

As may be seen from the accompanying outline (fig. 88) taken from Mr M'Call's illustration, this blade has sloping edges, a feature which gives it a unique character among the Bronze Age relics of Scotland. A few similar blades have been found in English barrows, one of which is figured by Sir John Evans.<sup>1</sup> Daggers with a rivet-hole in the



Fig. 88.—*Bronze knife - blade found in the parish of Mid-Calder* ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ).

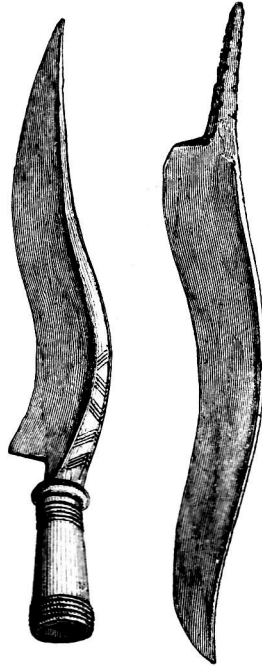


Fig. 89.—*Two large bronze knives of rare forms* (about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

butt-end of the tang are known in Scotland, but they differ from the above in having a strongly marked mid-rib.

The paucity of these so-called knives, and the entire absence of the typical knife-blade, are in striking contrast to what we find on the Continent, especially in the Swiss lake-dwellings. There the knives are one-edged blades and extremely elegant in form, being always more or less curved, and frequently

<sup>1</sup> *Bronze Implements*, p. 223.

ornamented with parallel or wavy lines, concentric circles, dots, &c. They were hafted either by a tang or socket, unless, as it sometimes happened, the blade and handle were cast together. In regard to their distribution over the lake-dwelling area, it may

be interesting to note that the socketed knives are very rare in eastern Switzerland, while in the west they are the rule and not the exception. Sir Daniel Wilson<sup>1</sup> describes as bronze reapers two knives (fig. 89) of

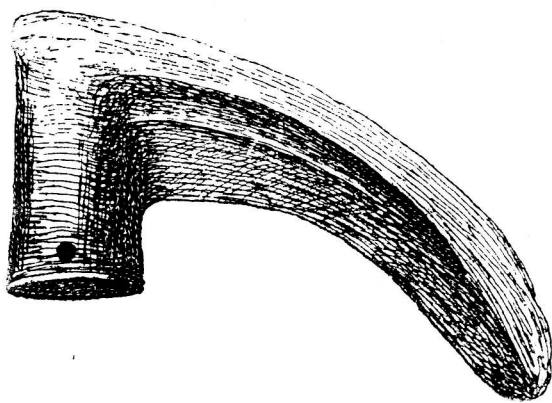


Fig. 90.—*Bronze sickle, parish of Dores, Inverness-shire (5¼ inches in length).*

the same characters as those from the lake-dwellings of the Bronze Age—one tanged and the other socketed. The former (14 inches in length) is stated to have been found on the farm of Moss-side, in the vicinity of Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire, and the latter was then in the collection of Sir John Clerk at Penicuik House.

I am not aware that a specimen of a bronze saw has yet been found within the British Isles, but among the remains of the Continental lake-dwellings and

