

SCOTTISH LATE BRONZE AGE METALWORK: TYPOLOGY, DISTRIBUTIONS AND CHRONOLOGY

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THIS paper is an attempt to bring the mass of material from late Bronze Age Scotland into some order, to divide it regionally and chronologically. It is based primarily on metal types, of bronze and gold, an emphasis necessitated by the scarcity of known settlements, pottery and cemeteries that can be dated to the earlier part of the first millennium B.C.¹

Aspects of the Late Bronze Age in Scotland have been studied on previous occasions, and these papers have served as a basis for the present work. The first attempt at a collection of material was made by Callander; he published lists of hoards in 1923² and also examined some of the outstanding associated finds in greater detail. This work was preceded by several nineteenth-century general surveys of the Late Bronze Age by Anderson³ and Wilson.⁴ But Childe was the first to discuss the Scottish Bronze Age in relation to continental cultures. His *Prehistory of Scotland*⁵ traced the influences arriving from the Continent and from Ireland during the first millennium B.C., and later work attempted to interpret the developments of Bronze Age culture in terms of historical processes.⁶ His detailed studies, however, were directed more to the unusual aspects of the Late Bronze Age, such as the settlement at Jarlshof, than to the commoner material. Childe was one of the supporters of Miss Benton's work in 1931 on the association of exotic bronzes with flat-rimmed pottery at Covesea, Morayshire⁷; this material has for long been a subject of controversy. Work on local material from the Scottish Late Bronze Age was carried out by Henderson in 1938,⁸ and more recent studies have been made by Proudfoot,⁹ Stevenson¹⁰ and Piggott.¹¹

The present work begins with a summary of late Middle Bronze settlement, and traces the gradual arrival of Late Bronze types in the centuries from about 900 B.C. These can be divided regionally and dated on the basis of continental imports and analogies. To anticipate the conclusions that emerge from the work, we distinguish five Late Bronze phases in the settlement of Scotland, all of which can be incor-

¹ I wish to acknowledge the assistance given me by Professor Stuart Piggott; help has also been received from Mr J. Brailsford, Mr D. Britton, Mr J. Cowen, Mr L. Flanagan, Mr R. Feachem, Miss A. Henshall, Mr R. Livens, Professor K. Jackson, Dr J. Raftery, Mr E. Rynne, Mr J. Scott, Mr R. Stevenson, Mrs M. Stewart. Professor C. F. C. Hawkes has made many helpful suggestions.

² Callander, J. G., 'Scottish Bronze Age Hoards', *P.S.A.S.*, LVII (1923), 123.

³ Anderson, J., *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Bronze and Stone Ages* (Edinburgh, 1886).

⁴ Wilson, D., *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, 2nd edition (London, 1863).

⁵ Childe, V. G., *The Prehistory of Scotland* (London, 1935).

⁶ Childe, V. G., *Scotland Before the Scots* (London, 1946).

⁷ Benton, S., 'The excavation of the Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, Morayshire', *P.S.A.S.*, LXV (1931), 177.

⁸ Henderson, W., 'Scottish Late Bronze Age Axes and Swords', *P.S.A.S.*, LXXI (1938), 150.

⁹ Proudfoot, V. B., 'The Downpatrick Gold Find', *Arch. Res. Pub.* (N. Ireland), III (1955).

¹⁰ Stevenson, R. B. K., 'Some Relics from Kildalton, Islay', *P.S.A.S.*, LXXVIII (1944), 120.

¹¹ Piggott, S., 'A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Peeblesshire', *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXVII (1953), 175.

porated within Hawkes' recent scheme for the British Bronze Age.¹ His numerical system has been avoided, however, and the Scottish phases are named after representative hoards or finds of the appropriate period. The first of these Scottish phases (Poldar) saw the gradual infiltration of Late Bronze types into the north, and it is not until the following Duddingston phase, from the mid-eighth century, that a great expansion of bronze industry occurs over much of Scotland; local specialisation then begins. Intruding upon this is the Covesea phase, limited to north-eastern Scotland and dated by continental material to c.700. This has a complementary distribution to the partly contemporary Adabrock phase of Hallstatt Iron Age types. From 550, a rejuvenation of contact with the Continent marks the final local Tarves phase of Late Bronze industry in Scotland.

The work is presented in two ways: a discussion of metal types and distributions, arranged to present a picture of the development of industry in the first millennium B.C., and a full catalogue of Late Bronze finds, arranged in three appendices; the first of these is composed of lists of objects, by types (such as socketed axes, spearheads) and within these types alphabetically by counties. Appendix 2 lists finds of two or more gold ornaments, and Appendix 3 treats all the known Later Bronze hoards, arranged alphabetically by counties, and described in *Inventaria Archaeologica* fashion.

Before considering the first influx of Late Bronze types into Scotland, it is necessary to examine in a little detail the background of settlement during the late Middle Bronze Age, from about 1200 B.C. onwards. Map 1 shows the distribution of some objects reckoned to belong to this final Middle Bronze or Glentroof phase.² This includes a number of objects that have analogues in the recently-defined 'Ornament horizon' of southern Britain, which contains bronze tools and ornaments derived from Northern and Western Europe in combination with local British products.³ Many of the hoards of this horizon are found in Somerset including the large Taunton Workhouse find.⁴ This hoard contains two objects duplicated in Scottish contexts, a socketed axe and a mock-torsion cast torc, and both are ultimately of North European origin. The spirally twisted torc with plain hooked terminals appears there in Nordic Period II but is better known from the succeeding period. At this later time, a narrow socketed axe with square mouth appears, and although it lasts into Period IV, the time of entry of both types in Southern Britain must be Period III, or just before 1200 B.C. on current chronology.

Hodges has listed a number of British representatives of this North European axe, including one Scottish example from Kingoldrum, Angus.⁵ This axe appears to be a local British copy of the Nordic type but another axe, from Annan, Dumfries (fig. 4, 7) seems to lie closer to the Hademarschen or north German type, and may

¹ Hawkes, C. F. C., 'A Scheme for the British Bronze Age', C.B.A. Conference on Problems of the British Bronze Age (December 1960); review, *Antiquity*, xxxv (March, 1961), 63.

² The equivalents in other areas are early L.B.A. 'A' in Ireland (Hodges, 'Studies in the Late Bronze Age in Ireland, II', *Ulster J. Arch.*, xix (1956), 46); L.B.A. 1 in Wales (Savory, H., 'The Late Bronze Age in Wales', *Arch. Camb.* cvii (1958), 22); Middle Bronze 2 in 'Britain' (Hawkes, 1960, op. cit.).

³ Smith, M. A., 'Some Somerset Hoards and their Place in the Bronze Age of Southern Britain', *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 144.

⁴ *Inventaria Archaeologica*, GB 43.

⁵ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 33, 50.

therefore be an imported piece.¹ The twisted torc is represented in Scotland by only one fragmentary example, in the Glentool hoard (Pl. I) but other British torc forms may also be related chronologically. At Edington Burtle and Wedmore, Somerset, these cast bronze neckrings were found with bronze ribbon torcs,² and at Winterhay in the same region probable ribbon torcs in gold were associated with a palstave of the 'Ornament horizon'.³ It is therefore a possibility that some or all of the North British gold ribbon torcs belong to our Glentool phase, the northern equivalent of the 'Ornament horizon'. At the Law Farm in Morayshire a hoard contained both bronze and gold ribbon torcs.⁴

Lozenge-sectioned penannular bracelets are another Nordic feature in the 'Ornament horizon' hoards of southern Britain, occurring in bronze at Ebbesbourne, Wiltshire⁵ and the only Scottish example of this type is a gold bracelet from Stonehill, Lanarks, found with two normal bracelets with expanded terminals. This find is however more likely to belong to the full Late Bronze Age, as at Downpatrick,⁶ and possibly the gold ribbon torcs too may represent a later north British development from the Ornament horizon bronze forms.

In addition to the twisted bar torc, the Glentool hoard contains a disc-headed pin with stem loop. This is unrepresented in the south of England but occurs in Northern Europe where it is dated to Period II and III.⁷ Two of these pins are known from Ireland.⁸ Connections with Northern Europe either directly or via Somerset are shown by the torc and the pin at Glentool, but certain British relations are illustrated by the flat tanged knife in this hoard which is duplicated in the Monkwood, Somerset, find.⁹ The other members of Glentool include a basal-looped spear-head and a wing-flanged axe. The former is a type found over much of Britain and Ireland¹⁰ and was exported to Northern Europe as early as the fourteenth century.¹¹ The Scottish distribution is mainly southern. Smith has pointed out that most of the British associations are with material of the 'Ornament' horizon.

There are two other main types of Middle Bronze spearhead well represented in Scotland, not including the rare probably ceremonial protected-looped spearheads (Lordscarnie, Fife, spearhead is 22 inches long). One of these types has a kite-shaped blade with loops on the socket (Hodges' 'socket-looped' type) and is decorated by ribs (fig. 1, 1). This form is only sparsely distributed in Scotland (map 2) and probably we must look to an Irish source for south British ones. There are no known moulds for this type in Scotland. The other form however, is ex-

¹ Sprockhoff, E., 'Niedersachsens Bedeutung für die Bronzezeit Westeuropas', *Bericht Röm.-Germ. Kommission xxxi* (ii) (1941), map abb. 86, taf. 59. The Tumulus-related wheel pin in this grave should date not later than 1200.

² Smith, op. cit. (1959), 146.

³ Savory, op. cit. (1958), 13.

⁴ Distribution in Savory, op. cit. (1958), 58. See Appendix 1 for Scottish list.

⁵ *Wilt. A.M.*, LIII (1949), 104-12.

⁶ Proudfoot, op. cit. (1955), Pl. 1.

⁷ Janssen, H., 'Die Verbreitung der Bronzenadeln mit seitlicher Öse'. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, xxvi (1935), 208, abb. 5 and 7. See also *P.P.S.*, VIII (1942), 37.

⁸ British Museum, 91, 4-20, 5; Ashmolean Museum, 1927/2853. See Coles, J. M., 'The Salta Moss Rapiers', *T. Cumb. and West A.A.S.*, LXI (1961), 16, for other Irish-North British relations at this time.

⁹ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 42, 20-21; another example from Mid-Calder, Midlothian (R. Munro, 1899, *Prehistoric Scotland*, fig. 88).

¹⁰ Evans, E. E., 'The Bronze Spearhead in Great Britain and Ireland', *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), 197 map.

¹¹ e.g. Liesbüttel: Kersten, K., *Zur älteren nordischen Bronzezeit* (Neumünster, 1936), taf. xix.

tremely common in North Britain and several moulds for its production are known; this is the spearhead with leaf-shaped blade and loops on the socket (Hawkes' 'side-looped' type). In southern Britain almost all of the associated finds with spearheads of this type belong to the 'Ornament horizon' and Deverel-Rimbury associations at Thorny Down and South Lodge Camp point to a similar date.¹ The only certain closed find in Scotland is the Inshoch Wood, Nairnshire, hoard where a fragmentary spearhead of this type was found with a socketed hammer and an anvil. The hammer is duplicated in the Burgesses' Meadow, Oxford, hoard (with similar spearhead)² and both this and the anvil occur at Bishopsland, Co. Kildare, in the Irish equivalent of our Glentool phase.³ Smith's statement that the kite-bladed spearhead prevailed over the leaf-bladed type, both looped, in North Britain is wrong as their distributions show (map 2).

A certain North British and Irish type is the wing-flanged axe, well represented in the Glentool hoard. This axe is widely distributed in North Britain (map 1) with only a few outliers to the south,⁴ and stone moulds for its production are seen only in the north. The wing-flanged axe must be the northern equivalent of the more restricted 'south-west' and 'low flanged' palstaves of Southern Britain, described by Smith and assigned to the 'Ornament horizon'.⁵ A hoard from Caldons-hill, Wigtownshire, contains the only Scottish representatives of the 'low-flanged' type in association with a wing-flanged axe, thus confirming at least the partial contemporaneity of these two types.

Maps 1 and 2 show the distributions of most of the bronze types characteristic of the later Middle Bronze Age, and it is important to note the fairly even spread over southern and eastern Scotland, and the almost complete absence in the north-west. It seems that at this time, southern and eastern Scotland was fairly well occupied or known, and the map of Middle Bronze Age Cinerary Urns exhibits the same spread to a great degree.⁶ Childe made a statistical study of geographical groups of bronze types, and suggested that the evidence pointed to a survival of Middle Bronze, and even Early Bronze, objects into the first millennium B.C.⁷ He based this on figures from southern England as listed by Fox which showed that from each successive period of the Bronze Age, greater numbers of objects should have survived.⁸ The figures as published by Childe led him to suggest that earlier bronze types persisted in the Far North (north of the Moray Firth) into the later Bronze Age (14 flat and slightly flanged axes, 7 wing-flanged axes and palstaves, 17 socketed axes, compared with Fox's Cambridge region figures of 26 Early, 82 Middle and 190 Late Bronze Age examples). Childe also argued that Middle Bronze types outnumbered Late Bronze types in the South-West and North-East, and therefore assumed that the earlier types persisted into the later period. The main argument against this is the differences in the composition of hoards in southern

¹ Smith, *op. cit.* (1959), 155-9.

² *Inv. Arch.*, GB 6.

³ O'Riordáin, S. P., 'Prehistory in Ireland 1937-46', *P.P.S.*, xii (1946), Pl. xiii.

⁴ Smith, *op. cit.* (1959), map 4, p. 175.

⁵ *ibid.*, 173; see Butler, J. J., 'A Bronze Age Concentration at Bargerosterveld', *Palaeohistoria*, vii (1960), 120.

⁶ Childe, *op. cit.* (1946), fig. 15, p. 67.

⁷ Childe, *op. cit.* (1935), 148.

⁸ Fox, C., *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (Cambridge, 1923), 18.

and northern Britain. The largest finders' hoards of the Late Bronze Age in south-east England belong to a different sort of industrial economy and it seems dangerous to compare the two areas using only one set of rules. Also, some of Childe's figures need revision in view of recent finds, especially in the north-east where the figures for palstaves have moved from 33 to about 40, for socketed axes from 44 to about 80. Clearly, here the displacement of Middle Bronze by Late Bronze industry seems to have taken place according to the south British control. However, even if we dismiss the methods used by Childe, it must be allowed that something akin to his suggestion occurred in south-western Scotland. Here there seems to have been an area of conservatism, where types of Middle Bronze Age tradition, palstaves and rapiers (map 1), are concentrated and where Late Bronze axes and swords appear never to have really taken root, even with the nearby Irish source.

Around the eleventh century, then, a Middle Bronze industry was flourishing in Scotland, probably deriving raw materials of copper, tin and gold from Ireland as well as finished products such as wing-flanged axes, spearheads and rapiers. About this time, a number of slashing swords with leaf-shaped blades were brought to south-east England. These swords have been studied by Cowen and dated to late Hallstatt A on the Continent.¹ They must lie behind the entire native British series of leaf-bladed swords, a few exports of which are known on the Continent, and which therefore provide a limiting date for our Scottish swords and the beginning of the north British Late Bronze Age. A second important feature that apparently marks the beginning of Late Bronze times is the appearance of leaded bronze. Smith and Blin-Stoyle have shown that the composition of metal objects of the Middle Bronze Age, such as early palstaves, rapiers, and objects of the 'Ornament horizon', is a simple copper-tin bronze, while the typical Late Bronze socketed axes and late palstaves are cast in bronze to which has been added varying proportions of lead.² This new technological tradition was introduced to or emerged in southern Britain following the late Middle Bronze 'Ornament horizon', when truly Late Bronze types were adopted, and conveniently marks the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. Without analysis of Scottish material, we must rely upon typology of swords and the rare appearance of continental objects to date the early phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age.

The first native production of leaf-bladed swords seems to have occurred in the Thames area. Some of these show a hybridisation of the new blade shape with pre-existing straight ones, discussed by Hodges.³ But other native productions are true swords, which have in the past been called the U and the V swords⁴; these seem typologically to be descended from Cowen's Erbenheim and Hemigkofen

¹ Cowen, J. D., 'The earliest bronze swords in Britain . . .', *P.P.S.*, xvii (1951), 195; *Bericht der Röm.-Germ. Kommission*, xxxvi (1955), 52.

² Smith, M. A., and Blin-Stoyle, A. E., 'A Sample Analysis of British Middle and Late Bronze Age Materials using Optical Spectrometry', *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 188.

³ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 37; his Ballintober swords are also concentrated in Ireland. The associations are discussed by Smith, op. cit. (1959), 184, and assigned to a time immediately succeeding the Ornament Horizon, a short phase called Middle Bronze 3 by Hawkes. See also *Ant. J.* xxxv (1955), 218.

⁴ Brewis, W. P., 'The Bronze Sword in Great Britain', *Archaeologia*, lxxiii (1923), 253, not to be confused with the later British production of Ewart Park and Bexley Heath swords sometimes also called V.

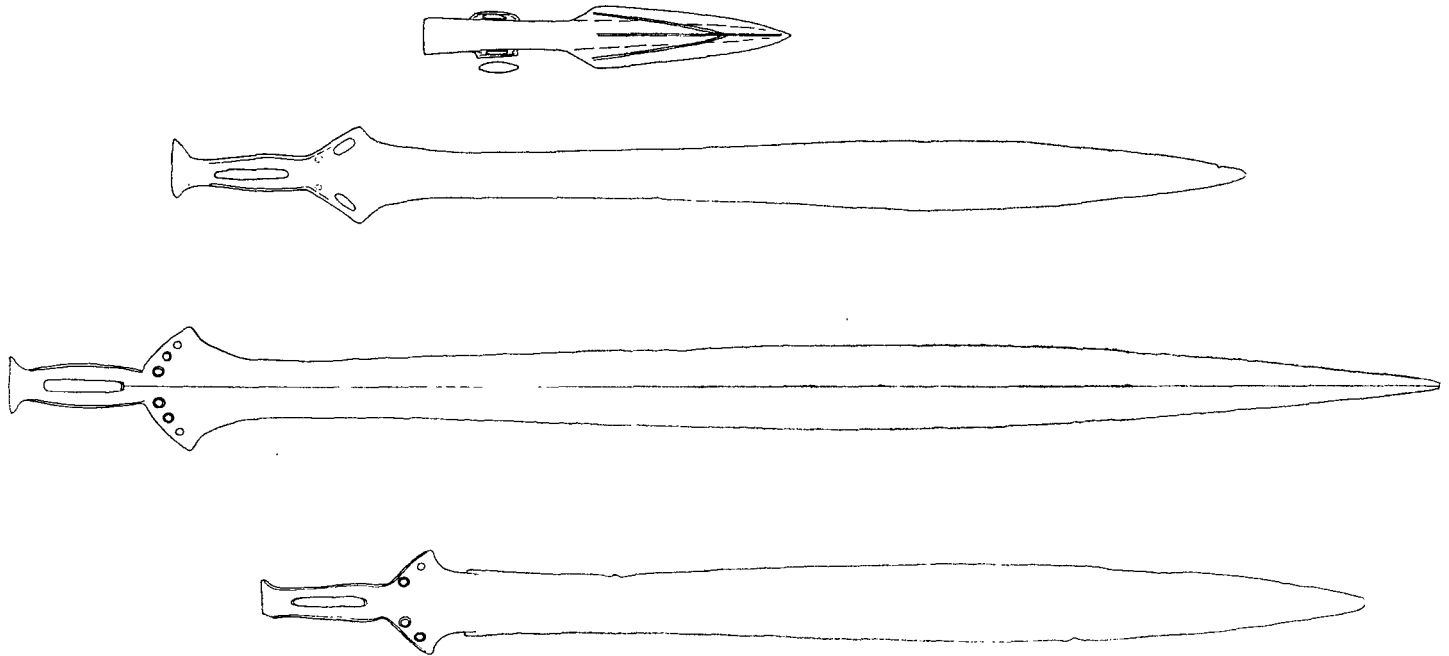


FIG. 1. 1-2 (top). Corsbie Moss, Berwickshire (Nat. Mus. Ants.); 3. Tay (Nat. Mus. Ants.);
4. Poldar Moss, Stirlingshire (Nat. Mus. Ants.) (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

swords, and thus should lie somewhere between the imported pieces and the later British developments which certainly precede the year 800 B.C. This gives a date then for a rare Scottish example of these early types, a U-sword from the Tay (fig. 1, 3), as approximately tenth-ninth century. There are no useful associated finds for U or V swords which would aid in dating more precisely, and although several are known on the continent, as exports, these too cannot help. The only British association for a sword of these early types comes from the Clyde; this sword (fig. 2, 1) was dredged up with its chape still firmly attached. The chape seems to belong to an early group in Britain, rather like those in the Wilburton complex (Hawkes' Late Bronze 1), and the sword with rather wide V-shaped butt relates to some south English swords which typologically lie behind the emergence of the true Wilburton sword.¹ The Clyde sword may well be of the ninth century, and was probably contemporary with the final Middle Bronze industry in the south-west.

At about this time, the infiltration of types from southern Britain may be taken as marking the end of the Middle Bronze industry as a force, and the true beginning of the Late Bronze Age. This early phase (Hawkes' Late Bronze 1) is often called the Wilburton complex after work by Savory and is found mainly in southern England.² It is characterised by a number of bronze types, including the Wilburton sword with riveted straight or slightly convex shoulders, slotted tang and notched ricasso, and its accompanying tongue-shaped chape. Spearheads may be plain riveted or may have lunate openings in the blade, and their ferrules are generally tubular. The axes include two socketed forms, one plain with rectangular section and possibly descended from the Taunton-type of the preceding Middle Bronze 'Somerset hoards', the other with indented sides. Smith's 'late type' palstave makes its appearance here, apparently descended from the Middle Bronze palstaves via the 'transitional type'.³

Savory has suggested an Atlantic source for this complex, but the Wilburton sword seems to be a British development, derived from the early V-type with wide butt. It may therefore lie somewhere from the late tenth or ninth century B.C. The type of palstave that occurs in the Wilburton complex reached Northern Europe, as in the Bargerosterveld, Drenthe, find of 1900, associated with a Nierenring of Nordic Period IV and a debased Urnfield knife; Butler dates the find to about 1100 B.C.,⁴ but there seems little against a date two centuries later, within Period IV but near its end.

Hoardings of the Wilburton complex are commonly of scrap metal, but the types represented are clearly different from those of the succeeding periods in southern Britain. The recently discovered Isleham, Cambs., hoard⁵ contains all of the typical Wilburton complex types as well as the remains of a Class A cauldron, a type which may have been introduced rather earlier than the late eighth century

¹ Fox, op. cit. (1923), Pl. x.

² Savory, op. cit. (1958), 28-34; Britton, D., 'The Isleham Hoard, Cambridgeshire', *Antiquity*, xxxiv (1960), 279.

³ Smith, op. cit. (1959), 176, 184.

⁴ Butler, J. J., 'Drie Bronsdepots van Bargerosterveld'. *Nieuwe Drentse Volksalmanak* (1960), 207-11, fig. 9.

⁵ Britton, op. cit. (1960), 279.

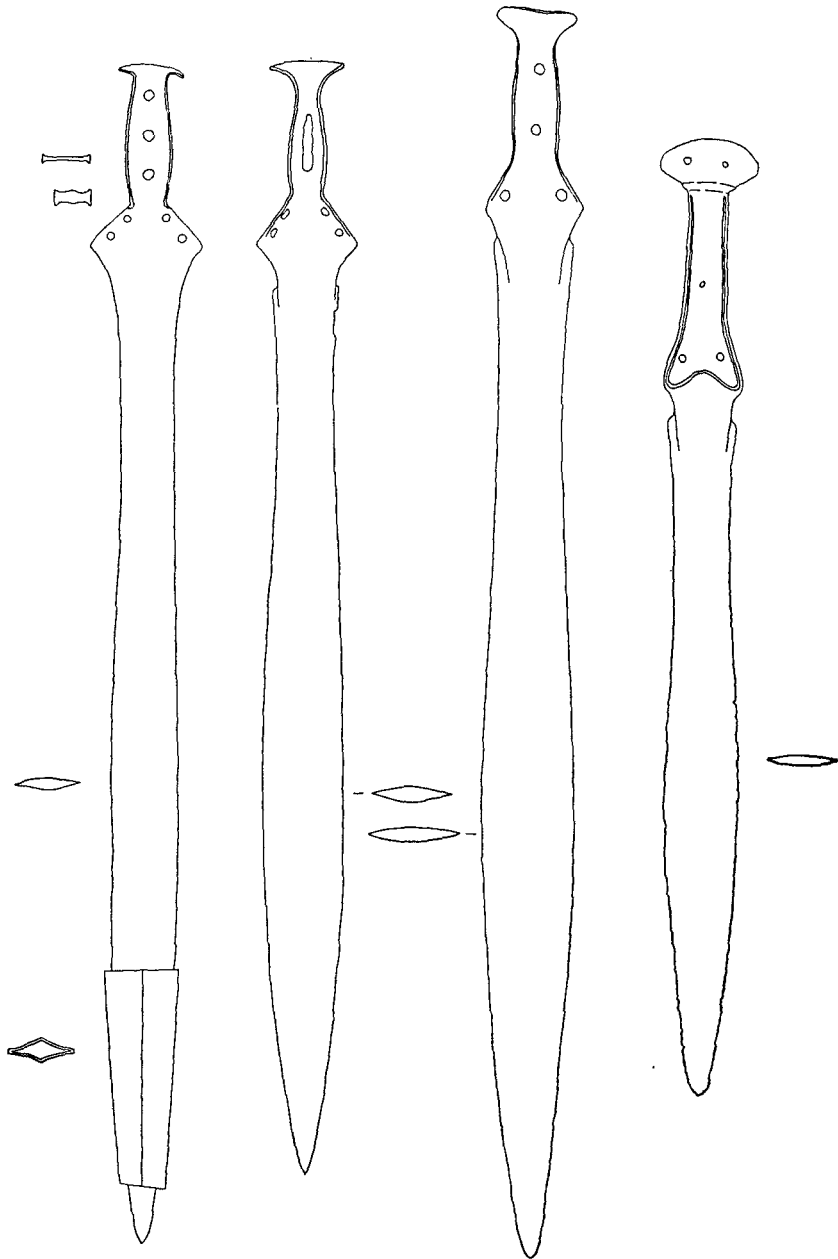


FIG. 2. 1. Clyde (Kelvingrove Museum); 2. Tay at Elcho (Perth Museum); 3. Rigg, Skye (Nat. Mus. Ants.); 4. Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh (Nat. Mus. Ants.) (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$)

(the date preferred by Hawkes in 1957¹) but hardly before 750. The Wilburton types need not have appeared simultaneously throughout their range, and Hawkes' 1960 dating for the complex may be moved from 850 back to c. 900.

Of the objects typical of this phase, the sword, tongue chape and tubular ferrule all occur in Scotland, but no indented socketed axes are known. There are several swords which seem to belong to the Wilburton type, with slotted tang and heavy metal at the junction of blade and butt, but only one of these can correctly be called 'Wilburton'. This is the Poldar Moss, Stirlingshire, sword (fig. 1, 4) which is a somewhat lighter version of the classic type, and gives its name to this early Late Bronze phase in Scotland. A related form is better represented here; this is characterised by the appearance of three slots in the hilt, normally no rivet-holes, and the shoulder and butt outline is somewhat less exaggerated. Nevertheless the relationship with the true Wilburton type is clear. Four Scottish swords belong to this group, from Montrose, Peebles, Forse in Caithness and Corsbie Moss in Berwickshire.² The Corsbie sword was found with a tongue-shaped chape (destroyed upon discovery) and a spearhead with kite-shaped blade and loops (fig. 1, 1 and 2). This is a Middle Bronze type and probably helps to support the typologically early date for these swords.³

One other Scottish sword probably comes into this Poldar phase, because it seems to show some later native influence upon a basically Wilburton sword.⁴ This comes from the Tay opposite Elcho (fig. 2, 2) and has the typical Wilburton shoulder outline, deep notched ricasso and slotted tang, but the rivet-holes in the shoulder and the short blade are later native features.

Of other Wilburton complex types, tongue chapes are relatively common but seem to range from this early phase right through to the fifth century, so certain early dating cannot be assigned to any, other than those from Corsbie Moss and the Clyde, associated with early swords. Tubular ferrules, as in the Wilburton hoard itself, may well have had a long life in Scotland along with the chapes. The Wilburton form is cylindrical or slightly tapering, and this is also known in Ireland,⁵ but some of the Scottish examples are conical, more like those in the Ffynhonnau, Brecon, hoard and continental ones.⁶ Two other Scottish ferrules have splayed ends and quite clearly must have had a different function. One from an associated find in the West of Scotland is similar to a ferrule in the Thenford Hill, Northants., hoard⁷ and Piggott points to comparable objects in Hallstatt cart graves in Czechoslovakia, in such positions that they may have been ferrules for whips or goads.⁸ Per-

¹ Hawkes, C. F. C., and Smith, M. A., 'On some Buckets and Cauldrons of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages', *Ant. J.*, xxxvii (1957), 131.

² The Forse sword has several rivet-holes as well as slots in the shoulders.

³ Smith, op. cit. (1959), 180. It is uncertain if the presence of a lozenge-sectioned blade is an early feature in swords or not. The Scottish lozenge-sectioned swords include those from the Tay, and the wooden model from Grotsetter; the point is discussed by Stevenson in *P.S.A.S.*, xci (1958), 191.

⁴ Compare with the Höver sword, *P.P.S.*, xviii (1952), Pl. XV, 3, which is an Ewart Park sword with Wilburton influence in the slotted tang and heavy metal at the blade-butt junction.

⁵ Raftery, J., *Prehistoric Ireland* (London, 1951), fig. 171.

⁶ Savory, op. cit. (1958), fig. 3, pp. 27-28; Scotland: DG 69, DG 55; Sprockhoff, E., 'Jungbronzezeitliche Hortfunde Norddeutschlands, Periode IV', *Katalog Röm-Germ. Zentralmus.*, (1937), 25.

⁷ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 12, 7.

⁸ Piggott, S., op. cit. (1953), 179.

haps too these splayed ferrules might have been supports for ceremonial spearheads.

The Eaton, Norfolk, ferrule with flat disc-like foot was found with a fleshfork or goad as well as with spearheads.¹ There seem to be two main types of fleshfork, the simpler formed of a single bronze bar of square section bent double with tapered curved ends,² while the more elaborate form has each hook held by a T-shaped tube which is attached to the main stem.³ The only extant Scottish fork, from the Duke of Argyll's estates⁴ (fig. 3), is of this more elaborate form, some Irish examples of which are decorated with transverse lines, and the Dunaverney, Co. Antrim, fleshfork also has rings attached to the stem. The similarity of the Bishopsland and Ballinderry simple fleshforks demonstrate the long survival of early types in Ireland. The evolved form may be late as the English associations include carps-tongue complex objects, dating from the seventh century.

During the Scottish Poldar phase we have seen that some of the south English Wilburton types penetrated to the north. Another important member of this

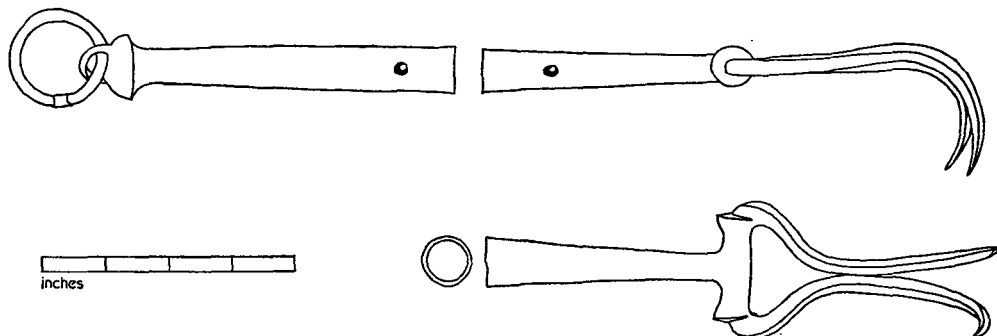


FIG. 3. Fleshfork from Inveraray Estates (by courtesy of the Duke of Argyll)

complex is the spearhead with lunate openings in the blade. This type has been discussed in some detail by Evans and the process by which the form evolved from the basal-looped spearhead is generally accepted.⁵ The overall distribution suggests that Ireland played an important role in the production of the type, although the Scottish map hardly supports the derivation of north British lunate spearheads from this source (map 6). Some of the typologically earliest lunate spearheads are Irish, with small openings and no pin-holes; their derivation from the late form of basal-looped spearheads can be easily set out.⁶ The earliest associated find seems to be the Wilburton hoard itself, and it is probable that in Scotland we have here another example of the Highland Zone adoption and development, like Ballintober swords and shields. The Broadward, Hereford, hoard has lunate and barbed spearheads

¹ *P.S.A.* (2), xi (1885), 42.

² Bishopsland, Co. Kildare, O'Riordain, op. cit. (1946), Pl. XIII, 15; Ballinderry 2, Co. Westmeath, Hencken in *P.R.I.A.*, XLVII, c. (1942), 12, fig. 3.

³ Eaton, Norfolk, *P.S.A.* (2), xi (1885), 48, fig. v; Dunaverney, Co. Antrim, British Museum, 1953, *Later Prehistoric Antiquities* . . . (London), Pl. IV, 4.

⁴ A second Scottish fork may be referred to in *P.S.A.S.*, xxxii (1898), 18: a 'brass fleshfork' was found with 'wedges' and an 'axe' at Kilbride, Arran. My thanks are extended to the Duke of Argyll for permission to publish the fleshfork from Inveraray Castle.

⁵ Evans, op. cit. (1933), 197.

⁶ *ibid.*, Pl. LIII, fig. 2.

associated with carp's-tongue complex objects, showing the continued life of this spearhead into the seventh century,¹ and the Huelva group of bronzes may point to a similar date.² Most of the Scottish associations for lunate spearheads point to a later date than the Poldar phase; these associations include late native swords at Glen Clova and Denhead, Angus, bucket fragments at Duddingston Loch, and various types of socketed axe at Highfield, Ross, and Ballimore, Argyll. There do not seem to be any associations for lunate spearheads in Scotland that suggest an initial appearance before the end of the Poldar phase. Lunate spearheads are recorded from two graves in Scotland, one 'taken from a grave at Crieff',³ the other more explicit. Wilson records a large spearhead of this type found in the middle of a round barrow with an inhumation at Fort George, Inverness.⁴

Beaten bronze shields may lie within this early Late Bronze phase, but dates from c. 750 are favoured. The Scottish shields come from three finds, Yetholm, Roxburghshire, with three shields, Beith, Ayrshire, with five or six, Auchmaleddie, Aberdeenshire, with two. The Yetholm type, with ribs alternating with rows of bosses, is the commonest British form; all of the shields from Yetholm itself, probably all the shields from Beith, and one of the Auchmaleddie shields are of this type. The other Aberdeenshire shield (Plate II) is very close in style to the well-known Coveney Fen, Cambs., shield with meandering ribs. Probably all these finds were votive deposits; the shields at Beith were arranged in a circle.

As stated, the Wilburton phase in southern Britain seems to have had contact with the North European Bronze Age in its Period IV, and a few exports from the North reached Scotland. One of these is a socketed axe, from Carse Loch, Kirkcudbright (fig. 4, 8), which has exact analogues in Scandinavia.⁵ Other types of ribbed axe occur in north Germany and Scandinavia, and Sprockhoff has suggested that these Nordic axes played an important part in the development of the British ribbed axe types.⁶ Shortly after the time when southern England was receiving influences and objects from north-west Germany, in Period III and early IV, as at Blackrock,⁷ the Nordic ribbed axe, represented here by the Carse Lock specimen, may have arrived in Britain where it was adopted and underwent separate developments in different areas.

Three main types of ribbed axe have been identified in Britain and Ireland. The first to be recognised was the Yorkshire group, described and plotted by Fox in 1933,⁸ and followed by a South Welsh group⁹ and an Irish group.¹⁰ These forms lie mainly in the Highland Zone of Fox's definition with an outlier in East Anglia,

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4 ser. III (1872), 345.

² Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 159, 178-80.

³ Perth Museum.

⁴ Wilson, op. cit. (1863), 392.

⁵ Broholm, H., *Danmarks Bronzealder*, IV (Copenhagen, 1949), Pl. 5, 4.

⁶ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), map 121 incomplete for Britain, as only one type is shown; *Jungbronzezeitliche Hortfunde. Der Südzone des nordischer Kreises* (Periode V) (1956), map 8, p. 21, taf. 6, 13; cf. Bergen auf Rügen hoard with both English and north European ribbed axes: Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), taf. 53.

⁷ *Inv. Arch.* GB 47, 3-4, *proto-kidney rings*.

⁸ Fox, C., 'The distribution of man in East Anglia', c 2300 B.C.-A.D. 50, *P.P.S.E.A.*, VII (1933). 158, Pl. IX, fig. 10B.

⁹ Fox, C., and Hyde, H. A., 'A second cauldron . . . from the Llyn Fawr Hoard . . .', *Ant. J.*, XIX (1939), 369, Pl. LXXX, 2, map LXXXI.

¹⁰ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 40, fig. 6.

but may be combined with some of Clark's ribbed palstave classes¹ which provide a complementary distribution mainly to the east and south of the Severn-Wash line with an outlier in North Wales.² These ribbed axes effectively cover most of the British Isles and Ireland with a noticeable absence in south-east England, in the main area of concentration of the carp's-tongue sword complex. The distribution and associations of these axes suggest contemporaneity with this complex, but the Nettleham Lincolnshire hoard, with a ribbed palstave, presumably belongs to an earlier part of the Late Bronze Age, the Wilburton phase, because of the hoard's indented axes, tubular ferrule and basal-looped spearhead.³

The features common to the socketed axes in all three groups are an angular mouth and section, and the presence of three parallel longitudinal ribs on each face. The Yorkshire type proper has its ribs hanging from a slight transverse bar; this bar is a common east English feature on other plainer forms of axe. The Welsh axe has parallel or converging ribs descending directly from a large and heavy mouth moulding with flat upper surface, and the loop often springs from this mouth, whereas the Yorkshire type axe has its loop set lower down. The Welsh axe is squatter and its body-section is more hexagonal than rectangular.⁴ The Irish type is similar to the Yorkshire axe in its disposition of ribs and transverse bar, but is claimed to be more squat, like the Welsh axe.⁵ Hodges thinks that the Scottish ribbed axes are of this Irish type, but distributions do not support this (map 3⁶). The only real Scottish concentration of these axes occurs in the east, from the Forth to the Borders, with the Tweed seemingly as principal waterway. Furthermore, measurements and general proportions of Scottish axes do not diverge appreciably from the north-east English form (fig. 4, 2). The Irish axes, too, while smaller in overall size, do not seem to differ markedly in proportions. There seems little justification for deriving the Scottish ribbed axes from Ireland.

The Carse Loch axe is dated to Period IV in Northern Europe, and thus comes into the early Late Bronze phase (Poldar) of Scotland; however the native ribbed axes listed above probably all belong to the second major phase of the Late Bronze Age, dated throughout Britain and Ireland by associations with buckets and cauldrons. These beaten bronze vessels have recently been studied by Hawkes and Smith.⁷ Their recognition of two buckets of Kurd form, from Nannau, Wales,⁸ and Dowris, Ireland, differing from the native type principally in their riveted sheet-metal ring-carriers, makes it clear that the bronze buckets of Britain and Ireland arose from the importation of this late Kurd form which is dated typologically to a late stage of the Urnfields, from the second half of the eighth century B.C.⁹ Two Irish buckets of Kurd type but with secondary cast staples support this deriva-

¹ Clark, J. G. D., 'A Late Bronze Age Find near Stuntney, Isle of Ely', *Ant. J.*, xx (1940), 52, map fig. 5; the sole known Scottish representative is from Cairnleith, Angus. Some of these ribbed axes must be of earlier date, Smith, op. cit. (1959), 167, Savory, op. cit. (1958), 33.

² Savory, op. cit. (1958), map 10.

³ *Arch. J.*, xviii (1861), 159-60.

⁴ Grimes, W. F., *The Prehistory of Wales* (Cardiff, 1951), fig. 61.

⁵ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 31.

⁶ This map shows true ribbed axes, and local varieties less typical of the Yorkshire form.

⁷ Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 131.

⁸ *J. Merioneth Hist. and Record Soc.*, III (1957-60), 1-7.

⁹ Merhart, G. von, 'Studien über einige Gattungen von Bronzegefassen', *Festschrift des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums in Mainz*, II (1952), 29. Dating by Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 138.

