

IV.

SCOTTISH LATE BRONZE AGE AXES AND SWORDS.

BY WILLIAM HENDERSON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

The general purpose of this paper is to examine the major tools and weapons current in Scotland during the Late Bronze Age, namely, the socketed axes and leaf-shaped swords. The primary task has been to compile lists of all the socketed axes and swords of known locality from Scotland and to prepare maps showing their geographical distribution. From the main body of these two groups, distinctive types have been selected and by comparative study an effort has been made to establish reliable connections with areas outside Scotland. Our socketed axes and swords were not evolved here; in common with most of the Scottish Late Bronze Age metal types they originated beyond the boundaries of Scotland, and we are here concerned mainly with their immediate derivation and their subsequent diffusion throughout Scotland.

The sword and socketed axe are Continental types and cannot be regarded as further developments of our Middle Bronze Age rapier and palstave. Indeed, their appearance in Scotland had the effect of cutting short the development of the rapier and palstave before these had time to find general acceptance throughout the country. The distributions of the latter types, more markedly in the case of the rapiers, are concentrated in the southern half of the country,¹ in contrast to the widespread distribution of swords and socketed axes. This disagreement in distribution in itself serves to emphasise the discontinuity between these Middle and Late Bronze Age types.

Before proceeding to the analysis of our two groups, some explanation of the general character of the diffusion of metal types is necessary. How is the presence of Continental types in Scotland to be explained?

Their appearance here might be regarded as a result of invasion from the Continent. Much has been written in support of the theory that a series of invasions was responsible for the introduction of the new tools and weapons to Lowland England.² While certain elements in the Late Bronze Age culture of Lowland England may have been

¹ Childe, *Prehistory of Scotland*, p. 149.

² Crawford, "A Bronze Age Invasion," *Ant. Jour.*, vol. ii. p. 27; Peake, *The Bronze Age and the Celtic World*; E. E. Evans, "The Sword Bearers," *Antiquity*, vol. iv. p. 164; Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archæology in England and Wales 1914-1931*, pp. 119-121, 133-137.

introduced by actual invaders from the Continent, there remains the difficulty of correlating the metal types with any existing ceramic evidence of invasion.

In the early stages of this inquiry it seemed possible that evidence of Continental invasion of Scotland might be produced; it must now be recognised that on the evidence of the metal types there is practically nothing to suggest an invasion from the Continent, in the sense of a mass immigration.¹

Again, it is quite wrong to regard the presence of Continental types in Scotland as a result of regular importation. It is hardly likely that overseas trade was developed to such an extent that Continental types of tools and weapons were habitually imported ready-made in response to a demand for them.

The explanation is that, though the new tools and weapons which characterise our Late Bronze Age were based upon foreign models, they were nevertheless mostly of local manufacture. Clay moulds for their casting have been found from time to time. The recent discoveries at Jarlshof in Shetland afford definite proof that a highly developed technique of metal casting was practised there and that socketed axes and swords were actually manufactured on the spot in considerable numbers. Even such a rare type as the sunflower pin must no longer be regarded as an import to Scotland, since a mould for the head of such a pin² is included among the numerous fragments from Jarlshof.

It remains to suggest how foreign influences had such a widespread effect upon the metal industry of our Late Bronze Age. The new fashions and improvements may have been first introduced to our islands by Continental smiths in search of the raw materials, tin and copper.³ After its first introduction, the new type of tool or weapon would serve as a model for subsequent manufacture, and this would bring about the diffusion of its inherent characteristics.

Promoting the general diffusion of the new types were the smiths

¹ To explain the presence of a number of bronze bracelets with Swiss parallels in the area lying between the Tay and the Moray Firth, Miss Benton has postulated at least one landing of invaders from the Continent on the shores of the Moray Firth (*Proceedings*, vol. lxxv. p. 203). The evidence for invasion seems scarcely convincing. In support of her claim she calls attention to the large number of swords from Eastern Scotland. If the swords and bronze bracelets are to be regarded as elements in the same invasive culture, their association in an eastern hoard might reasonably be expected; but bracelets have never been found in association with swords in Scotland. Moreover, it is very difficult to determine to which of her two types several of the bronze bracelets from Eastern Scotland belong. The bracelets from Covesea are probably debased Irish forms, a suggestion which is strengthened by the fact that they were found in association with false "ring money."

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxvii. p. 116.

³ Or, as Professor Childe has suggested, their introduction may have been the work of British craftsmen, who had travelled on the Continent and were accustomed to the models in use there.

who travelled about the country, practising their craft in the various villages through which they passed and disposing of their products to the inhabitants. That internal traffic of this nature was carried on is evidenced by the numerous traders' hoards which have come down to us.¹ These hoards may have been deposited in time of danger with a view to retrieving them when the danger was past. On the other hand, they may simply represent a method of working on the part of the travelling smith; it may be that he was in the habit of accepting old and disused tools and weapons in part payment for the new ones, and was frequently compelled to lighten his load by dumping several of the objects at some marked spot on his route where he might easily collect them at a more convenient time.

There was also considerable traffic by sea around the coasts of the British Isles. Indeed in the Late Bronze Age there was apparently a strong stimulation of maritime traffic, which in the west must have been in the nature of a revival. During the centuries of the Bronze Age which preceded the introduction of the new metal types to Scotland, Atlantic traffic appears to have fallen off very considerably. The absence of cinerary urns, so numerous on the mainland of Scotland, from our western and northern islands may be taken as a result of this partial interruption of Atlantic traffic. The Late Bronze Age witnessed a revival of maritime activity on the west which re-established communication and brought about a continuity of culture between the mainland of Scotland and the islands to the west and north. The same cultural unity also embraced Northern Ireland, and it is from that area that many of the elements in the culture of the Scottish Late Bronze Age are immediately derived. It was mainly through the co-operation of these two forces, namely the perambulating activities of the merchant smith and the stimulation and extension of maritime traffic, that the foreign innovations and improvements became incorporated in the metal industry of our Late Bronze Age and spread to the most remote corners of the country.

SOCKETED AXES.

Though the socketed axe is a Continental type, its exact centre of dispersal has still to be determined. As Harrison² has pointed out, the socketed axe was not evolved from the winged type as Montelius believed, nor from the palstave as Sophus Müller contended. Our socketed axes were probably in the last resort derived from the East

¹ See J. Graham Callander in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lvii, p. 144.

² *Man*, 1926, p. 143.

Mediterranean lands. From Mesopotamia came the earliest socketed tools, in which the socket has been fashioned by folding the sides of the metal round to form a tube. The same method was employed in the manufacture of the socketed hoes from Egypt,¹ where cast sockets of a similar form also occur, and derivatives of these early tools have also been found in South Russia.² It was probably from these early socketed forms that the idea of the socket was borrowed and applied to the European axes.

It was from the Continent that the socketed axe was introduced into Lowland England where, along with other distinctive types, it ushered in the Late Bronze Age. The commencement of this period in Lowland England may be taken as approximately 1000 B.C., but a considerable time must have elapsed before the socketed axe made its appearance in Scotland where the Late Bronze Age is roughly contemporary with the Hallstatt period of the Continent.

Map I. shows the distribution of some 240 socketed axes from Scotland, but there are many more whose localities are unknown and which are therefore useless for distribution purposes.

There is little to distinguish many of the plain socketed forms found in Scotland from common English types; on the east of Scotland in particular the patterns followed by the makers are to a great extent based upon models in use farther south. The weight of distribution on the eastern seaboard and the concentrations around the estuaries of the rivers and up the river valleys as far north as the Dornoch Firth indicate that coastwise traffic probably played the more active part in the spread of influence from England. A notable feature of the distribution of socketed axes is their frequent occurrence in the area between the Forth and the Tweed and particularly in the Tweed Valley itself. This feature would seem to point to a penetration of Scotland by land too, not only by way of the eastern coastal strip but also across the Cheviots; to the merchant-smith eager to ply his trade across the border these hills apparently formed no effective barrier.

Across the Cheviots came the smith responsible for the introduction to Scotland of a type of axe with three vertical ribs running down the face of the socket, a decoration which distinguishes what Fox³ has termed the "Yorkshire Type" (fig. 1, No. 1). Its distribution is interesting. It is found most abundantly on the east of England, with a concentration in Yorkshire; it is very rare in the south and west of England

¹ Flinders Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, p. 18.

² Tallgren, "La Pontide préscythique," *Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua*, ii. p. 187 and fig. 104 (1-4).

