

## The Glastonbury Lake Village.

AN ACCOUNT OF A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN DURING 1905 AND 1906.

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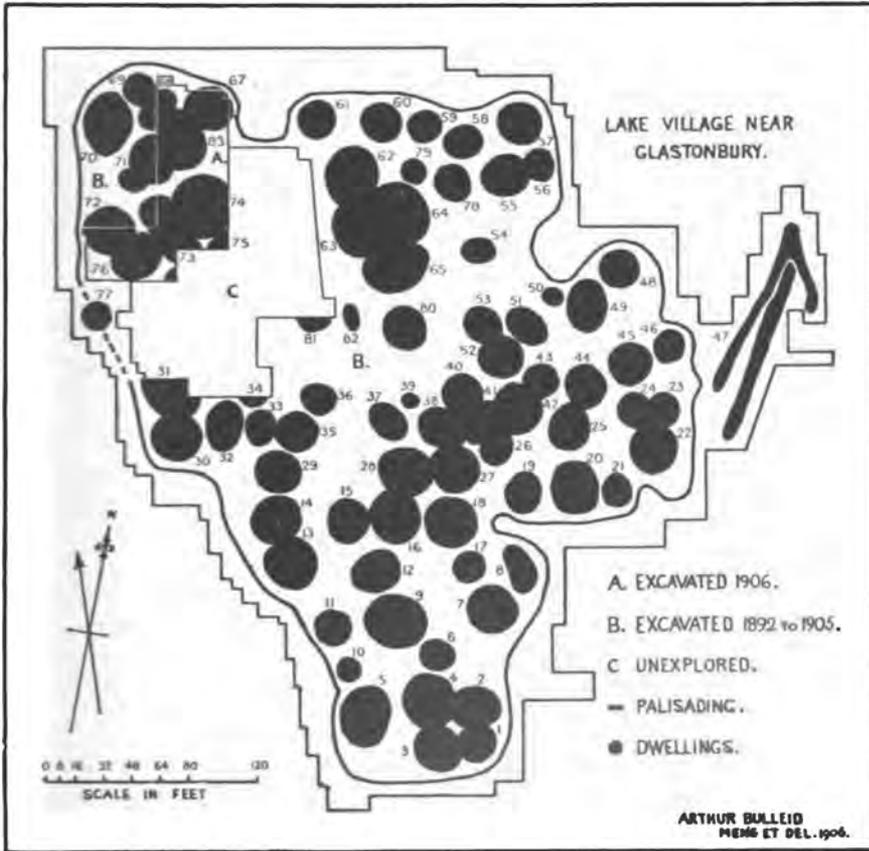
### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE excavations at the Lake Village were reopened in 1906, during May and June, for four weeks, under the joint superintendence of the writers. The ground explored covered some 580 square yards, and was situated near the N.W. corner of the village, adjoining the E. and S. sides of the portion excavated last year. Digging began on May 7th and continued until June 2nd. Two days were lost owing to heavy rain, and considerable hindrance to work and inconvenience was experienced for several days from the consequent flooding of the trenches. This season another area of clay was discovered that was not recognised as a mound on the surface before digging; this brings the total number of hut-sites up to eighty-three.

The area excavated included the following dwelling-mounds, together with the intervening spaces of level ground around them. Mounds 67, 76, and 83 were examined in their entirety; Mounds 68, 71, and 72, partly excavated last year, were completed; the greater part of Mounds 73 and 74, and the N.W. quarter of Mound 75 were examined, and await completion next year. (*See Plate I*).

As in previous years it is the intention of the writers to give a detailed account of the completed Mounds only, viz., Nos. 67,

PLATE I.



68, 71, 72, 76, and 83, leaving the description of the unfinished dwellings, Nos. 73, 74, and 75, for a subsequent paper.

It will be understood therefore, that the relics referred to in this paper do not by any means represent the whole of those found in 1906; and on the other hand the list includes several important finds discovered during the excavations in 1905. With reference to the three unfinished mounds it should be mentioned that Mound 74 was, structurally, one of the most interesting dwelling-sites as yet explored.

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

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate III).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 25ft., and from E. to W. 25ft.

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

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6ins. near the centre to 13ins. near the E. margin.

MOUND LXVII was of medium size, and formed one of a group of six situated at the N.W. corner of the village, lying E. of Mound LXVIII, and N.E. of Mound LXXXIII, overlapping the latter for 8ft. along the S.W. margin. It was protected on the N., N.E., and E. aspects by the border-palisading, and was composed of four floors, all of which were well defined and covered with a distinct layer of black earth and charcoal, as seen in the photograph, Plate II. The total thickness of the clay 6ft. N.E. of the central picket and near the N. margin of Floor i was 2ft. 9ins., the thickness of each floor measured at the same place being,—Floor i 2ins., Floor ii 12ins., Floor iii 9ins., and Floor iv 10ins. Floors i, ii, and iii were made of yellow clay; Floor iv of blue. The whole mound was tilted downwards and outwards towards the border-palisading on the E. of the dwelling.

*Substructure.*—This was strong and well preserved, especially

under the E. and N.E. aspects of the mound, where it was composed of several layers of timber; the upper strata being arranged lengthways in an E. and W. direction, and the deeper in a N. and S. direction, parallel to the palisading. Thick layers of brushwood, chiefly arranged in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction, supported other parts of the mound. Portions of an older and discarded palisading were discovered in the peat underlying the S.E. quarter of the mound. (This is seen in the middle distance of the photograph, Plate VI). Below the substructure, under the E. half of the dwelling, a layer of stratified leafy peat was found 12ins. thick containing the *elytra* of water-beetles, and the *opercula* of fresh-water shells.

The peat situated to the S. of Mound LXVII was composed of a heterogeneous mass of vegetable débris, containing chips of wood, stones, bones of animals (including the nearly complete skull of a horse), and numerous fragments of coarse hand-made pottery. Fragments of thin bronze plate (E 249) were found near some water-worn pebbles, 4ft. S.E. of the central picket under the substructure and 4ft. 6ins. below the surface.

*Floor i.*—This was a small circular area of yellow clay, measuring 13ft. N. and S., and 13ft. 6ins. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 6ins. The hearth was well preserved, consisting of a raised patch of clay of quadrilateral outline with rounded corners, the four sides facing respectively N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W. The N.E. and S.W. diameter measured 4ft. 4ins., and the N.W. and S.E. diameter 4ft. 2ins. There were no signs of bevelling along the margin. The centre of the hearth consisted of a flat pavement of thin slabs of lias embedded in the surface of the clay, the clay being baked red between the stones, and for an average distance of 8ins. beyond them. The stones were arranged in a roughly quadrangular-shaped pavement with the four sides parallel with those of the surrounding clay. The diameters of the stone-work were 3ft.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

Sectional View of Mound 67, taken from the N.E. ; in the foreground, stone hearth on the first floor of the hut.

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

n.e. and s.w., and 2ft. 10ins. n.w. and s.e. The largest stone measured 12ins. in diameter and was 1 inch thick. The hearth was much tilted downwards towards the e., causing a difference of 6ins. in the level between the w. and e. margins of the stone-work. This *lias* pavement was originally composed of 26 stones, but they have been cracked by the action of fire, so that when discovered 49 fragments were counted. A good photograph of the hearth is given in Plate II.

Floors *ii* and *iii* were composed of yellow clay; although the surfaces were covered with a distinct layer of black earth containing charcoal, no hearth was discovered on either floor. A layer of peat and timber separated Floors *iii* and *iv* over the e. half of the dwelling. Along the e. margin it was continuous with the timber forming the substructure near the border-palisading and measured 12ins. thick, but near the centre of the dwelling it gradually thinned out, forming a wedge-shaped layer when seen in section e. and w.

Floor *iv* was composed of grey clay; and at the s.w. margin was continuous with the clay of Floor *i* of Mound LXXXIII. Towards the n. and e. aspects of the mound the clay extended as far as the palisading. No hearth was discovered on this floor, although considerable quantities of charcoal were found distributed over the surface. Floors *i*, *ii*, and *iii* were of distinctly later date than Floor *i* of Mound LXXXIII.

*Relics discovered.*—Few objects of interest were found in this mound, and a comparatively small number of fragments of pottery were obtained from the n. half of the dwelling.

The numbered objects found in or around this mound were as follows:—

**E 248.** Bronze rivet-head, diam. 12 mm., height 6 mm. The rivet, diam. 2 mm., projects 0·8 mm. below the base of the head. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, 8½ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1906.