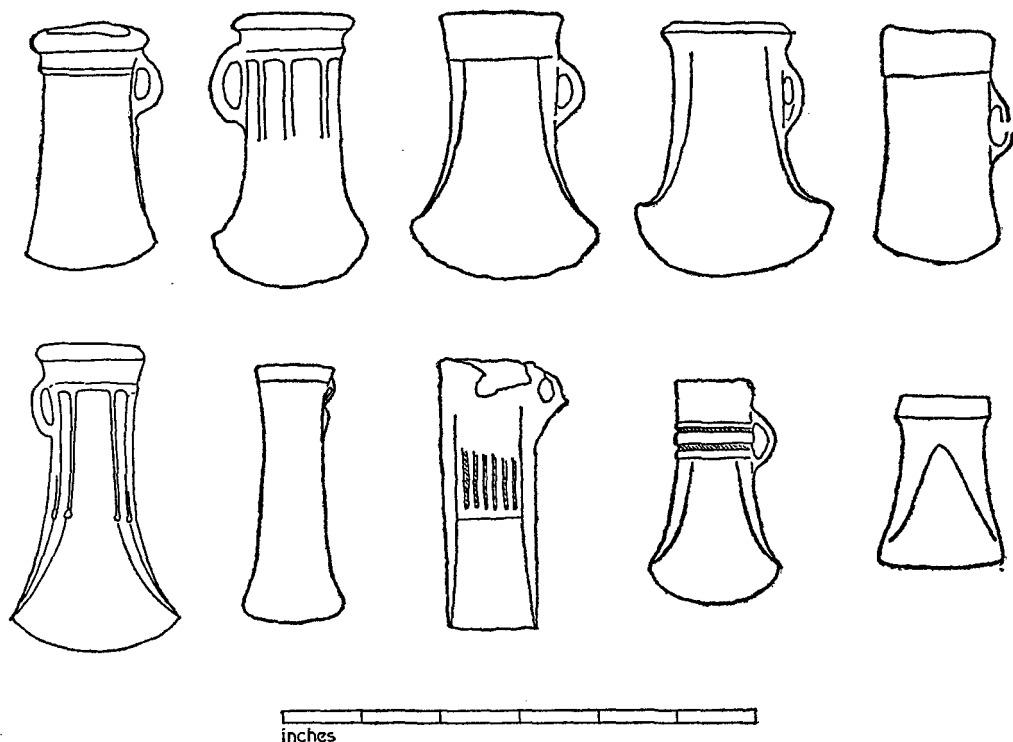


FIG. 4. Socketed Axes. Top row: 1. Dalduff, Ayrshire 12; 2. Shetland 1; 3. Tomintoul, Banffshire 3; 4. Cul-loden, Inverness 4; 5. Mawcarse, Kinross 2; Bottom row: 6. Delvine, Perthshire 23; 7. Annan, Dumfries 5; 8. Carse Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire 1; 9. Birse Aberdeenshire 7; 10 ?Angus 17. (County numbering refers to Appendix 1, pp. 66 ff.

tion from the continental form; the use of cast bronze staples, externally ribbed, and placed on the inside of the rim so that their rings fall inwards is the most characteristic feature of Irish-British buckets.¹ And an important British bucket, from the Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham, with associations including cart and harness fittings of Late Urnfield types, not true Hallstatt (Iron Age), show that the local buckets had emerged before about 700 B.C.²

The cauldrons are shown by Hawkes and Smith to have their ultimate origin in the east Mediterranean, the immediate prototype being related to the Greek *dinos* in its early form. Trade from the east to the west Mediterranean brought the cauldron idea (along with fibulae and notched shields³) into western Europe, and the Irish adoption soon followed, beginning towards 750 (Class A). The later Class B, derived more directly from the Greek form as developed after 700, ensued therefore towards 650 B.C. The two types of vessel, bucket and cauldron, thus were in simultaneous production in Britain and Ireland, and the adoption of wire rim strengthening, neck corrugation, riveted sheets and later high shouldered cauldrons

¹ Hawkes and Smith, *op. cit.* (1957), 148.

² *Archaeologia*, LIV (1894), 87.

³ Almagro, M., 'A Proposito de la Fecha de las Fibulas de Huelva', *Ampurias*, XIX-X (1957-8), 198.

all speak of bucket influence on cauldron production, while ring handles riding in cast stables are a cauldron feature adopted on buckets. These vessels then provide important dating evidence for many British-Irish hoards and for the inhabited cave at Heathery Burn. This occupation, as stated, dates to the years 700-650 B.C., and the closely comparable bucket from Flanders Moss, Cardross, must be of the same age.

This bucket is slightly larger than the Heathery Burn vessel but is otherwise similar. It is 19 inches high, with upper body formed of two sheets of bronze riveted together vertically with external washers. Some cracks in the body have been repaired by riveting a new piece to the interior wall. At the top, the sheets are folded inwards to form an angular shoulder, then re-curved into an everted rim. These upper sheets are riveted horizontally to a lower sheet which forms the circular base and lower wall. This base disc is hammered up in the interior to form a circular foot to which is riveted a wheel-shaped plate with four spokes, each ornamented with four raised parallel lines duplicated on the wheel itself. The two handle staples are cast on to the inner surface of the rim, with straps running down each side of the bronze sheet. The techniques used in the production of buckets of this type have been described by Maryon.¹ The Flanders one-piece wheel base-plate is typologically the latest in the bucket series, the sequence beginning with multiple angle-plates, and Flanders and Heathery Burn thus lie near the end of bucket development. The absence of Hallstatt C elements in the Co. Durham cave thus gives a date for Flanders of around 700, and not later than 650 in any case.

Remains of two other Scottish buckets are known, a ring and staple from a crannog in Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire,² and a similar piece from the famous hoard of Duddingston Loch, near Edinburgh, which gives its name to this phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age. This hoard was found in 1778 while marl-dredging of the Loch was in progress.³ The associated objects include native swords and plain and lunate spearheads, as well as some barbed lunates. All of these are broken or bent, and some bear traces of heat sufficient to melt bronze. The objects were found some distance from the edge of the Loch overlooked by Arthur's Seat. Two other finds must be noted here: a pair of native swords were found in a bed of charcoal during the construction of the Queen's Drive almost directly overlooking the Loch, and two socketed axes were also found at this time to the east of Samson's Ribs on Arthur's Seat. It seems a possibility that a bronze foundry was in operation on Arthur's Seat around the seventh century B.C., and these finds are all part of this industry. There is alternative evidence of a crannog in Duddingston Loch⁴ which conceivably might have been of the required antiquity although, unlike some Irish crannogs, none of the Scottish lake-dwellings has been dated back to the Bronze Age. There is little evidence that the Duddingston Loch hoard was votive.

The swords in these finds are all of the native type, called Ewart Park and Cowen has suggested that it is descended from the Wilburton type.⁵ Ewart Park

¹ Maryon, H., in Hawkes and Smith, *op. cit.* (1957), 151.

² Not listed by Hawkes and Smith, *ibid.*, 148.

³ Letter Book of the Soc. Ant. Scotland, I (1780-1), 43.

⁴ *P.S.A.S.*, VI (1866), 161-2.

⁵ Cowen, J. D., 'Two Bronze Swords from Ewart Park Wooler', *Arch. Ael.* 4, X (1933), 197-8.

swords in Scotland have recently been discussed so that little can be added here.¹ Important however is the distribution of these swords, with a predominance in north-eastern England, although the south seems to have been the original home. In Scotland there is comparatively good representation in the western isles and a puzzling absence in the Borders. Few finds of Late Bronze types have been made along the north-west coast and islands, and possibly these swords represent an earlier equivalent of the coastal spread of Hallstatt sword-bearing warriors. The Ewart Park sword, after its development in northern England, must have been locally produced as testified by clay moulds from places such as Traprain Law, East Lothian, Loanhead of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, and Jarlshof, Shetland, and by the appearance of regional variants, such as the Minch type, discussed below. It is less probable that Ireland played an important part in the spread of native swords into Scotland. However the Point of Sleat, Skye, hoard contains several Irish types (cup-head pin, spearheads, socketed curved knife) along with a sword, all of which are unused and unfiled. Local production seems improbable.

The cauldrons found in Scotland are of various types. One from Darnhall, Peeblesshire, belongs to Class A₁ and is almost intact. It is made from three sheets of bronze, two riveted together to form the top part, the third piece rounded and forming the base of the vessel and riveted to the upper part. The cauldron weighs over 5½ pounds, and has a maximum circumference of nearly 6 feet; it is 15½ inches high. The bronze is thickest at the base of the vessel, as this sheet has been hammered out from the centre rather than inwards from the edge. From the base of the upper sheets the bronze curves out and upwards to a high shoulder, then curves abruptly inwards before rising vertically in a series of three corrugations forming a neck about 2 inches high. From this point the bronze sheet is bent out to form the outer edge of the rim, then runs horizontally inwards before turning under to complete the rounded inner lip. The rim, neck and shoulder bear transverse hammered striations. The vessel is intact except for one small patch that has been riveted on the outside of the shoulder. One ring and its holder has been lost, although fragments of its cast-on staple remain. The surviving ring is quadrangular in section unlike most A₁ rings which are round-sectioned. The ring holder is three-ribbed and the ring rides freely between this and the rim of the vessel, hence its Class A₁.

Class A₂ cauldrons, with transverse bars flanking the holder, are represented in Scotland by two examples; in neither case has the body of the vessel survived, and the reeded staples alone remain. One of the Scottish finds has no known provenance; the other comes from the Dalduff, Ayrshire hoard. Both of the Dalduff rings and staples are represented, and recently a fragment of another ring has been recognised as in all probability forming part of this founder's hoard.

The last Scottish cauldron to be noted is a Class B₁ vessel from the West of Scotland. This has a maximum circumference of 6½ feet and a height of 15 inches; it is composed of a series of eleven bronze plates riveted together by plain and conical rivets. Several repairs have been made by riveted patches and by running-

¹ Coles, J. M., and Livens, R. G., 'A Bronze Sword from Douglas, Lanarkshire, *P.S.A.S.*, xc₁ (1958), 182, map fig. 3.

on new metal. The upper tier of bronze plates is decorated by about 400 small bosses which fade out as the constricted neck is approached. The bronze sheet here bends sharply inwards passing inside a bronze tubular roll of metal, then is everted out and slightly corrugated, one of these corrugations being rolled over another tube of metal and forming the outer lip of the vessel. The flattened areas on the rim are decorated with concentric rows of bosses; many of these bosses have been worn away giving the impression of perforations, but clearly the bosses were the original form. The rim has been repaired by patching, and a rough attempt was made to match the bosses. The rings ride in holders with flanged ends set on the rim of the vessel, the slight corrugations being flattened out to allow an even seating for the holders from which descend wide bars and rope-moulded straps gripping the sides of the cauldron; some of this work is a repair, probably to strengthen the link between body and ring.

All of these buckets and cauldrons are a part of the Duddingston phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, dating from the mid-eighth to mid-seventh centuries. The Duddingston phase is the equivalent of English Late Bronze 2, where a good many of the common Late Bronze types can first be dated; these include the ribbed axes mentioned above as well as the other axe types which are generally divided into three classes, those English axes with rectangular section, faceted axes of uncertain origin, and Irish bag axes.

Scottish socketed axes with rectangular or subrectangular section fall into two main groups, just as the faceted axes do. The first of these is what we may call the English type (fig. 4, 1) with thick mouth moulding and a second thinner moulding at the loop top. The sides of the axe are often nearly parallel before curving out at the blade. The second group seems to represent local production of axes copying to a certain degree the English type. The distribution of this Rectangular axe is primarily central and eastern although not many are known in Scotland (map 4). The other group, however, is well spread out, but again the distribution is primarily eastern, with few finds in the South West where the Irish bag and oval axes were preferred. The proportionately large number of these axes in the north and north-west should be noted, and most of these appear to be influenced by Irish forms in their wide and recurved blades, totally unlike the more straight-sided axes of, for instance, the Aberdeenshire area.

Most associated finds for the English type in South Britain point to a bucket-cauldron¹ or carp's-tongue horizon² although the Stuntney Fen, Cambridgeshire, hoard may relate to an earlier time.³ Their resemblance to the square sectioned axes of Taunton⁴ or Hademarschen⁵ type may be important, with an intermediate form in the Wilburton Fen hoard.⁶ Again, a number of these English type axes reached the Continent, in the North dated to period IV and V and in Central Europe dated to Hallstatt B.⁷

¹ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23.

² Clark, *op. cit.* (1940), 59.

³ Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1941), taf. 59.

⁴ Broholm, H. C., *Danmarks Bronzealder*, III (1946), M 84, Lovskal, Denmark; Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1941), taf. 42, 10 and taf. 44, 2-3, Plestlin, Kr. Demmin.

⁵ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17.

⁶ Smith, *op. cit.* (1959), 150.

⁷ Fox, *op. cit.* (1923), Pl. X, 3.

The Scottish associations do not throw much light on the early appearance of the English type, and nothing dates it certainly before the Duddingston phase. (Highfield Ross-shire with lunate spear, Auchtertyre Morayshire with Late Urnfield armlets, Dalduff Ayrshire possibly with A2 cauldron.) The local versions also must in the main belong here (Wester Ord, Ross with Late Urnfield armlet, Poolewe Ross with Irish ornament, Adabrock Lewis with Hallstatt C bowl).

Faceted axes in Scotland also fall into two main groups, the first comprising those axes with trumpet or collared mouths, the second made up of other faceted axes most often with one or two mouldings around the mouth. The collared type (fig. 4, 3) usually has an everted mouth with wide collar extending down to the loop top, below which the body section descends in six or more commonly eight facets to the wide and sometimes recurved blade. In Scotland this type is concentrated in the central and south-eastern regions (map 4) with only a few finds north of the Glen Spean-Deeside line and in the south-west. This distribution seems to point to a south-eastern source for the type, as Piggott suggests,¹ rather than an Irish source as Hodges claims.² The other group of faceted axes is more scattered, but the main concentration occurs in east-central Scotland. A small number are more elongated than the normal axes, and belong to a later group produced locally in central Scotland (see p. 45).

Although collared and faceted axes occur in north-west Europe, they are not numerous and some finds are undoubtedly derived from Britain. A bronze mould for an axe of this type from the Quantock Hills, Somerset,³ is similar to a mould from Erkrath, Rhineland, and Sprockhoff has listed other examples of faceted axes in Northern Europe which seem to reflect British influence.⁴ Other continental axes have ribs emphasising their facets,⁵ matched in the Meldreth, Cambs., hoard and other English finds,⁶ and in an axe from Islay. Sprockhoff considers that the faceted axe is a North German type, descended from the transitional palstave-axe as at Ratibor, Silesia, with its Thames relation⁷; if this is true, then the facet idea reached Britain fairly early, for some faceted axes in Northern Europe have the normal British double moulding or collar, unlike the common continental type with only one moulding, and must then be a reflex movement achieved by Period V, and possibly continuing into later periods.⁸

The alternative claim, for an Irish home of faceted axes, while unsupported by Scottish and Welsh distributions,⁹ is argued by Hodges on the basis of associated finds.¹⁰ He assigns the collared faceted axe to an early phase of the Irish Late Bronze Age because of the associations at Charleville, Co. Offaly (not certainly a closed find),¹¹ Kish, Co. Wicklow, and Ballinlisk, Co. Armagh, which include such objects as basal-looped and socket-looped spearheads. These associations seem earlier than

¹ Piggott, *op. cit.* (1953), 177.

² Hodges, *op. cit.* (1956), 29, 31.

³ British Museum, *op. cit.* (1953), fig. 12, 5. Marien, M. E., *Oud-België* (Antwerp, 1952), fig. 205.

⁴ Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1941), 88, abb. 72, taf. 40.

⁵ *Inv. Arch.*, B 7, g; Breuil, 'L'âge du bronze dans le bassin de Paris', *L'Anthropologie*, xvi (1905), 149, fig. 7, 92.

⁶ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 13, 32

⁷ Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1941), abb. 73.

⁸ Compare axes from Hallstatt sites such as Court-Saint-Etienne, Belgium, *Inv. Arch.*, B 7, with Scottish axes from Adabrock, Lewis, and Horsehope, Peebles.

⁹ Savory, *op. cit.* (1953), maps 8 and 10.

¹⁰ Hodges *op. cit.* (1956), 29.

¹¹ *J.R.S.A. Ireland*, xci (1961), 51.

those available in other parts of the British Isles for the collared faceted axe. One of the earliest in Britain is the Stuntney Fen, Cambs.,¹ hoard which is believed to belong to the Wilburton phase, but the many other hoards with axes of this kind generally point to a time contemporary with buckets and cauldrons, or the carp's-tongue sword complex. And all the Scottish associations lie in the (later) Duddington phase (Rehill, Aberdeenshire, with late Urnfield armlets; Horsehope, Peeblesshire, with probable Urnfield harness). The non-collared faceted axes in Scotland may represent local production of the more classic type, and their associations show a parallel existence (Wester Ord, Ross, with Late Urnfield objects; Dalduff, Ayrshire, with A2 cauldron; Adabrock, Lewis, with Hallstatt C bowl).

While there is some doubt about the immediate source of the Scottish faceted axes, there can be little argument over the origin of the bag-shaped axes found in Scotland. Again we can distinguish two main groups, the true bag axe from Ireland, and the local versions of this squat form. The latter may have features from other major types, such as the English double moulding, or a more rectangular section than normal, and these then probably represent local production of axes influenced by several different classes. The true bag axe has a relatively short body and a wide often recurved blade, with oval or slightly faceted body section (fig. 4, 4), and is generally reckoned to be an Irish type – certainly the island has yielded many more bag axes than any other area.² The Scottish distribution (map 5) tends to support this, as the south-west contains a considerable number of these axes, sufficient, in view of normal distributional tendencies towards the east coast, to point to an Irish source. It is also satisfactory to note the rarity of the hybrid types in the south-west, and the preponderance of these in the east, where the bag axe form would be competing with other forms from the south. The finds from the Laich of Moray by this reasoning should have arrived by way of the Great Glen rather than from Aberdeenshire³.

Another type of axe, probably also of Irish origin, is the small squat variety, with straight sides and narrow blade (fig. 4, 5); these are generally very small, rarely over 2½ inches in length. The Scottish distribution (map 5) hardly supports Hodges' suggestion for an Irish source but the rarity in Southern Britain tends to confirm his statement.⁴ The origin of the bag and squat axes is somewhat obscure, but the claim for an evolution from the faceted axe is hardly arguable, for the transitional forms can equally as well be hybrids. Hodges also points to a peculiar hatchet-like axe which he thinks is a development from the bag axe⁵; however this type is known in Scandinavia⁶ and could equally be considered the prototype for Irish bag axes.⁷ These belong to Period IV and V,⁸ and may well have influenced the production of a smaller bag-shaped axe in the Irish Late Bronze Age. In Ireland the bag axe can be dated back to *c.* 750–700 by associations at Dowris;

¹ Clark, *op. cit.* (1940), fig. 4, 4.

² Hodges, *op. cit.* (1956), fig. 7.

³ Note the rarity of other forms of axe in this region (maps 3 and 4).

⁴ *ibid.*, 31; The rope moulded axe from River Tay, Perthshire, seems to resemble Irish axes: Hodges, *Some Recent Finds of Bronze Implements*, *Ulster J. Arch.*, xx (1957a), 64, fig. 1, 4.

⁵ Hodges, *op. cit.* (1956), 33, fig. 1, 4.

⁶ Montelius, O., *Swedish Antiquities* (Stockholm, 1922), fig. 1177, 1178.

⁷ Broholm, H. C., *Danske Oldsager*, iv (1953), 134. ⁸ Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1941), taf. 53, 4–5.

while the Stuntney Fen, Cambs., hoard also suggests an early date for the bag and squat axes in England,¹ most other associations point to dates in the seventh century. The Guilsfield, Wales, hoard points to another early date, contemporary with the Wilburton phase, for its small squat axe.² Scottish associations add little to this dating; an early period was suggested by the Callander, Perthshire, finds of rapiers, looped spearhead and small squat axe, but there is no evidence except degree of patination to substantiate the claim that this is a hoard.³ Associations with lunate spearhead at Highfield, Ross and A2 cauldron at Dalduff, Ayrshire hardly do more than suggest a seventh century date for the Scottish bag axes.

Other Irish influence upon Scotland during the first millennium B.C. is shown by the distribution and typology of various gold and bronze ornaments.⁴ The commonest form of bracelet in the British-Irish Late Bronze Age is the penannular armlet with terminals expanded evenly all around. The abundance of these in Ireland suggests it is to that island that we must turn for the source of Scottish bracelets of this type.⁵ Some are known in England, especially in the south and east,⁶ and some in Wales,⁷ but generally the Irish finds predominate. A hoard of about three dozen from Islay, Argyll, may have been deposited by an Irish trader. The Scottish distribution (map 7)⁸ confirms this Irish source; many occur in the south and west with a group in central Scotland, but hardly any gold bracelets reached the north-east beyond Angus. This spread is completely different from that of types known to have penetrated from northern England. Along the east coast, from the Borders to the Moray Firth, gold bracelets were replaced by local copies in bronze.

The dating of these common gold and bronze bracelets in Scotland depends upon the Covesea armlets (pp. 39-41); elsewhere a seventh century date is suggested by the Heathery Burn and Beachy Head finds. A rare Irish bronze bracelet from Tulloch, Co. Clare, was associated with a sunflower pin.⁹ In Scotland, associations of this type of bracelet with seventh-century Covesea armlets are known, in gold at Alloa, Clackmannanshire, in bronze at Rehill, Aberdeenshire. The form persisted into later periods, and has been found on Traprain Law, East Lothian and, in the Orrock, Fife, find associated with a swan's-neck sunflower pin of the sixth or fifth century B.C. The bronze bracelet from Monmore, Perthshire, is rather similar in form to the gold Alloa armlet, with terminals fairly large and set close together. In this it recalls the North European class of penannular bracelets called 'oath rings' except for its lack of hollowed terminals.¹⁰

The larger penannular bracelets with cup-shaped terminals have been grouped

¹ Clark, op. cit. (1940), Pl. VI.

² Grimes, op. cit. (1951), fig. 70.

³ *The Bronze Age Card Catalogue*, Oxford, does not mention any association.

⁴ A number of these have been discussed by Proudfoot, op. cit. (1955), but his Scottish maps are not complete.

⁵ Armstrong, E. C. R., *Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy* (Dublin, 1933), 2nd edition, Pl. XVII; also *J. Cork Hist. and A. Soc.*, XLV (1940), 56 etc.

⁶ *Ant. J.*, VI (1926), 308; *Inv. Arch.* GB 40.

⁷ Grimes, op. cit. (1951), Pl. IX.

⁸ Five gold finds from the south-west of Scotland have not been included on the map as only regional locations are known (Islay, Arran, Ayrshire, 2 Galloway).

⁹ Coffey, G., *The Bronze Age in Ireland* (Dublin, 1913), 81.

¹⁰ Broholm, op. cit. (1949), Pl. 31, 2; op. cit. (1953), fig. 183; Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1956), taf. 39, 3; op. cit. (1941), 98-99.

by Proudfoot into one class, his Type 3¹, combining several typological schemes of previous workers.² These ornaments do seem to be divisible into three groups,³ some with terminals just like those of the normal gold bracelets except that they are slightly cupped, others with larger terminals distinctly cupped, both perhaps descended from the objects with very large trumpet terminals usually set in the same plane, the connecting bar not penannular but like a drawer-handle.⁴ These last are not armlets, but have been described as such, and also as fibulae, dress fasteners, hair ornaments,⁵ or as a form of money.⁶ Hencken follows Coffey's view that these trumpet-ended ornaments are Irish copies of Scandinavian fibulae⁷ which seems quite reasonable although Mahr doubted the connection.⁸ Three of the Scottish examples are said to have had a non-gold substance inside the terminals, possibly holding objects such as amber, and sometimes the terminal edges are decorated both inside and out.⁹ The distribution of these ornaments shows again the importance of Ireland for gold objects, and the Scottish finds are limited to the south and west (map 7), comparing well with the spread of plain armlets and other gold work. Their date is established in the later part of the Irish Late Bronze Age, from the seventh century onwards, by associations with a sunflower pin at Drissoge, Co. Meath,¹⁰ and sun disc at Lattoo¹¹; Mahr has noted another find near Bremen in an urn of the Harpstedt culture.¹² Scottish associations include plain bracelets at Glenaray, and a lock ring at Whitefarland, Arran.¹³ Two in bronze, presumably local copies, are known from the north of Scotland; one of these in the Poolewe, Ross, hoard is associated with socketed axes, a T-sectioned ring (not necessarily from a cauldron) and a side perforated ring like one in the Derryhale, Co. Armagh, hoard.

The 'lock rings' are another type which seems to be based on Irish gold. These are composed of from three to six pieces of beaten gold, depending on the treatment of the outer edge and the presence of end pieces, and the Scottish specimens show practically all the combinations possible.¹⁴ The Scottish distribution is again mainly southern and western; Balmashanner, Angus, represents the most northerly point of Irish influence up the east coast of Scotland in the mid-first millennium B.C., and beyond this point there was, apparently, no demand for gold or, more probably, for ornaments of Irish type. Balmashanner is the southernmost point yielding bronze objects of the Covesea phase. Proudfoot has listed the English and French finds of these lock rings,¹⁵ although his dating has been revised by Hawkes and Smith, who demonstrate that a range from about 750 B.C. is necessary.¹⁶ The Orme's Head

¹ Proudfoot, op. cit. (1955), 37.

² Way, A., 'Ancient Armillae of Gold', *Arch. J.*, vi (1849), 60.

³ Armstrong, op. cit. (1933), 30.

⁴ Wilson, op. cit. (1863), 458.

⁵ Mann, L., 'Bronze Age Gold Ornaments found in Arran and Wigtownshire', *P.S.A.S.*, LVII (1923), 318.

⁶ Coffey, op. cit. (1913), 70.

⁷ Hencken, H., 'Palaeobotany and the Bronze Age', *J.R.S.A. Ireland*, LXXXI (1951), 60.

⁸ Mahr, A., 'New Aspects and Problems in Irish Prehistory', *P.P.S.*, III (1937), 394.

⁹ Details of manufacture by Maryon, H., 'The Technical Methods of the Irish Smiths in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages', *P.R.I.A.*, XLIV c (1938), 201-3.

¹⁰ *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXVII (1957), 125.

¹¹ Armstrong, op. cit. (1933), fig. 17.

¹² Mahr, op. cit. (1937), 395; Raftery, J., 'A Hoard of Gold Objects from Co. Kerry', *J. Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, LVI (1940), 56-7; Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), 98-99.

¹³ See Appendix 2.

¹⁴ Details of manufacture by Maryon, H., in *Arch. Ael.*, 4, xvi (1939), 107-8.

¹⁵ Proudfoot, op. cit. (1955), 27; Heathersay Burn, Vénat, St Martin sur la Pré.

¹⁶ Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 157-9.

hoard, with lock-ring and looped palstave, is dated by Savory to the late eighth century.¹ Scottish associations generally suggest a seventh-century dating (Bal-mashanner with Late Urnfield bracelets and bowl).

Only two 'dress fasteners' have been recorded from Scotland, and are without much doubt Irish in origin.² Many are known from that island, but only rarely with bronze associations.³ The Scottish finds come from the Monzie estates, with a lock ring, ring money, and fragments of gold lunula, and from Torloisk, Mull, where a wooden box contained a dress fastener, lock ring and copper sun disc covered with gold foil (Pl. IV). This sun disc has a convex surface with concentric dot and circle ornamentation, and the concave underside has a (broken) stud, in the phalera style. Sun discs are known from Scandinavia and Schleswig-Holstein, generally dated to the Middle Bronze Age by style or association, as at Trundholm,⁴ while a group from Britain and Ireland must be of the Late Bronze Age, not only by the Mull find but also by the association of trumpet-ended ornament at Lattoon. The Lansdown, Somerset, disc was found in a cist in a barrow with a Cinerary Urn,⁵ and must fall within the Middle Bronze Age Series.

All of these gold ornaments seem by typology and distribution to be of Irish origin.⁶ The bag axe, too, is clearly an Irish form, and it is likely that the same source contributed a certain amount to the development of the North British decorated axe, although Northern Europe again may have been the ultimate inspiration. As we have seen, the Scandinavian ribbed or grooved axe, of Period IV, probably played a part in the development of the British forms of ribbed axe; at the same time, curved bars, pellets and rings appear on Scandinavian axes, perhaps inspired by Hungarian axes of similar date.⁷ These elaborate forms of decoration continue into Periods V and VI in Northern Europe, and occur in hoards in Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia and surrounding regions. Some of these four and five-ribbed axes with pellet decoration are close in form to British axes,⁸ and are related to one in the Launac, Hérault, hoard apparently of the early Hallstatt Iron Age;⁹ its hexagonal form would be produced by the Scottish Rosskeen mould. Most of the British decorated axes are rectangular in section, however, like one in the Bergen-auf-Rügen hoard of Period V.¹⁰

The Scottish decorated axes, omitting plain ribbed axes, generally have elaborate arrangements of bars and rings, but some are simpler. One from the Borders has only three pellets placed near the mouldings, and is similar to some south-east English axes.¹¹ Others have from two to five ribs ending or beginning in small

¹ Savory, op. cit. (1958), 14.

² Armstrong, op. cit. (1933), Pl. XIV, 141-174; *Ulster J. Arch.* (3), vii (1944), 62.

³ Belfast, Co. Antrim, with socketed axe, *Archaeologia*, lxi (1908), 153.

⁴ Brondsted, *Danmarks Oldtid ii Bronzealderen* (Copenhagen, 1939), 89.

⁵ British Museum, *A Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age* (London, 1920), fig. 91.

⁶ The mouth-piece fragment of a side-blow horn from Innermessan, Wigtownshire, is another Irish type, *P.S.A.S.*, xxiii (1889), 224; many of these are known from Ireland and have been discussed by MacWhite in *J.R.S.A. Ireland*, lxxv (1945), 85. There is some divergence of opinion as to the extent of Scandinavian lur influence upon the Irish horns, but a seventh-century date for this is the most reasonable, and the Innermessan horn must belong to this horizon.

⁷ Broholm, op. cit. (1953), 23-24.

⁸ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), taf. 40, 1, 5, 7; op. cit. (1956), map 11, 24, taf. 6, 11 and 14, etc.

⁹ Dechelette (1913), fig. 227, 1.

¹⁰ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), taf. 53.

¹¹ Evans, J., *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain* (London, 1881), fig. 122-3.

pellets (fig. 4, 6); these have close analogues in southern hoards such as Reach Fen and Meldreth, Cambs., suggesting a seventh-century date.¹ An elaborate example from Sompting, Sussex, must date *c.* 600 B.C. but its association with a B2 cauldron and Hallstatt phalera,² and associations at Llyn Fawr and Cardiff point to a similar date for their plainer axes.³ A slightly more evolved decoration is seen on one of the Poolewe, Ross, axes; this has a horizontal bar linking the three vertical bars with pellets, and is remarkably close in style to the Caston axe.⁴ Over a dozen Scottish axes have more elaborate decoration, and all of these axes have wide and often recurved blades; this is a feature of Irish axes and not normally of South English types,⁵ and Irish axes with comparable decoration are known. O'Riordain cited the Edenmore axe as resembling one face of the Knockandmaize, Wigtownshire, axe,⁶ and one from Edenderry also relates to several Scottish examples.⁷ In north-western England similar decoration is known,⁸ nearly matching the most elaborate Scottish axes, such as one from Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. The Scottish distribution (map 3) and blade forms suggest that the wide-bladed decorated axes are a North British-Irish type and the Rosskeen and Ballday, Co. Kilkenny, stone moulds show some northern production.⁹

Moulds for the production of Late Bronze types are not common in Scotland, but several different kinds are present. The best-known of these is the stone mould for decorated socketed axes from Rosskeen, Ross, and a similar mould for axes was found at Ardrossan, Ayrshire. These of course are two-piece moulds, but it is rare to find a similar two-piece mould in clay, such as has recently been found at Dunagoil and Little Dunagoil, Bute, again for a decorated axe. There are no other Late Bronze finds from Bute except for some gold ornaments. The normal clay mould is a single-piece shell, presumably built by the lost-wax or alternative process, and examples of this technique have been found on the settlement sites of Traprain Law, East Lothian and Jarlishof, Shetland.

As we have seen, most of the common forms of tool and weapon in Scotland, whether of Irish or English origin, have an initial date little before the eighth century as far as is known. In southern Britain these objects make up the bulk of the great founders' hoards, a phenomenon which marks the appearance of a full Late Bronze economy. These hoards are composed of assemblages of outdated and scrap metal collected by bronze workers and presumably drawn upon when fresh castings were required. Most of the Wilburton or Late Bronze 1 hoards are of scrap metal and so must date not to an early part of the phase; they show a change in economy, when bronze had at last become relatively abundant in the south.¹⁰ Along with these great scrap hoards are found smaller assemblies, which can be interpreted as personal hoards, containing a working set of tools and/or weapons,

¹ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, GB 13; see also *Gallia* xv (1957) (3) 78, Pl. 4.

² *Ant. J.*, xxviii (1948), 157, Pl. XX.

³ Evans, *op. cit.* (1881), fig. 131.

⁴ Grimes, *op. cit.* (1951), fig. 72, fig. 66.

⁵ *ibid.*, fig. 131-49.

⁶ *P.R.I.A.*, XLII c (1935), 159-60, Pl. XIX, 61; Evans, *op. cit.* (1881), fig. 166.

⁷ Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, MC 99.136; cf. Cardonald, Renfrew; some English axes are also related, Evans, *op. cit.* (1881), fig. 137; and French, Breuil, *op. cit.* (1905), 165, fig. 8, 104.

⁸ *T. Cumb. and West A.A.S.*, n.s., III (1903), 410.

⁹ *J. Kilkenny and S.E. Ireland Arch. Soc.*, n.s., IV (1862-3), 307.

¹⁰ Britton, *op. cit.* (1960), 279.

or as merchants' hoards, with a number of more or less identical objects presumably to be sold in a certain area covered by the merchants.¹ The fourth kind of hoard is votive, a much overworked term mentioned below.

While southern Britain, especially south-eastern England, has yielded many of the founder's type of hoard, areas to the north seem not to have had this form of industrial activity. The true scrap hoard is only rarely seen in Scotland; the best-known is that from Duddingston Loch near Edinburgh, almost certainly a founder's hoard as all of the objects have been bent and broken, and a few have been burnt and partly melted. There is little evidence to support the interesting suggestion that this is a votive deposit.² Other Scottish founders' hoards include the Dalduff Farm, Kilkerran, Ayrshire, find composed of about ten socketed axes in varying stages of damage, a fragmentary Scandinavian sword presumably found and saved for scrap, and three rings from cauldrons. A hoard from Ballimore, Argyll, containing broken axes, spearheads and swords was published as a founder's hoard by Childe.³ The large hoard, now almost completely lost, from Gospertie, Fife, may have been another founder's hoard, possibly a merchant's stock.⁴ And the recently discovered Peelhill, Lanarkshire, hoard, composed of elements seen in the Duddingston Loch find, is only the fourth certain founder's hoard known in Scotland.⁵ This number can hardly compare with the numerous scrap-metal finds from the south of England,⁶ and probably points to different forms of industrial activity in the respective areas, although it is difficult to interpret this in specific terms of production and distribution.

The composition of hoards in various parts of Britain and Ireland has been discussed by Hodges,⁷ and this difference in size between hoards from South Britain and Scotland-Ireland is demonstrated. Hodges also thinks that the composition of the Irish and Scottish hoards reveal great differences in economic organisation; he can only find four merchants' hoards in Ireland, out of the forty-five associated finds, compared with the much greater number in Scotland, rather less than half of all Scottish hoards according to Hodges. But in actual fact, by Hodges' definition of a merchant's hoard ('contains more than two tools or weapons of the same type'), only 19% of Scottish hoards are of merchant type so the differences with the Irish figures are not as great as imagined. The Scottish merchants' hoards are made up mostly of multiple socketed axe finds, from three at Gillespie, Wigtownshire, to fourteen at Kalemouth, Roxburghshire; the other hoards contain varying numbers of swords, from four at Haddo, Aberdeenshire, to about fifteen at Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Votive hoards are difficult to determine, and the only Scottish Late Bronze finds considered to be deposited as such are three shield groups and the Shuna, Argyll, find where three swords were found 'all sticking vertically in the peat with the

¹ Evans, *op. cit.* (1881), 457-9 for definitions.

² Hawkes and Smith, *op. cit.* (1957), 149.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, LXXVII (1943), 184.

⁴ Small, A., *Interesting Roman Antiquities recently discovered in Fife* (Edinburgh, 1823); and another untraceable hoard from Glentanner Aberdeenshire may also have been a scrap hoard, of the Late Bronze Age.

⁵ To be described in a forthcoming *P.S.A.S.*

⁶ Most of which contain objects of the carps-tongue sword complex, and may show the importation of scrap metal from coastal France, Savory, *op. cit.* (1958), 31.

⁷ Hodges, 'Studies in the Late Bronze age in Ireland, III', *Ulster J. Arch.* xx (1957), 51, fig. 1.

points downwards, as if they had been designedly thrust in, and not casually lost',¹ and the evidence for *votive* deposition is still not certain. The Beith, Ayrshire, find of five or six shields placed in a peat moss to form a ring is clearly ritual, and by analogy the other shield finds are also thought to have been votive deposits.

The most common type of Late Bronze hoard is the personal type, the property of one individual; Hodges extracts from the Scottish and Irish personal hoards those containing 'functional' objects either weapons or tools, and attempts to interpret these in sociological terms. He finds that half of these Scottish hoards contain weapons only, and one quarter contains tools only, while the Irish proportions are almost exactly reversed. As the ratio of swords (one) to axes (two) found singly in the two areas is similar, these facts lead Hodges to the conclusion that wealth in Scotland was concentrated in the hands of a weapon-using class or group of people, whereas wealth in Ireland was far more evenly distributed.

However there are several difficulties to be faced before we accept this interesting attempt to interpret hoard typology into social history. The Scottish hoard compositions were based upon Callander's list published in 1923, and since that date many hoards have come to light, either recent finds or rediscoveries. The number of hoards to be considered in this functional grouping rise from 27 to about 45, and the proportions of hoards of weapons or tools change appreciably, Hodges' 'Tools only' group from 18% to 34% for example, much closer to the Irish percentage of 51. But the most important criticism of this interpretation is the incompleteness of the data for Irish material. Hodges numbers the Irish swords, both strays and in hoards, at just over 200, but in actual fact there are over 550 to be taken into consideration. This may well change the sword-axe ratios and present the interesting situation where the evidence suggests a ruling class in Ireland! Complete totals are required before attempting to postulate social organisation from hoard composition. And finally it seems quite likely that the notorious feature of most maps of prehistoric Irish material, the great number of unprovenanced finds, will never allow us to be certain that many hoards have not been broken up and the evidence of association forever lost. It seems unlikely that the interpretations put forward can be convincingly supported either by recent evidence or by the Irish nature of the evidence.

From about 700 B.C. a series of decorative objects appears in north-east Scotland extending from the Dornoch Firth to the Tay (map 8), and these and their associations form the Covesea phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age. The most important hoard comes from the Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire (Pl. II:2), with imported penannular bracelets and necklets. These bracelets, six of which appear in this hoard, are peculiar in that their terminals are expanded outwards only, unlike the commoner overall-expanded ends of the Irish type.

Bracelets with outward expanded terminals have recently been discussed by Proudfoot,² who distinguishes two forms, his Type 2 with plain terminals, his Type 2a with transverse ribbing on the outer part of the bracelet near the ends.

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, xi (1876), 121.

² Proudfoot, *op. cit.* (1955), 16.