³ *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, 1933, p. 158.

and is virtually unknown in Ireland. Fox believes that the type was introduced to Yorkshire direct from the Continent. The three vertical ribs are of common occurrence on axes from Hungary and Styria, and the same decoration is found on axes from various parts of France. It would appear that the movement started from Hungary and spread up the Danube to the Upper Rhine, and from there was dispersed by various routes across France and down the Rhine. It was probably from the latter quarter that the invaders, postulated by Fox, reached the eastern shores of England. The "Yorkshire Type" certainly reached Scotland,

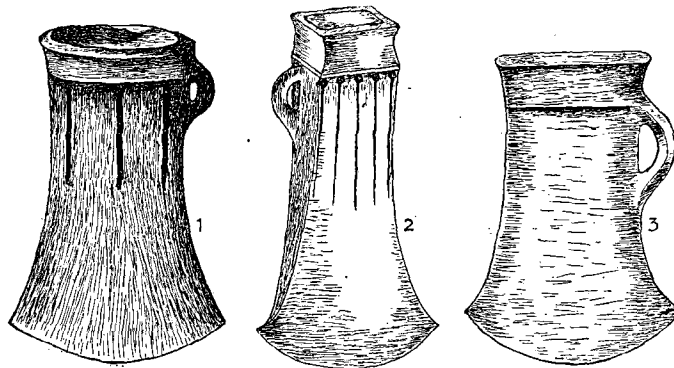
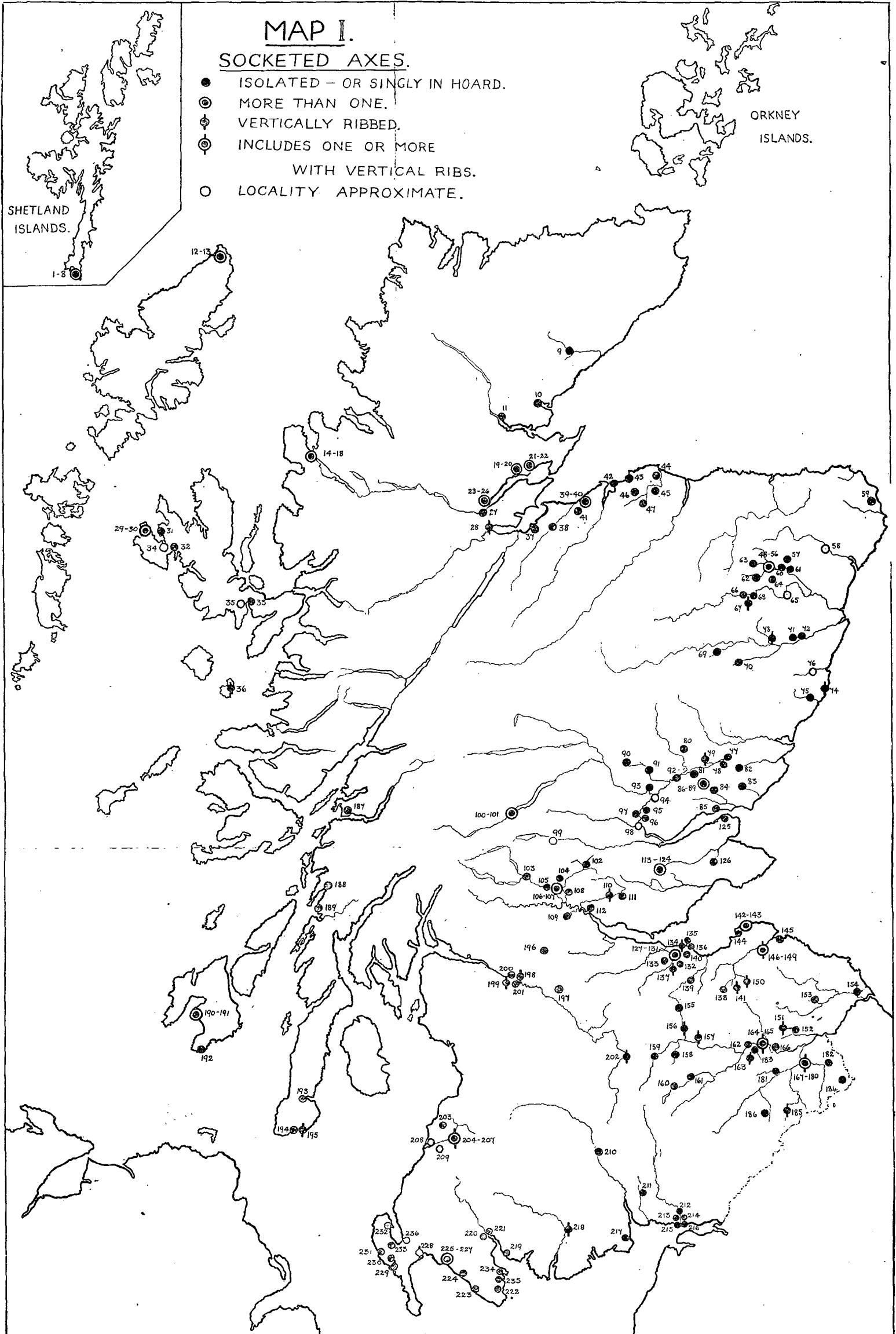


Fig. 1. Socketed Bronze Axes. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

where it is fairly well represented. Finds of this type are most numerous in the Tweed Basin above Kelso. The avenue of approach to Scotland was apparently by way of Carter Bar; thence it spread down the Jed Valley to the Teviot. The hoard from Kalemouth, where the Kale joins the Teviot, has yielded 12 socketed axes, 8 of which are of "Yorkshire Type." The Kalemouth hoard marks an important centre for the diffusion of the Scottish axes of this type, for here quite close to the point of introduction of the new type to Scotland no fewer than seven of those axes have been made from one model. The type apparently spread from the Tweed to the Eddleston Valley, through which it penetrated to the Lothian Plain. Beyond the Forth its distribution thins out, but it is found very sporadically as far north as Aberdeenshire. The three examples of "Yorkshire Type" from the south-west of Scotland may be the result of a deflection from the highway of diffusion by way of the Tyne Gap.

Map I. shows the distribution of all the vertically ribbed socketed axes; amongst them are a few with 4 or 5 ribs which, it is reasonable to suppose, are derivatives of the "Yorkshire Type" (fig. 1, No. 2).



Distribution Map of Socketed Bronze Axes in Scotland.

Among the socketed axes from Scotland are many which have obviously been fashioned upon Irish models.¹ These exhibit the common Irish features of a rounded body and a cutting edge curving well backwards. The Irish type is found in its purest form particularly in the south-west of Scotland and throughout the Western Islands. The specimens from Knockglass, Portpatrick and Penninghame, Wigtownshire (fig. 1, No. 3) are thoroughly Irish in form, as are two found together near Husabost House, Skye (fig. 2, Nos. 1 and 2), and one from Roskhill, Dunvegan, Skye (fig. 2, No. 3).

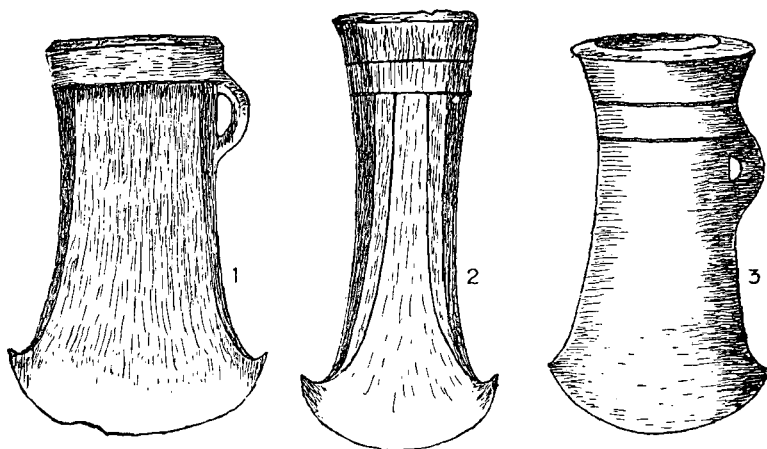


Fig. 2. Socketed Bronze Axes. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Besides these purely Irish forms, there are several others from the west of Scotland which are clearly inspired from Ireland; notably the faceted forms from the hoards of Adabrock, Lewis (fig. 3, No. 1) and Islay have close parallels in Northern Ireland.² There is Irish inspiration too in the moulds for socketed axes from Jarlshof in common with the other moulds from the same site.³

The Irish forms from the west of Scotland are not necessarily to be regarded as imports, but were more probably introduced by travelling smiths who had acquired their craftsmanship in Ireland. Besides the Irish forms of socketed axe, they were responsible for the introduction

¹ Socketed axes are very numerous in Ireland; the National Collection at Dublin contains 513 specimens, while 121 Irish examples are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh.

² Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 141.

³ The mould fragments from Jarlshof included a clay core for the socket of a bronze knife; the clay core exactly fits the socket of an Irish knife in the Bell Collection in the National Museum of Antiquities (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lxxviii. fig. 50).

to Scotland of many other Irish types, including the numerous gold ornaments, socketed knives, cauldrons, buckets, and the lunate type of spear-head, all of which belong to our Late Bronze Age.

The activities of the Irish smiths or their pupils were by no means

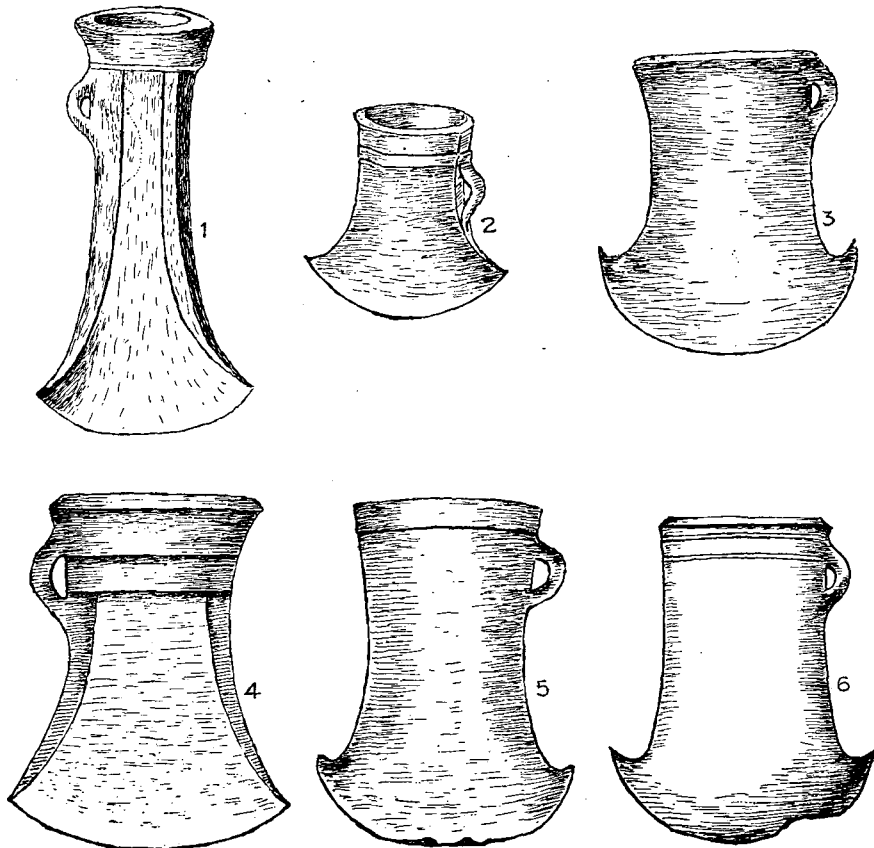


Fig. 3. Socketed Bronze Axes. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

confined to the west of Scotland. There is evidence of what was probably a rapid penetration of Irish influence across Central Scotland and diffusion throughout the eastern area. Particularly Irish are, for example, the axes from the Roman Camp at Ardoch, Perthshire (fig. 3, No. 2), Castlehill, Angus (fig. 3, No. 3), and Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh (fig. 3, No. 4). The distribution of other Late Bronze Age types, particularly of the swords and ornaments, show this same feature of inland penetration from west to east. The lines of penetration appear

to have been from the Clyde basin along the lowlands on either side of the Campsie Fells and the Ochils, leading on the one hand to the plain of the Lothians and on the other by Strathmore to Perthshire and Angus.

Other lines of penetration of Irish influence across Scotland are not well attested from the distribution of socketed axes, though maps of other types, *e.g.* the spear-heads of Late Bronze Age type, suggest an alternative route by way of Loch Awe, the valleys of the Lochy and the Dochart to Loch Tay.

One is tempted to derive the Irish types of socketed axe found in the regions of the Moray and Dornoch Firths from the west by the

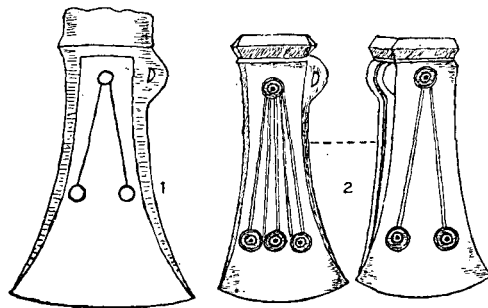


Fig. 4. Socketed Bronze Axes. (4.)

valleys of the Bran and the Oyckell, though they may simply represent an extension of Irish influence from the east-central area of Scotland. Among these may be noted the Irish forms from the hoards of Highfield, Dingwall (fig. 3, No. 5), and Inshoch, Nairn (fig. 3, No. 6), and a peculiarly decorated mould for a faceted form from Rosskeen, Ross-shire (fig. 4, No. 1). The latter has parallels in the south-west from Knockandmaize, Leswalt, Wigtownshire (fig. 4, No. 2), and Holytown, Lanarkshire (fig. 5, No. 1). All three have on the face of the socket annulets connected by oblique lines, a decoration which is paralleled in the north-west of Ireland (fig. 5, No. 2).¹ There are, however, parallels to these from the Thames basin, one from Kingston, Surrey,² having very striking analogies in form and decoration with the Knockandmaize axe.

The socketed axe from Annan (fig. 5, No. 3) with the V decoration on the face of the socket is of some interest. This type is very rare in Scotland, the only parallel coming from Craichie Parish, Dunnichen,

¹ ÓRíordáin, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xlii. Sect. C. p. 160.

² Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 124 and fig. 142.

Angus (fig. 5, No. 4); in the latter specimen the V decoration is combined with annulets and is somewhat more complicated. The V motif is common on socketed axes from Hungary,¹ and Harrison regards it as a reminiscence of the flanges of the Bohemian palstave which met towards the blade. From what immediate source the makers of those two axes derived this feature of decoration it is not possible at present to determine.

Another rare type whose immediate derivation is doubtful is the socketed axe with vertical ribs ending in pellets (fig. 5, No. 5). Such axes are fairly common in France,² and both England and Ireland can supply examples. Scotland has yielded only a few examples and their distribution is not significant.

The socketed axe with herring-bone decoration on the neck of the

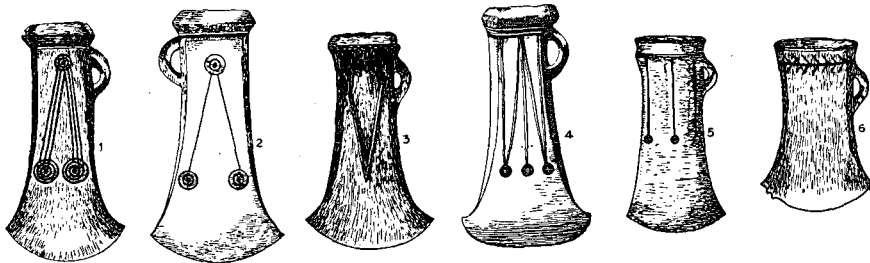


Fig. 5. Socketed Bronze Axes. (1.)

socket from The Mound, Sutherland (fig. 5, No. 6), is unique. This motif is common on flat axes of Early Bronze Age, but this is the only example of its occurrence on the socketed form. If, as Professor Childe holds,³ the Middle Bronze Age was never fully established in the north, it may be that here the socketed axe directly superseded the flat axe and the ornament was transferred from the one type to the other.

Finally it may be noted that socketed axes with vestigial wings, in common with the true winged axes from the late hoards of Lowland England,⁴ are entirely absent from Scotland.

LEAF-SHAPED SWORDS.

