

IV.

NOTICE OF A HOARD OF BRONZE WEAPONS AND OTHER ARTICLES
FOUND AT MONADH-MOR, KILLIN. COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES
STEWART, TIGH'NDUIN, KILLIN.

This hoard of bronze articles having been acquired for the Museum through Mr. Stewart, the following particulars of their discovery have been communicated by that gentleman :—



Fig. 1. Part of Bronze Sword
(5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long).

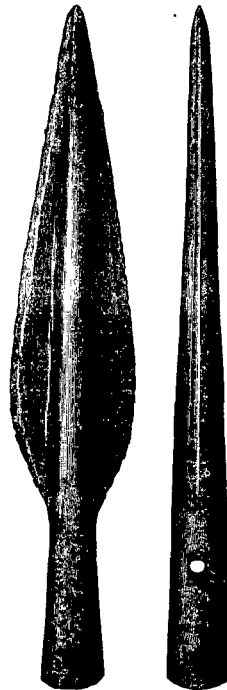


Fig. 2. Spear-head of Bronze,
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

About fourteen years ago Mr. John M'Diarmid, Monadh-mor, Killin, was trenching a small round knoll which lies immediately behind the west-

most houses in Monadh-mor, when in turning over the ground with his pick-axe he came upon these bronze articles on the south-west side of the knowe, and within a few yards of the top of it. They were about a foot below the ground, all lying together, and had apparently been tied, he

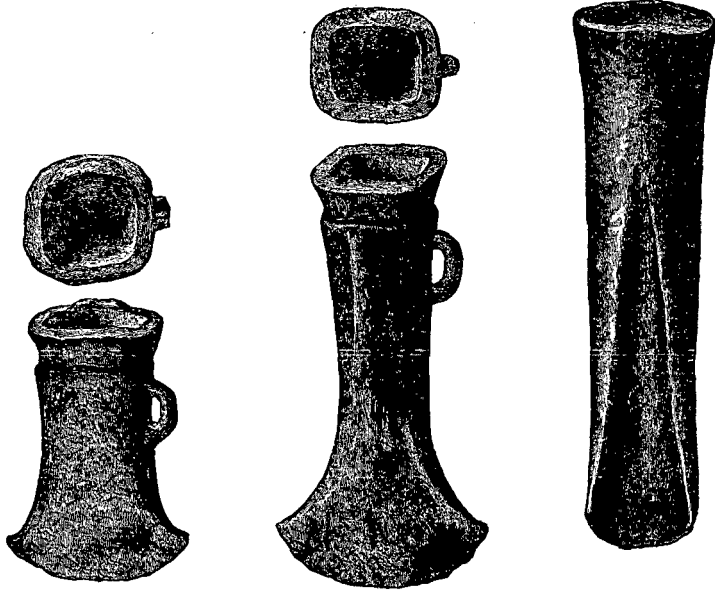


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Figs. 3 and 4. Socketed Celts of Bronze, $2\frac{3}{8}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Fig. 5. Bronze Gouge (actual size).

thinks, with some kind of fastening, not unlike medium twine, the strands being distinctly visible, but the substance crumbled into dust the moment it was touched. I have carefully examined the knoll, and it is my opinion that it is of natural formation, consisting of gravel with a thin coating of earth. Until trenched by Mr. M'Diarmid at the period stated, it seemed to have been from time immemorial in pasture, and untouched by the plough.

The articles of which the hoard was composed are as follows :—

1. Portion of the hilt end of a small leaf-shaped sword or dagger

(fig. 1), $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. It is not pierced for rivets, and has a

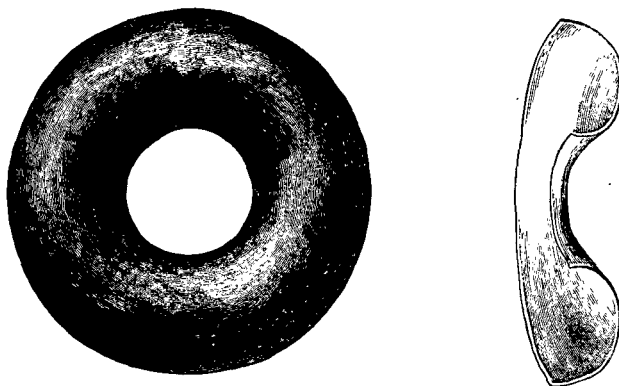


Fig. 6. Circular Hollow Ring and Section.

projecting ridge in the centre on each side of the handle plate.

