outer face of the wall across the

cave mouth. The stone was already broken in two (Maxwell 1885, 5, Pl. IX fig. 1; 'O' on Maxwell's plan, Pl. III). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SRO/DD.27/222).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.2

Maxwell 1885, 5, Pl. IX fig. 1	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
Maxwell 1884-85, 91, fig. 10	SRO/DD.27/222
ECMS iii 1903, 502-3, no. 3, fig. 548	
RCAHMS 1912, 8, no. 3, fig. 11	
Collingwood 1922-23, 230, Pl. XIV fig. 49	
Collingwood 1927, 14, fig. 18	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 42, no. 49	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. C.2	
Lionard 1961, 109	
Mackie 1975, 61	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22, 30, no. C.2, plate	
Stell 1986, 156, plate	

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 12

cross-incised stone

Plate 166 a-b

L. 29
W. 15
D. 5

Description: Smooth tapering beach pebble, damaged on one corner, carved on the upper part of one broad face with a small incised cross of type B.2, placed 4.5 cm below the top of the stone. This cross measures 3 cm high by 1.5 cm across [see Plate 166b]. The two side arms end in forked terminals and the terminal of the upper arm is splayed. The extended shaft also has a splayed foot but is less firmly incised. There are traces of a similar terminal halfway down the shaft, as if from an equal-armed cross. The surface of the stone was worn smooth, presumably by the sea, before the cross was carved.

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered by W. Galloway while drawing the other stones after Maxwell's first excavation of the cave in 1884 (Maxwell 1885, 5-6).¹ There are four early rubbings of this cross in Rev. G. Wilson's loose manuscript notes (NMRS/SAS MS 457). Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SRO/DD.27/222).

1. Its original position is unknown, and it is not shown on Maxwell's plan of the cave (i.e. Maxwell 1884-85, fig. 7; id. 1885, Pl. III).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.1

Maxwell 1885, 5-6, Pl. IV fig. 4 NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
Maxwell 1884-85, 92, fig. 11 SRO/DD.27/222
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 17th bundle, rubbings
Radford 1949-50d, 97
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 42, no. 54
Radford 1955-56b, 156-7
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. C.1
Thomas 1967, 158-9, fig. 32, Pl. XXI A
Thomas 1971, 116-18
MacKie 1975, 61
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.1

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 13

cross-incised stone

Plate 166 c-d

L. 30
W. 19
D. 8

Description: Smooth oblong stone tapering at one end, carved on the upper part of one broad face with a small incised cross of type B.2, placed 5 cm below the top of the stone. The cross measures 3.8 cm high by 2.2 cm wide, with a slightly extended plain shaft and forked terminals to the upper and side arms [see Plate 166d]. The surface of the face is concave.

Evidence for Discovery: First noted in September 1951 subsequent to Radford's excavations at the cave. "It lay amongst the rubble at the entrance to the cave and was possibly overlooked." Letter from W.H. Robertson dated 20/9/51 in the SDD Ancient Monuments Case File on St Ninian's Cave (SDD/DD.27/222)

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.18

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46, no. C.18	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9 SRO/DD.27/222
Thomas 1967, 158-9, fig. 32	SRO/DD.27/821
Thomas 1971, 116-8, Pl. III (above)	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.18	

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 14

cross-incised stone

Plate 167 a-b

L. 21
W. 9
D. 2.5

Description: Irregular flat slab, tapering at both ends, incised on the broadest part of one face with a small asymmetrical linear cross measuring 2.2 by 1.9 cm, with barred terminals [see Plate 167b]. The two parts of the longer arm measure 1.5 and 0.7 cm, and those of the shorter arm 1.3 and 0.6 cm. The barred terminals measure 0.5 cm. The cross is placed 7.5 cm from the top of the stone.

Evidence for Discovery: Donated to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1969 (--- 1969-70, 296). Found by the donor lying outside the entrance to the cave (NMAS Supplementary Catalogue).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Catalogue No. IB 300 (1969.143)
(In storage)

--- 1969-70, 296 (13)
NMAS Supplementary Catalogue (RMS MS)
NMAS 1981, IB 300

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 15

cross-incised stone

Plate 167 c

L. 11
W. 10
D. 4

Description: Rounded pebble tapering slightly at one end, with a simple equal-arm cross, measuring 8 cm by 8 cm, centrally incised on one domed face. The incised grooves have a V-shaped profile and are less deeply cut towards the terminals where the profile of the stone falls away.

Evidence for Discovery: Donated to the National Museum of Antiquities in 1926 (--- 1925-26, 96). Said to have been found by the donor in August 1911 near the inner end of the cave.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Catalogue No. IB 207 (1925.233)
(In the cellar)

--- 1925-26, 96 (4)
NMA S Supplementary Catalogue (RMS MS)
NMA S 1981, IB 207

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 16

incomplete cross-slab

Plate 168 a

H. 37
W. 26
D. 9

Description: Smooth unworked beach stone, damaged at the sides and on top, incised on one face in a broad pocked technique¹ with a cross in outline and several other markings, including modern graffiti.

In the centre of the upper part of the face is a cross of type G.1, with short lobed arms, small rounded armpits, and a long open-foot shaft, which terminates on either side in two enlarged depressions. Above the top arm the channel of the groove now abuts the broken summit of the stone. The cross is 12 cm high by 8 cm wide across the arms, and the open shaft expands from 2 cm at the neck to 3 cm at the foot.

On the right side of the cross, at the level of the head, is the remains of a circular figure which is broken off both on top and at the side by the damage to the upper corner of the stone.

Below this and level with the lower part of the cross-shaft, but extending downwards, is a figure formed by two curved lines meeting at a central point, like a reversed figure '3', the base of which is crossed by a short horizontal line. The figure resembles an inverted letter G in Insular Majuscule script: see Okasha 1964-68, 330, and compare ARDWALL 6 (Plate 72b; Thomas 1967a, pl. XVIII).

On the edge of the face to the right of this figure, at a similar level, is an incised crosslet or dagger, with an extended upper arm.

On the left side of the central cross, at the level of the head, is the remains of a curved line almost entirely obliterated by the damage to the edge of the stone. This appears to have been a second circular figure, the two possibly intended as sun and moon images in the angles above the cross.

Below this, in the area adjacent to the lower half of the shaft and extending downwards, are two opposed grooves of similar shape. That on the left, damaged by the break along the edge of the stone, consists of an angled upper half and a curved lower line which extends outwards to the broken edge, and resembles a figure '3'. Enclosed within this but on the edge of the stone is the remains of another curve. The figure on the right, adjacent to the depression at the base of the cross shaft, is more smoothly curved and forms a double 'S' or reversed '3'. But both these figures are sufficiently similar to suggest two sides of a symmetrical figure, like the bulbous shaft of a chalice.

These carvings are confined to the upper part of the face. The lower half of the stone is entirely plain, and is roughly oblong in shape.

1. Compare DRUMMORE and LARG LIDDESDALE, both water-worn boulders carved in a similar technique (Plates 114a-b, 144a-c).

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, lying on the lowest step (i.e. ST NINIAN'S CAVE 4) of the stair leading into the interior (Maxwell 1885, 4).

Displayed in the cave until 1944. Subsequently transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SR0/DD.27/222).

ST NINIAN'S CAVE 17

bullau stone¹

Plate 168 b

L. 53
W. 47
D. 40

Description: Irregularly-shaped water-worn boulder with a circular hollow or basin centrally positioned in the upper surface. The hollow measures 17 cm wide by 15 cm deep, with a U-shaped profile and tooled surface. The surface of the stone is defaced with modern initials.

1. For a discussion of bullau stones, see Price 1959, 161-88; Hughes & Hamlin 1977, 99-100; Lacy 1983, 307; Cuppage 1986, 358. Compare KIRKMADRINE 11 (Plate 137c).

Evidence for Discovery: Discovered during the initial excavation of the cave in June 1884, forming the sump to a drain close to the outer face of the wall across the cave mouth (Maxwell 1885, 3; 'E' on Maxwell's plan, Pl. III). It remained in the cave until 1948,¹ when it was transferred to Whithorn Priory museum (SR0/DD.27/222).

1. The hollowed boulder visible in Radford & Donaldson 1984, 22, plate, and Stell 1986, 156, plate, appears to be a different stone, though it is referred to nowhere else and unfortunately can no longer be found.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.13. Kept in the crypt below the eastern chapel of the Priory church at Whithorn.

Maxwell 1885, 3-4, 6-7,
Pl. X fig. 3

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 43 NW 9
SRO/DD.27/222

Maxwell 1884-85, 87

Dickie 1887-90, 168

RCAHMS 1912, 8, no. 3

Radford 1955-56b, 152

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46, no. C.13

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30

Stell 1986, 156, plate

'ST NINIAN'S CAVE' 18

mutilated cross head

Plate 168 c-d

H. 32
W. 27
D. 7

Description: Irregular fragment of badly damaged slab, incised on one face with part of a cross-head, and on the other with a border of meander pattern.

A. [Plate 168c] The central and upper portion of an incised outline cross-head of type E.12, its armpits and central boss formed by three incomplete grooved circles, 6 cm apart and 6 cm in diameter. The two armpits are linked by a triple incised border round the terminal.

C. [Plate 168d] Part of an incised band of Type 2 meander pattern (Cramp 1984a, xlv, fig. 27), 7 cm wide, which is turned at right angles within the surviving area of the face. Although the cross-head on face A is mutilated, the meander pattern forms a border to two of its damaged edges. It is therefore possible that the cross was originally hammer-headed in shape.

Evidence for Discovery: Circumstances of discovery not recorded. Provenance uncertain. Listed in the second edition of the Whithorn guide amongst the stones from St Ninian's Cave now in the museum, with a description of face C only (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46). However, there is a reference to a cross-head fragment with meander pattern at Whithorn museum in 1923, which cannot otherwise be identified (Collingwood 1922-23, 226 (d)); see 'WHITHORN MUSEUM'. It is therefore possible that this is the same stone. If so, the St Ninian's Cave provenance must be regarded as suspect, as there is no other evidence that the stone was found in the cave.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. C.14

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46, no. C.14
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. C.14

SINNINESS

Old Luce parish
Wigtown

cross-incised slab

H. 44+ (56 or 68 ?)¹
W. 39 > 37
D. 11

c. NX 228 517

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

Plate 113 c

Description: Oblong slab with slanting upper surface and broken off in the lower part, with a cross incised on one concave face. The edges of the stone are curved.

A. [Plate 113c] The top of the stone slopes obliquely from upper left to right. Just below this is an incised line which arches across the face of the slab and continues down the right side, but has been defaced on the left. Enclosed within this frame is an incised linear cross 28 cm wide, with a barred hollow upper terminal, and two expanded hollow terminals on the side arms. At the intersection of the arms is a lozenge of uncut stone with a central depression. This linear cross is outlined by a double grooved border. The uncut areas between the grooves are roughly equal in width round the upper part of the cross but are noticeably broader and less deeply outlined adjacent to the stem, which has been broken off a short distance below the head. Flaking has defaced the lower part of the border round the right arm and the outer border of the left. In each of the angles between the upper arm and side arms are two groups of symmetrically arranged triple depressions, one group close to the armpit and the other between this and the upper corner of the arched frame around the cross. This pattern is repeated on both sides of the upper arm. Below the horizontal arm on the left side of the stem is a figure now hidden by the wooden base, but drawn in the early published engraving

(Wilson 1872-74, 59; et al.) as comprising two unequal straight lines projected upwards from the ends of a short horizontal line (N.B. but not perhaps a TLT pattern as drawn by Collingwood, 1922-23, fig. 47: his drawings of the stones in this group are surprisingly crude and inaccurate in detail). The equivalent part of the face on the right of the stem has been damaged.

C. The back of the stone shows no evidence of decoration and is partly broken off. Romilly Allen's unique description of a cross on this face (ECMS iii 1903, 503) appears to derive from elements of the existing cross on Face A which he does not include in his description of that face. In Wilson's manuscript entry recording its discovery in 1872 (see below) it is clearly stated that it had "been split at the back and broken off at the bottom" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 12b). The Royal Commission's 1912 Inventory, which copies all of Romilly Allen's descriptions, is not an independent witness.

1. Wilson, the first to record this stone, gives the total height as 27 inches (1872-74, 59); other authorities agree on 22 inches.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in July 1872 built into "a drystone dyke running N. and S. between two fields of Long Forth on East slope of the Mull of Sinniness ..." (Rev. G. Wilson manuscript notebook - RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 12b).¹ Long Forth is the adjacent farmstead (NX 230 523). Wilson later stated that the field was on the S.E. slope of the Mull, and that the stone had first been noticed "by an old man who was mending the wall many years ago" (Wilson 1872-74, 58-9). Presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in May 1873 (--- 1872-74, 242).

1. CRAIGNARGET 1 [Plate 113a-b] was found on the opposite side of the same bay (NX 256 514).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Catalogue No. IB 16
 (In store at Leith)

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 12b, drawing
 NMRS/SAS MS 457, 9th bundle;
 22nd bundle, drawing
 Minute Book 1868-1880 (RMS/SAS MS)
 --- 1872-74a, 242
 Wilson 1872-74, 58-60, fig.
 'Galloway Advertiser', 26th June 1873
 Harper 1876, 210, fig.
 M'Kerlie 1877a, 235
 Anderson 1881, 90-1, fig. 57
 NMAS Catalogue 1892, 260, IB 16
 Black 1894, 40-1, no. 14, fig. 28
 Harper 1896, 279, fig.
 Wilson 1898-99, 173
 ECMS iii 1903, 503-4, fig. 549
 M'Kerlie 1906a, 591
 RCAHMS 1912, 126-7, no. 367, fig. 78
 Mann 1914-15, 159, fig. 20
 Collingwood 1922-23, 230, Pl. XIV fig. 47
 Collingwood 1927, 14, 98, figs. 18, 116.17
 Maxwell 1930, 244
 Stevenson 1958-59, 52
 Bailey 1974, I, 57
 NMAS 1981, IB 16
 Macleod 1986, 85, 237
 Morris & van Hoek 1987c, 38

'SORBIE'

(NX 4387 4679)

Sorbie parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

Measurements Unknown.

Plate 169 a

Evidence for Discovery, Description, and Present Location:

In MacGibbon & Ross's article on the architecture of Whithorn Priory published in 1899, there is a plate which gives sketches of five "carved stones preserved in the crypt" (MacGibbon & Ross 1899, Pl. IX, 1-5) [see Plate 169a]. These are recognisable as: (1) MAINS; (3) WHITHORN 3; (4 & 5) the upper part of WHITHORN 16, both faces, although here listed as two separate stones (*ibid.*, 194), a confusion that was to mislead both Romilly Allen and the Royal Commission; and finally (2) the stone now known as 'Whithorn Museum No. 7' (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 40). There can be no doubt about this last identification. There is no other disk-headed cross now at Whithorn or recorded from there with a complete circular head with a domed central boss and circular armpits that have been hollowed out but not cut through. The head is shown as plain but surrounded by a grooved moulding which has been damaged around the keyhole armpits, particularly on the upper right side, but also on the lower right and upper left terminals (compare Plate 176b, or Radford & Donaldson 1957, Pl. 8, with Plate 169a, a copy of MacGibbon & Ross's Pl. IX.2). In the drawing the shaft fades away and little attempt has been made to show the interlace.