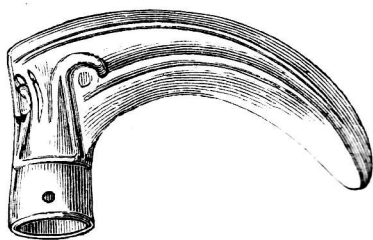


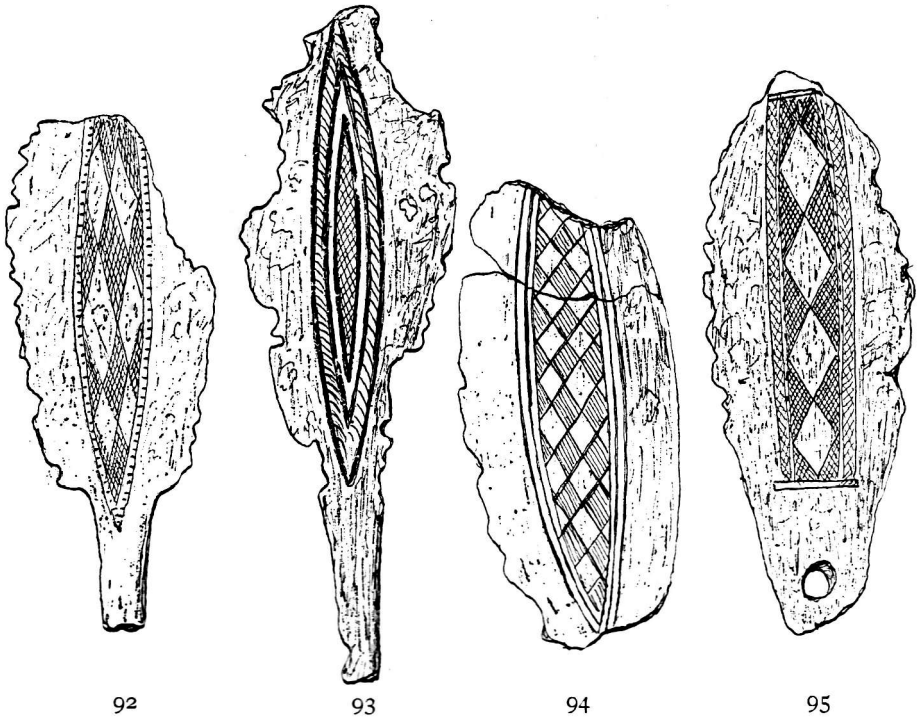
Fig. 91.—*Bronze sickle found in Ireland (6¼ inches long).*

hoards saws are not unfrequently met with. One small file has been found in Lake Bourget. Sickles have been found in considerable numbers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Those from the two latter countries (figs. 90 and 91) are all

<sup>1</sup> Prehistoric Annals, vol. i, p. 102.

socketed—a statement which is also applicable to those from England, with the exception of one or two specimens from Somersetshire, which appear to have been imported, as they are of Continental types.

Implements supposed to have been used as razors have been discovered in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Three

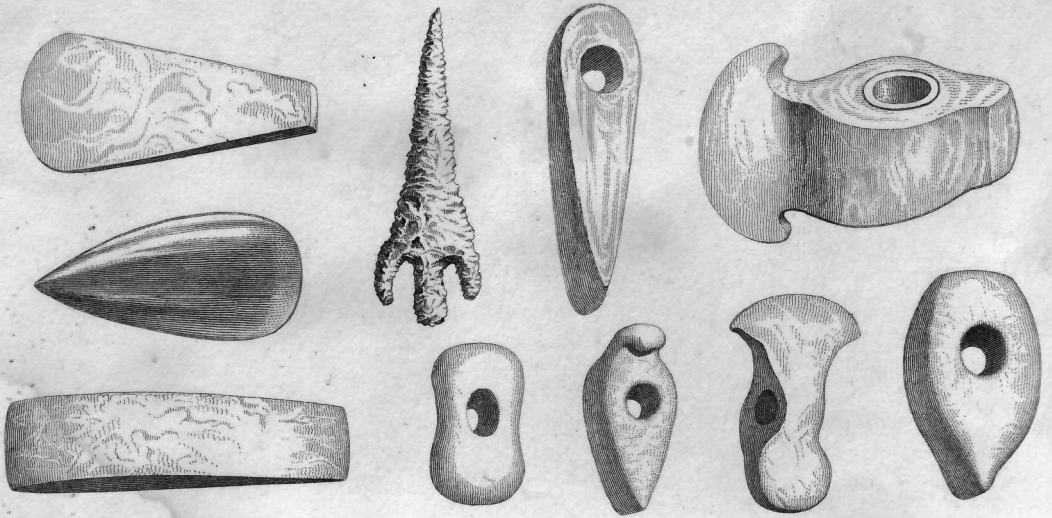


Figs. 92-95.—*Scottish ornated bronze blades* (all  $\frac{2}{3}$ ).