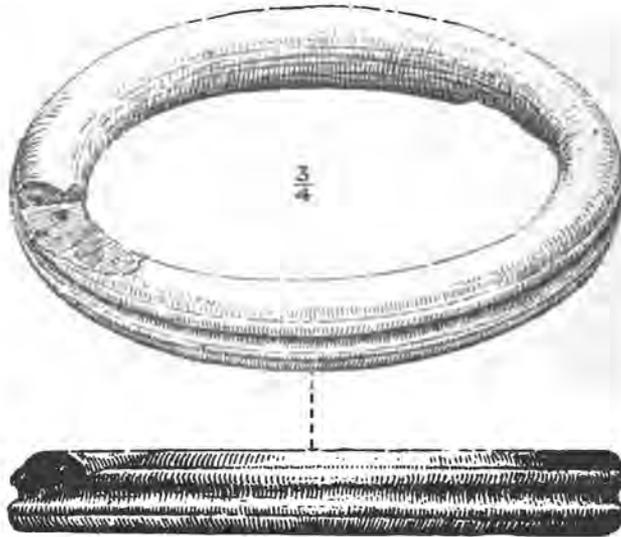
**E 249.** Two pieces of thin bronze plate, 43 and 45 mm. respectively in length. One piece has a small rivet-hole.

Found in the peat under Mound LXVII, 4ft. s.e. of the central picket, 15ins. below the undersurface of the brushwood, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the surface of the field, 1906.

H 338. Piece of worked antler, with raised band at one end, ornamented with one transverse line. It may probably be portion of the handle of a weaving-comb. Found in the black earth near the s. margin of Mound LXVII, 13ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1906.

H 339. Portion of a well-preserved red-deer antler, sawn and having a polished tine; length 157 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found in the peat in trenching 24ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket of Mound LXVII, 1906.

K 30. A large armet (or anklet?) in three pieces; although



Armet of Kimmeridge Shale, Mound LXVII,  
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

they complete the ring, a fairly large piece of the shale has been flaked off on both faces. Ext. diam. 109 mm. ( $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.); int. diam. 82 mm. It is therefore larger than the similar

complete armlet (K 29) found in 1905, which is 97 mm. in ext. diam.<sup>1</sup> K 30 is ornamented by a deep continuous groove (width 2.5 mm.) round the middle of the external surface of the armlet, bounded on either side by a rounded ridge, and again by a much slighter groove. The ring is of oval section, 13 by 15 mm. This armlet, figured in the accompanying illustration, affords another excellent example of the skill of the Lake-dwellers in using the lathe. At the points of fracture no less than four attempted reparation-holes are observable; the drilling or boring caused portions of the armlet to split or flake, as mentioned above, after which the pieces were evidently thrown aside in disgust, the attempted repairs having failed. The pieces were found within two or three feet of one another. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, about 5½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**M 18.** Human vertebra, fractured. Found outside the border-palisading 18ft. from the N.E. edge of Mound LXVII, 1895.

**M 19.** Complete human skull and jaw. Found outside the border-palisading, 16ft. from the N.E. edge of Mound LXVII, 1895. The skull had a transverse cut across the occipital bone, which was found lowermost when discovered.

**P 133.** Ornamental pottery. Found outside the palisading N. of Mound LXVII, 1895.

**P 173.** The greater part of an ornamental globular bowl, height 5ins., ext. diam. at rim 5¾ins., max. ext. diam. 6¾ins. Ornamented with a band of decoration (width 2¼ins.) just below the rim, consisting of a row of chevrons, pointing downwards, filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides. On one side near the base are three perforations (diam. 6 mm.), triangularly arranged, probably intended for straining honey. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, 9½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

1. Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. li, pt. ii, p. 97.

P 176. The greater part of an unornamented hand-made pot, found in three large pieces. The sides are slightly convex, but the rim is decidedly incurved. Height of vessel  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins., ext. diam. at rim  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins., max. diam. 6 ins., diam. of base  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. In the middle of the base is a large rounded hole, probably for straining honey from the comb. Found in trenching to the s. of Mound LXVII, 1906.

Q 13. Complete upper stone of a quern. Found near the upper margin of Mound LXVII, 1895.

X 42. Wooden mallet with handle complete; max. length of head 7 ins.; max. width of head  $3\cdot85$  ins.; diam. of perforation for handle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; handle 11 ins. long. Found in the peat outside the palisading 22 ft. to the N.N.W. of Mound LXVII, 1895.

A flint flake with secondary chipping, a baked clay sling-bullet, and a small rounded pebble were found in Mound LXVII. Amongst the piles of the border-palisading below the clay to the S.E. of the mound, a large roughly-chipped flint scraper was found.

The following botanical specimens were discovered in the peat under the mound:—*Corylus avellana* (hazelnut); *Fontinalis* (floating moss); *Carex riparia*? (sedge).

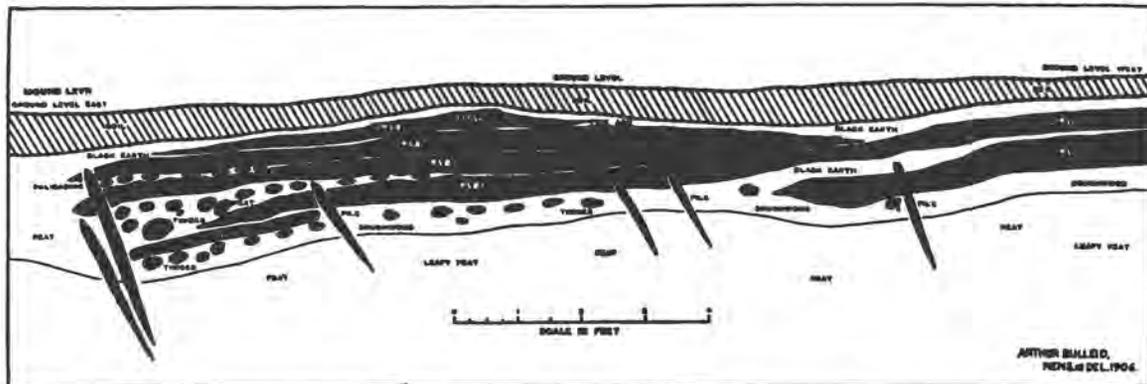
### III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXVIII, AND RELICS.

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

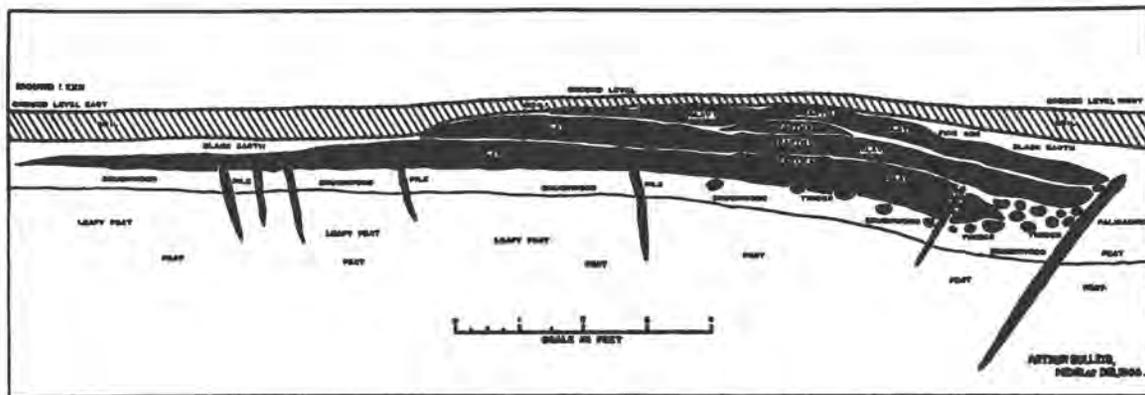
*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 15 ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6 to 10 ins.

Mound LXVIII was of small size, situated near the N. border of the village, and lying S.E. of Mound LXIX, E.N.E. of Mound LXX, and N.W. of Mound LXXXIII. It was protected along the N. and N.E. sides by the border-palisading, and was somewhat quadrangular in outline. It was composed of three floors.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 67, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 72, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

In a section E. and W. through the centre of the mound, the greatest thickness of the clay was 17ins., Floor i measuring 3ins., Floor ii, 7ins., and Floor iii, 7ins.

*Floor i* was a small circular area of clay, measuring 7ft. 6ins. N. and S., and 9ft. E. and W. The centre of the floor was occupied by a hearth consisting of a raised oval-shaped patch of clay measuring 3ft. 6ins. N. and S., by 4ft. E. and W. Near the middle of this was a stoned area measuring 2ft. by 18ins. The stones embedded in the clay were flat waterworn sandstone pebbles from 4 to 6ins. in diameter. The centre of the hearth was raised 3ins. above the periphery of the base. Indications of bevelling were noticed along the W. margin of the clay hearth, the depth of the bevelled edge varying from 2 to 2½ins. The clay and stones showed but slight signs of fire, and the layer of fire-ash surrounding the hearth was comparatively not well marked. Several fragments of thin grey Roman pottery (P 175) were found on the surface of the mound immediately under the flood-soil, and one piece was discovered in the black earth belonging jointly to Floors i and ii.