The Braes of Gight hoard contains bracelets of both types, not only of Type 2 as Proudfoot states, and the combination also occurs at Auchtertyre and Covesea, Morayshire. These bracelets with terminals expanded outwards, whether ribbed or not, may be called the Covesea type.¹

Proudfoot and Benton both looked to the Swiss Lake-Dwellings for the ancestors of the Covesea bracelets.² Some of the Swiss armlets cited have terminals tapered and everted and are not really members of the expanded-end family, while others are closer in form to the early Central European bracelets with wide flat terminals. However, some of these do have cast ribs near the terminals, suggesting the Covesea type, and their expanded ends are also suggestive³; but these comparable bracelets also have incised transverse and diagonal lines not seen in Scotland.⁴ One of these Late Urnfield bracelets from Switzerland reached Britain and is found in the Shoebury, Essex, hoard,⁵ and another flat-ended bracelet occurs in the Minnis Bay, Kent, find.⁶

But other areas, including Scandinavia and North Germany, have also yielded bracelets which may equally as well be considered as the forerunners of the Scottish Covesea type. Proudfoot lists several bracelets from Denmark, showing that the type occurs in the North, but his examples are late and not really very close to the Covesea form. There are not many Scandinavian later Bronze Age penannular armlets with expanded terminals pointing outwards; probably related to the Covesea type are the Period V bracelets from Sweden⁷ and Denmark,⁸ which seem to be unconnected to the Nordic oath rings.⁹

Some bracelets with large flat ear-like terminals from the Meuse and Scheldt areas seem to relate to the Auvernier and Mörigen forms,¹⁰ while their cast ribs at the terminals are suggestive of the Covesea type. Marien suggests that trade brought these Late Urnfield types from the south, but the ribbing seems to be derived from the neighbouring area of North German, where armlets with this cast decoration are common. Most of these are Late Urnfield or Period V in date, but slightly earlier forms exist.¹¹ Some of these late bracelets are decorated, and all have terminals expanded outwards in the Covesea fashion. The decorated versions occur in hoards such as Ehingen, Württemberg, with Briest-type sword¹²; other bracelets related to the Covesea type occur at Wallstadt, Mannheim, with some slight ribbing on the back,¹³ and the association of Mörigen sword and T-sectioned rings suggest a late Hallstatt B date. The Homburg hoard contains a plain Covesea-type bracelet with a cast bronze bowl and other Late Urnfield objects.¹⁴

¹ Benton, op. cit. (1931), 182.

² Keller, F., *The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland* (1878), illustrates many of the Auvernier and Morigen bracelets.

³ *ibid.*, Pl. lxiii, 4, 5; lxiv, 4; lxvii, 5.

⁴ See also Breuil, op. cit. *L'Anthropologie*, xviii (1907), 519, fig. 4, 12, etc.

⁵ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 38, 1.

⁶ *P.P.S.*, ix (1943), Pl. XII, 41. See also Tisbury, British Museum, op. cit. (1920), fig. 37.

⁷ Montelius, op. cit. (1922), fig. 1281.

⁸ Broholm, op. cit. (1946), 230, M 170-170a.

⁹ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), 98-99.

¹⁰ Marien, M. E., 1950, 'Quelques trouvailles de l'âge du bronze final dans le bassin de la Meuse'. *Actes de la IIIe Session, Congrès internat.* (Zurich, 1953), 234, fig. 20.

¹¹ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), 95, abb. 77, 6, Afferde, Kr. Hameln.

¹² *Germania*, xxi (1937), 10, taf. 5, 14; Cowen, op. cit. (1955), taf. 22, 14.

¹³ *Germania*, xix (1935), 116, taf. 7 (2), no. 1 and 4.

¹⁴ *Alter. uns. heid. Vorzeit*, v, taf. 26 (441).

Further to the north, other bracelets in comparable settings also belong to this group. Ribbed and decorated terminals in the Covesea manner are known from hoards such as Ketzür, Westhavelland,¹ Lötzen² and Vietkow, Kr. Stolp,³ all of Period V. The Warnow, Kr. Usedom-Wollin, hoard has another example,⁴ but many other bracelets in this area are better related to the Nordic oath-rings. The recently published find from Onstwedder Holte has other Covesea-type armlets with transverse ribbing near the terminals.⁵ It seems more reasonable to derive the Covesea bracelets from this north-west European area, rather than from the Swiss and related French Late Urnfield series, which is represented in Britain only sparsely, and never north of the Humber.⁶

The Scottish group of Covesea bracelets is limited to the north-east and includes the important hoards of Balmashanner, Angus, Auchtertyre, Morayshire, Wester Ord, Ross, and the Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire. As mentioned, the Gight hoard also contains three penannular necklets, and these are crucial for the dating of the Covesea phase. They have long been considered as the latest in a series of continental exports, arriving in Scotland little before 500 B.C. This is due to Childe's identification of the more elaborate form with late Hallstatt necklets of the middle Rhine and Alsace.⁷ His Selz-Dangstetter culture contains annular rings of bronze with various arrangements of attached loops, either in groups or evenly spaced around the ring, and Childe thought that the Braes of Gight necklets were derived from the latter form.⁸ They must therefore date to the sixth or fifth centuries B.C.

But the evolved Gight necklet is penannular, and has eighteen free-swinging loops attached by double-ribbed ring holders to the outside of the necklet. The ends of the necklet have similar double-ribbed holders carrying larger rings, which may have been joined by a cord when worn. The differences between the Gight necklets and the annular late Hallstatt diadems, for that is surely what they must be, are more evident than the similarities, and the chronological difficulties of the Braes of Gight, with associated Hallstatt B bracelets and D necklets, may thus be dismissed.

Another group of necklets occur in the early Hunsrück-Eifel culture of the middle Rhine and has also been suggested as possibly related to the Scottish objects. One from Heimbach is composed of a hollow bronze bar, cast on a clay core, with ring-holders each carrying one ring from which hang three or four other rings.⁹ The free-swinging rings recall the Scottish specimens, but the pendants overlap part of the hollow bar, and chronologically too this group does not completely

¹ Sprockhoff, E., *Die Germanischen Vollgriffschwerver der jüngeren Bronzezeit* (1934), taf. 13, 8 and 11.

² *ibid.*, taf. 32, 1.

³ *ibid.*, taf. 37, 6.

⁴ Sprockhoff, *op. cit.* (1956), taf. 48, 4; also taf. 46, 1 and 2.

⁵ Butler, J., 'Het Bronsdepot van Onstwedder Holte', *Groningse Volksalmanak* (1960), 117, these with double-rowed pointillé decoration.

⁶ In addition to the heavier Shoebury, Minnis Bay and Tisbury bracelets, slighter versions exist, e.g. Cottingham near Hull (British Museum, *op. cit.* (1920), fig. 36), Caister-on-Sea (Clarke, R. R., *East Anglia* (1960), Pl. 17), Usk, Monmouth (Grimes, *op. cit.* (1951), 185 fig. 68, 3) and Longy, Alderney (Kendrick, T., *The Archaeology of the Channel Islands*, 1 (London, 1928), Pl. VII.

⁷ Childe, *op. cit.* (1935), 163-4.

⁸ Illustrated by Schacffer, F. A., *Les Tertres funéraires préhistoriques dans la Forêt de Haguenau*, II (1930), Pl. XXVIII.

⁹ Grave Group 2057-2065.

dispose of the problems created by the Selz-Dangstetter relations previously cited.¹

Piggott has noted a necklet from East Prussia which may show some relationship to the Scottish examples.² This, from Wangnick, is penannular and has small ring-holders or loops set around its outer edge. But these holders are set in the same plane as the necklet, just like those on the Hallstatt D diadems, and unlike the Gight holders which allow the rings to lie flat with the necklet. The Prussian necklet did not have metallic rings attached to the holders but ties of some sort which probably carried beads or rings. One of the Hallstatt D diadems from Ohlungen Alsace, has various pendants attached in this fashion.³ Wangnick belongs to Hallstatt C, probably the late seventh or sixth century B.C. Quite clearly there existed during this early Iron Age in north Europe a fashion for necklets or diadems with pendant attachments, with varying regional styles.⁴

Geographically between the Prussian necklet and the Scottish finds lies a series of necklets on the North European Plain, dated to Period V, contemporary with the Covesea bracelets, which is probably the form from which both the western and the eastern forms are derived. This series has its origin probably back in Period IV in North Europe, where a number of rods or bars are joined together to form a penannular necklet, some with short bar clipping the ends together.⁵ A necklet from Babow, Kr. Cottbus, is composed of four bars lying close together, and from the outer bar spring seven evenly spaced loops, the central five of which each carry a ring with two pendants; the loops lie in the same plane as the necklet proper, and so do, of course, the pendants.⁶ Other forms of this necklet, all dated by association to Period V, have small loops attached around the outer-edge either free-standing as at Kl. Drebnau, Kr. Fischhausen, or protected as at Schwachenwalde, Kr. Arnswalde.⁷ These necklets with multiple touching loops attached to the outer edge have analogies in the necklet from Tetzitz, Kr. Rügen, which shows this important feature although its basic form has been reduced to a single bar, penannular as usual, but without loops or spirals at the ends.⁸ This necklet belongs to Sprockhoff's Ziemitzer Halskragen group which is limited at present to three examples, the Tetzitz, Ziemitz and ?Kr. Rügen necklets. The Ziemitz specimen has a single bar with triangular loops springing from the outer edge and holding multiple rings⁹; the third necklet has similar loops holding multiple rings arranged in 1-2-3 fashion.

The only associated find is Ziemitz where the fibula and Blechhalskrage are of Period V and the bronze vessel is Period VI in North Germany and Hallstatt C in Central Europe.¹⁰ Sprockhoff places the Ziemitz hoard, and the necklet group, in Period V only with reservations, and suggests that transitional V-VI is preferable,

¹ Other members include Gladbach, Putzkaul; also see Behrens, G., 'Birkenfelder Bodenfunde', *Trierer Zeitschrift*, xix (1950), app. 8-9 for other necklets in the Rhinchesse area.

² Piggott, op. cit. (1953), 185; Ebert, *Reallexikon*, ix, taf. 220d.

³ Schaeffer, op. cit. (1930), 223, fig. 166c.

⁴ E.g. Kodram, Kr. Usedom-Wollin, with metal rings hanging directly from the bar. Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1934), taf. 10, 10.

⁵ E.g. Broholm, *Danmarks Bronzealder* (Copenhagen, 1946), 194, M 46.

⁶ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1956), taf. 26, 1.

⁷ *ibid.*, abb. 34 and taf. 21, 3.

⁸ *ibid.*, taf. 25, 2.

⁹ Different illustrations: Sprockhoff, *Zur Handelsgeschichte der Germanischen Bronzezeit* (1930), taf. 34; op. cit. (1956), taf. 25, 1.

¹⁰ von Merhart, op. cit. (1952), taf. 15, 5.

but emphasises that VI alone cannot be tenable. While the Tetzitz necklet is truly penannular, the other two possess movable bar attachments to join the two ends once the necklet was in position. In some details the Ziemitz necklets are unlike the Scottish examples, but in general characteristics, the fact that they are penannular, with rings lying in the same plane as the single bar and evenly spaced around the necklet, suggests that the Ziemitz and Gight necklets are at least derived from a common source and probably should be considered as roughly contemporary. This suggests a date for the Gight form of necklet shortly after 700 B.C. The associated penannular bracelets at Gight and Wester Ord (Pl. V:1), a Late Urnfield type, fit in well with this suggested position.

At Balmashanner, Angus, a large hoard contains a number of Covesea bracelets and, among other objects, an iron ring and a cast bronze bowl. The latter is nearly 4 inches high with an equal mouth diameter, and may have been a local product in view of its unfinished state. The casting involved a halved mould, and the ooze of metal along the joint of the two halves remains as a jagged seam. In addition there are several small bumps or knobs where the mould was imperfect, and these too show no sign of attempted removal. Along one side the metal failed to run and an area of the bowl $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch deep has never been completed.¹ A comparable bowl from Ardoe, Aberdeenshire, has usually been connected with Cordoned Urns,² but the original account of the find clearly does not support this association.³ The bowl was semi-globular, with rounded base and slightly everted rim,⁴ which allies it closely with a cast bronze bowl from the Homburg II hoard.⁵ This is a member of a group known in the middle Rhine area, including two from the Ehingen, Wurttemberg, hoard associated with a cross-handle-holder bowl of von Merhart's Class B1 of Late Urnfield date.⁶ The Homburg bowl however lies closest to the Scottish bowls, and its associations include bracelets with terminals expanded outwards, wing-decorated axes and Late Urnfield pins.⁷ The Balmashanner bowl thus belongs to the same chronological and geographical horizon as the Covesea bracelets and the Gight necklet.⁸

At both Balmashanner and the Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, these distinctive bronze objects were found with pottery vessels.⁹ These belong to the notorious Flat-Rim pottery group, which has been discussed many times since its definition in 1931.¹⁰ It is not proposed to go into the problem here, as the study of this family is far from complete, but the picture that seems to be emerging may be sketched briefly. Various regional groups have appeared, including an Irish Knocknalappa

¹ *P.S.A.S.* xxvi (1892), 188.

² Abercromby, J., *Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*, II (1912), 21, 124, Pl. CVIII o.7, fig. 194.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, IX (1870-2), 269-71.

⁴ *P.S.A.S.*, xli (1907), 274, fig. 200.

⁵ *Alter. uns. heid. Vorzeit*, v (1911), fig. p. 140. Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 189, n. 5.

⁶ *ibid.*, 325, taf. 56, 1020-1; von Merhart, op. cit. (1952), 63; also see *Alter. uns. heid. Vorzeit*, II, III, taf. 5, 5-6.

⁷ *Alter. uns. heid. Vorzeit*, v, 133-40, taf. 25-26.

⁸ A third bowl, not certainly of this form, may be represented by the discovery of a bronze vessel in the centre of a small cairn at Waterlair, Kincardine, in the nineteenth century, *P.S.A.S.*, IX (1872), 499-500.

⁹ As well as with 'ring money' which is similar to all other Scottish examples of the type, in that it consists of a bronze or copper core covered with gold leaf. A majority of the Irish ring money is solid gold.

¹⁰ e.g. Benton, op. cit. (1931); Hencken, op. cit. (1942); Childe, op. cit. (1935); Piggott in Wainwright et al., *The Problem of the Picts* (1955).

group, a North Channel group, and the Covesea group which is of immediate interest here.

The Covesea group is composed of those Scottish sites that have yielded ware of comparable form and fabric to the pottery found with the distinctive bronze armlets at the Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, Morayshire. This is notably of non-cinerary urn tradition in its hardness and thinness of wall, the use of much grit of a fine nature, and slurred surface which yields a fabric somewhat sandy yet smooth. The rim forms need not be flat, but are often internally bevelled and some are simply rounded. The most important sites yielding ware of this nature are Covesea, Loanhead of Daviot and Old Keig, Aberdeenshire, and the sherds from Balmashanner, Angus.

Miss Benton was the first to express the theory that this pottery from north-east Scotland represents more than a purely native development, and she looked to the Swiss Late Urnfield Lake Dwellings as the homeland of a group of settlers arriving in Scotland during the Late Bronze Age. As stated, support and dissent have been expressed often, and the present view seems to be that this Covesea Ware,¹ as it may conveniently be termed, does exhibit an exotic character. If so, it must be linked with the middle and lower Rhine area from which came the Covesea bronze types. In this area, unfortunately, little is known of native Late Bronze Age pottery, other than Lausitz-related smooth ware. It seems likely however that Sprockhoff's Kümmerkeramik tradition of the Early Bronze Age continued into later times, leading into coarse bucket-like urns that seem to precede the shouldered Harpstedt urns of the Early Iron Age.² Possibly the advance of Iron Age culture pushed out some of these bucket-urn users, across the North Sea to north-east Scotland, while others remained behind, modifying their coarse pottery to the shouldered form. The movement to the coast of north-western Germany may have occurred as early as 700 B.C.

If we can speak of settlers then, an interesting possibility arises, based upon the distributional similarity between the Covesea group (map 8) and some Pictish elements which are limited to the area between the Forth and the Moray Firth, with an extension up to the Dornoch Firth.³ It may be that there is some connection between the two groups of inhabitants of north-east Scotland; this has been hinted by both Jackson and Piggott and is an interesting suggestion not at present capable of definite proof.⁴

Various local industries can be distinguished in the later part of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, and this phase of regional production is here called the Ballimore phase, after a hoard of axes, spearheads and swords in Argyll. Socketed axes are readily divisible into separate types, and Savory has shown a specialised production in western Wales.⁵ In Scotland, several local axe forms can be segregated; in the south-west, a form perhaps ultimately derived from Northern Europe can be isolated. This is the Irish Dungiven type of axe, mainly found in the north-east of that island, and probably to be connected with Sprockhoff's axe 'mit profilierten

¹ First employed by T. G. E. Powell, *Arch. News Letter* vi, 1 (1955), 17.

² Tackenberg, K., *Die Kultur der frühen Eisenzeit in Mittel- und Westhannover* (1934).

³ Wainwright *et al.*, *op. cit.* (1955), 147, 150.

⁴ *ibid.*, 57, 152-5.

⁵ Savory, *op. cit.* (1958), 40, fig. 2, 7.

Tüllenmund'.¹ The Scottish examples come from Ayrshire and extend north-east to the Forth and beyond (map 9), and all show the characteristic multiple mouldings of unequal width often running through the loop.

A second provincial group of axes has its centre in north-eastern Scotland, and seems to be related to or influenced by Scandinavian multi-moulded axes dating to Period IV and V,² copies of which appear in Scotland at Birse, Aberdeenshire (fig. 4, 9), and Perthshire.³ North-eastern Scotland has related forms, called the Meldrum type, and these extend into Angus and Perthshire (map 9).

A third group of socketed axes is focused upon Traprain Law, East Lothian, where some of them may well have been manufactured. These stand out from the bulk of axes by their greater length, over 4 inches, with slender body generally multi-faceted. Most have some sort of collar at the mouth, and with rare exceptions the blades are wide and often recurved. The similarity between an axe from Traprain Law and one from the Castlehill, Forfar, hoard is striking – each has a twelve-sided body with plain collar and an effect of three thin mouldings at the loop top, although the latter axe is not recurved.⁴ The group is distributed around east-central Scotland, with two finds from the north-west (map 9). One of these is in the Adabrock, Lewis, hoard which suggests a date of the late seventh-sixth century B.C., and the Hallstatt razor from Traprain Law supports this dating for the whole group. The other closed finds, Bell's Mill, Castlehill, Monmore, Husabost, do not conflict with this.

Swords too exhibit some regional specialisation; an example of this is the Minch type of sword (fig. 2, 3) found in the north-west of Scotland mainly on Skye but also across the Minch (map 9). These swords are in general larger than the normal Scottish Ewart Park sword, with wide shoulders and particularly well-defined and deep ricasso; the blade is lens-shaped in section and is wider than normal with wide bevelled edges. Two of these swords, from Inverbroom, Ross, and Talisker, Skye, have bronze pommels with or without a bronze grip. Evidence has been presented to suggest that these swords belong to the latest phase (Tarves) of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, from about 550 B.C., and if so, then probably all of the Minch swords belong to this time.⁵

Spearheads too appear to have been produced to local specifications, but it is only in the more elaborate types that this is clearly discernible. Some ribbed spearheads (Class VA) seem to be closely related such as those from Auchtertyre Morayshire, and Gathercauld Fife, just as the enormously long protected-loop spearheads from the same two areas (Roseisle, Morayshire, and Lordscarnie, Fife), resemble one another. But spearheads with lunate openings in the blade are better examples of regionalisation; a number in central Scotland are closely linked by size and disposition of ribbings.⁶

¹ Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1941), abb. 68, taf. 38, 10, map abb. 67. See also Butler in *Palaeohistoria*, VIII (1960), 111.

² Montelius, op. cit. (1922), 1054; Broholm, op. cit. (1953), fig. 217.

³ Birse, Aberds., *Nat. Mus. Ant.* DE 13 (?import); Perthshire, DE 89.

⁴ Traprain Law, East Lothian, *Nat. Mus. Ant.* 1922.231; Forfar, Angus, DQ 79; the Kilblaen Argyll axe is also remarkably like.

⁵ Coles, J. M., *Scottish Swan's Neck Sunflower Pins, P.S.A.S.*, XCII (1959), 1.

⁶ Smith Inst., Stirling, AL 6, AL 8; *Nat. Mus. Ant.*, DQ 9, DQ 14 (both Duddingston Loch), Perthshire (loan by Captain of Dunstaffnage), DQ 326-7 (Glen Clova, Angus).

More widespread contacts are revealed by the Point of Sleat, Skye, and the Cullerne, Morayshire, hoards (Pl. III). The Cullerne find contains a small plain spearhead exactly identical to one in the Sleat hoard, and the curved socketed knives in each find are also probably from a common mould. Now the associations at Sleat include a cup-headed pin which seems to be an Irish type,¹ as do the curved knives, and the source then of both hoards may well be Ireland; this is strongly supported by the spearhead in a hoard from Knockadoo which exactly resembles the Scottish specimens.² None of the objects in the Sleat hoard have been used, and all remain almost as they have come from the moulds, so it is a possibility that an Irish smith produced these locally in the island; an Irish home is however more strongly favoured.

Apart from the Sleat and Cullerne curved socketed knives, only one other Scottish example is known, from the Wester Ord, Ross, hoard where a seventh-century date is suggested (Pl. v:1). The form survives today in the treen-makers' knife for hollowing out wooden vessels.³ The only other curved socketed knives known from these islands are Irish, and the Sleat hoard must point to an Irish source for all the Scottish specimens.

At Wester Ord, a plain (straight) socketed knife was also found. The type has been divided into two groups by Hodges.⁴ All of the knives are double-edged with straight-sided or leaf-shaped blades, and with oval-sectioned socket not extending into the blade. The junction between socket and blade may be straight (the Thorndon type) or may result in a U- or V-shaped line (the Dungiven type).⁵ The distributions of both types are shown by Hodges, although his maps are incomplete for Scotland.⁶ However, the concentration of Thorndon knives in southern England suggests that this is the home of the type, and the east coastal scatter points to possible routes to the north.⁷ The other type, Dungiven, is more or less limited to Ireland and Scotland, and an Irish source is more probable. The Thorndon knife seems generally to belong from about 750-600 B.C. because of its associations with a bucket at Heathery Burn and carp's-tongue types at Reach Fen, Cambs.; amber beads at Feltwell Fen, Norfolk,⁸ may be related to the finding of Thorndon knives in Northern Europe,⁹ and Irish associations include Nordic-related types such as sunflower pins and amber.¹⁰ The only closed find for the Dungiven socketed knife is at Forfar, where a bag-shaped axe was also found.¹¹

Derived from the socketed knife is a rare British type, a vertically-socketed

¹ The Sleat pin closely resembles one from Drumcullen (British Museum, 54, 7-14, 168); these cup-headed pins are probably based upon Scandinavian models, belonging to Period V (e.g. Montelius, op. cit. (1922), 1315-17) but which are rather longer than the Irish ones.

² *P.R.I.A.*, xxxvi c (1921-4), 142-3.

³ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 38.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ cf. socketed swords, Brailsford, J., 'A Founder's Hoard from Dartford, Kent. . .', *P.P.S.*, xiii (1947), 175.

⁶ There are nine Thorndon, not three, and three Dungiven, not four.

⁷ Some occur in northern France, Breuil, op. cit. *L'Anthropologie*, xii (1901), 287 fig. 2, 18; Sandars, N., *Bronze Age Cultures in France* (Cambridge, 1957), Pl. XI, 3.

⁸ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 35 (with socketed knife).

⁹ Bock, Kr. Randow, Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1956), 14, abb. 4.

¹⁰ Coffey, op. cit. (1913), 82; *Irish Nat. Journal*, vii (1939), 218.

¹¹ Munro, R., *Prehistoric Scotland* (1899), fig. 89 illustrates an imported single-edged tanged knife apparently from Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire, which has analogues in later Urnfields of Central Europe, e.g. Müller-Karpe, H., *Beiträge zur Chronologie der Urnenfelderzeit nördlich und südlich der Alpen* (1959), abb. 35, 12.

sickle,¹ and these seem to lead into or be closely related to the normal socketed sickle, of which Scotland has a few examples. There are no associated finds with sickles in Scotland, but all of the known specimens are late in Fox's typological scheme, and are considered by him to be of Irish derivation based on distributions. The tanged knife with short midrib is also probably an Irish type,² although the Monmore, Perthshire, example was found with a semi-tubular ring, both types duplicated in the Nottingham hoard of presumed seventh-century date.³ Hodges suggests an origin in the tanged and perforated Glentool knife, but a better source is a small ribbed tanged knife from a Middle Bronze grave at Lockerbie, Dumfries.⁴

Following the Covesea phase of settlement in the decades around 700 B.C., a further phase in the Scottish Late Bronze Age can be distinguished by the appearance in varying contexts of Hallstatt C objects. These, unlike the Covesea bronzes, are in all probability only the representatives of occasional trading or warlike expeditions, less likely individual settlers.⁵ Their influence is negligible upon the development of local bronze types and industries. The distribution of objects belonging to this phase is distinctly eastern, centred around the Forth and Tay (map 8). In this no influence from Ireland is apparent, and clearly eastern England must have played a considerable part in the diffusion of some of the types to Scotland. Others, however, are unrepresented in the south and may have arrived direct from the continent.

The sword types represented in this Hallstatt or Adabrock phase include native Late Ewart swords, swords with bronze pommels, and Hallstatt bronze swords. The native type continued to be produced, and clay moulds for their manufacture have been recovered from both Traprain Law and Jarlshof. Finer examples of the type, as at Grosvenor Crescent, show that the general process of devolution had its exceptions. Savory suggests that the true Hallstatt bronze sword may have contributed to the development of the Ewart Park type,⁶ but associations illustrate that the Ewart Park and later swords had more or less completed their evolutionary process by the time the British Hallstatt sword had developed.⁷ Several native Scottish swords however show Hallstatt influence on their grips, a combination apparently not seen in Ireland.⁸ It is noticeable that many of the Hallstatt bronze swords found in North Britain come from river estuaries, and the great gap in Hallstatt distribution between the Tyne and the Forth must also point to penetration by 'coasting'.

The other Hallstatt objects found in Scotland include razors, discussed by C. M. Piggott in 1946.⁹ She also emphasised their riverine distribution in Britain, especially

¹ Fox, C., 'The socketed bronze sickles of the British Isles', *P.P.S.*, v (1939), 222.

² Hodges, *op. cit.* (1956), 39, fig. 4.

³ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 16 and note following 23.

⁴ *P.S.A.S.*, LVII (1923), 138.

⁵ The settlement on Traprain Law may represent new arrivals.

⁶ Savory, *op. cit.* (1958), 39.

⁷ See Cowen, 'Bronze Swords in Northern Europe . . .', *P.P.S.*, XVIII (1952), 129 for a British Ewart Park sword with Hallstatt influence in a Period V context at Kirkesoby.

⁸ Schivas, Aberds., *Nat. Mus. Ant.*, DL 24; Arbroath, Angus, *Nat. Mus. Ant.*, DL 51.

⁹ Piggott, C. M., 'The Late Bronze Age Razors of the British Isles', *P.P.S.*, XII (1946), 121. She also discusses the normal British bifid razors, her Class II, dating from the late eighth century at Heathery Burn and Dowris, although hybrid or transitional types at Glentool and Taunton Workhouse certainly point to an earlier appearance of the British class, in Deverel-Rimbury contexts. See also Hencken, H., 'A Western Razor in Sicily', *P.P.S.*, XXI (1955), 160.

along the Thames and the Severn. The only Scottish example listed by her is the Kinleith, Midlothian, razor, of a form clearly related to continental Hallstatt C razors although exact analogues have not been found. Another Scottish Hallstatt razor comes from the settlement on Traprain Law, East Lothian; this has been discussed by Burley, who points out its relations from the Thames and elsewhere.¹ This razor is important as it probably dates the earliest settlement on the Law to the seventh-sixth century B.C. The excavation reports of Curle and Cree,² who operated on the Law for a number of years around 1920, unfortunately do not allow us to distinguish structures of the Late Bronze Age from those of later occupations. The only certain early hut is represented by a circular paved area surrounded by rough stones, with two entrances and a hearth outside³; several socketed axes were apparently found in association with this hut. In view of the abundance of Late Bronze objects it is clear that some of the fragmentary remains noted by the excavators as belonging to the 'lowest level' date to this period,⁴ and a certain amount of bronze casting must have been carried on. None of the metal objects found need point to a date before the Adabrock phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age; the duration of settlement is not certain, although Childe saw no reason to suggest desertion of the site before the arrival of later settlers in the ? third century B.C. These may however have built the first defensive structures on the Law, and the Late Bronze occupation may be totally divorced from later settlements.⁵

The only other major Late Bronze site in Scotland that we know about is Jarlshof in the Shetlands, recently published by Hamilton.⁶ Six dwellings dated to the Late Bronze Age have been found, although only two or three were occupied simultaneously. They were mainly oval in shape with a central hearth and side chambers, built of drystone with a small courtyard outside. The entire settlement was enclosed by a low stone wall. The finds from this village are mainly crude stone tools and steatite vessels, but clay moulds also occur for the production of swords, socketed axes and gouges, and sunflower pins. It has been suggested that the bronze-smith was from Ireland (based on his repertoire), who had retreated to the last outpost of the Bronze Age world at a time when Iron Age tools were being traded and produced in mainland Britain. The pottery from this settlement is bucket-shaped with some incurved mouths, and connections between Shetland and Orkney are suggested by the similarities in heavy equipment and pottery between Jarlshof and the Calf of Eday.

The Late Bronze occupation at both Jarlshof and Traprain Law belongs to the Adabrock phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age. The hoard from Adabrock, Lewis (Pl. V:2), contains the fragments of a beaten bronze bowl which provide dating for the hoard within this late phase, or Late Bronze 3 in southern Britain. The fragments were identified by C. M. Piggott as a part of a globular bowl commonly

¹ Burley, E., 'A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law', *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIX (1956), 150, T 27.

³ *P.S.A.S.*, LVI (1922), 201.

² Curle, A., and Cree, J., in *P.S.A.S.*, XLIX to LVIII (1915-24).

⁴ e.g. *P.S.A.S.*, LV (1921), 161, fig. 4; LIV (1920), 63, fig. 6.

⁵ Childe, op. cit. (1935), 249; Feachem, R. W., 'The Fortifications on Traprain Law', *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIX (1956), 284.

⁶ Hamilton, J. R. C., *Excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland*, (1956).

seen in the Rhineland and Bavaria in Late Urnfield times,¹ and this was accepted by Childe who cited further parallels.² However, S. Piggott has suggested the bowl originally had cruciform handle attachments and belongs to von Merhart's group B2b, of Hallstatt C date.³ A further identification was advanced by Hawkes, who felt that the fragments represent a Stillfried-Hostomice cup of Late Urnfield date, basing this, as did Childe and C. Piggott, on the hatched triangular pattern of the rim.⁴

The rim fragment of the Adabrock bowl has three shallow grooves running parallel to and immediately below the lip. From the last of these grooves hang a

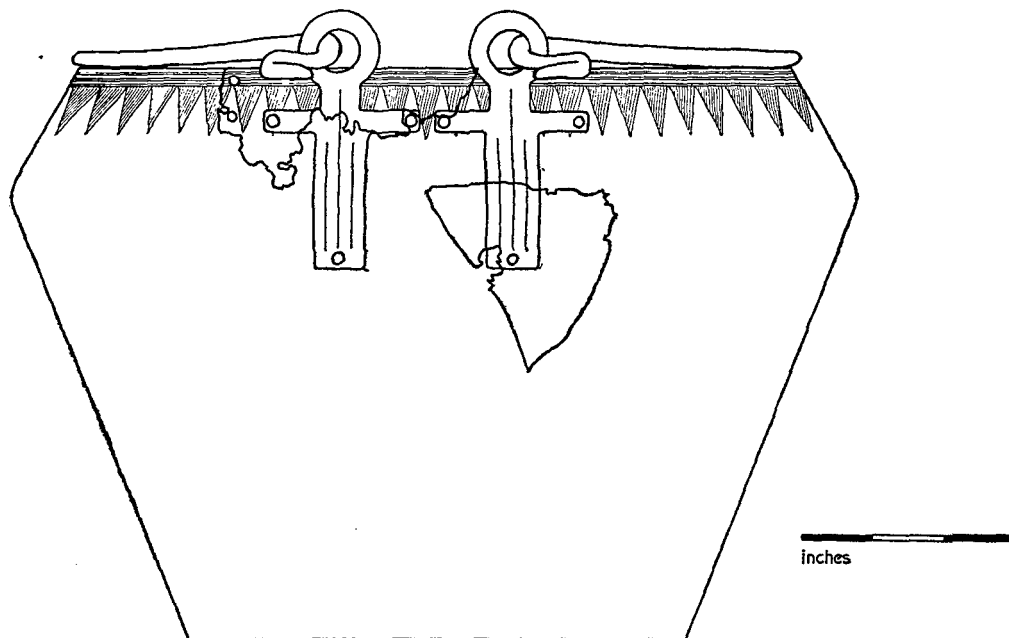


FIG. 5. Adabrock, Lewis (reconstruction)

series of inverted triangles filled with oblique lines carefully incised in the beaten bronze. This decoration is closely allied to that of the Stillfried cups and Rhineland bowls, but also occurs on the more simply decorated cross-handled vessels. The Adabrock fragment however shows no curvature of the metal at or near the base of the decoration, as is usual with Stillfried cups.⁵ The second fragment has two features that seem to exclude all possibilities save the cross-handled bowls. The first of these is an even bend at one edge, showing that the bowl had a shoulder of rather sharp outline, foreign to both Stillfried cups and Rhineland bowls but characteristic of many cross-handled bowls. The second feature is the position of the surviving rivet hole. This lies well below the carination and suggests that its

¹ Piggott, C., *op. cit.* (1946), 124.

² Childe, *op. cit.* (1946), 131.

³ Piggott, *op. cit.* (1953), 185, misprint B2 f.

⁴ Hawkes and Smith, *op. cit.* (1957), 190.

⁵ A few of these do not have this bend, e.g. von Merhart, *op. cit.* (1952), taf. 12, 6 and 9.

rivet once held the long base strap of a cruciform handle attachment. The major rivet holes on the rim fragment are exactly the correct distance apart for bowls of this cross-handled type; the smaller rivet and hole near the rim appear to represent a repair of some sort.

On balance, the features support Piggott's suggestion that the fragments from the Adabrock hoard were formerly part of a cross-handle-holder bowl of von Merhart's class B2b, of Hallstatt (Iron Age) date; the reconstruction (fig. 5) is based upon surviving bowls of this class.

The other members of the Adabrock hoard include normal Late Bronze forms of socketed axe and spearhead, and various workshop tools such as socketed hammer and gouge, shouldered chisel and whetstones, as well as beads of gold, amber and glass. The amber beads are probably from a North European source,¹ and the double conical gold bead may well be of Irish metal, as identical beads are known from that island.² The glass bead is not blue and white as Childe and Hawkes state, but is blue with a mottled surface of whitish spots caused by bruising.³ Similar blue glass beads are known in continental contexts at an early date in the Bronze Age, and the Adabrock bead must date by its associations.

The socketed hammer in the Adabrock hoard is another object which seems to persist through the Late Bronze Age. Two types can be distinguished, the commoner with moulded and often collared mouth⁴ which is dated by many carp's-tongue associations in the south of England,⁵ and an earlier form without any decoration at the mouth. This belongs to the late Middle Bronze Age, in hoards such as Burgesses' Meadows, Oxford,⁶ Inshoch Wood, Nairn, and Bishopsland, Co. Kildare.⁷ Early anvils are also known at Inshoch Wood and Bishopsland with analogues in Denmark,⁸ while later forms also occur in Scotland and Ireland.⁹

The chisel from Adabrock is claimed to be of Irish type, characterised by a rectangular-sectioned tang, shoulder and wide expanded blade.¹⁰ Raftery shows that most of the Irish finds occur in the north-east and the Scottish examples may well be derived from this source.¹¹ The Irish chisels are not well dated but the English examples point to a seventh century dating in the main.¹² Another form of chisel has lugs rather than a continuous shoulder and is common throughout Britain and Ireland.¹³ It may be intermediate between the trunnion axe¹⁴ and the shouldered chisel, although earlier finds of this lugged type are known, such as the

¹ MacWhite, E., 'Amber in the Irish Bronze Age', *J. Cork H. and A. Soc.*, XLIX (1944), 122.

² Nat. Mus. Ireland, 1885.175-184; also Chesterhope Common, Northumberland, Alnwick Castle, *Catalogue of Antiquities* (1880), 3.

³ Childe, op. cit. (1935), 165; Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 190; Stone, J. F. S., in *Ant. J.*, xxxii (1952), 32.

⁴ Various classes listed in *J.R.S.A. Ireland*, LXXXIII (1953), 101, possibly functional as described by Maryon, H., 'Some Prehistoric Metalworkers' Tools', *Ant. J.*, xviii (1938), 243.

⁵ e.g. Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17.

⁶ *Inv. Arch.*, GB 6, 6.

⁷ O'Riordain, op. cit. (1946), Pl. XIII.

⁸ Broholm, op. cit. (1953), 425.

⁹ Oykel, Sutherland; Lusmagh, Co. Offaly (British Museum, op. cit. (1953), fig. 12, 6).

¹⁰ Evans, op. cit. (1881), figs. 193, 199.

¹¹ Raftery, J., 'Finds from three Ulster Counties', *Ulster J. Arch.*, v (1942), 120, fig. 7.

¹² Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17.

¹³ e.g. Traprain Law; Evans, op. cit. (1881), fig. 195, 198.

¹⁴ Hodges, op. cit. (1956), 41.

Middle Bronze Balneil, Wigtownshire, association.¹ Plain chisels are of course extremely common, and date throughout the Bronze Age, from Plymstock² to Heathery Burn, but the socketed chisel seems to be more limited in time, with associations only from the seventh century onwards.³

Another tool in the Adabrock hoard is a socketed gouge. These have recently been listed by Burley and two types proposed, one plain without mouth moulding, the other with wide flat collar or ribbing at the mouth.⁴ The plain form, her Type 1, is limited to the south and east, and Type 2 occurs only north and west of a line from Kintyre to the Moray Firth, more or less along the Great Glen. This may be fortuitous, or be due to preferential styles, but both types seem to date from the eighth century onwards in Britain and Ireland, as well as on the Continent.⁵ The Scottish associations do not diverge from this dating.

The faceted axe from Adabrock is matched in the Horsehope, Peeblesshire, hoard which has been fully discussed by Piggott and dated to this Adabrock phase on the basis of comparisons with Central European cart burials.⁶ The objects in this hoard fall into three groups, cart mountings, harness rings, and socketed axes. The cart mountings include splay-footed short tubular attachments and related forms, perhaps decorative axle-caps; somewhat similar forms are known in British and continental contexts,⁷ and Piggott points out their similarities to the longer-shafted mounts, probably for spear butts or goads. The other cart mountings in the Horsehope hoard are more unusual, and exact analogies are not known; Piggott compares them with Czechoslovakian and Alsatian carts⁸ but these are more massive and it is here that the small size of all the Horsehope pieces becomes apparent. Compared with the discs from Heathery Burn, Co. Durham, the Horsehope objects seem miniature, perhaps from a cult-waggon.

The second group of objects from Horsehope is composed of harness rings of varying sizes, and these are common in British 'horsey' hoards⁹ and continental finds.¹⁰ These British hoards form a group linked by their common content of objects associated with the use of carts and horses. The more important members of this group include the finds in the Heathery Burn cave of nave-bands and strap-looped harness discs, the Parc-y-Meirch, Denbighshire, hoard with strap-slides and terrets and harness loops as well as North European jangles,¹¹ the Welby, Leics., hoard with similar loops and discs, a cast bronze bowl and the cross-handle-holders of a bowl.¹² The horse harness in the Llyn Fawr, Glamorgan, find seems to belong to

¹ *P.S.A.S.*, I (1916), 304.

² *Inv. Arch.*, GB 9; Evans, op. cit. (1881), fig. 191.

³ Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23; Cardiff, Grimes, op. cit. (1951), fig. 66.

⁴ Burley, op. cit. (1956), 146; three additions can now be made. MacWhite, E., 'The Socketed Gouge in Ireland', *J.R.S.A. Ireland*, LXXIV (1944), 160 suggests divisions of a different nature for Irish gouges.

⁵ Wick Park, Somerset; Savory, op. cit. (1958), 37; Llyn Fawr, Glamorgan: Grimes, op. cit. (1951), fig. 72; Sprockhoff, op. cit. (1956), taf. 11, 10.

⁶ Piggott, op. cit. (1953), 175.

⁷ Mortimer, J. R., *Forty Years' Researches . . .* (1905), Barrow no. 108, p. 56; Isleham, Cambs.; Britton, op. cit. (1960); Dvorak, F., 'Wagengräber der älteren Eisenzeit in Böhmen', *Praehistorica*, I (1938), figs. 35, 36, 38; Bayer, *Vorgesch.*, XXI (1955), 46.

⁸ Dvorak, op. cit. (1938), fig. 5; Klindt-Jensen, *Foreign Influences in Denmark's Early Iron Age* (1950), fig. 67.

