

the source of the Girvan Water, down the course of that stream to its mouth. They are perched high on the hill-tops on either side, at a level of 800 or 900 feet above the valley-bottom, so that the ice must have been at least 800 or 900 feet thick in the lower part of the Girvan valley. Some of the blocks, even many miles away from their source, are of great size. One of them on the north side of the valley, some three miles from the sea, known as the Baron's Stone of Killochan, measures about 480 cubic feet, and

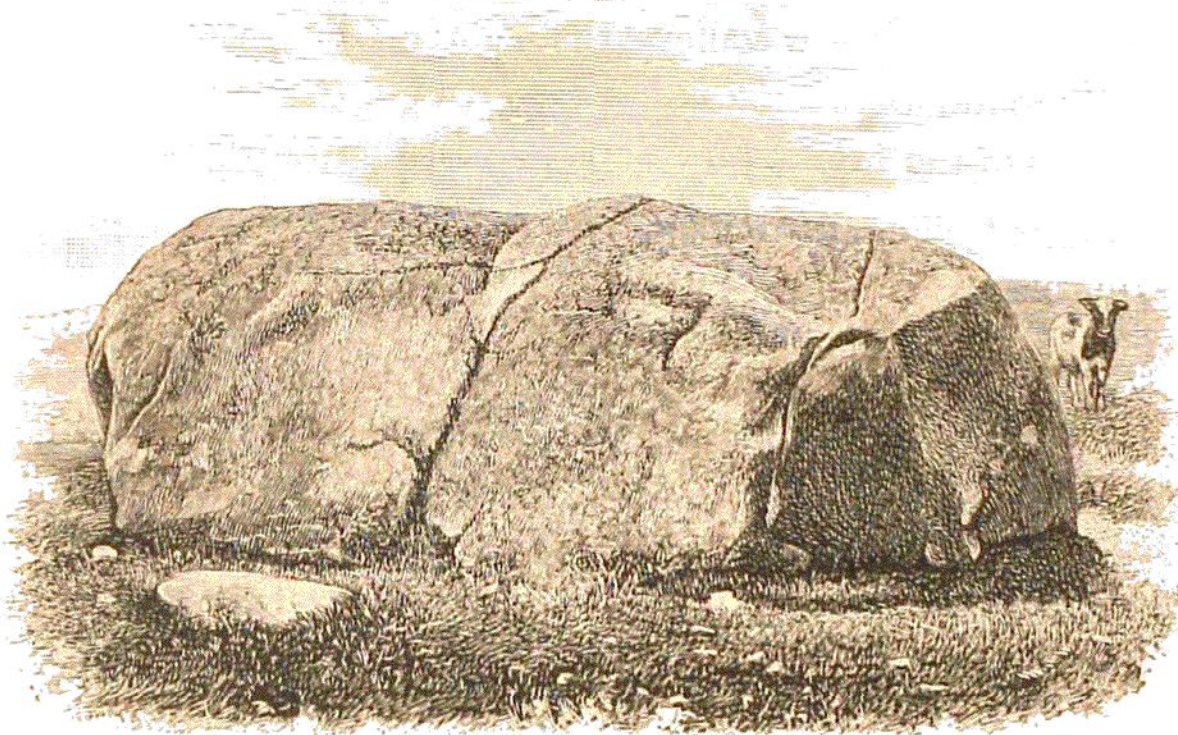


FIG. 69.—The Baron's Stone of Killochan. A granite boulder in the valley of the Girvan.

weighs somewhere about 37 tons¹ (Fig. 69). The southern parts of Galloway are strewn with granite boulders, carried down by the ice which descended from the great cauldron between the heights of the Kells and Merrick.

Another relic of the ice-sheets is to be seen in the curious mounds and ridges of sand and gravel known as 'Kames.' Some remarkable examples of these features occur on the

¹ See my *Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad*, p. 46.