*Floors ii and iii* were of greater extent than Floor i, the clay extending northwards as far as the border-palisading. There were no indications of a hearth on either floor. Floor iii was continuous with Floor iv of Mound LXVII, and with Floor i of Mound LXXXIII.

*Substructure.*—This was composed chiefly of brushwood, arranged in an E. and W. direction, parallel with the palisading. Under the brushwood there were larger pieces of timber placed lengthways N. and S., from 18ins. to 2ft. apart.

Dwelling-Mound LXVIII contained an average quantity of pottery. Amongst the objects of interest were the following:—

D 72. Piece of baked clay with three arms and two shorter projections; max. length 46 mm. Figured on p. 106. Perhaps a toy, or a "stilt" used in the process of firing pottery. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII, 4ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**P 174.** Rim and base of a globular bowl of dark ware, found in many fragments; ext. diam. at rim  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins., max. diam. below rim about  $7\frac{3}{8}$  ins.; diam. at base  $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins. Below the rim is a band of decoration (width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.), consisting of a double-lined wave pattern with indented dots-and-circles between the lines at intervals of from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. apart. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII, 3ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

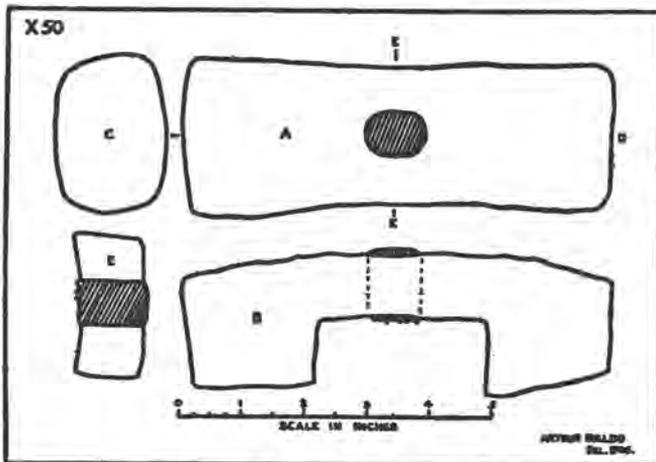
**P 175.** Fragments of the base (diam.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  ins.) of a Roman vessel of thin, hard, lathe-turned grey ware, found scattered about at the base of the "flood-soil" covering Mound LXVIII, one piece being found in the black earth belonging jointly to the first and second floors, 5ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket. It is quite probable that these fragments found in 1906 belong to the same pot as the pieces of grey ware represented by "finds" P 132 (1895) and P 166 (1905); indeed, parts of P 132 and P 166 have now been found to join. (See *Proceedings*, vol. li, 1905, pt. ii, p. 88, and Plate V, P 132).

**Q 48.** Lower stone of a circular quern, imperfect, having two convex surfaces, one convexity being more pronounced than the other; max. thickness  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. There is a hole on both surfaces, one depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins., the other  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ins. More than half of each hole remains, and, viewed from the side of the fracture, it is seen that the holes are not in line by an inch. Both holes are about 2 ins. in diam. at the mouth. Found at the edge of the clay of Mound LXVIII,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 179.** Sandstone disc with flat surfaces and straight sides; probably an incomplete spindle-whorl; diam. 38.5 mm.; thickness 10 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXVIII, 6ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 180.** Rough sandstone disc, of an irregular oval form, with flat faces and an incipient hole for the purpose of making a spindle-whorl. Max. diam. 41 mm.; thickness 9 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

X 50. Piece of worked wood, cut lengthways from a longitudinal section; probably made of alder; figured in the accompanying drawing. It was found amongst the brushwood of the substructure near the E. margin of Mound LXVIII, 11ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906. The upper surface is perforated at the centre, the aperture being completely filled by a wood pin which passes vertically through the entire thickness of the object. The surfaces have been worked with an



X 50. Half-notched piece of wood, Mound LXVIII, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

A—Upper surface. B—Side view. C—End view.  
E—Section through centre transversely.

adze, and the perforation made with a small gouge. The object has the following dimensions :—

Greatest length through the centre  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins., greatest length of sides 6 ins., greatest width at end C  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins., greatest depth at end C  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins., greatest width at end D  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins., greatest depth at end D  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Length of pin hole  $0\cdot94$  in., width  $0\cdot8$  in. The upper end of the pin is convex, projecting slightly above the upper surface; the lower end has a broken and uneven surface. The length of the portion of the pin that remains is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Greatest length of notch  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ins., greatest depth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

A whetstone was found in this mound; and three flint flakes.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 26ft., and from E. to W. 22ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 13ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of flood-soil covering the mound varied from 5 to 13ins.

Mound LXXI was of medium size, situated S.E. of Mound LXX, S. of Mound LXVIII, and S.W. of Mound LXXXIII, overlapping the latter mound to the extent of 8ft. It was composed of three floors, the greatest thickness of clay 4ft. E. from the central picket being 18ins. At the W. and S. sides of the mound the floors were separated with difficulty; at other parts they were quite distinct.

*Floor i.*—This was a thin layer of clay with irregular outline, encircling the hearth belonging to Floor ii. It had a patchy appearance as if it was intended to make good the irregularities of Floor ii.

*Floor ii* was a small area of clay measuring 18ft. N. and S. by 19ft. E. and W. The hearth (Plate IV) was made of gravel resting on a substratum of clay, the two together being 6ins. thick. The upper surface was uneven with depressions  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep, and measured 3ft. 6ins. in diameter E. and W., the base being 5ft. across in the same direction. The margin had a circular but irregular outline and was bevelled at places. On the surface of the N.E. quarter of Floor ii the remains of flooring-boards were distinctly seen lying lengthways in an E. and W. direction. At the W. and S.W. aspects of the mound the surface was covered with a layer of black earth, chiefly composed of charcoal from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3ins. deep; this contained numerous fragments of fused and worked bronze (E 240 and 241), and a quantity of grain. Some red colouring-matter was found 7ft. to the N.E. of the central picket.

*Floor iii* was of larger size, measuring 25ft. in diameter N.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.

View of Dwelling-mound 71, taken from the N.E., showing the hearth of Floor 2, and the timberwork substructure.

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

and s. ; joining the s.w. margin there was an additional area of clay measuring 10ft. n. and s. by 19ft. e. and w. The construction and dimensions of the hearth are not known, as the super-imposed hearth belonging to Floor ii was left undisturbed. At several places on the e. side of Floor iii there were remains of wood-flooring, and a portion of what must have been a complete infant's skeleton (M 39) was found to the s.w. of the central picket. Numerous fragments of corroded bronze were found scattered over the floor, in many instances so decayed as to leave only orange-coloured stains in the earth immediately surrounding the objects. This has been the usual discoloration accompanying bronze "finds" throughout the excavations.

An area of rubble stone was found on the surface of Floor iii, extending over part of the s. side and measuring 8ft. by 3ft.

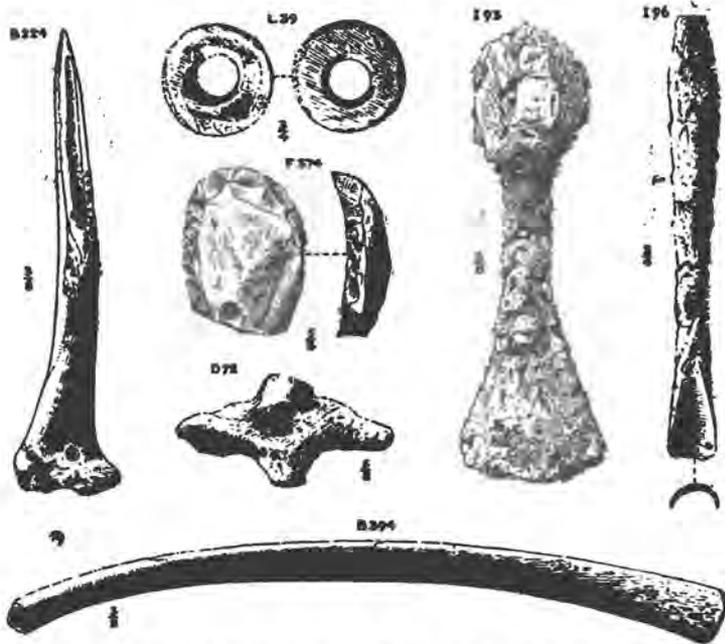
*Substructure.*—This was remarkably strong and well preserved, under the n., n.w., and s. aspects of the mound. The pieces of timber were arranged side by side in a n.e. and s.w. direction, with other lengths lying occasionally at right angles. Under the e. and w. quarters of the mound the timber was placed lengthways in a n.n.w. and s.s.e. direction. The timberwork is well shown in the photograph, Plate IV. Beneath the substructure on the w. and s.w. sides of the mound, and extending westwards from it as far as the palisading, the ground was composed of leafy peat containing drift-wood, chips, and bones of animals.