The difficulty lies in the text on the opposite page (MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194). This reads: "2. A thin slab about 4 feet in height, having a circular head 2 feet 2 inches in diameter with a projecting boss in centre and perforated with 4 holes, arranged so as to

represent a cross. On the lower part there has been ornament of interlaced work, but the pattern is much worn off. This stone was brought from the churchyard of Sorby, an adjoining parish."

The problem in accepting this provenance is that this text was written in 1899. But 'Whithorn Museum No. 7' is one of the few stones that can clearly be identified as having been at the Priory before W. Galloway's excavations around 1890. It is shown in Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. LXXVII.1, published thirty years earlier than MacGibbon. It was also drawn by the Rev. G. Wilson, "lying on S. side of Whithorn Abbey church", on 9th March 1874 (Wilson's loose manuscript notes, 4th bundle, NMRS/SAS MS 457). See under WHITHORN 8, Evidence for Discovery.

It is therefore difficult to accept MacGibbon & Ross's "Sorby" provenance for this particular stone, as the "interesting fragments" of sculpture they illustrate are simply a decorative addition to an article mainly concerned with architecture, and there is no evidence that the authors made extensive enquiries about their history. They certainly mislabelled the two incomplete drawings of WHITHORN 16 as separate stones. It must however be assumed that one stone in the Whithorn Priory collection by 1899 had been brought from Sorbie (NX 4387 4679), as MacGibbon & Ross had no apparent reason otherwise to invent the idea. But that stone is unlikely to be 'Whithorn Museum No. 7', and therefore cannot now be identified. There is no other known reference to a stone from this parish church site, which is 4 miles N. of Whithorn.

MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX.2
Collingwood 1922-23, 226 fn.
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 23

SRO/DD.27/821

WEST CROSHERIE

NX 330 600

Kirkcowan parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

disk-headed cross-slab (incomplete)

Plate 169 b

L. 93
W. 30
D. (unknown)
diam. 38

Description: Solid cross-head of type E.12 set on a shaft with stopped-plait interlace on the visible face, damaged on both edges and at the foot. The reverse face of the slab is hidden.

A. The edges of the head are damaged, but the rounded armpits are bordered by a grooved outer moulding and a faintly incised inner moulding. Within each of the four armpits is a boss defined by a grooved circular channel, which is V-shaped in profile, so that both boss and moulding are slightly convex. In the centre of the head is a boss formed by two concentric grooves with a V-shaped outer channel. The rest of the head is plain, apart from a patch of modern white paint in the middle. Directly beneath the head is the remains of a panel of interlace, with a grooved edge moulding on the right, damaged in the upper part. The surviving edge of the slab appears to be convex. Within the panel are three incomplete registers of loosely woven Simple Pattern E knots with included terminals, carved in stopped plait technique. The broad, flat-topped strands are worn, but medially incised and abutted, with level pocked ground between. The upper left-hand part of the panel is defaced. The left-hand edge and the base are missing.

Evidence for Discovery: In Rev. G. Wilson's manuscript notebook now in the Royal Museum of Scotland there is the following entry: "West Crosherie, Kirkcowan: sculptured stone: built into the barn gable. was brought from an adjoining field where it formed the sill of a cottage window¹ - concentric rings and interlacing work at other end - Mr Armstrong² 13/11/86" (RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 428).

This was recognised as a cross-slab on a visit to the farm on 23rd September 1985, while following up Wilson's references to possible early medieval sculpture (Craig 1985, 11).

1. The barn was clearly built after 1848, as it does not appear on the 1st ed. of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, Wigtownshire sheet 19. Instead there are several small buildings, probably including the cottage, which no longer exist.
2. This Mr Armstrong is probably the Walter Armstrong of Tarf House, Kirkcowan, dealer in antiquities, who describes himself as an archaeological acquaintance of Rev. G. Wilson in his letters of 1885-7 (i.e. the same period), which are transcribed in the article on the sale of KIRKINNER 2 (Williams 1975b, 32). Wilson may have only heard of the slab through Armstrong and not seen it himself.

Present Location: The slab is built into the exterior of the N. gable of the L-shaped outbuildings on the S.W. side of the farmyard. It is set on its side, 1.08 metres above ground level and 1.50 metres from the E. corner of the gable. There is modern white paint in the

WEST CROSHERIE

centre of the head. The reverse face is concealed within the wall.

West Crosherie is 550 metres S. of the former parish church site at Kirkcowan.

RMS/SAS MS 578, p. 428
Craig 1985, 11
RCAHMS (NMRS) 1986, 66 (102)
Youngs, Clark, & Barry 1986, 190

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 36 SW 26

WHITHORN

NX 4448 4032

Whithorn parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

The pre-1970 excavations at Whithorn Priory by Galloway, Radford, and Ritchie are discussed in Volume 1, pp. 73-4, 82, 85. Two of these are unpublished. The third produced no sculpture (Radford). For recent work see Tabraham 1979, Hill 1984a, and subsequent reports by P.H. Hill for the Whithorn Trust.

General References:

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 44 SW 5
SRO/MW.1/16
SRO/MW.1/17
SRO/MW.1/39
SRO/DD.27/816
SRO/DD.27/1582

Davidson 1795, 287
Nicholson 1845, 55
OS Name Books (1849), Nos. 76-80, 84, 85
Muir 1864, 48
M'Kerlie 1870, 301, 471
M'Ilwraith 1875, 60.
M'Kerlie 1877a, 415-6
Muir 1885, 236
Dickie 1887-90, 164-6
Rhys 1891, 201
Allen 1891-92, 252, 258, 259
Harper 1896, 337-8
Macgibbon & Ross 1899, 167-96
Stephens 1901, 36-7, 39, plates
M'Kerlie 1906b, 395, 433-6, 470
Harper 1908, 408-10
RCAHMS 1912, 160-8, nos. 462-490
Dick 1916, 239-40
M'Kerlie 1916, 82-3
--- 1926, 525-6
Collingwood & Reid 1928
Anderson 1936-37, 392, 394
Radford 1948-49a, 85-126
Cruden 1949, 13
Radford 1949, 217-8
Radford & Donaldson 1950-51, 117-33
Radford & Donaldson 1953
Radford 1955-56, 131-51, 170-94
Cruden 1957, 39

Radford & Donaldson 1957
Wilson & Hurst 1957, 151
Wilson & Hurst 1958, 194
Thomas 1959-60b, 75-9
Cruden 1960, 45
Cruden 1961, 54
Wilson & Hurst 1961, 315
Radford 1961-62, 103-5
Truckell 1961-62b, 97
Cruden 1962, 56-7
Proudfoot 1962, 56-7
Wilson & Hurst 1962-3, 318
Cruden 1963b
Cruden 1964a, 57
Scoular 1965b, 421
Thomas 1966, 105-6, 108, 109-11, 115
Wilson & Hurst 1966, 176
Cruden 1967, 56
Oman 1967, 299-300
Radford 1967b, 110, 114
Thomas 1967a, 176-7
Thomas 1968, 99, 100-1
Thomas 1971, 14-5, 54-5, 81, 121-2, 197, 220
Thomas 1971b, 79-80
Laing 1975b, 30, 43-4, 204-5
MacKie 1975, 57-61
Tabraham 1979, 29-38
Thomas 1981, 281-4, 349
Hill 1984a
Hill 1984b, 4-5
Radford & Donaldson 1984
Hill 1984-86
Hill 1984-87
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1985, 223
Stell 1986, 159-61, no. 79
Thomas 1986, 98-9
Hill 1987, 9-12
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1987, 184
Hill 1988a
Hill 1988b, 10-11
Youngs, Clark, Gaimster & Barry 1988, 301-2
Cormack 1989c, 43
Hill 1989, 14
Gaimster, Margeson & Barry 1989, 229
Hill 1988-90
Hill 1990a
Hill 1990b, 11-12
Hill & Kucharski 1990, 73-83
Hill & Nicholson 1990, 12
Gaimster, Margeson & Hurley 1990, 240-1
Hill 1991a, 27-44
Hill 1991b
Hill 1991c, 19-20
Nenk, Margeson & Hurley 1991, 218-9

WHITHORN 1 - 36

Radford's numbering of the Whithorn material, used in the Priory museum and in the SDD guide (Radford & Donaldson 1957; id. 1984), also includes MAINS, CRAIGLELINE 3, LONGCASTLE 1, BOGHOUSE 1 and 2, ELRIG, BRIGHOUSE, GLENIRON SEVERAL, and MONREITH, but does not include IB 34, IB 35, and IB 253, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, or the lost runic fragment (Stephens 1901, 39). The finds from Whithorn itself up to 1983 (prior to the current excavations) have therefore been entirely renumbered here, and divided into groups. See Table 25 for concordance between the old and new numbers.

1. See Table 13 (Volume 1).

2. For the more recently discovered sculpture, see:-

Hill 1984a, 22, 36, 46, no. 19, ill. 17
Hill 1984-86, 4, 8, figs.
Hill 1984-87, 10, 17, 18, fig. 14
Hill 1987, 10
Hill 1988a, 5, 6, 8, fig.
Hill 1988b, 11
Hill 1988-90, 9, 17, figs. 8, 15
Youngs, Clark & Barry 1987, 184
Youngs, Clark, Gaimster & Barry 1988, 301-2
Gaimster, Margeson & Barry 1989, 229

Table 25

WHITHORN - concordance

Thesis no.	Radford no.	Collingwood fig.	RCAHMS no.	ECMS no.
1	1	1	472	(2)
2	5	11	484	-
3	6	10	473	p. 504
4	4	8	481	-
5	36	-	-	-
6	10	14	480	4
7	-	-	-	-
8	7	16	463	1
9	8	22	479	3
10	14	33	-	-
11	37	-	-	-
12	13	29	466	6
13	19	23	465	5
14	3	12	464	2
15	38	-	-	-
16	16	26	467/487/488	7/13/14
17	17	25	485	11
18	12	28	468	8
19	11	30	483	-
20	18	32	-	-
21	(40)	-	-	-
22	29	p. 224 (e)	476	-
23	30	-	-	-
24	28	-	-	-
25	35	-	-	-
26	9	20	486	12
27	27	p. 224 (d)	470	10
28	-	-	-	-
29	-	p. 224 (c)	-	-
30	-	p. 224 (a)	489/490	15
31	15	35	469	9
32	31	-	-	-
33	26	p. 226 (e)	-	-
34	32	-	-	-
35	39	-	-	-
36	33	p. 223	-	-
MAINS	2	5	471	(1)

Concordance between the numbering of the Whithorn material used in this thesis, and Radford & Donaldson 1957 and 1984; Collingwood 1922-23; RCAHMS 1912; ECMS iii 1903.

WHITHORN 1

slab with Latin inscription
and chi-rho monogram

Plates 170 a-c
171 a-d

H. 122+ (156)
W. 50 > 47 > 34
D. 18

Description: Oblong slab tapering slightly at the top and damaged on the upper left-hand corner. The lower third of the slab is rough and unworked, and indented on the left side (see RCAHMS 1912, fig. 109 A, for the complete slab) [Plate 170b].

A. [Plate 170a] The upper part of one broad face, approximately 100 cm high and 35 cm wide, is roughly flat, with chamfered edges, and worn at the top. Directly below the summit is a small incised chi-rho of the six-armed Constantinian form (Frantz 1929, 10; Thomas 1981, 87-8), measuring 10 cm high [Plate 171c].¹ Beneath this are twelve horizontal lines of an inscription in pocked and incised Latin capitals. This extends the full width of the chamfered area of the face, and measures approximately 70 cm high by 34 cm wide, extending 82 cm below the summit of the stone [Plates 171a-b]. The letters vary between 4 and 7 cm high. The inscription has been damaged at the top and on the right edge.

[Xp]
TE[DOMI]NV[.]
LAVDAM[V.]
LATINV[S]
ANN[OR]V[.]
XXXVE[T]
FILIA SV[A]
ANNI V
[I]C[S]INVM
[FI]CERVT
N[I]PVS
BA[R]ROV[A]
DI

C. [Plate 170c] The reverse face is convex. Two thirds of the face on the left side appear to have been restored with cement and embedded chippings of stone.

1. This chi-rho has not been noted since the first record of the stone by W. Galloway in 1890 (letter in SRO/MW.1/17; drawing in SRO/DD.27/821).² It is very worn. In addition, the file in which the drawing is found is still closed to public inspection under the Official Secrets Act, and I am grateful to the SDD for permission to see it and other closed files in the SRO, and to reproduce Galloway's drawing here [Plate 171d].
2. In his letter to Pitt-Rivers cited below, Galloway refers to this stone as "bearing the chrisma". And in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination, No. 12 is described as a "massive unhewn block of greywacke ... with an inscription of the Romano-British period having the chrisma at the top, with twelve lines of an inscription in Roman characters and Latin language ..." (SRO/MW.1/17).

Evidence for Discovery: Found during W. Galloway's excavations at Whithorn Priory. It is mentioned and discussed in a letter dated 8th November 1890, from Galloway to General Pitt-Rivers, then Inspector of Ancient Monuments, in which he states that it was found "on the site of the Priory", but without giving details. He had apparently already received comments on the inscription from Hübner and other correspondents (SRO/MW.1/17). J. Rhys, who saw it in August 1891 and was the first to publish it, simply stated that it had been found "some time ago" (Rhys 1891, 201).¹

In the schedule to the 1891 Deed of Nomination, which lists thirteen stones from Whithorn, No. 12 (this stone) is said to have been "found about the same time and in the same locality as No. 11" (i.e. WHITHORN 13). No. 11 is stated to have been found "in December 1888, within the area of what in all probability was the Priory Chapter House" (SR0/MW.1/17). This indirect evidence for the date of discovery seems a year too early, as it is difficult to believe Galloway waited two years to contact Pitt-Rivers, with whom he was in regular correspondence; or that an inscribed stone would have been ignored by the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological Society on their visit in July 1889, when several other carved stones were noted (Dickie 1887-90, 164).

However, the Chapter House was part of the East Range of the Priory, and lies under the path to the 1822 parish church [see Plate 190]. A few years later, P. M'Kerlie, who died in 1900, wrote that, "when the gravelled walk in front of the parish church was opened up under the direction of the late Mr Galloway, an ancient monument to Latinus and his daughter was discovered lying close behind the north wall of the old cathedral" (M'Kerlie 1906b, 435. See also E. M'Kerlie 1916, 83). This siting would therefore agree with the evidence of the 1891 list. The position of W. Galloway's trench is shown in Hill 1984a, 2, ill. 1.

Collingwood asserted that it was found "within the Priory Church" (Collingwood & Reid 1928, 5); Radford that it was "found at the east end of the church", in or near his early building (Radford 1955-56b, 171). Neither of these statements appears to be based on early evidence.