92 found in a tumulus at Rogart, Sutherlandshire; 93 found in a cairn at Balblair, Creich, Sutherlandshire; 94 found in an urn at Magdalen Bridge, Musselburgh, Mid-Lothian; 95 found with burnt bones at Shanwell, Milnathort, Kinross-shire. See Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vii. 475; x. 431-447; xvi. 424; xix. 115.

specimens (Pl. I. 3) are recorded as having been found in urns dug out of a tumulus at Bowerhouses, near Dunbar. Two specimens found in Sutherlandshire, one in a tumulus at Rogart, and the other in a large cinerary urn at Balblair, are ornated as shown in figs. 92 and 93. A similarly ornated blade was among cremated bones in an urn found at Magdalen Bridge, near Musselburgh (fig. 94); and another (fig. 95) was associated with urn burials at Shanwell,

(STONE PERIOD)



(BRONZE PERIOD)

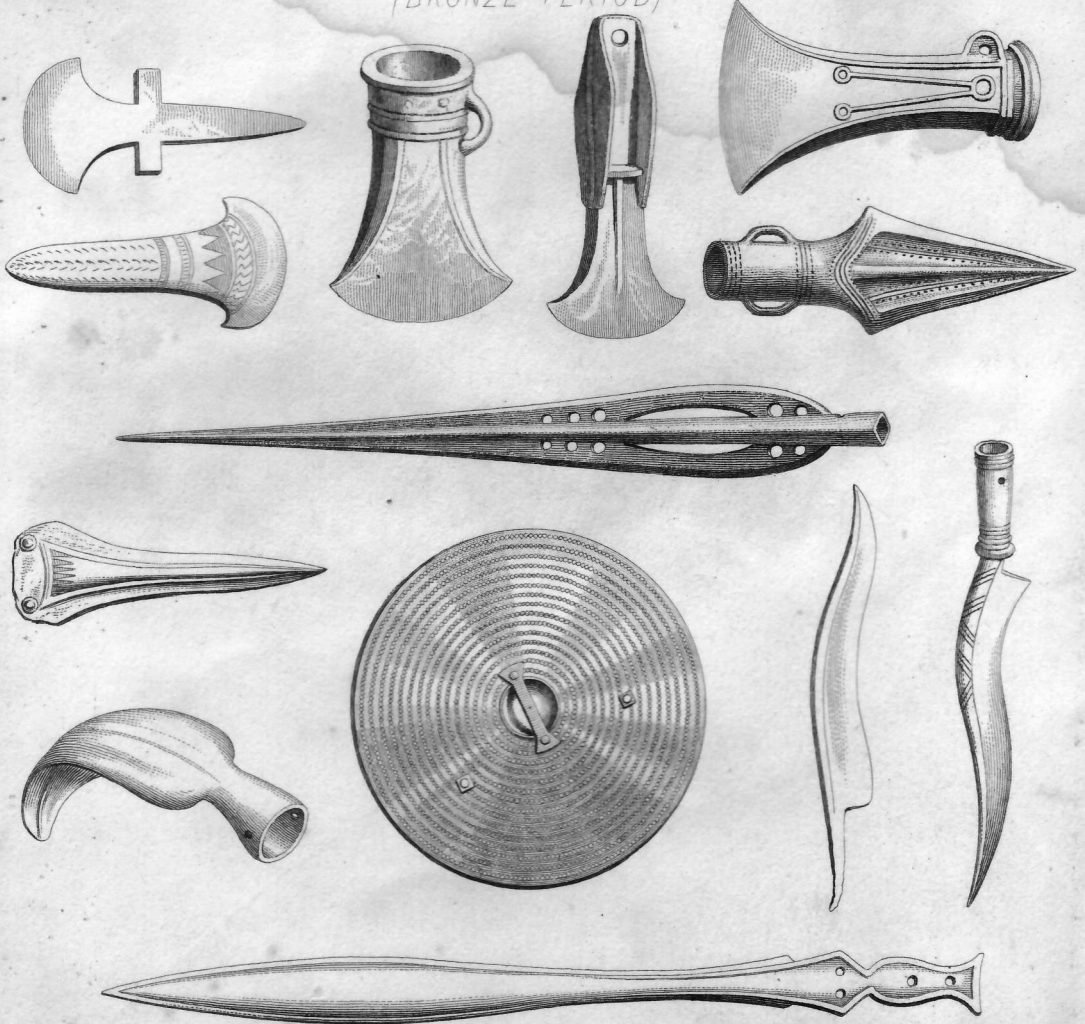
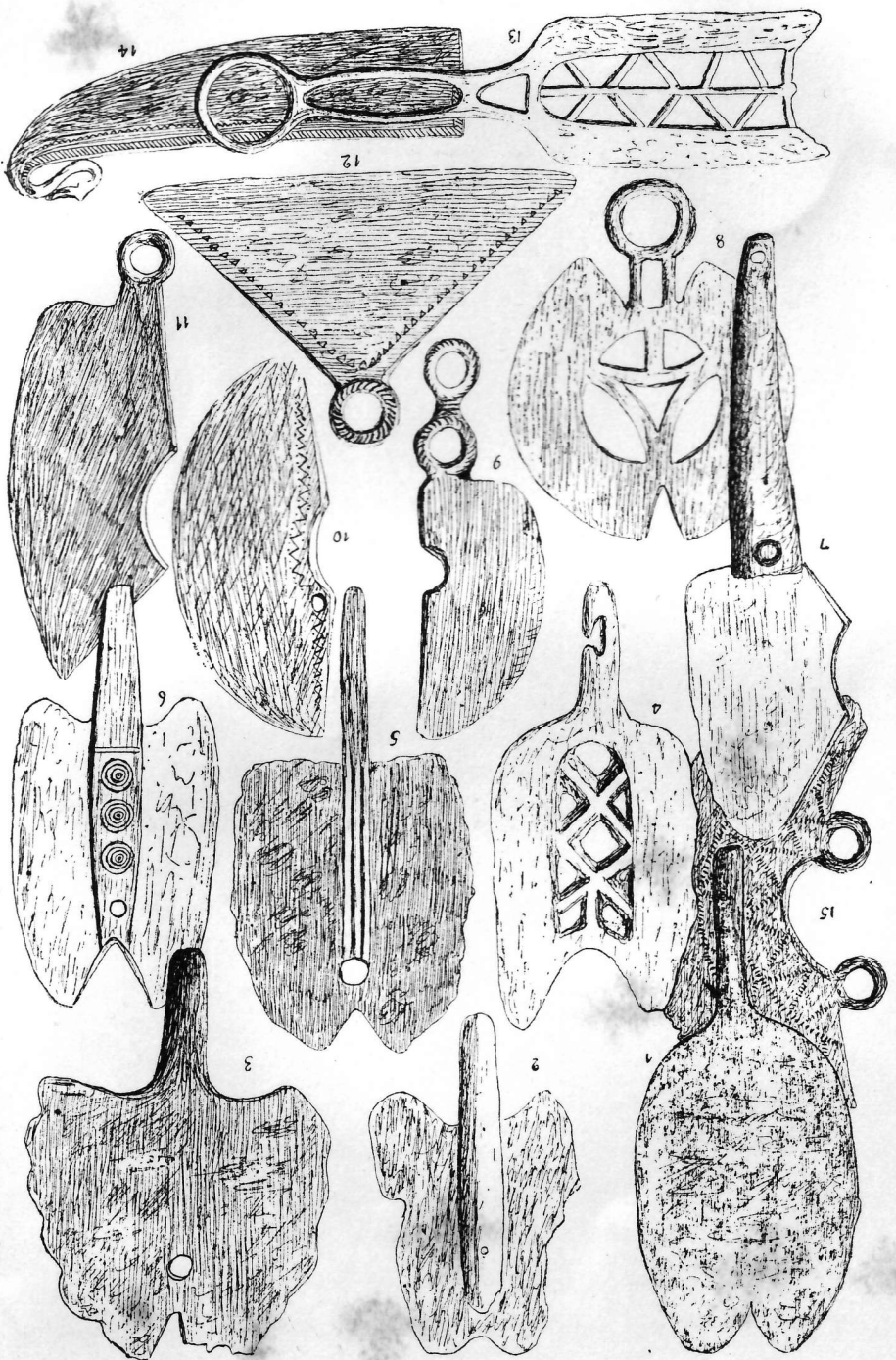