*Relics discovered.*—The objects of interest from this mound were, with one or two exceptions, found in the w. half of the dwelling, and included :—

**B 372.** Roughly-worked bone needle, fractured across the eye ; length from base of eye to point, 79 mm. The eye was at least 4 mm. across. Found on the margin of the first floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905.

**B 394.** Drill-bow made from a rib-bone ; figured on p. 106 ;

total length on the curve, 259 mm. The perforation at each end is circular and about 4·2 mm. in diam. The flatter end has rounded corners. It has no decoration. Found on the



Objects of Bone, Iron, Lead, Flint and Baked Clay,  
Glastonbury Lake Village.

second floor of Mound LXXI, 9½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905. A similar drill-bow (B 25), ornamented with crossed lines forming lozenges, was found in Mound XLIV in 1893.

**B 396.** Polishing-bone consisting of a metatarsus of deer with the condyles wanting. The bone is remarkably smooth, and exhibits evidence of having been considerably gnawed at both ends. Found on the timber under the clay of Mound LXXI, 8ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**B 397.** Smoothed rib-bone showing two cut notches. Found

on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**B 398.** Three metatarsi of sheep or goat, all more or less worked, two showing signs of scratching all round the shaft, followed by considerable polishing of the surface.<sup>1</sup> Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 11ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.

**B 399.** About two-thirds of a metatarsus of horse, smoothed for the purpose of polishing or burnishing. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 13ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.

**B 400.** The greater portion of a roughly-formed bone needle, broken across the eye, which was approximately 3·7 mm. in diam. ; max. ext. width, 6·7 mm. ; length from base of eye to point 56 mm. Found in the black earth 18ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

**C 25.** Portion of a grey, triangular, hand-made crucible, made from a very fine clay. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 6½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 235.** Fragment of corroded bronze. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 238.** Eight fragments of bronze, much corroded and crumpled. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 239.** Harp-shaped bronze fibula of La Tène type, with a small portion of the tail missing ; length 78·5 mm. Figured on p. 116. It has been constructed from one piece of metal, with the addition of a short tubular piece of bronze inserted into the coil of the spring. The latter, after twisting round once on one side, arches round the back and completes a symmetrical twist on the other side, turning inwards to form the pin. The bow is of circular section, max. diam. 4·3 mm. The

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlviii, pt. 2, Pl. III, fig. 8, and description pp. 118-9.

catch-plate, being perforated, is strengthened by a vertical but curved strut. From this perforation the usual tapering groove extends as far as the raised band—a collar originally used for fastening the retroflected tail to the bow of fibulæ of earlier type than the one just described. This is quite a usual feature of the Lake Village fibulæ, and a similar one (E 211) was found in the adjacent dwelling (Mound LXX, 1905).<sup>1</sup> E 239 was found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 240. Portion of a large bronze rivet-head, the rivet missing; max. diam. 16 mm. Also several fragments of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 241. Bronze rivet-head of the usual form, with rivet in position; diam. 15 mm. Also a few pieces of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 242. Three damaged bronze rivet-heads and several rivets without heads; also fragments of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 317. Large object of antler of red-deer, in many fragments and beyond repair. Oblique scorings and marks of the saw are observable in places. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 10½ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1905.

H 318. Hammer formed from the basal portion of a red-deer antler, measuring 208 mm. in circumference just above the burr. It shows indications of much use, and was found in several pieces in Mound LXXI. It has been restored and is figured (two views) in Plate V. The hole for the reception of the handle is of oblong section, measuring on the lower side 26 by 21 mm.; the formation of this hole was started by means of a broad saw, and the work has been clumsily carried out, deep saw-marks (average width 3.5 mm.) extending

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. li, pt. 2, p. 94.

beyond the margin of the hole to the extent of from 9 to 14 mm. The hole at the other end was formed by the removal of the brow-tine. Both sides are considerably "pecked," caused probably by hammering on metals. One of the photographic views shows a deep depression of conical outline, depth 13.5 mm., diam. at mouth 17 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 10ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1905. Similar hammers have been previously found in the Village, one (H 171) being figured in the *Proceedings*.<sup>1</sup>

H 319. Portion of a small antler of roe-deer, points missing, but showing saw-marks and other signs of having been used. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 6ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

H 320. Tine of an antler of red-deer worked to a smooth, blunt point, and having a perforation (diam. 6 mm.) at the base; length on the curve 160 mm. A considerable amount of surface cutting is seen in one place. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 4ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 321. Large straight piece of red-deer antler, length 315 mm. (12½ins.), somewhat in the form of a truncheon. Figured in Plate V. The part for grasping has been rounded to an average diam. of 23 mm., at the base of which is a roughly-trimmed knob, or pommel, projecting on one side (max. width 47 mm.)—a stop for preventing the handle from slipping from the user's grasp. The head has been sawn off square, and for some distance down the shaft a rectangular section has been maintained, the four sides near the top averaging 33 mm. in width. Knife-cuts are observable in these parts. The "head" shows little signs of wear or rough usage, and as there is no evidence of its having been used for any beating purpose, we can only surmise that the object was intended for the handle of an iron saw or knife or other cutting implement. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

1. Vol. 50, pt. 2, Pl. viii.

**H 322.** Short piece of antler of red-deer with saw-marks at both the squared ends; max. length 40 mm.; max. width 41.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

**H 323.** Complete roe-deer antler, length 214 mm. Figured in Plate V. The two branching tines have been worked at the points, and at their junction a circular perforation (min. diam. 3.5 mm.) has been neatly cut. Close to the base the drilling of a hole in an opposite direction to the other has been commenced on both sides. Found on the timber-work substructure under the clay of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**H 329.** Portion of a tine of red-deer, length 106 mm.; much repaired; probably a cheek-piece of a bridle bit. It has a perforation within an inch of each end. It is ornamented on one side only (that shown in the illustration, Plate V) by six transverse, incised, parallel lines between the holes and the ends. The smaller hole is circular; the larger, oblong. Found under the clay of Mound LXXI, 18ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