1. Romilly Allen's erroneous date of 1891 for the discovery is apparently based on the date of Rhys' visit or article, which he cites (ECMS iii 1903, 496-7).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 1

Rhys 1891, 201
 ECMS i 1903, xiii-iv
 ECMS iii 1903, 496-7, no. 2, figs. 538, 539
 M'Kerlie 1906b, 435, 444
 RCAHMS 1912, xli, 165, no. 472, fig. 109 A
 Mackinlay 1914, 207
 Dick 1916, 241
 M'Kerlie 1916, 83
 Scott 1917, 378
 Baldwin Brown 1921, 35-6, 51, 57, Pl. III.1
 Collingwood 1922-23, 205-6, Pl. I fig. 1
 Davidson 1923-26, 420
 Collingwood 1924-25, 52, 61
 --- 1926, 525
 Collingwood 1927, 1-2, fig. 1
 Simpson 1927, 94-5, 102, fig. 49
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 5-6, fig. 1
 Simpson 1935, 48, fig. 3
 Macalister 1935-36, 321-4, fig. 3
 Collingwood 1936-38, 276-7, 278, 281, fig. 1
 --- 1939, 319
 Simpson 1940, 74-5, 96, fig. 9
 Diack 1944, 43-4, 124-5
 Macalister 1945, 499-501, no. 520, fig.
 Radford 1948-49a, 93
 Simpson 1948-49, 158
 Nash-Williams 1950, 178 fn. 2
 Jackson 1953, 191
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 10, 34, 38, no. 1
 Radford 1955-56b, 136, 171-5, 181, fig. 9
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 9, 33, 38, no. 1
 Grosjean 1958, 362 fn.
 Radford 1961-62, 103, 105
 Chadwick 1964, 123
 Cruden 1964, 9
 Fahy 1964, 38-9
 Wall 1965, 208-10 (6)
 Hughes 1966, 27
 Thomas 1966, 105
 Radford 1967b, 110-11, 114, Pl. XI A
 Thomas 1968, 97-9, 102
 Alcock 1971, 242
 Radford 1971, 8

SRO/MW.1/17
 SRO/DD.27/821

- Thomas 1971, 15, 98-9, 106, fig. 43
Thomas 1971b, 106, fig. 83
Rutherford & Ritchie 1972-74, 185
Duncan 1975, 37
Laing 1975b, 43, fig. 10
Mackie 1975, 58, 61, fig. 7
Radford 1975, 4-5
Thomas 1981, 283-4, fig. 54
Campbell 1982, 21, fig. 17
Morris 1983, 32
Hill 1984a, 2
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 20, 25, 27, no. 1, plate
Smyth 1984, 27
Hill 1984-87, 2, 4
Pearce 1985, 257
Stell 1986, 135, 159
Thomas 1986, 99, fig. 56
Hill 1988-90, 3, 7
Hill 1990-91, 1-2, 4

WHITHORN 2

cross-shaft fragment

Plate 172 a-e

H. 59
W. 18
D. 8

Description: Part of an oblong shaft of rectangular section, tapering slightly towards the summit but broken at both ends. On one broad face are the remains of a figure panel and a panel of interlace. On the other is a panel of interlace above a panel of diagonal cross-hatching. On the narrow faces are lengths of plain plait.

A. [Plate 172a] The shaft is edged by flat-band mouldings. The face is divided into two incomplete panels, the lower surrounded by a rectilinear frame of flat-band moulding.

(i) In the upper panel is the remains of a four-cord interlace with cross-joined terminals in the lower corners. Above the terminal on the left the crossing is enclosed by a Pattern A closed-circuit ring. On the right is a Pattern C knot (not another closed-circuit ring as drawn by Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 11a). The loop above this is damaged. The strands are carved in low relief against a pocked background. They are flat-topped with a fine median groove which runs up to the crossing points.¹

(ii) Beneath this, within the rectilinear frame which is damaged below and on the left, are two standing frontal figures carved in flat relief [see Plate 172e].² They have rounded heads, dotted pupils and grooved circular eyes joined by a pendant outline nose above a short grooved mouth. Directly below the large rounded heads are featureless robed bodies, which fill the frame but are separated by

vertical grooves. The lower parts are damaged and most of the body on the left is missing, as well as being defaced by a diagonal incision. But the figure on the right appears to have a grooved outline half-way down the body. At the top of the frame above the heads are two cap-like strands curled up at either end, possibly representing haloes or hair.

B. [Plate 172b] On this narrow face is a four-cord plait, the strands doubled and interlacing separately. The face is edged by flat-band mouldings, and the lower half of the plait is carved in false relief. But the upper part has only been marked out with a shallow grooved outline and appears to be unfinished. The plait is damaged at the lower end and does not show the single-strand variation or the loop terminals drawn by Collingwood (1922-23, fig. 11b).

C. [Plate 172c] The shaft is edged by grooved mouldings which have been converted to flat-band mouldings in the upper panel. The face is divided into two incomplete panels by a horizontal flat-band moulding.

(i) In the upper panel are the remains of two interlinked Simple Pattern B loops, their box points in the lower corners. These are carved in low relief against a pocked background. The strands are flat-topped with a fine median groove which runs up to the crossing points.¹

(ii) Beneath the horizontal moulding is a rectilinear panel of opposing diagonal grooves set at right angles to each other, which form an irregular grid pattern. The grooves are somewhat curved and unevenly spaced. This panel is level with the two figures on the opposite face.

D. [Plate 172d] On the other narrow face the shaft is edged by grooved mouldings. These enclose the remains of a spiral two-cord twist, loosely woven. In the upper part the twist has a grooved outline, but at the lower end the ground between the strands has been pocked back.

1. This differs from the 'stopped-plait' technique common on the Whithorn School crosses (see under WHITHORN 6). Narrow-band interlace with a fine groove running up to the crossing point is also seen at Whithorn on nos. 15, 19, and 31 (Table 18).
2. This is the only figural sculpture in Wigtownshire apart from KILMORIE, face C (Plate 124). See also MINNIGAFF 1, Kirkcudbright (Plate 89b), and Table 10 and Fig. 30.

Evidence for Discovery: In the descriptive list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination, "no. 10" is stated to have been "found built into the foundations of the Old Manse, when it was taken down a few years ago, and is now preserved at the present Manse" (SR0/MW.1/17). The old manse stood in the N. corner of the Glebe Field, and has recently been excavated (see Hill 1988, 26-8; and the OS Name Book, Wigtown No. 84 (1849), pp. 76, 177). The stone was still recorded at the Manse by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 484); but in the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum, it is noted as: "Presented by Mrs. Henry, The Manse, 1920" (SR0/DD.27/821).

1. This stone was consequently not included in ECMS iii 1903, as Allen only seems to have recorded the stones at Whithorn found during W. Galloway's excavations (see Allen 1891-92, 258; Allen 1893-94, 175).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 5

RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 167, no. 484, fig. 112	SRO/MW.1/17
Collingwood 1922-23, 215-6, 221, Pl. II fig. 11	SRO/MW.1/821
Collingwood 1927, 3, 109, 111, fig. 11	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 12, fig. 11	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 11, 39, no. 11	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 10-11, 39-40, no. 5	
Radford 1962b, 128	
Cruden 1964, 10	
Adcock 1974, 205	
MacKie 1975, 61	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 6, 28, no. 5	

WHITHORN 3

head of cross-slab¹

Plate 173 a-b

H. 36+ (43)
W. 30 > 26
D. 16

Description: Upper part of tapering quadrangular slab, the four faces squared flat. On one broad face is a cross of a type resembling B.9 or C.9 incised in outline, flanked on either side by two smaller outline crosses, all set on long shafts. The lower part of the face is broken.

The summit of the stone is damaged on the left, but the remaining surface slopes from left to right. In the upper part of the face is a cross 20 cm wide with concave arms and expanded terminals. Its shaft is formed by two grooves, but the head has been defined in false relief by using a steeper angle on the inner edge of the channel, and sloping the exterior more gradually. This process has only been completed on the left and upper arms: the right arm is carved in outline like the shaft, but also surrounded by a shallow secondary groove, which appears to be evidence of the initial marking-out before the edge was chamfered. The upper arm is separated from the transverse arm by a shallow horizontal groove. This transverse arm is continuous, expanding slightly at the centre of the head, but the two concave outer segments and the upper arm are of equal length, each measuring 8 cm. On the upper arm and the top half of the right arm the expanded terminals are partly chamfered. The curved sides of the cross-arms intersect at the armpits at an oblique angle. Within each arm is a sub-rectangular plain panel surrounded by a grooved moulding. At the centre of the head is a grooved rectangle with a

vertical division. The transverse arm is separated from the shaft by an arched border. The shaft itself is plain and tapers from 5 cm wide at the neck to the broken edge of the stone below. The lower part is now hidden by a wooden stand, but the Royal Commission photograph² (RCAHMS 1912, fig. 110) shows that the groove on the left is straight and the other indented, so that the foot of the shaft expands slightly [see Plate 173b].

Beneath the arms of the central cross are two smaller outline crosses, which measure 9 and 10 cm wide respectively. The inner arm of each cross abuts the central shaft, and the upper arm of the right-hand cross meets the arm above, crossing the secondary groove which surrounds it on this side. On the other side there is a space between the main arm and the cross below. The upper arms of both crosses are squared, but the side arms have expanded terminals close to the edges of the stone. Within the transverse arms of the right-hand cross are two rectangular plain panels surrounded by grooved mouldings. The cross on the left has faint traces of similar mouldings in the lower part of the arms. In the centre of the head of each cross is an incised depression. The long shafts expand slightly and run to the broken edge of the stone below (RCAHMS 1912, loc. cit.). The stem on the right has a shallow central groove.

1. Radford described this slab as "probably architectural" (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 40), but it is not clear why, given its tapering form and broken base [see Plate 173b].
2. N.B. Collingwood's drawing of this slab is misleadingly inaccurate in detail (1922-23, fig. 10; id. 1927, fig. 10).

Evidence for Discovery: None. First recorded as item 13 in the manuscript 'List of the Principal Objects Preserved in Connection with St Ninian's Priory, Whithorn', compiled by W. Galloway and dated 16th December 1886 (SRO/MW.1/17). Later recorded on display in the crypt of the Priory in July 1889 (Dickie 1887-90, 166; see also RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 473).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 6

Dickie 1887-90, 166	SRO/MW.1/17
MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX.3	
ECMS iii 1903, 504	
RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 473, fig. 110	
Collingwood 1922-23, 215, Pl. II fig. 10	
Collingwood 1927, 3, 109, 111, fig. 10	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 12, fig. 10	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 39-40, no. 10	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 40, no. 6	
Coatsworth 1979 I, 28-30, 48, 323; II, 51, 62, 63, Pl. 1	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 28, no. 6	

WHITHORN 4

cross-slab fragment

Plate 173 c-d

H. 26
W. 22 > 21
D. 5

Description: Upper part of tapering quadrangular pillar-slab, the four faces squared flat. On one broad face is an equal-armed cross of type E.8; on the other an incised spiral within a circle.

A. [Plate 173c] The cross is contained within a faintly incised circle, 22 cm in diameter, extending the full width of the stone and abutting the obliquely angled summit and the broken lower edge. The cross itself is equal-armed with expanding terminals, and is defined in false relief by curved armpits which have been pocked out into shallow recesses. These are uneven in size, the two lower armpits being rounded and noticeably larger, and the upper pair almost oval with narrower curved angles. The arms of the cross are surrounded by a continuous grooved moulding, which has been worn away on the upper terminal. There is an incised depression in the centre of the head. The lower part of the stone has been broken off at an oblique angle below the circumference of the cross, but there are traces of a grooved edge moulding on the left, and two central grooves which form a narrow outline shaft beneath the lower arm.

C. [Plate 173d] On the reverse face of the stone is an incised circle, 19 cm in diameter, which abuts the worn summit but does not extend the full width of the face. This is more deeply incised than the circle surrounding the cross on Face A. In the upper part of the circle is a grooved parabolic arc enclosing an asymmetrical spiral with angled strands, which measures 14 by 11 cm. Abutting the lower

part of the circle are the remains of a second incomplete circle, of which two segments remain. These meet the outer circumference of the upper circle at two points, but are broken off along the lower edge of the stone.

Evidence for Discovery: None. First recorded in July 1911 with the other stones kept in the house¹ belonging to Lord Bute at the gate of Whithorn churchyard (RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 481).

1. The Pend House (SRO/MW.1/16).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 4

RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 481
 Collingwood 1922-23, 215, Pl. II fig. 8
 Collingwood 1927, 3, 109, 111, fig. 8
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 12, fig. 8
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 40, no. 8
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 39, no. 4
 Thomas 1966, 103 fn.
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 28, no. 4
 Bailey & Cramp 1988, 163

WHITHORN 5

upper part of cross-slab,
with runic inscription

Plate 174 a-c

H. 67
W. 27 > 24.5
D. 4

Description: Incomplete oblong slab, broken off at the base and damaged on the upper edge. The slab has been dressed flat on the two broad faces. On one face is a cross of type B.10, with a worn inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes on the shaft, flanked by two circular crosslets of type E.8. On the reverse face are three interlinked circles containing outline crosses with expanded terminals.

A. [Plate 174a] The head of the cross, which is 23 cm high, is defined in false relief against a shallow pocked background within the armpits. The upper arm and side arms of the cross extend to the edges of the stone. The terminals are wedge-shaped with curved angles between the arms. The upper arm and upper left armpit are damaged. The upper pair of armpits are rounded, with open channels at the edges of the stone. The lower armpits are asymmetrical, rounded on the left but angled on the right, and both narrowing at the edge of the stone. All four armpits are bordered by grooved mouldings. In the centre of the head is an incised depression surrounded by a circle 3 cm in diameter. Beneath the tapering lower arm and the pocked armpits is a panel extending the full width of the stone down to the broken base, about 31 cm below. Within the panel are two vertical grooves 8.5 cm apart which divide it into three roughly equal segments, and form an outline shaft to the relief-carved cross above.

In the upper part of this central panel, directly beneath the lower

arm of the cross, is an inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes [see Plate 174c], described as illegible in the only publication (Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30). The letters are about 2 cm high but the upper line is badly worn and only a letter 'þ' is visible at the right hand end. This is not certainly runic. The line below reads

[.] f l a h d

It is not clear if the two marks below this on the right are also the remains of letters.

In the two outer panels on either side of the inscription are two circular equal-armed crosses, each 7.5 cm in diameter. The cross on the right is enclosed within a grooved circle, and its expanded terminals are defined in false relief by curved oval armpits which have been pocked back. The cross on the left is very worn and damaged at the edge of the face, but appears to be unfinished. It is enclosed by the remains of a grooved circle, but the arms are defined in outline by intersecting grooved arcs which form expanded terminals and V-shaped armpits in the remaining right-hand half.

In the lower part of the central shaft panel beneath the inscription are two V-shaped grooves which are crossed to form a geometrical star-like figure.