⁹ Such as Heathery Burn, *Archaeologia*, LIV (1894), 87; Parc-y-Meirch, *Arch. Camb.*, xcvi (1941), 1-10.

¹⁰ Dvorak, op. cit. (1938), fig. 49, Hradenin.

¹¹ Thrane, H., in *P.P.S.*, xxiv (1958), 221.

¹² *Inv. Arch.*, GB 24; the bowl is either a Class C or a Class B1 in von Merhart's grouping, probably the latter in which case of Late Urnfield date.

a different and later fashion, with some exact analogies in the grave groups from Court-Saint-Etienne, Belgium¹; these are clearly of Hallstatt Iron Age, while Heathery Burn is certainly earlier, and Parc-y-Meirch and Welby must also be of Urnfield date. Horsehope then on the basis of Urnfield harness rings may belong to the earlier group²; as its cart mountings too seem to go back to early Urnfield times, as at Hart in Southern Bavaria, the more unusual objects from Horsehope (without exact analogies on the continent)³ cannot be employed to place this hoard in the Adabrock phase of Late Bronze Age Scotland.

Two finds of socketed axes of Breton type must belong to this phase. This form has recently been discussed by Dunning,⁴ who shows that these axes were never intended for use because of the thinness of the metal, the fact that casting seams were not removed, and because many contain a high proportion of lead and little tin. They were probably used for trade as currency bars. A Breton-type axe, said to be from the Vale of Meitheath, contains 43% lead,⁵ and a recent rediscovery adds a fourth hoard of these to the British lists; three Breton-type axes apparently were found together at Lamancha, Peeblesshire.⁶ One of the extremely large north French hoards of these axes has been dated 559 ± 130 B.C.⁷ Another axe which probably is of the same age comes from the Montrose Museum, presumably a local find; this is loopless (fig. 4, 10) and is very close in form to a north European type dated to Period VI.⁸ These rather exotic axes must be contemporaries of the normal Scottish socketed axes seen in the Horsehope hoard.

The final phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age is named after the Tarves, Aberdeenshire, hoard, and is marked by the appearance in east-central Scotland of a group of swan's-neck sunflower pins. These have recently been illustrated and discussed.⁹ There are at least eight of these pins known from Scotland, and one each from England and Ireland. The sunflower heads are an Irish-Scandinavian feature, while the swan's-neck stems are a widespread Hallstatt Iron Age type. A combination of the two appears in north Germany in the sixth and fifth century B.C., and the Scottish group must also belong to this time.¹⁰ Two groups can be distinguished, an east Scottish group with continental (Nordic) decoration and a western group with Irish types of sunflower head. The associated finds include the Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, hoard with Ewart Park swords and a double-looped mount,¹¹ the Tarves, Aberdeenshire, hoard containing swords and chape (fig. 6), and the possible grave group, more probably a hoard of some sort, from Orrock, Fife. The Grosvenor and Tarves finds each contain a sword with cast bronze

¹ *Ant. J.*, xix (1939), 369-404. See *Antiquity*, xxxiv (1960), 314, and xxxv (1961), 149.

² Hawkes and Smith, op. cit. (1957), 154.

³ Dvorak, op. cit. (1938), figs. 38 and 37; lists in Schiek, S., *Festschrift für Peter Goessler* (1954), 150-67.

⁴ Dunning, G. C., 'The Distribution of Socketed Axes of Breton Type', *Ulster J. Arch.*, xxii (1959), 53.

⁵ *P.S.A.S.*, LXIX (1935), 427. Shetland 2 and Stirling 4 are also of this type, p. 73.

⁶ My thanks are due to D. Britton of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, and to J. Bartlett of Hull Museum for drawing my attention to this find.

⁷ *Antiquity*, xxxv (1961), 148.

⁸ Aberg, N., *Vorgeschichtliche Kulturkreise in Europa* (Copenhagen, 1936), taf. x, 115; Sprockhoff, *Die Germanischen Griffzungenschwerver* (Röm-Germ Forschungen, 1931), taf. 23, 4. E. Baudou, *Die regionale und chronologische Einteilung im Nordischen Kreis* (1960), Map 14.

⁹ Coles, op. cit., 1959.

¹⁰ Becker, C., *Forromersk Jernalder i Syd-og Midtjylland*, Pl. 92, 20, similar pins of the sixth century.

¹¹ cf. a corrugated disc with two loops from Fortrie, Banffshire.

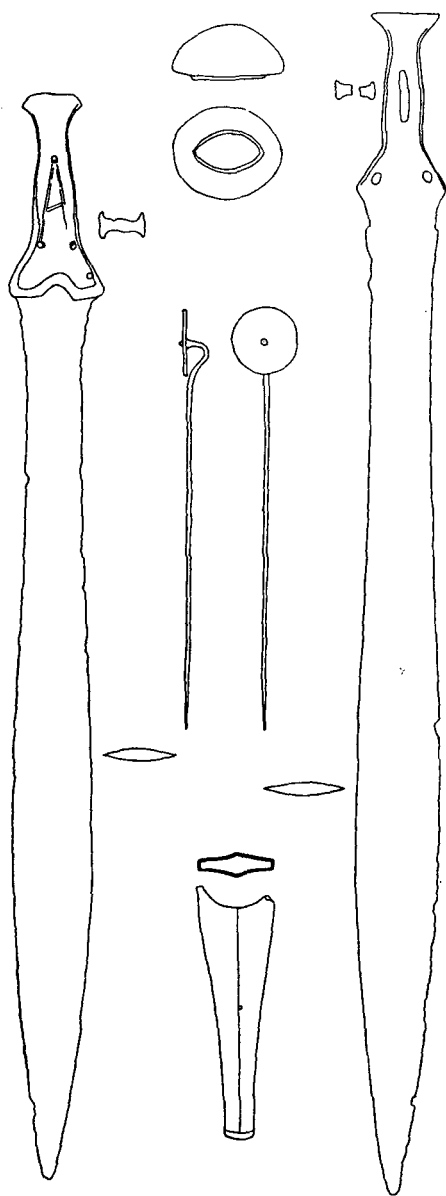


FIG. 6. Tarves, Aberdeenshire (by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum) (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

pommel (fig. 2, 4) and grip or grip-ridging, and the only two Late Bronze finds from the Loch Broom, Ross area are one of these swords and a swan's-neck sunflower pin. Possibly then all swords with cast bronze grip and pommel belong to this late or Tarves phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age.

The distribution of objects of the Adabrock and Tarves phases, making up the Scottish equivalent of the south British Late Bronze 3, is eastern, centred on the Tay and Forth area, and more or less complementary to the area of Covesea territory. This suggests that north-east Scotland was still a regional entity in the fifth century B.C., and may have remained so until the builders of timber-laced forts arrived from the south probably from the third century B.C.

SUMMARY (fig. 7)

The background to the appearance of Late Bronze Age types and techniques is termed the *Glentool* phase, dated to the centuries around 1100 B.C. The *Glentool* hoard has analogous material in Scandinavia, Ireland and Somerset, and is the northern representative of the Ornament Horizon in south England, dated mainly by its contacts with Period III in Northern Europe. A number of other imported objects have been recognised in Scotland, but the local industry appears to have become so conservative that it effectively excluded the entry of Late Bronze Age types in certain areas, particularly in Galloway.

The first incursion of true Late Bronze types into Scotland must have occurred in the ninth century, but the objects representing this phase are few and widely scattered; they are northern examples of the Wilburton

complex of southern England and form the *Poldar* phase in Scotland, after a distinctive sword-find. An important hoard from Corsbie, Berwickshire, illustrates the persistence of Middle Bronze types into this *Poldar* phase.

The main arrival of Late Bronze types seems to have occurred from the late

eighth to the sixth centuries B.C. All the principal types are represented in a large number of personal and merchants' hoards which span the country, and several founders' hoards are also known. The initial part of this major phase is named after the *Duddingston Loch* hoard which combines a late eighth-century bucket ring with native swords and spears. The later development of native types, probably

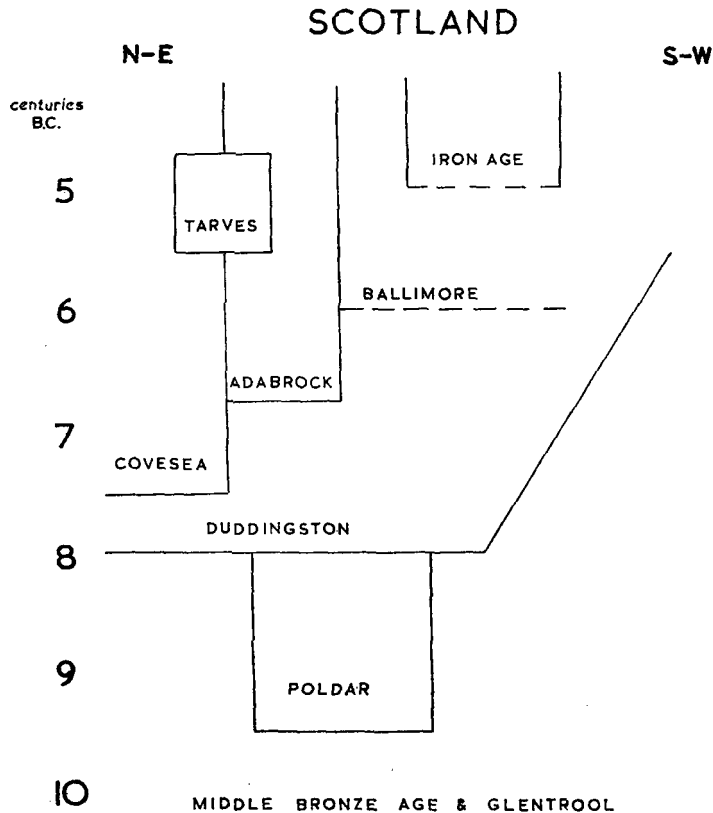


FIG. 7

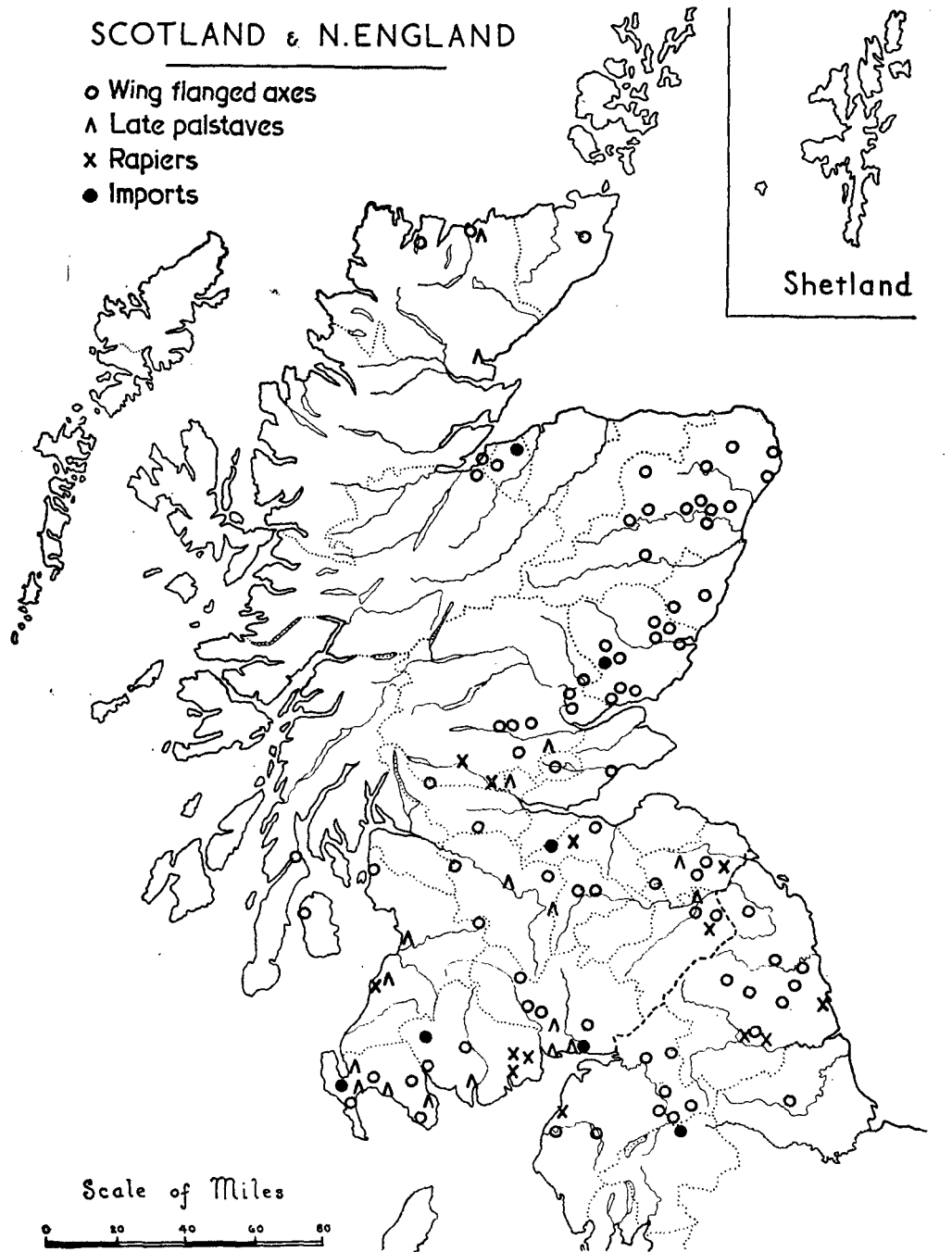
flourishing in the sixth century and later, is represented by the *Ballimore* hoard which gives its name to the last part of this phase.

Impinging upon this general development of Late Bronze types is the *Covesea* phase, which constitutes the most important horizon of the Scottish Late Bronze Age. This *Covesea* phase is marked by the arrival in north-east Scotland, from the Tay to the Moray coast, of settlers from the north-west German plain. The incursion is dated to the decades around 700 B.C. by its distinctive bracelets and necklets, particularly at the *Braes of Gight*, Aberdeenshire. The *Covesea* pottery forms a localised group in the Flat-rim pottery family, and other more or less regional groups can also be distinguished. Over the rest of the country, from the seventh century onwards, Irish influence is particularly strong, although Irish gold hardly

penetrated north of the Tay. The Balmashanner, Angus, hoard shows elements of both Irish and Covesea industry.

Near the end of the seventh century, Hallstatt influences arrived in Scotland and centred around the Forth and Tay; these probably represent only trading or hostile expeditions. Hoards containing Hallstatt objects have however been recognised as far north as *Adabrock*, Lewis, which gives its name to the phase. During this phase, mainly in the sixth century, the native types continued in production, hardly touched by these intrusive elements, and the Ballimore sub-phase may represent this development.

The latest datable objects in the Scottish Late Bronze Age are a group of swan's-neck sunflower pins which appear along the east coast of the country. These pins are dated by continental examples from the sixth century B.C., and their occurrence in several hoards, including that from *Tarves*, Aberdeenshire, illustrates the slowly changing patterns of weapons and tool manufacture in the closing centuries of the Late Bronze Age, which must have continued in some areas nearly to the end of the first millennium B.C. It is possible that the pins of the *Tarves* phase represent the renewal of contacts between the Covesea territory and the north European plain.

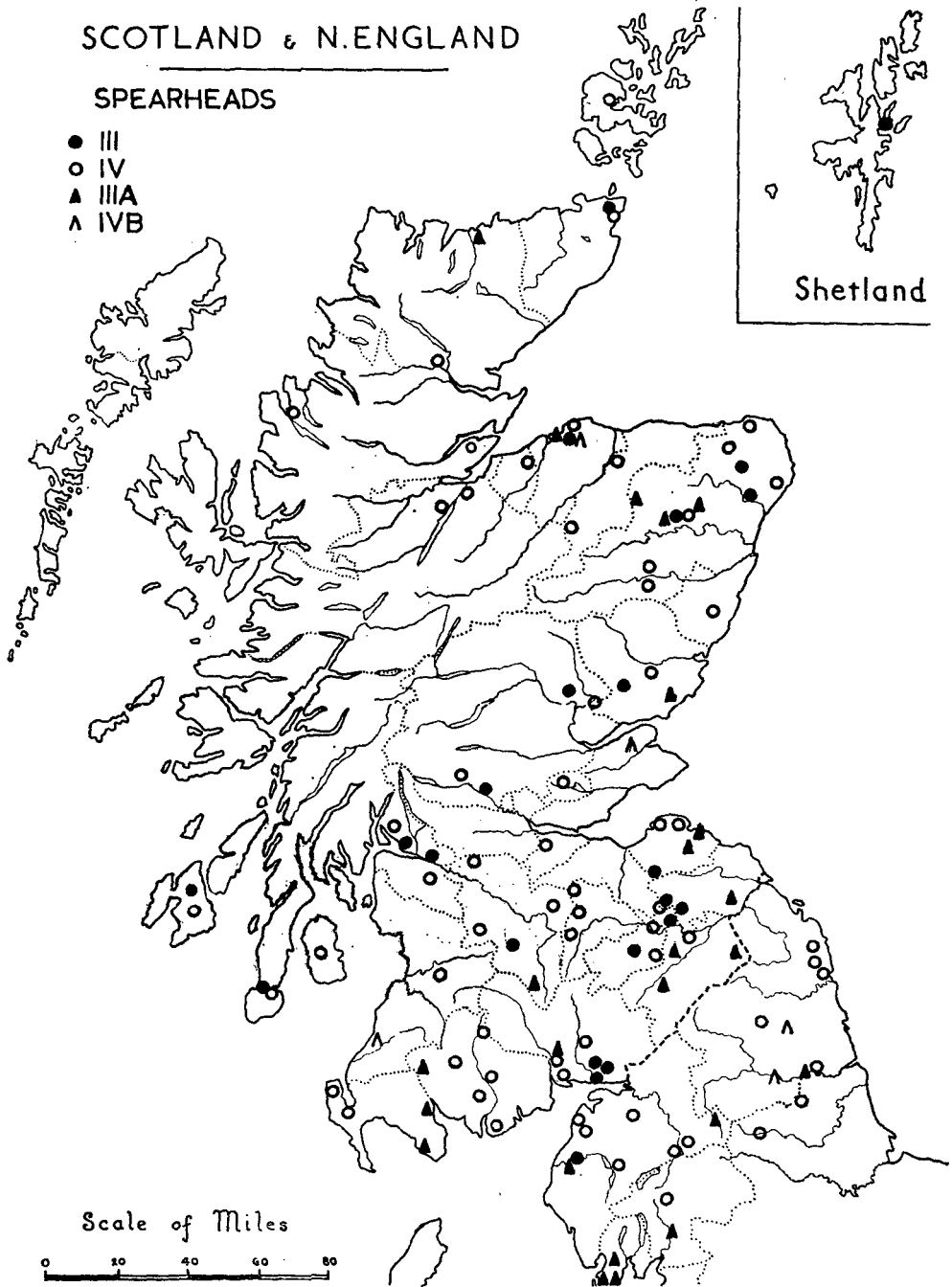


MAP 1. (Imports: Caldonhill, Wigt., hoard; Glentroof, Kirkc., hoard; Annan, Dumf., axe; Midcaldar, Midl., knife; Kingoldrum, Angus, axe; Inshoch, Nairn, hoard)

SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

SPEARHEADS

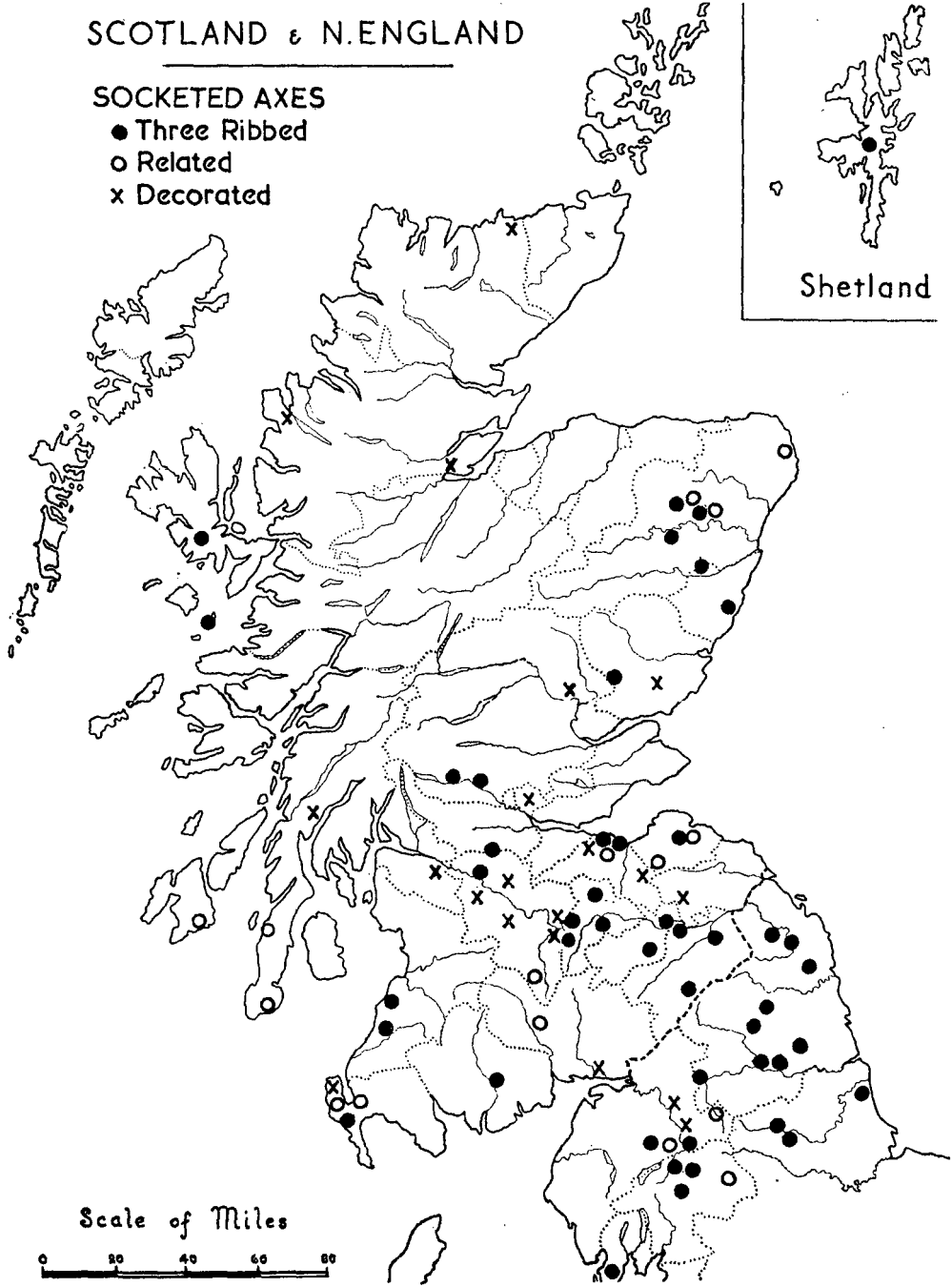
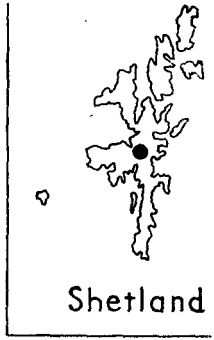
- III
- IV
- ▲ IIIA
- △ IVB



MAP 2. Class III: kite-shaped blade, looped.
Class IV: leaf-shaped blade, looped.
Class IIIA: basal-looped.
Class IVB: protected-looped.

SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

- SOCKETED AXES**
● Three Ribbed
○ Related
x Decorated

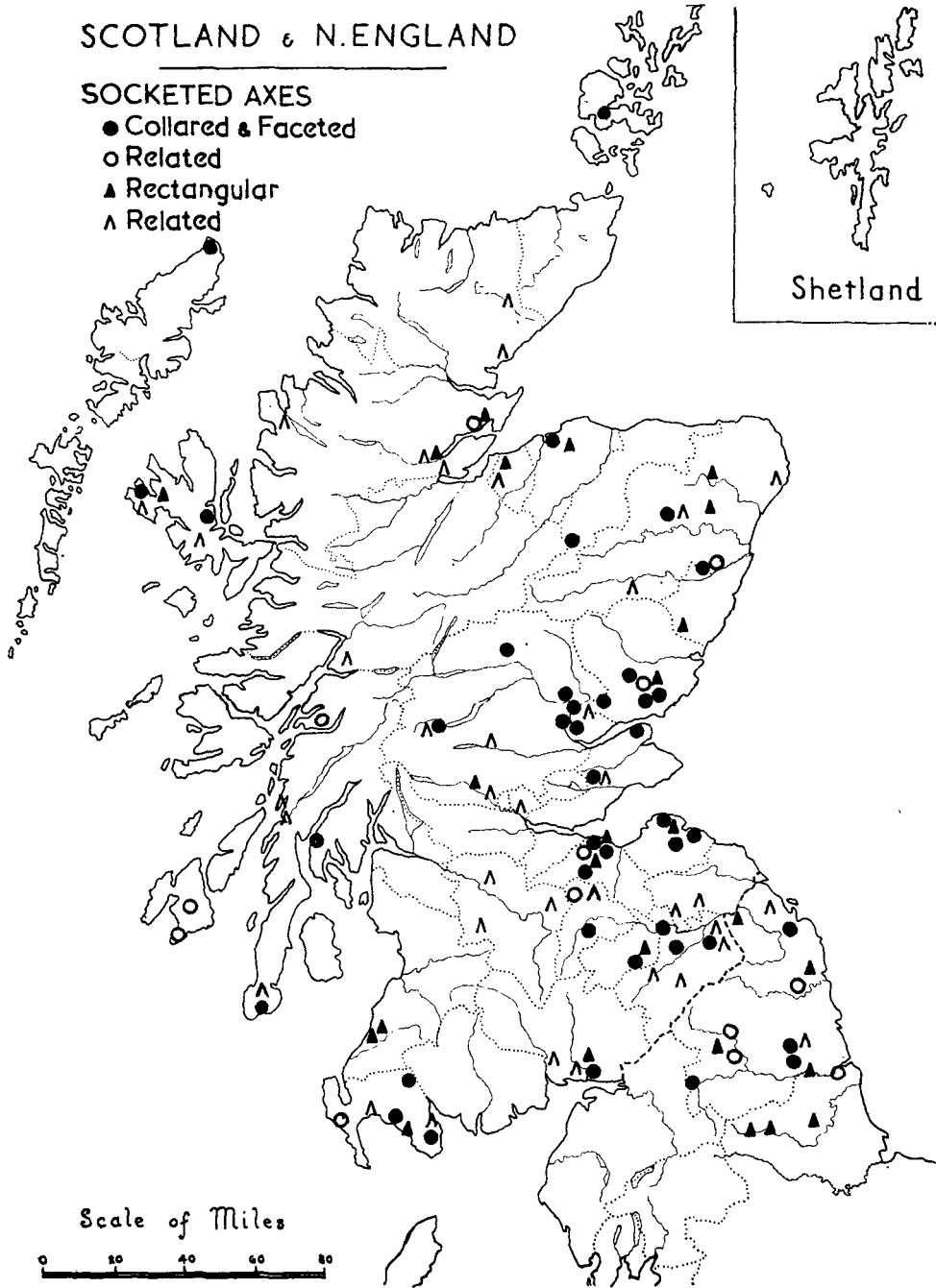


MAP 3

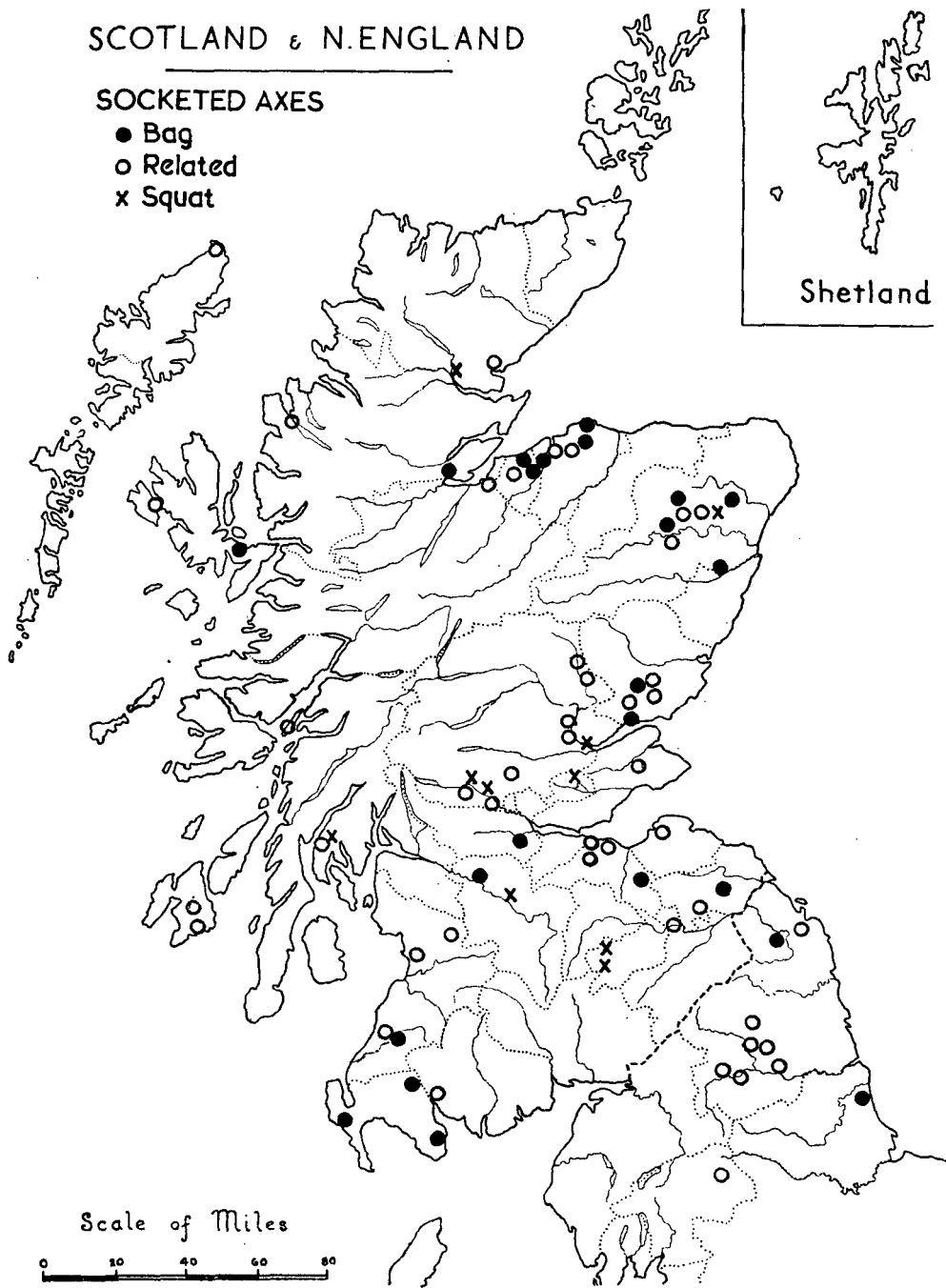
SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

SOCKETED AXES

- Collared & Faceted
- Related
- ▲ Rectangular
- △ Related



MAP 4

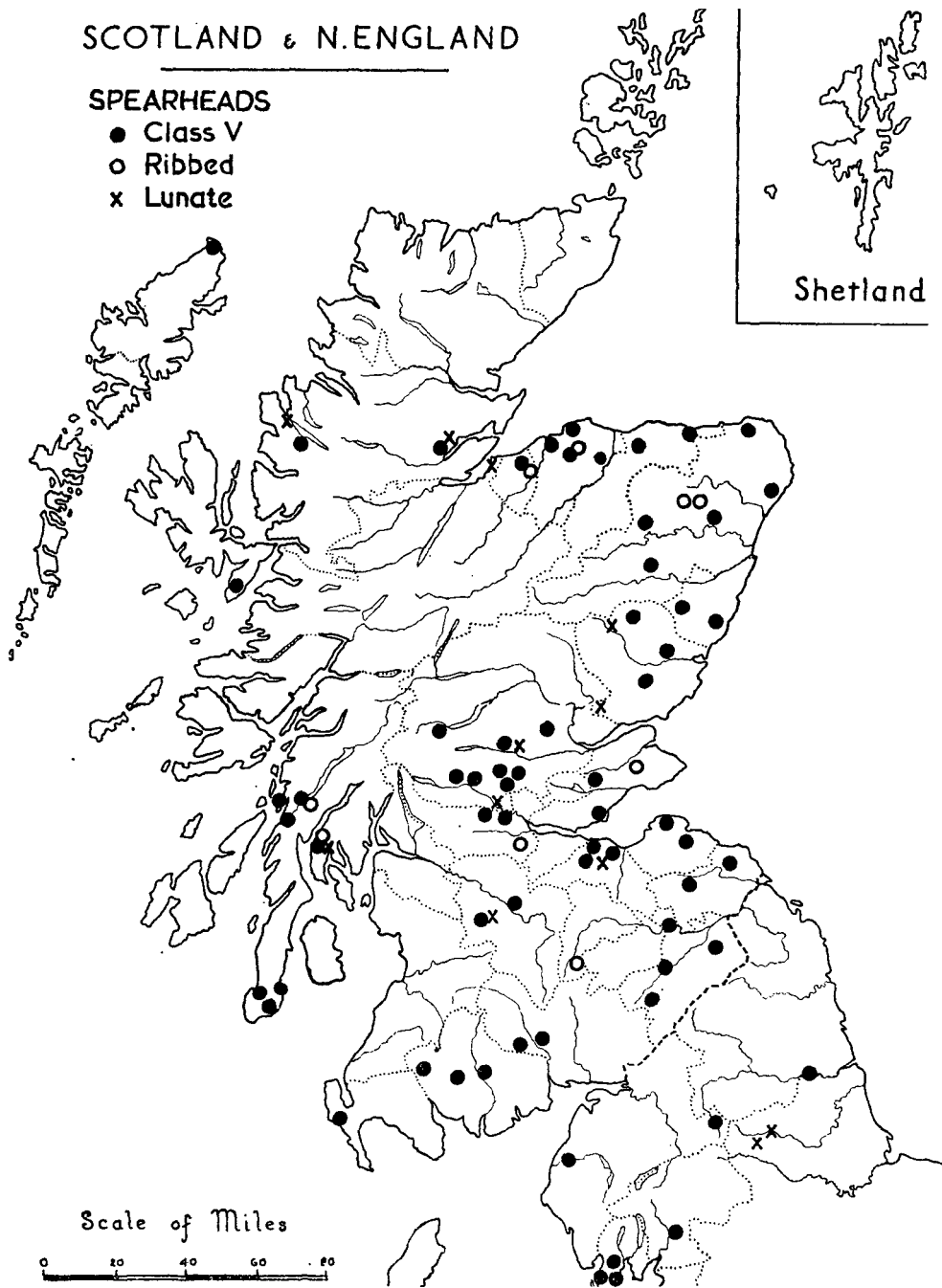


MAP 5

SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

SPEARHEADS

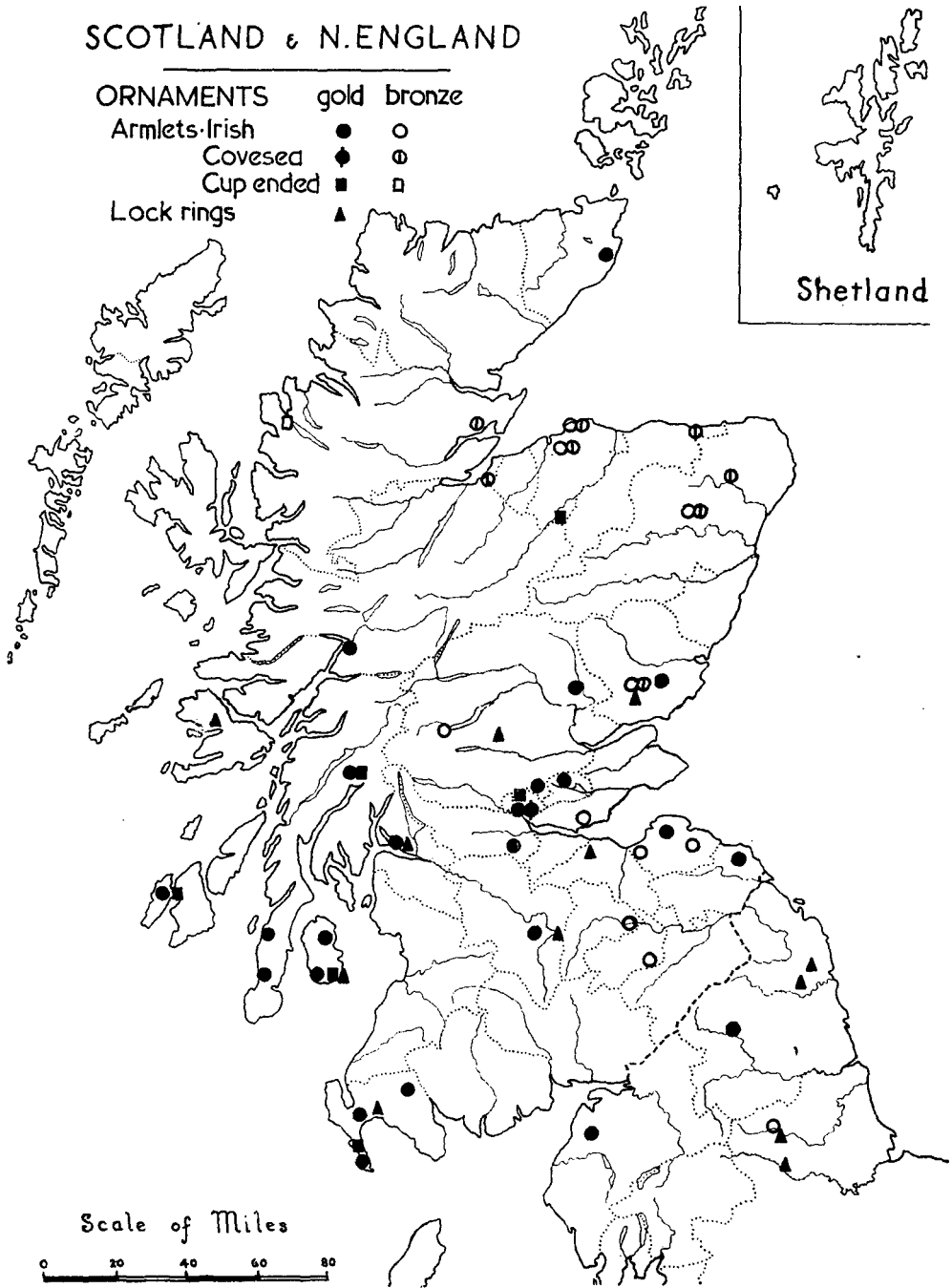
- Class V
- Ribbed
- x Lunate



MAP 6: Class V: leaf-bladed, riveted.
Ribbed: with beadings down socket sides.
Lunate: with lunate openings in the blade.

SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

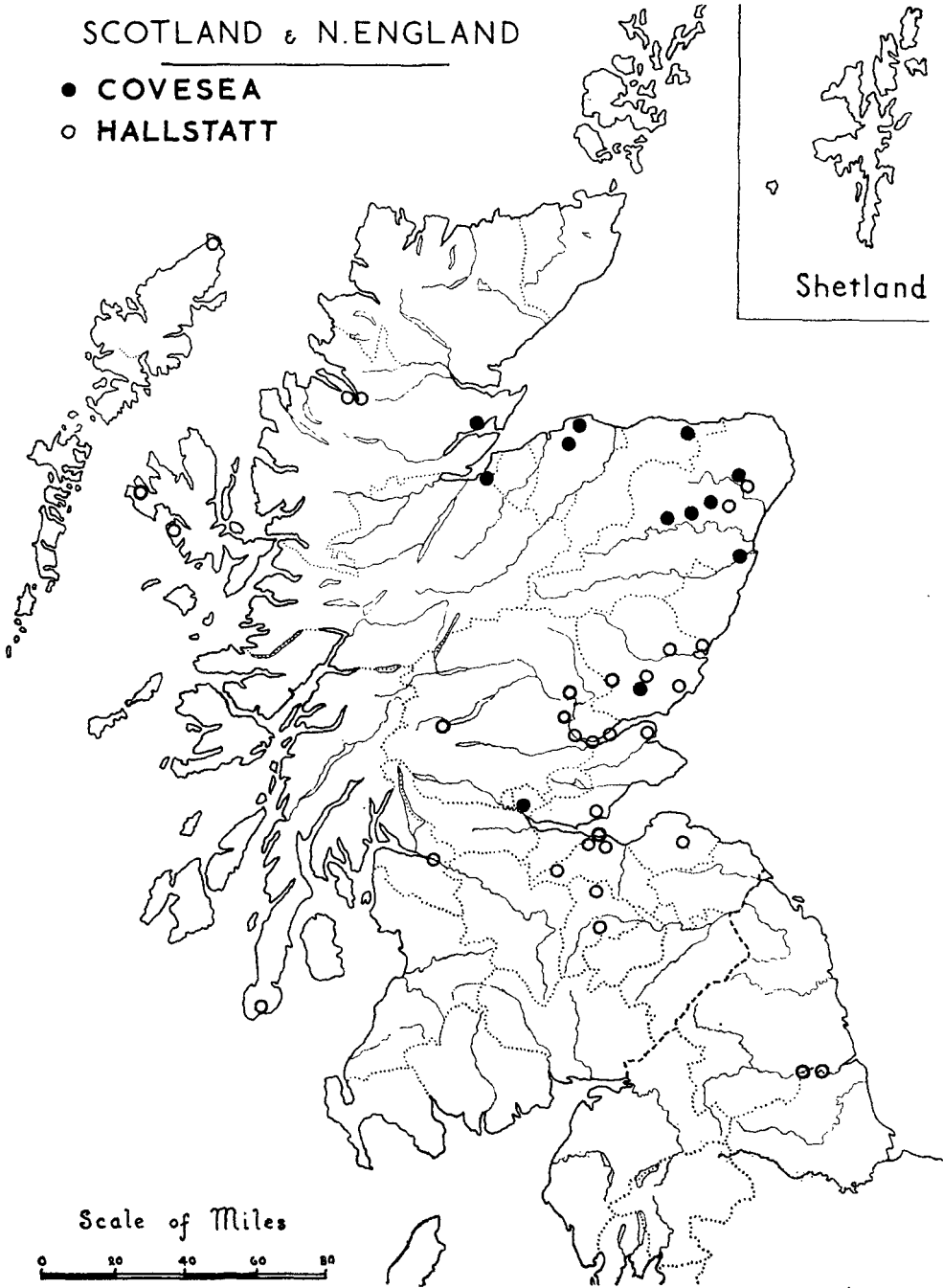
ORNAMENTS	gold	bronze
Armlets-Irish	●	○
Covesed	◆	⊖
Cup ended	■	□
Lock rings	▲	



MAP 7

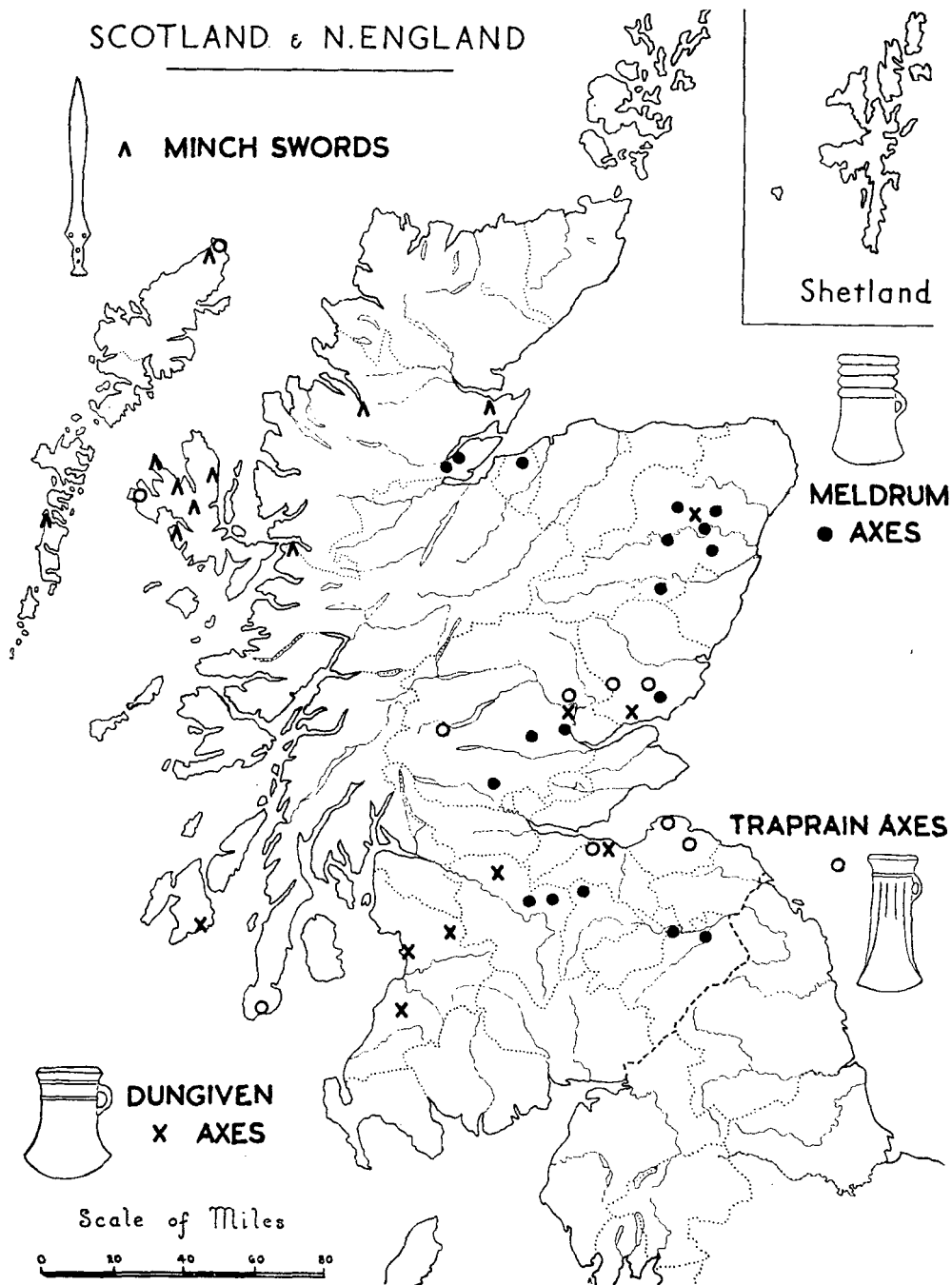
SCOTLAND & N. ENGLAND

- COVESEA
- HALLSTATT



MAP 8. See p. 93 for explanation

JMC



MAP 9. See p. 93 for explanation

APPENDICES

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE APPENDICES

MUSEUMS:

- N.M.A.: National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
 Aberdeen: Regional Museum and Art Gallery, Aberdeen.
 Marischal: Marischal College, Aberdeen.
 Cambridge: University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

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APPENDIX I

SOCKETED AXES

(- shows that the axe in question is deemed to be related to the type)

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
ABERDEENSHIRE		
1 Alford	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 58
2 Alford	Rib	N.M.A. DE 109
3 Alford	Bag	N.M.A. DE 93
4 Benachie Hill	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 92
5 Craigieford	Bag	Aberdeen 52.10.3
6 Dunnydeer	Bag	Marischal 246
7 Forest of Birse	import (p. 45)	N.M.A. DE 13
8 Fyvie	Rect	Marischal 247.20
9 Glentanner, Aboyne	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 54
10 Grassieslack	Rect	Marischal 247.18
11 Inverurie	Rib-	Brit. Mus. 58, 7-7, 1
12 Leslie	Squat	Hunterian B1951.178
13 Manse of St Fergus	Rib-	Peterhead
14 Drumoak	Facet-	Marischal 247.10
15 Old Meldrum	Squat	Aberdeen 52.10.1
16 Pitcaple	Rib-	P.S.A.S., LIX, 210
17 near Pitcaple	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 59
18 Premnay	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 110
19 Premnay	Rib	N.M.A. DE 111
20 Rehill	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 72
21 Loch Drum	Facet	N.M.A. DE 37
22 Loch Drum	Bag	N.M.A. DE 38
23 Grassieslack	Rib	P.S.A.S., XLVII, 450
24 Cruden coast	Rect-	Marischal 373.3a
25 Aberdeenshire	Bag-	Marischal 247.1
26 Aberdeenshire	Bag-	Marischal 247.2
27 Aberdeenshire	Squat	N.M.A. DE 112
28 Aberdeenshire	Rib-	Sibbald
29 Aberdeenshire	Rect-	Marischal 247.19
30 Aberdeenshire	Rect-	Marischal 247.5
31 Aberdeenshire	Rib	Hunterian (Callander Coll.)
32 ?Aberdeenshire	—	Marischal 247.21
33 ?Aberdeenshire	Bag-	Walker Coll.
34 ?Aberdeenshire	Bag-	Aberdeen 56.10.3
35 ?Aberdeenshire	Squat	Marischal 254
36 ?Aberdeenshire	Bag-	Marischal 255
ANGUS		
1 Airlie	Rib	N.M.A. DE 108
2 Balmashanner	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 131
3 Blackness	Bag	N.M.A. DE 71

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
4 Carlogie	Facet	Brechin
5 Castlehill	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 79
6 Castlehill	Rect	N.M.A. DQ 80
7 Castlehill	Bag	N.M.A. DQ 81
8 Castlehill	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 82
9 Criche	Decor	Brit. Mus. 91, 41-18, 3
10 Forfar	Facet-	N.M.A. DQ 129
11 Hatton	Facet	N.M.A. DE 73
12 Kingoldrum	import (p. 17)	N.M.A. DE 12
13 Monikie	Facet	Brit. Mus. WG 1980
14 Monikie	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXXXII, 166
15 Tealing	Bag-	Dundee
16 ?Angus	Rib	Meffan Inst., Forfar
17 ?Angus	import (p. 52)	Montrose 69

ARGYLL

1 Achnacree	Facet-	N.M.A. DE 11
2 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
3 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
4 Ballimore	Squat	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
5 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
6 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
7 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
8 Ballimore	Bag-	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
9 Ballimore	Facet	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
10 Barr Mor, Lismore	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 123
11 Crosshill	Rect-	Campbeltown
12 Fort, Craignish	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 94
13 Islay	Facet-	N.M.A. DQ 47
14 Islay	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 48
15 Knock, Islay	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 119
16 Ach-na-carrnan, Islay	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 120
17 Loch Arachaid, Islay	Facet-	N.M.A. DE 97
18 Poltalloch	Rect-	N.M.A. HPO 19
19 Southend (Kilblaan Farm)	Facet	Campbeltown
20 Southend	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 8
21 ?Largie, nr. Tayinloan	Rib-	Campbeltown
22 Loch Glashan	Decor	N.M.A.

AYRSHIRE

1 Dalduff, Kilkerran	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 92
2 Dalduff, Kilkerran	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 93
3 Dalduff, Kilkerran	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 94
4 Dalduff, Kilkerran	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 98A
5 Law, Darvel	Bag-	Dick Inst., Kilmarnock
6 near Maybole	Rib	N.M.A. DE 122

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
7 Muirhead	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 113
8 Ayrshire	Rect-	Smith Inst., Stirling
9 Ayrshire	Rect-	Thornhill 5
10 Kilkerran	Rib	Ferguson, Kilkerran
11 Kilkerran	Bag	Ferguson, Kilkerran
12 Kilkerran	Rect	Ferguson, Kilkerran
13 Kilkerran	Rect	Ferguson, Kilkerran
14 Kilkerran	Rect	Ferguson, Kilkerran
15 Fauldribbon Hill	Rect	N.M.A. (photo)
BANFFSHIRE		
1 probably Banffs	Rect-	Banff
2 Enzie	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxxiii, 56
3 near Tomintoul	Facet	Banff
BERWICKSHIRE		
1 Corsbie	Decor	N.M.A. DE 81
2 near Duns	Bag	N.M.A. DE 96
3 Greenknowe	—	N.M.A. DE 83
4 Greenlaw	Rect-	Smith Inst., Stirling AK7
5 Birkenside	Rect-	Hunterian A103
6 Haliburton Mains	Bag-	Hunterian B1951.795
CLACKMANNANSHIRE		
1 near Alloa	Rect-	formerly Alloa Museum
2 near Tillicoultry	Decor	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , iv, 382
DUMFRIESSHIRE		
1 Annan	Decor	Dumfries 53
2 near Annan	Rect	N.M.A. DE 77
3 near Annan	Facet	N.M.A. DE 78
4 Annan	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 79
5 Annan	import (p. 17)	N.M.A. DE 80
6 Auchencairn	Rib-	Thornhill 6
7 near Torthorwald Castle	Rect-	Brit. Mus. 88, 7-19, 16
8 ?Dumfriesshire	Squat	Wilson Coll., Thornhill
9 ?Dumfriesshire	Rect	Dumfries 58
DUNBARTONSHIRE		
1 Croy	Rib	N.M.A. DE 57
EAST LoTHIAN		
1 Bowerhouses	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 69
2 near Gullane	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 126
3 North Berwick Law	Facet	N.M.A. DE 46
4 North Berwick Law	Rect	N.M.A. DE 91

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
5 Stobshiel	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 82
6 Traprain Law	Rib-	N.M.A. 1922.233
7 Traprain Law	Facet	N.M.A. 1922.231
8 Traprain Law	Facet	N.M.A. 1922.232
9 Traprain Law	—	N.M.A. 1923.231
10 Traprain Law	Rib	N.M.A. xi.14.65
11 Traprain Law	Rib	N.M.A. v.21.65
12 Traprain Law	Facet	N.M.A. 1955.230

FIFE

1 Craighead Farm	Facet	N.M.A. DE 98
2 Gospertie	Facet	Small, 1823
3 Gospertie	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 33
4 Lochore	—	Small 1823 30
5 near Struthers House	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 20
6 ?Fife	Facet	St Andrews

INVERNESS-SHIRE

1 Achnahaid, Skye	Facet	Cambridge 48.1861a
2 near Balliefeary (not on Map 4)	Rect-	Inverness
3 Cantray and Clava	—	formerly Marischal
4 Culloden	Bag-	Brit. Mus. WG 1981
5 Eigg	Rib	N.M.A. BN 50
6 near Husabost House, Skye	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 301
7 near Husabost House, Skye	Rect-	N.M.A. DQ 300
8 Kilmuir	Rect	N.M.A. DE 41
9 Lochaber	Rect-	Fort William 122
10 Roskill	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 99
11 Skye	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 40
12 Skye	Rib	N.M.A. DE 39
13 Strath, Skye	Bag	N.M.A. DE 2

KINCARDINESHIRE

1 Bagindalen	Rect	Montrose 68
2 Hallhill	Rib	N.M.A. DE 6
3 ?Raemoir	Rib	N.M.A. DE 85
4 Kincardineshire	Squat	N.M.A. DE 15

KINROSS-SHIRE

1 Devonshaw	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 369
2 Forepark, Mawcarse	Squat	Kinross

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

1 Carse Loch	Import (p. 26)	N.M.A. DE 5
2 Kilnotrie	Rib	N.M.A. DE 3
3 Muirfad	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 53

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
LANARKSHIRE		
1 Carnwath	Rect-	Kelvingrove 19733
2 Hangingshaw	Rib	N.M.A. DE 23
3 Holytown	Decor	Hunterian
4 ?Holytown area	Squat	Smith Inst., Stirling AK5
5 Old Monkland	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 87
6 York Street Ferry	—	Henderson 1938, no. 201
7 Lanarkshire	Decor	Ranken Coll.
8 Coulter	Decor	Royal Scot. Mus. 1894.409
9 near Roman camp, Draffin	—	Palace of History 1911 857
10 Lesmahagow	Decor	Palace of History 1911 857
11 River Elvan	Rib-	Palace of History 1911 857
12 Peelhill Farm	Rect-	Kelvingrove
13 ?near Glasgow	Rib	Kelvingrove
14 ?near Glasgow	Bag	Kelvingrove
15 near Glasgow	Decor	Kelvingrove
16 ?Lanarkshire	Facet-	Kelvingrove 02-73kx
17 ?Lanarkshire	—	Scott-Mackirdy Coll.
MIDLOTHIAN		
1 Arthur's Seat	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 89
2 Arthur's Seat	Rect	N.M.A. DE 16
3 Bell's Mill	Rib	N.M.A. DE 17
4 Bell's Mill	Facet	N.M.A. DE 18
5 Bell's Mill	Facet-	N.M.A. DE 19
6 near Citadel, Leith	Rib	N.M.A. DE 9
7 near Citadel, Leith	Rect	N.M.A. DE 35
8 near Citadel, Leith	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 36
9 Tynehead	Bag	N.M.A. DE 68
10 Water of Leith	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 116
11 near Edinburgh	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 7
12 ?Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh	Bag-	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXI, 45
13 Fala	Decor	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XXXII, 337
14 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh	Decor	N.M.A. DE 121
15 Graham's Mount	Facet	N.M.A. DE 10
MORAYSHIRE		
1 Alves	Bag-	Brit. Mus. WG 1983
2 Auchtertyre	Rect	N.M.A. DQ 108
3 Burgie	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , L, 207
4 Cullerne	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 234
5 near Darnaway	Bag	N.M.A. DE 66
6 near Elgin	Bag	Brit. Mus. WG 1982
7 near Forres	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 117

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
8 ?Spynie Castle	Bag	Elgin
9 ?Morayshire	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 342
NAIRNSHIRE		
1 Auldearn	Bag	Brit. Mus. WG 1979
2 Inshoch	Bag	N.M.A. DQ 76
3 Inshoch	Bag—	N.M.A. DQ 77
4 Wester Golcantry	Rect	N.M.A. DE 115
5 Wester Golcantry	Rect—	N.M.A. DE 114
ORKNEY		
1 Orkney	Facet	Hunterian A94
2 ?Tankerness	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxi, 342
PEEBLESSHIRE		
1 Aikbrae	Rib	N.M.A. DE 25
2 Darnel	Rib	N.M.A. DE 1
3 Horsehope	Facet	N.M.A. DE 60
4 Horsehope	Rib	Peebles
5 Lamancha	Rect—	N.M.A. DE 67
6 Lamancha	Import (p. 52)	Hull
7 Lamancha	Import (p. 52)	Hull
8 Lamancha	Import (p. 52)	Hull
9 West Linton	Facet—	N.M.A. DE 125
10 Peeblesshire	Rib	N.M.A. DE 4
PERTHSHIRE		
1 Ardoch	Bag—	N.M.A. FQ 294
2 Balnabrock	Bag—	N.M.A. DE 72
3 near Callander	Squat	N.M.A. DQ 321
4 Callander area	Bag—	N.M.A. DE 124
5 Comrie	Rect—	N.M.A. DE 52
6 Craighall	Bag—	N.M.A. DE 44
7 Craig Makerran	—	<i>Arch. Scot.</i> , III, iii, app ii (1828), 124
8 Doune	Squat	Hunterian B1914.287
9 Doune	Bag—	Smith Inst., Stirling AK8
10 Dunblane	Rect—	Marischal 247.4
11 Lundie Farm	Rib	Smith Inst., Stirling AK1
12 Lundie Farm	Rect	Smith Inst., Stirling AK2
13 St Martin's manse	Facet	N.M.A. DE 34
14 Monmore	Rect—	N.M.A. DQ 51
15 Monmore	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 52
16 Murray Asylum, Perth	Bag—	Perth 131
17 Tay	Squat	N.M.A. DE 118
18 Tay at Delvine	Facet	Perth 132
19 Teith at Callander	Rib	N.M.A. DE 101

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
20 South Friarton	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 75
21 Strathgray	Facet	Blair Castle
22 Thistle Bridge	Facet	Perth 129
23 Delvine	Decor	Perth 133
24 Luncarty	Facet	Perth 130
25 Cronan, Strathmore	Rect-	N.M.A. L1926.12
26 Perthshire	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 89
27 ?Perthshire	Rib-	Dunstaffnage Coll.
28 ?Perthshire	Decor	Dunstaffnage Coll.
29 Perthshire	Bag	N.M.A. DE 88
30 ?Vale of Menteith	Import (p. 52)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXIX 427
RENFREWSHIRE		
1 Cardonald	Decor	Kirkcudbright 2390
ROSS AND CROMARTY		
1 Adabrock	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 211
2 Adabrock	Bag-	N.M.A. DQ 212
3 Conon Mains	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 62
4 Highfield	Rect	N.M.A. DQ 83
5 Highfield	Rect-	N.M.A. DQ 84
6 Highfield	Rect	N.M.A. DQ 85
7 Highfield	Bag	N.M.A. DQ 86
8 Poolewe	Rect-	N.M.A. L 1958.8
9 Poolewe	Decor	N.M.A. L 1958.7
10 Poolewe	Rect-	N.M.A. L 1958.9
11 Poolewe	Rect-	N.M.A. L 1958.10
12 Poolewe	Bag-	N.M.A. L 1958.11
13 Tarradale	Decor	N.M.A. DE 61
14 Wester Ord	Rect	N.M.A. DQ 266
15 Wester Ord	Facet-	N.M.A. DQ 267
ROXBURGHSHIRE		
1 Cauldshiels	Rib	N.M.A. DE 76
2 Caverton	Rect-	N.M.A. L 1933.2112
3 Dryburgh	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 381
4 Eildon Hills	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 273
5 Eildon Hills	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 274
6 Flight Farm	—	Jeffrey, <i>History and Antiquities of Roxburgh</i> , I (1864), 191n
7 near Hawick	Rect-	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , XI (1885-6), 388
8 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 286
9 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 287
10 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 288
11 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 289
12 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 290

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
13 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 298 (cast)
14 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 299 (cast), Jedburgh (orig)
15 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 291
16 near Kalemouth	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 292
17 near Kalemouth	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 293
18 near Kalemouth	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 294
19 near Kalemouth	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 295
20 near Kalemouth	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 296
21 near Kalemouth	Rib	N.M.A. DQ 297
22 Ladyrigg	Facet	N.M.A. DE 74
23 Langraw	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 21
24 Abbotsford	Facet	N.M.A. DE 102
25 near Melrose	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 65
26 Morebattle	—	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , ix (1879-81), 275
27 Sourhope Farm	Rect-	N.M.A. L 1933.2113
28 Southdean	Rib	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 381
29 Southdean (not on Map 4)	Rect	Jeffrey, op. cit., Pl. II, 1
30 Yetholm	—	Hunterian A 104.1902
31 Yarrow	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XLVII, 371, 376
32 Southdean (not on Map 4)	Rect-	Jeffrey, op. cit., Pl. II, 2
SELKIRKSHIRE		
1 Annan Street	—	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , x (1882-4), 278, 404
2 Bowerhope Law	Squat	Hunterian
3 Douglas Burn	Squat	N.M.A. DE 69
4 Dryhope Burn	—	N.M.A. DE 70
5 Easter Essenside	Rect	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , xi (1885-6), 492
6 Easter Essenside	Facet	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , xi (1885-6), 492
7 Easter Essenside	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxviii, 327
8 Easter Essenside	Rib	N.M.A. photo
9 Ettrick Forest	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xiii, 310
10 Howford	—	<i>Proc. Berw. Nat. Club</i> , x (1882-4), 593, 596
11 Glengaber Hill	—	Warwick Coll.
SHETLAND		
1 Shetland	Rib	Cambridge 25.339
2 ?Shetland	Import (p. 52)	Cambridge 1912.70
STIRLINGSHIRE		
1 Carronvale House	Bag	Falkirk
2 ?Stirlingshire	Rib	Smith Inst., Stirling AK 9
3 ?Stirlingshire	Bag	Smith Inst., Stirling AK 6
4 ?Stirlingshire	Import (p. 52)	Smith Inst., Stirling 5941

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
SUTHERLAND		
1 Bonar Bridge	Squat	N.M.A. DE 84
2 Golspie	Rect-	Dunrobin Castle
3 Kildonan	Rect-	Hunterian B 1914.288
4 Mound, Cambusmore	Bag-	Dunrobin Castle
5 Sutherland-Caithness border	Decor	(found 1961)
WIGTOWNSHIRE		
1 Derry, Mochrum	Rect	N.M.A. DE 50
2 Genoch, Inch	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 63
3 Gillespie	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 228
4 Gillespie	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 229
5 Gillespie	Facet	N.M.A. DQ 230
6 High Knockglass	Bag	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xiv, 113, 134
7 Invermessan	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xiv, 135
8 Kevans Farm, Garlieston	Bag	Stranraer 1945.20.A
9 Kirkland	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 22
10 Knockandmaize	Decor	Earl of Stair
11 Lagganmore	Rib	N.M.A. DE 64
12 Palmallet Farm	Rect-	Broughton House
13 Penninghame	Bag	N.M.A. DE 48
14 Penninghame	Facet	N.M.A. DE 49
15 Stranraer-Portpatrick	Facet-	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xii, 570
16 Whithorn	Facet	N.M.A. DE 47
17 Glenluce	Rect-	Herts County Museum
BORDERS		
	Rect-	N.M.A. DE 103
	Decor	N.M.A. DE 104
	Rect	N.M.A. DE 105
	Rect	N.M.A. DE 106
	Rib	N.M.A. DE 107
WEST OF SCOTLAND		
	Bag	N.M.A. DE 55
	Squat	N.M.A. DE 56
SCOTLAND (no other provenance known)		
	Squat	N.M.A. DE 14
	Rib-	N.M.A. DE 42
	Squat	N.M.A. DE 43
	Rib	N.M.A. DE 45
	Squat	N.M.A. DE 90
	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 95
	Bag-	N.M.A. DE 127
	Misc	Palace of History (1911), 856-7

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
Sim Collection		
(probably near Lanarks-Peebles border)		
	Decor	N.M.A. DE 24
	Facet	N.M.A. DE 26
	Bag	N.M.A. DE 27
	Bag	N.M.A. DE 28
	Facet	N.M.A. DE 29
	Bag	N.M.A. DE 30
	Rib	N.M.A. DE 31
	Squat	N.M.A. DE 32

SPEARHEADS

(Class numbers based on Greenwell and Brewis in *Archaeologia*, LXI (1909), 439. Class I: tanged; Class II: early socketed; Class III: kite-shaped blade, looped; Class IV: leaf-shaped blade, looped; Class V: leaf-shaped blade, rivet-holes; Lunate: leaf-shaped blade, lunate openings; Class IIIA: basal loops; Class IVB: protected loops; Class VA: like V but with beadings along socket; Class VB: like V but socket extends into blade wings.)

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
ABERDEENSHIRE		
1 Black Midden, Rhynie	V	N.M.A. DG 97
2 Bonnykelly	V	Marischal 255.1
3 Corgarff	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 369
4 Cruden	IV	N.M.A. DG 79
5 Ellon Moss	III	N.M.A. DG 62
6 Freefield	VA	Aberdeen 55.2.2
7 Freefield	VA	Aberdeen 55.2.3
8 Freefield	IIIA	Aberdeen 55.2.1
9 Glentanner	IV	N.M.A. DG 58
10 Lesmoir	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 101
11 Lickleyhead	IV	N.M.A. DG 98
12 Little Kinnord	?IV	N.M.A. DG 63
13 Loch Kinnord	V	Marischal 255.2
14 Moss of Lochlundie	V	Marischal 257
15 Nethermuir	III	N.M.A. DG 73
16 Pitsligo	IV	Hunterian B 1951.208
17 Premnay	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 100
18 Aberdeenshire	IV	N.M.A. DG 99
19 ?Aberdeenshire	V	Marischal
20 ?Aberdeenshire	IV	Aberdeen 48.7.3
21 New Pitsligo	IV	Marischal C 24
22 ?near Fingask	V	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxvii, 367
23 Dunnideer	III	Brit. Mus. 56, 11-4, 5

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
ANGUS		
1 Castlehill	V	N.M.A. DQ 78
2 Cauldhame	V	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , I, 181
3 Dean Water	III	N.M.A. DG 23
4 Denhead	Lun	N.M.A. DG 1
5 Glen Clova	Lun	N.M.A. DQ 326
6 Glen Clova	Lun	N.M.A. DQ 327
7 New Downie	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 61
8 Pitscandley	IV	N.M.A. DG 42
9 ?Angus	IV	Dundee
10 Parson's Pap, Lochlee	V	Glensesk Trust Folk Museum
ARGYLL		
1 Ballimore	V	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
2 Ballimore	V	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
3 Ballimore	V	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
4 Ballimore	VA	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
5 Ballimore	VA	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
6 Ballimore	VA	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
7 Ballimore	Lun	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore
8 near Campbeltown	IV	Wilson (1863), 390
9 near Campbeltown	III	Inveraray Castle
10 near Campbeltown	V	Inveraray Castle
11 Fort, Craignish	V	N.M.A. DG 90
12 Islay	IV	N.M.A. DQ 46
13 Kilconan	V	Inveraray Castle
14 ?Poltalloch	V	N.M.A. HP 020
15 Torran, Ford	V	N.M.A. DQ 116
16 Torran, Ford	VA	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xviii, 179, 207
17 Argyll	V	Inveraray Castle
18 Islay	III	N.M.A. L 155
19 Aros Moss (not on Map 2)	IV	Campbeltown
20 High Tirfergus	V	Campbeltown
AYRSHIRE		
1 Ochiltree	IV	Hunterian A 1928.2
2 Whitehaugh	I	N.M.A. DG 88
3 ?Armillan	IVB	N.M.A. DG 18
4 Ochiltree	—	Smith (1895), 142
5 Drumbeg Hill	—	Smith (1895), 181
6 ?near Ayr	III or IV	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 36
BANFFSHIRE		
1 Avon near Inverlochty	IV	N.M.A. DG 103
2 near Banff	V	Banff

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
3 Carlusk	IV	N.M.A. DG 31
4 Enzie	V	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxxiii, 56
BERWICKSHIRE		
1 Birkeyden, Lauder	III	N.M.A. DG 84
2 Corsbie Moss	III	N.M.A. DQ 253
3 Kettleshiels	V	N.M.A. DG 85
4 Newmills	IV	N.M.A. DG 96
5 Swinton	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 75
6 Grant's House	V	?Hunterian
BUTESHIRE		
1 Clayyard, Arran	IV	N.M.A. DG 54
CAITHNESS		
1 Canisbay	III	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXVII, 241
2 near Freswick	III or IV	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XLV, 15
DUMFRIESSHIRE		
1 near Annan	III	N.M.A. DG 83
2 near Annan	III	N.M.A. DG 82
3 near Annan	III	N.M.A. DG 81
4 Caerlaverock	IV	Thornhill 9
5 Castlemain	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , I, 139
6 Dalswinton	?V	N.M.A. DG 86
7 Dunscore	V	Thornhill 7
8 Fairholme	IV	Brit. Mus. 71, 12-19, 1
9 ?Greyfriars	II	N.M.A. DG 104 (cast)
10 ?Greyfriars	IV	Dumfries (cast)
11 Tinwald	IIIA	Thornhill 10
12 Dumfriesshire	V	Kilmarnock
DUNBARTONSHIRE		
1 Cardross	III	N.M.A. DG 24
2 near Glenfruin	IV	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , I, 144
3 Old Kilpatrick	III	Evans (1881), 324
EAST LoTHIAN		
1 Belhaven	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 3
2 Belhaven	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 4
3 Brownrigg Farm, North Berwick	?V	N.M.A. DG 106
4 Cauldshiels	IV	N.M.A. DG 76
5 Soutra Hill	III	N.M.A. L 1913.1
6 Traprain Law	?V	N.M.A. 1922.181
7 Tusculum, North Berwick	IV	N.M.A. DG 102

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
FIFE		
1 Gathercauld	VA	N.M.A. DG 94
2 Gospertie	V	Small (1823)
3 Kinghorn	VB	N.M.A. DG 5
4 near Lordscarnie	IVB	N.M.A. DG 48
5 Walton Farm	I	N.M.A. DG 108 (cast)
6 ?Fife	IV	Kirkcaldy
INVERNESS-SHIRE		
1 Ardersier Point	Lun	Wilson (1863), 392
2 Inverness	IV	N.M.A. DG 91
3 Sleat, Skye	V	N.M.A. L 1954.4
4 Sleat, Skye	VB	N.M.A. L 1954.5
5 Skye	V	N.M.A. DG 34
6 Brackla Farm	IV	Brit. Mus. WG 2042
7 Cairngorm	IV	Royal Scot. Mus. 1905.946
KINCARDINESHIRE		
1 Auchindneich	IV	N.M.A. DG 56
2 near Kineff Castle	V	N.M.A. DG 60
3 Heathery Haugh	V	Montrose
4 Heathery Haugh	V	Montrose
KINROSS-SHIRE		
1 Craigton	IV	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xi, 168
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE		
1 Balmacellan	V	N.M.A. DG 44
2 Barend Moss	IV	Kirkcudbright 448
3 Buchan, Glentrool	V	N.M.A. DG 30
4 Glenkens	IV	<i>Archaeologia</i> x (1792), 480, Pl. XL, 5
5 Glentrool	IIIA	N.M.A. DQ 239
6 Kells	IV	Kirkcudbright 845
7 Kells	V	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 399
8 Rerwick	IV	Kirkcudbright 510
9 Spearford	IV	Thornhill 8
LANARKSHIRE		
1 Crawford	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 40
2 near Carnwath	IV	Palace of History (1911), 850
3 Douglas	III	N.M.A. DG 36
4 Gartsheugh	IV	Kelvingrove 52-149
5 Lanark Parish	V	N.M.A. DG 38
6 Strathaven	IV	N.M.A. DG 51

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
7 ?Lanarkshire	V	Scott-Mackirdy Coll.
8 Peelhill, Drumclog	V, VB } Lun }	Kelvingrove
9 ?Lesmahagow (not on map)	V	Kelvingrove LA 618
MIDLOTHIAN		
1 near Edinburgh	V	N.M.A. DG 33
2 Huly Hill	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , x, 151
3 Murrayfield	VB	N.M.A. DG 71
4 Murrayfield	V	N.M.A. DG 72
	V	
5 Duddingston Loch	VB } Lun } Lun and Barbed }	N.M.A. DQ 2-14, DQ 20, DQ 302
MORAYSHIRE		
1 Alves	III	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxv, 494
2 Auchtertyre	VA	N.M.A. DQ 106
3 Auchtertyre	V	N.M.A. DQ 107
4 Badentinnan	VB	N.M.A. DG 70
5 Burghead	V	N.M.A. DG 59
6 Culbin	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , vii, 396
7 Cullerne	V	N.M.A. DQ 231
8 Cullerne	V	N.M.A. DQ 232
9 Hill of Roseisle	IVB	Elgin
10 ?near Burghead	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 80
11 near Hopeman	IV	Dundee
12 Morayshire	III	Marischal
NAIRNSHIRE		
1 Inshoch	V	N.M.A. DQ 74
2 Inshoch	VA	N.M.A. DQ 75
3 Inshoch Wood	IV	Inverness
ORKNEY		
1 Knowe of Saverough	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , v, 10
2 Birsay area	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxi, 339
3 Nether House	IV	Aitken Coll., Nether House
PEEBLESHIRE		
1 Broughton	IV	N.M.A. DG 93
2 Castlecraig	IV	N.M.A. DG 77
3 West Linton	IV	N.M.A. DG 107
4 Garlavin Hill	VA	St Albans Museum
PERTSHIRE		
1 Blacklaw	IV	N.M.A. DG 43
2 Borland	V	N.M.A. DG 74

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
3 Callander area	V	N.M.A. DG 105
4 near Callander	IV	N.M.A. DQ 324
5 Craigielee	III	N.M.A. DG 57
6 Crieff	Lun	Perth
7 near Doune	III	N.M.A. DG 92
8 Drumlanrig	V	Perth
9 Huntingtower	—	formerly Dundee
10 Monmore	V	N.M.A. DQ 50
11 Perthshire	IV	N.M.A. L 1955.73
12 Perthshire	III	N.M.A. DG 87
13 Perthshire	VA	Kelvingrove
14 ?Perthshire	VB	N.M.A. L 1957.4
15 Methven	V	Dundee
16 Braco	V	Bronze Age Card Catalogue, Oxford
17 Braco	V	Bronze Age Card Catalogue, Oxford
18 Braco Castle	V	Bronze Age Card Catalogue, Oxford
19 near Callander	V	Bronze Age Card Catalogue, Oxford
20 ?Perthshire	V (4) VA Lun	Dunstaffnage Collection Dunstaffnage Collection Dunstaffnage Collection
RENFREWSHIRE		
1 Linwood Moss	IV	Paisley
ROSS AND CROMARTY		
1 Adabrock	V	N.M.A. DQ 215
2 River Ewe	?Lun	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xiv, 48
3 Highfield	V	N.M.A. DQ 88
4 Highfield	Lun	N.M.A. DQ 87
5 near Talladale	V	N.M.A. L 1958.15
6 near Inverewe House	IV	Inverewe House
7 Black Isle	IV	N.M.A.
ROXBURGHSHIRE		
1 Craigsfordmains	III	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxviii, 333
2 Easter Wooden	?IV	Hawick
3 near Eildon	V	N.M.A. DG 41
4 near Hawick	V	Hawick
5 near Eildon Hills	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 95
6 Langburnshiels	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 25
7 Linton	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 45
8 Rutherford Farm	IV	Kelvingrove 94.869.1008

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
9 near Warrior's Grave, Southfield	V	Hawick
10 Teviot at Weensland	V	Hawick
SELKIRKSHIRE		
1 Ettrick Forest	III	Dunrobin
2 near Galashiels	IV	N.M.A. DG 89
3 Synton Parkhead	?IV	Hunterian B 1914.328
SHETLAND		
1 Lumnastig	III	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xix, 139
STIRLINGSHIRE		
1 Bannockburn	V	?Brit. Mus. SL 447
2 near Falkirk	VA	N.M.A. DG 53
3 near Stirling	V	N.M.A. DG 49
4 Teith and Forth	Lun	Smith Inst., Stirling AL 8
5 Stirlingshire	Lun	N.M.A. DG 29
SUTHERLAND		
1 Craggan Soiller, Farr	—	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XLIII, 242
2 Kirtomy	IIIA	Dunrobin
3 Rosehall	IV	Hawick
WEST LOTHIAN		
1 ?Linlithgow Loch	IV	Falkirk
WIGTOWNSHIRE		
1 Balgown Moss	IV	N.M.A. DG 47
2 Fell of Barhullion	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 52
3 Merton Hall	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 19
4 near Stranraer	V	N.M.A. DG 64
5 Wigtownshire	V	N.M.A. DG 65
6 ?Wigtownshire	V	N.M.A. DG 15
7 Drangower Farm	—	Ayr and Wigt Coll., II (1880), 13
8 Stranraer	IV	St Albans Museum
GALLOWAY		
	—	Gordon, <i>Itin. Sept.</i> (1726), Pl. L, 5
WEST OF SCOTLAND		
	V	N.M.A. DQ 196
	V	N.M.A. DQ 197
SCOTLAND		
	III	N.M.A. DG 6, DG 8, DG 10, DG 11, DG 50, LI 957.5
	IV	N.M.A. DG 7, DG 9, DG 16, DG 32, DG 35, DG 68
	IIIA	N.M.A. DG 12, DG 14, ?DG 2
	Misc	Palace of History (1911), 848-50

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
	V	N.M.A. DG 20, DG 22, DG 27, DG 46, DG 66, DG 67, DG 37 Smith Inst., Stirling AL 5 N.M.A. ?DG 21, ?DG 26, ?DG 28, ?DG 39
	VA	Smith Inst., Stirling AL 4
	VB	Smith Inst., Stirling AL 1
	Lun	Smith Inst., Stirling AL 6

SWORDS

All native British (Ewart Park) unless otherwise noted

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
ABERDEENSHIRE		
1 Brawland	N.M.A. DL 59	
2 Grassieslack	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xli, 128	
3 Haddo House	Marischal 253.2	
4 Memsie	Wilson (1863), 394, 426	
5 near Schivas House	N.M.A. DL 24	Hallstatt influence
6 Towie	Hunterian B 1951.225	
7 Wellhouse	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , iv, 386	
8 Tarves	British Museum 58, 11-15, 1	
9 Tarves	British Museum 58, 11-15, 2	Bronze Pommel
10 Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. DL 53	
11 ?Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen 45.2.237	
12 ?Aberdeenshire	Marischal 256	
13 Aberdeenshire	Callander Coll.	
ANGUS		
1 near Arbroath	N.M.A. DL 51	Hallstatt influence
2 Cauldhame	N.M.A. DL 8	
3 Cauldhame	N.M.A. DL 10	
4 ?Craig	Montrose 70	
5 Easterton	N.M.A. DL 17	
6 Glen Clova	N.M.A. DQ 325	
7 Leuchland	Brit. Mus. WG 1237	Hallstatt
8 Leuchland	Brit. Mus. Wg 1238	Hallstatt
9 Montrose	Peebles	Three-Slot
10 Railway, Brechin	Montrose 71	
11 Denhead	<i>Arch. Scot.</i> , v (1890), app. 19	
12 The Rowan	Glensk Trust Folk Museum	
ARGYLL		
1 Ballimore	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore	
2 Ballimore	Capt. MacRae, Ballimore	
3 Craig's Farm	Campbeltown	