The leaf-shaped sword made its appearance in Britain after passing through various stages of development on the Continent. Peake⁵

¹ Hampel, *A Bronzkor*, vol. iii. cexvii. No. 9; Childe, *The Danube in Prehistory*, pl. iii. c 4; Childe, *The Bronze Age*, p. 66.

² Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 122.

³ Childe, *Prehistory of Scotland*, p. 149.

⁴ Estyn Evans, *Antiquity*, vol. iv. p. 158.

⁵ *The Bronze Age and the Celtic World*, p. 92.

divides the European bronze swords into seven successive types, his classification being based upon the outline of the shoulders of the blade. In his earliest types this outline is convex, later the shoulders are straight, and finally in the Hallstatt sword the outline is concave. He regards his earliest type A as having evolved in the Plain of Hungary.

The earliest swords found in Britain appear to belong to Peake's convex class (type D), but it is not until the straight-shouldered type E is

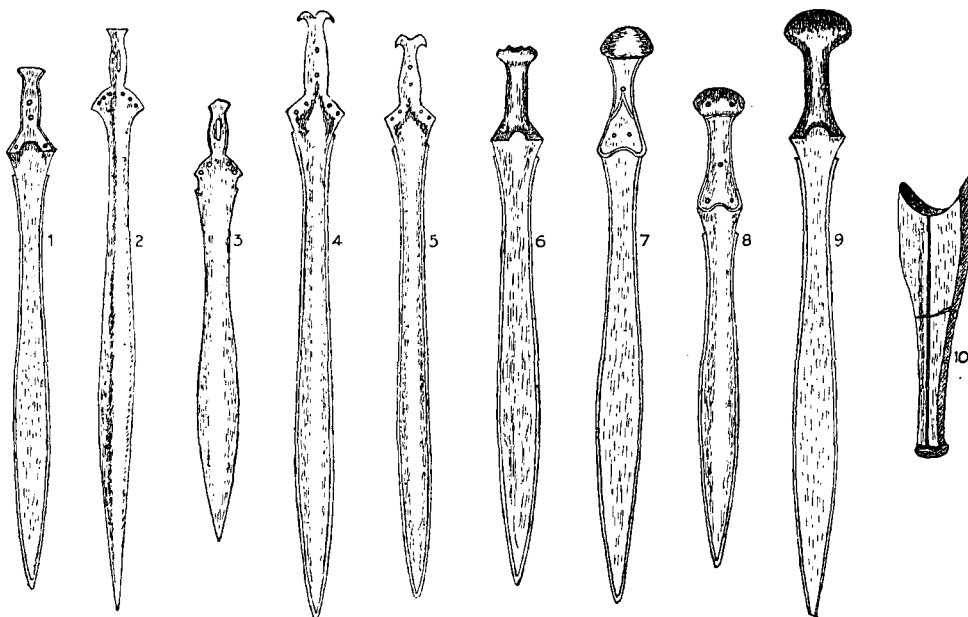


Fig. 6. Bronze Swords and Sword Chape of Bronze. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 ($\frac{1}{16}$); Nos. 4, 7, 8, and 9 ($\frac{1}{8}$); No. 10 ($\frac{1}{4}$).

reached that we see the sword with which we are familiar in Scotland (fig. 6, No. 1). It is to this type, termed by Brewis¹ the V type, that practically all the swords from Scotland belong. The hilt and wings are furnished with rivet holes, or in a few cases with slots for the attachment of bone or horn plates.

One sword with convex shoulders (Brewis's U type) comes from Mugdrum Island in the River Tay (fig. 6, No. 2), and is the longest sword found in Scotland ($30\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The hilt is furnished with a slot and six small rivet holes appear in the wings; the rounded shoulders and absence of ricasso may be regarded as early features of this sword. This type of sword is not found in the north of England, but parallels

¹ "The Bronze Sword in Great Britain," *Archæologia*, vol. lxxiii. p. 253.

come from farther south, one in the Brentford Museum¹ being very similar and another coming from Barrow in Suffolk.² The distribution of the V type, on the other hand, covers practically the entire habitable area of the British Isles. Both types were probably well established in our islands before the arrival of the Carp's Tongue Sword from Central Europe. The appearance of the latter in Lowland England associated with winged axes is regarded by Estyn Evans³ as a result of an actual folk movement from the Continent. The effect of such a movement does not appear to have been very extensively felt in Britain; at any rate Scotland remained unaffected, as the complete absence of swords of Carp's Tongue type and also of true winged axes demonstrates.

There is reason to believe that the examples with slots instead of rivet holes are among the earliest swords found in Scotland. At any rate, as we have seen, this feature is found in the U type sword from Mugdrum Island; the sword from Polder Moss, Perthshire (fig. 6, No. 3), which might also be regarded as of U type, is again furnished with a slot in the hilt plate. Again, the same feature occurs in the sword from Corsbie Moss, Berwickshire,⁴ found in association with a spear-head with loops on the socket; such a spear-head is normally associated with Middle Bronze Age types,⁵ and this is its only occurrence in a Late Bronze Age context in Scotland. Other swords with slots in the hilt come from Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, and Latheron, Caithness. All come from the east of Scotland and possibly owe something to an early influence arriving by sea from England, where the slotted hilted swords have a lowland distribution concentrated mainly in the Thames basin and East Anglia.

No sword of true Hallstatt type has been found in Scotland, but there are three examples which in certain peculiarities suggest Hallstatt affinity. These come from Leuchland, Brechin (fig. 6, No. 4), the River Tay near Elcho (fig. 6, No. 5), and the River Tay near Perth. In each case the tang ends in a double hook, and the blade has a central thickening which terminates in the shoulder in a pronounced V shape. All three bear a very close resemblance to an English sword from the River Tyne which, Parker Brevis⁶ states, is identical with a sword from a cemetery at Melkendorf in Bavaria found along with a Hallstatt winged chape.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. lxxiii., pl. xxxix. fig. 19.

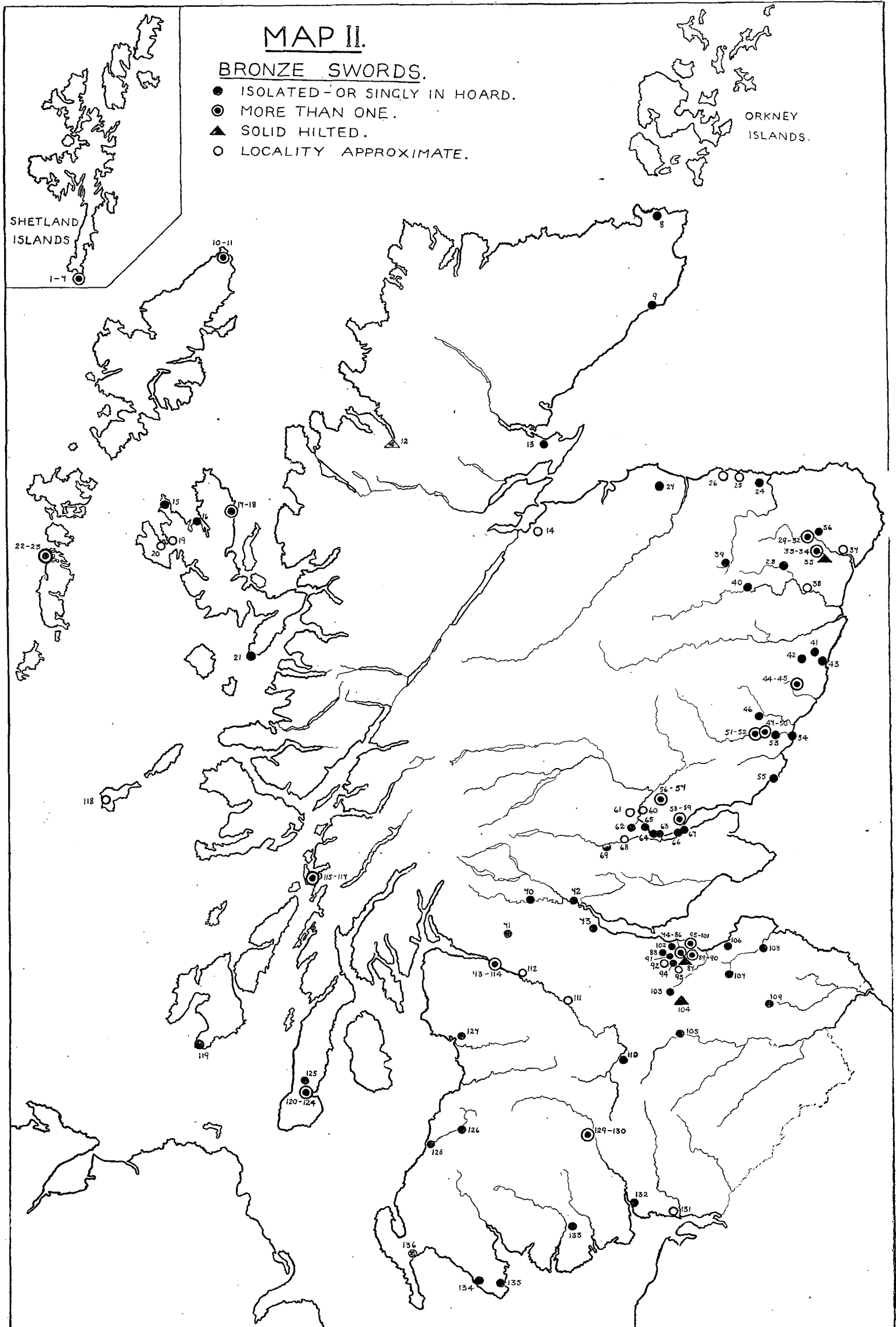
² Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 279.