The lower end of the slab has been broken off at an oblique angle, and the two vertical grooves are incomplete.

C. [Plate 174b] On the reverse face of the stone are three pocked and grooved circles, one above the other, each 22 cm in diameter, interlinked so that the upper and lower circles are abutted and the

third circle is placed halfway between. The upper circle is 7 cm below the summit of the stone, and the three together measure 44 cm overall. The upper and lower circles enclose asymmetrical outline crosses with expanded terminals about 10 cm wide, but the side arms have been displaced upwards and downwards by the central circle, so that the paired armpits at the centre of the face are much broader than those at the ends of the stone. The grooves forming the cross-arms are very irregular, yet the cutting technique is identical to that of the enclosing circles, which have been laid out accurately. Beneath the lower circle the slab has been broken off at an oblique angle, and the remaining part is plain. This face has not been previously noted.

Evidence for Discovery: In the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum it is noted as: "Found during excavation east end of church 1968". However, this stone appears to be one of the two crosses recovered in 1967 from a later medieval wall built over the stairway on the N. side of the crypt, during excavations at the E. end of the Priory church (Cruden 1967, 56).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 36

Cruden 1967, 56
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29-30, no. 36

SRO/MW.1/821

WHITHORN 6

upper part of rune-inscribed cross-slab

Plate 175 a-e

H. 72+ (84)
W. 38 > 31
D. 10.5

Description: Incomplete oblong slab, dressed flat on the two broad faces but broken off at the base and on the upper part of Face D. The remaining part of this face and the top of the slab have also been dressed flat, but Face B is uneven. On the two broad faces (A and C) are crosses in false relief above panels of stopped-plait interlace. On the uneven face (B) and the top of the slab (E) are incised meander patterns. On the damaged face (D) is the remains of a vertical runic inscription.

A. [Plate 175a] The oblong face now tapers towards the top of the slab, but appears to have been damaged at some stage on the right side and the upper part of the left, and shaved flat at the top. The upper left-hand corner is notched, and both the upper and the right-hand terminals of the cross have been truncated.

The cross is hammer-headed, with expanded terminals and curved armpits surrounded by a grooved moulding. Its head is defined in false relief against a shallow pocked background within the armpits and beneath the lower arm. All four arms are splayed, and short in proportion to their width, and the upper and side arms extend to the edges of the stone. The terminal of the left arm is wedge-shaped but the right and upper arms appear to be damaged, as the terminals are foreshortened and the grooved moulding is missing.¹ The lower arm is complete with a broad curved terminal and there are the remains of a similar terminal on the damaged upper arm adjacent to the flat summit. The

curved armpits are asymmetrical, broadest near the centre of the head and almost closed by the splayed terminals. In the centre of the head are two concentric grooved circles, but apart from the grooved edge moulding the rest of the surface is plain and smooth.

Beneath the curved terminal of the lower arm the neck of the shaft is indented and the angled spaces between the terminal and the gabled panel below have been pocked back. The grooved moulding around the cross-head extends onto the chamfered upper shoulders of the panel. On either side of the panel are double grooved cable mouldings, forming a herringbone pattern. The left edge of the face is straight but the other is damaged at the top and expands towards the base of the stone. Within the shaft panel is an irregular close-set interlace carved in a humped technique with short sections of abutted, flat topped strands, each with a deeply incised median groove contained within the rounded ends. As Collingwood pointed out (1922-23, 217-8), the terminals of these median grooves are emphasised by enlarged depressions, so that the fragmented effect is clearly deliberate. The technique, which he christened 'stopped-plait' (loc. cit., 218), is found on the majority of stones with interlace from Whithorn and the surrounding area, as well as KIRKCONNEL 1 in Dumfriesshire.² Between the strands are several unworked areas which have central depressions and appear to form pellets. The lower part of the interlace and the broken edge of the stone are now concealed, but can be seen in early photographs (ECMS iii 1903, fig. 523B; RCAHMS 1912, fig. 111A).

B. [Plate 175c] The narrow face is uneven, and slightly indented towards the top of the stone, level with the truncated right arm of

the cross on Face A. This apparently secondary surface is carved with a grooved meander pattern of Type 2, which does not extend onto the apparently undamaged lower third of the face. The fact that this carving appears to have been done subsequent to the damage to the cross on Face A suggests that the decoration of the broad and the narrow faces is not contemporary (see also Face E).³ Part of the right side of the meander pattern has been obliterated by the damage to the lower part of the arm terminal on Face C (which must therefore post-date the damage to Face A). The upper part of the face is now broken but the meander may have originally adjoined that on Face E.

C. [Plate 175b] On the other broad face neither the side arms of the cross nor the upper arm reach the edges of the stone. In the space above the curved upper arm, beneath the flat summit, is a border of diagonal grooved parallel lines, possibly from a cable moulding. The left-hand corner is damaged. In the upper right-hand corner, within a grooved frame, is a small linear cross with unequal diagonal arms and seriffed terminals. The head of the main cross below is defined in false relief against a shallow pocked background within the armpits, and both head and shaft are outlined by a pocked groove. The head is asymmetrical, oval in outline but with flattened hammer-head terminals. The terminals are splayed, and convex on both broad edges. The arms are short and indented at the neck. The curved armpits are asymmetrical, broadest at the hub of the head and almost closed by the splayed terminals, but with grooved channels between. The lower left side of the cross has been defaced. In the centre of the head is a depression surrounded by a grooved circle, but the arms are smooth and plain with no edge moulding. Between the curved terminal of the lower

arm and the shoulders of the shaft panel the neck is slightly indented. The sides of the panel are convex, expanding towards the base of the stone. Within the grooved border is a plain moulding on either side, which flanks the remains of a four-strand twist with cross-joined, rounded terminals at the top. The twist is carved in outline, with unworked areas between the strands. The lacing is formed by grooves at the crossing points, and there are short sections of abutted, flat topped strands, each with a median groove of stopped-plait type. The median grooves and the grooves outlining the strands are in a similar pocked technique. In two places the unworked areas between the strands have central depressions and appear to form pellets. The lower part of the interlace and the broken edge of the stone are now concealed (but see ECMS iii 1903, fig. 523A; RCAHMS 1912, fig. 111). To the left of the panel the edge of the face is plain but uneven. To the right of the panel and the lower part of the head is a step pattern (ECMS no. 891) in grooved outline running along the edge of the face. The steps are each separate S-shaped curves, interlocked but not joining.⁴

D. [Plate 175d & f] At the foot of the other narrow face is the remains of an inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes, set sideways and reading vertically downwards, but damaged above and below. The remaining five letters are deeply cut and extend the full width of the face. The surface of the stone here has been squared flat, but above this the inscription appears to have been deliberately obliterated, as the upper letter is damaged and two-thirds of the surface of the stone has been roughly pocked back and recut. This appears to have been done with some care, as it has not damaged the cross terminals on the

two adjacent faces. The remaining part of the inscription reads:

-] [.] f e r t h s [-

To the left of the letter 's' and below, the face is damaged (as in RCAHMS 1912, fig. 111, which shows this damage on Face C; there is no early photo of the inscription).⁵ The stone is now set in concrete and the lower part of the face is concealed, but from the early records (i.e. ECMS iii 1903, 490) it appears that there were no more letters visible (though it is extraordinary that the stone should have been displayed in this way). The inscription was seen by Page as a secondary addition (1959b, 385-6), which would be consistent with the evidence from the other two narrow faces (B and E). But it is also possible that the inscription ran round all three narrow faces, and was replaced by the meander pattern on two of them, the defacement of this side being left uncompleted.

E. [Plate 175e] The horizontal summit of the stone has been dressed flat,⁶ with an incline towards the broad Face C. It is carved with a deeply grooved meander pattern of Type 2, enclosed within grooved borders which are damaged, or possibly incomplete, on the upper right-hand side. The spacing is irregular at this end, and the terminal T-shaped groove is angled to avoid the damaged notch adjacent to Face A. It is possible that the left-hand end was originally linked to the meander on Face B, but the upper part of that face is now damaged. If so, then the flat surface of the summit may also be secondary, as it truncates the upper terminal of the cross on Face A.

1. Collingwood's drawing (1922-23, fig. 14c), which shows a moulding on the right terminal, is inaccurate.

2. It is also found in Cumbria and a number of other sites in Southern Scotland. See Bailey & Cramp 1988, 35-8, and the lists in Bailey 1974, I, 48, 53, 394, appendix 2; supplemented by the revised list for Dumfries and Galloway given here in Table 4 and Fig. 22.
3. If the meander pattern on Faces B and E is secondary, this removes one argument for a late dating of the stone (see Collingwood 1922-23, 217; Page 1959b, 386; Bailey 1974, I, 71-2).
4. Contra Bailey 1984, 19, and Bailey & Cramp 1988, 38, this is not a 'spiral-scroll' pattern of the Cumbrian type. Collingwood's drawing (1922-23, fig. 14a) is misleading.
5. Allen's illustration is truncated and heavily retouched (ECMS iii 1903, 490).
6. Galloway's view that "the stone is quite untrimmed or hewn in any way, the carving both on the sides and edges being made entirely on the natural surfaces" (Stephens 1901, 37), is clearly mistaken. See also Face B.

Evidence for Discovery: In a detailed account sent to Professor G. Stephens of Copenhagen in April 1893, W. Galloway stated that this slab was formerly built into the wall of a court behind a house in the High Street, and removed to the Priory in December 1884. This passage is quoted here at length as the only detailed evidence for the provenance of any of the fifteen stones found at Whithorn in the 19th century. Also to demonstrate the wider effects of a successful excavation.

"Owing to the important discovery of carved, and other relics, which took place at St Ninian's Cave, Wigtonshire, in the spring of 1884, a new interest was awakened in all that pertained to the ancient Priory of Candida Casa, of which he was the first founder. Of the many curious fragments and sculptured remains built into walls and dwelling houses through the modern town, the most remarkable was the cross-graven slab, forming the subject of this notice. The fact of its existence being well known, it was brought under the notice of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, and through his influence, on the 26th December 1884 was removed to the Priory, where it now forms one of a series of monuments in charge of H.M. Board of Works as included in the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882."

"The property it was taken from is a two storey house in the main street of the town, and was built about the middle of the present century. Behind it is a small paved courtyard, beyond which lies the garden, raised about five feet or so above the level of the court, and fenced in with a retaining wall of the same height. At the end of this wall on the left, there is a short flight of steps giving access to the garden, and at the other end on the right, close to an outhouse, there is a semicircular recess, in which stands a rainwater barrel. At the corner of this recess, facing the court, and close to the ground, the carved slab had been built in, the position it occupied being quite evident from the bricks where with it had been replaced."

"... The existing house was erected about 1850, on the site of a much older two storey house, dating probably from the 17th century, and had fallen into decay. The old materials were of course used in building

the new house, and amongst these was a considerable number of white freestone, purloined no doubt from the Priory ruins, and in all probability the carved slab came from the same source, and was used as a lintel, or in some other way, and at the rebuilding placed in the position indicated. It was at this time also that the runic inscription was defaced, in fact the name of the mason (since dead) is well known, and it would be done, not so much in wantonness, as with the view of 'trimming' the stone, and making it fit more accurately into its place. The result was of course most unfortunate, but cannot now possibly be remedied." (Stephens 1901, 36-7).

This detailed circumstantial evidence therefore qualifies Sir H.E. Maxwell's statement, in discussing the runic inscription on ST NINIAN'S CAVE 1, that another had been "... found during 1885 on the side of a disc-headed cross in the churchyard of the Priory of Whithorn ... unfortunately it is also mutilated ... by the design of a blundering stone hewer, who is said to have tooled off the greater part of the inscription in shaping the cross to the decorous proportions of a modern headstone" (Maxwell 1886-87, 140). Galloway noted that Maxwell himself was instrumental in having the stone moved to the Priory in 1884 (Stephens 1901, 36).¹

It was recorded as being in the house belonging to Lord Bute at the gate of the churchyard in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 166, no. 480).

1. N.B. Stephens himself assumes that this stone is the reverse face of ST NINIAN'S CAVE 1 (Stephens 1901, 36), and gives St Ninian's Cave as its provenance, despite quoting W. Galloway's detailed description of its discovery in Whithorn itself. See also Marquardt 1961, 124.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 10

Maxwell 1886-87, 140-1
Maxwell 1889, 37
Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 4
Stephens 1901, 36-7, plate
ECMS i 1903, xxix
ECMS iii 1903, 489-90, no. 4, fig. 523 A,B
RCAHMS 1912, xlii, 166-7, no. 480, figs. 111, 111A
Collingwood 1922-23, 217-8, Pl. IV fig. 14
--- 1926, 526
Collingwood 1927, 63, 65, 108, 147, fig. 80
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 13, fig. 14
--- 1939, 319
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 40, no. 14
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 12, 40-1, no. 10
Page 1959b, 386
Marquardt 1961, 124, 135
Wilson 1964, 68
Radford 1967b, 125
Page 1973, 21-2, 30, 135-6, 146-7, 219
Bailey 1974, I, 68, 71-2, 73-4, 268, 382, 394
Laing 1975b, 204
Bailey 1984, 19
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 25-6, 28, no. 10
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 38, 45, ill. 688-91

SRO/MW.1/17

WHITHORN 7

fragment with pocked lettering

Plate 176 a

H. 11.5
W. 6
D. unknown

Evidence for Discovery and Description: In G. Stephens's 'The Old-Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England', vol. IV, there is an illustration of an inscribed fragment of roll moulding apparently found during W. Galloway's excavations at the Priory [see Plate 176a]: "We have to thank Mr Galloway for this small but welcome addition to our O.N. runic stones. He writes me, in a letter dated Whithorn, Sept. 1, 1894: 'I have been going over all our discovered fragments of carved stone here, and find a small fragment 4½ by 2½ inches thick, evidently part of the edge of a gravestone, having a bead or roll. - There has evidently been a marginal inscription of which only two letters remain. They appear to me runic in their character, although wrought in a style quite different from anything I have seen, viz. dabbled or done with a pointed tool, such as I find used extensively here on the sculptured stones of the earlier centuries. - I herewith enclose a careful rubbing of the letters'. ... This fragment is of freestone, and has been dressed roughly, yet showing decided tool-marks on the side, so as to form an edge-roll, and is smoothed or polished on the surface. ... The 2 staves are Sp̄. More we shall never know" (Stephens 1901, 39).

The 'thorn' character visible in the rubbing is not necessarily runic. The other letter is too damaged to interpret, but does not seem to be an S.

Present Location: Unknown. Not recorded subsequently. Marquardt refers to Stephens' publication.

Stephens 1901, 39, plate
Marquardt 1961, 135

WHITHORN 8

disk-headed¹ cross-slab

Plate 176 b-c

H. 143+ (152)
W. 48 > 42
D. 9
diam. 66

Description: Solid plain cross-head of type E.12, set on an expanding straight-sided shaft carved with plain interlace on one face. The reverse face of the cross is undecorated.

