

## The Glastonbury Lake Village.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS UNDERTAKEN  
DURING 1904.

BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

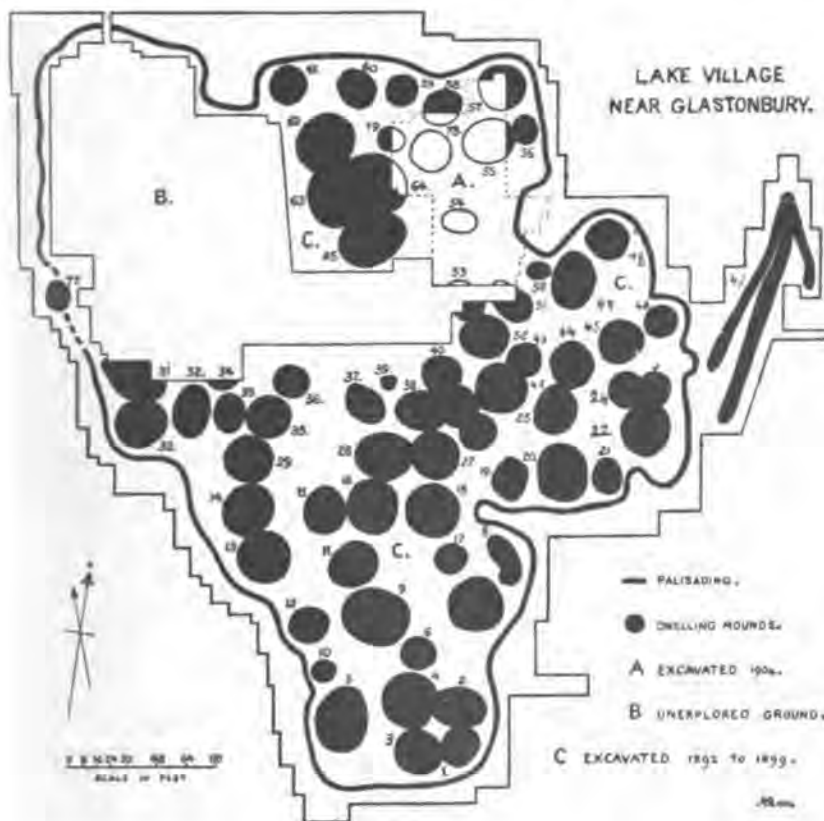
AFTER an unavoidable interval of five years, it was resolved at a meeting of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, held in the autumn of 1903, that the excavations at the Lake Village should be reopened during the following spring; and it was further decided that the examination of the unexplored part of the site should be continued for one month in each year until complete. It will be seen from the accompanying plan<sup>1</sup> that the area of ground to be dug is considerable, and under favourable circumstances it will take at least two seasons more to excavate. As soon as the examination of the entire village is accomplished, arrangements will be made to publish, as speedily as possible, a full and detailed account of the whole excavations.

The monograph to be published will probably take the form of a quarto volume, fully illustrated with plans and sections and with numerous drawings and plates of the objects discovered. Although the greater part of the work will be dealt

1. Four mounds in the accompanying plan are unnumbered, having "failed" in the process of making the block. The mound between Nos. 6 and 8, is No. 7; that overlapping No. 24, is No. 23; that between Nos. 27 and 42, is No. 26; and that overlapping Nos. 26, 38, 40, and 42, is No. 41.

with by the explorers, papers will be written by specialists in the subjects in which they are eminent, chiefly by members of the Lake Village Committee of the British Association.

The village was discovered in 1892, and systematically ex-



plored for seven years by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bulleid. Since the summer of 1898 no digging has taken place, with the exception of the work undertaken by Mr. H. St. George Gray during the visit of the Somersetshire Archæological Society to Glastonbury in 1902, an illustrated account of which was published in

the *Proceedings* of that year (Vol. XLVIII).<sup>1</sup> This year the excavations were reopened under the joint superintendence of the writers. Work began on May 17th, and was continued until June 10th. The ground excavated is situated in the N.E. part of the village, and is represented by the dotted line enclosure marked A. in the plan. The digging included the examination of Mounds 57 and 58 partly explored in 1896; of Mounds 54, 55 and 78; and portions of Mounds 64 and 79 left from a previous year. The area of ground between the mounds was carefully excavated, together with a small portion of the border-palisading lying eastwards from Mound 54. The northern margins of Mounds 51 and 53 were also touched, and await further examination next year. As some of the dwelling-mounds examined this season were partially explored in a previous year, the writers have thought it desirable to give a complete account of Mounds 54, 55, 57, 58, 78, 79, including a description of any points, or objects, of interest that were brought to light during former seasons, but excluding the relics found in Mound 55 in 1902 (with the exception of E 190, Plate VII).

## II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LIV, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 14ft., and from E. to W. 17ft.

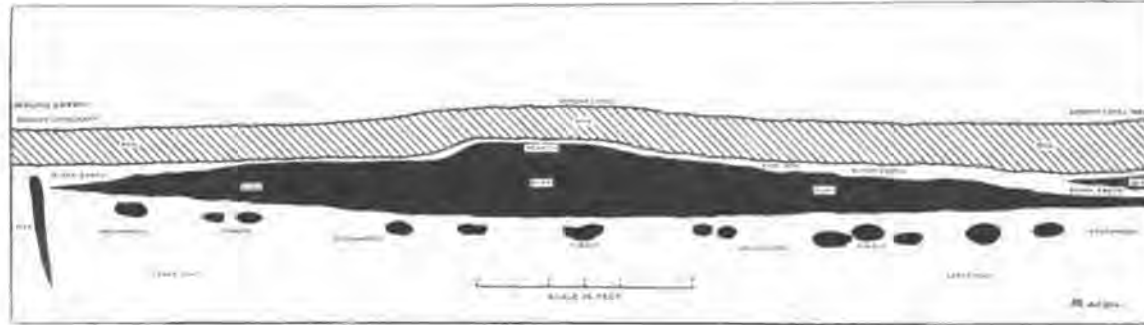
*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 6ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil surrounding this mound varied from 18 to 20ins., and at the centre of the mound 10ins.

