

## The Glastonbury Lake Village :

AN ACCOUNT OF A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN DURING 1906 AND 1907.

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### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE excavations at the Lake Village were reopened in 1907 on May 6, under the joint superintendence of the writers, and the work was carried on for six weeks. The area of ground explored consisted of a large section of the n.w. quarter of the village, together with the w. half of Dwelling-mound 13 lying near the s.w. border, 1080 square yards of ground being excavated during the season. During the digging several small areas of clay were discovered, unrecognizable as mounds upon the surface before the ground was disturbed, bringing the total number of dwelling-sites and areas of clay up to 90. The excavated ground included the following dwelling-mounds together with the intervening level spaces between them :—Mounds (or Areas of Clay) Nos. 66, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89 were explored ; Mounds 73 and 75, partly examined in 1906, were completed, as were also portions of the following left from former years, 90 (1893), 13 (1896), 34 (1898), and 81 (1905).

The systematic examination of the entire village is now complete, with the exception of a small piece of ground on which the shed stands. The excavations were begun in March, 1892, and have therefore been in progress sixteen years. It is

the intention of the writers to describe in the present paper the above mentioned sites (omitting Mounds 13 and 34), together with Dwelling-mound 74 excavated in 1906.

A sketch-plan of the Village made in 1906 will be found in the *Proceedings*, Vol. LII, pt. ii, facing p. 94. The blank space "C" in that plan and the w. half of Mound 13 represent the area of the excavations conducted in 1907.

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

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate I).

*Dimensions*.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 19ft.

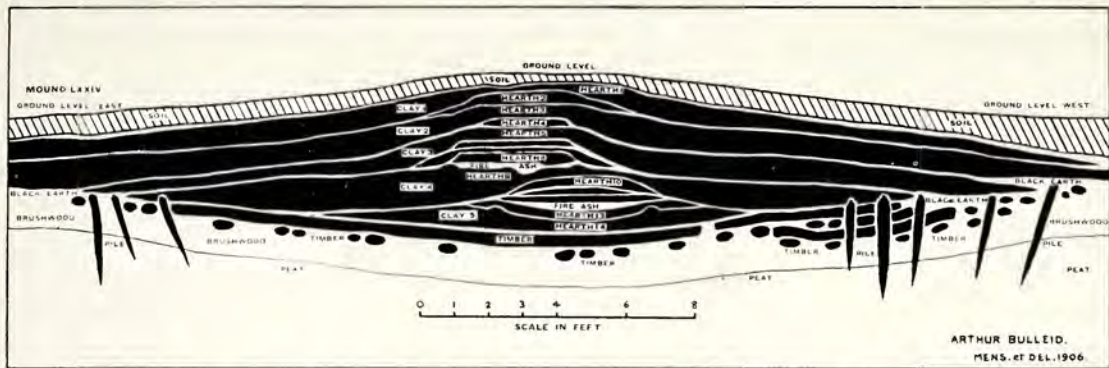
*Elevation*.—The highest part of the mound was 9ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium*.—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 5ins. at the centre to 12ins. near the N.E. margin, and 17 ins. near N.W. margin.

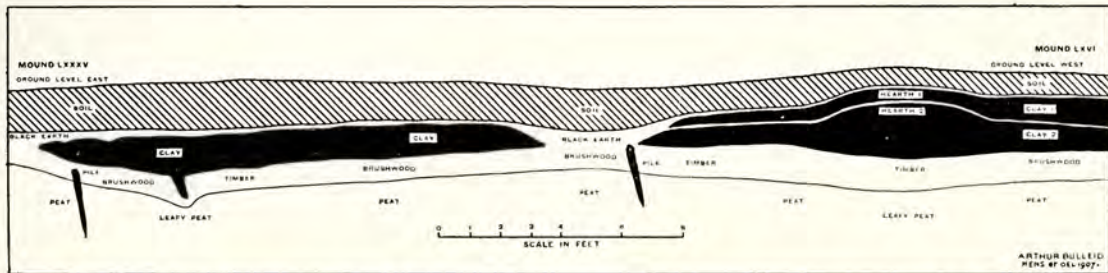
MOUND LXVI was of medium size, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying E. of and joining Mound LXXIV, and N. of Mound LXXV. It was composed of two floors, the upper made of yellow, and the lower of dark grey, clay. The greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 18ins.

*Floor i* was of oval shape, measuring 20ft. N. and S. and 18ft. E. and W. The clay was 9ins. thick at 5ft N. of the central picket, and 11ins. deep at its greatest thickness. There were indications of a clay hearth placed excentrically S.E. of the middle of the floor, covering a space 5ft. 6ins. in diameter, and having a central area of hard baked clay from 2ft. to 2ft. 9ins. in diameter. In section the hearth was slightly convex, the centre being raised 3ins. above the margin. Black earth covered the floor from 4 to 5ins. deep, but there was no fire-ash on or around the hearth. Two lines of wall-posts were found along the N. margin of the floor.

*Floor ii* measured 24ft N. and S., 19ft. E. and W., and the greatest thickness of clay near the central picket was 7ins.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 74, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUNDS 66 AND 85, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

The uppermost hearth was a circular area of baked clay 5ft. in diameter E. and W., with a central part hard-baked and red measuring 2ft. 8ins. in diameter. It was convex in section, the centre being raised 8ins. above the E. and W. margins. The surface was covered by a layer of black fire-ash averaging 2ins. thick. At a depth of 5ins. under this hearth, another was discovered made of gravel measuring 3ft. 8ins. in diameter; a section made through the centre E. and W. was slightly convex, the fall towards the E. margin being 4 ins. and towards the W. margin 3ins. Below this there were two superimposed hearths of baked clay of smaller dimensions, the surface of the uppermost being level, and the lowermost slightly concave.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong, and consisted of a layer of brushwood with a few pieces of timber, the two together averaging 12ins. in thickness. The support under the central part of the mound was further increased by a layer of compressed rush placed between the clay and brushwood averaging 1½ins. in thickness. A mortised beam of oak, 10ft. long, lying lengthways in a N.W. and S.E. direction was found in the foundation under the S. half of the mound. The beam had two perforations and was evidently in its original position, as the holes were still filled by the oak piles that had been driven through into the peat to fix it. An alder tree stump with roots, *in situ*, was discovered under the foundation near the N. margin of the mound. The complete lower jaw of a small horse (height about 12 hands 3ins.) was found near the same spot on the surface of the rush-peat underlying the substructure.

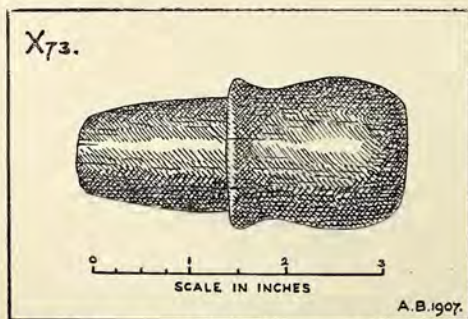
*Relics discovered.*—Few objects of interest were found in or around this mound; those numbered are as follows:—

H 360. Finely worked object made from a red-deer tine, sawn square at both ends; length on the outside curve 118 mm. Figured in Plate VI. It has finely moulded ends, and in this respect is unlike anything of antler found in the village. Both the moulded ends consist of two ridges (ornamented with encircling incised lines) with a groove between. The mould-

ing at the larger end is 15.5 mm. wide, at the smaller end 10 mm. Just below the larger moulding is a circular perforation (diam., 6.7 mm.) bored transversely on the line of the greatest width of the tine. At a short distance within the moulding at both ends, on one face only, is an incised dot-and-circle. Precise use unknown; perhaps a check-piece of a bridle-bit. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 3½ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

H 361. Handle of antler for an iron awl, traces of the corroded iron still remaining embedded in the smaller end of the handle. Figured in Plate VI. The object was sawn off square at both ends, the length on the outer curve being 48 mm.; double incised lines as ornament encircle both ends of the handle. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.

H 362. Large piece of stag's antler of bi-convex section, with a large transverse perforation, not quite circular, but averaging 17.5 mm. in diam. Probably the head of a hammer. Figured in Plate VI. It is in good preservation, and is of somewhat different character to the majority of antler hammers found in the village. Marks of blows are seen on one side. Max. length 72 mm.; max. girth 174 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 12½ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.



Plug or stopper of oak, Mound LXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1907.

X 73. A plug or stopper cut out of one piece of oak, the surface being smooth and even. Figured in the accompanying illustration. The transverse section was circular throughout, the greatest

length  $3\frac{7}{16}$  ins. and the greatest width  $1\frac{9}{16}$  ins. The upper or larger end was knob-shaped, and grooved to the depth of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. At a distance of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ins. from this extremity the wood was notched in from  $\frac{3}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep forming a shoulder, the thickness of the plug at this level measuring  $1\frac{3}{16}$  ins. Below the shoulder the lower or smaller end gradually tapered to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter. Found just beneath the layer of brushwood of Mound LXXVI,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

In addition to the above, the following unnumbered objects were found:—One-quarter of a globular bowl ornamented with a row of triangles (filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides) pointing downwards; a large complete triangular loom-weight with sides practically equilateral (the corners are rounded, the faces flat, average thickness  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins., it is perforated across each corner for suspension); a flint flake found W. of the mound; piece of a burnt flint; a stone muller (?); two large smooth pebbles; and remains of the crane (*Grus cinerea*) below the clay.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 37 ft., and from E. to W. 26 ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 9 ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 6 ins. at the centre to 12 ins. at the N. margin, and 13 ins. at the S. margin.

**MOUND LXXIII.**—This mound, which was examined during 1905-7, was of large size, cone-shaped in outline, the longest diameter, lying N.W. and S.E., measuring 51 ft. It was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, S.W. of Mound LXXIV, S. of Mound LXXI, and N. of Mound LXXXIV, and was composed of two layers of yellow clay.

