

The Glastonbury Lake Village.

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

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

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village were reopened in the spring of this year, under the joint superintendence of the writers. Digging began on May 12, and continued until June 10, the work covering four weeks, as against twenty-three days in the previous year.

Two areas of ground were explored, situated respectively at the n.w. corner, and near the centre, of the village. At the latter position Dwelling-mounds 51 and 53, partly examined in 1898 and 1904, were completed, and a considerable tract of level ground lying westward of these dwellings was systematically trenched. This led to the discovery of two additional hut-sites, Mounds 80 and 81, and a smaller area of clay lying between them, bringing the total number of mounds up to 82. Apart from a few 'finds' of minor importance, the examination of this ground proved less interesting than that explored in previous years. Some exceptionally large and well-shaped oak piles were found, but the ground taken as a whole was not so thickly piled as in many parts of the village. At the n.w. corner of the village Dwelling-mounds 69 and 70 were examined, together with the areas of ground around them, and Mounds 68, 71, 72, 73, were partly explored. It is the intention of the writers to give a detailed account only of the

completed Mounds 51, 53, 69, 70, 80, and 82, leaving the description of the unfinished dwellings for a subsequent paper. The relics referred to in this paper, therefore, do not by any means represent the whole of those found in 1905, and exclude some important objects of antler and bronze, including fibulæ.

II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LI, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 25ft., and from E. to W. 22ft.

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

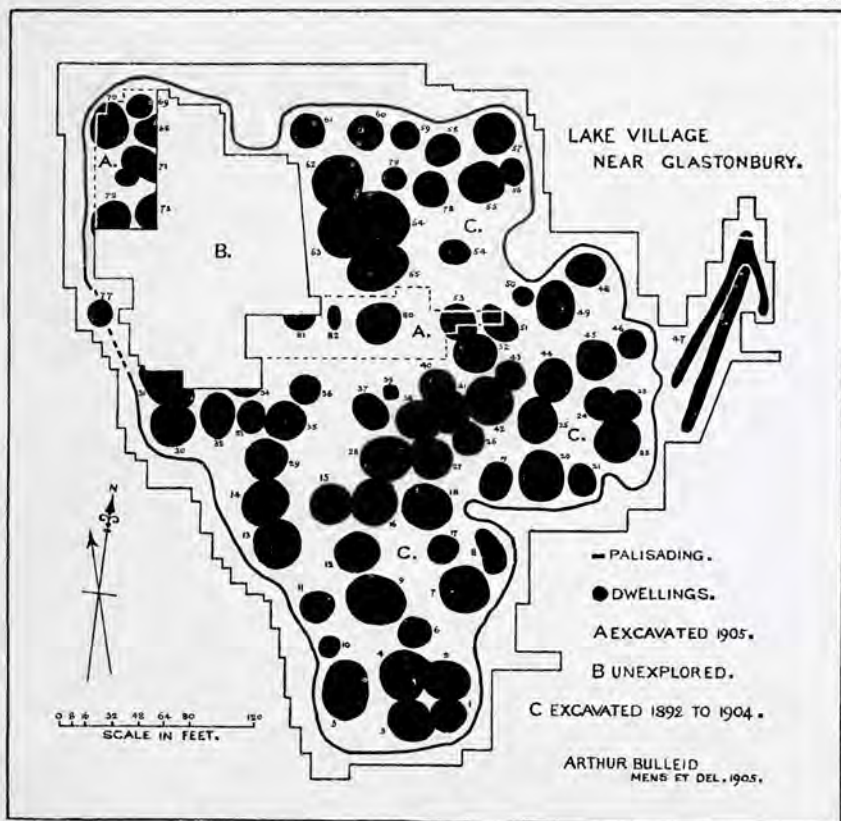
Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering this mound was graduated from 6ins. at the centre to 15ins. at the outer margin.

MOUND LI was of small size, situated in the E. central portion of the village, lying S.W. of Mound L, E. of Mound LIII, and N.E. of Mound LII. It was composed of five floors, the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 18ins.