A. [Plate 176b] The cross-head is circular, with a domed central boss outlined by an incised ring, and circular armpits that have been hollowed out but not cut through. It is convex in section, tapering from the central boss to the arm terminals. The surface of the cross is plain and smooth but it is surrounded by a grooved moulding which has been damaged round the armpits, particularly on the upper right side, but also on the lower right and upper left terminals. The recessed armpits are bordered by roll mouldings and are joined to the edge of the head by grooved keyhole channels.

On the left of the shaft is a grooved moulding linked to the edge moulding around the head. On the right is a broader moulding linked to the terminal of the lower arm, but damaged near the base. Directly beneath the lower arm but slightly off centre is a rectilinear panel of interlace with plain flat strands carved in false relief against a shallow pocked background. The lacing of the strands is not distinguished at the crossing points.² The interlace mainly consists of Turned Pattern F with loops to the outside, but also Pattern B U-bends with outside strand, and possibly one unit of Pattern E with outside strand. The lower part of the interlace is now concealed,

but Stuart's drawing shows that it runs to the broken end of the shaft (Stuart 1867, Pl. LXXVII.1).

B and D. The narrow edges are squared on the side of the cross-head, but broader and obliquely angled on the sides of the shaft [see Plate 176c].

C. [Plate 176c] On the reverse face of the stone the surface has been dressed but not decorated. It is convex in section, expanding in depth towards the base of the stone. The lower part of the shaft is semi-circular in section and chamfered at the sides.

1. The spelling of the term 'disk-head' in this thesis follows the usage of the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture (Cramp 1984a, xiv).
2. Narrow-band plain interlace only appears at Whithorn on no. 15, though it is also seen in two outlying groups of sculpture in the Whithorn area. See AIRYLICK, MAY, and MOCHRUM, near Barhobble; and also KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2, on the coast to the S.W. (Table 6 and Fig. 24). But in all these examples the lacing is defined by grooves at the crossing points.

Evidence for Discovery: Illustrated in 1867 and stated to be at Whithorn (Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. LXXVII.1).¹ It was also drawn by Rev. G. Wilson "lying on S. side of Whithorn Abbey church" on 9th March 1874 (Wilson's loose manuscript notes, 4th bundle, including sketch; now in National Monuments Record, NMRS MS/28: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland MS 457). Later recorded in the crypt of the Priory

(ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 1; RCAHMS 1912, 163, no. 463), and included in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17). For the contention that this cross was brought to Whithorn from Sorbie churchyard (MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194), see the discussion under 'SORBIE'.

1. This, together with WHITHORN 9, is therefore possibly one of the "two broken pillars topped by an oval disc" noted by T.S. Muir at the Priory in October 1864, which he said had been thrown up by gravedigging since his previous visits (Muir 1864, 48; Muir 1885, 236).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 7

Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. LXXVII.1	SRO/MW.1/17
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 54	
NMRS/SAS MS 457, 4th bundle, drawing	
M'Ilwraith 1875, 60	
MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX.2	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 1	
ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 1, fig. 520	
RCAHMS 1912, 163, no. 463, fig. 104	
Collingwood 1922-23, 221, Pl. V fig. 16	
Collingwood 1927, 64, 90, 108, fig. 82	
Simpson 1927, 76, 99, fig. 68	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 16	
Simpson 1935, 94, fig. 8	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 40, no. 16, fig. 8	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 12, 13, 40, no. 7, Pl. 8	
Radford 1967b, 124, Pl. XXII A	
Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 83 B	
MacKie 1975, 61	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 24, 25, 28, no. 7, plate	

WHITHORN 9

upper part of disk-headed cross-slab

Plate 177 a-b

H. 79+ (89)
W. 36 > 28
D. 9
diam. 38

Description: Solid plain cross-head of type E.12, set on an expanding convex shaft with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 177a] Asymmetrical disk-head, broader at the base. In the centre of the head is a circular boss surrounded by a double grooved moulding. Its raised surface is flat but damaged. The cross is outlined by a grooved edge moulding, with curved armpits but no keyhole channels. Within the armpits are domed bosses surrounded by deep circular grooves. These recessed armpits are bordered by roll mouldings.

The shaft is flanked by plain mouldings either side of the panel, which have been largely destroyed on the left. Beneath the grooved terminal of the lower arm is a panel of interlace with median incised strands carved in a stopped-plait technique. It includes two vertical rows of turned Pattern F in three surviving registers, with outside strand and added diagonals (N.B. not ECMS no. 558). The lower left side of the face is damaged. The lower part of the interlace is now concealed, but Romilly Allen's illustration shows that it runs to the broken end of the shaft (ECMS iii 1903, fig. 522). It appears from his drawing and photograph that this has been reshaped as a tenon.

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain and convex.

C. [Plate 177b] The cross-head on this face is similar to that on Face A, but the bosses in the armpits and in the centre of the head are all of the same size and type. They are defined in false relief by double grooved circular mouldings, the inner channel of which is V-shaped, so that both boss and moulding are slightly convex. A similar technique is used on Face A, but there the grooves are more deeply incised.

The shaft is edged by broad plain borders flanking double grooved mouldings at the sides of the panel. The median incised, stopped-plait interlace is carved in a similar technique to Face A, but the strands are broader. It includes three registers of closed circuit Half Pattern A in a single column with a bar terminal at the top. As on Face A, the lower part of the interlace and the broken end of the shaft are now concealed.

Evidence for Discovery: None. Illustrated in 1867 and stated to be at Whithorn (Stuart 1867, 68, Pl. CXXII.3).¹ No. 2 in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17).

Initially displayed inside the ruined Priory (ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 3), but subsequently recorded in the Pend House belonging to Lord Bute at the gate of the churchyard (RCAHMS 1912, 166, no. 479).

1. But this, together with WHITHORN 8, is therefore possibly one of the "two broken pillars topped by an oval disc" noted by T.S. Muir at the Priory in October 1864, which he said had been thrown up by gravedigging since his previous visits (Muir 1864, 48; Muir 1885, 236).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 8

Stuart 1867, 68, Pl. CXXII.3
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 52
Allen 1889-90, 523
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 3
ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 3, fig. 522
RCAHMS 1912, 166, no. 479
Collingwood 1922-23, 222, Pl. VIII fig. 22
Collingwood 1927, 67, 108, fig. 85
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 22
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 40, no. 22
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13, 40, no. 8
Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 82
Bailey 1974, I, 127-8, 394
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 28, no. 8

SRO/MW.1/17

WHITHORN 10

part of cross-head and shaft

Plate 177 c-d

H. 57+ (68)
W. 26 > 24
D. 8
diam. 46

Description: Segment of solid disk-headed cross of type E.12 and part of shaft, damaged on the two narrow edges and below. On one side the head is filled with stopped-plait interlace.

A. [Plate 177c] The remaining part of the upper terminal is bordered by a plain flat-band moulding. In the centre of the head is a boss in false relief with an incised inner moulding. It is surrounded by a deep circular groove and an outer roll moulding. In the two remaining armpits on the left-hand side are plain convex bosses in false relief, surrounded by deeply grooved V-shaped channels and outer roll mouldings of similar size to the central boss. There is a fragment of the upper armpit on the right edge. The surviving part of the head is filled with close-set irregular plait, ten-stranded in the upper arm with alternate joined terminals. The plait is carved in a flat-topped humped technique, with median-incised, stopped-plait strands.

The remaining part of the shaft is bordered on the left by a flat-band moulding, apparently linked to the lower terminal. There is no border between the head and shaft. Directly beneath the plait in the lower arm is a panel of closed circuit Pattern A, carved in the same technique. The terminals of the inner strands are paired, with a loose butted strand in the corner. Most of the remaining part of the shaft is now concealed, but see Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 33a.

B and D. The narrow edges of the slab are damaged.

C. [Plate 177d] The remaining part of the upper terminal is bordered by a damaged roll moulding. Contra Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 33b, this does not appear to include pellets. Beneath this the remains of the cross are outlined by a double grooved moulding, and the surface is plain. In the centre of the head is a large flat boss defined in false relief by two grooved circular mouldings. In the two remaining armpits on the right are plain convex bosses in false relief, surrounded by deeply grooved V-shaped channels and outer roll mouldings, of similar size and type to those on Face A. There are traces of the other armpits on the left edge.

The edge moulding on the right of the shaft is damaged. In the panel beneath the grooved mouldings round the lower terminal is the remains of a Turned Pattern F interlace with cross-joined terminals, carved in the same stopped-plait technique as on Face A. The remaining part of the shaft is now concealed, but see Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 33b. He suggested (1922-23, 224) that this was part of the same cross as WHITHORN 20 [Plate 183a-b].

Evidence for Discovery: None. Not recorded in RCAHMS 1912. In the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum (SRO/MW.1/821) it is noted as: "Presented by Mr Gordon, Whithorn, 1915", but no provenance is given. It presumably came from a private house in the town.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 14

Collingwood 1922-23, 224, 226, Pl. XI fig. 33
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 33
Anderson 1935-36, 143
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 33
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 14
Bailey 1974, I, 127-8, 394
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 14

SRO/MW.1/821

WHITHORN 11

cross-slab shaft and part of lower arm

Plate 178 a-b

H. 69+
W. 47 > 39
D. 8

Description: The slab is convex, expanding towards the base, with the remains of a cross head of type E.12 at the top and stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 178a] At the top of the slab is part of the lower terminal of a plain disk-headed cross, including the remains of two circular armholes cut through the stone, surrounded by outlined roll mouldings. These are linked to mouldings on either side of the shaft. The left edge is damaged. Directly beneath the lower arm is a panel of interlace, including four registers of Turned Pattern F with loops to the outside, and butted terminals in the upper corners of the panel flanking the alternate joined strands. The lower part of the panel is now hidden. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median incised strands, and flat pocked ground between.

B and D. The narrow edges are plain.

C. [Plate 178b] At the top of the reverse face the remains of the head are less well preserved, and part of the terminal and the moulding round the arm hole is missing on the right. Only the roll moulding around the other armpit is now linked to the mouldings on either side of the shaft. Directly below the arm is a panel of interlace, consisting of a ten-cord plait divided on either side into two symmetrical units related to Simple Pattern E, by alternate vertical breaks and crossing points on the diagonals. Woven on the

crossing points are closed circuit Pattern F loops, simplified to a half unit at the top, where the strands are joined alternately. The lower part is now hidden. The interlace is again carved in stopped-plait technique, but with a larger unit measure.

Evidence for Discovery: In the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum this slab is noted as: "Found built into north east corner of nave 1968. Found by W.H.R.". But in the SRO/DD.27/821 file it is first noted in this position in correspondence from W. Robertson dated 19th May 1964, and there are photographs¹ dated 8th June 1964 which show it forming the soffit to a recess in the external N.E. corner of the nave wall.²

1. HBM(SDD) Crown Copyright photographs nos. A 1606/1-6.
2. It also appears to be the same stone as that stated to have been found in this position in 1967 (Cruden 1967, 56).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 37

Cruden 1967, 56
 Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 83 A
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. 37

SRO/DD.27/821
 SRO/DD.27/1582

WHITHORN 12

shaft of cross-slab and part of lower arm

Plate 178 c-d

H. 107+ (114)
W. 54 > 49
D. 11

Description: The shaft is nearly parallel sided, with the remains of a cross head of type E.12 at the top. The shaft is carved with interlace on both faces, but only one side is stopped-plait.

A. [Plate 178c] At the top of the shaft on the right is part of a circular armhole cut through the stone, surrounded by a roll moulding. The remaining part of the head is plain. There are grooved mouldings on either side of the shaft. Directly beneath the lower arm is a rectangular panel of interlace, including five surviving registers of Turned Pattern C with the loops to the outside and a two-cord plait on the central diagonalling strands, and a standard Pattern C loop in the lower right-hand corner woven onto a U-bend. In the upper part all four terminals are butted. The interlace is carved in a flat-topped humped technique, with median-incised, stopped-plait strands. The lower part is now concealed. Near the centre of the panel is a recessed shield with double chevron and 'AM' initials carved in relief. This has destroyed part of the interlace.

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain.

C. [Plate 178d] At the top of the shaft is part of the plain head, but there is no evidence of the armhole on this side. There are grooved mouldings on either side of the shaft. Within the panel is a loose six-cord plait divided by alternate vertical breaks and crossing points on the diagonals into two symmetrical units related to Simple

Pattern E. Three registers survive. The strands are carved in a high median-incised, flat-topped technique, with bevelled edges and wide areas of smooth flat ground between, but the medial lines run to the crossing points rather than following the stopped plait formula. There are no transverse grooves at the crossing points to show the lacing of the strands. The lower part of the interlace is now concealed.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 6), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations, although there is secondary lettering on one face. No. 7 in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17). Subsequently displayed in the crypt (RCAHMS 1912, 164, no. 466).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 13

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259	SRO/MW.1/17
Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 6	
ECMS iii 1903, 491, no. 6, fig. 525 A,B	
RCAHMS 1912, 164, no. 466, fig. 107	
Collingwood 1922-23, 221, 223, Pl. X fig. 29	
Collingwood 1927, 66, 108, fig. 84	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 29	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 41, no. 29	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13, 41, no. 13	
Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 84 A	
Bailey 1974, I, 254, 394	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 13	
Bailey & Cramp 1988, 133	

WHITHORN 13

part of cross-slab shaft with tenon

Plate 179 a-b

H. 90+ (117)
W. 44
D. 8

Description: The slab is broken at the top and on one side. The remaining edge is slightly convex. The slab is decorated with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face. On the other is interlace of similar type but incised.

A. [Plate 179a] The right-hand edge is flanked by a grooved moulding. The other edge is broken. Within the panel are three incomplete registers of closed circuit Pattern A in three surviving columns, with a break and V bends in the central register. The lower terminals are joined alternately, with plain pellets above the crossing points. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median-incised strands, and dressed flat ground between. At the base of the panel are two bands of Type 1 step pattern with the direction of the lower band reversed, forming a mirror-image pattern. The two bands are in raised relief, separated by a horizontal groove, but the steps are incised. The lower third of the slab is plain and indented to form a tenon. This is now concealed, but see ECMS iii 1903, fig. 524; RCAHMS 1912, fig. 106.

B. The narrow edge of the stone is plain.

C. [Plate 179b] The surface of the stone has been dressed smooth and flat. The right-hand edge is broken. The panel is outlined by a single grooved moulding on the left, and by double grooved mouldings below. Within the surviving part of the panel are two mirror-image

spirals of closed circuit two-cord plait, with the diagonals forming outside strands with concentric edge breaks against the frame, and alternate vertical breaks and crossing points in the centre. The strands are incised in short broken sections stopping short of the crossing points, thus forming a linear stopped-plait pattern. The lower third of the slab is plain and indented to form a tenon (see above).