*Floor i.*—The clay of this floor was level and of nearly uniform thickness throughout, the greatest thickness at the centre being 18 ins. The W. margin was continuous with Floor iii of Mound LXXII, and Floor i of Mound LXXVI. The S. extremity overlapped the clay of Mound LXXXIV, and

the E. margin was covered to some extent by Mounds LXXIV and LXXV. There were indications of a small baked clay hearth with a circular outline, 17ft. 6ins. to the S.E. of the central picket. The surface of the floor was covered with black earth and charcoal averaging 4ins. in thickness. The clay at the S. margin of the mound was bevelled and ended abruptly, the surface level falling 15ins. in 2ft. No wattle or other wood-work was discovered which could have been used to support or keep the clay in position.

*Floor ii* was of small extent; the greatest diameter was 13ft. 6ins., the N. and S. and E. and W. diameters measuring 6ft. and 11ft. respectively. There were no signs of it having been used as a dwelling-floor. No wall-posts or door-step were discovered.

*Substructure.*—Under the N. and W. quarters of the mound this was unimportant; under the S. quarter the foundation was composed of a layer of brushwood 9ins. thick resting on logs arranged lengthways in a N.E. and S.W. direction. Near the E. margin the timber was placed E.S.E. and W.N.W. The quantity of leafy peat underlying the substructure was slight.

*Relics discovered.*—Amongst the objects of importance were the following:—

**B 346.** Unfinished needle, length 57 mm. Found in trenching at the N. edge of Mound LXXIII, 10ft. from the central picket, 1906.

**B 402.** Bone skewer, made from the upper end and greater part of the shaft of the right tibia of a young sheep (?); length 147 mm. It has a smooth, blunted point; the upper end of the bone is perforated transversely, the circular hole on each side being 4 mm. in diam. Found near the N. edge of Mound LXXIII, 10½ft. from the central picket, 1906. A similar implement found in the village is figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. LII, pt. ii, p. 106, B224. Several bone skewers of similar character were found at Grimthorpe, near Pocklington, Yorks, and are exhibited in the British Museum.

**B 403.** Half a polished metatarsus of sheep or goat, with circular perforation 6 mm. in diam. at the proximal end. An incipient hole is seen on one side in the middle of the shaft, close to the point where the bone has been fractured. Found near the N. margin of Mound LXXIII, 11ft. from the central picket, 1906. Another broken, perforated metatarsus was found in this mound; also a metacarpus, perforated.

**E 245.** Stout but small child's finger-ring of bronze, ornamented by a continuous groove round the middle. Figured in Plate V. Width at front 3·3 mm. tapering to 1·8 mm. at back; int. diam. 12 mm.; split transversely at back. Found under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 10½ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 259.** Penannular ring-brooch of bronze, composed of wire averaging 1·3 mm. in diam.; max. int. width of ring 19 mm. The ends terminate in spirals of nearly three turns, the wire tapering slightly at the end. Figured in Plate V. One of the spiral coils is broken; width of the opening between the spirals 7·5 mm. Ext. width of the brooch at the spirals 25 mm. The plain arched pin is in position, length 29·5 mm. in a straight line. Found in the black earth on the surface of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 260.** Portion of a bronze rivet-head, rather above the average in size. Found in the black earth below the clay of Mound LXXIII, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 262.** Bronze harness ornament, complete, but somewhat corroded. Figured in Plate V. It consists of two conjoined discs, each 20·5 mm. in diam. Both discs are bored centrally by holes about 5·5 mm. in diam., converting them into a figure "8" design. The discs are concavo-convex in section; their concave faces may have been filled with enamel; the convex face is ornamented round the middle of each of the conjoined rings by little circles in slight relief (diam. 2·5 mm.) enclosing small depressions—in fact, a dot-and-circle pattern. The discs are not only joined centrally to form an 8-shaped design, but



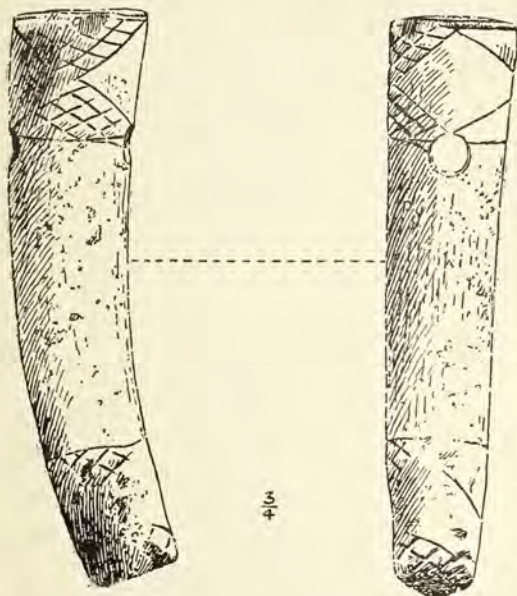
the outer sides of the upper and lower halves of the 8 are connected vertically by a bar on either side (of circular section, diam. 3.3 mm.) round which leather strap-ends had probably been attached. Each bar terminates in flat stops 9 mm. in diam., at the point where the bars are connected with the 8-shaped part of the object. Max. height of the ornament 38 mm.; max. width 36 mm. Found in the peat under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906. A harness ornament of somewhat similar character and design was found with other Late-Celtic objects in General Pitt-Rivers's last excavations on the site of a Roman building at Park House Farm, Iwerne, Dorset, 1897.

H 346. Tine of red-deer antler, measuring 260 mm. ( $10\frac{3}{16}$  ins.) in length along the outside curve. It has the appearance of having been 'stabbed' over the greater part of its surface by deep, irregular incisions, the purpose of which is unknown to the writers. Found in the peat under Mound LXXIII, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

H 359. Worked tine of red-deer in a somewhat friable condition; present length of the outer curve 113 mm. Figured in Plate VI. It is perforated by two holes through the narrowest and flattest part of the tine, the broken one at the butt-end being about 6 mm. in diameter, the larger hole (9 by 8 mm.) being 35 mm. from the tip of the tine. Probably a cheek-piece of a horse's bit. Found under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 36ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

Judging from the frequency with which these side-pieces of bridle-bits, of varying types, have been found in the village, the horse must have been common among the lake-dwellers, not necessarily on the site of the village, but at least in the neighbouring hill-country. This is not altogether borne out by the number of remains of horse found on the site, a far greater proportion of remains of oxen having been discovered. On the other hand, it is quite probable that many of these so-called "cheek-pieces" were used for other purposes at present unknown.

These tines are perforated in various ways. Some are perforated in two places through the narrowest and flattest part of the tine near both ends, as in H 359 (see Plate VI), and H 284 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. I, pt. ii, pl. viii, facing p. 83). Others again are perforated with two holes at similar points but in an



Cut piece of red-deer antler, perhaps a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit.

Found in Gough's Cavern, Cheddar.

For comparison with those found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

(From a drawing by Mr. E. Sprankling.)

opposite direction to those mentioned above, that is, from the convex to the concave side, like H 329 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. LII, pt. ii, pl. v, facing p. 110). Others have only one perforation near the butt-end, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another. There is a great resemblance between these curved and perforated objects and similarly shaped ones of antler which have been found in the Lake Dwellings of the Bronze

Age of Switzerland and elsewhere. They have been regarded as the cheek-pieces which, in connection with a leather thong, formed a bridle-bit (see Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 525).

For the sake of comparison we figure a Somerset example of one of these objects found near the surface of the floor of Gough's Cavern at Cheddar. It is composed of red-deer antler; length on the outer curve 111 mm. ( $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins.); maximum width at the larger end 24 mm.; diameter of perforation 8 mm. On the convex side considerable friction has taken place in two places at each end, the flattening shown by the dark shading in the drawing occurring on both sides. Precisely the same kind of flattening caused by constant rubbing is seen on a similar object of antler found at "Ham Turn," w. side of Ham Hill, S. Somerset, 1905, and exhibited in Taunton Museum. The ornamentation of the Cheddar specimen should be compared with the band of trellis-work pattern seen on a similar object from the Charioteer's Barrow, Arras (see Canon Greenwell's "Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire," *Archæologia*, Vol. 60, p. 283); and on a worked tine from Hod Hill, in the British Museum.

**M 40.** Several fragments of human skull. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

In addition to the above the following unnumbered objects were found:—A triangular loom-weight and portions of others of baked clay; sling-bullet of baked clay; burnt flint; six flint flakes; piece of bone gnawed by a dog; fragment of an iron ring found below the clay; small portion of a crucible; and quantities of coarse pottery under the clay of Floor i on the surface of the substructure.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXIV, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate I).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 33ft., and from E. to W. 32ft.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

General view from the N.W. of the Second Floor of Mound 74, with the Hearth in the middle. This view also shows indications of the section cut through this dwelling in 1902.

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

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

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil near the central picket was 3ins., at the N.E. margin 15ins., and at the W. margin 13ins.

MOUND LXXIV was of large size, situated near the centre of the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXXIII, N.W. of Mound LXXV, and S.S.E. of Mound LXXXIII. The mound was composed of five floors, and a series of fourteen superimposed hearths. The total depth of the clay near the centre of the mound was 4ft. 2ins.

*Floor i* was a large area of yellow clay measuring 32ft. in diameter E. and W., the average thickness of which was 7ins. The hearth No. 1 was within 4ins. of the surface, and was made of baked clay overlaid by a soft rubbly concretion, (probably calcined upper lias gravel). The outline was somewhat oval, its greatest diameter measuring 4ft. 2ins., and it was placed excentrically S.W. of the central picket. Floor i was separated with difficulty from the underlying clay.