Floor i measured 24ft. N. and S., and 21ft. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The S.W. margin was continuous with the first floor of Mound LII for the space of 8ft. Lying on the surface of the clay 4ft. E. of the central picket were three slabs of lias. The hearth consisted of a circular area of baked clay 3ft. in diameter, in an inferior state of preservation, and placed excentrically to the middle of the mound, and 6ft. S.S.E. of the summit.

Floor ii was of small extent, measuring 16ft. N. and S., and 14ft. E. and W. The hearth was made of baked clay, and situated immediately under that of Floor i, the outline and dimensions of the hearths being nearly identical. The middle part was flat and raised from 2 to 3ins. above the margin. The greatest thickness of clay was $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Lying on the surface of Floor ii were two lias slabs.

Floor iii measured 12ft. N. and S., and 11ft. E. and W. No hearth was discovered belonging to this floor, the clay gradu-



ally thinning out along the outer margin of the hearth of Floor iv. The average thickness of clay was 3ins.

Floor iv measured 10½ft. N. and S., and 9ft. E. and W. The central part of this small area of clay was occupied by a well-preserved circular stone hearth averaging 4ft. in diameter, and raised at the centre from 5 to 6ins. above the level of the surrounding clay floor. One slab of lias was found level with the surface of this floor.

Floor v measured 8ft. N. and S., and 7ft. E. and W. Fully one-half the diameter of this area of clay was taken up by a stone hearth in an excellent state of preservation. It was lying under the hearth of Floor iv, and placed eccentrically S. of the central picket. Scattered about on or near the S.W. margin of this floor, were 14 slabs of lias, the majority of them lying on the surface of the timber foundation.

Substructure.—The S. half of the mound was supported by an arrangement of timber and brushwood 18ins. thick. Under the wood was a layer of leafy peat 2ft. deep, containing chips of wood shewing adze- and knife-marks. The foundation under the N. half of the mound was made of timber and brushwood averaging 1ft. thick. Fire-ash and charcoal were found amongst the upper layers of the substructure under the N.W. side of the mound. The leafy peat under the N. portion of the dwelling was 18ins. deep and contained pieces of cut wood.

Relics discovered.—Little was found on the floors of the dwelling except a few fragments of pottery and animal bones, amongst the latter being several teeth of horse. Peas were dug up near the N.W. margin of the clay.

The chief 'finds' were :—

F 369. Worked flint flake. Found near the palisading N. of Mound LI, 1904.

H 123. Block of cut antler with saw-marks; max. length, 45 mm.; max. width, 58 mm. Found 6ft. to the N.E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

H 294. Plain weaving-comb of antler, having ten small teeth

all more or less broken. Figured in Plate V. Found near the palisading n. of Mound LI, 1904.

H 295. Slender tine of deer, showing signs of having been worked. Found in the peat n. of Mound LI, 1904.

P 102. Pot of an unornamented ware, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, with a bead rim. Found on the first floor of Mound LI, 8ft. to the E. of the centre, 1894.

P 103. Part of a pot. Found in the peat 14ft. to the E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

W 64. Shale spindle-whorl, damaged; max. diam., 44 mm.; diam. of hole, 5.7 mm. Found in the peat 16ft. to the E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LIII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from n. to s. was 20ft., and from E. to w. 23ft.

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

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the mound varied from 6 to 14ins.

Mound LIII was of small size, and situated in the E. central portion of the village, lying E. of Mound LI, and N.W. of LII, to which mound the s.E. margin was joined for several feet. The mound was composed of three floors, which were inseparable over the marginal portions of the dwelling, but quite distinct in the locality of the hearths. The total thickness of clay near the central picket was 15ins.

Floor i. The clay of this floor was 5ins. thick near the centre of the mound; the surface was ill-defined and traced with difficulty, the flood soil and clay being mixed and adherent to a great extent. No hearth was discovered belonging to this floor.

Floor ii was better marked, the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 6ins. The hearth was composed of gravel with a few pieces of flat sandstone embedded near the w. mar-

gin and at the centre. It was circular with a diameter of 4ft. The surface was irregular and slightly convex, the centre being raised $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. above the level of the periphery at the base. No bevelling of the margin was noticed.