³ "The Sword Bearers," *Antiquity*, vol. iv. p. 164.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lv. 17.

⁵ Estyn Evans, "The Bronze Spear-head in Great Britain," *Archæologia*, vol. lxxxiii. p. 187.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. lxxiii. p. 253, figs. 24 and 25.



Distribution Map of Leaf-shaped Swords in Scotland.

It seems highly probable that the above-mentioned Scottish swords represent an infiltration of Hallstatt influence, definite evidence of which is so lacking in Scotland, apart from a razor from Traprain Law.

Four swords of the bronze hilted variety have been found in Scotland; these come from Inverbroom, Ross-shire (fig. 6, No. 6), Tarves, Aberdeenshire (fig. 6, No. 7), Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh (fig. 6, No. 8), and Leadburn, Peeblesshire (fig. 6, No. 9). The last-mentioned has its hilt and pommel cast over a clay core which can still be seen in position. In the Inverbroom specimen the pommel is broken, revealing the end of the usual flat hilt plate inside; this shows that, in this specimen at least, the hilt and pommel have been cast on to the hilt plate of the normal V type. A few bronze hilted swords have been found in England, one from the River Cherwell resembling very closely the Leadburn sword. The solid-hilted swords of Central Europe differ greatly in the design of the hilt from our Scottish examples, which find their closest foreign parallel in a sword from Scandinavia.¹

The chapes² associated with the Scottish swords are all of the narrow tongue-like variety normally associated with swords of V type (fig. 6, No. 10).

Map II. shows the distribution of 136 swords from Scotland. As might be expected, there is a general agreement in their distribution with that of socketed axes. The relative absence of swords, however, from the Tweed Valley suggests that there was little or no traffic in these weapons by land from England. Indeed, the coastal and offshore nature of the sword distribution gives the impression that the users were in the main a seafaring rather than a pastoral people. This impression is strengthened when we consider the numerous swords which come from the west coast and the coastal strips of the Western Islands, the Irish derivation of which seems the most reasonable explanation.³ An increase of maritime activity in the west was apparently responsible for the diffusion of this and other associated types throughout the Western Islands and as far north as Shetland, where the sword moulds from Jarlshof give evidence of manufacture by a smith accustomed to Irish models.

No doubt the manufacture of V-type swords in Eastern Scotland was to some extent affected by influences coming coastwise from

¹ Montelius, *Minnen från vår Fornäld*, p. 78, fig. 1201.

² Five chapes are recorded from Scotland; these come from Tarves, Aberdeenshire: Cauldhame, Brechin (fig. 6, No. 10): Gogar, Midlothian: River Clyde, near Renfrew: and Campbeltown, Argyll.

³ Leaf-shaped swords are very numerous in Ireland. At least 120 specimens are preserved in the National Museum at Dublin, while the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh contains 37 specimens, including fragments.

England, but a penetration of Irish influence across Central Scotland from the Clyde to the Forth cannot be overlooked and is in fact attested by the distribution in that region.

The above paper represents a section of a more comprehensive study of the entire metal industry of the Scottish Late Bronze Age. In the absence of evidence from the other metal types, certain conclusions have meanwhile to be reserved, but the complete evidence when recorded will serve to strengthen the main suggestion offered here, namely, that Irish influence was the dominating factor in the cultural development of the Scottish Late Bronze Age.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Gordon Childe, who suggested this subject of research, for his help and encouragement throughout; to Mr (now Professor) Seán ÓRíordáin of the National Museum, Dublin, for his kind assistance in connection with the Irish material; to Mr J. D. Cowen, through whose help I was able to make certain additions to my list of swords; to the late Dr Graham Callander, for his advice in connection with the publication of this paper and whose analysis of the Scottish Bronze Age Hoards¹ greatly helped me in my researches; and to Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities, for his valuable guidance in connection with maps and illustrations.

I must also record my thanks for items of information kindly supplied to me by the curators of various museums throughout the country.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lvii. p. 144.

NOTES TO THE TABLES.

H indicates that the object has been found in a hoard.

For lists and details of the Scottish Late Bronze Age hoards, see Callander, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lvii. p. 144.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1. *Anderson II.* = *Scotland in Pagan Times—Bronze and Stone Ages.*
2. A.B.I. = Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements.*
3. *Anc. Arm.* = Grose, *Treatise on Ancient Armour.*
4. *Arch. Scot.* = *Archæologia Scotica.*
5. B.A. Cat. = *British Association Catalogue of Bronze Implements.*
6. *It. Sept.* = Gordon, *Itinerarium Septentrionale.*
7. N.M.A. = National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.
8. N.M.A. Cat. = *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, 1892.*
9. P.R.I.A. = *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.*
10. P.S.A.S. = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*
11. *Wilson, I.* = Daniel Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, Vol. I.*

[TABLES.]

LIST OF SOCKETED AXES FOUND IN SCOTLAND.

Shetland.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
1-8	Jarshof.	N.M.A.	P.S.A.S., lxvii. 112.	Moulds only—among the numerous fragments of moulds from this site Dr Curle has distinguished pieces for 8 separate axes.
<i>Sutherland.</i>				
9	Kildonan Strath.	Hunterian Mus., Glasgow.		
10	Cambusmore, The Mound.	..	P.S.A.S., I. 306.	Herring-bone decoration on neck of socket.
11	Bonar Bridge.	N.M.A., DE. 84.	P.S.A.S., lv. 275.	
<i>Ross and Cromarty.</i>				
12-13	Adabrock, Ness, Lewis.	N.M.A., DQ. 211, 212.	P.S.A.S., xlv. 27; lvii. 144.	H.
14-18	Poolewe.	One in N.M.A.	P.S.A.S., xiv. 45; lvii. 144.	H.
19	Roskeken.	N.M.A., CM. 11, 12.	<i>Wilson</i> , I. 345.	Mould only.
20	Do.	N.M.A., CM. 15, 16.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Mould with decoration consisting of rings and connecting ridges.
21-22	Wester Ord, Invergordon.	N.M.A., DQ. 266, 267.	P.S.A.S., liv. 129; lix. 113; lvii. 144.	H.
23-26	Highfield, Dingwall.	N.M.A., DQ. 83, 84, 85, 86.	<i>Smellie's Account of S.A. of Scot.</i> , Part I. 54.	H.
27	Conon Mains.	N.M.A., DE. 62.	<i>Anderson</i> , II. 153.	
28	Tarradale.	N.M.A., DE. 61.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 7.	Decorated with 5 ridges depending from pellets above.

Inverness-shire.

29-30	Husabost House, Skye.	N.M.A., DQ. 300, 301.	H.
31	Kilmuir, Skye.	N.M.A., DE. 41.	Part of wooden handle attached.
32	Roskhill, Duuvegan, Skye.	N.M.A., DE. 99.	
33	Parish of Strath, Skye.	N.M.A., DE. 2.	Vertically ribbed.
34	Skye.	N.M.A., DE. 39.	
35	Do.	N.M.A., DE. 40.	
36	Island of Eigg.	N.M.A., BN. 50.	
37	Culloden.	..	
38	Border of Cantray and Clava.	Marischal College. B.A. Cat. B.A. Cat.	

Nairnshire.

39-40	Inshoch.	N.M.A., DQ. 76, 77.	H.
41	Auldearn.	..	B.A. Cat.