*Floor ii* was of similar dimensions to Floor i and also composed of yellow clay. The average thickness of the floor over the E. half was 8ins. It is well represented in the photograph, Plate II.<sup>1</sup> There were two hearths belonging to Floor ii, (Nos. 2 and 3.) Hearth 2 was a raised circular patch of yellow clay, bow-shaped in section, measuring 6ft. E. and W. through the base, the upper surface being within 5ins. of the surface. The centre was occupied by an area of red clay, 3ft. 3ins. wide, and 3ins. at its greatest depth, on the surface of which thirty small water-worn sandstone pebbles were embedded. The stoned area measured 2ft. 3ins. in diameter, the largest stone being 5ins. long, 2ins. wide, and  $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. The surface of the hearth was slightly tilted over towards the E., the difference in the level of the E. and W. margins being 3ins. The W. margin was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the

1. This photograph shows some of the turf-clad mounds in the E., S.E. and central parts of the village.

level of the highest central part of the hearth, the e. margin being  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins. below the same point. The margin of the hearth showed no signs of moulding. This hearth is well seen in the photograph, Plate II ; and, in section, on the top of the superimposed hearths represented in Plate IV. Hearth 3 was made of blue clay and was placed immediately under Hearth 2. It measured 4ft. in diameter e. and w. Floor ii was easily separated from the underlying clay of Floor iii, especially over the w. half of the dwelling where there was a quantity of fire-ash, at one place 4ins. deep. A cat's skull was dug up near the N.N.E. margin.

*Floor iii* was made of yellow clay, and measured 28ft. e. and w. There were distinct traces of flooring-boards on the surface of the N. half ; some of the pieces were lying parallel in a N.W. and S.E. direction. There were two hearths belonging to Floor iii (Hearths 4 and 5). Hearth 4 was a small circular area of blue clay, measuring 2ft. 3ins. in diameter e. and w., with a remarkably clear and well-preserved moulded edge. Hearth 5 was a circular area of baked clay with irregular surface, measuring 4ft. in diameter e. and w. Floor iii separated with ease from the underlying floor.

*Floor iv* measured 23ft. in diameter e. and w. ; it was covered with a layer of wood having the appearance of brushwood ; some pieces of timber were also seen radiating from the hearth towards the edge of the clay, the brushwood being placed at right angles parallel to the dwelling-wall. A series of four hearths belonged to this floor, viz., Hearths 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Hearth 6 was made of gravel, of circular outline, with a well-defined moulded edge along the e. margin. The surface was nearly flat, but slightly tilted towards the S.E. ; it measured 3ft. 6ins. across the top, the diameter of the base being 3ft. 9ins. The average depth of the gravel was 3ins.

Hearth 7 was made of grey clay, of circular outline, with a moulded edge which was more noticeable along the w. margin. The surface was flat, but tilted towards the e., the difference in



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

Sectional View of some of the superimposed Hearths of Dwelling-mound 74;  
taken from the N.; the Hearth seen in the foreground is No. 9 from the top.

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

the level of the w. and e. margins being 2ins. The average thickness of the clay was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

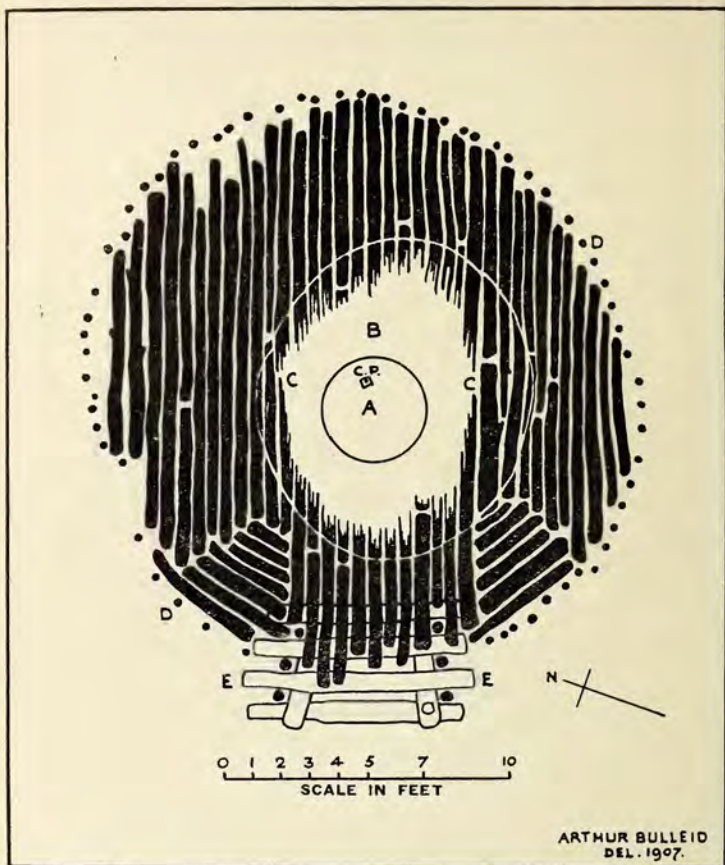
Hearth 8 was made of bright orange-coloured gravel resting on a thin substratum of grey clay; the average thickness of the gravel was 3ins., and of the clay 1in. The surface was flat, the outline quadrilateral with corners rounded off; the margin was finely moulded, especially along the w. margin. The greatest width across the top e. and w. was 3ft., and through the base 3ft. 10ins. There was a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in the level of the e. and w. margins.

Hearth 9 was made of baked clay, having a circular outline; the surface was of a dark brown colour and very uneven, one depression being as deep as 3ins., filled with fire-ash. The hearth consisted of two parts, a central area measuring 3ft. 3ins. in diameter, and a low moulded rim surrounding it, the rim, semi-circular in section, averaging 6ins. wide across the base and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high. The width of the hearth, including the rim, was 4ft. 6ins. The greater part of this hearth is seen in the foreground of the photograph, Plate III. This sectional view of the superimposed hearths down to and including the fourth floor was taken from the n.

*Floor v* was a small area of yellow clay, measuring 12ft. in diameter, and consisting of a narrow fringe of clay surrounding five large superimposed baked clay hearths. The hearths were placed excentrically, and s.w. of the central picket. Hearth 10 was a circular area of baked clay with a symmetrical convex surface, measuring 4ft. 6ins. in diameter and 3ins. in depth. Hearth 11 was of nearly the same size and of similar shape. Hearth 12 was made of baked clay, of circular outline, and convex in section. The margin was not moulded. The diameter e. and w. was between 5 and 6ft. wide, the w. margin being 5ins. below the level of the highest point at the centre. Hearth 13 was separated from the under-surface of Hearth 12 by 5ins. of white fire-ash. Hearth 13 was a circular area of baked clay 5ft. in diameter e. and w., slightly con-



cave in section, the centre being 4ins. below the level of the w. margin. Hearth 14 was a circular area of baked clay 4ft.



Plan of the Substructure of Dwelling-mound LXXIV, Glastonbury  
Lake Village, 1906.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Hearth 11, Floor V.              | D. Wall-posts.                                    |
| B. Area within white line, Floor V. | E. Arrangement of timber at entrance of dwelling. |
| C. Timber platform.                 | C.P. Central picket.                              |

in diameter E. and w., concave in section, and surrounded by a raised moulded rim. The rim was semi-circular in section,

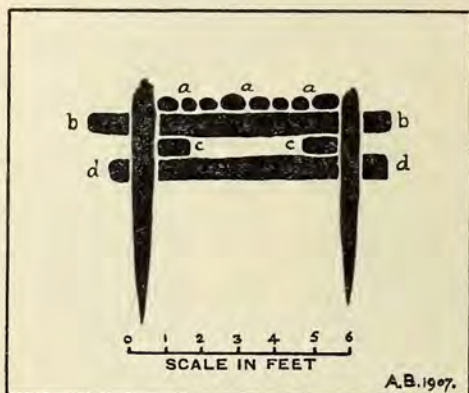
2½ins. high and 6ins. wide across the base. The centre of the hearth was 4½ins. below the floor level at the w. margin immediately outside the rim.

*Substructure.*—This was well preserved and the arrangement of timber was of exceptional interest. (See Photographic view, Plate IV, and the diagrammatic drawing, p. 114).

A belt of timber and brushwood surrounded and supported the margin of the mound, the wood being chiefly arranged parallel to the edge of the clay. A central area of roughly circular outline, measuring 19½ft. n. and s. by 19ft. e. and w., was occupied by a platform of alder timbers; the pieces were placed lengthways side by side in an e.n.e. and w.s.w. direction. The timbers were whole and covered with bark, cut in lengths of from 6 to 12 feet, and measuring from 5 to 9ins. wide. From n. to s. across the platform there were thirty-five pieces. The platform as a whole was somewhat basin-shaped, the deepest part of the concavity being 13ins. below the marginal level. Immediately along the edge of the timber there was a ring of small piles, arranged from 6 to 15ins. apart, at an average distance of 9ft. 6ins. from the central picket. Two other lines of piles were placed concentrically at a radius of 10ft. 6ins. and 12ft. 3ins. respectively, the rings being more distinct along the s., s.e. and e. margins of the dwelling. Besides the piles placed in line, scores of similar posts were found without apparent arrangement from 12 to 15ft. distant from the central picket. The position of all the piles found in connection with this dwelling is indicated by white laths in the photographic view, Plate IV.

At the w.s.w. side of the dwelling, the lines of small piles were discontinued for a space of 6ft. At this spot a remarkable arrangement of woodwork was noticed, quite different to any other part of the platform, and clearly marking the site of the dwelling entrance. On either side of the space there were three large piles placed 1ft. apart and in line, each line radiating from the centre to the circumference of the dwelling.

The middle post in each line of three was the terminal post of the inner circle of small piles surrounding the platform. The spaces between the three large piles were occupied by the ends of two horizontally placed beams measuring 8ft. long (*b.b.* see accompanying diagram) and lying lengthways N.W. and S.E., and parallel with the margin of the platform. A third beam of similar proportions was placed parallel with these on the dwelling side of the innermost of the large piles. These



Vertical Section of Timber-work at the entrance of Dwelling-mound LXXIV, E.E. on plan, page 114, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

beams supported the extremities of some of the platform timbers (*a.a.a.*), and were resting upon two beams (*c.c.*) placed parallel with the two lines of large piles. A third and deeper layer of beams (*d.d.*) were found lying parallel to *b.b.* A somewhat similar arrangement of timber and piles was found in 1896 at the w. side of Mound IX. At either side of the entrance the timbers of the platform were arranged in the form of a triangle, the base being towards the margin of the dwelling and the apex towards the centre.