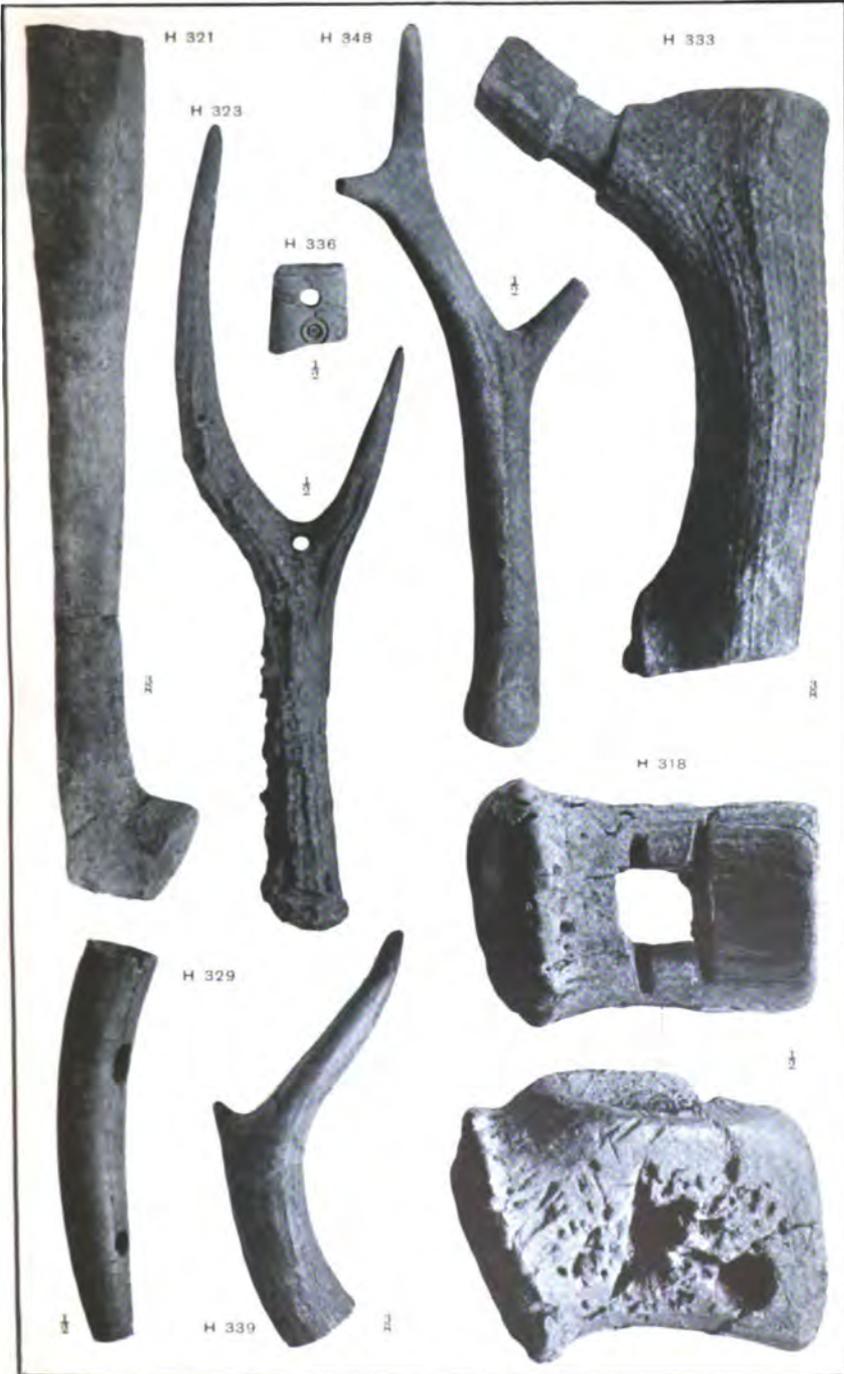
**H 330.** Small piece of burnt antler. Found in Mound LXXI, 19ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**I 93.** Iron adze in one piece, but very much corroded, the socket still containing a portion of the wooden handle; length about 6½ins. Figured on p. 106. Found on the surface of the timber-work substructure under the clay of Mound LXXI, 5½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

**I 94.** Portion of an iron bar of quadrangular section; length 5¾ins.; width 18 mm., tapering to 14 mm.; thickness 10 mm., tapering to 7 mm. Found on the s. margin of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905. Its purpose is undeterminable owing to corrosion.

**L 38.** Piece of lead ore. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 10ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**M 39.** Portion of a complete skeleton of an infant. Found



RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905-6.

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

on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**P 169.** Lathe-turned earthenware bowl, seven-eighths of which were found in 32 fragments in the s. half of Mound LXXI. It has been restored and is now in the Taunton Castle collection. It is of precisely the same type as P 163 found in Mound LVIII, 1904, and now in the British Museum. P 163 is figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. 50, Pl. ix (see also p. 87). P 169 has the following dimensions:—Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; max. diam.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  ins.; diam. at rim 6 ins., at base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The ornamentation on P 163 and P 169 is of precisely the same character.

**P 170.** Plain pot of flower-pot form but with rim curved slightly inwards. Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; ext. diam. at rim  $7\frac{1}{4}$  ins., enlarging to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. at the widest part. Three-quarters of the pot were found in sixteen fragments. It has been restored and presented to the British Museum. Found on the edge of the first floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905.

**Q 46.** Piece of an upper stone of a quern. Found in trenching  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

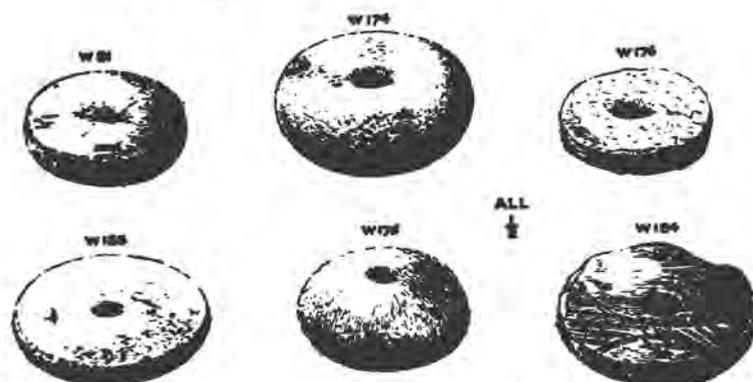
**Q 47.** Upper stone of a quern in many fragments. Found in trenching 18ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

**W 173.** One-half of a light grey sandstone spindle-whorl; diam. 42.5 mm.; min. diam. of hole 6.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

**W 174.** Thick stone spindle-whorl; diam. 49 mm.; min. diam. of hole 8 mm.; thickness 22.5 mm. Figured on p. 112. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

**W 176.** White lias spindle-whorl with flat faces; diam. 40.2 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 7 mm. Figured on p. 112.

Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.



Spindle-whorls of Stone, Pottery and Unbaked Clay,  
Glastonbury Lake Village.

In addition to the above, the following unnumbered objects were found in this mound:—A large piece of iron slag; two sling-bullets of baked clay; a ball of baked clay, partly perforated (second floor); a loom-weight of rounded and narrow form; two flint flakes; six whetstones; a hammerstone; three small rounded pebbles; a roughly perforated limpet-shell; and several fragments of decorated pottery.

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

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate III).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from n. to s. was 29ft., and from e. to w. 36ft.

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

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 5ins. at the top to 12ins. at the w. margin of the mound.

Mound LXXII was situated near the w. margin of the village, lying w. of Mound LXXIII, s.w. of Mound LXXI and n.w. of

Mound LXXVI, and was bounded on the w. side by the border-palisading. It was composed of three floors made of yellow clay; the greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 2ft. 8ins.

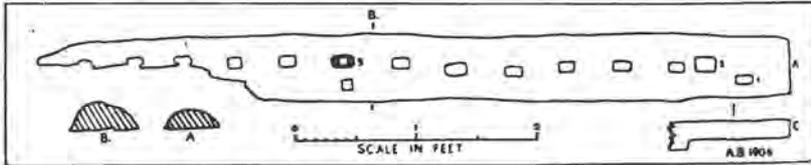
*Floor i* measured 28ft. n. and s. by 19ft. e. and w., and extended westwards as far as the palisading. The hearth being within a few inches of the surface was incomplete, and the measurements and composition were unobtainable.

*Floor ii* measured 30ft. n. and s. by 21ft. e. and w., and had two superimposed hearths. The upper hearth was placed excentrically to the centre of the mound, and consisted of a small patch of waterworn sandstone pebbles embedded in a raised area of clay 3 ins. thick. The diameter of the clay measured 4ft. n. and s. by 3ft. 6ins. e. and w. Immediately under this was a second hearth of earlier date, made of baked clay and of similar proportions. No signs of bevelling were noticed along the margins of either hearth. *Floor ii* was covered by a well-marked layer of fire-ash and charcoal, in which peas were frequently found.

*Floor iii* measured 28ft. n. and s. by 30ft. e. and w. Eastwards it was continuous with the clay of Mound LXXIII, and with Mound LXXVI along the s. and s.e. margins. The hearth consisted of a raised area of clay, near the centre of which were embedded eight thin slabs of lias, averaging 1in. thick, and covering a space 18ins. in diameter. The margin of the clay was not well defined and bore no indications of bevelling. Along the w. margin *Floor iii* sank abruptly towards the palisading, and was kept in place by a distinct line of wattle-work. Peas and grain were found around the hearth, and were specially numerous near the e. and n.w. margins. Peas were also thinly distributed over the w. side of the floor, and larger quantities near the line of wattle-work.

*Substructure.*—Under the n.e., e. and s.e. sides it was not important. Under the w. half of the mound it was composed of timber, arranged chiefly in a n.n.e. and s.s.w. direction, with

layers of brushwood lying parallel with the border-palisading. Some fragments of slag were discovered under Floor iii lying on the surface of the brushwood, and several other objects of interest were found in the same position, below the N. half of the mound. Amongst the timber under the N.W. margin of the clay, was a piece of worked oak, measuring 6ft. 4ins. long. (See accompanying drawing). It was a portion of a larger



Mortised beam found among the substructure of Mound LXXII,  
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

beam of split oak, one end being broken ; the transverse section was plano-convex. The width at the complete end was  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the greatest width elsewhere 7ins., and the maximum thickness of the wood  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Arranged along the centre of the beam were ten complete and three incomplete mortise-holes. Near the perfect end of the beam there was a mortise-hole not in line with the others, making in all fourteen holes which penetrated the entire thickness of the wood. On the convex surface, at the distance of 3ft. 9ins. from the complete end, and placed between the ninth hole and the edge of the beam, a mortise-hole was cut one inch square and deep. The mortise-holes varied considerably in size ; among the more noteworthy were the following. The first hole near the complete end was rectangular and measured  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide ; the angles were round, having evidently been cut with a gouge. One gouge mark was three-quarters of an inch wide. The second, also a rectangular hole, measuring 2ins. long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, was cut with a square-edged chisel, the cutting-edge of which was 1in. wide. The ninth hole was partly filled with the end of a post broken off level with the convex surface of the beam.