Morayshire.

42	Cullerne, Findhorn.	N.M.A., DQ. 234.	H.
43	Burgie.	Falconer Mus., Forres.	P.S.A.S., liv. 124; lvii. 123.
44	Spynie Castle, Elgin.	Elgin Museum.	
45	Elgin.	..	P.S.A.S., i. 207.
46	Alves, Elgin.	..	B.A. Cat.
47	Auchtertyre	..	B.A. Cat. P.S.A.S., ix. 435.

Aberdeenshire.

48-56	Rehill, Premnay.	One in N.M.A., DQ. 72.	H.
57	Grassieslack, Daviot.	..	P.S.A.S., ii. 138; lviii. 144.
58	Unknown.	Marischal College.	
59	Manse of St Fergus, Buchan.	Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead.	H.
60	Pitcaple.	Pitcaple Castle.	P.S.A.S., lix. 210.
61	Do.	N.M.A., DE. 59.	P.S.A.S., xxxvii. 12.
62	Benachie.	N.M.A., DE. 92.	P.S.A.S., ix. 17.

Aberdeenshire—contd.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
63	Dunnydeer.	Marischal College.	<i>Marischal Coll. Cat.</i> , 246.	
64	Parish of Premnay.	N.M.A.	P.S.A.S., lxxii, 69.	
65	Unknown.	Marischal College.	<i>Additions to Marischal Col. Cat.</i> , 248.	
66	Alford.	N.M.A., DE. 93.	P.S.A.S., xxvii, 12.	
67	Do.	N.M.A., DE. 58.	P.S.A.S., lx, 98.	
68	Do.	N.M.A., DE. 109.	P.S.A.S., lxxii, 69.	
69	Glentannar.	N.M.A., DE. 54.	P.S.A.S., xxiv, 14.	
70	Forest of Birse.	N.M.A., DE. 13.	P.S.A.S., ii, 153.	3 vertical ribs.
<i>Kincardineshire.</i>				
71-72	Loch Drum.	N.M.A., DE. 37, 38.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 134.	3 vertical ribs.
73	Raemoir.	N.M.A., DE. 85.	P.S.A.S., lvi, 17.	3 vertical ribs.
74	Hall Hill.	N.M.A., DE. 6.	P.S.A.S., ii, 63.	
75	Bagindalen	Montrose Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii, 403.	
76	Unknown.	N.M.A., DE. 15.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 133.	
<i>Angus.</i>				
77	Forfar.	N.M.A., DQ. 129.	P.S.A.S., xxiii, 15.	H.
78	Balmashanner.	N.M.A., DQ. 131.	P.S.A.S., xxxi, 182.	H.
79	Airlie, near Kirriemuir.	N.M.A., DE. 108.	P.S.A.S., lxxii, 69.	3 vertical ribs.
80	Kingoldrum.	N.M.A., DE. 12.	P.S.A.S., xiv, 171.	Chisel-shaped.
81	Hatton, Newtyle.	N.M.A., DE. 73.	P.S.A.S., xiv, 331.	
82	Crachie Parish, Dunnichen.	British Museum, 91, 4-18, 3.	..	V decoration combined with annulets.
83	Monkie.		B.A. <i>Cat.</i>	
84	Tealing.	Albert Inst., Dundee.		
85	Blackness, Dundee.	N.M.A., DE. 71.	P.S.A.S., xlv, 331.	
86-89	Castletill.	N.M.A., DQ. 79, 80, 81, 82.	P.S.A.S., ii, 65.	H.

Perthshire.

90	Balnabrock, Kirkmichael.	N.M.A., DE. 72.	P.S.A.S., xliv. 331.	
91	Craighall, Blairgowrie.	N.M.A., DE. 44.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 134.	
93	Cronan, Strathmore.	N.M.A., L. 1926, 12.	B.A. <i>Cat.</i>	
94	River Tay at Delvine.	N.M.A., DE. 88.	P.S.A.S., lix. 234.	
95	Unknown.	N.M.A., DE. 34.	P.S.A.S., x. 401.	
96	Manse of St Martin's, South Friarton, St Martin's.	N.M.A., DE. 75.	P.S.A.S., xlviii. 371.	
97	Thistle Bridge, Luncarty.	..	B.A. <i>Cat.</i>	
98	Unknown.	N.M.A., DE. 89.	P.S.A.S., xliv. 192.	
99	Comrie.	N.M.A., DE. 52.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 150.	
100-101	Monmore, Killin.	N.M.A., DQ. 51, 52.	P.S.A.S., xvi. 27; lix. 129.	H.
102	Roman Camp at Ardoch.	N.M.A., FQ. 294.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 461, 470.	
103	River Teich at Callander.	N.M.A., DE. 101.	P.S.A.S., lxxviii. 191.	
104	Doone.	Hunterian.	<i>Cat. of Smith Institute,</i>	
105	Do.	Smith Inst., Stirling.	<i>Ibid.</i> , AK. 1, 2.	
106-107	Lundie Farm, near Doone.	Do.	<i>Marischal College Cat.</i> , p. 17, No. 247.	
108	Dumblane.	Marischal College.		

Stirlingshire.

109	Bannockburn.	N.M.A., DE. 86.	P.S.A.S., lvi. 17.	
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Clackmannanshire.

110	Tillicoultry.	..	P.S.A.S., iv. 382.	Vertically ribbed.
111	Devonshaw.	Banff Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 369.	
112	Near Alloa.	Alloa Mus. of Soc. of Natural Hist. and Archæology.		

Fife-shire.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
113-124	Gospetrie.	One in N.M.A., DE. 33.	<i>Anderson</i> , II. 147.	H.
125	Craighead, Newport.	N.M.A., DE. 98.	P.S.A.S., lkv. 257.	
126	Struthers House.	N.M.A., DE. 20.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 133.	
<i>Midlothian.</i>				
127-131	Bell's Mill, Edinburgh.	Three in N.M.A., DE. 17, 18, 19.	<i>Anderson</i> , II. 160. P.S.A.S., vi. 275. P.S.A.S., xiii. 320; lxi. 45.	DE. 18 loopless. H. H.
132	Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DE. 7.	..	Socket smashed.
133	Near Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DE. 9.	P.S.A.S., xii. 209.	Vertically ribbed.
134	Leith.	N.M.A., DE. 36.	P.S.A.S., vi. 313.	Socket broken.
135	Leith.	N.M.A., DE. 35.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Imperfect cutting edge.
136	Leith.	Collection of J. M. Corrie.	..	Vertically ribbed.
137	Falcon Av., Morning- side, Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DE. 68.	P.S.A.S., xliii. 294.	
138	Tynehead.	N.M.A., DE. 68.		
139	Graham's Mount, Penicuik.	N.M.A., DE. 10.		
140	Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DE. 16.	P.S.A.S., v. 126.	H.
141	Fala.	Peebles Museum.	<i>Wilson</i> , I. 351. P.S.A.S., xxii. 337.	Vertically ribbed.
<i>East Lothian.</i>				
142	North Berwick Law.	N.M.A., DE. 91.	P.S.A.S., lx. 17.	
143	Do. do.	N.M.A., DE. 46.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 33.	
144	Near Gullane.	N.M.A., DQ. 69.	P.S.A.S., lxii. 229.	
145	Bowerhouses, Dunbar.		<i>Arch. Scot.</i> , iii. 44. P.S.A.S., lvii. 146.	H.
146-149	Traprain Law.	N.M.A., HA. 6.	P.S.A.S., lvi. 210; lvii. 193.	One vertically ribbed.
150	Stobshiel, Humbie.	N.M.A., DE. 82.	P.S.A.S., lv. 17; xvi. 476.	Vertically ribbed.

Berwickshire.

151	Corbie Tower, Legerwood.	N.M.A., DE. 81.	P.S.A.S., lv. 17.	3 vertical ribs, the middle one with ring termination. Fragment only.
152	Greenknowe, Gordon.	N.M.A., DE. 83.	<i>Ibid.</i>	
153	Near Duns.	N.M.A., DE. 83.	P.S.A.S., lxi. 167.	
154	Greenlaw.	Smith Inst., Stirling.	<i>Cat. of Smith Institute,</i> AK. 7.	

Peeblesshire.