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
4 Tiree	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xvii, 285	
5 Coll	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xii, 686	
6-12 Kilconan Moss	Inveraray Castle (7)	
13 Leannan Buidhu, Islay	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xx, 75, 102	
14 Shuna Island	N.M.A. DL 21	
15 Shuna Island	St Andrews	
16 Shuna Island	Kelvingrove	
17 Dorlinn, Kintyre	Campbeltown	
AYRSHIRE		
1 Girvan	Palace of History (1911), 881, no. 28	
2 near Irvine	Gordon, <i>Itin. Sept.</i> (1726), Pl. LI, 2	
3 Dalduff	N.M.A. DQ 95-96	Scandinavian
4 Carlochán	Wilson (1863), 394	
BANFFSHIRE		
1 near Blairshinnoch	Banff	
2 Boars Moss	Elgin 1945.1	
3 ?Banffs	Banff	
4 ?Banffs	Banff	
BERWICKSHIRE		
1 Corsbie Moss	N.M.A. DQ 252	Three-Slot
CAITHNESS		
1 Forse	N.M.A. DL 2	Three-Slot
2 Mey	N.M.A. DL 50	
DUMFRIESSHIRE		
1 Cauldholme	?Drumlanrig Castle	
2 Cauldholme	?Drumlanrig Castle	
3 Dumfriesshire	N.M.A. DL 30	
EAST LOTHIAN		
1 near Keith House	N.M.A. DL 16	
2 Southfield, Gladsmuir	N.M.A. DL 20	
FIFE		
1 Fife	Evans (1881), 289	
INVERNESS-SHIRE		
1 Carn Dearg, Muck	N.M.A. DL 61	
2 Culloden	Henderson 1938 173	
3 Lyndale Moss	Soc. Ant., London	

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
4 Sleat, Skye	N.M.A. L 1954.2	
5 Rigg, Skye	N.M.A. DL 37	
6 Rigg, Skye	N.M.A. DL 38	
7 Skye	N.M.A. DL 36	
8 Skye	M ^r Leod of Talisker	Bronze Pommel
9 Iochdar, South Uist	N.M.A. DL 3	
10 Iochdar, South Uist	formerly MacRory Coll, S. Uist	
11 Waternish, Skye	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxiii, 258	
KINCARDINESHIRE		
1 Balnagubs	Marischal 253	
2 Jacksbank	N.M.A. DL 18	
3 Jacksbank	N.M.A. DL 19	
4 Moss of Cowie	N.M.A. DL 27	
5 Netherley	Marischal 252	
6 Netherley	Marischal 253.2	
7 Heathery Haugh	Montrose	
8 Heathery Haugh	Montrose	
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE		
1 Carlinwark Loch	N.M.A. DL 26	
2 Kelton	N.M.A. DQ 118	
3 ?New Abbey	Dumfries	
LANARKSHIRE		
1 Cowgill	N.M.A. DL 22	
2 Millbank, Douglas	Earl of Home	
3 Peelhill, Drumclog	Kelvingrove	
MIDLOTHIAN		
1 Arthur's Seat	N.M.A. DQ 90	
2 Arthur's Seat	N.M.A. DQ 91	
3 Craigleith	Hunterian B 1914.337	
4 Edinburgh	N.M.A. DL 49	
5 ?Edinburgh	N.M.A. DL 55	
6 Gogar	N.M.A. DL 6	
7 Midlothian	N.M.A. DL 47	
8 Midlothian	N.M.A. DL 48	
9 Duddingston Loch	N.M.A. (many)	
10-16 Grosvenor Crescent	N.M.A. DQ 199-201, DQ 236, DQ 237, DQ 306	Bronze Pommel (DQ 201)
	Hunterian	
MORAYSHIRE		
1 Sweethillock	N.M.A. DL 58	

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
ORKNEY		
1 near Grotsetter	N.M.A.	Wooden Sword
PEEBLESHIRE		
1 Auchencorth	N.M.A. DL 46	
2 Leadburn	N.M.A. DL 42	Bronze Pommel
3 near Peebles	Evans (1881), 289	Three-Slot
PERTSHIRE		
1 Bailielands	N.M.A. DL 23	
2 Blairgowrie	Kelvingrove	
3 near Bridge of Allan	Smith Inst., Stirling AL 7	
4 Crieff	Perth 135	
5 Druidstone	Marischal 253.2	
6 Druidstone	Hunterian	
7 Dunsinane Hill	N.M.A. L 1957.2	
8 Dunsinane Hill	N.M.A. L 1957.3	
9 Huntingtower	Dundee	
10 Keir	Smith Inst., Stirling AMA 1	
11 Perthshire	Marischal 253.1	
12 Tay near Elcho	Perth 136	Wilburton (Ewart influence)
13 Tay at Elcho	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxii, 337	
14 Tay near Elcho	N.M.A. DL 4	Hallstatt
15 Tay near Mugdrum	N.M.A. DL 41	U-type
16 Tay near Mugdrum	Laing Free Library, Newburgh	Hallstatt
17 Tay near Newburgh	Anderson (1886), 173	
18 Tay near Perth	N.M.A. DL 5	Hallstatt
19 Perthshire	Hunterian B 105	
RENFREWSHIRE		
1 Clyde near Renfrew	Kelvingrove 2-49a	V-type
2 Clyde near Renfrew	Kelvingrove 2-49b	Hallstatt
ROSS AND CROMARTY		
1 Aird, Lewis	N.M.A. DL 43	
2 Aird, Lewis	N.M.A. DL 44	
3 Ardintoul	N.M.A. DL 160	
4 Fendom	N.M.A. DL 52	
5 Inverbroom	Aberdeen	Bronze Pommel
ROXBURGHSHIRE		
1 Flight	Roy. Com. Anc. Mon. Rox- burgh (1956), 1, 13-14	

<i>County and Number</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
STIRLINGSHIRE		
1 Ballagan	N.M.A. DL 29	
2 Cambuskenneth	formerly Alloa	
3 Graham's Dyke, Carron	N.M.A. DL 1	
4 Poldar Moss	N.M.A. DL 40	Wilburton
WIGTOWNSHIRE		
1 Cairnside	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xix, 63	
2 Dowies Burn	N.M.A. DL 39	
3 Felhaar	Kelvingrove	
4 Glenluce	N.M.A. DL 56	
BORDERS	N.M.A. DL 57; Evans (1881), 289	
SCOTLAND	N.M.A. DL 11, DL 12, DL 15, DL 25, DL 28 (Hallstatt), DL 31, DL 34, DL 35, DL 13-14 (Sim Coll) Hunterian A 115 Palace of History (1911), 880-1	
CHAPES		
Tarves, Aberdeenshire	Brit. Mus. 58, 11-15, 5	
Cauldhame, Angus	Marischal 254	
Cauldhame, Angus	N.M.A. DL 9	
Kilconan, Argyll	Inveraray Castle	
Corsbie Moss, Berwickshire	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xiii, 333	
Gogar House, Midlothian	N.M.A. DL 7	
Clyde at Renfrew	Kelvingrove	
FERRULES		
Leetside, Berwickshire	N.M.A. DG 55 (conical)	
near Edinburgh, Midlothian	N.M.A. DO 5	
Peelhill, Lanarkshire	Kelvingrove	
Torrs, Glenluce, Wigtown	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xv, 273	
West of Scotland	N.M.A. DQ 198	
Scotland	N.M.A. DG 69 (conical)	
—	Gordon, <i>Itin. Sept.</i> (1726), 116	
Camptown, East Lothian	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xvi, 228 (doubtful)	
TOOLS:		
SOCKETED KNIVES		<i>Type</i>
Clova, Angus	N.M.A. DO 31	Thorndon
Forfar, Angus	N.M.A. DQ 130	Dungiven
Campbeltown, Argyll	Wilson (1863), 390	Dungiven
Traprain Law, Eath Lothian	Burley (1956), T 7	?
Traprain Law, East Lothian	Burley (1956), T 8	?
Falkland, Fife	N.M.A. DO 32	Thorndon

	<i>Museum or Reference</i>	
Kincluny, Kincardineshire	N.M.A. DG 78	Dungiven
Little Crofty, Orkney	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxi, 339	Thorndon
Quoykea, Orkney	N.M.A. DQ 262	Thorndon
Kilgraston, Perthshire	Brit. Mus. WG 2020	Thorndon
Alness, Ross	N.M.A. DO 40	Thorndon
Wester Ord, Ross	N.M.A. DQ 268	Thorndon
Scotland	N.M.A. DO 37	Thorndon
Scotland	Hunterian B 1951.2135	Thorndon

CURVED SOCKETED KNIVES

Sleat, Skye	N.M.A. DO 9
Cullerne, Moray	N.M.A. DQ 233
Wester Ord, Ross	N.M.A. DQ 270

MISC. TANGED KNIVES

Traprain Law, East Lothian	Burley (1956), T 9
Glentrool, Kirkcudbrightshire	N.M.A. DQ 241
Midcalder, Midlothian	Munro, <i>Prehistoric Scotland</i> (1899), fig. 88
Monmore, Perthshire	N.M.A. DQ 53
Jarlshof, Shetland	Hamilton 1956.29

SOCKETED GOUGES

		<i>Type</i>
Torran, Ford, Argyll	N.M.A. DQ 117	2
Ardeer, Ayrshire	N.M.A. BMC 291	2
Fortrie, Banffshire	N.M.A. DQ 100	1
Traprain Law, East Lothian	N.M.A.	1
Achnahanaid, Skye	Cambridge 48.1861b	2
near Tynehead, Midlothian	N.M.A. DO 36	1
Monmore, Perthshire	N.M.A. DQ 54	1
Killin, Perthshire	Hunterian, B 1914.321	1
River Tay, Perthshire	N.M.A. DO 3	1
Adabrock, Lewis	N.M.A. DQ 213	2
Wester Ord, Ross	N.M.A. DQ 269	2
Essenside, Selkirkshire	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxviii, 327	1
Scotland (Sim Collection)	N.M.A. DP 9	1

SOCKETED HAMMERS

Inshoch Wood, Nairn	Inverness
Adabrock, Lewis	N.M.A. DQ 216

ANVILS

Inshoch Wood, Nairn	Inverness
Kyle of Oykel, Sutherland	N.M.A. DO 30

SICKLES

Premnay, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. DO 2
Alford, Aberdeenshire	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , vi, 275

Museum or Reference

Dores, Inverness
River Tay, Perthshire
Ledberg, Sutherland
?Scotland

N.M.A. DO 29
Perth
Sinclair, *Stat. Acc. 1745*, xvi, 206
Hunterian

CHISELS, Shouldered

Strachur, Argyll
Kirkconnel, Dumfries
Traprain Law, East Lothian
Traprain Law, East Lothian
near Perth
Adabrock, Lewis
Glenluce
Scotland

Wilson (1863), 381
N.M.A. DO 39
N.M.A.
N.M.A.
N.M.A. DC 72
N.M.A. DQ 214
N.M.A. 1931.647
N.M.A. DO 7 (?Strachur)

CHISELS

CHISELS, Socketed
Scotland (Sim Collection)

N.M.A. DO 4, DP 10

RAZORS, Bifid or Maple-leaf

Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire
Bowerhouses, East Lothian
Traprain Law, East Lothian
Cullerne, Morayshire
Glentrool, Kirkcudbrightshire
Quoykea Moss, Orkney
Adabrock, Lewis

N.M.A. DQ 285
N.M.A. DQ 66, DQ 67, DQ 68
N.M.A.
N.M.A. DQ 235
N.M.A. DQ 242, DQ 250
N.M.A. DQ 263
N.M.A. DQ 217, DQ 218, DQ 219

RAZORS, Hallstatt

Traprain Law, East Lothian
Kinleith, Midlothian

N.M.A.
N.M.A. DO 8

BEATEN BRONZE VESSELS

Dalduff, Ayrshire
Dalduff, Ayrshire
Flanders Moss, Perthshire
Duddingston Loch, Midlothian
Darnhall, Peeblesshire
Adabrock, Lewis
Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire
West of Scotland
Scotland

N.M.A. DQ 97, DQ 98
Kilkerran House
N.M.A. DU 11
N.M.A. DQ 1
N.M.A. DU 8
N.M.A. DQ 220, DQ 221
N.M.A.
N.M.A. DU 2
N.M.A. DU 4

A 2 cauldron
cauldron
bucket
bucket
A1 cauldron
cross-handle-holder bowl
bucket
B1 cauldron
A2 cauldron

SHIELDS

Achmaleddie, Aberdeenshire
Luggtonridge, Beith, Ayrshire
Yetholm, Rosburgh

N.M.A. DN 4, DN 5
Soc. Ant., London
N.M.A. DN 1, DN 2, L 1933.2114

		<i>Museum or Reference</i>
MOULDS		
Culter, Aberdeenshire	sandstone, IV spearhead	Ashmolean 1927/27
Loanhead of Daviot, Aberdeenshire	clay, sword	N.M.A.
Aberdeenshire	steatite, IV and V spearheads	N.M.A. CM 31
Campbeltown, Argyll	steatite, IV spearhead	N.M.A. CM 2-6
Kildalton, Islay	clay, ?	N.M.A.
Ardrossan, Ayrshire	mica schist, socketed axe	Ashmolean 1927/2725
Dunagoil, Bute	clay, mouth of socketed axe	Rothesay
Little Dunagoil, Bute	clay, blade of socketed axe	Rothesay
Traprain Law, East Lothian	clay, spear, sword, lunate spear	N.M.A.
Orkney	steatite, palstave	N.M.A. CM 25
Roskeel, Ross	steatite, socketed axes	N.M.A. (casts)
Eildon Hills, Roxburgh	steatite, palstave	Hunterian
Glengyre, Wigtown	sandstone, palstave	N.M.A. CM 29
Jarlishof, Shetland	clay, axe, gouge, sword, pin	N.M.A.

ORNAMENTS

SWAN'S-NECK SUNFLOWER PINS	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xcii, 1
Ythsie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire	Brit. Mus. 58, 11-15, 5
?near Campbeltown, Argyll	Inveraray Castle
?near Campbeltown, Argyll	Inveraray Castle
Orrock, Fife	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lxxxii, 306
Tentsmuir, Fife	Candow, Dundee
Cramond, Midlothian	N.M.A. FT 76
Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh	N.M.A. DQ 202
?near Perth	Perth
Loch Broom, Ross	N.M.A. DO 50

	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
PENANNULAR ARMLETS			
Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire	bronze	Covesea (6)	N.M.A. DQ 278-283
Rehill, Aberdeenshire	bronze	Covesea (1) Irish (1)	N.M.A. DQ 70-71
Balmashanner, Angus	bronze	Covesea (3) Irish (8)	N.M.A. DQ 134-144
Gallow Hill Angus	gold	Irish (5)	Anderson (1886), 211
Coul, Islay, Argyll	gold	Irish (36)	Anderson (1886), 213
Glenaray, Argyll	gold	Irish (1)	Inveraray Castle
Tangy, Kintyre, Argyll	gold	Irish (1)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , lvii, 164
?near Banff	bronze	Covesea (2)	Banff Museum (1)
Kirk Hill, Berwickshire	gold	Irish (2)	N.M.A. FE 78-79
Ormidale, Arran	gold	Irish (4)	N.M.A. FE 10-13
South Kascadale, Arran	gold	Irish (1)	Wilson 1863 458
Hillhead Farm, Caithness	gold	Irish (2)	N.M.A. FE 69-70

	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
Alloa, Clackmannan	gold	Covesea (1)	N.M.A. EQ 119
		Irish (1)	N.M.A. EQ 118
?near Dumbarton	gold	Irish (2)	N.M.A. FE 4-5
Galla Law, East Lothian	gold	Irish (1)	Anderson (1886), 213
near Preston Tower, E. Lothian	bronze	Irish (1)	N.M.A. DO 17
Traprain Law, East Lothian	bronze	Irish (1)	N.M.A.
Orrock, Fife	bronze	Irish (3)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXXXII, 306
Galloway	gold	Irish (1)	Wilson (1863), 456
Conage, Inverness	bronze	Covesea (1)	N.M.A. DO 16
Kilmallie, Inverness	gold	Irish (2)	Anderson (1886), 213
Strond, Harris (miniature)	bronze	?	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , III, 102-3
Kinneff Castle, Kincardineshire	gold	Irish (2)	N.M.A. FE 14-15
Briglands, Kinross	gold	Irish (1)	N.M.A. FE 62
Stonehill Wood, Lanarkshire	gold	Irish (2)	Earl of Home
		lozenge-sectioned (1)	
Auchtertyre, Morayshire	bronze	Covesea (6)	N.M.A. DQ 110-115
		Irish (1)	
Covesea, Morayshire	bronze	Covesea (4)	N.M.A.
		Irish (1)	
Caerlee, Peeblesshire	bronze	Irish (several)	Chambers, Hist of Peebles, 1864 22, 37
?near Fingask, Perth	gold	Irish (1)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxvii, 367
Monmore, Perth	bronze	Irish (1)	N.M.A. DQ 56
Shieldhill, Perth	gold	Irish (2)	Anderson (1886), 213
?Perthshire	gold	Irish (1)	N.M.A. L 1957.8
Wester Ord, Ross	bronze	Covesea	N.M.A. DQ 272
Essenside, Selkirk	bronze	Irish (1)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , xxviii, 327
Bonnyside, Stirling	gold	Irish (1)	N.M.A. FE 8
Boreland, Old Luce, Wigtown	gold	Irish (1)	<i>Ayr and Wigtown Coll.</i> v, 38
Kirkmaiden, Wigtown	gold	Irish (2)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXXXII, 293
Penninghame, Wigtown	gold	Irish (2)	N.M.A. FE 57
Western Isles	gold	Irish (1)	N.M.A. FE 52
Scotland	gold	Irish	Kelvingrove (Burrell)
	bronze	Irish	N.M.A. DO 22, DO 33, DO 34

Museum or Reference

CUP-ENDED ORNAMENTS (all of gold except where otherwise stated)

Glenaray, Argyll	Inveraray Castle (2)
Islay, Argyll	Brit. Mus. 1920, 3-16, 1
Sunderland, Islay	Wilson (1863), 461
Ayrshire ?Lanfine	Wilson (1863), 462; <i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LVII, 319
Berwickshire	N.M.A. FE 84
Arran	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LVII, 319
Whitefarland, Arran	Kelvingrove
near Alloa, Clackmannan	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXI, 192

	<i>Museum or Reference</i>
Galloway	Wilson (1863), 461 (2)
Cromdale, Morayshire	Wilson (1863), 460
Poolewe, Ross	N.M.A. DO 20 (bronze)
High Drumore, Wigtown	N.M.A. FE 72
North Scotland	Wilson (1863), 460-1
Scotland	N.M.A. FE 64
Scotland	Wilson (1863), 461 (bronze)
'LOCK-RINGS'	
Balmashanner, Angus	N.M.A. DQ 158-161
?Torloisk, Mull	N.M.A. FE 80
Whitefarland, Arran	Kelvingrove
?near Dumbarton	N.M.A. FE 6
Traprain Law, East Lothian	N.M.A. (bronze)
near Biggar, Lanarkshire	N.M.A. FE 85
Gogar House, Midlothian	N.M.A. FE 7
Monzie, Perthshire	N.M.A.
Glenluce, Wigtown	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LVII, 316
DRESS-FASTENERS	
?Torloisk, Mull	N.M.A. FE 81
Monzie, Perthshire	N.M.A.
RING-MONEY	
Balmashanner, Angus	N.M.A. DQ 155-157
Torostan, Coll	N.M.A. DO 38
Fuaraig Glen, Banffshire	Brit. Mus. WG 23
Galloway	N.M.A. FE 58
Skye	N.M.A. FE 9
Covesea, Morayshire	N.M.A. (8); Elgin Mus. (2)
Crieff, Perthshire	N.M.A. DO 14
Monzie, Perthshire	N.M.A.
Scotland	N.M.A. ?FE 73
MISCELLANEOUS:	
FLESH-FORKS	
Argyll	Inveraray Castle
Arran	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XXXII, 18
PINS	
Sleat, Skye (cup-headed)	N.M.A. L 1954.3
Glentrool, Kirkcudbright (disc)	N.M.A. DQ 243
SUN-DISC	
?Torloisk, Mull	N.M.A. FE 82

Museum or Reference

RIBBON TORCS (most in gold) (*: uncertain)

Cothill, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. FE 66
Cothill, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. FE 73
Overshill, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. FE 53
Overshill, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. FE 59
Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LVII, 165
Argyll*	Wilson (1863), 466
Alvah, Banffshire (bronze)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , II, 371
Lower Largo, Fife (4)	N.M.A. FE 53-56
Galloway (2)*	Wilson (1863), 465-6
Coulter, Lanarkshire	N.M.A. FE 75
near Douglas Water, Lanarkshire (2)*	Wilson (1863), 466
The Law Farm, Morayshire (c. 36, one bronze)	
(over two dozen are known to exist today)	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , II, 530
?Crieff, Perthshire	Private collection
Rannoch Moor, Perthshire	N.M.A. FE 32 (cast)
Little Lochbroom, Ross	N.M.A. FE 34
Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire	<i>Ayr and Wigtown Coll.</i> v, 38

TORCS

Slateford, Edinburgh (Tara)	N.M.A. (cast)
Glentrool, Kirkcudbright	N.M.A. DQ 248
Scotland	Kelvingrove (Burrell)
Leys, Culloden, Inverness (?Tara)	Wilson (1863), 163

NECKLETS

Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire	N.M.A. DQ 275-277
Wester Ord, Ross	N.M.A. DQ 271

CAST BRONZE BOWLS

Ardoe, Aberdeenshire	Abercromby, II (1912), 21
Balmashanner, Angus	N.M.A. DQ 132

TRUMPET

Innermessan, Wigtown	N.M.A. DO 27
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HARNESS AND CART GEAR

Horsehope, Peebles	Peebles
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FORGERIES (provisional list)

Smith Institute, Stirling, AK 3; N.M.A. DQ 125, N.M.A. DQ 128: small squat axe (perhaps one of these is the original model for the forged series). Smith Institute, Stirling, AL 2; AL 3: spearhead with flattened (imperforate) loops. N.M.A. DE 86: small squat axe, like the above but less flattened in section.

Explanation of Maps 8 and 9:

Map 8:

Covesea: Covesea armlets, Gight necklets, cast bowls, Covesea pottery.

Hallstatt: Hallstatt swords, Hallstatt-influenced swords, swords with bronze pommels,

Hallstatt razors, swan's-neck sunflower pins, Traprain axes, Adabrock bowl, Horsehope mountings.

Map 9:

Traprain axes: Angus 1, 5, Argyll 19, East Lothian 4, 7, 8, 12, Inverness 6, Midlothian 4, Perthshire 15, 18, Ross 1.

Meldrum axes: Aberdeenshire 1, 7, 15, 26, 30, 36, Angus 13, Lanarkshire 1, Nairn 2, Peebles 9, Perthshire 8, 16, 26, Ross 3, 5, Roxburgh 2, 25, Scotland N.M.A. DE 30.

Dungiven axes: Aberdeenshire 25, Angus 15, Argyll 15, Ayrshire 5, 7, 11, Lanarkshire 5, Midlothian 1, Perthshire 24.

Minch swords: Inverness 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, Ross 1, 4, 5.

APPENDIX 2

GOLD ORNAMENTS	Irish armlets	Covesea armlets	Cup-ended ornaments	Lock-rings	Dress- fasteners	Other	Reference
<i>Location</i>							
Gallow Hill, St Vigeans, Angus	5						Anderson (1886), 211
Coul, Islay, Argyll	c36						Anderson (1886), 213
Glenaray, Argyll	1		2				Inveraray Castle
Killean, Argyll	2					grave	information from Miss Campbell of Kilberry
Sunderland, Islay, Argyll			1			bracelet	Wilson (1863), 461-2
?Torloisk, Mull, Argyll				1	1	sun-disc, wooden box	<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXVIII, 191-2 <i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LXVI, 26 <i>P.S.A.S.</i> , V, 214-15 <i>P.S.A.S.</i> , LVII, 314-20
Kirk Hill, St Abbs, Berwicks.	2						<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XLVII, 433-5
Ormidale, nr. Brodick, Arran	4						<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XVII, 447
Whitefarland, Kilmory, Arran			1	1			<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , III, 24
Hillhead, nr. Wick, Caithness	2					stone bowl	Wilson (1863), 461
Alloa, Clackmannan	1	1					Anderson (1886), 213
Dunbartonshire	2			1			Anderson (1886), 213-14
Galloway			2			bracelet	Anderson (1886), 211-2
Kilmallie, Inverness	2						Anderson (1886), 213
Strond, Harris	2						Anderson (1886), 213-14
Stonehill, Carmichael, Lanarkshire	2					lozenge- armlet	Anderson (1886), 211-2
Monzie estates, Perthshire				1	1	ring-money, lunula	Dunstaffnage
Shieldhill, Muckhart, Perthshire	2						Anderson (1886), 213
Penninghame, Wigtownshire	2						<i>P.S.A.S.</i> , XXV, 417

APPENDIX 3

LATER BRONZE AGE HOARDS IN SCOTLAND

(listed alphabetically by counties)

MOSS OF AUCHMALEDIE, NEW DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xxxii (1898), 8-10.Sprockhoff, E., *Zur Handelsgeschichte der germanischen Bronzezeit* (1930), 5, 12, 20, 25.

2. Site:

The moss of Auchmaledie, in the parish of New Deer, at the east end of the hill of Auchmaledie.

3. Circumstances:

Found in May 1897 by George Littlejohn, son of the farmer of Mitchelhill Farm, when casting peats. Acquired by the National Museum in 1897 as Treasure Trove.

4. Description of Site:

The shields were found near the central part of a circular cup-shaped hollow of about 450 yards diameter, embedded in peat moss, about 4 feet below the present surface and 5 feet above the blue clay at the base of the peat. About 5 feet of peat had previously been removed from the hollow. Shield 2 lay upon shield 1.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Shield, diameter 27½", central boss surrounded by 25 concentric embossed ribs alternating with 25 rows of small bosses, sheet bronze handle attached by rivets, rivets or holes on shield for attachments, central boss and part of shield damaged. (DN 4)

(2) Shield, diameter 18¼", central boss surrounded by embossed ribs enclosing four meander patterns (two continuous), sheet bronze handle, rivets and holes for attachments. (DN 5)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Langwood Fen, Cambs.; Fox, *Arch of Camb. Region* (1923), Pl. VIII; Moel Siabod, Caernarvon: Grimes, *Preh. of Wales* (1951), Pl. VI.(2) Coveney Fen, Cambs.: Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements* (1881), 346.

7. Dating:

Probably not earlier than the eighth century B.C.

BRAES OF GIGHT, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xxv (1891), 133, 135-8.*P.S.A.S.*, lix (1925), 155-7.Childe, V. G., *The Prehistory of Scotland* (1935), 163-5.

2. Site:

The Braes of Gight, overlooking a valley of the River Ythan, on the march between the parishes of Methlick and Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found by workmen engaged in the construction of a private road from Haddo House to the Braes of Gight in 1866. Exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1891 by the Earl of Aberdeen, and donated to the Museum by John Hamilton in 1925.

4. Description of Site:
Beneath some large rocks at the foot of a precipice.
5. Description of Objects:
- (1) Penannular armlet, oval-sectioned, terminals expanded outwards, maximum diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$ ". (DQ 278)
 - (2) Armlet like (1), max. diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ ". (DQ 279)
 - (3) Armlet like (1), but terminals only slightly expanded outwards, three grooves producing a ribbed effect near the terminals, max. diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ ". (DQ 280)
 - (4) Armlet like (3). (DQ 281)
 - (5) Armlet like (1), max. diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". (DQ 282)
 - (6) Armlet like (1), max. diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", broken. (DQ 283)
 - (7) Annular rings, three in number, joined by a thin band of bronze, diameter of rings 2". Only one band now remains. (DQ 284)
 - (8) Razor, bifid type, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", no perforation. (DQ 285)
 - (9) Necklet, penannular, max. diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$ ", rings in holders at swollen terminals, 18 holders lie around the circular rod each with one ring of $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter. (DQ 275)
 - (10) Necklet, penannular, max. diameter $7\frac{1}{8}$ ", rings in holders at terminals. (DQ 276)
 - (11) Necklet, like (10), max. diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ ". (DQ 277)
6. Comparisons:
- (1-2), (5-6) Covesea, Morayshire; Proudfoot, *The Downpatrick Gold Find* (1955), Type 2-2a.
 - (3-4) Auchtertyre, Morayshire.
 - (7) Danzig, Sprockhoff, *Jungbronzezeitliche Hortfunde* (1956), 17, taf. 71, 1; Childe, *The Prehistory of Scotland* (1935), 165.
 - (8) Isle of Harty, Kent: *Inv. Arch.* GB 35, 13; *Proc. Preh. Soc.* xii (1946), 127.
 - (9-11) Ziemitz group, Sprockhoff, op. cit., (1956), taf. 25, abb. 38.
7. Dating:
The Ziemitz necklets are dated by Sprockhoff to late Montelius V or early VI, probably c. 700 B.C., and the armlets, of Late Urnfield types, fall readily into the Covesea phase, from c. 700 B.C.

BRAWLAND, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LXXII (1938), 69.
2. Site:
Brawland, Aberdeenshire.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Donated to National Museum by Capt. Lumsden of Auchindoir, Clova, Aberdeenshire, in 1938.
4. Description of Site:
Nothing known.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 22", blade width $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", one rivet hole in each shoulder, two in tang, cast ribs on tang. (DL 59).
 - (2) 'Several more' swords.

6. Comparisons:

Ewart Park type swords: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Thenford Hill, Northants.: *Inv. Arch.*, GB 12, 2.

7. Dating:

From *c.* 750 B.C.

GRASSIESLACK FARM, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xli (1907), 128.

P.S.A.S., XLVII (1913), 450-2.

2. Site:

The farm of Grassieslack, in the parish of Daviot, Aberdeenshire.

3. Circumstances:

(1) found in the autumn of 1906 by the farmer's son while cutting roads for the reaping machine, the scythe contacting a part of the sword that projected from the ground; (2) found by the same worker while engaged in sowing operations in March 1913, the plough having turned it up within a few feet of the spot where (1) was found.

4. Description of Site:

A field on the farm of Grassieslack.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 20½", blade width 1¾", hilt missing.

(2) Socketed axe, length 3½", sub-rectangular body, moulding at mouth with thinner moulding below, three ribs on each face.

6. Comparisons:

(1) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.*, 4, x (1933), 185; Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.* GB 8, 1.

(2) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 11.

7. Dating:

From *c.* 750 B.C.

HADDO HOUSE, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xxii (1888), 362.

2. Site:

A peat moss near Haddo House, Methlick, Aberdeenshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1858; one sword was presented to Alexander Thomson of Banchory by the Earl of Aberdeen in 1858, and has an engraved inscription to this effect. In 1888 one sword reposed in the museum in the Library of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, founded by Thomson; it has since been incorporated in the collections at Marischal College, Aberdeen.

4. Description of Site:

A peat moss.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 25", one rivet hole in each shoulder and two in the hilt. (Marischal 253.2)

(2) Three other swords, now lost.

6. Comparisons:

Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.

7. Dating:

From *c.* 750 B.C.

REHILL, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., I (1851-4), 138.

P.S.A.S. IX (1872), 435.

2. Site:

The farm of Rehill, or Redhill, near the hill of Benachie, in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire.

3. Circumstances:

Not known. One of nine axes and two of various rings presented to the National Museum in 1853 by John Stuart, Advocate, Aberdeen.

4. Description of Site:

Not known.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ " , sub-rectangular mouth, hexagonal body section, collar. (DQ 72)

(2) Penannular armlet, max. diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ " , D-sectioned rod, terminals expanded outwards. (DQ 70)

(3) Penannular armlet, max. diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ " , round-sectioned rod, terminals expanded all around. (DQ 71)

Eight other 'celts' and various other rings belong to this hoard.

6. Comparisons:

(1) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 24-27; Horsehope, Peebles.

(2) Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire; Covesea type.

(3) Balmashanner, Angus; Irish-type in bronze.

7. Dating:

The Covesea phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, from *c.* 700 B.C.

TARVES, ABERDEENSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

Kemble, J., *Horae Ferales* (1863), 161-2, Pl. IX 4, 12.

P.S.A.S., xxvii (1893), 349-52.

2. Site:

The farm of Ythsie, Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown. Part of the hoard presented to the British Museum by the Earl of Aberdeen

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 23" , max. blade width $1\frac{3}{4}$ " , cast bronze hilt plate and detachable pommel. (58, 11-15, 2-3)

(2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 25" , blade width $1\frac{3}{4}$ " , rivet hole in each shoulder, slot in tang. (58, 11-15, 1)

(3) Chape, tongue-shaped, length $5\frac{3}{8}$ " , perforated. (58, 11-15, 4)

(4) Pin, length $8\frac{7}{8}$ " , disc head set parallel to stem, swan's-neck stem (58, 11-15, 5)

Another sword and a second pin may also have belonged to this hoard.

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh; Cherwell, Evans, *Anc. Bronze Implements* (1881), fig. 349.
- (2) Grosvenor Crescent; Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.
- (3) Wilburton, Cambs.: Fox, *Arch. of Camb. Reg.* (1923), Pl. X; Kilconan, Argyll.
- (4) Orrock, Fife; Grosvenor Crescent.

7. Dating:

By (4) to the Tarves phase, from c. 550 B.C.

BALMASHANNER, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xxvi (1892), 174, 182-8.

2. Site:

The farm of Balmashanner, near Forfar, Angus.

3. Circumstances:

Found when ploughing in early 1892. Part of the hoard was sent to the National Museum by John Knox, and part by the Queen's Remembrancer, as Treasure Trove.

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Socketed axe, oval-sectioned mouth, broken. (DQ 131)
- (2) Penannular armlet, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, D-sectioned, rod, terminals expanded all around. (DQ 134)
- (3) Penannular armlet, like (2). (DQ 135)
- (4) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", plain terminals not expanded. (DQ 136)
- (5) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", terminals expanded outwards. (DQ 137)
- (6) Penannular armlet, like (5). (DQ 138)
- (7) Penannular armlet, like (4). (DQ 139)
- (8) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", like (5). (DQ 140)
- (9) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", like (2). (DQ 141)
- (10) Penannular armlet, like (9). (DQ 142)
- (11) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ ", like (2). (DQ 143)
- (12) Penannular armlet, like (11). (DQ 144)
- (13) Ring, iron, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". (DQ 133)
- (14) Ring, (bronze), diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ", oval-sectioned rod. (DQ 145)
- (15) Ring, diameter $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{8}$ ", circular-sectioned rod. (DQ 146)
- (16) Ring, diameter $\frac{7}{8}$ ", like (15). (DQ 147)
- (17) Ring, diameter 1", like (14). (DQ 148)
- (18) Ring, diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", like (14). (DQ 149)
- (19) Ring, diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ ", like (14). (DQ 150)
- (20) Ring, diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", like (14). (DQ 151)
- (21) Ring, diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", D-sectioned rod. (DQ 152)
- (22) Ring, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", flattened rod. (DQ 153)
- (23) Ring, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", like (22). (DQ 154)
- (24) Penannular ring, cast bronze core wrapped with thin beaten gold, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ". (DQ 155)
- (25) Like (24), diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ". (DQ 156)
- (26) Like (24), diameter $\frac{7}{8}$ ". (DQ 157)

(27) Penannular ornament, triangular section, of thin beaten gold, diameter 1", six-piece type. (DQ 158)

(28) Like (27), diameter $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{1\frac{5}{8}}$ ". (DQ 159)

(29) Like (27), diameter 1", decoration on faces of incised lines in panels. (DQ 160)

(30) Like (27), diameter c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", fragmentary. (DQ 161)

(31) Cast bronze bowl, nearly semi-globular, mouth diameter 4", height $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", damaged in casting. (DQ 132)

(32-57) Amber beads, flattened ends, lengths $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameters $\frac{5}{16}$ -1".

(58-62) Jet or albertite beads, lengths $\frac{7}{32}$ - $\frac{9}{32}$ ", diameters $\frac{7}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ", flattened ends.

(63) Pottery sherds, large grits, red-buff exterior, dark encrusted interior, flaky surface; the pot was apparently 'shaped like the usual cinerary urns'. (DQ 193)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Kalemouth, Roxburgh.

(2-3), (9-12) Rehill, Aberdeenshire; Alloa, Clackmannan in gold.

(4) and (7) Duff House, Banffshire in gold; Covesea, Morayshire.

(5-6), (8) Rehill, Aberdeenshire; Covesea, Morayshire.

(13)

(14-23) Monmore, Perthshire.

(24-26) Covesea, Morayshire; Armstrong, *Cat. Gold Ornam.* (1933), Pl. XIV.

(27-30) Whitefarland, Arran; Armstrong, op. cit. (1933), Pl. XVIII.

(31) Ardoe, Aberdeenshire; *Alt. uns. heid. Vorzeit*, v (1911), 133, fig. p. 140.

(32-57) Adabrock, Lewis; MacWhite, *J. Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, XLIX (1944), 122.

(58-62)

(63) ?Covesea, Morayshire.

7. Dating:

The cast bowl and armllets are Late Urnfield types from the Middle Rhine area, and form part of the Covesea phase of north-east Scotland, from c. 700 B.C.

CASTLEHILL, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., II (1857), 63, 65.

P.S.A.S., XIX (1885), 78-9.

2. Sites:

Near the Castlehill of Forfar, Angus.

3. Circumstances:

Found about 1835 by workmen engaged in digging a drain near the reputed site of the Castle of King Malcolm Canmore, at Forfar; donated to the National Museum by Andrew Jervise of Brechin, in 1855.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ", moulded mouth, twelve-sided body. (DQ 79)

(2) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", rectangular section, double moulding. (DQ 80)

(3) Socketed axe, length 3", sub-rectangular section, wide blade. (DQ 81)

(4) Socketed axe, length 3", sub-rectangular section, double moulding. (DQ 82)

(5) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", two groups of three grooves encircle the socket. (DQ 78)

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Traprain Law, East Lothian 1922.231.
- (2) Citadel, Leith; Bagmoor Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 15-17.
- (3) Ballimore, Argyll; Nottingham *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 10.
- (4) Adabrock, Lewis.
- (5) Bagmoor, Lincs., op. cit., 4 and 8; Thorndon, Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 1.

7. Dating:

- (1) suggests that this hoard dates not before the Adabrock phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, from the late seventh century B.C.

CAULDHAME, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:

- P.S.A.S.*, I (1851), 54, 181, 224-5.
Proc. Soc. Ant. London 2, v (1873), 427.
P.S.A.S., xxvii (1893), 351n.

2. Site:

Cauldhame or Cauldinghame estate, the property of Lord Panmure, near Brechin, Angus.

3. Circumstances:

Found about 1853 on the lands of Cauldhame. The find is said to have consisted of four swords, one spearhead and one chape, and the donation to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1853 by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury was of two swords, the spearhead and chape. Greenwell exhibited a sword from Brechin at the Society of Antiquaries of London, subsequently donated to the British Museum (see hoard from Leuchland, near Brechin, Angus) which is possibly a part of the Cauldhame hoard. Drawings of two chapes at the Society of Antiquaries of London, one from the 'Aberdeen Museum', the other from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, are both labelled Cauldhame. We conclude that the original hoard was of four swords, one spearhead and two chapes; two swords and a chape now reside in the National Museum, the second chape at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and two swords from Leuchland, now in the British Museum, may complete the hoard.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, rivet-holes.
 - (2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $21\frac{3}{4}$ " , width of blade $1\frac{5}{8}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder, two in broken tang. (DL 8)
 - (3) Sword, like (2), length $23\frac{3}{4}$ " , two holes in each shoulder, three in tang. (DL 10)
 - (4) Chape, tongue-shaped, length $5\frac{7}{8}$ " , perforated. (DL 9)
 - (5) Chape, tongue-shaped, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ " , perforated. (Marischal 254)
- Two other swords, now uncertainly known (see 3).