The mortise-hole was 2ins. long and 1in. wide, with rounded ends. The broken post end being 1in. square only occupied the centre of the hole, leaving a semicircular space on either side which was filled in each case with a wedge of wood. The other mortise-holes ranged from 1½ins. to 2ins. long, and from 1in. to 1½ins. wide. Several were cut with a small gouge, the cutting-edge of which measured  $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. The spaces between the mortise-holes ranged from 3½ins. to 4ins. At the complete end of the beam the flat surface was notched transversely for 11ins., the notch being  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. The beam was evidently intended to fit, and to be placed at right angles to another piece of timber similarly worked. During the excavations of previous years three other beams were found in various parts of the village, with the same arrangement of mortise-holes.

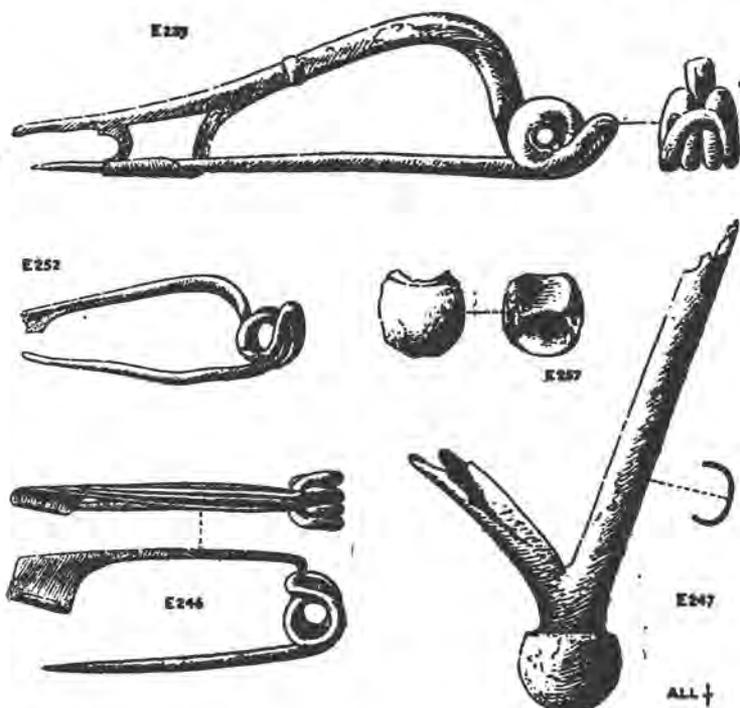
*Relics discovered.*—Among the objects of importance from Mound LXXII, were:—

**E 246.** Bronze fibula, complete, an unusual type in the Lake Village collection, but made from one piece of bronze; total length 43 mm. Figured on p. 116. The bow is almost straight, the flattened top (max. width 4 mm.) being ornamented with three longitudinal grooves tapering towards the nose or tail of the fibula. The catch-plate is squared at the end, and on the flat face ornamented with two faintly incised vertical lines and apparently a little hatching.<sup>1</sup> The coil commencing from the bow makes two twists outwards on one side, and folding under the head of the bow, completes two symmetrical turns inwards before the pin emerges; in which respect it is of the same type as E 20 and E 93. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 4ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 247.** Bronze chape of the scabbard of a sword or dagger, the bulbous termination of which is 13·5 mm. in diam. Bronze

1. Fibulae with engraved catch-plates are rare. One of Roman provincial type with ornament in this position was found at Ham Hill, Somerset. (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2 ser., xxi, 134, 139; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, ii, 147).

bordering for the edges of the sheath spring in both directions, and measures 7·8 mm. in average width, being of semicircular section. Several inches of this bordering were observed in the peat in continuation of what now remains, but being in a very



Objects of Bronze, including three fibulae, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905-6.

fragile condition it could not be removed entire. Found lying in the peaty layer and brushwood under the clay of Mound LXXII, 8½ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1905. A similar chape (E 107) was found in Mound LVIII (1896), and is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. 50, pt. 2, pl. vii. A specimen of similar character was found at Hod Hill and is in the Durden Collection in the British Museum.

**E 257.** Small rounded piece of bronze, incomplete, width

11 mm. Two views of it are given on p. 116. It appears to have had perforations in two directions. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 10ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 261.** Small piece of flattened bronze with a bevelled edge, probably one of the ends of a pair of tweezers. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXII, 13ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 332.** Small piece of smooth antler of deer. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

**H 333.** Large piece of antler of red-deer, with portion of one tine projecting, the remainder having been sawn off. The object has been sawn through at top and bottom, and the bez-tine was removed in the same manner. Midway between the 'spring' of the tine and its squared termination a groove has been cut all round varying in width from 18 to 29 mm., the outer coating of the tine being removed to a depth varying from 1 to 4 mm. We have been unable to ascertain for what purpose this large implement was used. It is figured in Plate V. Found in the black earth near the margin of the clay of Mound LXXII, 17ft. to the e. of the central picket, 1905. An object of antler of similar outline and size from Lochlee Crannog, Tarbolton, is figured in Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 413, fig. 142, bottom right-hand corner.

**H 334.** Fragment of the handle of a weaving-comb, burnt black; ornamented with incised oblique lines forming a lozenge-shaped interspace. Found in Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the e. of the central picket, 1905.

**H 345.** Fragments of smooth antler, calcined. Found in Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 347.** Piece of worked but much decayed red-deer antler; length 215 mm. Found in the peat 18ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXII, 1906.

Q 49. Part of the upper stone of a quern. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXII, 1906.

Mound LXXII also produced four flint flakes (two with secondary chipping), a flint core, two whetstones, a hammerstone, two sling-bullets, a small pellet of unbaked clay, and a small *calculus*; and several fragments of ornamental pottery.

The following botanical specimens were found on the third floor of Mound LXXII: *Pisum sativum* (cultivated pea); *Triticum sativum* (wheat); *Hordeum vulgare* (barley); *Corylus avellana* (hazel-nut). Seeds of *Iris pseudacorus* (yellow flag) were obtained from the third-floor level of this mound, but a little to the w. of the dwelling.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W. 30ft.

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

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 3ins. near the centre to 12ins. at the margin.

Mound LXXVI was situated near the w. margin of the village, lying S.W. of Mound LXXIII, S.E. of Mound LXXII, being continuous with the floors of both these mounds, and protected along the w. and S.W. aspects by the border-palisading. It was composed of three floors, the greatest depth of clay near the central picket being 2ft.

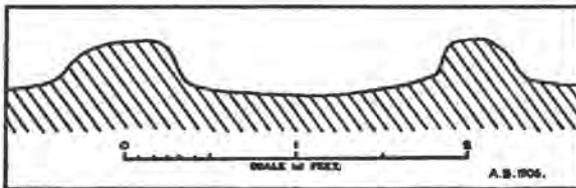
Floors *i* and *ii* were composed of yellow clay, the greatest thickness of which measured 18ins. The amount of fire-ash covering Floor *ii* was so small that the two floors were practically inseparable. The hearth belonging to Floor *i* was made of red marl and so imperfectly preserved as to leave no evidence of its original size or construction. The hearth belonging to Floor *ii* was situated S.E. of the central picket;

and was composed of thin pieces of lias, embedded in yellow clay which was baked hard between the stones, and for a distance of 4ins. surrounding them. The whole hearth was tilted downwards towards the E., the difference in the level between the E. and W. margins being 3ins. The edge of the clay was bevelled for a few inches at several places, the average depth of the bevel being  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

The width of the stone-work E. and W. was 2ft., the diameter of the clay E. and W. across the surface 3ft. 3ins., and the diameter of the clay through the base of the hearth 3ft. 9ins. This hearth was photographed.

Floor iii measured 20ft. N. and S., and E. and W. The N. half was partly overlapped by Floor iii of Mound LXXII. It was covered by a layer of fire-ash and charcoal which reached at one place a depth of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; amongst the ash were several fragments of triangular crucibles, bronze dross, and slag. Floor iii had not the level appearance of an ordinary dwelling-floor, and was made of an unstratified mixture of grey marl, yellow clay and fire-ash.