155	Lamancha.	N.M.A., DE. 67.	P.S.A.S., xliii. 9.	Imperfect socket.
156	Darnel Moss, Eddleston.	N.M.A., DE. 1.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 132.	Vertically ribbed.
157	Unknown.	N.M.A., DE. 4.	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 133.	Vertically ribbed.
158	Horsehope Craig.	N.M.A., DE. 60.	P.S.A.S., xxxi. 78.	
159	Aikbrae.	N.M.A., DE. 25.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 134.	

Selkirkshire.

160	Douglas Burn.	N.M.A., DE. 69.	P.S.A.S., xlv. 10.	Loop broken off.
161	Dryhope Burn, Yarrow.	N.M.A., DE. 70.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Fragment only.

Roxburghshire.

162	Near Melrose.	N.M.A., DE. 65.	P.S.A.S., xxxvi. 67.	Vertically ribbed.
163	Cauldsheels Loch.	N.M.A., DE. 76.	P.S.A.S., li. 198.	H. In a burn on N.W. side—both vertically ribbed.
164-165	Eldon Hills.	N.M.A., DQ. 273, 274.	P.S.A.S., lix. 14.	
166	Dryburgh.	Jedburgh Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 381.	H. Nos. 167-172 are each decorated with 3 vertical ridges on face of socket.
167-178	Kalemouth.	N.M.A., DQ. 286-297.	P.S.A.S., lxvi. 423.	Cast only—original with Mrs Cochran, Kalemouth House. 3 vertical ribs.
179	Do.	N.M.A., DQ. 298.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Cast only—original in "Queen Mary's House," Jedburgh. 3 vertical ribs.
180	Do.	N.M.A., DQ. 299.	<i>Ibid.</i>	
181	Ladyrigg, Anerum.	N.M.A., DE. 74.		
182	Caverton.	N.M.A., L. 1933, 2112.		
183	Abbotsford.	N.M.A., DE. 102.	P.S.A.S., lxi. 439.	Mouth of socket broken.
184	Sourhope Farm.	N.M.A., L. 1933, 2113.		Vertically ribbed.
185	Southdean.	Jedburgh Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 381.	
186	Langraw.	N.M.A., DE. 21.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 133.	

Argyll.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
187	Achnacree Moss, Loch Etive.	N.M.A., DE. 11.	P.S.A.S., x. 83, 458.	
188	The Fort, Craignish.	N.M.A., DE. 94.	P.S.A.S., lxi. 107.	H.
189	Poltalloch.	N.M.A., LP. 17.	P.S.A.S., xvi. 409.	H.
190-191	Islay.	N.M.A., DQ. 47, 48.	P.S.A.S., lxii. 18.	
192	Loch Arachaid, Oa, Islay.	N.M.A., DE. 97.		
193	Crosshill Farm, Campbeltown Museum.	Campbeltown Museum.		
194	Cantyre.	Campbeltown Museum.		
195	Southend, Cantyre. Do.	N.M.A., DE. 8.	P.S.A.S., iv. 396.	Vertically ribbed.
<i>Dumbartonshire.</i>				
196	Croy, Cumbernauld.	N.M.A., DE. 57.	P.S.A.S., xxv. 8.	Vertically ribbed.
<i>Lancarkshire.</i>				
197	Holytown.	A. H. Bishop, Thornton Hall.	P.R.I.A., vol. xlii., Sect. c. p. 160.	Decorated—annulets connected by oblique lines.
198	Neighbourhood of Glasgow.	Kelvingrove Museum.	..	Vertically ribbed.
199	Do. do.	Do.	..	4 vertical ribs ending in small pellets.
200	Do. do.	Do.	..	
201	York Street Ferry, Glasgow.	Do.		
202	Hangingshaw, Coulter.	N.M.A., DE. 23.	P.S.A.S., xvi. 146.	Vertically ribbed.
<i>Ayrshire.</i>				
203	Maybole.		P.S.A.S., xiv. 98.	
204-207	Kilkerran.	N.M.A., DQ. 92, 93, 94, 98A.	P.S.A.S., xix. 315.	H. DQ. 93 vertically ribbed.
208	Unknown.	Dumfries Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 376.	
209	Do.	Smith Inst., Stirling.	<i>Cat. of Smith Institute,</i> AK. 4.	

		<i>Dumfriesshire.</i>		
210	Auchencairn Hill, Closeburn.	Dumfries Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 376.	
211	Torthorwald Castle.	Do.		
212-215	Annan.	N.M.A., DE. 77, 78, 79, 80.	P.S.A.S., lv. 11.	
216	Annan.	Dumfries Mus., 262/c.	..	V decoration on face of the socket.
		<i>Kirkcudbrightshire.</i>		
217	Carse Loch.	N.M.A., DE. 5.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 133.	
218	Kilnotrie, Crossmichael.	N.M.A., DE. 3.	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 132.	Vertically ribbed.
219	Muirfad, Kirkmabreck.	N.M.A., DE. 53.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 150.	
		<i>Wigtownshire.</i>		
220-221	Penninghame.	N.M.A., DE. 48, 49.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 221.	
222	Whithorn.	N.M.A., DE. 47.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 150.	
223	Stelloch, Glasserton.	..	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 221.	Very small ornamental form with broad splay.
224	Derry, Mochrum.	N.M.A., DE. 50.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 150.	H.
225-227	Gillespie, Old Luce.	N.M.A., DQ. 228, 229, 230.	P.S.A.S., xlv. 418.	3 vertical ribs. 3 vertical ribs.
228	Genoch, Inch.	N.M.A., DE. 63.	P.S.A.S., xxxv. 12.	
229	Lagganmore, Portpatrick.	N.M.A., DE. 64.	<i>Ibid.</i>	
230	Knockglass, near Portpatrick.	..	P.S.A.S., xlv. 134.	
231	Knockandmaize, Leswalt.	Property of Earl of Stair.	<i>Ibid.</i>	Decorated—annulets connected by oblique lines.
232	Kirkland, Leswalt.	N.M.A., DE. 22.	P.S.A.S., xvi. 11.	
233	Between Stranraer and Portpatrick.	..	<i>Ayr and Wigtown Col- lection</i> , ii. p. 10.	
234	Keyans, Garlieston.	..	P.S.A.S., lxiv. 297.	
235	Palmallet, Garlieston.	..	<i>Ibid.</i>	
236	Invermessan, Inch.	Mechanics' Institute, Newton Stewart.	P.S.A.S., xiv. 135.	

Additional—Not included in Distribution Map.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
237-241	S.E. Scotland.	N.M.A., DE. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107.	P.S.A.S., lxi. 440.	DE. 104 has 3 flat buttons on neck. DE. 107—3 vertical ribs on face.
LIST OF LEAF-SHAPED SWORDS FOUND IN SCOTLAND.				
<i>Shetland.</i>				
1-7	Jarlshof.	N.M.A.	P.S.A.S., lxvii. 112.	Represented by fragments of clay moulds.
<i>Caitness.</i>				
8	Mey.	N.M.A., DL. 50.	P.S.A.S., xlv. 15.	
9	Forse, Latheron.	N.M.A., DL. 2.	P.S.A.S., ii. 33.	
<i>Ross and Cromarty.</i>				
10	Aird, South Dell, Barvas, Lewis.	N.M.A., DL. 43.	P.S.A.S., xxvii. 38.	With hilt plates of horn.
11	Do. do.	N.M.A., DL. 44.	P.S.A.S., xxvii. 375.	Fragment.
12	Inverbroom.	N.M.A., DL. 45 (facsimile).	P.S.A.S., xxx. 352.	Bronze hilted.
13	Fendom, Tain.	N.M.A., DL. 52.	P.S.A.S., lix. 14.	Hilt chiselled off.