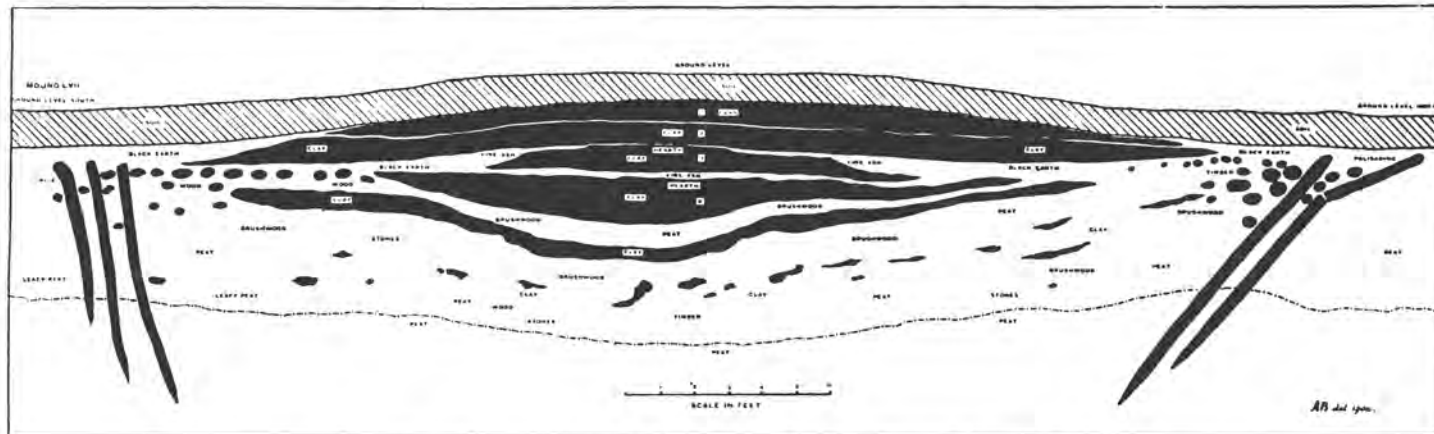
MOUND LIV was of small size, situated 24ft. S. from Dwellings LXXVIII and LV, and 20ft. E. from Dwelling LXV. The mound was composed of two floors, the greatest thickness of clay being 12ins.

*Fluor i* measured 10ft. N. and S., by 16ft. E. and W., and

1. Mound LV of the present paper is the same as Mound 1 of the paper in the *Proceedings* of 1902.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 78, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 57, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



was composed of yellow clay 6ins. thick. The hearth was a circular area of baked clay situated near the w. border, measuring 3½ft. across.

*Floor ii*, a small area of clay, measured 7ft. n. and s., by 9ft. e. and w., the greatest thickness being 7ins. The hearth, composed of a circular patch of baked clay, was placed immediately under that of floor i, and was 39ins. across, e. and w. A section through the hearth showed it to be made of two layers, the upper a thin layer of clay, 2½ins. thick, evenly spread over an earlier and lower hearth, the two being separated by a thin line of fire-ash. The repairing or raising of hearths in this way, independently of the clay floor, has been noticed in many other dwellings. The area of ground around Mound LIV was of larger extent than that generally found surrounding a dwelling; it was partly occupied by patches of rubble stone; chiefly situated near the s., s.e., and n.w. aspects of the mound. The largest area of stone, shewn in Plate VI, may have been part of a paved way between two dwellings, similar arrangements having been discovered in the vicinity of other dwellings.

A marked difference was noticeable in the consistency of the ground n. and s. of the mound; in the former situation it was firm, and partly buried in it, or lying on the surface, were trunks of trees showing adze-cuts. The leafy layers of peat were indistinctly seen and the peat was sparsely piled. In the latter position the peat was soft, leaves were abundant at a depth of 15 to 24ins., and piles numerous. Distributed over the surface of the peat as far e. as the palisading, at a depth of 18 to 20ins. below the field-level, was a layer of black earth, 3ins. thick, containing fire-ash, charcoal, fragments of bone, pottery, and baked clay rubble. Pottery was plentiful s. of the mound, and fragments of two small wooden tubs were dug out of the peat 15ins. below its surface.

The numbered objects found on the margin of, or near, Mound LIV were as follows:—

**A 4.** Small amber bead, external diameter 7·5 mm., length 4·3 mm.; diameter of hole 2·2 mm. Figured in Plate VII. It has flattened ends and bevelled edges. Found to the N.E. of Mound LIV, near the E. margin of the patch of rubble stone, 1904. Previously two amber beads and portion of another had been found in Mounds XLIV and LXIV, 1892-3.

**B 377 and 378.** Piece of a metacarpal and piece of a metatarsal bone of sheep or goat, each about 1½ ins. long, and each having three transverse circular holes through the bone on the flat sides. They are both figured in Plate VII. Perhaps used in weaving; a lady who has seen them states that she has observed similar objects of bone used by weavers in the North of England, but she could not explain their precise purpose. Both found in the peat S.E. of Mound LIV, 1904. A similar object with four holes, from Hod Hill, Dorset, is in the British Museum (Durden Coll.).

**E 197.** Bronze rivet, diameter 10 mm., height 6·5 mm.; of a common type in the village, and of the character of those with which the bronze bowl (E 19) is studded. Found in the peat S.E. of Mound LIV, 1904.

**Q 40.** Upper stone of saddle-shaped quern, length 11½ ins., width 5¾ ins., maximum thickness 2 ins. It has had considerable wear on one face; it is also somewhat worn on the other face, the section, lengthwise, being slightly bi-concave. Found near the E. margin of Mound LIV, 1904.

**S 38.** Oval disc of sandstone, with an excentric incipient hole on the convex face (diameter 5·3 mm.); the other face is flat. The hole was commenced by drilling. Figured in Plate IX. Found in the peat near the S. margin of Mound LIV, 1904.

**S 39.** Circular disc of sandstone, average diameter 37 mm. Fairly flat on both faces, in the centre of one of which there is a faint indication of a central hole having been commenced by drilling. This was undoubtedly intended for a spindle-whorl. Found in the peat S. of Mound LIV, 1904.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1904.  
HEARTH, MOUND 55 IN FOREGROUND; HEARTH, MOUND 78 BEYOND.

*From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.*





The pottery in this mound was not plentiful, and only one fragment of smooth black ware was ornamented to any extent. Mound LIV also produced a good example of a sandstone whetstone, and some red colouring-matter was found E. of the mound.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LV, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 29ft., and from E. to W. 36ft.

*Elevation.*—The greatest height at the centre of the mound above the surrounding level ground was 12ins.

*Alluvium.*—Soil covered the mound from 9 to 16ins. in depth.

DWELLING-MOUND LV was of medium size, situated at the N.N.E. corner of the village, lying S. from Mound LVII and S.W. from Mound LVI. It contained two floors, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 15½ins.

*Floor i* was composed of a layer of indifferent yellow clay, 36ft. in diameter E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay at any point being 12ins. The N.E. margin was overlapped 4ft. by Mound LVI, and partly covered by an area of rubble stone, measuring 11ft. N. and S. by 8ft. E. and W. The hearth belonging to the floor was made of baked clay in an inferior state of preservation. Resting on the floor, at distances varying from 5 to 9ft. from the centre of the mound, were seven large blocks of red water-worn sandstone, arranged roughly in a semi-circle. (See Plate V.) Similar blocks have been discovered in or near other dwellings—sometimes a solitary stone, at other times in groups. It is difficult to surmise the use in this instance, but from the accumulation of fire-ash under one, it was evident that some time had elapsed between the commencement of the occupation of the dwelling and the placing of the stone in the position in which it was found.

*Floor ii* was of small extent, measuring 10ft. N. and S. by 11ft. E. and W. The greatest depth of clay was 10ins. The

hearth was in an excellent state of preservation, situated near the middle of the floor but placed excentrically to the centre of the mound and w. of the summit. It was made of baked clay with circular outline and bevelled sides, covered with a layer of mortar-like substance presumably disintegrated stone. The average diameter at the base was 5ft., and across the top 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. (The photograph, Plate V, gives an excellent idea of the hearth, and a plan and section of it are given in Plate I accompanying Mr. Gray's paper, *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII. pt. 2).<sup>1</sup>

The substructure was well marked under the N. and N.E. margins of the mound, the pieces of timber being arranged parallel with the edge of the clay. Under the eastern half of the mound the peat was soft, covered by a layer of compressed rushes and a quantity of brushwood. Amongst the latter several incomplete lines of wattle-work were uncovered. Other parts of the mound were supported by a small quantity of brushwood resting on firm peat.