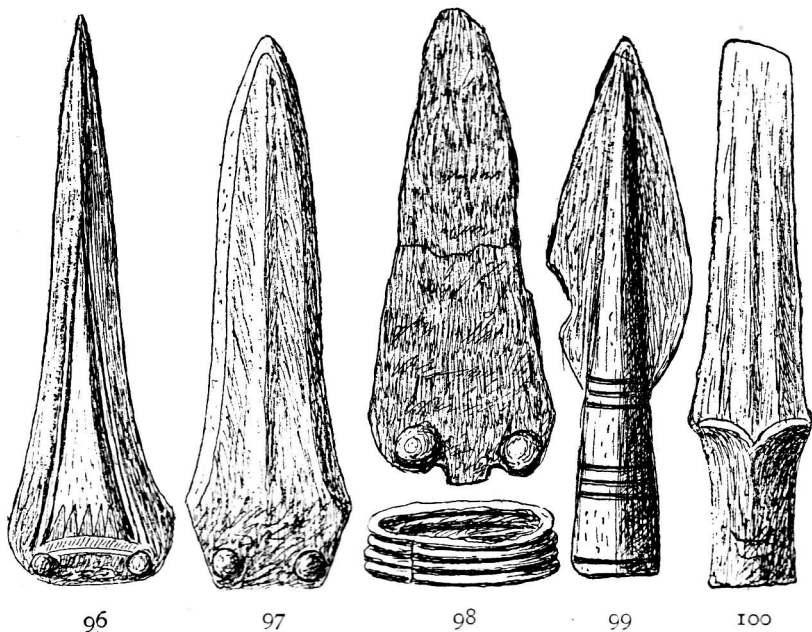
PLATE I.—FORMS OF RAZORS FOUND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF EUROPE.—All  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (For details see List of Illustrations.)



Kinross-shire. All the Scottish specimens are tanged, with the exception of the one found at Kinleith, which has a loop at the end of a stem, corresponding to the tang in the others (fig. 39). The British specimens have all a family likeness, but do not differ materially from the Continental types, as represented in the lake-dwellings and the Terremare of Italy.<sup>1</sup> For a number of various forms of razors from different parts of Europe, see Plate I.

### 3. Weapons.

Bronze daggers are usually of two kinds—viz. : (1) those with a thin, flat, triangular, or oval-shaped blade, and gener-



Figs. 96-100.—*Scottish bronze weapons* (all  $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

96, Bronze blade found at Pitkaithley, Perthshire; 97, Bronze dagger found near Gretna, Dumfriesshire; 98, Bronze dagger-blade and gold mounting of the hilt found in a cist in a cairn at Sketraw, Dunbar; 99, Bronze socketed spear-head found near Forfar; 100, Dagger-knife with oval socket and rivet-holes in side. See Proc. Soc. A. Scot., xvii. 8; xiv. 97; xxvii. 8; xvii. 95; xxiii. 16.