Along the margin of the platform in four distinct situations, *i.e.* W., S.W., S.S.E. and S.E. pieces of timber were placed



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

General View of the Timberwork Substructure of Dwelling-mound 74; the surface of Hearth 11 is seen in the middle; parts of Glastonbury in the distance. Taken from a raised platform on the N.W.

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

parallel to and upon the margin of the platform, and immediately inside the inner row of small piles. A mortised beam was found *in situ* lying in a N.W. and S.E. direction, partly under the S.E. margin of Mound LXXIV, and partly under the clay of Mound LXXV.

Under the main platform there were large beams placed at irregular intervals in a N. and S. direction. An alder stump with roots *in situ* was found in the peat near the S. E. margin of the mound. The leafy layer of peat was well marked under all parts of the mound. Quantities of rough pottery fragments were found along the W. margin of Floors iii and iv.

*Relics discovered.*—Among the “finds” of importance from Mound LXXIV were:—

**B 405.** Short, stout needle, made apparently from bird-bone; length 48·5 mm. Figured in Plate V. The head is roughly oval and flat, and 7·2 mm. in maximum width; the eye is of an irregular oval form, 4 mm. long. Found in the black earth under the edge of the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV, 12ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1906. Four complete bone needles of this character, but rather larger and presumably of the same date, were found in Gough's Cavern at Cheddar, and are exhibited in Weston-super-Mare Museum.

**B 406.** Piece of highly polished bone broken at one end; length 52·7 mm. On one side only, near the complete end, is a perforation of elongated oval form (length 10 mm.), slightly pinched in at the middle. Found in the black earth below the clay of Mound LXXIV, 14ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1906.

**C 28.** Portion of a thick crucible (maximum thickness 20 mm.) with bronze adhering to the inner surface. Found in black earth 16ft. to the W.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., believes that the clays found in association with the Somerset lias, or oolite, or the alluvium, would not be at all suitable for the manufacture

of the crucibles found in the village; and he thinks they were probably made from material procured from the fire-clay and gritty gannister beds of the Bristol coalfield.

**C 29.** Fragment of the base of a crucible. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**D 74.** Disc of baked clay, 24.5 mm. in diameter, of bi-convex section; maximum thickness 11 mm. Figured in Plate V. It is too small for an unfinished spindlewhorl; it may have been intended for use in a game, or as a counter. Found in trenching in the black earth 17ft. to the n.n.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 243.** Bronze rivet-head, diameter 15 mm.; of rounded form and hollow, composed of material only 0.5 mm. thick. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 2. The heads of these rivets so commonly found in the village are precisely similar to the brass-headed nails known by upholsterers as "French furniture nails." Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 5ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1902.

**E 244.** Small bronze fibula, length 34 mm., with spring of coiled wire 1.3 mm. thick. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 1. Like other fibulae of this class, it has been formed from one piece of metal, with the exception of the axis, which passes through the cylindrical space enclosed by the coils. The spring, beginning from the bow, makes five twists outwards on one side, then arches over the back of the coil and completes five turns inwards. The summit of the bow is of circular section (diam. 4.3 mm.). The catch-plate is not perforated in this example, and it is somewhat clumsy in proportion to its total length. The flat face of the catch-plate is decorated merely by an oblique incised line, which joins, on the bow, two transverse grooves representing an ornamental survival of the band or collar which originally served the useful purpose of fastening the retroflected end to the bow. Found on the lowest floor of Mound LXXIV, 4½ft. to the n.n.w. of the

central picket, 1902. Other fibulae of this type have been found in the village—viz., E 5, 22, 26, and 158. Hod Hill is represented by two brooches of this type, and one was found in the Spettisbury entrenchment, Dorset;<sup>1</sup> these are in the British Museum.

**E 253.** An ovoid lump, apparently of bronze dross, length 45·5 mm.; max. diam., 24·5 mm. Found on the lowest floor of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

**E 254.** Bronze needle, length 68 mm.; in a good state of preservation, except that it has been slightly bent by a knock from the workman's spade. Figured in Plate V. It has been flattened out near the top to provide sufficient width (4·1 mm.) for the boring of the eye, which is of bi-concave outline, 6 by 2 mm. The top of the eye is 7 mm. from the upper end of the needle. Found in trenching in the black earth, 20½ft. to the N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. A similar needle, E 43, was found in Mound XLII, 1894. This type of needle has been found in Scotland, in the Broch of Lamaness, Sanday; in the Weem at Cairnconan; from the shell-mounds of Reay, Sutherland; and from the Glenluce Sands. (These are shown in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh).

**E 255.** Bronze rivet-head, similar to E 243; diam. 11 mm., height 6·5 mm., with the usual rivet in position. Found in trenching in the black earth, 21ft. to the N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 263.** Piece of much corroded thin bronze, attached to wood by means of two bronze rivets 2·5 mm. in diam. Found in the black earth 16ft. to the W.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 264.** Solid bronze finger-ring, complete, ornamented by a deep continuous groove round the middle. Figured in Plate V. Int. diam. 16 mm.; width of the ring at front 5 mm., tapering to 3·3 mm. at back; bi-convex cross-section. Found on the

1. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1st ser., IV, 188.

third floor of Mound LXXIV, 4½ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 265.** Spiral finger-ring of bronze, the coil completing three-and-a-half circles or turns. Figured in Plate V. The wire from which it was made is of flattened oval section, 3 by 1·3 mm. (it tapers, however, towards the ends); max. depth of the ring 12 mm.; int. diam. 16 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 3ft. to the e. of the central picket and close to the hearth, 1906. Over a dozen similar rings have been found in the village from time to time, but none more perfect than that under consideration.

**E 266.** Apparently a piece of bronze dross. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 267.** Portion of a band of thin bronze plate, width 32·5 mm., with rivet-holes (diam. 2 mm.) Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the n.e. of the central picket, 1906.

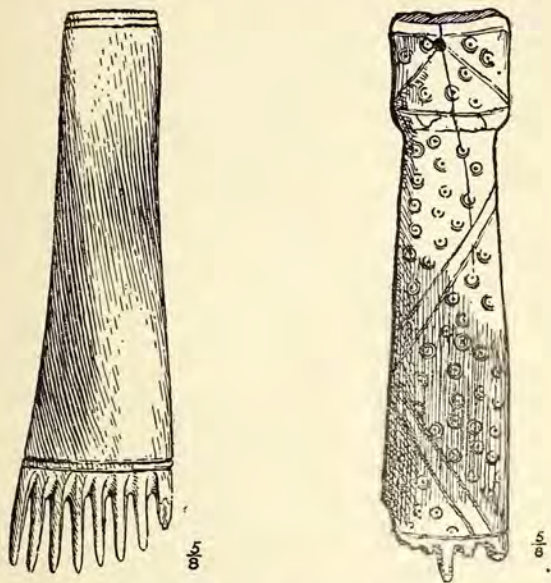
**F 376.** Small flint scraper. Found on the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV, 13½ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 325.** Weaving-comb of antler found in seventeen fragments, the edges of which were much weathered and rounded. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 4. It is somewhat curved longitudinally, and in length it exceeds any of the combs from the village; length 218 mm. (8½ins.); max. width 41 mm. It has a square butt-end; the usual perforation is seen near this end. Few of the teeth remain intact, but there were ten originally. The comb is ornamented near the base of the teeth by fourteen representations of the dot-and-circle pattern faintly incised, but without any systematic arrangement. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 10ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1902. (This comb is now in the British Museum).

**H 326.** Portion of the handle of a weaving-comb of antler, in two pieces, which do not join. Figured in the *Proceedings*,



Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 5. It has a smooth rounded butt-end. The hole for suspension is countersunk on the upper surface. The smaller fragment is ornamented by a circular depression, with a small hole in the centre (which, however, does not extend through the comb-handle, as the illustration



Plain weaving-comb of antler found in the "Central Plateau" of the N. spur of Ham Hill, S. Somerset, 1907. (On left-hand side.—  
*Drawn by Mr. E. Sjrankling.*)

Ornamented weaving-comb found in association with a rude cooking-pot of earthenware in a pit-dwelling at Oldbury Camp, N. Wilts, in 1875, by Mr. Henry Cunningham, and now in Devizes Museum. (On right-hand side.—  
*From a sketch by Mr. E. Cook.*)

*For comparison with the weaving-combs found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.*

indicates); this decoration seems to have been produced by means of a centrebit. Found on the margin of Mound LXXIV, 16ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

H 327. Portion of a weaving-comb of antler which probably had nine teeth originally. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol.

XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 6. It is very smooth owing to prolonged use. The decoration consists of a series of roughly incised and uneven lines across the comb. Found on the timberwork substructure of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket, 1902.