Floor iii. This layer of clay averaged 4ins. thick. The hearth was a badly-preserved one of baked clay, with circular outline and a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the margin not being well-defined. Lying immediately under this hearth, were three others of similar shape and size, made of baked clay; none of them, however, were in a good state of preservation. The first hearth of the series had a level surface, and for 15 to 18ins. along the N.E. margin there were signs of the edge having been bevelled when in perfect condition. The upper surfaces of the second and third hearths were slightly concave.

Substructure.—This was not well-marked and consisted of brushwood. The leafy layer of peat was found 18ins. below the under surface of the clay.

Relics discovered.—The objects of interest found in this mound were not numerous. The quantity of pottery was comparatively small and chiefly obtained at the N. side of the dwelling; only two fragments were ornamented. One is figured in Plate V; the other is of similar character to figs. 13 and 14, Pl. III, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2. Fragments of baked clay loom-weights and of finger- and crevice-marked clay were uncovered N.W. of the hearths. A triangular loom-weight was found in trenching W. of this mound. A ball of baked clay was found on the E. edge of the mound. Animal bones were below the average number; among them being nine teeth of horse found together in the peat near the W. margin of the clay.

Between Mounds LI and LIII a lump of red colouring-matter was dug up, measuring roughly one square inch.

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

B 379. Perforated head of femur; perhaps a spindle-whorl. Found in the peat N. of Mound LIII, 1904.

E 198. Fragment of thin bronze of concavo-convex cross-section, ornamented with a succession of slight transverse grooves. Found on the N.E. edge of the upper hearth of the third floor of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 370. Long flint flake with two worked saw-like edges. Found on the N.E. margin of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 371. A tiny flint flake. Found on the substructure at the E. margin of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 372. Flint flake with prominent bulb of percussion. Found on the second floor of Mound LIII, S.E. side, 1905. Two other flakes were found in this mound.

H 296 and H 335. Small pieces of antler split down the middle and charred to a bluish-white colour. Both figured in Plate V. These objects in their perfect state had knobbed ends. The pieces do not join. H 335 was found near the S. edge of Mound LIII in 1898, whilst H 296 was found in 1905 on the second floor 7ft. to the S.E. of the centre of the mound.

Q 41. Fragment of the upper stone of a quern. Found near the N.W. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

W 166. Sandstone spindle-whorl; diam., 41.5 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 5.7 mm. Found on the N. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

W 167. Small, flat, sandstone spindle-whorl. Found near the N.E. margin of Mound LIII, 1904. Figured in the *Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. I, pt. 2, Pl. IX.

W 169. Disc of sandstone measuring 44 by 49 mm., with incipient hole for the purpose of making a spindle-whorl. Found in trenching W. of Mound LIII, 1905.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXIX, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate IV).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W. 32ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 12ins. above the surrounding level ground.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.

General View of the upper floor of Mound 69 ; taken from the summit of Mound 68.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the clay varied in depth from 4ins. at the top to 15ins. at the margin of the mound.

Mound LXIX was of medium size, situated near the N.W. border of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXX, and N.W. of Mound LXVIII. The N.E., N., and N.W. sides were protected by the palisading. The mound was composed of two floors, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 29ins.; this is well seen in the photograph, Plate III, and in the sectional diagram, Plate IV.

Floor i measured 17½ft. N. and S., by 20ft. E. and W.; it was made of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 20ins. The central part of the floor was comparatively flat, the surface level only sloping to the extent of 3ins. in 5ft. from the hearth towards the circumference, but near the edge of the clay the level fell 15ins. in 3ft. Part of the E. margin of the floor was kept in position by a piece of oak 7ft. long by 9ins. wide; the plank was placed on its edge and was lying lengthways N. and S. The S.W. margin of the clay covered Floor ii of Mound LXX for 12ft. and was overlapped by Floor i of the same mound to the extent of 8ft. The hearth was found 4ins. below the present surface of the field, and consisted of a circular area of baked clay, measuring 4ft. N. and S., by 4ft. 8ins. E. and W. (See photograph, Plate II, and the sectional diagram, Plate IV). The surface was uneven, and near the margin the clay was only partially baked, but sufficiently hard to retain the shape of the bevelled edge: small sections of this were noticed along the N.E. and N.W. aspects of the margin of the hearth, measuring from 3 to 4ins. in depth. Scattered over the surface of the hearth seventeen small flat water-worn pebbles of sandstone were embedded in the clay. On or at the level of the first floor six slabs of lias were found in various positions at the following distances from the central picket:—7ft. N., 7½ft. E., 6ft. S., 8ft. S.S.E., 5½ft. W.S.W., and 6½ft. W.S.W.