D. The narrow edge of the stone is broken.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 5), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. A drawing by Galloway (in SRO/DD.27/821) shows that this is the cross no. 11 in the list attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination which was "found in December 1888, within the area of what in all probability was the Priory Chapter House" (SRO/MW.1/17). This lay under the path to the modern parish church.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 19

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
 Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 5
 ECMS iii 1903, 491, no. 5, fig. 524
 RCAHMS 1912, 163-4, no. 465, fig. 106
 Collingwood 1915, 195-6
 Collingwood 1922-23, 221, 222, Pl. VIII fig. 23
 Collingwood 1927, 67, 108, fig. 85
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 23
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 13, 41-2, no. 23
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 13, 42, no. 19
 Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 85 A,B
 Bailey 1974, I, 116
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 19

SRO/MW.1/17
 SRO/DD.27/821

WHITHORN 14

incomplete cross-shaft

Plate 180 a-b

H. 111+ (132)
W. 38 > 31
D. 11

Description: The shaft is broken at the top, with no evidence of a head. The sides are straight, and expand towards the foot of the stone. It is carved with plain interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 180a] The face is surrounded on three sides by an inner roll moulding and a recessed outer moulding. Within the frame is a panel of interlace carved in flat relief so that the lacing is formed by grooves at the crossing points. The strands are plain and close-set, with bevelled edges. The interlace consists of two vertical rows of Complete Pattern F in ten registers (Adcock 1974, 204), with two concentric edge breaks on the left-hand side, forming outside strands. The interlace terminates at the bottom of the panel in three unpinched loops, with two symmetrical Pattern D units either side of a symmetrical Pattern F at the centre. Beneath a horizontal moulding the extended foot of the shaft is plain, but damaged on the left (see Stuart 1867, Pl. XCVII.2). This is now concealed.

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain and convex, but indented next to Face A.

C. [Plate 180b] The face is surrounded on three sides by a double grooved moulding. Within the frame is a panel of interlace consisting of seven registers of closed circuit Simple Pattern F (six cord), with V bends on the outside strands and alternating horizontal breaks and crossing points in the centre, thus forming interlocked figures-of-eight.

At the bottom of the panel the terminals combine a symmetrical and an asymmetrical knot and a U bend. The broad strands of the interlace are plain, and carved in the same technique as on Face A. The extended foot of the shaft is damaged (see above).

Evidence for Discovery: None. Illustrated in 1867, and stated to be in the churchyard at Whithorn (Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. XCVII.2). Subsequently displayed inside the ruined Priory (ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 2); and later in the crypt (RCAHMS 1912, 163, no. 464). No. 6 in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 3

Stuart 1867, 53, Pl. XCVII.2	SRO/MW.1/17
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 52	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 2	
ECMS iii 1903, 488, no. 2, fig. 521 A,B	
RCAHMS 1912, 163, no. 464, fig. 105	
Collingwood 1922-23, 216, 221, Pl. III fig. 12	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 12, fig. 12	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 11, 39, no. 12	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 10-11, 39, no. 3	
Radford 1962b, 128	
Adcock 1974, 204-5, Pl. 81 A,B	
Laing 1975b, 204	
Mackie 1975, 61	
Cramp 1983a, 284	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 6, 28, no. 3	

WHITHORN 15

incomplete cross-shaft

Plate 180 c-d

H. 90+
W. 26 > 23
D. 7

Description: Parallel-sided angular shaft, broken at the top, with recessed edge mouldings. Carved on one face with plain interlace and on the other with median-incised plait.

A. [Plate 180c] The edges of the shaft are stepped back and squared, leaving a recessed outer border of flat-band moulding and a raised central panel running the length of the face. The panel is bordered by grooved cable moulding of roll-moulding type on either side, which is damaged on the lower right side and top left. Within the panel are nine surviving registers of Complete Pattern A in two columns. The strands are plain and carved in flat-topped, humped relief, with the lacing formed by grooves at the crossing points.¹ The lower part of the shaft is now hidden.

C. [Plate 180d] The edges of the shaft are stepped back and squared, leaving a recessed outer border of flat-band moulding and a raised central panel running the length of the face. The panel is bordered by grooved cable moulding of flat-band type on either side, which is damaged on the lower left. Within the panel is a six-cord plait, median-incised, with two butted strands on the right. The strands are carved in a humped technique, and the medial lines run to the crossing points rather than following the stopped-plait formula found on the Whithorn School crosses (see Table 5).² The lower part of the shaft is now hidden.

1. This type of narrow-band plain interlace only appears at Whithorn on no. 8, but it is also seen in two outlying groups of sculpture in the Whithorn area. See AIRYLICK, MAY, and MOCHRUM, near Barhobble; and also KNOCK 2 and KIRKMAIDEN 2, on the coast to the S.W. (Table 6 and Fig. 24).
2. Narrow-band interlace with a fine groove running up to the crossing point is also seen at Whithorn on nos. 2, 19, and 31 (Table 7).

Evidence for Discovery: Probably one of the two cross-slabs recovered in 1967 from a later medieval wall built over the stairway on the N. side of the crypt, during excavations at the E. end of the Priory church (Cruden 1967, 56). However in the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum it is noted as: "Found in excavations 1968". In this list four cross-slabs (WHITHORN 5, 11, 15, 35) are said to have been found in 1968, although the publication date of the Discovery and Excavation report (Cruden op. cit.) shows this is improbable.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 38

SRO/MW.1/821

Cruden 1967, 56
 Adcock 1974, 205
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. 38

WHITHORN 16

part of cross-slab shaft

Plate 181 a-b

H. 82
W. 32
D. 9

Description: The shaft is broken at both ends. The sides are slightly convex, and taper marginally towards one end. It is decorated with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces, carved in a humped technique, with flat-topped, median incised strands.

A. [Plate 181a] The shaft is flanked by roll mouldings. Within the panel are three columns of interlace, with two paired units of Turned Pattern A and one of Complete Pattern A on either side, linked by V bends on the diagonals. On each paired unit of Turned Pattern A the confronted elements are linked by outside strands. The irregular V bends and breaks on the diagonalling strands are locked by closed circuit Pattern A rings, forming a central column.

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain.

C. [Plate 181b] The shaft is flanked by roll mouldings. Within the panel is a ten-cord plait which is divided into two symmetrical three-cord units flanking a central column of twist. The outer units are linked by diagonalling strands which each form short sections of the plait on either side. A separate two-cord twist is woven onto the diagonals.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 7), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. No. 8 in the list of

crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17).
 Noted subsequently in the crypt by D. MacGibbon, who, however, gave the impression that his incomplete drawings of the two faces were of separate stones (MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX, 4 and 5), an error which misled Romilly Allen (and subsequently the Royal Commission) into describing two imaginary stones (ECMS iii 1903, 493-4, nos. 13 and 14), in addition to his no. 7 (*ibid.*, 491).
 See also RCAHMS 1912, nos. 487, 488, and 467.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 16

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259	SRO/MW.1/17
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 7	
MacGibbon & Ross 1899, 194, Pl. IX.4	
	Pl. IX.5
ECMS iii 1903, 491, no. 7, fig. 526 A,B	
	493, no. 13
	493-4, no. 14
RCAHMS 1912, 164, no. 467, figs. 108, 108A	
	167, no. 487
	167, no. 488
Collingwood 1922-23, 223, Pl. IX fig. 26	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 26	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 26	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 16	
Adcock 1974, 206, Pl. 84 B	
Bailey 1974, I, 394	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 16	

WHITHORN 17

fragment of cross-slab shaft

Plate 181 c-d

H. 63
W. 24 > 17
D. 7.5

Description: The slab is broken at both ends and on one side. The surviving edge is faintly convex but the broken edge has been dressed straight. The slab appears to have expanded originally, as the interlace units on Face B increase in size towards one end (but see below). It is decorated with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face, but the other is incised in outline.

A. [Plate 181c] The edge of the slab is flanked by a flat-band moulding. Within the remaining part of the panel is a column of four-cord plait linked to the remains of a similar plait by alternate vertical breaks and crossing points. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median-incised strands.

B. The damaged narrow face is straight and squared, and appears to have been cut with a saw.

C. [Plate 181d] The edge of the slab is flanked by a grooved moulding. Within the remaining part of the smoothly dressed panel is a column of four closed circuit Pattern A rings linked by diagonals.¹ These are incised in outline, with the open ended strands stopping short of the crossing points. As noted above, the rings increase in size towards one end. But by coincidence or design, the re-cut straight edge of the stone lies at a tangent to the circumferences of the three surviving rings, and it is therefore possible that the decoration on this face is secondary.

D. The other narrow face is plain.

1. N.B. Because of difficulties with lighting on the photograph (Plate 181d), one diagonalling strand appears almost invisible.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 11), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. But not included in the 1891 Deed of Nomination, and apparently unseen by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 485).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 17

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
 Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 11
 ECMS iii 1903, 492-3, no. 11, fig. 529
 RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 485
 Collingwood 1922-23, 222-3, Pl. VIII fig. 25
 Collingwood 1927, 67, 108, fig. 85
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 25
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 25
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 17
 Bailey 1974, I, 145, 394
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 17

WHITHORN 18

lower part of cross-slab

Plate 182 a-b

H. 36
W. 54
D. 11

Description: The shaft is broken at both ends and the sides are tapering. It is carved with stopped-plait interlace on two faces. On one face the interlace is incised in outline.

A. [Plate 182a] The face is bordered on either side by plain flat-band mouldings, and there is a horizontal panel border at the narrower broken end. Within the panel are two surviving registers of closed circuit Pattern A in three rows. The terminals of the inner strands are joined alternately, with loose butted strands in the corners. The interlace is carved in a flat-topped humped technique, with median incised, stopped-plait strands.

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain.

C. [Plate 182b] One side of the face is damaged but the other is bordered by a grooved edge moulding. The horizontal border to the panel has been destroyed, but within the panel is one surviving register of closed circuit Pattern A in two rows, joined by the remains of a paired terminal. The diagonalling strands are loosely woven. The interlace is carved in outline in a grooved technique, with median-incised, stopped-plait strands. The lacing is formed by grooves at the crossing points, with deeper pocking at the angles within the ring.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 8), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. No. 9 in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SRO/MW.1/17). Subsequently displayed in the crypt (RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 468).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 12

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259	SRO/MW.1/17
Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 8	
ECMS iii 1903, 491-2, no. 8, fig. 527	
RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 468	
Collingwood 1922-23, 223, Pl. X fig. 28	
Collingwood 1927, 66, 108, fig. 84	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 28	
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 28	
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 12	
Bailey 1974, I, 394	
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 12	

WHITHORN 19

lower part of cross-slab

Plate 182 c-d

H. 37
W. 35 > 29
D. 11

Description: The shaft is broken at both ends, with straight, tapering sides. It is carved with median-incised interlace on both faces (not stopped-plait).

A. [Plate 182c] The face is bordered on either side by plain roll mouldings. In the panel between are four vertical rows of closed circuit Pattern A, four registers remaining, carved in a humped technique with median-incised strands. The fine medial lines run to the crossing points rather than following the stopped-plait formula found on the Whithorn School crosses (see Table 5).¹

B and D. The narrow edges of the shaft are plain.

C. [Plate 182d] The face is bordered on either side by recessed flat-band mouldings. The panel between is convex, and carved with three separate motifs in humped relief, one above the other. (i) Three loops of two-cord twist woven round and between two surviving pellets, with smaller pellets in the angles. (ii) A horizontal band of cable moulding. (iii) One surviving register of Simple Pattern E loops. Both the twist and the loops have median-incised strands running to the crossing points.

This shaft is probably part of the same cross as WHITHORN 31, which also has loops around the pellets [Plate 188a]. And see Note 1.

1. Narrow-band interlace with a fine groove running up to the crossing point is also seen at Whithorn on nos. 2, 15, and 31 (Table 7).

Evidence for Discovery: None. History uncertain. First clearly recorded in 1923 by Collingwood (1922-23, fig. 30ab), but a process of elimination suggests that this may be the stone No. 483 recorded in 1911 by the Royal Commission in the house belonging to Lord Bute at the gate of Whithorn churchyard (RCAHMS 1912, 167).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 11

RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 483
Collingwood 1922-23, 221, 223-4, Pl. X fig. 30
Collingwood 1927, 66, 108, fig. 84
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 30
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 40-1, no. 30
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 11
Bailey 1974, I, 394
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 28, no. 11

WHITHORN 20

lower part of cross-slab

Plate 183 a-b

H. 62
W. 40 > 38
D. 10.5

Description: Lower part of broken oblong slab, with panels of stopped-plait interlace on both faces above a broad plain foot.

A. [Plate 183a] In the upper part of the stone is the remains of a rectilinear panel of interlace, bordered by grooved edge mouldings on three sides. The interlace is divided into two units, with no border between. (i) At the top, an incomplete register of closed circuit Pattern A in three columns, with alternate joined terminals. (ii) Below, a horizontal unit of six- by eight-cord plait. The interlace strands in the lower unit are larger, but both units of interlace are carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median-incised strands. The lower part of the slab is plain, with a slightly rounded foot. This is broader at the base and roughly dressed.

B and D. The narrow edges of the slab are plain, expanding at the foot.

C. [Plate 183b] In the upper part of the stone are the remains of a rectilinear panel of interlace surrounded by double grooved edge mouldings on three sides, with a concave lower border. The interlace appears to be Pattern F with added outside strands and diagonals, but this is irregular in the lower left-hand corner. It is carved in the same stopped-plait technique as on Face A. The panel is defaced by a diagonal scratch. The lower part of the slab is plain, with a broad, slightly rounded foot.

WHITHORN 25 appears to be a fragment of this face [see Plate 185a]. Collingwood suggested that WHITHORN 10 was part of the same cross (1922-23, 224, figs. 32, 33), but most of its shaft is now concealed [Plate 177c-d].

Evidence for Discovery: None. First mentioned by Collingwood in 1923 (1922-23, 224, fig. 32). In a rather obscure passage, Radford later stated that the fragment had been displayed in the "undercroft of the south chapel", and therefore argued that it must have been found nearby in the area of the early chapel at the E. end of the Priory church, as otherwise it would have been discarded (Radford 1948-49a, 117). Unfortunately he used a similar argument to place the find spot of WHITHORN 1 in this area, which is not borne out by the early written evidence.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 18

Collingwood 1922-23, 224, Pl. XI fig. 32
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 32
 Radford 1948-49a, 117
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 32
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 42, no. 18
 Bailey 1974, I, 394
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 18

WHITHORN 21

lower part of cross-slab

Plate 183 c

H. 55
W. 42
D. 6

Description: Lower part of irregular oblong slab, carved on one face only with part of a panel of stopped-plait interlace above a broad plain foot.

A. [Plate 183c] The edges of the slab are uneven but the base is squared, and the surface of the stone is smooth and flat. In the upper part of the face is the remains of a rectilinear panel bordered by a double grooved edge moulding on three sides. On the left-hand border of the face and in the right-hand frame of the panel there is grooved cable moulding. Within the panel is an irregular tangle of stopped plait interlace, including Pattern D knots, symmetrical loop F and a type B U-bend. This is formed by short sections of abutted flat-topped strands with median-incised grooves. In the right-hand corner is a pellet with central depression enclosed on three sides by a rectangular figure. The lower part of the face is plain and squared at the foot, at a slightly oblique angle to the lower border of the panel.