H 340. Portion of a large weaving-comb, found in several fragments; length 109 mm. ( $4\frac{5}{16}$  ins.); width at the dentated end 41 mm. It originally had nine teeth, of which five remain complete; they average 21 mm. in length and the points are fairly sharp. Slight transverse grooves are seen on the lower surface of the teeth. The comb is ornamented by crossed oblique lines from side to side forming triangular and diamond-shaped interspaces, and similar in this respect to H 187. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

H 341. Point of a tine, length 75 mm., exceedingly smooth from prolonged use. Figured in Plate VI. Perforated by three holes, the centres of the two upper ones being 12 mm. apart, the central one and the lower being divided by a greater distance, viz., 16.5 mm. The hole nearest the point is rather larger, and is not so round as the other holes. Between the squared end and the first hole the object is encircled by three incised lines, much worn down by perpetual friction. The precise use of the object is not known, but it is complete. Found in trenching in the black earth, 23½ft. to the N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

H 342. Weaving-comb of antler in process of manufacture, with smooth surface exhibiting marks of tooling. The ten teeth (length 27 mm.) have not been sharpened, the apices being quite flat, and the interdental notches have only been roughly cut, probably with a knife, and not a fine saw. Most of the unfinished teeth have been cut obliquely instead of parallel to the axis of the comb. Length 142 mm. ( $5\frac{9}{16}$  ins.); max. width of the dentated end 44 mm. There is no decoration on the handle and no hole for suspension, and the only

attempt at ornamentation is the transverse incised line at the base of the teeth which may probably have served as a guiding-line in cutting them. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 343.** Tine of roe-deer antler, length 145 mm., worked at one end to a very smooth point; the other end has been sawn off square and perforated longitudinally; this aperture meets a transverse hole bored on one side of the antler 13 mm. above the base. Figured in Plate VI. Perhaps used in decorating pottery; the hole probably for suspension. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 5ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 344.** Hammer of red-deer antler, the handle consisting of the brow-tine, the hammering end being represented by the burr; length 220 mm. ( $8\frac{5}{8}$ ins.) Figured in Plate VI. The base of the bez-tine remains and forms part of the back of the hammer. At this point the antler has been sawn transversely. The circumference of the antler midway between the brow- and bez-tines is 174 mm. The handle was found broken in many pieces, but has now been almost completely restored. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 6ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 349.** Tine of red-deer antler, length 142 mm., sawn square at the base; the point has been smoothed, but both ends are now somewhat disfigured by teeth-marks caused by gnawing. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 351.** Hammer-head made from the base of a large red-deer antler, found unbroken; length on the upper ext. curve 145 mm. Figured in Plate VI. Both the brow- and the bez-tines have been sawn off. The minimum circumference of the antler midway between the deficient tines is 195 mm. The transverse hole of oblong section (32 by 21 mm.) for the wooden handle runs in a line parallel to the face of the burr. The latter shows much evidence of prolonged use, and the

sides of the hammer-head are 'pecked' to a considerable extent. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXIV, 10½ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1906. Similar hammers have been previously found in the village, one (H 171) being figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. I, pt. 2, pl. viii; another (H 318) in Vol. LII, pt. 2, pl. v. These hammer-heads of antler have, on rare occasions, been found in barrows of the Bronze Age, in Wilts, Yorks and Derbyshire, etc. One from Collingbourn is figured in *Archæologia*, XLIII, 438; another from Cop Heap Hill, Warminster (*Stourhead Collection Catalogue*, Devizes Museum, 60). Three similar hammers of the Bronze Age are exhibited in the British Museum; one was found in a barrow near Scarborough (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, IV, 105); one with an unburnt body at Cowlam, E. R. Yorks (Greenwell's "British Barrows," 43); and another with an unburnt body in a barrow at Crosby Garrett, Westmoreland (*Op. cit.*, 390).

H 354. Curved knife-handle composed of a worked tine of red-deer antler of tapering oval section. Figured in Plate VI. The bottom of the handle measures 15·5 by 11·3 mm., the point of the tine having been cut off; the other end measures 32·5 by 24 mm. The base of the tang of the iron knife, secured by two iron rivets, still remains in position, being let into a slit in the handle, to a depth of 32·5 mm. on the outside curve of the antler. Length of the handle along the outside curve 258 mm. (10½ins.) Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

H 355. Portion of a weaving-comb of antler with short teeth, of which the greater part of five remain. It is decorated with four dots-and-circles. Found in the black earth under the clay of Mound LXXIV, 14ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1906.

H 356. Weaving-comb, length 148 mm. (5½ins.) The handle-end is squared off, one corner having been gnawed by a dog; the perforation for suspension, however, is complete,

diam. 6 mm. Five of the ten teeth remain, the longest measuring 21.5 mm.; max. width at the dentated end 41.5 mm. The transverse, oblique, and zigzag grooves with which the shaft is decorated have been roughly cut with a knife, and the incisions have been bevelled, rendering it similar in character to H 111. The comb is much polished from prolonged use. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 8½ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 357.** Portion of an unknown object of red-deer antler; length in a straight line 182 mm.; max. width 45.5 mm.; section concavo-convex. On two sides and one end it has been carefully sawn; the other end is broken. The face of this broad antler has been smoothed to a certain extent; near the top and bottom are two rather deep transverse saw-cuts, and near the middle of the object a circular depression (not a perforation) 7.5 mm. in diam. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIX, 14ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

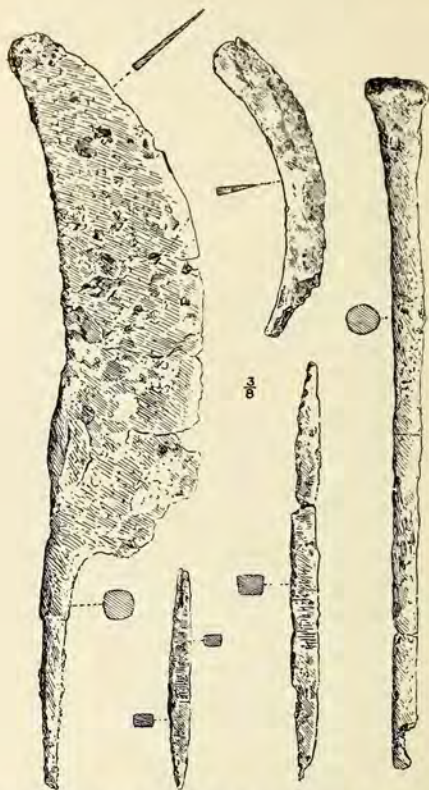
**I 95.** Horse's snaffle-bit of iron, much corroded and in three parts. It is seen that the pair of "links" forming the greater part of the bit are connected in the middle by an iron ring, and that on the outer sides portions of large iron rings, to which the bridle was attached, adhere by corrosion. Found in Mound LXXIX, 8ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1902. Similar snaffle-bits have been found in the village; also at Bigbury and Hunsbury Camps.

**I 97.** Portion of a thin knife or dagger, length 87 mm. Found in the peat near the edge of Mound LXXIV, 16ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**I 98.** Small iron file, pointed at both ends, length 82 mm.; max. width 7.5 mm. Figured on p. 126. The file-markings are at right angles to the length of the tool, and there are about twenty-eight grooves and twenty-eight ridges to the inch. Found close to the last (I 97). A small file with forty grooves and ridges to the inch (I 47) was found in Mound XLII, 1895.

I 99. Three portions of blades of knives. Found, together, with the last.

I 100. Large curved, tanged iron knife, perhaps used for cutting up meat. Figured below. Total length in a



Iron objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906-7.

I 98. Small file.

I 100. Large curved knife, with tang.

I 102. Large file.

I 105. Narrow curved knife-blade.

I 108. Long bolt.

(Drawn by Mr. Ernest Sprankling.)

straight line 279 mm. (11ins.) Single-edged blade, the edge being convex and strongly curved; the back concave and 5.5 mm. thick towards the base; max. width of blade 53 mm.;

the tip is deficient. The tang, which has an iron collar at the top, is of quadrangular section and 90 mm. long; the base, however, is deficient. Found in the clay of the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV, 6½ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1906. No similar blade has been found in the village. Two smaller knives of similar form were found by Pitt-Rivers at Mount Caburn (*Archæologia*, XLVI, pl. xxiv, figs. 6 and 7). Small knives of like shape were also found at Hunsbury; also one at Hod Hill, Dorset (Brit. Mus.). A somewhat similar curved iron knife is figured in Anderson's "Uriconium," pl. xii, fig. 1.

I 101. Small pointed iron implement, in two pieces. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1906.

I 102. Iron file of quadrangular section, pointed at both ends; badly corroded, length 155 mm. (6½ins.) Figured on p. 126. The transverse ribbings of a fairly coarse file are seen on one face, and others are barely traceable on the three other faces also. Max. width in the middle 10 mm. Found in the section dug in 1902 at the level of the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1906. Similar files have been found in the village, viz., I 13, I 81, and I 84.

I 105. Blade of a narrow curved iron knife, max. length 111 mm. in a straight line; average width of the blade 15 mm. Figured on p. 126. As in the case of the heavy knife, I 100, the cutting-edge takes a convex curve, the concave back being 2.5 mm. in thickness. Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the e.s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

P 177. Handle or loop of a hand-made pot with cylindrical aperture 11 mm. in diam.; width of projection 12 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 24ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. Handles of pots are rare in the village.

Q 50. Upper stone of a quern, max. diam. 15 ins. Smooth on concave under-surface. The concavity deviates from a

straight line to a depth of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ins. Max. diam. of central aperture  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. One of the handle-holes has been broken; it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. wide and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. deep. There is another handle-hole on the other side of the quern, measuring about 3 ins. by 2 ins. at the mouth, where some of the stone is now deficient. Found on the edge of the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 12 ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

Q 51. Upper stone of a quern in fragments. Found in Mound LXXIV, 1 ft. to the N. of Q 50, 1906.

Q 52. Lower stone of a quern in fragments. Found on the edge of the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 10 ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

S 42. Smooth sandstone disc, almost circular, diam. 50 mm.; max. thickness 11 mm.; bi-convex in section. It may be an incomplete spindle-whorl. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 12 ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

W 177. Spindlewhorl of indurated sandstone, of Devonian age, in process of manufacture (diam. 41 mm.), with excentric incipient hole; round this hole a ring has been faintly scratched in a more central position than the hole itself; the ring was probably indicated to correct the faulty commencement of drilling the hole. It was evidently the intention to finish the hole by 'pecking' instead of by drilling, by which method the position of the hole could be properly adjusted. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 10. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXIV, 8 ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

W 182. Stone disc, bi-convex in section, but flatter on one side than the other; max. diam. 47 mm.; max. thickness 17 mm. Probably a spindlewhorl in an early stage of manufacture. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