In the space between Mounds LV and LVII the peat was soft and leafy, containing irregular lumps of blue clay, wood-chips, bones, stones, and a number of piles. Close to one of these a fragment of a baked clay loom-weight was found. Near the S.E. margin the peat was similarly composed, but more thickly studded with piles. Along the W. edge of the mound the superficial layers of peat were firm; resting on the surface of it and partly covered by the clay, was a piece of timber 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, doubly perforated by piles at the centre. Close by the S. side of the plank, was a large flat-ended pile of alder, shewing adze-marks; the pile was 9ins. in diameter and placed upright in the peat; it was evidently cut square at the lower end to afford resistance, and prevent its sinking into the peat. Similar piles have been occasionally found in other parts of the village.

No line of wall-posts was discovered in the foundation of

1. Mound LV of the present paper = Mound I in the *Proceedings* of 1902.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1904.  
STONES *IN SITU* BETWEEN MOUNDS 54, 55, AND 78.

*From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.*



the mound, but the presence, in considerable quantities, of baked clay rubble along the w., n., and n.e. margins of the upper floor distinctly points to the existence of a dwelling, and of its destruction by fire.

The most interesting "finds" from Mound LV were as follows:

**B 372.** Dentated end of a long-handled bone weaving-comb, found in 1902; figured and described in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 7.

**B 373.** Metatarsus of sheep or goat with two perforations at one end, found in 1902; figured and described in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 8.

**D 70.** Ball of clay with indentations, found in 1902; figured and described in the *Proceedings* as above, fig. 9. A somewhat similar piece of clay was found in 1904.

**E 190.** Bronze object figured in Plate VII; and previously figured in Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 3, before it was cleaned, it having been much corroded. Its actual purpose is uncertain; it may have been a "horse-trapping," as it certainly suggests a junction between strap-ends. Three views are given to show its precise form; there are six vertical bars on one face, five only on the other. Nothing similar has previously been found in the village. It was found in 1902, on the first floor of Mound LV, 9½ ft. s.e. of the centre of the second floor hearth.

**E 194.** Tubular piece of bronze in several fragments, figured in Plate VII. The object takes the form of a segment of a circle. Although much corroded, it appears to have been made from rolled sheet bronze, 0.9 mm. thick; the tubing is 8.7 mm. exterior diameter. There are traces of what might be an iron wire passing through the tubing. At one end, resting on the outer surface, there is a flat, circular boss, ornamented with an incised dot-and-circle pattern, similarly to the bronze nail, E 196; it may be the head of a rivet or pin passing transversely through the object. The middle of the outer

edge of the curve is decorated by a continuous, narrow, waved, raised band ; the waviness was obtained by means of a small punch, the hammering having been effected from both sides, and in this respect resembling the ornament on the bronze bowl, E 19. In its perfect state, assuming that the object formed a complete circle, its exterior diameter was 79 mm. ; so that it might have served as a bracelet. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

E 195. Ring formed of bronze of more or less plano-convex section, the flat side being on the interior. It is 4.3 mm. thick on one side, tapering to 2.4 mm. on the other side ; exterior diameter of ring 15.5 mm. It is figured in Plate VII. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9ft. s.w. from the centre, 1904.

F 361. Small, smooth, nodule of flint, with natural perforation. Found in Mound LV, 1902.

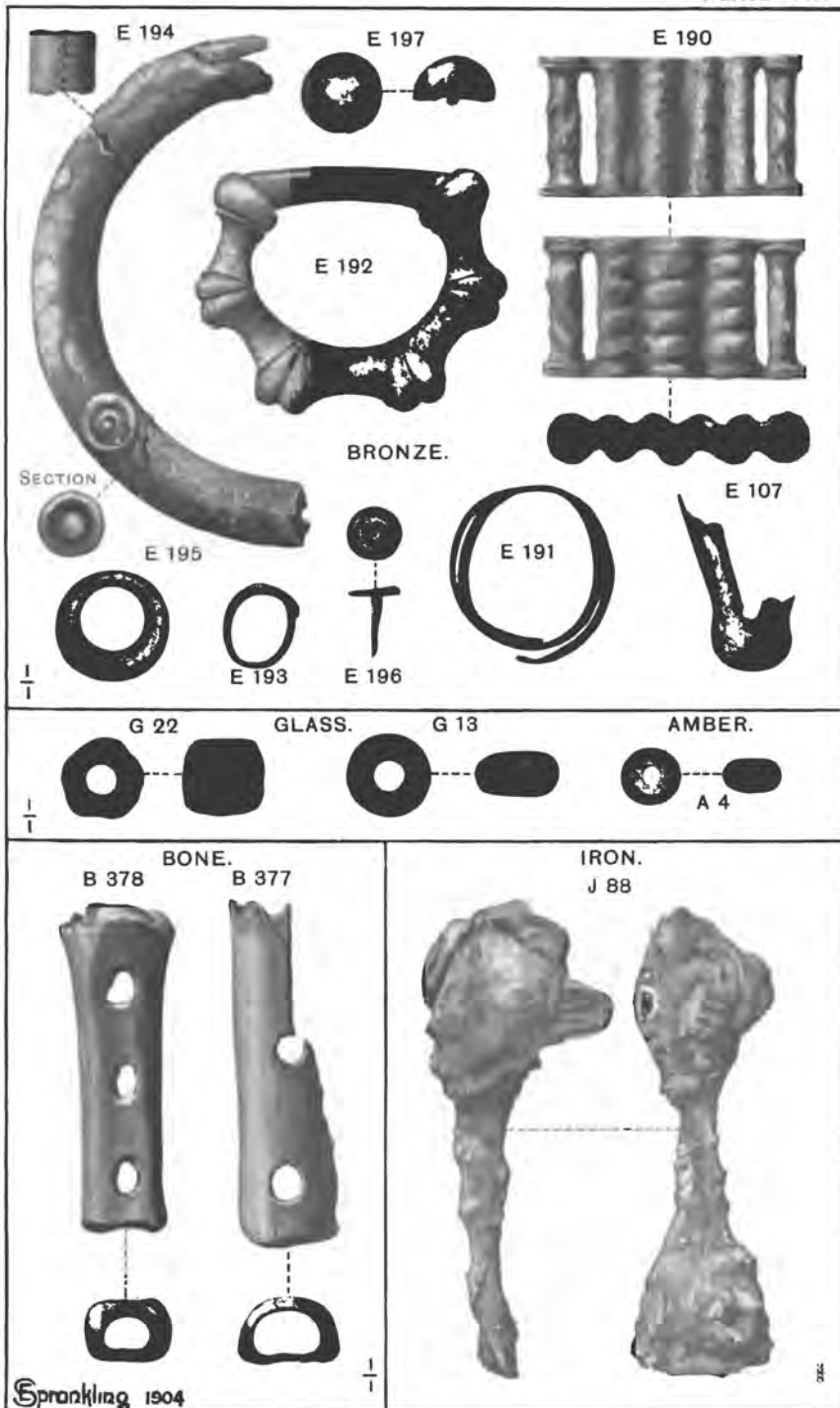
F 368. Worked flint, probably used as a knife. It has a pronounced dorsal ridge, which gives it a triangular cross-section. As seen by the illustration on Plate IX, the edges are translucent. Found near the s. margin of Mound LV, 1904. Five flint flakes were found in this mound, one with secondary chipping. A flint core was found on the s. side of the mound, which affords proof that flint implements were made on the site of the village.