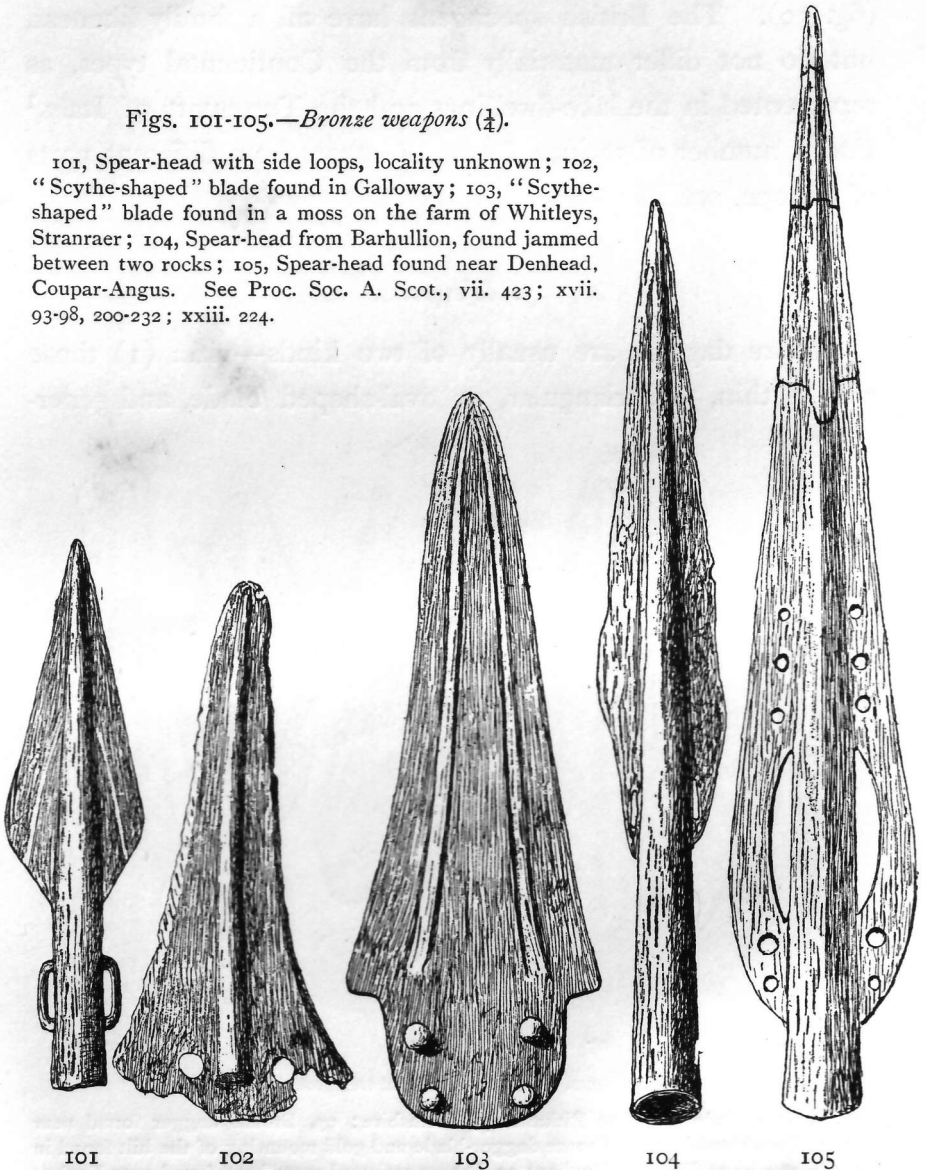
ally known as knife-daggers; and (2) those with a blade larger and heavier than the former, and having a thick mid-rib. As

<sup>1</sup> See figs. 63, 83, and 85, 'Lake-Dwellings of Europe.'

a rule, both varieties are hafted by rivets to a wooden or horn handle; but there are a few exceptions in which the tang takes the place of the rivets. For further illustrations and

Figs. 101-105.—*Bronze weapons* ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

101, Spear-head with side loops, locality unknown; 102, "Scythe-shaped" blade found in Galloway; 103, "Scythe-shaped" blade found in a moss on the farm of Whitleys, Stranraer; 104, Spear-head from Barhullion, found jammed between two rocks; 105, Spear-head found near Denhead, Coupar-Angus. See Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vii. 423; xvii. 93-98, 200-232; xxiii. 224.



details of daggers, spear-heads, &c., consult figs. 96-105. Mr A. Hutcheson has recently described a dagger-blade, along with fragments of others, apparently of the same type, in

which a couple of notches have taken the place of the rivet-holes (fig. 106). It was discovered in a cairn on the farm of Gilchorn, near Arbroath, associated with urns.<sup>1</sup> The dagger represented by fig. 107, showing a large rivet-hole in the butt-end of the tang, is one of two specimens discovered on Scottish soil. It was found in Whitehaugh Moss, Ayrshire, at a depth of about 6 feet, and is described and figured by Dr James Macdonald.<sup>2</sup> The other<sup>3</sup> was found on the Crawford Priory estate, Fife, and is figured and described by the Hon. John Abercromby.<sup>3</sup> These daggers, whether the blades were flat or ribbed, were sometimes ornamented as shown on figs. 96 and 107.