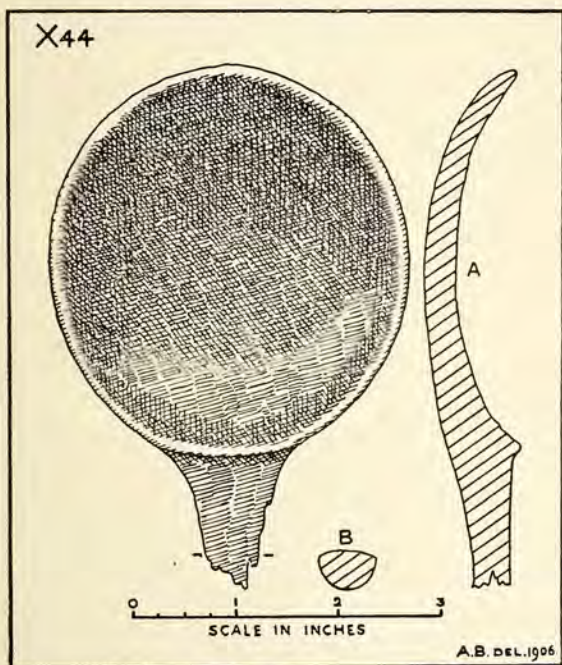
W 185. Thick sandstone spindlewhorl with flat faces and straight sides; diam. 44 mm.; thickness 15.5 mm.; diam. of



hole 6.5 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 6ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 186.** White lias spindlewhorl in a decomposed and friable condition; flat faces and straight sides; diam. 35.5 mm.; thickness 10 mm.; diam. of hole 4 mm. Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**X 44.** A wooden ladle having the bowl complete and a small



Wooden Ladle found on the foundation of Mound LXXIV,  
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

part of the handle attached. The wood when found had quite a smooth polished surface of a deep red mahogany colour. It was discovered on the surface of the foundation underlying Mound LXXIV, 10ft. 6ins. s.e. of the central picket,

1906; and is figured in the accompanying illustration. The bowl was shallow, being only  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. at the deepest part below the lip. The greatest outside length of the bowl was  $3\frac{1}{6}$  ins., and the greatest outside width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The thickness of the lip varied from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., and the thickness of the bowl at the centre was  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. The handle-shaft was bi-convex in section, the upper surface becoming flat, and widening out towards its junction with the bowl. The thickness of the handle-shaft at the junction with the bowl was  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., and at the fractured end  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. The width of the handle-shaft at the junction with the bowl was  $1\frac{5}{16}$  ins., and at the fractured end  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

In addition to the above numbered "finds," the following objects were found during the excavation of Mound LXXIV:—Four perforated metatarsal bones of sheep; three rib-bones of animals with knife-cuts; three baked clay sling-bullets; five flint flakes; a rough flint knife; two or three jaws of cat; two small rounded pebbles; four whetstones; two hammerstones; a hazel-nut; and a *Gryphœa incurva*.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 33ft., and from E. to W. 32ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 11ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 5 to 12ins.

MOUND LXXV was of large size, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.E. of Mound LXXIV, E. of the S. part of Mound LXXIII, and S. of Mound LXVI. It was composed of four floors of yellow clay, with nine superimposed hearths, all of which were placed excentrically to the centre of the mound. The greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 2ft. The clay of the N.W. part of the mound is seen on the right of the figure in the photograph, Plate IV.

*Floor i* measured 20ft. N. and S. by 27ft. E. and W., and was partially overlapped by Mound LXXIV along the N.W. margin.

The hearth was a circular area of baked clay with an average diameter of 3ft., but the action of fire was traceable in the clay floor from 6 to 9ins. beyond the margin.

*Floor ii* measured 29ft. N. and S. by 32ft. E. and W., and covered a much larger area than *Floor i*, the clay extending 12ft. towards the S., beyond the S. margin of the upper layer. The hearth was made of baked clay and measured about 3ft. from E. to W.

*Floor iii* was of much smaller dimensions than the two floors above it, and the diameter was not easily determinable as the clay was much confused and mixed with black earth. The hearth was made of baked clay, and was of similar size to *Hearth 2*.

*Floor iv* was of small size, and the exact extent of its area was undeterminable, as it was mixed with black earth and appeared to extend only a few feet beyond the circumference of the hearth. At 3ft. E.N.E. of the central picket the thickness of the four floors was as follows:—*Floor i* 4½ins., *Floor ii* 10ins., *Floor iii* 3½ins., *Floor iv* 2½ins. *Floor iv* was largely composed of a series of six superimposed hearths. *Hearth 4* was made of a thin layer of gravel and measured 3ft. 6ins. in diam. E. and W.

*Hearth 5* was composed of baked clay and measured 3ft. 10ins. in diam. E. and W. The clay was ¾ins. thick at the centre. The circular hearth was convex in section, and the margin moulded, the E. edge at the circumference being 5¾ins. below the level of the centre.

*Hearth 6* was made of stone embedded in clay but was incomplete when found. It consisted of three large slabs of gritty stone, covering an area 2ft. 6ins. in diam.; the largest stone was 18ins. long by 12ins. wide, and 2½ins. thick.

*Hearth 7* was made of stone and partly overlapped by *Hearth 6*. It was composed of fourteen small slabs of lias embedded in clay; the stones were much cracked by heat and covered an area 4ft. 10ins. in diam.

Hearths 8 and 9 were two small baked clay hearths, the diameters N. and S. measuring 3ft. 6ins. and 3ft. respectively. They were both of circular outline and slightly convex in section.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong: under the W. half it consisted of a layer of brushwood, but under the N.E. and S.E. quarters there were logs arranged chiefly in a N.W. and S.E. position. Below the clay in the N.E. quarter the earth mixed with the superficial layers of brushwood was very black, and contained charcoal, fragments of pottery, and slag, a quantity of incomplete animal bones, some of the pieces being calcined; occasional traces of bronze staining, but only a few small fragments of that metal, were found. This area of black earth appeared to have been part of a dwelling-floor and was probably occupied when Hearths 4 to 9 were in use. A similar floor without clay was observed in Mound LXXII excavated in 1905.

*Relics discovered.*—Part of the large mortised oak beam found under Mound LXXIV was covered by the N. quarter of Mound LXXV. It had three perforations filled with oak piles, and the beam was evidently in its original position. Immediately outside the E. margin of the mound a quantity of pottery, mostly unornamented, was discovered. An alder tree stump with roots was found *in situ* in the peat under the S. quarter of the Mound. A lower jaw of ox, which gives an estimated height at the shoulder of 3ft. 7ins., was found below the clay of this mound.

Amongst the other objects of interest found in Mound LXXV were:—

A 5. Complete amber bead, translucent orange, found in two pieces  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft. apart, but now joined; ext. diam. 23 mm.; thickness 6 mm.; diam. of hole 6.5 mm.; section oval. Figured in Plate V. The edge in one part for a distance of 7 mm. shows considerable signs of wear, the depression being slightly concave. Found just outside the margin of the second

floor of Mound LXXV in black earth,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907. (The second half was found  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to the S.E. of this point). Two amber beads and part of another were found in the village in 1892-3; another, A 4, found in Mound LIV, 1904, is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. L, pt. 2, pl. vii.

B 407. Portion of the shaft of a tibia of horse (?), sawn transversely at one end. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXV, about 12ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906. It may be part of one of the objects, B 381 and 382, described and figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. LI, pt. 2, p. 85.

B 408. Two smooth metatarsal bones of sheep or goat, each with condyle complete at the distal end; a circular hole at the proximal end; in one case the articular surfaces of this end have been cut off. Possibly used as a shuttle-spool in weaving. Found at the margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

B 409. Part of the shaft of a sheep's metatarsus, length 31.2 mm.; max. width 9.2 mm.; carefully trimmed, and having a circular bevelled perforation (min. diam. 3.3 mm.) through the middle of one of the sides on the greatest width of the object; ornamented with faintly incised diamonds, intersected by parallel lines arranged transversely. Figured in Plate V. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

B 410. Calcined piece of smooth bone of oval section, 11 mm. by 9.5 mm., showing marks of a fine saw at both ends; max. length 19.5 mm. Found just below the clay in the black earth, 7ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

B 411. Polished metacarpus of sheep, with small oval hole at the proximal end. Found just below the clay in the black earth, 8ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907. This bone belonged to a sheep about 25ins. in height at the shoulder.

**C 30.** Small portion of a crucible, with fused bronze still adhering to the side. The knobbed end of a small bronze pin was found with it. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 2½ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 57.** Small, gracefully formed bronze fibula, found damaged but now almost completely restored; of slender make and of La Tène type II, composed of a continuous piece of wire, nowhere exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness. Figured in Plate V. The pin and bow are perfect, but the spring and retroflected end have been broken; the coil appears to have completed four and a half turns on either side of the head of the bow, the two sides being connected by the wire running along and almost touching the back of the coil. The catch-plate and the tail were absolutely continuous in the perfect brooch, the retroflected end being bent back to touch the summit of the bow and secured to it by means of a rounded and moulded collar 2.9 mm. in diam. Length from the tip of the pin to the back of the spring 39.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 13ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907. This is not only one of the smallest fibulæ found in the village, but is the oldest in type, with the exception of E 173 found in 1898, which may antedate it slightly.

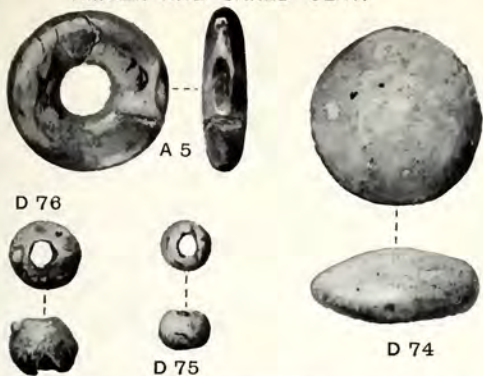
**E 268.** Corroded lump of bronze with charcoal adhering. Found on the E. edge of the stone hearth on the third floor of Mound LXXV, 3¼ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 269.** Small bronze hook, perhaps the fastening of a belt; length 14.3 mm.; max. width 7.5 mm.; ornamented by a slightly incised line following the sides of the outer face. Figured in Plate V. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 7ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 271.** Two small lumps of bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 8ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 272.** Complete spiral bronze finger-ring, composed of finer wire than any other ring from the village. Figured in

AMBER AND BAKED CLAY.



BONE.



BRONZE.