G 22. Bead of white glass, the sinuous grooves running round the sides being filled up with light-yellow fused glass or enamel ; external diameter 11.2 mm., length 10 mm., diameter of hole 4.6 mm. It is figured in Plate VII, and was found in Mound LV, 22ft. s. from the centre, 1904. This is the first piece of yellow glass that has been found in the village.

H 286. Roe-deer antler, figured in Plate VIII. It is finely worked to a smooth point, and was probably used as a modelling-tool in finishing and decorating pottery. Found at level of second floor near the E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

H 289. Object of unknown use, figured in Plate VIII. It is 66 mm. long, and is composed of deer-antler. The "head,"

PLATE VII.



RELICS OF BRONZE, GLASS, ETC., GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE





which has been perforated lengthwise, consists of the complete section of the antler, and shows the marks of a saw at top and bottom. The blunt-ended projecting peg is continuous with one side of the piece of antler; at the base where it enlarges into the "head," notches caused by sawing occur on both sides—evidently not intentional. The implement has been roughly cut out, and we have never seen anything similar. Found in Mound LV, 6ft. s. from the centre, 1904.

**K 28.** Small fragment of a ring or armlet of Kimmeridge shale. Found in the peat 3ft. distant from the s.w. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

**L 36.** Lump of tin, weight  $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois. Found in Mound LV, 1902.

**M 35.** Fragment of the parietal bone of a human skull. Found near the s.w. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

**P 162.** Two decorated fragments of pottery; figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, figs. 13 and 14, and found in 1902.

**P 164.** Small, shallow, earthenware pot, of a light drab colour, figured in Plate IX. It appears to be hand-made, and has a "pitted" surface. Height 1in., external diameter at lip  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Probably used for mixing colouring-matter. Found on first floor of Mound LV, 7ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

**P 165.** About one-half of a highly ornamented pottery vessel or bowl, height  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; figured in Plate IX. The external diameter of the pot at rim in its perfect state was  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; its thickness averages only 7 mm. It is of a dark brownish-black colour, the surface having a smooth and dull appearance. The pot, although probably not turned on a wheel, can hardly be considered to be purely hand-made; perhaps it was made on a plate which was turned with one hand while the other shaped the clay, in a similar manner to the process carried on at the present day at Ordessan, in the Pyrenees.<sup>1</sup> The clay

1. *Journ. Arch. Inst.*, Vol. LIX, p. 225. P 164 may have been fabricated in a similar manner.

of which the pot is composed appears to have been mixed with a fairly large proportion of small particles of quartz sand. Comparatively speaking, this pot is a highly-decorated one; the chief ornamentation consists of two contiguous bands of indented chevrons, filled with crossed lines in horizontal and vertical directions. Bands of lines, crossed obliquely, form the decoration along the rim, above the chevrons, and on the side of the pot at the base; in addition an indented ring occurs on the *bottom* of the vessel. In form the pot resembles P 163, found in 1904 in Mound LVIII. P 165 was found near the N.E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

Q 39. Lower stone of a nearly circular quern, averaging  $12\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter at top; maximum thickness  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The bottom is flat; the upper surface convex, with the usual vertical hole, in this case penetrating the stone to a depth of  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ins.; the hole is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter at top, and has a rounded bottom. Found on the first floor of Mound LV, 9ft. E. from the centre, 1904.

T 11. Boar's tusk, with perforation (4 mm. diameter) at the root end, possibly for suspension. Keller describes these objects as needles, probably for sewing the garments together.<sup>1</sup> We know, however, that boars' tusks are used by islanders of the Pacific Ocean for personal ornament. Found near the E. margin of Mound LV, 1904.

*Pottery.*—In addition to the numbered "finds" of pottery from Mound LV, several interesting pieces were dug up in this mound, but the total number of fragments was below the average. Some of the decorated fragments were ornamented with curvilinear lines, some with zig-zags, but chevron designs predominated. Two of the ornamental fragments are figured on Plate IX (bottom corners); the design in the right hand corner occurred also in Mound LVII. Half a blackish-brown pot, height 3 ins., found in Mound LV, was evidently purely hand-made, and of such a rude character that had it been

1. Keller's *Swiss Lake Dwellings*, 1st. Edit., p. 34.

found with relics of the Bronze Age, we should probably have had no hesitation in assigning it to that period. The rim is decorated by a roughly incised horizontal line connected to the edge of the rim by short vertical lines at irregular intervals.

Two ovoid pebbles were found in this mound, one bearing signs of having been much "pecked." One of the small, round pebbles, probably used in games, was also found here.

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LVII, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate IV).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W., 27ft.

*Elevation.*—The greatest height at the centre of the mound above the surrounding level ground was 16ins.

*Alluvium.*—The soil covering the mound varied from 9ins. at the top to 15ins. in depth at the margin of the mound.

DWELLING-MOUND LVII was of medium size, situated at the extreme N.E. margin of the village, and its N. and E. aspects were strengthened and protected by the border-palisading—the piles being from 1 to 4ft. distant from the margin of the uppermost layers of clay. In consequence of the broken-down condition of the palisading opposite a part of the E. side of the mound, and the subsequent sinking of the clay and the sub-structure, the original line of the edge of the mound could not be accurately defined in this position.

The mound consisted of four super-imposed floors, the total thickness of the clay, together with the thin layers of fire-ash and other débris covering each layer, being 3ft. 7½ins.

Floors *i* and *ii* were composed of yellow clay, and at some points were barely distinguishable as two layers. This was markedly so throughout the N.W. quarter of the mound, and to a less degree over the central area of the mound. At other positions where the intervening dark layer of fire-ash covering Floor *ii* was thicker, the two layers of clay were distinctly separable.

*Floor i* measured 25ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay near the centre was 8ins.

*Floor ii* measured 30ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay near the centre was 9ins.

No distinct hearths were discovered on either of the above floors, although there was evidence of fire, from the presence of charcoal and fire-ash covering the surfaces.

*Floor iii* was composed of clay mixed with brushwood near the margin, and of clean yellow clay near the centre of the mound. The hearth belonging to this floor consisted of a circular "platform" of clay 4ft. across, with an area of embedded rubble sandstone at the centre, having an irregular outline varying from 2½ft. to 3ft. in diameter. The thickness of the clay underlying the centre of the hearth was 9ins., and at one point 4ft. distant from this, it measured 12ins. The dimensions of Floor iii were 13ft. N. and S.