The grooved cable moulding on the edge, and the irregular stopped-plait interlace resemble WHITHORN 6, face A [Plate 175a]. But the present slab is thinner and the stone type is dissimilar.

C. The reverse face of the stone is plain and flat.

Evidence for Discovery: In the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum it is recorded as: "Found in 1970 during structural alterations to property next to Clydesdale Bank in George Street, Whithorn. House west side of Pend."

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 40¹

1. N.B. Although the current edition of the Whithorn guide lists the MONREITH cross as Whithorn Museum No. 40 (Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30), both the HBM(SDD) typescript and the numbering of the stones in the museum itself show that MONREITH is in fact No. 41. The present stone is not mentioned in the guidebook.

Unpublished.

SRO/DD.27/821

WHITHORN 22

part of cross-slab shaft

Plate 184 a

H. 41
W. 26 > 25
D. 5

Description: The shaft is broken at both ends, and the sides are tapering and slightly convex. It is carved with worn median-incised interlace on one face only. The fragment appears to have come from a comparatively narrow shaft of similar proportions to WHITHORN 14 [Plate 180a-b].

A. [Plate 184a] The tapering shaft is flanked by curved mouldings on either side. Within the panel are four surviving registers of closed circuit Pattern A in two columns. The broad strands are very worn, with the median-incised lines and the lacing almost obliterated, but the grooves appear to run to the crossing points, like WHITHORN 19, face A [Plate 182c].

C. The reverse face is plain, with a cement repair on one side. The surface is flaking.¹

1. Although Radford stated in the first edition of the Whithorn guide: "The back is too weathered for the pattern to be recognisable" (Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41), there is no evidence of any interlace on this face.

Evidence for Discovery: None. First recorded in July 1911 with the other stones kept in the crypt of the Priory (RCAHMS 1912, 166, no. 476).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 29

RCAHMS 1912, 166, no. 476
Collingwood 1922-23, 224 fn. (e)
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 50
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 29
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 29

WHITHORN 23

fragment of cross-slab shaft

Plate 184 b

H. 50
W. 25
D. 10

Description: Triangular slab fragment with one surviving edge. It is carved with stopped-plait interlace on one face only.

A. [Plate 184b] The edge is flanked by a roll moulding. Within the panel are the remains of five registers of closed circuit Pattern A in two surviving columns. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median incised strands.

Evidence for Discovery: None.¹ First recorded in Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44.

1. But either this stone or WHITHORN 24 is probably the unidentified shaft fragment mentioned as a new discovery in a letter from the custodian of Whithorn museum to the Ministry of Works Inspectorate, dated 14th September 1932: "... part of a Celtic cross shaft which was found in a drystone dyke nearby. The interlace on it is as far as I make out is of the tenth century. This I have in the museum awaiting your visit" (SR0/MW.1/39).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 30

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 30
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 30

WHITHORN 24

fragment of cross-slab shaft

Plate 184 c

H. 34
W. 32
D. 7

Description: Edge fragment, broken at both ends and on one side. Carved with stopped-plait interlace on one face only.

A. [Plate 184c] The edge of the slab is flanked by a flat-band moulding. Within the remaining part of the panel are three columns of two-cord twist, linked by transverse registers of angular closed-circuit twist which are separated by horizontal breaks. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median incised strands.

Evidence for Discovery: None.¹ First recorded in Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43.

1. But see WHITHORN 23 for a possible reference.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 28

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 28

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 28

WHITHORN 25

fragment of cross-slab shaft

Plate 185 a

L. 31
W. 27
D. 10

Description: Triangular slab fragment with one surviving edge. It is carved with stopped-plait interlace on one face only.

A. [Plate 185a] The edge of the slab is convex and flanked by an outer roll moulding and an inner flat-band moulding. Within the panel are the remains of an interlace including Pattern E symmetrical loops with outside strand. This is carved in stopped-plait technique, with abutted, median incised strands.

This fragment is possibly part of the same shaft as WHITHORN 20, face C (see Plate 183b).

Evidence for Discovery: From the Priory, 1953 (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44). The circumstances and original position do not appear to be recorded.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 35

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 35
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 35

WHITHORN 26

fragment of cross-slab shaft

Plate 185 b-c

L. 24
W. 18
D. 8.5 max.

Description: The fragment is carved with interlace on two adjacent faces. The rest of the stone is damaged.

A. [Plate 185b] On one edge of the stone is part of a flat roll moulding. Within the panel are the remains of irregular interlace carved in a humped technique, with median incised, stopped-plait strands. The pattern includes a Pattern F symmetrical loop, a register of Pattern B with outside strand, and a break in the diagonalling strands.

B. [Plate 185c] On the remains of the narrow face, simple ring-chain link pattern, each link abutting the adjacent links, and interlocked equally with two others. The strands are plain and carved in a humped technique. The lower edge is damaged.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 12), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. But not included in the 1891 Deed of Nomination, and apparently unseen by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 486).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 9

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
Allen 1993-94, 175, no. 12
ECMS iii 1903, 493, no. 12, fig. 530
RCAHMS 1912, 167, no. 486
Collingwood 1922-23, 222, Pl. VI fig. 20
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 20
Radford & Donaldson 1953, 40, no. 20
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 40, no. 9
Bailey 1974, I, 394
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 28, no. 9

WHITHORN 27

part of disk cross-head

Plate 186 a-b

L. 51
W. 29
D. 8
radius 28

Description: Damaged portion of a disk-headed cross of type E.12, with circular armpit holes cut through, carved on both faces with the remains of one complete and one incomplete arm.

A. [Plate 186a] The surface of the cross is plain and smooth and convex in section, with the remains of a domed central boss outlined by an incised ring. The terminals are surrounded by a roll moulding which loops around the two remaining armpit holes. There are no keyhole channels. The arms of the cross are defined by a grooved inner moulding.

C. [Plate 186b] On the reverse face the surface of the incomplete arm has been split off. There is a fragment of a circular central groove. On the remaining arm the surface is smoothly dressed, and the terminal and armpits are surrounded by a grooved moulding outlining the cross. There is no grooved keyhole channel between the adjacent terminals, but the mouldings round the armpit holes are slightly convex.

This head may possibly be part of WHITHORN 11 or 12, both shafts with the remains of arm holes cut through (see Plate 178).

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 10), as having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations, although it may be one of

the unidentified cross-heads at Whithorn described in 1877 prior to the excavations (M'Kerlie 1877a, 415-6). No. 4 in the list of crosses attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination (SR0/MW.1/17). Subsequently displayed in the crypt (RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 470).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 27

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 10
ECMS iii 1903, 492, no. 10
RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 470
Collingwood 1922-23, 224 fn. (d)
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 27
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 27

WHITHORN 28

disk cross-head

Plate 186 c-d

H. 54+ (unknown)
D. 12.5 > 8
diam. 61

Description: Plain cross-head of type E.12 with circular armpit holes cut through, carved on both faces.

A. [Plate 186c] The cross-head is circular, with a domed central boss, and the arms are bordered by a pocked and grooved moulding which loops round the armpit holes. There are no keyhole channels and the mouldings round the armpit holes are slightly convex. Two of the symmetrical loops are damaged. The surface of the cross is plain and convex in section, but apparently carved against the grain of the stone. The lower part of the face is now concealed.

C. [Plate 186d] The reverse face is plain apart from a grooved central ring and grooved keyhole channels running between the armpit holes and the edges of the stone. There is no moulding around the arms. The face is convex, but the terminals are damaged and the surface is flaking along the grain of the stone. The lower part of the face is now concealed.

Evidence for Discovery: Found in Whithorn churchyard fifteen years before W. Galloway's excavations, and presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in May 1875 (--- 1874-76, 233-4, 1.); but curiously ignored by Romilly Allen in ECMS 1903 and his preliminary lists.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Catalogue No. IB 34
(In store at Leith.)

Minute Book 1868-1880 (RMS/SAS MS)
--- 1874-76, 233-4
M'Kerlie 1877a, 416 fn.
NMAS Catalogue 1892, 262, IB 34
Black 1894, 36-7, no. 1
M'Kerlie 1906b, 435-6
NMAS 1981, IB 34

WHITHORN 29

disk cross-head and fragment of shaft

Plate 187 a-b

H. 70+ (80)

W. 50 (neck)

D. 9

diam. 64

Description: Solid cross-head of type E.12, including five crosslets, set on the remains of an expanding shaft with stopped-plait interlace on one broad face and incised in outline on the other.

A. [Plate 187a] Both head and shaft are surrounded by a roll moulding, and the arms of the cross are defined by a grooved inner moulding. The upper terminal is damaged. The armpits are rounded, with grooved keyhole channels running to the edges of the stone. In the centre of the head is a boss in false relief surrounded by a deep circular groove. Within each of the four armpits is a boss defined by a grooved circular channel within the roll mouldings. All five bosses are carved with equal-armed crosses of type E.8, with narrow grooved angles between the expanded arms. The cross in the centre is enclosed within an incised inner moulding. The crosses on the upper left and lower right have been damaged. The rest of the head is plain.

Within the shaft panel directly beneath the grooved border of the lower terminal is the remains of an interlace pattern consisting of three rows of closed circuit Pattern A, damaged on the right. Only one register is now visible. At the top of the panel the terminals of the inner strands are paired, with a loose butted strand in the surviving left-hand corner. The interlace is carved in a flat-topped humped technique, with median-incised, stopped-plait strands. The lower part of the shaft is now concealed.

C. [Plate 187b] Both head and shaft are surrounded by a roll moulding in false relief with a grooved inner border. The upper and left-hand terminals are damaged. The armpits are rounded, with grooved keyhole channels running to the edges of the stone. Within each of the four armpits is a boss defined by a grooved circular channel. In the centre of the head is a larger grooved ring. The rest of the head is plain and flat. There is no lower border to the cross. Directly beneath the head in the upper part of the shaft is a central V bend terminal incised in outline crossed by two similar diagonal strands with open-ended terminals joined to the grooved inner mouldings of the panel. The outline strands are defined by parallel grooves which stop short of the crossing points. The lower part of the shaft is now concealed.

Evidence for Discovery: Found in Whithorn churchyard fifteen years before W. Galloway's excavations, and presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in May 1875 (--- 1874-76, 233-4, 2.). Added to the list of stones found at the Priory in Romilly Allen's 1894 draft (Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 14), yet not included in ECMS 1903 despite the remains of interlace on the shaft.

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Catalogue No. IB 35
 (In store at Leith.)

Minute Book 1868-1880 (RMS/SAS MS)
--- 1874-76, 233-4
M'Kerlie 1877a, 416 fn.
NMA Catalogue 1892, 262, IB 35
Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 14
Black 1894, 37, no. 2
M'Kerlie 1906b, 436
Collingwood 1922-23, 224 fn. (c)
NMA 1981, IB 35

WHITHORN 30

disk cross-head fragment

Plate 187 c

L. 68
W. 32 > 9
D. 6.5
radius 43

Description: Part of solid cross-head of type E.12, with fragment of shaft. The reverse face has been split off.

A. [Plate 187c] The surface of the cross is plain and smooth, apart from a damaged central boss surrounded by a grooved moulding. The remaining lower arm and armpit are surrounded by a roll moulding in false relief with a grooved inner border. The armpit is rounded, with a grooved keyhole channel running to the edge of the stone. Within the armpit is a convex boss in false relief surrounded by a circular groove. There are traces of a similar groove on the broken edge of the stone. Beneath the roll moulding around the arm terminal is a fragment of the shaft, carved in stopped-plait technique with abutted, median-incised strands which form the remains of an interlace terminal, the pattern not determinable.

Evidence for Discovery: Found re-used as building material in an old house at Whithorn when it was demolished in the summer of 1902 (ECMS iii 1903, 516-7). Apparently forwarded immediately to the National Museum of Antiquities (ibid.), though not noted as a donation in PSAS, nor registered by the museum until 1947.

1. The Royal Commission's statements about this stone are very misleading. It is in fact described under two separate entries, nos. 489 and 490, which split the description given in ECMS into

two separate halves, thereby inventing two separate stones. It is also claimed that these stones are noted in ECMS as being at the Priory, but 'their' location in 1911 is not specified (RCAHMS 1912, 168).

Present Location: Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Catalogue No. IB 253 (1947.30)

(In cellar.)

ECMS iii 1903, 516-7, no. 15, fig. 565

RCAHMS 1912, 168, no. 489

no. 490

Collingwood 1922-23, 224 fn. (a)

NMAS Supplementary Catalogue (RMS/SAS MS)

Bailey 1974, I, 394

NMAS 1981, IB 253

WHITHORN 31

part of disk cross-head

Plate 188 a

L. 34
W. 22
D. 7
radius 18

Description: Incomplete solid cross-head of type E.12 with damaged terminals, carved on one face only.

A. [Plate 188a] In the centre of the head is a raised circular boss, its upstanding surface flat and surrounded by a narrow dished moulding.¹ The damaged armpits are circular, with the remains of keyhole channels, and are bordered by roll mouldings in high relief. They are hollowed out but not cut through. Within the recessed armpits are shallow domed bosses, only two of which survive. In the spandrels of each arm are plain convex pellets surrounded by median-incised Pattern E knots. The paired loops of these face outward in two of the opposite arms and inward in the other two, but all four knots are incomplete. The strands are carved in a shallow humped technique, with the median-incised grooves running to the crossing points.² The inner surface of the cross-head is otherwise dressed flat.

This head is probably part of the same cross as WHITHORN 19, which has similar twists around the pellets [Plate 182d]. And see Note 2.

1. Romilly Allen, followed by Collingwood, shows a small incised crosslet in the middle of the central boss, but this is not visible to the present writer (ECMS iii 1903, fig. 528; Collingwood 1922-23, fig. 35).

2. This differs from the stopped-plait technique found on the Whithorn School crosses (see Table 5). Narrow-band interlace with a fine groove running up to the crossing point is also seen at Whithorn on nos. 2, 15, and 19 (Table 7).

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded at the Priory in July 1891 (Allen 1891-92, 258-9; id. 1893-94, 175, no. 9), having apparently been found during W. Galloway's excavations. This appears to be the cross-head, No. 5 in the list attached to the 1891 Deed of Nomination, which was "found in clearing out remains of tower" (SRO/MW.1/17).¹ Subsequently displayed in the crypt (RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 469).

1. This is the central crossing tower, rather than the tower built in 1610 at the W. end (see the plan of Galloway's trenches in Hill 1984a, ill. 1).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 15

Allen 1891-92, 258, 259
 Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 9
 ECMS iii 1903, 492, no. 9, fig. 528
 Eeles 1909-10, 355
 RCAHMS 1912, 165, no. 469
 Collingwood 1922-23, 225, Pl. XI fig. 35
 Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 35
 Anderson 1935-36, 143
 Radford & Donaldson 1953, 41, no. 35
 Radford & Donaldson 1957, 41, no. 15
 Bailey 1974, I, 268
 Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 15
 Bailey & Cramp 1988, 45

SRO/MW.1/17

WHITHORN 32

part of disk cross-head

Plate 188 b

L. 37
W. 23
D. 6

Description: Central part of damaged solid cross-head of type E.12, with no surviving terminals, carved on one face only.