2. Spear-head (fig. 2), $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the blade leaf-shaped, the

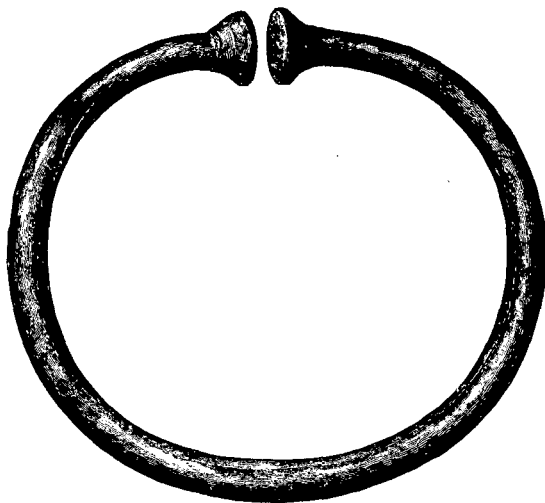


Fig. 7. Penannular Ring of Bronze, with expanded ends.

socket extending 3 inches beyond the blade, and pierced with two rivet

holes opposite each other in the sides, an inch below the termination of the blade. The diameter of the socket at the butt end is exactly an inch, and it tapers gradually to the point, forming a midrib to the blade. The hollow of the socket, which has been most carefully cored, runs up to within three quarters of an inch of the point.

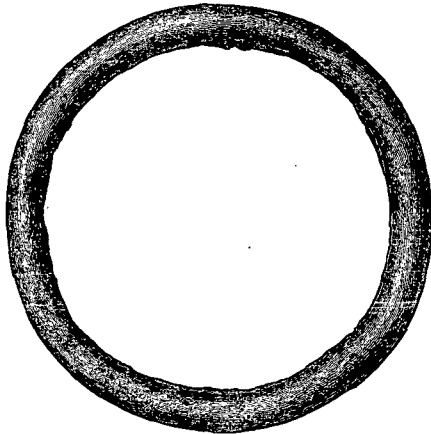


Fig. 8.

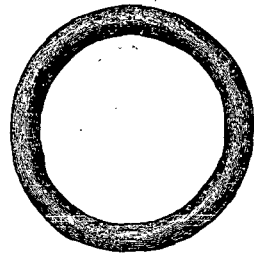


Fig. 9.

Figs. 8 and 9. Plain Rings of Bronze (actual size).

3. Socketed celt (fig. 3), $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, and 2 inches across the cutting face, which is semicircular and expands considerably beyond the socket part. The socket is squarish, and the celt has a small loop on one side immediately beneath the collar of the socket.

4. Socketed celt (fig. 4), $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, which is semicircular in form, expanding considerably beyond the socket part, which is long and narrow, with a squarish opening. The celt has a small loop on one side just below the collar of the socket.

5. Socketed gouge (fig. 5), $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. This is the second specimen known in Scotland, the only other gouge on record having been found in the River Tay.

6. Circular hollow ring (fig. 6), $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, similar to one

found with two spear-heads at Inshoch, in Nairnshire, and to a smaller one found with a bronze sword in Edinburgh.

7. Penannular ring of bronze (fig. 7), $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, with slightly expanded ends.

8. Three plain rings of bronze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, one of which is shown in fig. 8; four similar rings of bronze, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter; and two similar rings of bronze, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, one of which is shown as fig. 9.