*Floor iv* was composed of yellow clay covered at many places by accumulations of fire-ash several inches thick. Mingled with the clay at the N. and E. sides of the floor were quantities of brushwood and moss. The dimensions of Floor iv were 19ft. N. and S., and the greatest thickness of clay was 16ins. near the centre. The hearth was a circular area 3ft. 6ins. to 3ft. 9ins. across, raised a few inches above the level of the floor and having a centre of smooth hard baked clay 18ins. in diameter. The marginal part of the hearth being subjected to less heat, the clay was softer and gradually approached the consistence of the floor around. The hearth originally was the highest part of the floor, but owing to the greater subsidence of the clay at the centre of the dwelling, the surface level of the hearth was found to be a few inches below the surface level of the floor at its margin. The skeleton of a young child (M22.) was discovered on the floor near the N.W. margin of the hearth. An extensive and well-defined fifth layer of blue clay was met with in the substructure, but there was no evidence of its having been used as a floor.

The substructure supporting the four floors consisted of layers of brushwood, clay, and timber, under which was a heterogeneous mass of wood, peat, stones, and lumps of blue clay, the total thickness varying from 3 to 4ft. Vivianite was found here.

The larger pieces of timber were chiefly found along the *N.*, *E.*, and *S.* sides of the mound, arranged parallel with the margin of the clay, and extending as far as the palisading: pieces of timber were occasionally placed at right angles to these. During the examination of the floors, several pointed ends of black oak piles were dug out of the clay. In the *N.E.* quarter, one was found at the surface of Floor ii, 8ft. *N.* from the centre, penetrating this layer of clay, and the underlying brushwood and peat. A second was found near the fourth floor hearth, 2ft. *N.* from the centre of the mound; the top of the pile was level with the third floor, piercing this and Floor iv. This pile was similar to those found near the centre of other dwelling-mounds. The ends of four other piles were discovered, viz., at 9ft. *S.*, 7ft. *W.*, 10ft. *S.W.*, and 9ft. *S.S.W.* from the centre—all of which penetrated the second, third, and fourth floors.

Among the more important pieces of timber in the foundation, the following are noteworthy: a horizontally-placed oak beam, 9ft. long with three circular mortise-holes pierced with piles, was found near the *E.* edge of the mound, the mortise-holes being arranged one near the middle of the beam, and one near each extremity. A smaller piece of squared timber 7ft. long, was discovered 4ft. *W.*, lying parallel to the oak beam. Near each end it was perforated by a rectangular hole, filled with an accurately-fitting squared and sharpened piece of oak-board: in close proximity to one of these, were three small circularly-cut holes, two of which did not completely perforate the beam.

Arranged along the *N.E.*, and *S.* margins of the third floor was a single line of small piles, placed from 10 to 18ins. apart at a distance of 10 to 12ft. from the centre of the mound.

We presume from the position of the posts, they were the lower ends of the wall-posts belonging to the third floor dwelling. Two lines of wattle-work were discovered in the foundation of the mound. The first was 2ft. from the clay near the E. border: the second was found near the palisading posts bordering the N. edge. Numerous small piles were also met with near the W. margin of the clay, but these were without any definite arrangement.

Among the objects discovered, the following were the most noteworthy:—

**B 245.** Metatarsus of sheep or goat, with condyles cut off at one end; at the articular end, a round hole at top, and another on side close to the end. It had become very smooth and polished, the result of prolonged use; and may have been used as a kind of shuttle-spool in weaving. A similar object is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 8, and fig. 20, p. 113; see also p. 119 of the same paper, where additional information may be obtained. B 245 was found in 1896, in Mound LVII, 10ft. N.E. from the centre.

**E 106.** A few links of a bronze chain, in a very fragile condition. The links, which are of oval form, 7 x 6 mm. external dimensions, are composed of material about 1 mm. thick. Found 13ft. N.E. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

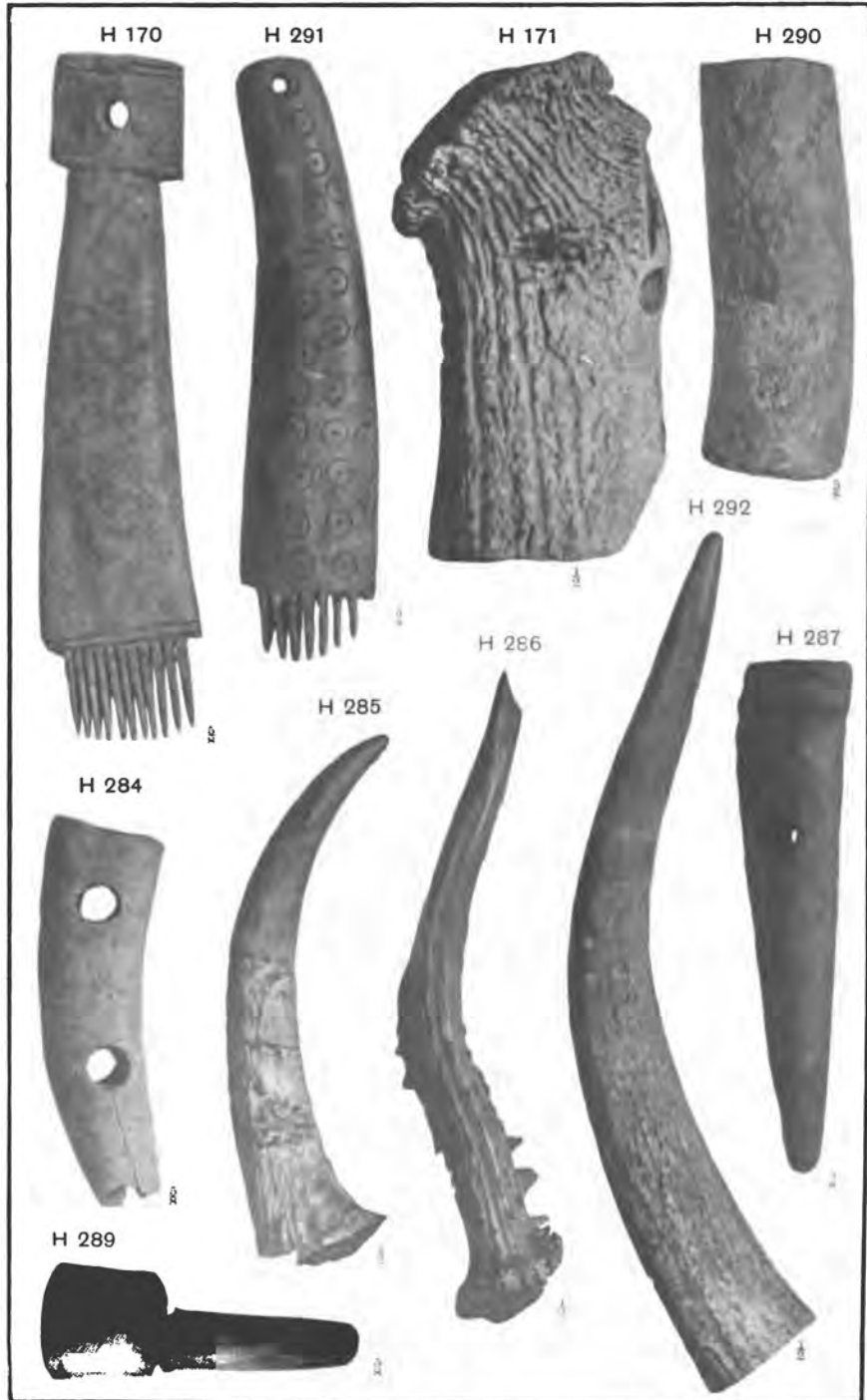
**F 364.** Flint flake, found under the lowest floor of clay amongst the timber of Mound LVII, 6ft. N.W. from the centre, 1904.