Another class of weapon occasionally found in Scotland, and allied to the strongly ribbed dagger, is that which Sir W. Wilde calls the broad "scythe-shaped sword." It differs from the dagger in having the two edges unsymmetrical with the mid-rib—which is sometimes slightly curved—and also in being attached at right angles to the shaft, which gives it the appearance of a scythe. These weapons are largely found in Ireland, but sparingly in England and Scotland. One found in Galloway is outlined in fig. 102, which sufficiently shows the peculiarities of this class of weapon.

Spear-heads are perhaps the most abundant of weapons of offence found among the relics of the Bronze Age in all countries. The Scottish examples are socketed, almost without an exception, and gracefully proportioned, but very

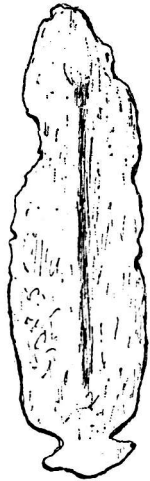


Fig. 106.—*Knife or dagger-blade of bronze found at Gilchorn, near Arbroath* (3).

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vol. xxv. p. 459.

<sup>2</sup> Arch. and Hist. Collections of Ayr and Wigtown, vol. iv. p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vol. xxviii. p. 219.



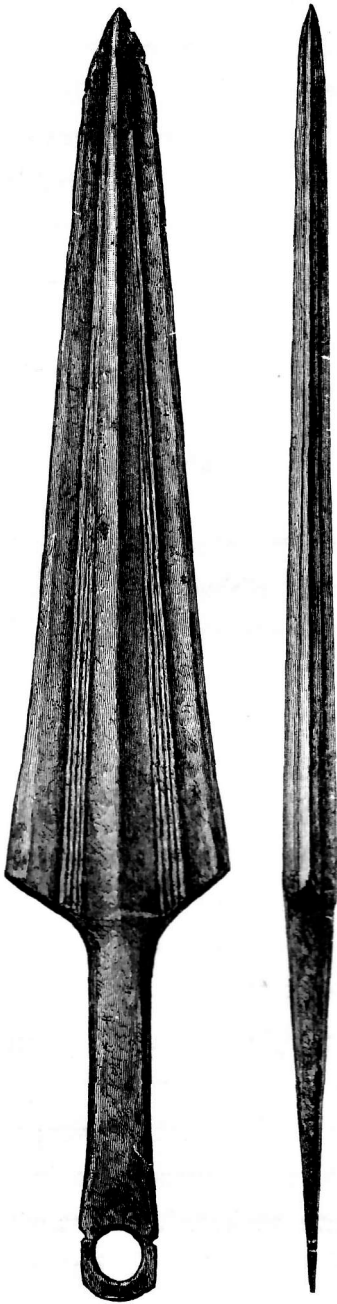


Fig. 107.—*Tanged dagger or spear-head found in Whitehaugh Moss, Ayrshire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).*

variable as regards dimensions. The larger specimens have sometimes a crescentic vacancy in the blades on each side of the socket, intended probably to lighten the weapon, as shown in that represented by fig. 105. Similar segmental apertures have been noted on the La Tène iron spear-heads. Another feature occasionally observed on the Scottish bronze spear-heads (common also in England and Ireland) was a loop on each side of the socket for the purpose of fixing the blade more firmly to the handle (fig. 101). Stone moulds for casting the spear-heads have been found in Scotland, as well as in most countries of Europe.

The bronze swords found in Scotland are leaf-shaped blades with sharp points, and a flat projection at the hilt containing several rivet-holes, by means of which plates of bone, horn, or wood were fastened on each side so as to form a handle (figs. 108-115). These weapons have no guard; and although both edges have been hammered out thin and sharpened by grinding-stones, they appear to have been better