A. [Plate 188b] In the centre of the head is a large circular boss with a raised convex surface, surrounded by two circular grooves. Within the two remaining armpits are smaller bosses in false relief outlined by deeply grooved circular channels. The rest of the surface is plain and smooth, and there is no moulding around the arms.

C. The reverse face is plain and convex.

Evidence for Discovery: From the Priory, 1953 (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44). The circumstances and original position do not appear to be recorded.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 31

Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 31
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 31

WHITHORN 33

part of hammer-headed cross-slab

Plate 188 c

H. 43
W. 35
D. 8

Description: Upper part of solid hammer-headed cross-slab, damaged at the summit, and carved on one face only.

A. [Plate 188c] The arms of the cross are surrounded by a roll moulding in high relief, expanding in the upper terminal. The surface of the head has been pocked back, apart from a domed central boss. The upper arm is short with a broad curved terminal. The side arms are short and wedge-shaped. The narrow curved armpits appear as if squeezed together, with grooved channels tapering from enlarged depressions near the centre of the head, surrounded by the roll mouldings. Beneath the lower armpits the head is damaged.

C. The reverse is plain, with curved edges.

Evidence for Discovery: None. Added to the list of stones¹ found at the Priory in Romilly Allen's 1894 draft (Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 13), but not amongst the twelve stones recorded earlier in July 1891 (idem 1891-92, 258-9) or subsequently in ECMS 1903. Not described until 1923 (Collingwood 1922-23, 226).

1. Stones in this list can be identified either by Allen's numbering system, which is duplicated (for the first twelve items only) in ECMS iii 1903, 488-93 (nos. 13 and 14 differ), or on the basis of the measurements given, as in this case.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 26

Allen 1893-94, 175, no. 13
Collingwood 1922-23, 226 (e)
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 43, no. 26
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 26

H. 18
W. 23
D. 4.5

Description: Upper fragment of a mutilated slab, incised on one face with a crosslet and geometric ornament, on the other with the expanded terminal of an outline hammer-headed cross.

A. [Plate 189a] At the top and on the right side the slab is surrounded by the remains of a grooved moulding. The left edge is damaged. The central panel expands towards the broken base of the stone. Along both sides of the panel are four units of L-shaped key pattern carved in a grooved technique, each enclosing a central depression. Within the upper part of the panel above a horizontal groove is an irregular outlined pattern, possibly spiral-scroll in its exploded form (see Bailey 1980, 206). Beneath this in an area flanked by two curved arcs is an incised linear crosslet with barred terminals, its horizontal arm longer than the vertical. It measures 5 by 4 cm. The background area may represent the upper arm of an outline cross with an expanded terminal. The lower edge of the slab is broken.

C. [Plate 189b] The surviving part of the face is filled with the convex upper arm of a hammer-headed cross incised in outline. In the upper part of the slab the curved terminal forms a semi-circular plain panel surrounded by a double grooved moulding, damaged at the top. The two lower bands of grooved moulding divide the terminal from the arm below. Abutting the lower groove at either end are two curved arcs apparently forming the concave stem of the arm, though there is a second groove on the left side. The lower edge of the slab is broken,

and this reconstruction is conjectural, but compare KIRKMADRINE 5, face C [Plate 136b].

Evidence for Discovery: Found in the chimney of an old house in King's Row, Whithorn, when it was demolished in 1927; and subsequently placed in Whithorn museum (Anderson 1929-30, 295).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 32

Anderson 1929-30, 295-6, figs. 1, 2
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 32
Bailey 1974, I, 63
Bailey 1980, 226
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 32

SRO/MW.1/39

WHITHORN 35

cross-slab

Plate 189 c-e

H. 75
W. 23 > 19
D. 12

Description: Oblong slab, damaged at the top, and carved on one broad face with an outline double-headed cross of type A.1, and on the two narrow sides with irregular geometric ornament.

A. [Plate 189d] The broad face expands slightly towards the base. In the upper part is a grooved outline double-headed cross, now 39 cm high, with two pairs of side arms, one above the other, damaged on the right-hand side. The upper arm is also damaged at the summit, which is obliquely angled. The arms are short with squared terminals and right-angled armpits, and both arms and shaft are of similar width. Within the side arms are grooved mouldings which follow the outline but are open at the inner ends. At the centre of the heads of both crosses are incised depressions. The cross-shaft is otherwise plain and squared at the base. On either side of the shaft are two panels of incised geometric ornament, outlined by grooves which link the terminals of the lower side arms and the foot of the shaft. The ornament appears to include crosslets and key pattern. The head of the upper cross is bordered on the undamaged left side by a grooved outline that continues round onto Face D. Beneath the foot of the cross the lower part of the face is plain. At the base of the stone the foot is chamfered on either side, tapering to a short triangular point at the centre.

B. [Plate 189e] This narrow face tapers slightly towards the foot of the slab. The upper part is incised with irregular geometric

ornament. An obliquely angled vertical straight line with a barred upper terminal is surrounded by a grooved border which zig-zags between small incised depressions on the upper right-hand side, and on the left between opposed short diagonal grooves. This border is damaged on the upper left side. The lower part of the face is plain, and chamfered at the base.

C. This face is flat and undecorated.

D. [Plate 189c] The other narrow face also tapers slightly towards the foot of the stone, and the upper part is incised with irregular geometric ornament. Two vertical grooves on either side of the face converge in the lower part. On the inner edges of these are opposed short diagonal grooves in an irregular alternating pattern. In the upper part of the face is the U-shaped grooved outline continued round from Face A. The lower part of the face is plain, and chamfered at the base.

Evidence for Discovery: In the HBM(SDD) typescript accessions list for Whithorn Priory museum it is recorded as: "Found in excavations 1968", but for reasons discussed under nos. 5, 11 and 15, the 1968 date is open to question. The original position does not appear to have been recorded.

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 39

Radford & Donaldson 1984, 30, no. 39

SR0/DD.27/821

WHITHORN 36

cross socket stone ¹

Plate 179 c

L. 63
W. 48
D. 14

Description: Irregular oblong plain slab, thicker at one narrow end but otherwise tapering at the edges. A rectilinear hole with curved sides has been cut through at the centre. This is 9 cm deep, and measures 25 cm long by 10.5 cm wide. The edges of the slab are roughly worked, but the socket has been dressed smooth.

1. See also KIRKINNER 3 (lost). The following cross-shafts in the area have indented tenons: WHITHORN 9, WHITHORN 13, KIRKINNER 1, KIRKMAIDEN 2, LONGCASTLE 1, MAINS OF PENNINGHAME, WIGTOWN 1.

Evidence for Discovery: Probably the "fine granite boulder socketed for a cross" found during W. Galloway's excavations at the Priory c. 1889-1891, which was noted by P. M'Kerlie in about 1900 (M'Kerlie 1906b, 435). In the museum at Whithorn when mentioned by Collingwood in 1923 (Collingwood 1922-23, 223).

Present Location: Whithorn Museum No. 33

M'Kerlie 1906b, 435
Collingwood 1922-23, 223
Radford & Donaldson 1957, 44, no. 33
Radford & Donaldson 1984, 29, no. 33

WHITHORN MUSEUM

fragment of cross-head

H. 35 (14")
W. 30 (12")
D. 8.5 (3.5")

Description: "(d) Fragment of cross-head in Whithorn Museum ... On one side it shows a plain disc-face with the outlets to the four bosses shaped as in our fig. 33b," (WHITHORN 10) "though it has no pellets. The other side bore a cross in relief with expanding arms, surrounded with TLT pattern" (Collingwood 1922-23, 226).

Evidence for Discovery: None. First recorded in Whithorn museum by Collingwood in 1923, with the description and measurements quoted above. But this fragment cannot be identified with any of the stones now in the museum supposedly from Whithorn itself. However, a process of elimination suggests that it may be equated with ST NINIAN'S CAVE 18, which is no. C.14 in Whithorn museum [see Plate 168c-d]. Unfortunately this is unrecorded before 1957, and the circumstances of its discovery are unknown, unlike all the other stones registered as coming from the cave. So its St Ninian's Cave provenance (Radford & Donaldson 1957, 46, no. C.14) may therefore have to be regarded as suspect.

Present Location: Probably Whithorn Museum No. C.14

Collingwood 1922-23, 226 (d)

WIGTOWN 1 (CHURCH)

NX 4356 5562

Wigtown parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

cross-slab shaft
with tenon and fragment of lower arm

Plate 191 a-b

H. 110
W. 52 > 47
D. 8 > 5
(tenon 27 x 22)

Description: The shaft is convex, broken at the top, and carved with stopped-plait interlace on the two broad faces.

A. [Plate 191a] At the top of the shaft on the right is a fragment of the lower terminal of a disk-headed cross. It is joined to the curved mouldings bordering the shaft, and there is a horizontal plain border below. Within the panel are five registers of closed circuit Pattern A in three columns, damaged on the upper left side and in the lower right-hand corner, and obscured by a patch of mortar in the middle. The interlace is carved in stopped-plait technique with abutted, median-incised strands. There are V bends and breaks on the diagonalling strands in the central register and some of the other rings. The strands are so close-set that the breaks are only formed by a turn in the median groove, and there is no clear distinction between V bends and diagonal crossings. Beneath the panel the foot of the shaft is plain, and indented on either side to form a tenon 27 cm wide by 22 cm long.

C. [Plate 191b] At the top of the shaft on the right is a fragment of the cross-head noted on Face A. It is joined to the curved mouldings on either side of the panel, but there is no horizontal border at the base, other than a grooved moulding at the top of the

tenon. Within the panel are five registers of closed circuit Pattern A in three columns, damaged on the upper left side and in the lower right-hand corner, with a break and V bends in the bottom left ring. The interlace is again carved in stopped-plait technique. The tenon is plain, but damaged on the right. The lack of a lower border to the interlace panel suggests that the tenon may have been re-cut.

Evidence for Discovery: None. First noted in the churchyard by T.S. Muir in 1849¹ (see Muir 1864, 63; id. 1885, 246), and described as "a fragment ... overspread on the two superior faces with a web of intersecting circles" (Muir 1855, 33). It was illustrated by Stuart in 1856, who stated that it was used as the headstone to a grave (Stuart 1856, 38). Stuck upside down in this position in 1891 it provoked a splendidly irate comment from Romilly Allen (ECMS 1903 iii, 494),² but it was still like this when photographed by the Royal Commission in 1911 (RCAHMS 1912, 182, fig. 120). It remained in the churchyard until recently, lying against a wall of the old church.³

1. Muir was subsequently unable to find this "stump of a cross" on his visit in October 1864 (Muir 1864, 63; id. 1885, 246).
2. "The monument was, when I saw it in 1891, stuck upside down in the churchyard, and bore traces of having been shamefully ill-treated. The back was all coated with lime, showing that it had been used by some ignorant mason to mix his mortar on" (Allen, loc. cit.). But it is perhaps more likely that the slab had previously been used as building material in the old church.

3. See Macleod 1986, 209, who unfortunately reproduces Stuart's drawing (Pl. CXXII.1) under the impression that it represents two separate stones (*ibid.*, plate on p. 210).

Present Location: When inspected on 5th November 1984, it was lying propped against the back of a pew in the E. part of the interior of the modern church (under a wall-case of pewter), together with two badly worn 17th-century slabs. The minister stated that it had been removed from the churchyard about three years before, and it was due to be re-displayed in the church (Rev. J. Thomson, personal comment).

Muir 1855, 33	NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 NW 15
Stuart 1856, 38, Pl. CXXII.1	
Muir 1861, 35	
Muir 1864, 63	
Stuart 1867, 68	
Haddan & Stubbs 1873, 52	
Muir 1885, 246	
Allen 1889-90, 523	
Allen 1893-94, 175	
ECMS iii 1903, 494, fig. 531 A,B	
RCAHMS 1912, 182, no. 526, fig. 120	
Mackinlay 1914, 207	
M'Kerlie 1916, 109	
Collingwood 1922-23, 223, 226, Pl. IX fig. 27	
--- 1926, 523	
Collingwood & Reid 1928, 15, fig. 27	
Radford 1948-49a, 101	
Radford 1961 62, 107	
Lawson 1965, 390	
Radford 1967b, 123	
Bailey 1974, I, 394	
Simpson & Stevenson 1982, 14 (3)	
Brooke 1985, 54	
Cormack 1985a, 108	
Macleod 1986, 85, 209, 210, plate	

WIGTOWN 2 (CROFT-AN-RIGH)

NX 4361 5561

Wigtown parish
Wigtown

Wigtown District
Dumfries and Galloway Region

pillar slab

Plate 191 c

H. 122+
W. 29 > 20
D. 19 < 21

Description: Partly squared pillar, tapering at the summit, incised on one broad face with two outline crosses of type B.10. The back and right sides are rough and uneven. The face and left side are squared. In profile the stone narrows towards the base, and is only 9 cm wide on the right side.

The upper cross is 31 cm from the flat summit of the stone, its side arms 4 cm from each edge. It is incised in outline, measuring 12 cm each way, with wide curved armpits and short chamfered arms tapering towards the terminals. These measure 4 cm wide on the side arms and lower arm, and 3.5 across the upper arm. In the enlarged centre of the head is a simple incised crosslet 5 cm high and 4.5 cm across the arms.

23 cm below this, but closer to the left edge of the stone, is an incised outline cross of similar shape, but with an extended shaft set on a stepped base. The whole cross is 42 cm high, and 20 cm wide across the head. It has wide curved armpits and arms that taper towards the neck, but expand slightly at the terminals, which are 5 cm wide. In the centre of the head is another simple incised crosslet measuring 7 cm each way. 34 cm below the top of the cross the extended stem, 5 cm wide, expands into a stepped base 8.5 cm high. There are two steps, expanding in width from 5 cm to 11 cm, and from

11 to 5 cm at the base. The upper step extends outwards by 3 cm, and the lower by 4 cm, and each step is about 3.5 cm high. The base of the cross is about 14 cm above present ground level (the gravelled surface of the drive), but 10 cm below the base there is a deep circular hole in the middle of the stone. In addition, at equidistant points on a vertical line down this face of the stone near the left edge, are four dark oblong stains. The pillar may have been utilised as a gatepost.

Evidence for Discovery: First recorded in its present position by the Ordnance Survey in September 1970. Said to have been found originally lying in the garden (Fox 1970, 56; NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 NW 10).

Present Location: Standing inside the gate on the N. side of the drive to 'Croft-an-Righ' private house, its decorated side facing S.S.W. The house is on the E. side of the road leading to the shore, just to the N. of Wigtown parish church.

Fox 1970, 56
Simpson & Stevenson 1982, 14 (4)
Macleod 1986, 209

NMRS/OS Record Card NX 45 NW 10