**F 46.** Flint scraper with rounded, chipped, and bevelled edge. Found amongst the brushwood 8ft. N. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

**H 170.** Weaving-comb, figured in Plate VIII and carved from a piece of antler. Found on the second floor, 6ft. N. from the centre of Mound LVII, in 1896. It is somewhat curved longitudinally—the natural curve of the antler; length 150 mm. ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins.), maximum width 34.5 mm. Eleven of the original fourteen teeth remain, the longest being 20.5 mm.







RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

*From Photographs by H. St. George Gray*

At the other end the comb-handle terminates in an oblong enlargement (averaging 29 x 25 mm.), perforated with a circular hole for suspension. Thus it belongs to Type 3 of the weaving-combs described in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, pp. 111-118, where similar combs from other places, including Mount Caburn (Sussex), Danebury Hill (Hants), and Highfield (Salisbury), are mentioned. The Lake Village has up to the present time produced about half-a-dozen of this particular type, with oblong enlargement. The ornamentation on H 170 consists of transverse grooves in pairs in three places.

H 171. Base of a large antler of red-deer, sawn off transversely just above the bez-tine; both this and the brow-tine have been partly sawn and partly broken off close to the base. Marks of the saw are also seen in other places on the antler. The circumference of the antler midway between the brow- and bez-tines is 179 mm. The object no doubt represents a hammer in an incomplete condition, and is figured in Plate VIII, half-linear. The transverse perforation for the wooden handle was, for some reason, never completed; on the bottom a circular hole, diameter 12 mm., has been bored to a depth of 24 mm., but the hole commenced at the top (diameter 13 mm.), close up to the upper margin of the brow-tine, is not central, and was discontinued after a depth of only 4 mm. had been reached. This incipient hole is shown in the illustration. Similar hammers have been found at Glastonbury, in London (Guildhall Museum), etc.; and are common "finds" in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. H 171 was found on the second floor of Mound LVII, in 1896, 7ft. N.E. from the centre.

H 284. Cheek-piece of horse's bit, figured in Plate VIII, one of several found in the Lake Village. Length along the convex side, 90 mm.; of oval cross-section, measuring 25 x 16 mm. at the larger end; the other end was found in a fractured condition, but has been repaired as far as possible. As seen by the illustration, there are two transverse perforations,

averaging 9 mm. in diameter. Found 3 or 4ft. w. of the centre of Mound LVII, on the second floor, 1904.

P 139. Larger portion of a hand-made pottery vessel which has not yet been sufficiently restored for description. Found 2ft. deep in the peat beneath the brushwood and timber of Mound LVII, 17ft. s.e. from the centre, 1896.

The amount of shards of pottery procured from Mound LVII was insignificant compared with the quantity dug up in and around other dwellings.

Q 15. Lower stone of quern, found 4ft. below the surface of the peat outside the palisading, 27ft. E. from the centre of Mound LVII, 1896.

W 86. Large, grey-coloured, sandstone spindle-whorl, figured in Plate IX; diameter 53 mm., maximum thickness 18 mm. On one edge four slightly-incised transverse notches are observable. The central hole has been drilled from both faces, tapering to 4.5 mm. in the middle, the external diameters being 9 and 10 mm. respectively. Found under the clay amongst the timber-work of Mound LVII, 11ft. s.e. from the centre, 1896.

*Timberwork.*—Two wheel-spokes, finely turned and finished, measuring 14½ ins. long, were found in the peat outside the palisading near Mound LVII, and a fragment of an axle-box, evidently belonging to the same wheel although found at some distance from the spokes.

#### V. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LVIII, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 27ft.

*Elevation.*—The greatest height at the centre of the mound, above the surrounding level ground was 9ins.

*Alluvium.*—The soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 16ins.

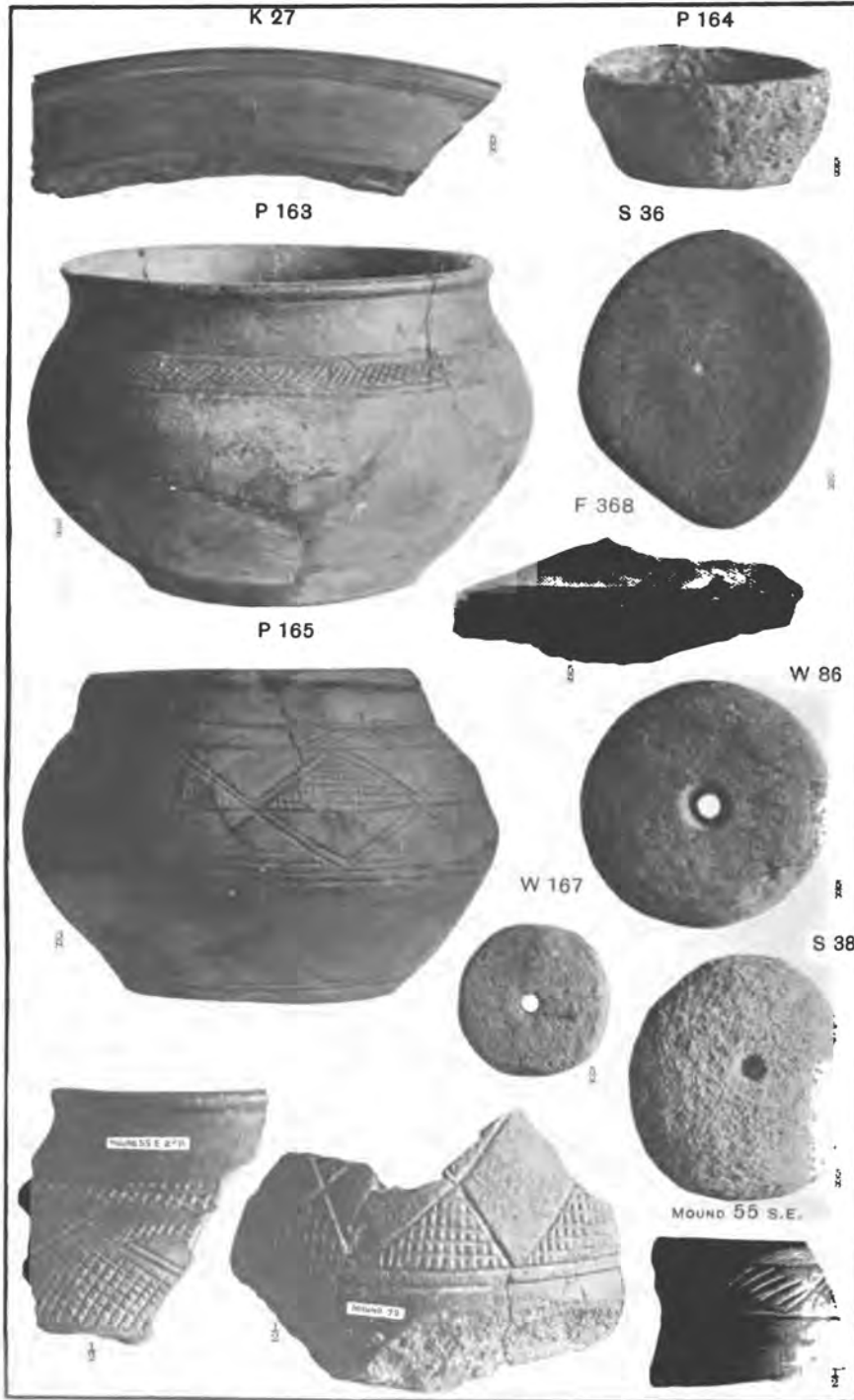
DWELLING-MOUND LVIII was of medium size, situated near the N. border and W. of Mound LVII. It was composed