The hearths belonging to Floor iii were composed of grey marl, and arranged in three superimposed layers. The centre of the upper hearth was hollowed out in the shape of a shallow



Sectional diagram of Furnace (?), on third floor of Mound LXXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

basin with irregular outline. This depression (*see* the accompanying sectional drawing) was 18ins. in diameter, and bordered by a roughly-moulded rim. The depth of the rim was  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and the width through the base was 7ins. The

hollow was filled with fire-ash and a few fragments of slag. This smelting-place was photographed from the N. and from the N.E.

No part of the superstructure was discovered.

*Substructure.*—Under the W. and S.W. sides of the mound the substructure was strong, the pieces of timber lying chiefly parallel with the margin of the mound. There was also a layer of brushwood one foot deep. Under other parts of the mound the foundation was comparatively unimportant. The peat under the substructure at the S.W. side of the mound contained wood-chips, pottery, and bones of animals, including the nearly complete skull of a *bos longifrons*.

Part of the border-palisading was exposed near the S.W. side of the mound, and was represented by a single line of piles. The substructure between the margin of the mound and the palisading was well made and the pieces of timber carefully arranged in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction; part of this platform towards the S. was covered by a small area of clay, on which was a patch of small rubble-stone measuring 6ft. in diameter. This was photographed from the S.W.

Beyond the palisading westward was an area of ground measuring 20ft. N. and S. by 18ft. E. and W., covered with a thick layer of brushwood, and enclosed by a semi-circle of piles. This was probably a small extension of the village border.

*Relics discovered.*—Among the objects of importance from Mound LXXVI were:—

**B 224.** Bone needle, length 165 mm., figured on p. 106. Made from a right tibia of sheep; probably used for net-making. Found in the peat outside the palisading, 27ft. to the W.S.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXVI, 1895.

**B 404.** The greater part of a polished metatarsus of sheep or goat, with condyles cut off at the distal end; at the proximal end a circular hole (diam. 9 mm.), and another smaller at the side, close to the end. Perhaps used as a kind of shuttle-spool

in weaving.<sup>1</sup> Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906. Another was found in a different part of the dwelling. One of these perforated tarsal bones was found with pottery, etc., in a refuse-heap at Steart Common Gate, Somerset, by Mr. A. Bulleid and the Rev. C. W. Whistler.

**C 26.** One corner of a triangular hand-made crucible of grey earthenware. A small piece of bronze was found within a foot of it. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 12ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**C 27.** A similar piece to the last with a little bronze adhering to the interior surface. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 13ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 256.** Two fragments of bronze dross. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVI, 16ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 258.** Small piece of bronze not worked. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 12ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 348.** Small worked antler of roe-deer, length 190 mm. Figured in Plate V. The base is rounded, and is slit as if intended to receive the base of the blade of a knife. There are, however, no rivet-holes; the slit is 35 mm. long. The upper tine has been worked to a smooth, flat point; the two other tines have had their points removed, the ends being counter-sunk for the purpose of ornamenting pottery with indented circles about 4 and 6 mm. in diam. Found in the peat below the clay of Mound LXXVI, 3½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 350.** Shaft of a plain weaving-comb of antler, with oval enlargement at the handle end, but no perforation; length 130 mm. All the teeth, which were originally thirteen in number,

1. See similar object figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii, pt. 2, p. 113, fig. 20.

have been broken off. Found in the peat below the clay of Mound LXXVI, 6½ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 352.** Weaving-comb of antler in a bad state of preservation and much broken, the dentated end beyond repair. The top of the handle is squared and perforated with the usual hole (diam. 5 mm.). Between the hole and the top is a double band of ornament of crossed oblique lines; the same kind of decoration occurs just over the teeth. Found in the clay of the first floor of Mound LXXVI, 6½ ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 353.** Piece of worked red-deer antler showing knife-cuts. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 6 ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**I 96.** Small iron gouge, fractured through the shaft and broken off at the head of the tang of quadrangular section. The shaft is of circular section, approx. diam. 7 mm. The gouge has a deep curve and is 10 mm. wide at the cutting-edge. Figured on p. 106. Found near the E. margin of the hearths of Floor iii of Mound LXXVI, 8 ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**M 14.** Human skull, nearly complete. Found in the second spit of peat outside the palisading near the s.w. margin of Mound LXXVI, 1895. An atlas bone was also found at a little distance to the w. of the skull and a few inches lower in the peat.

**P 178.** Fragment of a rim (depth 2½ ins.) of a large pot; probably the deepest rim found in the Village. Found in Mound LXXVI, 4 ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

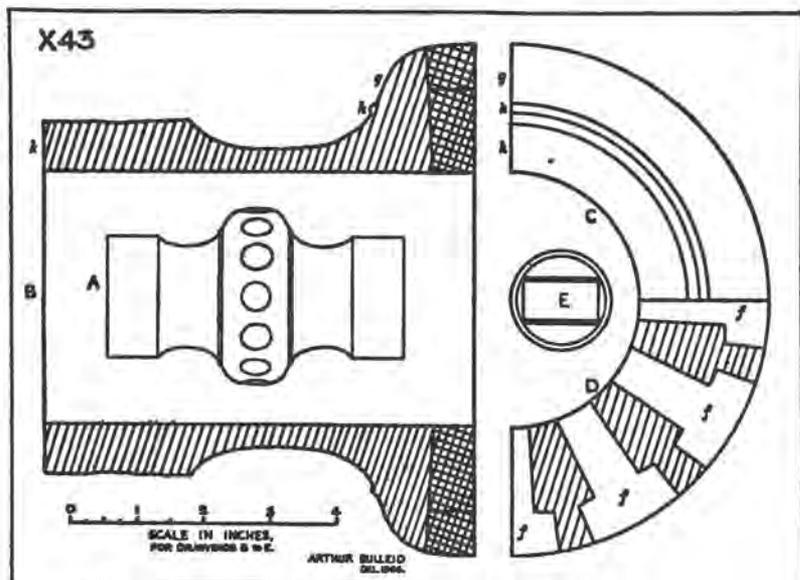
**W 81.** Spindle-whorl of indurated, unbaked, grey clay, with squared sides, surfaces slightly convex; max. diam. 41 mm.; max. thickness 13·4 mm. The hole is excentric and about 6 mm. in diam. Figured on p. 112. Found in the peat outside the palisading, s.w. of Mound LXXVI, 1895.

**W 183.** Large flat sandstone spindle-whorl; diam. 52 mm.; thickness 10 mm.; edges slightly convex. The hole, which is somewhat excentric, is 6·5 mm. in diam. Figured on p. 112.

Found on the edge of the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 9ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 184.** Spindle-whorl made from the base of a black earthenware pot which was decorated on the bottom. Figured on p. 112. It is not quite circular, the diameters varying from 49 to 52 mm. The perforation for the reception of the wooden spindle is 9 mm. in diam. externally; thickness of whorl 10 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 4ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**X 43.** The accompanying set of drawings is made from a fragment of an axle-box, found in the peat immediately outside the border-palisading lying S.W. of Mound LXXVI.



X 43. Drawings made from a fragment of an axle-box, found outside the border-palisading near Mound LXXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906. (The drawing A is one-third as compared with the other drawings).

The piece is a complete section from end to end, and is sufficiently large to enable us to give the dimensions of the perfect object. The outer surface is smooth, highly finished, and

lathe-turned, perforated at the centre with twelve mortise-holes for the spokes. At an average distance of 0·433in. from the ends, the outer surface of the wood is slightly charred and uneven for an average width of 1½ins.; this has evidently been produced by an encircling metal band.

Diagram A represents the complete axle-box (drawn at  $\frac{1}{3}$ -scale as compared with the other drawings of the object).

- B. Section through half the width of the axle-box.
- C. End view, quarter of the circumference.
- D. Vertical section through spoke-sockets, quarter of the circumference.
- E. Spoke-socket viewed from above.
- f. Spoke-sockets in section.

The total length of the axle-box is 13·17ins., and the other dimensions are as follows:—Inside diam., 3·82ins.; outside diam. at ends, 5·33ins.; outside diam. at centre, 7½ins.; thickness of wood at ends, ½in.; thickness of wood at centre of groove, ½in.; thickness of wood at centre, 1·97ins.; distance from ends to edge of grooves, 2·28ins.; width of grooves, 2½ins.; greatest depth of groove, 0·82in.

The measurements of a spoke-socket are as follows:—Aver. diam. at surface, 1½ins.; diam. at level of shoulder, 1·35ins.; depth from surface to shoulder, 0·67in.; size of spoke-hole at level of shoulder, 1·35ins. by 0·74in.; size of spoke-hole at inner surface, 1½ins. by 0·61in.