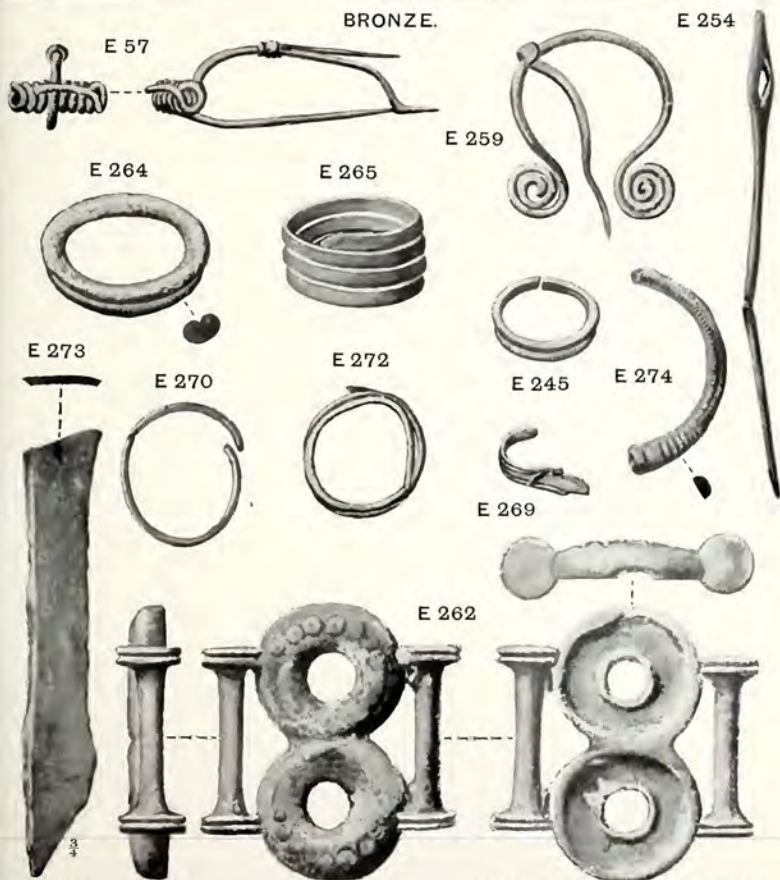


Plate V. The material completes about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  turns, and is of oblong section; int. diam. about 14 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907. It is of the same type as the ring E 88 found in 1895. A precisely similar ring was found in a crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire, and is figured in Munro's "Scottish Lake Dwellings," p. 132. Another ring of this character, of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  turns, was discovered at the Fort of Castle Law, Abernethy, and is exhibited in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

**E 273.** Piece of thick sheet bronze; length 81 mm.; max. thickness 2·7 mm.; flat, smooth faces. The straighter edge shows evidence of having been partly cut through, perhaps with a hammer and chisel, and then bent back and broken off. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 274.** One-half of the ring of a penannular brooch of bronze, the ext. diam. having originally been 29 mm.; the pin is deficient. Figured in Plate V. In section the ring is plano-convex, the convex surface being ornamented by a continuous row of transverse incisions. One of the terminals remain; it is slightly expanded, and measures 3·7 mm. in width. Found in the black earth 6ft. to the s.e. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**F 378.** Flint scraper with chipped and bevelled edge; length 36·5 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth a little below the alluvial deposit, 25ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**H 358.** Well-preserved object consisting of a complete tine of red-deer cut off at the base; length 190 mm. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) on the outer curve; max. thickness at the cut end 21 mm. At 6·5 mm. from this end is a transverse perforation, about 4·2 mm. in diam. This end has been slightly notched for a width of about 14 mm., and there is a plain bead round the head of the object. The tine is further ornamented by a roughly cut slight incised



line encircling the object at 28 mm. from the head. Figured in Plate VI. Found at the margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 11ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1907.

**H 363.** Object of red-deer tine, roughly cut, somewhat expanded at the larger end; through this enlargement, across its greatest width, a circular perforation (diam. 5 mm.) has been bored; and at 26.5 mm. from the smaller end there is a perforation (max. diam. 7 mm.) in an opposite direction. The object shows groups of knife-cuts in two places. Length on the outer curve 101 mm. Figured in Plate VI. Perhaps a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 2ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1907.

**I 106.** Four pieces of nondescript iron, all of quadrangular section, one piece having a tang; probably parts of the same implement, but they do not join. Found on the edge of the third floor of Mound LXXV, 10½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1906.

**I 107.** Much corroded pointed end of a large iron object, perhaps part of a file; length 92 mm.; max. width about 28 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 1¼ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1907.

**I 108.** Very long iron bolt, found in a much corroded condition in five pieces, but subsequently cleaned; total length 258 mm. (about 10½ins.) Figured on p. 126. The head is of oblong form, measuring 24 mm. by 16 mm.; height of head about 9 mm. At a short distance from the head the bolt is of circular section, with a diameter of 12 mm., tapering to about 10 mm. at the smaller end. Found just below the clay in black earth, 9ft. to the e.n.e. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**K 31.** About one-third of a finely turned and polished arm-let, which, when complete, was 78 mm. in ext. diam.; the substance is circular in section, 9 mm. in diam. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXV, 8ft. to the e.s.e. of the central picket, 1907.



1/2 SCALE, LINEAR, EXCEPT H 341.

RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906-7.

From "Relics of the H. St. George's Cross"

L 49. Slightly curved bar, apparently of tin, surface somewhat oxidated; quadrangular section, the dimensions of the sides varying from 7 by 6.5 to 9.2 by 7 mm.; both ends broken off; total length on the curve 146 mm. ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins.) Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.

N 8. Feet bones, apparently of beaver. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 11 ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1907.

P 179. The greater part of an ornamented globular bowl, height  $4\frac{1}{8}$  ins.; ext. diam. at rim, 6 ins.; max. ext. diam.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  ins. Found in many fragments (now restored). Ornamented with a band of decoration (width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ins.) just below the rim, consisting of a row of triangles, pointing upwards, filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides. This is a common design in the village. As in the case with so many of these cooking-pots, soot was found adhering to the outer surfaces in some places. Found at the margin of the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1907. About one-quarter of a similar bowl, with the filled triangles pointing downwards, was found this year in Mound LXVI.

P 180. The rim and about one-half of an ornamented globular bowl, the ext. diam. of the rim being  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins.; max. ext. diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Found in several fragments (now restored). Ornamented with a band of decoration (width  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ins.) on the bulge of the vessel, consisting of two rows of rhomboids divided from each other by double incised lines; the whole is bounded horizontally by four roughly incised lines at the top and three at the bottom. Alternate rhomboids are filled in by oblique parallel lines, the others being quite plain. Found on the fifth floor of Mound LXXV,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ft. to the e. of the central picket, 1907.

W 72. Heavy spindlewhorl of sandstone, reddish-grey in colour; the diameters vary from 57 mm. to 59 mm.; max. thickness 17.3 mm.; slightly rounded sides; one face flat, the

other rather uneven. The hole is excentric and countersunk a little on one face; max. diam. 8·4 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 12ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

Among the unnumbered "finds" from this mound were the following:—A few pieces of wattle-marked clay in the S.E. quarter; one sling-bullet of baked clay; five flint flakes; two pieces of burnt flint; three small rounded pebbles, and one larger; four whetstones, one on the second floor bearing considerable signs of abrasion along one edge; red colouring-matter.

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

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 17ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 19ft.

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

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 14ins.

MOUND LXXXI was a small mound situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N. of Mound XXXVI, W. of Mound LXXXII, and S.W. of Mound LXV. It was partly excavated in 1905, and completed in 1907. The S. half of the mound was composed of two layers of yellow clay, the greatest thickness of which near the central picket was 15ins. At a distance of 5ft. 6ins. N. of the central picket the mound consisted of one floor 7ins. thick. The surface of the clay was covered by a layer of black earth averaging 3ins. in thickness. No hearth was discovered on either layer of clay, but there was evidence of fire on both.

Wall-posts were traced only along the E. and S.E. borders of the mound, the uppermost end of the wood being charred level with the clay. Baked wattle-marked clay and wood-ashes were noticed on either side of the line of posts, the signs of conflagration extending inwards on the surface of the clay for 2ft. No doorstep was discovered.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong, the support under the S.

half of the mound consisting only of a layer of brushwood ; while under the N. half besides the brushwood there were a few logs arranged lengthways in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction.

Several rooted alder tree stumps were found in the peat lying to the S. of the mound.

*Relics discovered.*—The only objects of interest found in or near this mound were :—

**H 328.** Incomplete object of antler, very smooth, and showing signs of prolonged use. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXXI, 6½ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

**Q 45.** Upper stone of a quern in two pieces, showing the handle-hole at the side. Found in trenching 22½ft. to the S.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXXI, 1905.

**S 45.** Irregularly shaped whetstone of fine sandstone much used on the edges and both faces ; length 136 mm. ; max. width 45 mm. ; max. thickness 16 mm. ; section bi-convex. On one face there is a deep pointed groove in which awls have been sharpened. Found in the black earth just outside the N.E. margin of Mound LXXXI, 11ft. from the central picket, 1907.

**W 111.** Oval spindlewhorl, 58 mm. by 50 mm. ; max. thickness 9·5 mm. ; made from a piece of skull-bone of ox or horse. The perforation, which is not quite centric, is bevelled on both faces ; max. diam. 7·6 mm. Found on the floor of Mound LXXXI, 9ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**W 175.** Sandstone spindlewhorl, bi-convex, but flatter on one face than on the other ; diam. 44 mm. ; min. diam. of hole, 4·5 mm. Found in trenching 14ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXI, 1905.

**W 178.** Spindlewhorl made from a piece of thick pottery slightly concavo-convex in section ; average diam. 44 mm. ; diam. of hole 5 mm. Found in Mound LXXXI, 7ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1905.

A flint flake and a whetstone were also found.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXIV, AND  
RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 20ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 23ft.

*Elevation.*—This dwelling-site was unrecognized before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 6 to 9 ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXIV was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.E. of Mound LXXVI, S.W. of Mound LXXV, and S. of Mound LXXIII, the N.E. margin being overlapped by the S. edge of the latter mound for a distance of 13ft. This dwelling-site, consisting of two floors, was composed of a mixture of yellow and grey clays, the greatest thickness of which was 9ins.

*Floor i* was the more important area of clay, being of greater size and thickness, but no hearth was discovered connected with it.