6. Comparisons:

Hoard composition like that from Kilconan, Argyll; plain spearhead, Ewart Park swords (*Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185, and chape (Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 368.)

7. Dating:

In the Duddingston phase, from mid-eighth century B.C.

DENHEAD, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:
Arch. Scotica, v (1890), app. p. 19.
2. Site:
At Denhead, in the parish of Coupar, Angus.
3. Circumstances:
Found by several boys who broke (and lost) item (2); (1) was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by George Kinloch of Kinloch, 1832.
4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 19", angular socket, lunate openings and perforations in blade. (DG 1)
(2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, 'short'.
6. Comparisons:
(1) Crieff, Perthshire; Glen Clova, Angus, hoard; Evans, E., *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), map 197.
(2) Aird, Lewis.
7. Dating:
From c. 700 B.C.

FORFAR, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xxiii (1889), 15.
2. Site:
At Forfar, Angus.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Purchased by the National Museum in 1888.
4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{7}{8}$ ", blade width $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", sub-rectangular socket mouth, plain octagonal body. (DQ 129)
(2) Socketed knife, length $6\frac{7}{8}$ ", oval socket extending 2" into blade. (DQ 130)
6. Comparisons:
(1) Kalemouth, Roxburgh; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 26.
(2) Dungiven type: Hodges, Ulster, *J. Arch.*, xix (1956), 38.
7. Dating:
From c. 750 B.C.

GLEN CLOVA, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xc (1957), 223-5.
2. Site:
Acton or Atton in Glen Clova, eleven miles from Auchnacree near Glenogil, Angus.
3. Circumstances:
Found by a shepherd, discarded, then recovered by a group of children. National Museum.

4. Description of Site:
In or near a rabbit's burrow.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $21\frac{1}{2}$ " , width of blade $1\frac{1}{4}$ " , two rivet holes in each shoulder and two in tang. (DQ 325)
 - (2) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $12\frac{1}{4}$ " , lunate openings. (DQ 327)
 - (3) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $12\frac{1}{2}$ " , lunate openings and perforation in each wing. (DQ 326)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Ballimore, Argyll; Ewart Park, *Arch. Ael.* 4, x, 185.
 - (2-3) Highfield, Ross; Denhead, Angus.
7. Dating:
From the mid-eighth century B.C.

LEUCLAND, ANGUS

1. Bibliography:
Evans, J., *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), 289, fig. 352.
2. Site:
At Leuchland, Brechin, Angus.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Donated to the British Museum by Grenwell. See Cauldhame, Angus, 3.
4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $26\frac{1}{4}$ " , blade width $1\frac{1}{4}$ " , two rivet-holes in each shoulder, two in tang, six wire rivets, hooked butt. (WG 1238)
 - (2) Sword, like (1) but 26" long, tang missing, three rivet holes in each shoulder. (WG 1237)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Normal British Hallstatt bronze swords, Evans, J., *op. cit.*, fig. 344.
7. Dating:
The Adabrock phase, from the late seventh century B.C.

BALLIMORE, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LXXVII (1943), 184.
2. Site:
The garden of Ballimore House, about 1 mile south of Otter Ferry, Lochfyne, Argyll.
3. Circumstances:
Found during excavations for an ornamental pond at Ballimore; owned by Capt. MacRae of Ballimore.
4. Description of Site:
The garden of Ballimore House.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1-7) Socketed axes, lengths $2\frac{1}{4}$ " to $3\frac{3}{8}$ " , oval sections, wide blades.
 - (8) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ " , octagonal section, wide blade.
 - (9-11) Spearheads, lengths now *c.* 8" , broken, leaf-shaped blades, rivet-holes.

(12-14) Spearheads, lengths 11", leaf-shaped blades, rivet-holes, with ribbing beside the midrib sockets.

(15) Spearhead, length 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", leaf-shaped blade, lunate openings in wings.

(16-17) Swords, leaf-shaped blades, lengths 20" and 22", broken, one rivet-hole in each shoulder.

(18) Cast bronze tube, length 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", perforated just below one end, other end broken, tube slightly tapered from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", corrugated.

6. Comparisons:

(1-7) Kalemouth, Roxburgh; Nottingham *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 9-10.

(8) Horsehope, Peebles; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 24-7.

(9-14) Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 8, 6-8; Thenford Hill, Northants, op. cit., GB 12;

(15) Glen Clova, Angus; Highfield, Ross.

(16-17) Heathery Haugh, Angus; Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 8, 1-2.

(18)

7. Dating:

Probably a late phase of the Duddingston group in Late Bronze Age Scotland, possibly in the late seventh century.

THE FORT, CRAIGNISH, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., LXI (1927), 107-8.

2. Site:

At Bagh Duin Mhulig, Craignish, Argyll.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown. Presented to the National Museum in 1927 by Jas. Beveridge.

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", sub-rectangular body, wide blade. (DE 94)

(2) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", rivet-holes. (DG 70)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Castle Hill, Angus; Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 9.

(2) Torran, Argyll; Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 4.

7. Dating:

In the Duddingston phase, from the late eighth century B.C.

KILCONAN, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XIX (1885), 12-14, 328.

2. Site:

Kilconan Moss, 6 miles from Campbeltown, Argyll. Also called Killeonan.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown. Drawings of hoard presented to Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1884. Hoard now at Inveraray Castle seems to consist of seven swords, a spearhead and a chape.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

(1-7) Swords, leaf-shaped blades, lengths from 22" to 25½", blade width 1¾", with one rivet-hole in each shoulder, two in tang (one sword has two holes in each shoulder).

Two swords are represented by blades only. (Inveraray)

(8) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 12½", rivet-holes. (Inveraray)

(9) Chape, tongue-shaped, length 6¾", perforated. (Inveraray)

6. Comparisons:

(1-7) *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185, Ewart Park type; Shuna, Argyll.

(8) Cauldhame, Angus; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 2.

(9) Cauldhame, Angus; Wick Park, Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 368.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

SHUNA, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XI (1876), 121.

P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 332.

2. Site:

A moss on the island of Shuna, Argyll.

3. Circumstances:

Found c. 1875, 'in digging a ditch through peaty soil, within a short distance of each other, at some depth below the surface, and all sticking vertically in the peat with the points downwards, as if they had been designedly thrust in, and not casually lost'.

(1) presented to the Society, 1875, by Robert Thomson of Shuna; (2) presented to the Kelvingrove Museum; (3) presented to St Andrews Museum.

4. Description of Site:

Peat.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 21", blade width 1½", one rivet-hole in one shoulder, two in other, tang broken. (N.M.A. DL 21)

(2) Sword, like (1), length 25¾", one rivet-hole in each shoulder, two in tang width 1⅞". (Kelvingrove 774-28)

(3) Sword, like (1), length 22½", width 1¾", two rivet-holes in tang. (St Andrews Museum)

6. Comparisons:

(1-3) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Kilconan, Argyll.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

SOUTHEND, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., IV (1862), 396.

2. Site:

Parish of Southend, Kintyre, Argyll.

3. Circumstances:

Treasure Trove, 1862. It is possible that these objects were originally single finds.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , square section, double moulding, four vertical bars. (DE 8)
 (2) Greenstone axe, 7" long, 3" wide. (AF 15)
 (3) Sandstone axe, $6" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$. (AF 16)
 (4) Felstone axe, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2"$. (AF 96)

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Meldreth, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 13, 14.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

TORRAN, ARGYLL

1. Bibliography:

- P.S.A.S.*, XVIII (1884), 179, 207-9.
P.S.A.S., XIX (1885), 53.

2. Site:

At the foot of Craigbeoch, on Torranbeg farm, at the south end of Loch Awe, Argyll.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1881 by T. Richmond, tenant of the farm, while digging for a ferret lost among fallen rocks at the foot of Craigbeoch. (1) exhibited to the Society by Henry Bruce in 1884. (2) and (3) exhibited by J. Strachan in 1884, and donated to the National Museum in 1885.

4. Description of Site:

Among loose stones at the base of a rabbit hole. Strachan stated 6' depth, Bruce thought not much over 2' depth.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 12", beading.
 (2) Spearhead, like (1) length $10\frac{1}{4}"$. (DQ 116)
 (3) Socketed gouge, 3" long, collared. (DQ 117)

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Thenford Hill, Northants., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 12, 3-4.
 (2) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 2-3.
 (3) Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 31.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

DALDUFF, KILKERRAN, Ayrshire

1. Bibliography:

- Arch. and Hist. Coll. Ayr and Wigton*, IV (1884), 50-51.
Arch. and Hist. Coll. Ayr and Galloway, VII (1894), 5.
P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 332.
P.S.A.S., XXXVII (1903), 178.

2. Site:

The farm of Dalduff, near Crosshill, Kilkerran, the estate of the late Sir Charles D. Ferguson, Ayrshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1846 by workmen engaged in draining a field. About three feet below the surface of the ground they found a pot without lid or cover but with the two sword fragments placed over its mouth, and a small hoard of bronzes inside. The workmen carried off the relics, but Sir Charles Ferguson managed to recover some of them and presented them to the National Museum in 1846. A socketed axe, said to be a part of the find was presented in 1903 by R. Munro. Mr James Ferguson of Kilkerran has five socketed axes and a cauldron ring, believed to have formed part of the one find.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ " , octagonal section, double moulding. (DQ 92)
- (2) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ " , like (1). (DQ 93)
- (3) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{3}{8}$ " , rectangular section, three vertical ribs. (DQ 98A)
- (4) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ " , octagonal section. (DQ 94)
- (5) Sword, two fragments, tanged, angular midrib. (DQ 95-96)
- (6) Cauldron staple and ring. (DQ 97)
- (7) Cauldron staple and ring. (DQ 98)
- (8) Socketed axe, square section, three vertical ribs. (Kilkerran)
- (9) Socketed axe, oval section. (Kilkerran)
- (10) Socketed axe, square section, two mouldings. (Kilkerran)
- (11) Socketed axe, like (10). (Kilkerran)
- (12) Socketed axe, like (10). (Kilkerran)
- (13) Ring, slightly flattened, casting ridge on inner and outer sides. (Kilkerran)

6. Comparisons:

(1-2), (4) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 24-27.

(3), (8) Bagmoor, Lincs., *ibid.*, 11-13.

(9) Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 9-10.

(10-12) Bagmoor, Lincs., *op. cit.*, 15-18.

(5) Broholm, *Danmarks Bronzealder*, IV, 28; common in Nordic period IV and V, but the earlier form has a narrow more rectangular tang-section as here.

(6-7) and probably (13) See Hawkes and Smith, *Ant. J.*, xxxvii (1957), 182.

7. Dating:

The Class A2 cauldron dates this hoard to the Duddingston phase, around 700 B.C. The sword fragments must have been old when deposited.

BEITH, AYRSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., v (1864), 165.

P.S.A.S., xxvii (1893), 355-6.

Arch. and Hist. Coll. Ayr and Wigtown, 1 (1878), 66-9.

2. Site:

The farm of Luggtonrigge, near Giffin Castle, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1779 or 1780 when labourers were casting peats on the farm, owned by a Mr Storie of Paisley. There were apparently 5-6 shields, regularly placed to form a ring. Mr Storie recovered one of the shields, the others having been disposed of by

the finders. This shield was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London by Dr Ferris in 1791.

4. Description of Site:

Found 6 or 7 feet below the surface of a peat moss. The original account states that the shields were arranged in a ring; later accounts state the shields were on their edges.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Shield, diameter $26\frac{3}{4}$ " , central boss surrounded by 29 concentric embossed ribs alternating with 29 rows of small bosses, sheet bronze handle attached by rivets, rivets on shield holding small tabs (one surviving). Mus. Soc. Ant. Lond.

Four or five other shields are reported to have been found.

6. Comparisons:

(1) Langwood Fen, Cambs.: Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region* (1923) Pl. VIII; Yetholm, Roxburgh.

7. Dating:

Probably not earlier than the eighth century B.C.

FORTRIE OF BALNOON, BANFFSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., I (1851-4), 138.

2. Site:

A cairn on the hill of Fortrie of Balnoon, Inverkeithny parish, Banffshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found when digging into the cairn. Presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1853, by John Stuart.

4. Description of Site:

Cairn.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Semi-tubular ring, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". (DQ 101)

(2) Socket of gouge, prominent seams. (DQ 100)

(3) Button, diameter 1", moulded effect, two loops joined to flat band on reverse. (DQ 99)

(4) Penannular object, fragment only, length 2", flattened rod, terminal squared off and with grooved decoration of lines and criss-crosses. (DQ 102)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

(2) Tynehead, Midlothian; Thorndon, Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 3.

(3) Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 26-7; All Cannings Cross.

(4)

7. Dating:

Probably from the late eighth century B.C.

CORSBIE MOSS, BERWICKSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A. London, III (1853-6), 121.

P.S.A.S., LV (1921), 17.

2. Site:

Corsbie Moss, near Corsbie Tower, Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

3. Circumstances:
Found in peat moss by two men when deepening a drain. Drawings of the objects (1) and (2) exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1854, and the finds presented to the National Museum in 1920 by Miss Alice Warrender as part of the collection formed by Lady John Scott of Spottiswoode.
4. Description of Site:
In peat, within a foot or two of the surface.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 23", width of blade 1½", slot in each shoulder and in tang. (DQ 252)
 - (2) Spearhead, length 7¾", kite-shaped blade with ribs, lozenge loops. (DQ 253)
 - (3) Chape, apparently of metal, destroyed during its removal from peat.
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Related to Wilburton, Cambs: Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region* (1923) Pl. X; Montrose, Angus.
 - (2) Irish form, *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 179-80; Ballinlis, Co. Armagh: *J. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland*, Lxx (1940), 94.
 - (3) Probably tongue-shaped chape: Cauldhame, Angus.
7. Dating:
Late in the Poldar phase, probably in the late ninth century.

CAULDHOLME, DUMFRIES

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LVII (1923), 146.
2. Site:
Cauldholme, Drumlanrig, Dumfries.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Formerly preserved in Drumlanrig Castle, at present untraceable.
4. Description of Site:
Unknown.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword.
 - (2) Sword.
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Probably Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

BOWERHOUSES, EAST LoTHIAN

1. Bibliography:
Arch. Scotica, III (1831), 44.
P.S.A.S., VI (1866), 357-71.
P.S.A.S., X (1874), 439-40.
2. Site:
At Bowerhouses, near Dunbar, East Lothian.
3. Circumstances:
Found during the levelling of some ground; notice communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1825; presented to the Museum 1827 by A. Seton.

4. Description of Site:
Said to have been found in two urns, one about 18" high, the other small, with burnt bone and charcoal; found during the levelling of a 'tumulus'.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", octagonal body. (DQ 69)
 - (2) Razor, bifid, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", shallow groove in blade, notch, perforation. (DQ 68)
 - (3) Razor, like (2), but no perforation, no groove. (DQ 67)
 - (4) Razor, like (2), length $2\frac{3}{8}$ ", no groove. (DQ 66)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Horsehope, Peebles; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 24-27.
 - (2-4) Feltwell Fen, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 35, 13.
7. Dating:
Probably in the Duddingston phase, from the late eighth century B.C.

GOSPERTIE, FIFE

1. Bibliography:
Small, *Interesting Roman Antiquities recently discovered in Fife*, 1823 (Edinburgh).
2. Site:
On the lands of Gospertie or Gospetrie, on the farm of Wester Gospertie, at Pittendreich, Fife.
3. Circumstances:
Found 1822; one socketed axe donated to the society of Antiquaries of Scotland by P. Skene, 1829.
4. Description of Site:
At the side of a large stone in a damp bog, found during deep ploughing.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", sub-rectangular section, two mouldings. (DE 33)
 - (2) Socketed axe, collar, faceted section. (ill. Small)
 - (3) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, rivet-holes. (ill. Small)
 - (4) Palstave, looped. (ill. Small)
 About a dozen other socketed axes, and half a dozen spearheads, make up the remainder of the hoard.
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Dalduff, Ayrshire; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 15-18.
 - (2) Horsehope, Peebles.
 - (3) Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 12.
 - (4) Worthing, Sussex, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 37.
7. Dating:
Probably a founder's hoard, from the late eighth century B.C.

ORROCK, FIFE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LXXXII (1948), 306-8.
2. Site:
A cairn in a field at Orrock, on the hills about a mile to the north of Burntisland, Fife.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown.

4. Description of Site:
A cairn.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Bronze pin, sunflower-head, swan's-neck stem, concentric decoration.
 - (2) Amber bead, spherical, perforated.
 - (3) Penannular armlet, bronze, surviving terminal expanded all around.
 - (4-5) Two other penannular armlets, like (3).
 - (6) Shale armlet?
 - (7) Ring of bronze, pierced by rectangular hole at side of rim, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
 - (8) Ring, like (7).
 - (9) Ring of bronze, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter.
 - (10) Ring of bronze, 1" diameter.
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Tarves, Aberdeenshire.
 - (2) Balmashanner, Angus.
 - (3) Proudfoot's Type 1 armlet: *The Downpatrick Gold Find* (1955).
 - (7-8) Poolewe, Ross.
7. Dating:
The Tarves phase, from c. 550 B.C.

ACHNAHAN Aid, SKYE

1. Bibliography:
Ant. Journal, xxxi (1951), 72, Pl. XVb.
2. Site:
At Achnahanaid, Braes, Portree, Skye.
3. Circumstances:
Found in 1946, donated to the University of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, by Mrs C. Macintosh.
4. Description of Site:
A peat bog; found in clay under 4-5' of peat, formerly even greater in depth.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, collar, faceted body extending into collar. (Camb. Mus. 48.1861a)
 - (2) Socketed gouge, ribbing at socket mouth. (Camb. Mus. 48.1861b)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Gillespie, Wigtownshire.
 - (2) Wester Ord, Ross; Guilsfield, Wales: Grimes, *The Preh. of Wales* (1951), fig. 70, 10.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

HUSABOST HOUSE, SKYE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LXVII (1933), 312-13.
2. Site:
500 yards south-south-west of Husabost House, Glendale, Skye.
3. Circumstances:
Found about 1933 when a ferret was being dug out of a rabbit burrow. Presented to the National Museum 1933 by N. Martin of Glendale.

4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ " , sub-rectangular body, slight collar, wide blade.
(DQ 300)
 - (2) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ " , oval socket, decagonal body, wide recurved blade.
(DQ 301)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Castlehill, Angus.
 - (2) Traprain Law, East Lothian; Castlehill, Angus.
7. Dating:
The Adabrock phase of the Scottish Late Bronze Age, because of axe (2) belonging to the Traprain group.

IOCHDAR, SOUTH UIST, INVERNESS-SHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., VI (1866), 252, 271.
P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 327.
2. Site:
On the east side of the main road leading to Iochdar, in the north-east corner of South Uist.
3. Circumstances:
Notice given to the Society by Capt. Thomas in 1865, when one sword was owned by a Mr MacRory, the other by Thomas; the latter was presented to the Society's Museum in 1865 by John Gordon of Cluny.
4. Description of Site:
Found resting on the boulder clay, at the base of the peat bed 10-12 feet thick.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 27", rivet-hole in each shoulder, two in tang, cast-on repair to grip. (N.M.A. DL 3)
 - (2) Sword, like (1) but 24" long.
 - (3) Leather sheath, destroyed.
 - (4) Wooden handles for swords, destroyed.
6. Comparisons:
(1) Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 8, 1; Welby, Leics., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 24, 2.
7. Dating:
Ewart Park swords date generally from the late eighth century B.C.

POINT OF SLEAT, SKYE, INVERNESS-SHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., III (1857-60), 101-3.
P.S.A.S., VIII (1870), 310-11.
2. Site:
Four miles from Armadale Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, on the north side of the Point of Sleat, between the farms of Gillean and Achna cloich.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1849 by a workman cutting peats. Objects (1), (2), (3), and (5) were loaned to The National Museum in 1954 by Lord Macdonald of Armadale Castle. (4) was donated to the Museum in 1950 by H. McCulloch. The objects were found together with several pieces of oak boards about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 2' long.

4. Description of Site:

A peat bog.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $7\frac{7}{8}$ ". (L 1954.4)

(2) Spearhead, like (1) but socket extends into the wings. (L 1954.5)

(3) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $22\frac{1}{2}$ ", one rivet-hole in tang, one imperforate dimple on each shoulder and one in tang. (L 1954.2)

(4) Curved knife, socketed, length of blade $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", river-holes. (DO 9)

(5) Pin, cup-head, collar below cup, length $10\frac{1}{8}$ ". (L 1954.3)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Cullerne, Morayshire. (DQ 231); Knockadoo, *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, 36c (1921-4), 142-3.

(2) Murrayfield, Midlothian; Bagmoor Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 2-5.

(3) Ewart Park type; Grosvenor Crescent.

(4) Cullerne, Morayshire. (DQ 233)

(5) Drumcullen, *Brit. Mus.*, 54, 7-14, 168.

7. Dating:

From the seventh century B.C.; an Irish hoard.

RIGG, SKYE, INVERNESS-SHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XXI (1887), 9.

2. Site:

Rigg, on the east side of Skye.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1886, object (2) by J. Macvicar while digging out a rabbit, (1) by Capt. Wm. Stewart a few days later on excavating under a large stone 8' by 6' by 3' thick; the latter sword was presented to the National Museum by Capt. Stewart in 1887, the former was purchased in 1886.

4. Description of Site:

The large stone rested on smaller stones in such a way as to leave a cavity underneath, and sword (1) was found here, resting on some smaller stones.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $28\frac{3}{4}$ " blade width 2", one rivet-hole in each shoulder, two in tang. (DL 37)

(2) Sword, like (1) but length $26\frac{1}{2}$ ". (DL 38)

6. Comparisons:

(1-2) Cauldhame, Angus; Minch type swords with wide blades.

7. Dating:

Probably in the seventh century B.C.

HEATHERY HAUGH, KINCARDINESHIRE

1. Bibliography:
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2. Site:
The farm of Heatherly Haugh, Glen Dye, Kincardineshire.
3. Circumstances:
Found 1951, donated to Montrose Museum by Jas. Brandie of Montrose.
4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, broken, present length $16\frac{1}{2}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder.
 - (2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $12\frac{3}{4}$ " at present.
 - (3) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $10\frac{1}{4}$ " .
 - (4) Spearhead, like (3), length $11\frac{3}{4}$ " .
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Cauldhame, Angus.
(3-4) Murrayfield, Midlothian; Ballimore, Argyll.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

JACKSBANK FARM, KINCARDINESHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xiv (1880), 316-17.
2. Site:
The lower part of Jacksbank Farm, in the estate of Lawgavin, Glenbervie parish.
3. Circumstances:
Found 1880 by a workman while digging a drain. Presented to the National Museum by John Burnet, farmer.
4. Description of Site:
Lying between peat and a basal sandy bed, three feet from the surface.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 26" , two rivet-holes in each shoulder, two in tang, flat thin tang with slight ribbing. Six rivets lost in 1880. (DL 18)
 - (2) Sword. Like (1), present length $17\frac{3}{4}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder and two in tang. (DL 19)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Cauldhame, Angus; Dunsinane, Perthshire.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

GLENTROOL, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LV (1921), 13, 29-37.
P.S.A.S., LVI (1922), 20.
P.S.A.S., xciii (1960), 7.

2. Site:

On Eschoncan Fell, north of Loch Trool, parish of Minnigaff.

3. Circumstances:

Most of the objects found by Capt. Dinwiddie in summer 1915; object (5) found by M. Scott, and (14) and amber bead by W. Adams. The spearhead projected above the surface of the ground. All presented to the National Museum by the finders in 1921-2.

4. Description of the Site:

Under a large overhanging boulder and embedded in stony peaty soil, over an area 3' x 2', at various depths down to 15" below the surface.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Palstave, length 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", high flanges turned over, midrib on wide blade. (DQ 240)
- (2) Spearhead, length 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", basal loops, midrib beading, decorated mouth. (DQ 239)
- (3) Rapier, length 15". (DQ 238)
- (4) Razor, length 4", narrow tang. (DQ 242)
- (5) Razor, length 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", narrow tang. (DQ 250)
- (6) Tanged knife, length 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", perforated. (DQ 241)
- (7) Torc fragments, twisted bronze square-sectioned wire, over 17" long. (DQ 248)
- (8) Pin, circular disc head, loop on stem. (DQ 243)
- (9-12) Chisels or punches, length 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", square sectioned. (DQ 244-247)
- (13) Bronze pendant, 1" by $\frac{3}{4}$ ", two oval perforations near one side. (DQ 254)
- (14) Glass bead, light blue, flat globular shape. (DQ 251)
- (15) Amber beads, ten flat discs, two cones, half of large disc. (DQ 249 and DQ 255)

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Wing-flanged axes: Smith, *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 172; Caldonshill, Wigtown. (DQ 209).
- (2) Liesbüttel, Sprockhoff, *Bericht Röm-Germ Komm* (1941), taf. 36b. *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), 197.
- (3) Chatteris Class rapier; *P.S.A.S.*, xciii (1960), 7.
- (4-5) Adabrock, Lewis; Traprain Law, East Lothian; Taunton Workhouse, Somerset; *Inv. Arch.* GB 43.
- (6) Monkwood, Somerset: *Archaeologia*, LXXI (1921), 138, Pl. XI.
- (7) Kersten, *Zur alteren Nordischen Bronzezeit* (1936), 36, form 2; Monkwood, op. cit.
- (8) Janssen, *Praehist. Zeitschrift*, xxvi (1935), abb. 5 and 7.
- (9-12) Traprain Law, East Lothian; Monkwood, op. cit.
- (13) —
- (14) Adabrock, Lewis.
- (15) Balmashanner, Angus.

7. Dating:

Hardly later than the eleventh century B.C.

KELTON, KIRKCUDBRIGHT

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xix (1885), 327-8.

2. Site:

In the glebe of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1885, presented to the National Museum by the Rev. C. V. Cowan of Kelso.

4. Description of Site:

Two feet below the surface.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 17", point missing, three rivet-holes in each shoulder, three in tang. (DQ 118)

(2) Ring, diameter 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", circular section, solid bronze. (DQ 119)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Ewart Park type; Stoke Ferry Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 8, 2.

(2) Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

PEELHILL FARM, LANARKSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

The Scotsman, 9th March 1961.

2. Site:

A field on Peelhill farm, Drumclog, near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found during ploughing in February 1961 by Wm. Craig, Drumclog. Part of the hoard later recovered by J. G. Scott, Kelvingrove Museum, where the complete hoard now is.

4. Description of Site:

A boggy field; hoard found *c.* 8" below the surface.

5. Description of Objects:

(1-28) Spearheads, leaf-shaped blades, one with lunate openings, several with ribbed sockets.

(29) Ferrule, cylindrical, perforated.

(30) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length *c.* 19", two rivet-holes in each shoulder and two in tang.

(31) Socketed axe, rectangular section.

(32-34) Rings, diameters 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "-1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

6. Comparisons:

(1-28) Duddingston Loch, Midlothian.

(29) Wilburton Fen, Cambs.: Fox, 1923, *Arch. Camb.* Region Pl. X.

(30) Ewart Park: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.

(31) Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.* GB 17, 10.

(32-34) Thenford Hill, Northants., *Inv. Arch.* GB 12, 8.

7. Dating:

Hardly before the late eighth century B.C.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., v (1864), 126.

P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 236-7.

2. Site:

Near the Queen's Drive, Arthur's Seat, to the east of Samson's Ribs, Edinburgh.

3. Circumstances:

Found during the construction of the Drive in 1846; object (1) presented to the National Museum by D. Wilson in 1863; object (2) acquired as Treasure Trove in 1846.

4. Description of Site:
Nothing further known.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , square section, double moulding. (DE 16)
 - (2) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , octagonal body section, mouldings run through the loop. (DQ 89)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Gospertie, Fife; Citadel, Midlothian; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.* GB 23, 15-18.
 - (2) Dungiven, Co. Derry; Muirhead, Ayrshire.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.
8. Remarks:
The reputed association with a Pygmy Vessel is not accepted. Object (2) was formerly connected with two swords from Arthur's Seat, but this association is incorrect. See Wilson (1863), 351-2.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, DUDDINGSTON, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 330-1.
P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 237.
2. Site:
Near the Queen's Drive, Arthur's Seat, almost directly above Duddingston Loch.
3. Circumstances:
Found during construction of the Drive in 1846, presented to the National Museum as Treasure Trove.
4. Description of Site:
A bed of charcoal, *c.* 300' above the level of the loch.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Sword, leaf shaped blade, length $24\frac{3}{4}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder and two in tang. (DQ 90)
 - (2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $26\frac{1}{8}$ " , two rivet-holes in one shoulder, one in the other shoulder with imperforate dimple, slot in tang. (DQ 91)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type; Shuna, Argyll, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
7. Dating:
Probably in the late eighth century B.C.

BELL'S MILL, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., VI (1866), 275-6.
P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 236.
2. Site:
The water of Leith, near Bell's Mill, Dean, Edinburgh.
3. Circumstances:
Found 1865, presented to the Museum by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
4. Description of Site:
Objects found 12' below the surface, embedded in clay. The section showed 5' of sand on top, 2' of gravel, 5' of blue clay.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , sub-rectangular section, three vertical ribs hanging from slight moulding. (DE 17)

(2) Socketed axe, length 5" , collar and octagonal body, no loop. (DE 18)

(3) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , hexagonal section, waisted body. (DE 19)

Two other socketed axes were found.

6. Comparisons:

(1) Yorkshire type, Horsehope, Peebles; Bagmoor Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 11.

(2) Carlton Rode, Norfolk: Evans *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 160; Traprain Law.

(3) Canterbury: Evans, op. cit. (1881), fig. 118; Broholm, *Danmarks Bronzealder*, III, 181.

7. Dating:

Axe (2) suggests a date not before the late seventh century.

DUDDINGSTON LOCH, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

Letter Book of the Soc. Ant. Scotland, I (1780-1), 43.

P.S.A.S., I (1851-4), 132-33.

P.S.A.S., LVI (1922), 360-4.

P.S.A.S., LXIX (1935), 439-40.

2. Site:

About 140 yards from the edge of Duddingston Loch next to the King's Park, in Duddingston Loch, Midlothian.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1778 by workmen while dredging for marl from the loch bottom. The objects came up in the collecting bag with bones, said to be human, and horns of animals. The better-preserved objects were presented to King George III and subsequently lost, others were retained by the family of the owner of the loch, Sir Alexander Dick, and some of these were given to Sir Walter Scott while the remainder was presented to the Museum of the Soc. Ant. Scotland in 1781. This donation included spearheads, swords and a bucket-staple; more swords and one spearhead were acquired in 1935, ultimately from the Scott collection.

4. Description of Site:

A bed of shell-marl, five to seven feet thick, lying below the black mould on the bottom of the loch.

5. Description of Objects:

See *P.S.A.S.*, LVI (1922), 361, fig. 4; all the spearheads and swords are broken and/or bent, and some have been burnt and partly melted. Types include Ewart Park swords, plain and lunate spearheads, barbed and lunate spearheads, and a ring with staple from a bucket.

6. Comparisons:

Ewart Park swords: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.

Spearheads: Ballimore, Argyll.

Bucket: Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century.

GOGARBURN, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., VI (1866), 311-12.

P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 331.

P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 237, 240.

2. Site:

A gravel pit opened at the erection of Gogarburn House, a little to the south of the house, in the parish of Corstorphine.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1811; presented to the National Museum in 1866 by Mrs Bell.

4. Description of Site:

Gravel pit.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $21\frac{3}{4}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder, one in tang. (DL 6)

(2) Chape, tongue-shaped. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , perforated. (DL 7)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Ewart Park type; Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.

(2) Tarves, Aberdeenshire; Cauldhame, Angus.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

GROSVENOR CRESCENT, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XIII (1879), 309-10, 320-3.

P.S.A.S., XXXIII (1899), 11-12.

P.S.A.S., LIV (1920), 215.

P.S.A.S., LXI (1927), 45-7.

P.S.A.S., LXXIII (1939), 332.

2. Site:

7-8 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1869 during excavations for the foundations of No. 7-8 Grosvenor Crescent; The hoard was dispersed, part to A. Paterson, who exhibited his share to the Society in 1879, and part to A. Waddell who presented his share to the Museum in 1879. In 1898 the Museum purchased several items from the Paterson Collection; two swords passed into private hands however, and were finally bought by the Museum in 1920. In 1926 J. Cree purchased a sword and a socketed axe from the family of one of the workmen; the sword was known to have been lost, but no mention of the axe had been made at the time of discovery. The Museum purchased the sword from the Cree Collection in 1939.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, length $20\frac{1}{4}$ " , cast bronze grip and pommel on clay core. (DQ 201)

(2) Sword, length $19\frac{1}{4}$ " , two rivet-holes in each shoulder, tang missing. (DQ 306)

(3) Sword, length 20 " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder, one in tang. (DQ 199)

- (4) Sword, length 22", two rivet-holes in each shoulder, tang missing. (DQ 200)
 - (5) Sword, length 24½", two holes in shoulder, three in tang. (DQ 237)
 - (6) Sword, length 23¾", three holes or dimples in each shoulder and tang. (DQ 236)
 - (7) Sword, length 21½", two holes in each shoulder, tang missing. (Hunterian)
 - (8) Mounting, diameter 1¼", semi-tubular, two loops on concave back. (DQ 203)
 - (9) Ring, diameter 3", double convex section. (DQ 204)
 - (10) Pin, sunflower head, formerly swan's-neck stem (DQ. 202)
 - (11) ?Socketed axe, thin oval body, wide blade, flat mouldings.
6. Comparisons:
- (1) Tarves, Aberdeenshire; Leadburn, Peeblesshire.
 - (2-7) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185.
 - (8) Welby, Leicestershire, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 34, 16.
 - (9) Kelton, Kirkcudbright.
 - (10) Tarves, Aberdeenshire.
7. Dating:
The Tarves phase, from c. 550 B.C.

CITADEL, LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., VI (1864), 313.
P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 236.
2. Site:
Near the Citadel, Leith.
3. Circumstances:
Found 1841 in digging near the Citadel; presented to the Museum by D. Robertson in 1866.
4. Description of Site:
Unknown.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed axe, length 3½", square section, double moulding. (DE 35)
(2) Socketed axe, length 2½", hexagonal section, double moulding. (DE 36)
6. Comparisons:
(1) Arthur's Seat, Midlothian; Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.* GB 23, 15-18.
(2) Tynehead, Midlothian; Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 10.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

MURRAYFIELD, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xxvii (1893), 7.
P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 237.
2. Site:
Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
3. Circumstances:
Found when excavating; purchased for the National Museum in 1892.
4. Description of Site:
Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 11", socket extends into wings. (DG 71 and DQ 195)
 - (2) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", round socket. (DG 72 and DQ 194)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Sleat, Skye; Wilburton Fen, Cambs.: Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region* 1923 Pl. X.
 - (2) Sleat, Skye; Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 4-5.
7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

TYNEHEAD, MIDLOTHIAN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XLIII (1909), 294.
P.S.A.S., LI (1917), 236-7.
2. Site:

Tynehead, Midlothian.
3. Circumstances:

Purchased for the Museum in 1909.
4. Description of Site:

Unknown.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length 3", sub-rectangular body, wide blade. (DE 68)
 - (2) Gouge, socketed, length 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". (DO 36)
6. Comparisons:
 - (1) Citadel, Leith; Ballimore, Argyll.
 - (2) Monmore, Perthshire; River Tay, Perthshire; Thorndon Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 3.
7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

AUCHTERTYRE, MORAYSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., IX (1872), 435-43.
P.S.A.S., X (1874), 461-2.
2. Site:

Tammiroo moss, on the south side of the farm of Wester Auchtertyre, about halfway between the manse of Birnie and Pluscarden priory.
3. Circumstances:

Found in 1868 by a ploughman; presented to the National Museum in 1873.
4. Description of Site:

Peat.
5. Description of Objects:
 - (1) Socketed axe, length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", oval section, double moulding. (DQ 108)
 - (2) Spearhead, length 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", damaged. (DQ 107)
 - (3) Spearhead, length 12", beadings along socket sides and midrib. (DQ 106)
 - (4) Penannular armlet, diameter 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", D-sectioned rod, terminals expand outwards. (DQ 110)
 - (5) Penannular armlet, like (4). (DQ 111)

- (6) Penannular armlet, like (4) but diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ ". (DQ 112)
 - (7) Penannular armlet, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", like (4) but grooved terminals. (DQ 113)
 - (8) Penannular armlet, like (7) but diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ ". (DQ 114)
 - (9) Penannular armlet, like (4). (DQ 115)
 - (10) Penannular armlet, fragments. (unnumbered)
 - (11) Fragments of tin ring, containing 78.66% tin, 21.34% lead.
6. Comparisons:
- (1) Wester Ord, Ross; Adabrock, Lewis.
 - (2) Inshoch, Nairn.
 - (3) Inshoch, Nairn; Torran, Argyll.
 - (4-6), (9-10) Covesea, Morayshire; Gight, Aberdeenshire; Covesea type.
 - (7-8) Covesea, Morayshire; Gight, Aberdeenshire; Covesea type with grooved terminals.
 - (11)
7. Dating:
The Covesea phase, from 700 B.C.

CULLERNE, MORAYSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LIV (1920), 124-31.
2. Site:
About 150 yards north-north-east of Cullerne House, near Findhorn, Morayshire.
3. Circumstances:
Found in 1894 while drain-digging; the objects were acquired by the Rev. MacEwen of Dyke, purchased from him by A. H. Bishop in 1919 and presented to the National Museum.
4. Description of Site:
Objects were found in a dark layer, *c.* 30' above sea level, presumably an old land surface, intercalated in a sandy deposit which lies next to and partially covers a raised beach. Two feet of sand covered the dark layer, and five feet of sand separated it from the underlying shingle beach.
5. Description of Objects:
- (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{3}{8}$ ", hexagonal section. (DQ 234)
 - (2) Spearhead, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ ", leaf-shaped blade. (DQ 231)
 - (3) Spearhead, length $5\frac{1}{8}$ ", leaf-shaped blade. (DQ 232)
 - (4) Curved socketed knife, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ", one rivet-hole. (DQ 233)
 - (5) Bifid razor, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", notched and perforated. (DQ 235)
6. Comparisons:
- (1) Kalemouth, Roxburgh, Inshoch, Nairn.
 - (2) Sleat, Skye; Knockadoo, *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.* 36c (1921-4), 143-6.
 - (3) Adabrock, Lewis.
 - (4) Sleat, Skye; Wester Ord, Ross.
 - (5) C. Piggott in *P.P.S.*, XII (1946), 121.
7. Dating:
From about 700 B.C., based on the dating of the Sleat, Skye hoard, and supported by the Wester Ord, Ross curved knife.

INSHOCH, NAIRN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xvi (1882), 31.

Arch. Scot., I (1792), 241.

2. Site:

Inshoch, Nairn.

3. Circumstances:

Found before 1782; presented to the Museum of the Soc. Ant. Scotland by the Rev. J. Grant, 1782.

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , oval section, two pairs of thin mouldings. (DQ 76)

(2) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ " , hexagonal body, double moulding. (DQ 77)

(3) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ " , broken. (DQ 74)

(4) Spearhead, like (3) but slight mouldings at sides of midrib. (DQ 75)

(5) Ring, semi-tubular, diameter (outside) $2\frac{5}{8}$ " . (DQ 73)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Tynehead, Midlothian; Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 10.

(2) Husabost, Skye; Cullerne, Morayshire.

(3) Heathery Haugh, Kincardineshire.

(4) Ballimore, Argyll; Thenford, Northants., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 12, 3-4.

(5) Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 16; Monmore, Perthshire.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

INSHOCH WOOD, NAIRN

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., LXXIX (1945), 180.

P.S.A.S., LXXX (1946), 8-11.

2. Site:

On the edge of Inshoch Wood, near Woodend, four miles from Nairn.

3. Circumstances:

Found c. 1945 by a Canadian soldier, and presented to Inverness Museum. Casts of objects (1) and (2) were presented to the National Museum.

4. Description of the Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of the Objects:

(1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, loops on socket. (Inverness)

(2) Socketed hammer, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ " , circular socket. (Inverness)

(3) Anvil, central block $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square, conical projection, prismatic projection. (Inverness)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Burgesses' Meadows, Oxford, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 6, 1-2; Callander, Perthshire.

(2) Burgesses' Meadows, Oxford, op. cit., 6: Taunton, Somerset, *Arch. J.* xxxvii (1880), 94.

(3) Bishopsland, *P.P.S.*, xii (1946), Pl. XIII.