of two floors of unequal extent, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 15ins. The w. part of the mound overlapped a portion of Mound LIX.

*Floor i* was small and composed of yellow clay, measuring 14ft. from N. to S., and 16ft. from E. to W., the greatest thickness of clay being 9ins. The hearth consisted of a raised patch of partially baked clay, with one large stone slab embedded near the centre; it was circular in outline, 4ft. in diameter, and covered by a layer of fire-ash and charcoal 2ins. thick. No line of wall-posts was found near the margin of the clay.

*Floor ii* was an elliptically-shaped area of clay having measurements of 44ft. from N.E. to S.W., and 25ft. from N.W. to S.E., the greatest thickness being 6ins. The N. part of the floor was composed of dirty-looking clay mixed with peat, and in places it was only 3ins. thick and could only be traced with difficulty. The S. half was better defined, and made of yellow clay, but there was no line of demarcation separating the different clays. The hearth was a well-preserved one of gravel, with roughly circular outline measuring 4ft. across; the surface was uneven and slightly arched towards the centre. No line of wall-posts could be traced. A whole pot, in pieces, (P 163), and numbers of other fragments of pottery were found near the hearth and on the southern side of the dwelling-floor. Peas and wheat were abundant and distributed over the E. and S. aspects. The substructure under the N. half of the mound was unimportant beyond a few irregularly placed pieces of timber. The peat was firm and red-coloured, containing a few leaves, but no shells or river-weed. Under the E. part of the mound the substructure was better arranged, the timber being placed parallel in a N. and S. direction. Other parts of the mound were supported by brushwood with occasional pieces of timber. Leafy peat was abundant under the S. margin of the clay. The "finds" from Mound LVIII were not numerous, the following being the most important:—

PLATE IX.



POTTERY AND STONE OBJECTS, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE

*From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.*

pieces, on the second floor, 2ft. from the s.e. margin of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

**K 27.** Portion of the rim of a turned vase or bowl of Kimmeridge shale, figured in Plate IX. The complete vessel had a diameter of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins. at the rim. It had a beaded rim externally, the lip being bevelled off inwards and ornamented on the top by two parallel grooves. The parallel striations caused by the lathe on both sides are conspicuous features of the relic. Found under the second floor, 10ft. to the s.w. of the centre of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

**P 163.** Ornamental bowl, figured in Plate IX,  $\frac{3}{8}$  scale linear. It was found in about forty pieces, but is now completely restored; height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins., maximum diameter  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins., diameter at rim 6 ins. It has the appearance of having been roughly lathe-turned. The decoration lin. below the rim, consists of a horizontal band of incised lines crossed obliquely, the interspaces forming small raised diamonds. Found on the second floor, 3ft. from the s.e. margin of the gravel hearth, Mound LVIII, 1904.

**Q 16.** Fragment of the upper stone of a quern, found near the n. side of the clay hearth, Mound LVIII, 1896.

**S 31, S 32, and S 33.** Small, round, flat pebbles (*calculi*), exhibiting a smooth and polished appearance. It is generally supposed that they were used in games. Dozens of them have been found in the village, and five were found in 1904 in unrecorded positions. An example is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Plate III, fig. 11. The three which ranked as "numbered finds" in 1904, were found in Mound LVIII; S 31 at the w. margin of the clay, and S 32 8ft. s.w. from the centre of the gravel hearth.

**W 85.** (Also recorded as D 52). Ball of clay, similar to a spindle-whorl, except that the hole extends only partly through the centre. Found 9ft. n.e. from the clay hearth, Mound LVIII, 1896.

## VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXVIII, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate IV).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 24ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 8ins. above the level of the surrounding ground.

*Alluvium.*—The soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 15ins.

DWELLING-MOUND LXXVIII was of medium size, situated between Mounds LV and LXIV. It was composed of three floors of nearly equal extent and depth; the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 2ft.

The three floors were separated with difficulty, the intervening layers of fire-ash and débris being thin and frequently untraceable. On the surface of the second floor in the N.W. quarter of the mound, pieces of oak flooring-boards were noticed lying lengthways in a S.W. and N.E. direction.

The hearth belonging to the first floor was a circular platform of baked clay, 4ft. in diameter, raised 3½ins. at the centre above the level of its margin. The whole hearth was in an excellent state of preservation. It is seen in the middle distance in the photographic view, Plate V. At an average distance of 18ins. from the N.E., S.E., and S.W. points of the margin, thin slabs of lias were embedded in the clay and sunk level with the surface of the floor. The stones were placed at right angles and equi-distant, so as to form two sides of a square. The fourth slab at the N.W. angle, if it ever existed, was not discovered.

The hearths belonging to Floors ii and iii were placed immediately under that of the first floor and were not examined, except to ascertain their existence. No line of wall-posts was found at the edge of the mound, but baked clay-rubble with finger, crevice, and wattle marks was dug up along the N.E.

and E. margins of the clay and on the surface of the upper floor, shewing that a wall had existed.

Nothing particularly noteworthy was observed in the sub-structure; the mound was supported by some brushwood which was placed on solid peat.

The chief "finds" were:—

**B 375.** Two metatarsi of sheep or goat, similar to B 373, for reference to which see p. 75. Both found at a distance of 7ft. S.E. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. One is precisely similar to that figured in the *Proceedings*, XLVIII, ii, Plate III, fig. 8; the other has two holes (in line with one another transversely) in addition,—near the articular end. These objects are common in the village.

**D 71 and W 165.** Two balls of clay, 29·5 and 34 mm. in diameter respectively, similar to spindle-whorls, except that the hole extends only partly through the object. Found in Mound LXXVIII, 4ft. E. of the centre, 1904. A portion of another, 29·5 mm. diameter, was also found in 1904, and a much smaller one, complete, 17 mm. diameter. A small ball of baked clay was also found, 15·5 x 20·5 mm.; and a small clay whorl (or bead), diameter 26 mm. with complete perforation.