*Floor ii* was a comparatively small area of clay, but being mixed with much black earth its exact outline was undeterminable. The surface of the central part of the clay was covered by a well-marked layer of black earth and charcoal averaging 3ins. in thickness. Two small baked clay hearths, placed eccentrically to the middle of the mound and not superimposed, were found near the E. margin of the clay. The S.E. margin of Hearth 1 slightly overlapped the N.W. margin of Hearth 2. Hearth 1 was a circular area of baked clay, convex in section, with an E. and W. diam. measuring 3ft. 9ins. Hearth 2 was also made of baked clay, with an E. and W. diam. of 3ft. 6ins. In the black earth surrounding the hearths numerous fragments of unornamented pottery and a quantity of peas were found.

Under Floor ii there was a small area of clay measuring 7ft. 6ins. in diameter, having near the centre a stone hearth (Hearth 3) consisting of seven thin slabs of lias embedded in

the clay. The largest slab measured 9 by 14ins., and was 1in. thick. The stones were unevenly arranged, with an irregular outline, and much cracked by heat. The diameters of the paved area were 2ft. 4ins. N. and S., and 2ft. 10ins. E. and W. Hearth 3 was at a lower level but placed immediately under Hearth 2, and was covered and surrounded with a layer of black fire-ash 2 to 3ins. thick. No doorstep or wall-posts were discovered in this mound.

*Substructure.*—The foundation was unimportant, consisting only of a layer of brushwood. The peat underneath was hard, and the leafy layer was not observed.

*Relics discovered.*—A triangular loom-weight of baked clay was found in the black earth under Floor i; also two whetstones. Among the other objects of interest were:—

**D 75.** Small globular bead of baked clay of a light reddish-brown colour; roughly made; ext. diam. 7·2 mm.; thickness 6 mm.; diam. of hole about 2·8 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found between the first and second floors of Mound LXXXIV, 6½ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**D 76.** Very roughly made globular bead of baked clay of a reddish-brown colour; ext. diam. 10 mm.; average thickness 8·5 mm.; diam. of hole 3·8 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXXIV, 1ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 270.** The greater part of a small spiral bronze finger-ring, the ends tapering to a blunted point; found in seven pieces; composed of a continuous strand of flat wire measuring 1·7 by 0·7 mm. Found near the margin of the clay of Mound LXXXIV, 7ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**G 26.** About three-eighths of a small translucent blue glass bead, 6 mm. thick, and originally about 9·5 mm. in diam. Found on the surface of the clay of Mound LXXXIV, 8ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**Q 53.** Upper stone of a saddle-shaped quern of quadrangular section in both directions; the smooth face is very

slightly concave; rounded corners; length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; max. width of smooth face  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Found in Mound LXXXIV,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907.

W 54. Oval sandstone disc, 44 by 40 mm.; max. thickness 15.5 mm.; with incipient holes on both faces, and evidently an unfinished spindlewhorl. Found in Mound LXXXIV, 8 ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907.

#### VIII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXV, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate I).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 21 ft., and from E. to W. 18 ft. 6 ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 8 to 12 ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXV was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying W.S.W. of Mound LXII, E.S.E. of Mound LXVI, and N.E. of Mound LXXV. It was of somewhat quadrilateral outline, and composed of one layer of yellow clay, the greatest depth of which, near the central picket, was 14 ins. The clay floor was covered by a layer of black earth containing charcoal 3 ins. in thickness, but no hearth, doorstep, or line of wall-posts could be traced.

*Substructure.*—This consisted of a well-marked layer of brushwood supported by pieces of timber averaging 9 ins. in diameter. The logs were arranged lengthways E. and W., and the brushwood over them in a N.W. and S.E. direction.

The layer of leafy peat underlying the foundation was scarcely noticeable below the E. half of the floor, but near the W. margin it was found to be well defined.

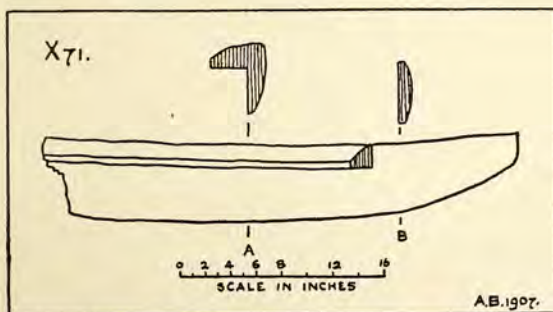
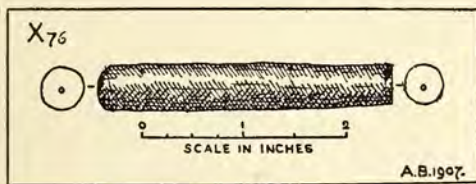
*Relics discovered.*—The only objects of importance were a piece of cut oak X71, X76, and W95 (see below). When



trenching the ground N. of the clay, two alder tree stumps with roots *in situ* were discovered embedded in the peat, and in the same position the skull of a small horse was dug up. Several remains of pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) came from the peat below the clay. One or two pieces of ornamented pottery were found in this mound, and a flint flake with secondary chipping.

W 95. About three-quarters of a baked clay spindlewhorl of bi-convex section. The clay contains grains of quartz and other stone. Diameter 44 mm.; max. thickness 21 mm.; max. diam. of perforation 10 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth, 26½ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907.

X 71. Large piece of worked oak, one end damaged, part



Two wooden objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1907. (Mound LXXXV).

of a larger object. Figured in the accompanying illustration.

The piece was cut from the solid by an adze or some implement of a similar nature, and when found was 37ins. long, with an average width of 6ins., tapering for 9ins. towards the complete end to 2ins. The upper surface was flat, the lower slightly convex; the inner border concave, the outer convex. The depth of the concavity was 1in. Projecting from the inner concave border at right angles to the upper surface was a tongue 3ins. high beginning at 11½ins. from the perfect end and running the entire length of the piece. The tongue was 2ins. thick at the base, thinning towards the upper edge to ½in.; the complete end being bevelled for 1½ins. In cross-section the tongue was plano-convex. The use of the piece is not known. Found in the peat 15ft. to the N.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907. Two objects of somewhat similar outline and dimensions were discovered during the excavations of 1894 near the N. border of Mound XLIV.

X 76. Small piece of worked wood of light colour having a circular cross-section; measuring 2¾ins. in length and from  $\frac{6}{16}$  to  $\frac{7}{16}$  in. in width; one extremity is convex, the other cut straight. Figured on p. 143. Both ends were perforated by a small excentrically placed hole ¼in. in depth by  $\frac{1}{20}$  in. in diameter. The object was cut with a knife, and its use is unknown. Found on the surface of the substructure, 5½ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907.

#### IX. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVI.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 18ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 15ft.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 9ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVI was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.S.E. of Mound LXXXIV. It was com-

posed of one thin layer of yellow clay from 3 to 5 ins. in thickness. No hearth, doorstep, or wall-posts were discovered, and the layer of dark-coloured earth covering the clay did not shew signs of fire.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant, consisting of a thin layer of brushwood and a few rough pieces of timber without apparent arrangement.

No leafy peat was noticed underlying the foundation, and no relics were discovered.

#### X. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVII.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 5 ft., and from E. to W. 7 ft. 6 ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 9 ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVII.—This was a small area of yellow clay of irregular oval outline, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N. of Mound XXXII, N.W. of Mound XXXIV, and S. of Area LXXXVI. The greatest thickness of clay was 6 ins. No hearth, doorstep, or wall-posts were discovered. The black earth covering the clay did not shew any signs of fire.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant, and the stratum of leafy peat so frequently found in other parts of the village was absent. An alder tree stump with roots *in situ* was discovered embedded in the peat S. of the clay.

No relics were found either on or in the vicinity of this area of clay.

#### XI. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVIII.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 5 ft., and from E. to W. 10 ft. 6 ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 15ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVIII was a small irregularly-shaped patch of yellow clay, situated near the w. border of the village, lying N. of Area XXXI. The greatest depth of clay was 5ins. Nothing was discovered pointing to its having been intended for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant. An alder tree stump with roots *in situ* was discovered under the clay embedded in the peat. The leafy layer of peat was absent.

No relics were discovered.

## XII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXIX, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 10ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 5ft.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 16ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXIX was a small elongated patch of yellow clay with an irregular outline, situated near the w. border of the village, lying N.E. of Area XXXI, and N.W. of Mound XXXII. The greatest thickness of clay was 3ins. Nothing was found pointing to its having been intended for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—Nothing noteworthy was discovered regarding the foundation, and the leafy layer of peat under it was absent.

*Relics discovered.*—The only numbered objects found near this area of clay were:—

§ 43. Whetstone of fine sandstone, worn on all the surfaces and showing indications of prolonged use. Length 123 mm. ; max. width 26 mm. ; max. thickness 23 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 4ft. to the w. of Area LXXXIX, 1907.

S 44. Thin flat sharpening-stone of quadrangular section; made from a very fine piece of slaty sandstone; length 79 mm.; max. width 25 mm.; max. thickness 7·2 mm. Its interest centres chiefly in the fact that it is much scored on both faces by faintly marked irregular incisions, probably caused by sharpening needles. Found in trenching in the black earth 1ft. to the s.w. of Area LXXXIX, 1907.

In this Area of Clay two flint flakes were found; and two fragments of decorated rim of a much fired earthenware dish with straight sides, similar in character to the open bowls (P 171 and 172) containing charred wheat, found in 1905 in Mound LXX (See *Proceedings*, Vol. LI, pt. 2, pl. v.).

### XIII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY XC, AND RELIC.

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

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The soil covering the clay averaged 11ins.

AREA OF CLAY XC was a small mound of yellow clay situated N.W. of the centre of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXXXI, and S.W. of Mound LXIII. The greatest depth of clay was 6½ins. This area was partly excavated in 1892 and completed in 1907, and nothing was discovered to lead us to think it had been used for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—The foundation under the clay was unimportant.

The only numbered object found in or near the clay was:—

H 76. Perforated tine of red-deer antler; probably a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit. Found in the peat 4½ft. from the N.E. margin of Area XC, 1892.

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.