

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE SEEDS AND GRAIN FOUND IN THE
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS, 1905.

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MOUND LXX, third floor, yielded charcoal, small bones, and seeds of the following plants, mixed with a quantity of barley.

<i>Lychnis</i> ? Ragged Robin ?	
<i>Stellaria aquatica</i> , Scop.	Water Stitchwort.
<i>Æthusa Cynapium</i> , Linn.	Fool's Parsley.
<i>Chenopodium album</i> , Linn.	} Goosefoot.
„ <i>rubrum</i> , Linn.	
„ sp.	
<i>Atriplex</i> .	
<i>Scirpus lacustris</i> ? Linn.	} Sedges.
<i>Carex</i>	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Linn.	Barley.
<i>Triticum sativum</i> , Linn.	Wheat.
Grass seeds.	

The barley was received in the state of broken ears and loose grain, amounting to about a pint. The ears had apparently been broken off, and had been treated in such a way as to remove almost all the awns. None of the straw was mixed with them, and the removal of the awns had been done so effectively that only a few fragments were found in looking over this double handful. Fragments of the axis or rachis, however, were so abundant as to suggest that no attempt had been made to thrash the corn, or to remove the husk, and that the detachment of much of the grain was only due to original rough handling, or to the necessary washing now given, to free it from earth.

No complete ear of barley was seen, but various pieces show several grains attached to the axis, and these and the more

isolated fragments of awn and detached grain, enable us to form a good idea of the character of the ear. It is apparently short and crowded, and contains a considerable number of barren or partly-filled spikelets, especially near its apex. The awn is short, thick at the base, and closely barbed. The grain is mostly small and very irregular in size.

The removal of the awns may have been merely for convenience of storage, as ears without awns would pack very much closer than with. There is no other sign of preparation of the grain, and nothing to indicate whether it was intended to be used for food, or for making beer or similar drink.

Though this barley had not been cleaned or winnowed it showed a very small mixture of other seeds; but this was probably due to the method of reaping or plucking close to the ear. With it were found three or four grains of wheat, some grass seeds, and four or five plants which were probably weeds of cultivation. The other seeds occur singly and belong to marsh plants—their presence may have been due to trampling feet or similar accidents when the corn was brought by boat.

MOUND LXXI, second floor (west), yielded some wheat in grain, and six small seeds in bad preservation, belonging to six different plants. Those that can be determined belong to:—

Stellaria media, Cyr. Chickweed.

Vicia? Tare?

Polygonum aviculare? Linn. Knotgrass.

Urtica? Stinging-nettle.

Immediately under the clay floors of MOUND LXXIII was a seam of peat full of seeds of *Ænanthe Phellandrium* (Water Dropwort). This represents probably the original surface of the marsh.