**E 192.** Massive bronze buckle or ornament for strap-end, of D-shaped design, probably connected with horse-harness; figured in Plate VII. Maximum length, 47·2 mm., maximum width, 35 mm., maximum thickness, 12·8 mm., weight 1½ozs. avoirdupois. The bar which was enclosed by the leather-strap is of oblong section, 7 x 4·7 mm. The object is ornamented by six knobs projecting from a ring of circular section (7 mm. diameter); these knobs are lobe-shaped, and the four on the bow may be described as bivalvular; the lobes or projections taper to a point on the sides of the ring, and are typical of the Late-Celtic period. The two bosses next to the oblong bar do not taper to the same extent, but pass underneath as raised bands. It was found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 1ft. N.W. from the centre, 1904. There is a similar ornament, but



larger, from Knowle Hill, Bawdrip, in Taunton Castle Museum. A somewhat similar object (E 8) was found in 1893 in Mound LXV of the village. Another of similar character, with ten knobs, was found at Hunsbury Camp (*Assoc. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, PL. IV). There are seventeen others (and six of a plain type) in the British Museum, found on the Polden Hills (Allen's *Celtic Art*, 1904, p. 95). Similar objects shown in the British Museum come from Arras, Hagbourn Hill, Alfriston, and Hod Hill.

**E 193.** Bronze ring of oval form, possibly a link of a chain; figured in Plate VII. It is composed of wire varying from 1 to 1.5 mm. thick, the ends of the ring overlapping to the extent of 8 mm.; external measurement, 10 x 11.5 mm. Found 5ft. to the w. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

**E 196.** Bronze nail, figured in Plate VII; total length, 12.6 mm., with circular, flat head (7 mm. diameter, 1.3 mm. thick); portion of point missing. The top of the head is ornamented by a deeply-incised dot-and-circle design. Found 4ft. to the s. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

**F 365.** Flint scraper, of duck-bill form, worked at bevelled edge and on sides; it has a prominent bulb of percussion. Found under the clay, 11ft. n.w. from the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

**F 366.** Small flint scraper, found 6ft. n.w. from the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

**F 367.** Pointed flint, with secondary flaking, and exhibiting signs of prolonged use. Found 8ft. to the e. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. In addition to these examples, seven small flint flakes were found in the mound.

**H 287.** Point of a tine of antler, length 110 mm., with one large transverse cylindrical hole (diameter 11 mm.), at a distance of 68 mm. from the point. At the base it has two encircling grooves, as seen in the illustration, Plate VIII. Perhaps a cheek-piece of horse's bit. Found on the first floor 8ft. to the n.w. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

**H 290.** Heavy knife-handle, consisting of a piece of antler

of oval section (30 x 24 mm.), and 90 mm. maximum length. Figured in Plate VIII. The only ornamentation is a narrow "beading" at one of the squared ends. Found 9ft. to the s.w. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904. A somewhat similar knife-handle, found in a crannog at Buston, is figured in Munro's *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 220, fig. 222.

H 291. Weaving-comb of concavo-convex cross-section, composed of antler: figured in Plate VIII. It belongs to Type 4—the commonest type—of the classification in *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLVIII, pt. ii. It originally had nine teeth, the two outer ones being now deficient; at the other end it has a circular perforation (diameter 3.3 mm.), which was added after the decoration of the comb. It is ornamented with incised dot-and-circle ornaments (diameter 5.5 mm.) in thirty-six places without any systematic arrangement. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 5ft. to the s. of the centre, 1904.

H 293. Small piece of roe-deer antler. Found 13ft. to the s.e. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

S 34 and S 35. Two flat and round discs of sandstone, roughly 49 and 52 mm. in diameter respectively: perhaps incomplete spindle-whorls. Both found in Mound LXXVIII, 1904; S 34, 15ft., and S 35, 5ft., to the w. of the centre of the mound.

S 36. Thin, flat, smooth piece of indurated sandstone of Devonian age, with incipient hole on one face. Figured in Plate IX. Perhaps a spindle-whorl in process of manufacture, although the object, in its present state, is, in plan, an irregular oval. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVIII, 6ft. s. from the centre, 1904.

S 37. Heavy sandstone disc, with incipient hole in the centre of one of the faces; perhaps intended for a spindle-whorl; diameter 54 mm.; maximum thickness 22 mm. Found near the s.e. margin of Mound LXXVIII, 1904.

W 167. Small, flat, sandstone spindle-whorl, figured in Plate IX (to fill up a vacant space). It was not found in Mound LXXVIII, but near the n.e. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

*Pottery.*—The number of fragments of pottery found in Mound LXXVIII was below the average. One of the fragments of decorated pottery found in this mound is figured at the middle and bottom of Plate IX. Mound LXXVIII also produced fourteen fragments (now joined) of a lathe-turned vessel, ornamented just below the rim by an encircling band of zig-zag pattern bounded by horizontal lines. A portion of the base of a vessel found here seems to afford evidence that some of the Glastonbury pots were fabricated by stages,—by narrow bands of clay, built up one above another from the base.

Two small, flat, round pebbles (*calculi*)—probably used in games—were found in Mound LXXVIII. Several found in London may be seen in the Guildhall Museum.

#### VII. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXIX, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 17ft., and from E. to W. 18ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 10ins. above the level of the ground surrounding it.

*Alluvium.*—The average depth of soil covering the mound was 14ins.

MOUND LXXIX was of small size, situated in the N.E. quarter of the village, lying S. from Mound LIX, S.W. from LVIII, and N.W. from LXXVIII. It was composed of three floors, the total thickness of the clay being 21ins. The floors had the following dimensions :—

- (i) Diameter N. and S. 14ft., E. and W. 11ft.
- (ii) Diameter N. and S. 16ft., E. and W. 17ft.
- (iii) Diameter N. and S. 6ft., E. and W. 9ft.

The surface of the lower floor was partly covered with a layer of small water-worn stones. No distinct hearth could be traced on either floor, although each bore evidence of fire on the surface. No dwelling wall-posts were discovered. The substructure consisted of layers of brushwood kept in

place by a number of small piles without definite arrangement. Under the brushwood there were numbers of large pieces of timber resting on the peat, placed side by side, and lying lengthways in an e. and w. direction. The surface of the peat under the mound was depressed and saucer-shaped.

The only finds of importance were :—

H288. Piece of worked antler, of circular section, diameter 20 mm., and 15·5 mm. long. The object is incomplete. Found on the first floor near the s. margin of Mound LXXIX, 1904.

J88. Iron adze, in two pieces, figured in Plate VII. Length 6½ ins.; much corroded. The socket is filled by the end of the wooden shaft. Found embedded in the third layer of clay in Mound LXXIX (21ft. n.w. of the centre of Mound LXXVIII), 1904. A similar iron adze was found at Hunsbury Camp;<sup>1</sup> others have been found at Ham Hill,<sup>2</sup> and are exhibited in the Walter Collection in Taunton Museum; another from the Crannog of Lisnacrogghera, Parish of Skerry, Co. Antrim, is exhibited in the British Museum.<sup>3</sup> Two or three similar implements have previously been found in the Lake Village.

Very little pottery (including one decorated piece) was found in Mound LXXIX.

Only sixteen fusiform clay sling-bullets were found in the excavations during 1904.

1. *Reports, Assoc. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xviii, Plate VII, fig. 6.

2. *Proceedings, Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xlviii, pt. ii. p. 44.

3. Wood-Martin's "Lake Dwellings of Ireland," p. 173.