Average distance between spoke-sockets on outer surface, 0·57in.; distance between spoke-sockets on inner surface, 0·45in.

The following relics of minor importance were found in Mound LXXVI:—Eight flint flakes (one having secondary chipping), a small flint core, a whetstone, red colouring-matter, three sling-bullets, an acorn, and a piece of bone with knife-cuts. Amongst the animal remains was a skull of *Bos longifrons* found in the peat outside the palisading to the w.s.w. of the dwelling.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 31ft., and from E. to W. 27ft.

*Elevation.*—The difference in the level of the ground at the central picket and at the E. margin of the mound was 14ins.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6ins. near the central picket to 15ins. at the E. margin.

Mound LXXXIII was of large size, situated in the N.W. corner of the village, and lying S.W. of Mound LXVII, S.E. of Mound LXVIII, and E.N.E. of Mound LXXI, by all of which it was overlapped. The mound was composed of four floors, the upper three being made of pale yellowish-grey clay, and the lowermost of yellow clay containing large quantities of hard lumps and nodules of an orange-coloured ochreous substance. The greatest thickness of clay near the central picket was 3ft. 6ins.

*Floors i and ii* were comparatively thin layers of clay and of equal area, the average thickness of Floor i being 6ins., and that of Floor ii 8ins. The site of the hearth belonging to Floor i was quite distinct, but being near the surface it was in a bad state of preservation, and the original construction and dimensions were uncertain. The hearth belonging to Floor ii was composed of baked clay, but it was in a bad state of preservation when discovered.

*Floor iii* measured 22ft. N. and S. by 21ft. E. and W., the average thickness of the clay being 6ins. The baked clay hearth was small, and of circular outline. The diameter across the top N. and S. was 2ft. 10ins., and E. and W. an inch more. The average diameter of the base was 3ft. 2ins. The upper surface was flat and raised 1½ins. above the periphery, and 3ins. above the base; the margin was well bevelled and complete. There were two areas of rubble stone on Floor iii, placed respectively at 7ft. N. and 6ft. 6ins. S.S.W. from the central picket.

*Floor iv* measured 18ft. N. and S. by 21ft. E. and W. Along the E. and N.E. edges the clay was covered by a layer of wood-ash 2 to 3ins. deep. The hearth was made of baked clay, of circular outline, and measured 3ft. 4ins. across the top N. and S. and 3ft. 6ins. E. and W.; the average diameter of the base was 3ft. 7½ins. The surface was nearly flat, the centre

being raised above the periphery at the N. edge 2ins., and at the S. edge  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The average difference between the level of the centre and the periphery of the base was 4ins. The bevelled margin was complete and perfectly moulded. The photograph, Plate VI, gives a good representation of Floor iv and the hearth.

*Substructure.*—Under the E., N.E., and N. aspects it was unimportant, consisting of brushwood, and occasional pieces of timber; under other parts of the mound there was brushwood. The leafy peat was not well marked except under the E. side. An alder stump with roots *in situ* was found in the peat under the N.W. quarter. A large horizontally-placed oak beam, with three square mortise-holes was discovered under the E. margin of Floor iv. This is seen in Plate VI, and was also photographed on a much larger scale. It was lying lengthways in a N. and S. direction, and measured 8ft. long by 1ft. 7ins. at the point of greatest width. Near the E. margin of the N. extremity an oak plank was driven vertically into the peat.

Some wattle-work was found along the N.E. and E. margins of Floor ii, many of the upright posts being made of split pieces of oak roughly squared. There was no other evidence of the position of the dwelling-walls discovered.

A central oak post was found within 18ins. of the N.E. margin of Hearth iv (*see* Plate VI); the upper end, passing through the superimposed floor, reached to within 16ins. of the surface of the field. The peat, lying S.E. of Mound LXXXIII, was composed of a heterogeneous mass of vegetable debris containing wood chips, pottery, and bones of animals.

*Relics discovered.*—These were few in number compared with other mounds of similar dimensions, and included the following "finds":—

D 78. Smooth, semi-globular piece of baked clay, the flat side being scored with slight incisions; diam. 33.5 mm. Found in the black earth at the E. edge of Mound LXXXIII,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.



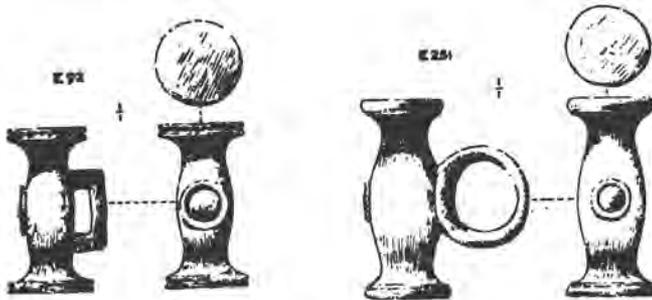
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

Sectional View of Mound 83, taken from the W.N.W. ; in the foreground, circular hearth on the fourth floor of the hut.

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

**E 250.** Piece of bronze bordering, length 28 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 15ft. to the s.e. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

**E 251.** Solid bronze link-shaped object, figured in the accompanying illustration, consisting of a stem of circular section tapering from the middle both ways and joining two circular flat ends (10·3 to 11·5 mm. in diam.); length of object 26·4 mm.; weight 245·2 grains. On one side of the stem is a ring or link, 13·5 mm. ext. diam.; on the opposite side of the stem is a raised circular ornament, enclosed by a narrow beading.



Bronze link-shaped objects, Glastonbury Lake Village.

Found in the peat 24ft. to the s.e. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII. A similar "link," E 92, was found in the Village near the s. margin of Mound XXVII in 1895. An illustration of this one is also given for comparison. E 92 is 22·7 mm. in length; it differs from E 251 in having a squared "loop" on the side, beneath which the body of the object is hollowed out. We have been unable to find the record of any similar objects.

**E 252.** Bronze fibula, incomplete, the head being deficient. Figured on p. 116. It consists of a continuous piece of wire averaging 2 mm. in diam. The coiled spring, beginning from the bow, makes two twists outwards on one side, and, arching over the back of the coil, completes two twists inwards, con-

tinuing to form the pin. Found in trenching 22ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

**F 374, 375, and 377.** Three finely-worked flint scrapers, F 374 being figured on p. 106. All found in Mound LXXXIII, 1906. F 374 was found in the peat immediately below the clay 8ft. to the n. of the central picket; F 375 on the surface of the mound 10ft. to the e. of the central picket. Two other flint scrapers were found in this dwelling.

**H 336.** Upper end of an ornate weaving-comb of antler with squared top and a circular hole for suspension (diam. 5 mm.) Figured in Plate V. It was ornamented by double incised oblique and transverse lines; just below the hole is an ornament consisting of two deeply incised concentric circles with a depression in the centre. Found on the surface of the flood-soil of Mound LXXXIII, 7½ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1906.

**H 337.** Much-weathered weaving-comb of antler with squared top and hole for suspension (diam. 7 mm.); length from top to upper margin of the eight broken teeth, 143 mm. Two representations of the dot-and-circle pattern are still observable at the top. Found near the e. margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXXIII, 6ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**L 39.** Small flat whorl, apparently of lead, with one face quite flat, the other uneven; diam. 19 mm.; max. thickness 6 mm. Figured on p. 106. The circular hole (min. diam. 8 mm.) is bevelled on both faces. Found on the surface of the first floor of Mound LXXXIII, 7ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 181.** Rough sandstone disc, probably a spindle-whorl in an early stage of manufacture; diam. 53 mm. It varies considerably in thickness. Found in trenching 13ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

There were also found in Mound LXXXIII, seven flint flakes (one with secondary chipping), and much pottery was uncovered

to the s.e. and e.s.e. of the dwelling, including the base and side of a heavy plain pot (height  $5\frac{3}{8}$  ins., diam. at base  $4\frac{1}{8}$  ins.) and the base of another (diam. at base 4 ins.). One ornamental, almost straight-sided fragment of pottery, found also to the s.e. of the dwelling, has three cordons in rather slight relief, reminding one of the vases from the Aylesford urn-field (*Archæologia*, vol. lii). Other fragments of ornamental pottery were found in and around this dwelling. Also a large rib-bone with knife-cuts.

NOTE.—Dimensions having reference to the formation of the dwellings are given in feet and inches, as also are the sizes of wooden objects, pots, querns and other large objects. The metric system has however been found preferable for all the smaller antiquities discovered in the Village.

*The drawings of the majority of the objects in the text of this paper (those not signed) were executed by Mr. E. Sprankling, of Messrs. Sprankling and Price, architects, Taunton.*