7. Dating:
Around the eleventh century B.C.
8. Remarks:
The anvil contains copper 70%, tin 30%, with traces of iron, lead and ?nickel; spectrogram analysis carried out by Dr M. Ritchie, Edinburgh University.

QUOYKEA, ORKNEY

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LVI (1922), 356-8.
2. Site:
Quoykea Moss, on the Earl of Ronaldshay's estate, St Andrews parish, Orkney.
3. Circumstances:
Found by a crofter while casting peats in 1921; presented by the Earl of Ronaldshay to the National Museum in 1922.
4. Description of Site:
In peat, *c.* 3' below the surface and *c.* 4' above the soil.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed knife, length $5\frac{7}{8}$ ", two rivet-holes. (DQ 262)
(2) Bifid razor, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", notched and perforated. (DQ 263)
6. Comparisons:
(1) Thorndon, Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 2.
(2) C. M. Piggott in *P.P.S.*, XII (1946), for British list.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

HORSEHOPE, PEEBLESHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., XXII (1888), 334-6.
P.S.A.S., XXXI (1897), 78.
P.S.A.S., LXXXVII (1953), 175-86.
2. Site:
On the sloping face of Horsehope Craig, high above Manor Water, Peebles.
3. Circumstances:
Found in 1864 by a shepherd, with additions made by the farmer of Glenrath, Mr Linton. Presented to the Museum of the Chalmers Institute in Peebles by J. Naesmith, owner of the estate in 1865. There is a report that some of the objects were lost about 1879 having been sent to Naesmith for inspection. In 1897 one socketed axe was presented to the National Museum by Lady Naesmith.
4. Description of Site:
Under a large stone among the screes of Horsehope Craig.
5. Description of the Objects: (all at the Chambers Institute library, Peebles, except (1))
(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", octagonal body with collar. (N.M.A. DE 60)
(2) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", rectangular body, three vertical bars.
(3-7) Five dish-shaped mountings, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", with tubular socket perforated.
(8-9) Ribbed discs, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", with collar $\frac{1}{2}$ " high; the concave surface of the discs is decorated with concentric mouldings; perforations in collar.
(10) Curved mounting, ribbed, length 3", width 2" maximum, perforated.
(11-12) Perforated mountings, broken, length $6\frac{7}{8}$ ", perforated.

- (13-14) Moulded strips, length $6\frac{3}{8}$ " , curved, perforated.
- (15-20) Rings, hollow cast, on clay core, diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ " , oval section, worn areas.
- (21-23) Rings, like (15) but diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ " .
- (24) Ring, like (15) but diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ " .
- (25) Harness loop, width $2\frac{1}{8}$ " .
- (26-28) Rings, various diameters, no signs of wear.

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Kalemouth, Roxburgh.
- (2) Kalemouth, Roxburgh.
- (3-7) Hradenin, Czechoslovakia: Dvorak, in *Praehistorica* 1 (1938), fig. 78. Isleham, Cambs.: *Antiquity* xxxiv (1960), 279.
- (8-9) Parc-y-Meirch, Denbighshire, *Arch. Camb.*, xcvi (1941), Pl. V; Dvorak, op. cit., fig. 38.
- (10) Dvorak, op. cit., fig. 5.
- (11-12) Klindt-Jensen, *Foreign Influences in Denmark's Early Iron Age* (1950), fig. 67.
- (13-14)
- (15-28) Various rings and harness attachments in Parc-y-Meirch, op. cit.

7. Dating:

Not necessarily as late as the Adabrock phase. Perhaps seventh century.

LAMANCHA, PEEBLESSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

2. Site:

Lamancha, Peeblesshire.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown. At Hull Museum.

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

(1-3) Socketed axes, heavy moulding at mouth, square section, lengths 122 mm, 131 mm, 128 mm. (Hull Museum 186-8)

6. Comparisons:

(1-3) Breton type: Dunning in *Ulster J. Arch.*, xxii (1959), 53.

7. Dating:

Probably in the Adabrock phase, from 600 B.C.

DRUIDSTONE PARK, PERTHSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

Palace of History, Glasgow Exhibition Catalogue (1911), 880.

2. Site:

Druidstone Park, Errol, Perthshire.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown. At Hunterian Museum, and Marischal College.

4. Description of Site:

Unknown.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 21", one rivet-hole in each shoulder, tang broken. (Hunterian Museum)

- (2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $22\frac{1}{4}$ " , one rivet-hole in each shoulder, one in tang. (Marischal College 253.2)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Cauldhame, Angus.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

DUNSINANE HILL, PERTSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., LVII (1923), 146.
2. Site:
Near Dunsinane Hill, Perthshire.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Formerly in the Murray Thriepland Collection, Royal Scottish Museum (L 118, 92-93), now on loan to the National Museum.
4. Description of Site:
Unknown.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $25\frac{1}{2}$ " , two rivet-holes in each shoulder and two in tang. (L 1957.2)
(2) Sword, like (1) but tang missing. (L 1957.3)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, x (1933), 185; Jacksbank, Kincardine.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

LUNDIE FARM, PERTSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
Cat. of the Smith Institute, Stirling (1934), 62.
2. Site:
Lundie Farm, near Doune, Perthshire.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. Donated to the Smith Institute in 1893 by John Ferguson. The association of the two axes is presumed.
4. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed axe, rectangular section, vertical rib decoration. (Smith Inst. AK 1)
(2) Socketed axe, rectangular section, double moulding. (Smith Inst. AK 2)
6. Comparisons:
(1) Kalemouth, Roxburgh.
(2) Highfield, Ross.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

MONMORE, PERTSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., XVI (1882), 27-31, 409.
P.S.A.S., LIV (1920), 129.

2. Site:

A small round knoll, lying just behind the westernmost house in Monadh-mor, Killin, Perthshire (1882).

3. Circumstances:

Found 1868 by J. McDiarmid while trenching the small knoll; the objects were apparently tied together by twine which crumbled as it was touched. Purchased for the National Museum in 1882.

4. Description of Site:

(1) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{5}{8}$ " , everted mouth, sub-rectangular section. (DQ 51)

(2) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ " , like (1) but rough octagonal section. (DQ 52)

(3) Spearhead, length $10\frac{3}{4}$ " , slight socket expansion into wings. (DQ 50)

(4) Socketed gouge, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ " . (DQ 54)

(5) Tanged knife, length 6" , ribbed tang, angular midrib. (DQ 53)

(6) Ring, semi-tubular, diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ " . (DQ 55)

(7) Penannular ring, diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ " , terminals expanded, D-sectioned. (DQ 56)

(8-16) Rings, diameters $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $2\frac{1}{4}$ " , oval or D-sectioned. (DQ 57-DQ 65)

6. Comparisons:

(1-2) Faceted type, but constriction at mouth unusual. (2) Traprain Law.

(3) Murrayfield, Midlothian; Bagmoor Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 2-3.

(4) River Tay; Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 33.

(5) Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22; Derrydale, Co. Armagh, Coffey, *The Bronze Age in Ireland* (1913), 82.

(6) Inshoch, Nairn; Nottingham, *op. cit.*, 16;

(7) Alloa, Clackmannanshire, in gold.

(8-16) Derrydale, *op. cit.*: Maryborough, Co. Leix, Univ. Mus. Arch. and Eth., Cambridge.

7. Dating:

From the seventh century B.C.

RIVER CLYDE, RENFREWSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

Palace of History, Glasgow Exhibition Catalogue (1911), 880, 882.

2. Site:

River Clyde at Bowling, near Renfrew.

3. Circumstances:

Dredged up from the River Clyde. Kelvingrove Museum.

4. Description of Site:

Nothing further known.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length 25" , wide V-shaped butt, two rivet-holes in each shoulder, three in tang. (Kelvingrove 2-49a)

(2) Chape, former length 6" (present length $4\frac{5}{8}$ ") hexagonal section, attached to sword. (2-49a)

6. Comparisons:

(1)

(2) Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 366.

7. Dating:

Possibly in the tenth century B.C.

ADABROCK, LEWIS, ROSS.

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XLV (1911), 11, 27-46.

P.S.A.S., LIV (1920), 128-9.

2. Site:

A peat moss in the parish of Ness, Lewis.

3: Circumstances:

Found by D. Murray of Adabrock in 1910 while digging peats. The objects were all in a group, the smaller objects lying above the larger. Purchased by the National Museum in 1910.

4. Description of Site:

A peat moss; the hoard was 9-10' below the surface.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{8}$ " , faceted body, double moulding. (DQ 211)

(2) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{5}{8}$ " , collar and sub-rectangular body. (DQ 212)

(3) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $4\frac{5}{8}$ " . (DQ 215)

(4) Socketed gouge, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ " , recurved blade, collar. (DQ 213)

(5) Socketed hammer, length $2\frac{5}{8}$ " , moulding at mouth. (DQ 216)

(6) Tanged chisel, shouldered, length $2\frac{3}{4}$ " . (DQ 214)

(7) Bifid razor, length 3" , notched and perforated. (DQ 218)

(8) Razor, length $2\frac{7}{8}$ " , perforated. (DQ 217)

(9) Razor, length $2\frac{7}{8}$ " , no notch or perforation. (DQ 219)

(10) Bronze fragments of vessel, beaten bronze, plain rim, hatched triangle decoration incised below the rim, traces of rivet-holes, shoulder. (DQ 220-221)

(11) Gold bead, hollow two-piece. (DQ 222)

(12-13) Amber beads, diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ " , flat sides not parallel. (DQ 223-224)

(14) Glass bead, blue, fractured surface. (DQ 225)

(15-16) Whetstones of sandstone and claystone, trapeziform. (DQ 226-227)

6. Comparisons:

(1) Wester Ord, Ross; Husabost, Skye; Wallingford, Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 150.

(2) Husabost, Skye; Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 14.

(3) Highfield, Ross; Reach Fen, Cambs., *op. cit.*, 4-5.

(4) Knocknalappa crannog: Raftery, in *North Munster Ant. J.*, III (1942), 53; Traprain Law.

(5) Thorndon, Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 4.

(6) Reach Fen, Cambs., *op. cit.*, 35; Traprain Law.

(7-8) Feltwell Fen, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 35, 13.

(9) Gight, Aberdeenshire.

(10) *Festschrift der Röm-Germ Zentralmus. in Mainz*, II (1952), cross-handled bowl of Group B2b.

(11) *Cat. Alnwick Castle Mus.* (1880) 3; Chesterhope Common, Northumberland; *Nat. Mus. Ireland, Dublin*, 1885, 175-184.

(12-13) Balmashanner, Angus; Banagher, Co. Offaly.

(14) See J. Stone in *Ant. J.*, XXXII (1952), 30.

7. Dating:

The Adabrock phase, from the late seventh century B.C.

AIRD, LEWIS, ROSS

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xxvii (1893), 38-41.
2. Site:
The croft of Murdo Maciver at Aird, South Dell, Barvas parish, Lewis.
3. Circumstances:
Sword (1) found by Maciver in August 1891 while peat digging; Sword (2) found in February 1892 within a foot or two of the same spot. Treasure Trove, presented to the National Museum.
4. Description of Site:
At a depth of 9' in peat.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length $23\frac{7}{8}$ " , single-piece ox-horn grip attached to the tang by rivets, three rivet-holes in one face, four in other. (DL 43)
(2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, fragment $9\frac{3}{4}$ " , two rivet-holes in each shoulder. (DL 44)
6. Comparisons:
(1-2) Ewart Park type: *Arch. Ael.* 4, (1933), 185; Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 358-62.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

HIGHFIELD, ROSS

1. Bibliography:
Smellie, Account of the Soc. Ant. Scot., part i, 54.
P.S.A.S., II (1854-7), 153-4.
2. Site:
A cairn at Highfield, Urray parish, near Dingwall, Ross.
3. Circumstances:
Found in trenching the bottom of a large cairn of stones. Presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1781.
4. Description of Site:
The hoard lay on a flat stone, covered over by other stones.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ " , sub-rectangular section, double moulding. (DQ 83)
(2) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{8}$ " , sub-rectangular section, three mouldings. (DQ 84)
(3) Socketed axe, length 4" , like (1). (DQ 85)
(4) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ " , oval section, collar, wide recurved blade. (DQ 86)
(5) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ " , lunate openings in blade. (DQ 87)
(6) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ " . (DQ 88)
6. Comparisons:
(1) Reach Fen, Cambs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 17, 14; Castlehill, Angus.
(2) Shoebury, Essex, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 38, 26; Inshoch, Nairn.
(3) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 15; Inshoch, Nairn.
(4) Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 10; Dalduff, Ayrshire.
(5) Ballimore, Argyll; Glen Clova, Angus.
(6) Reach Fen, Cambs., *op. cit.*, 4.

7. Dating:

Probably not before the late eighth century B.C.

POOLEWE, ROSS

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., xiv (1880), 45-47.

P.S.A.S., xv (1881), 155-6.

J. Dixon, *Gairloch in north-west Ross-shire . . .* (Edinburgh) (1886), 103.

2. Site:

On the high ground overlooking the river Ewe (on the north side), some distance beyond the Public School, Poolewe.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1877 by H. MacIver while digging peats; acquired by Sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch in 1879. Object (9) presented to the National Museum in 1881. Object (8) retained by MacIver and now untraceable. Remainder located in Conan House, now on loan to the National Museum.

4. Description of the Site:

In peat at depth of 6'.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , rectangular section, heavy moulded mouth, wide blade.

(2) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , like (1) but with vertical rib decoration ending in pellets, short horizontal rib near top of faces.

(3) Socketed axe, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ " , rectangular section, recurved blade, broken.

(4) Socketed axe, fragment, rectangular section.

(5) Socketed axe, fragment, rectangular section.

(6) Ring, hollow, diameter 2" , rough rectangular hole in side.

(7) Ring, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ " , T-shaped cross-section.

(8) Ring, like (7).

(9) Penannular ornament, trumpet terminals, solid rod. (DO 20)

6. Comparisons:

(1), (3-5), Husabost, skye; Essenside, Selkirk; Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22, 7-8.

(2) Caston, Norfolk, Evans, *Anc. Bronze Impl.* (1881), fig. 131.

(6) Derryhale, Co. Armagh, Coffey, *The Bronze Age in Ireland* (1913), 82.

(7-8) Not certainly from a cauldron, *Ant. J.*, xxxvii (1957), 182.

(9) Glenaray, Argyll, in gold.

7. Dating:

Not before the late eighth century B.C.

WESTER ORD, ROSS

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., viii (1870), 309-10.

P.S.A.S., liv (1920), 129.

P.S.A.S., lix (1925), 113.

2. Site:

The farm of Ord or Wester Ord, Rosskeen parish, on the Invergordon estates, Ross and Cromarty.

3. Circumstances:

Found in 1859; exhibited by R. McLeod of Cadboll, Invergordon, in 1870; purchased at the Invergordon sale by a dealer, and obtained from him and presented to the National Museum by J. Richardson in 1924.

4. Description of Site:

Under the corner of a large boulder, possibly buried with a cloth wrapping.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , sub-rectangular section, double moulding. (DQ 266)
- (2) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , octagonal section. (DQ 267)
- (3) Curved socketed knife, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ " . (DQ 270)
- (4) Socketed gouge, length 4" , four ribs around mouth. (DQ 269)
- (5) Socketed knife, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ " . (DQ 268)
- (6) Penannular armllet, diameter 3" , D-sectioned rod, terminals expand outwards. (DQ 272)

(7) Three fragments of bronze rod, length 15" , one with terminal expanded and perforated, series of small hollows with lips along outer curve of rod, (only two fragments now extant).

(8) Two small rings, $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, (now lost), probably part of object (7).

6. Comparisons:

- (1) Bagmoor, Lincs., *Inv. Arch.*, GB 23, 9; Highfield, Ross.
- (2) Adabrock, Lewis; Feltwell Fen, Norfolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 35, 1.
- (3) Sleat, Skye; Cullerne, Morayshire.
- (4) Achnahanaid, Skye; Isle of Harty, Kent, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 18. 26-27.
- (5) Forfar, Angus; Thorndon, Suffolk, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 11, 2.
- (6) Covesea, Morayshire; Gight, Aberdeenshire.
- (7) Gight, Aberdeenshire.

7. Dating:

To the Covesea phase, from the early seventh century B.C.

EILDON HILLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., LIX (1925), 14.

2. Site:

A burn on the north-west side of Eildon Hills.

3. Circumstances:

Unknown; purchased for the National Museum in 1924.

4. Description of Site:

A burn.

5. Description of Objects:

- (1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{5}{8}$ " , square section, three vertical ribs. (DQ 273)
- (2) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ " , like (1). (DQ 274)

6. Comparisons:

(1-2) Kalemouth, Roxburgh; Nottingham, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 22.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

FLIGHT, ROXBURGHSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

Sinclair, *Stat. Acc. of Scotland*, XVI (1795), 84n.

Jeffrey, *The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire* I (1864), 191n.

2. Site:

Flight farm, on the south bank of the Liddell, near Clintwoodburn.

3. Circumstances:

Found during removal of a stone wall surrounding a circular fort of about 100' diameter.

4. Description of Site:

Among some large stones, apparently below the stone wall.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Exact type unknown.

(2) Sword, leaf-shaped blade, length about 36" reputedly.

KALEMOUTH, ROXBURGHSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., LXVI (1932), 422-4.

P.S.A.S., LXXXVI (1952), 200-1.

2. Site:

At the top of the steep left bank of the Briton Syke, where it joins the Kale Water from the north; about 250 yards from where the Kale flows into the Teviot, near Kalemouth, Roxburghshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in February 1932 by Mrs Cochran of Kalemouth House. Objects (1-12) were given to the National Museum by the Earl of Dalkeith, as well as casts of (13-14); object (13) was given to Mrs Cochran, (14) given to Jedburgh Museum.

4. Description of Site:

Among the stones of a low grass-covered cairn.

5. Description of Objects:

(1-6) Socketed axes, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", three vertical bars on face. (DQ 286-291)

(7) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", collar and faceted body. (DQ 292)

(8-10) Socketed axes, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", collar and faceted body. (DQ 293-295)

(11) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", like (7). (DQ 296)

(12) Socketed axe, length 3", three vertical bars. (DQ 297)

(13-14) Socketed axes, like (1). (DQ 298-299 (casts))

6. Comparisons:

(1-6), (12-14) Horsehope, Peeblesshire; Eildon Hills, Roxburgh.

(7-11) Horsehope, Peeblesshire; Ballimore, Argyll.

7. Dating:

From the late eighth century B.C.

YETHOLM, ROXBURGH

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., v (1864), 165, Pl. IV.

P.S.A.S., VIII (1870), 393.

2. Site:

In a field near Yetholm, about 8 miles south of Kelso, Roxburghshire. The field is in Yetholm Bog, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Yetholm itself.

3. Circumstances:
Objects (1-2) found in 1837 during drain-digging in a marshy field; exhibited to the Soc. Ant. Scotland in 1837 by G. Wauchope of Niddry, and purchased by the Museum in 1863. Object (3) found during ploughing in 1870 apparently in the same field in Yetholm Bog, exhibited in 1870, and loaned to the National Museum in 1933 by the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society.
4. Description of Site:
(1-2) found 4' below the surface; (3) found 10" from the surface, standing on its edge. The field in Yetholm Bog was formerly part of a large lake which joined the river Beaumont close to Yetholm, drained about 1830.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Shield, diameter 23½", central boss surrounded by 30 concentric embossed ribs alternating with 30 rows of small bosses, sheet bronze handle attached by rivets, rivets on shield hold small tongues. (DN 2)
(2) Shield, diameter 24", like (1) but only 24 rows each of ribs and bosses. (DN 1)
(3) Shield, diameter 22½", like (1) but 27 rows each of ribs and bosses. (L 1933.2114)
6. Comparisons:
(1-3) Auchmaleddie, Aberdeenshire; Beith, Ayrshire; Langwood, Cambs.; Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region* (1923), Pl. VIII.
7. Dating:
Hardly earlier than the eighth century B.C.

EASTER ESSENSIDE, SELKIRKSHIRE

1. Bibliography:
Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, XI (1886), 492.
P.S.A.S., XXVIII (1894), 327.
2. Site:
On the lower slopes of Gurnside Hill, south-west of Easter Essenside farm, Ashkirk parish, Selkirkshire.
3. Circumstances:
Unknown. One axe on loan to the National Museum by C. Douglas.
4. Description of Site:
Unknown.
5. Description of Objects:
(1) Socketed axe, length 3", square section, wide blade.
(2) Socketed axe, length 3¼", collar and faceted body. (N.M.A.)
Two other socketed axes, one with three vertical bars and formerly in the Pratt collection, Kelso, and one with oval section, may belong to this hoard, although they are not mentioned in the early reference.
6. Comparisons:
(1) Poolewe, Ross; Wester Ord, Ross.
(2) Horsehope, Peebles.
7. Dating:
From the late eighth century B.C.

CALDONSHILL, WIGTOWNSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XL (1906), 11-12.

P.S.A.S., LXIV (1930), 297.

2. Site:

In front of the farmhouse of Caldonshill, Stoneykirk parish, Wigtown.

4. Circumstances:

Found in June 1905 during removal of a hedge in front of the farmhouse; one acquired by the National Museum in 1905, four recovered by the King's Remembrancer and deposited in the Museum, others dispersed; one at present in the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, one in private hands in Wigtownshire, another (said to be in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow) is probably from this hoard.

4. Description of Site:

At a depth of about one foot.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Palstave, $6\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " max. width, looped, midrib (DQ 206)

(2) Palstave, $6\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " max. width, loop broken, slight midrib (DQ 207)

(3) Palstave, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " max. width, loop broken, midrib (DQ 208)

(4) Wing flanged axe, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", max. width $2\frac{1}{8}$ ", unlooped (DQ 209)

(5) Palstave fragment, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", unlooped, (DQ 210)

(6) Palstave, 7" long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " max. width, loop broken, trident decoration (Kelvingrove)

(7) Palstave, $6\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " max. width, loop broken, midrib (private collection, Wigtownshire)

(8) Palstave, $7\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ " max. width, loop broken, midrib; not certainly of this hoard, although said to be 'part of a hoard', probably from Caldonshill. (Mann Collection: ?Hunterian)

6. Comparisons:

(1-3, 7-8) Taunton Workhouse, Somerset, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 43, 27.

(4) *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 172, wing-flanged type.

(5) Taunton Workhouse, Somerset, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 43, 32.

(6) Taunton Workhouse, Somerset, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 43, 29.

7. Dating:

The Scottish equivalent of the south English 'Ornament Horizon', dated from 1200.

GILLESPIE, WIGTOWNSHIRE

1. Bibliography:

P.S.A.S., XLV (1911), 418-19.

2. Site:

The farm of Gillespie, Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire.

3. Circumstances:

Found in cutting a drain on the farm; acquired by the National Museum in 1911.

4. Description of Site:

Found at a depth of 4'.

5. Description of Objects:

(1) Socketed axe, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", moulding at mouth, collar, octagonal section. (DQ 228)

(2) Socketed axe, exactly similar to (1). (DQ 229)

- (3) Socketed axe, like (1) except that the faceted section extends into the collar; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". (DQ 230)
6. Comparisons:
 (1-2) Rehill, Aberdeenshire; Horsehope, Peebles.
 (3) Achnahanaid, Skye.
7. Dating:
 From the late eighth century B.C.

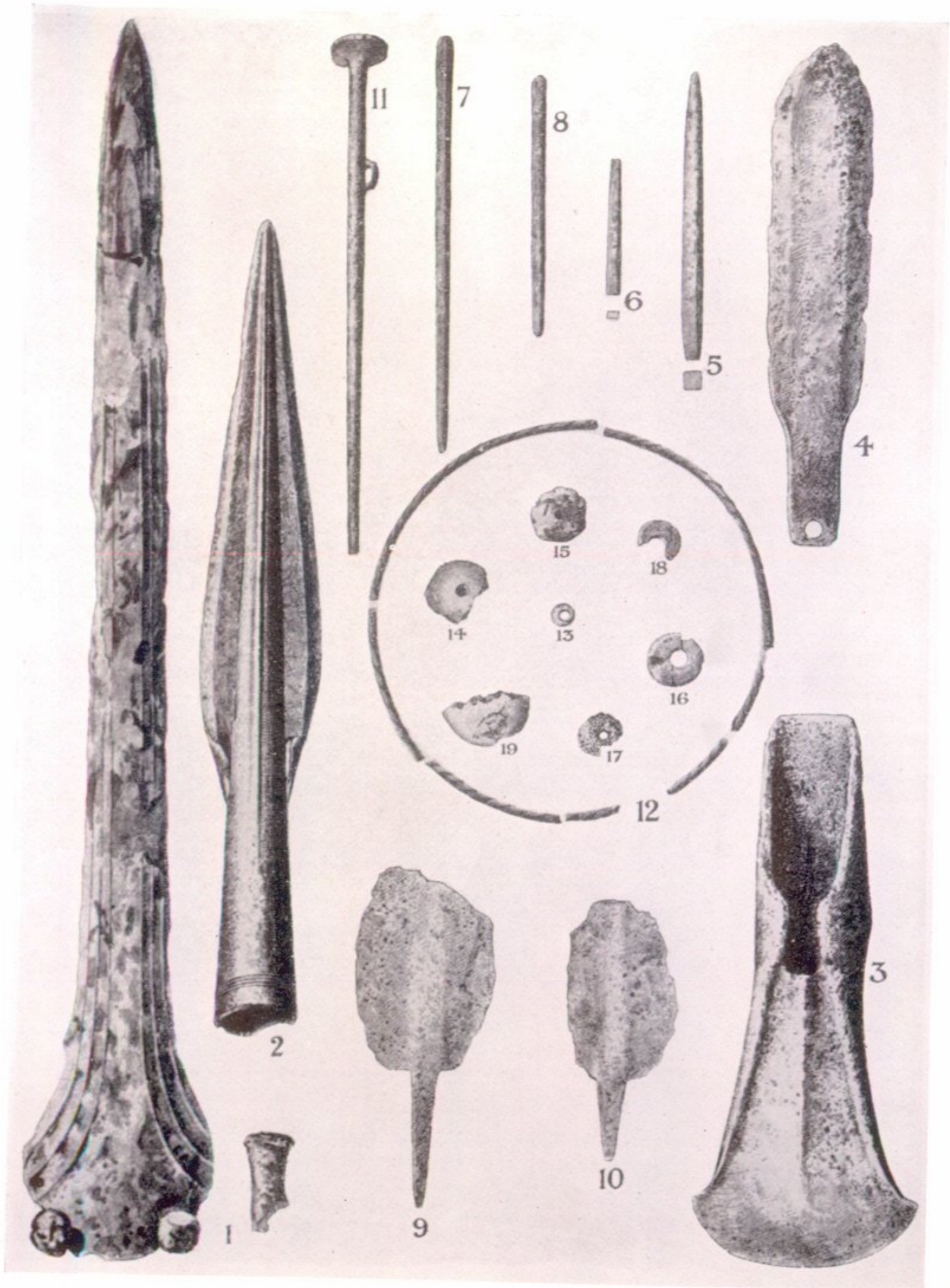
WEST OF SCOTLAND

1. Bibliography:
P.S.A.S., xxviii (1894), 237.
2. Site:
 A cairn in the west of Scotland.
3. Circumstances:
 Found before 1726; acquired by the National Museum in 1894 from the collection of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik.
4. Description of Site:
 A cairn.
5. Description of Objects:
 (1) Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade, fragment $5\frac{1}{4}$ ", rivet-holes. (DQ 196)
 (2) Spearhead, fragment 4", leaf-blade. (DQ 197)
 (Possibly (1) and (2) belong to the same spearhead, but this is doubtful.)
 (3) Ferrule, length 5", expanded foot, perforated. (DQ 198)
6. Comparisons:
 (1-2) Ballimore, Argyll; Heathery Haugh, Kincardineshire.
 (3) Thenford Farm, Northants, *Inv. Arch.*, GB 12, 7.
7. Dating:
 Probably not before the seventh century B.C.

The following reputed hoards are not considered to be sufficiently well documented to be included in Appendix 3:

- Hill of Knockie, Glentanner, Aberdeenshire—*P.S.A.S.*, Lxxvii (1943), 189:
 bronze axes, spearheads, bracelets, vessels, found under a cairn.
- Islay, Argyll—*P.S.A.S.*, xvi (1882), 409:
 axes, spearhead, adze and halberd.
- Caerlee, Innerleithen, Peebles—Chambers, *History of Peebles*, 22, 37, fig. 5:
 bronze bracelets.
- Callander, Perthshire—*N.M.A.: T. Cumb. and West. A.S.*, Lxi (1961), 22.
 axe, spearhead, two rapiers.
- Freefield, Old Rayne, Aberdeenshire—Regional Museum, Aberdeen:
 three spearheads.
- Wester Golcantry, Inverness—*P.S.A.S.*, Lxxiv (1940), 149:
 socketed axes and palstave.
- Kilbride, Arran—*P.S.A.S.*, xxxii (1898), 18:
 brass wedges, axe, fleshfork.

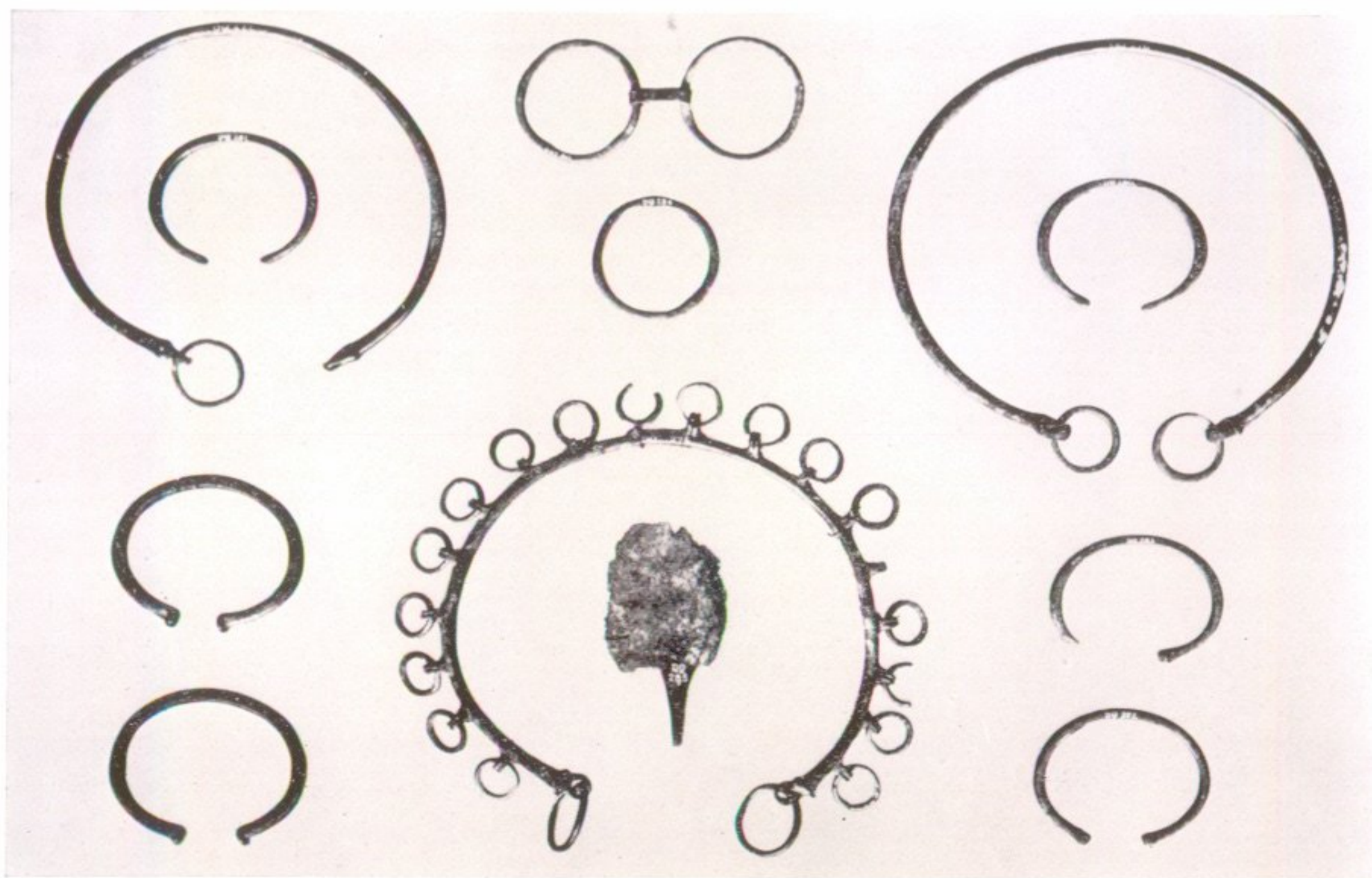
*The Society is indebted to the Council for British Archaeology
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Glentool, Kirkcudbrightshire (3/4)



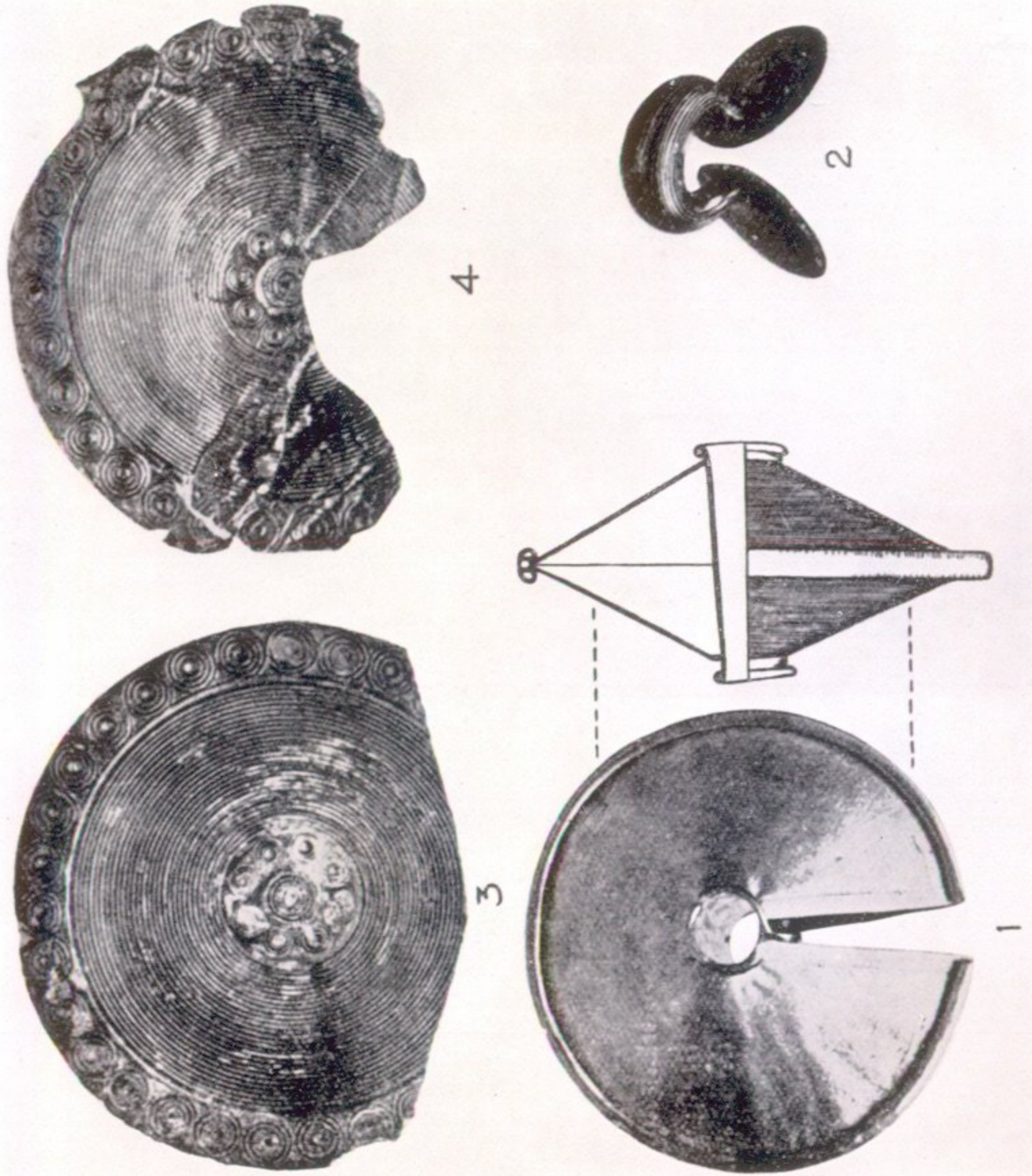
1. Auchmaleddie, Aberdeenshire (1/6)



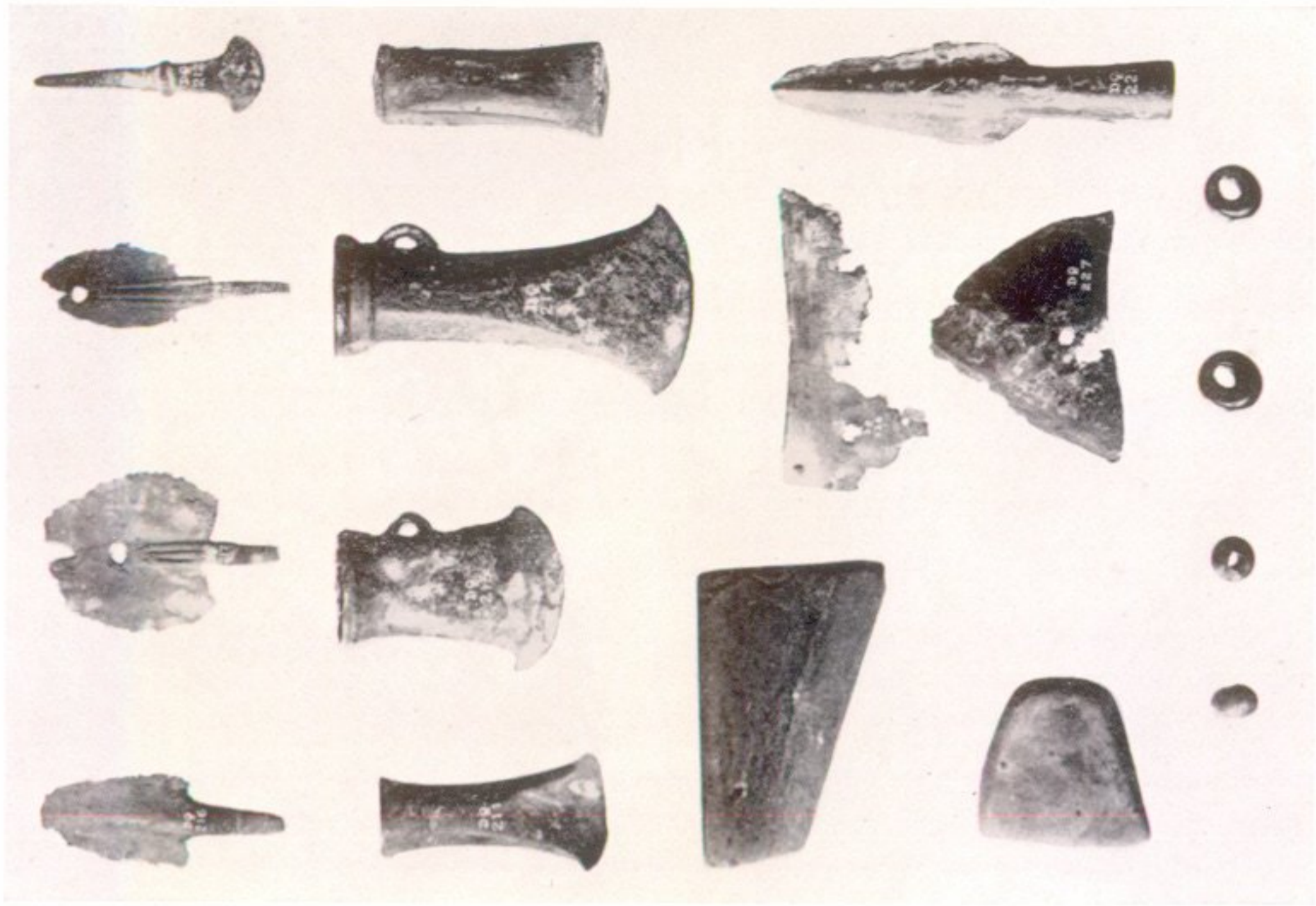
2. Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire (about 2/7)



Cullerne, Morayshire (2/3)



Isle of Mull (9/10)



2. Adabrock, Lewis (1/3)



1. Wester Ord, Ross (3/7)