		<i>Inverness-shire.</i>			
14	Cullochen.	Berlin Museum.	..		Information kindly supplied by Dr M. E. C. Stewart.
15	Watornish, Skye.	..	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 258.		
16	Lyndale, near Loch Greshornish, Skye.	Belonged to Mr Macdonald of Balranald.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 326.		
17-18	Rigg, Skye.	N.M.A., DL. 37, 38.	P.S.A.S., xxi. 9, 221.		
19	Skye.	N.M.A., DL. 36.	P.S.A.S., xiv. 96.		
20	Skye.	Belonged to Colonel M'Leod of Talisker.	<i>Pennant's "Tour,"</i> ii. 334.		Part of hilt missing.
21	Point of Sleat, Skye.	..	P.S.A.S., iii. 101; viii. 310; liv. 129.	H.	
22-23	Iochar, South Uist.	One in N.M.A., DL. 3.	P.S.A.S., vi. 252.	H.	
<i>Banffshire.</i>					
24	Near Blairshinnoch.	Banff Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 369.		Imperfect at point.
25-26	Unknown.	Do.	do.		
<i>Morayshire.</i>					
27	Birkenhill.	N.M.A., DL. 58.	..		Hilt missing.
<i>Aberdeenshire.</i>					
28	Grassieslack, Daviot.	..	P.S.A.S., xli. 116; xlvii. 452.	H.	Hilt missing.
29-32	Haddo House, Methlick.	One in Free Church Collection, Aberdeen.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 362.	H.	
33-35	Ythste, Taryves.	British Museum.	A.B.I., p. 290.		
36	Schivas House, Methlick.	N.M.A., DL. 24.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 328.	H.	One bronze hilted.
37-38	Unknown.	One in N.M.A., DL. 53.	P.S.A.S., lx. 19.		
39	Brawland, Auchindoir.	N.M.A., DL. 59.	P.S.A.S., lxxii. 69.		
40	Wellhouse Farm, Alford.	..	P.S.A.S., iv. 386.		Haughton House sale.

Kincardineshire.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
41	Netherley.	Marischal College, Aberdeen.	<i>Marischal College Cat.</i> , p. 18, No. 252.	
42	Balnagubs, between Raedykes and Drumoak.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 18, No. 253.	
43	Moss of Cowie, near Stonehaven.	N.M.A., DL. 27.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 148.	
44-45	Jacksbank, Glenbervie.	N.M.A., DL. 18, 19.	P.S.A.S., xiv. 316.	H.
<i>Angus.</i>				
46	Easterton, Stracathro.	N.M.A., DL. 17.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 328.	Greater part of hilt missing.
47-50	Cauldhame, Brechin.	Two in N.M.A., DL. 8, 10.	P.S.A.S., i. 181.	H. Along with chape.
51-52	Leuchland, Brechin.	British Museum.	A.B.I., pp. 290, 465.	
53	Railway Station, Brechin.	Montrose Museum, No. 71.	A.B.I., p. 289.	H.
54	Montrose.	Peebles Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 403.	
55	Near Arbroath.	N.M.A., DL. 51.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 337. P.S.A.S., iv. 24.	
<i>Perthshire.</i>				
56-57	Dunsinane Hill.	Royal Scottish Mus., Edin., L. 118, 92, 93.	P.S.A.S., lvii. 146.	H.
58-59	Druidstone Park, Errol.	A. H. Bishop, Lanark.	<i>Glasgow Exhib. Cat.</i> , 1911, p. 80.	H.
60	Unknown.	Perth.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 316.	
61	Do.	Marischal College, Aberdeen.	Additions to <i>Marischal Col. Cat.</i> , No. 253.	
62	Huntingtower.	Dumdee.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 315.	Imperfect at point.
63	River Tay, near Elcho.	N.M.A., DL. 4.	P.S.A.S., xxii. 337.	
64	Do.	Perth.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 314.	
65	Do. near Perth.	N.M.A., DL. 5.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 314.	
66	Do. near Mug- drum Island.	N.M.A., DL. 41.	P.S.A.S., xxiv. 16.	U type.
67	Do.	..	P.S.A.S., xxxiii. 78.	

68	Unknown.	Kelvingrove Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 314.	Shoulders slightly U-shaped.
69	Bailfields, Auchterarder.	N.M.A., DL. 23.		
70	Polder Moss.	N.M.A., DL. 40.		
<i>Stirlingshire.</i>				
71	Ballagan, Strathblane.	N.M.A., DL. 29.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 329. A.B.I., p. 273.	
72	Cambuskenneth.	Presented to Alloga Archæological Soc.	P.S.A.S., xviii. 179.	
73	Graham's Dyke, near Carron.	N.M.A., DL. 1.	N.M.A. <i>Cat.</i> , p. 145.	
<i>Midlothian.</i>				
74-87	Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.	Five in N.M.A., DQ. 199, 200, 201, 236, 237.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 320; lxi. 45.	H. DQ. 201 is of bronze-hilted type.
88	Gogar House, Corstorphine.	N.M.A., DL. 6.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 331.	Associated with tongue-like chape and gold ornament of triangular section.
89-90	Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DQ. 90, 91.	<i>Wilson I.</i> , p. 351. P.S.A.S., v. 126.	H.
91	Probably Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DL. 55.	P.S.A.S., lxiii. 12.	Part of hilt missing.
92	Unknown.	N.M.A., DL. 48.	P.S.A.S., xliii. 178.	H. Fragments representing at least 7 separate swords.
93	Do.	N.M.A., DL. 47.	P.S.A.S., lvi. 360.	
94	Edinburgh.	N.M.A., DL. 49.	A.B.I., pp. 289, 409.	
95-101	Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh.	N.M.A.	<i>Wilson I.</i> , pp. 348, 350.	
102	Craigleith Quarry.	Hunterian Museum.	P.S.A.S., xxxiv. 435.	
103	Auchencorth.	N.M.A., DL. 46.		
<i>Peeblesshire.</i>				
104	Leadburn.	N.M.A., DL. 42.	P.S.A.S., xxv. 6.	Bronze hilted.
105	Near Peebles.	..	<i>Anc. Arm.</i> , pl. lxi. 4. A.B.I., p. 289.	

East Lothian.

No.	Locality.	Preserved.	References.	Remarks.
106	Gladsmuir, Southfield.	N.M.A., DL. 20.	P.S.A.S., xxiv. 277.	Hilt broken.
107	Near Keith House.	N.M.A., DL. 16.	P.S.A.S., xvii. 70.	Part of hilt missing.
108	Traprain Law.	N.M.A.	P.S.A.S., lvi. 213.	Fragment of mould.
<i>Berwickshire.</i>				
109	Corsbie Moss, Legerwood.	N.M.A., DQ. 52.	P.S.A.S., xiii. 333; lv. 17.	Associated with spear-head with loops on socket.
<i>Lanarkshire.</i>				
110	Cowgill, Lamington.	N.M.A., DL. 22.	P.S.A.S., xxxii. 8.	
111-112	Unknown.	N.M.A., DL. 13, 14.	A.B.I., p. 289.	
<i>Renfrewshire.</i>				
113-114	River Clyde, near Renfrew.	Scot. Nat. War Memor. Museum, Edinburgh.	<i>Glasgow Exhib. Cat.</i> , 1911, 880, 882.	H.
<i>Argyll.</i>				
115	Island of Shuna.	N.M.A., DL. 21.	P.S.A.S., xi. 120; xxiii. 332.	Hilt missing.
116	Do.	St Andrews.	<i>Ibid.</i>	
117	Do.	Kelvingrove.	<i>Ibid.</i>	
118	Tiree.	..	" <i>Coll and Tiree</i> ," p. 92.	
119	Leannan Buidhu, Collabus, Oa, Islay.	..	P.S.A.S., xx. 103.	
120-124	Kilconan, Campbeltown.	Inveraray Castle.	P.S.A.S., xix. 328.	H.
125	Craig's Farm, Kilmaho Marsh, Cantyre.	Campbeltown Museum.		

Ayrshire.

126	Kilkerran.	N.M.A., DQ. 95.	P.S.A.S., xix. 315.	Broken. H.
127	Near Irvine.	..	<i>It. Sept.</i> , pl. li. 2.	
128	Girvan.	St Andrews.	A.B.I., p. 289. <i>Glasgow Exhib. Cat.</i> , No. 28.	

Dumfriesshire.

129-130	Cauldholme, Drumlanrig.	Drumlanrig Castle.	P.S.A.S., lvii. 146.	
131	Unknown.	N.M.A., DL. 30.	P.S.A.S., vi. 112.	Fragment.

Kirkcudbrightshire.

132	Kelton, near Castle Douglas.	N.M.A., DQ. 118.	P.S.A.S., xix. 327.	Fragment—along with a bronze ring.
133	Carlinwark Loch.	N.M.A., DL. 26.	P.S.A.S., x. 261, 286.	Imperfect at point.

Wigtownshire.

134	Dowies Burn, Glasserton.	N.M.A., DL. 39.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 223.	Greater part of hilt missing.
135	Whithorn.	Formerly the property of Dr Douglas, Whit- horn.	P.S.A.S., xxiii. 223.	
136	Glenluce Sands, be- tween Clayschant and Lodney Wood.	N.M.A., DL. 56.	P.S.A.S., lxiii. 20.	