Floor ii was of larger dimensions, measuring 26ft. N. and S., the greatest thickness of clay near the centre of the dwelling

being 9ins. (*See* Plate III). The line of black earth usually found separating two floors was not well marked, except near the centre, and the hearth of clay partly baked was badly preserved. Near the N.W. margin of the floor a patch of rubble stone was found, measuring 9ft. N. and S. by 6ft. E. and W., in the position we should have expected to find an entrance pavement. (*See* Plate II). With the exception of a single line of piles at the N. side of the mound no other evidence of the superstructure was found.

Substructure.—Immediately under the clay a well-preserved layer of brushwood averaging 6ins. thick was found resting on larger pieces of timber. This is well represented in the foreground of the photograph, Plate III. The whole foundation sank gradually towards the centre of the dwelling, forming a shallow concavity 9ins. in depth below the marginal level. Near the edge of the clay the brushwood was placed parallel with the margin of the mound, but towards the centre of the dwelling, the branches were arranged for the greater part lengthways E. and W., the interstices between the wood being filled with leaves and peat.

Relics discovered.—The fragments of thin grey Roman pottery found in and around this mound, but at a higher level than the Late-Celtic relics, are described and commented upon below under P 132 and P 166.

The objects of interest found in or near this mound were as follows:—

B 226. Fragment of worked and charred bone. Found in the peat outside the palisading to the W. of Mound LXIX, 1895.

B 227. Bone gouge. Found in the peat near the N. margin of Mound LXIX, 1895.

B 380. Worked metatarsus, presumably of small deer; in a bad state of preservation. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 7ft. to the N.E. of the centre, 1905.

B 381. The upper portion of tibia of horse, the condyles missing; figured in the accompanying illustration. Two per-



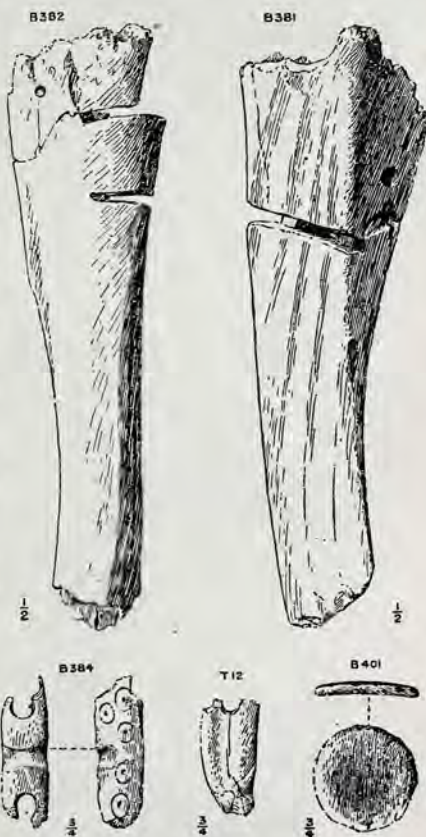
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.

Sectional View of the two floors of Mound 69, taken from the N.W.; with brushwood substructure in the foreground.

From *Platons* by H. St. George Gray

forations, 4 mm. diam., have been made near the top, and on the opposite side a deep notch or slit has been sawn obliquely across the bone to a depth of about 11·5 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 9½ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

B 382. The upper portion of another tibia of horse, the condyles and other parts missing. Figured in the accompanying illustration. Two perforations (diams. 3 and 5 mm.) are still intact and the position of another is observable; on the opposite side two deep transverse notches have been sawn into the bone to an average depth of 15 mm. The slits are about 3·5 mm. wide. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10½ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket, 1905. Several of these implements, more or less broken (besides B 381, 382 and 383 found this year), have been discovered in various parts of the village, but we



Bone Objects and a perforated Dog's tooth,
Found in the Glastonbury Lake
Village, 1905.

have not yet been able to determine what their special purpose was, although it has been very vaguely asserted by those who have seen them and competent to judge that they were used in the process of weaving.

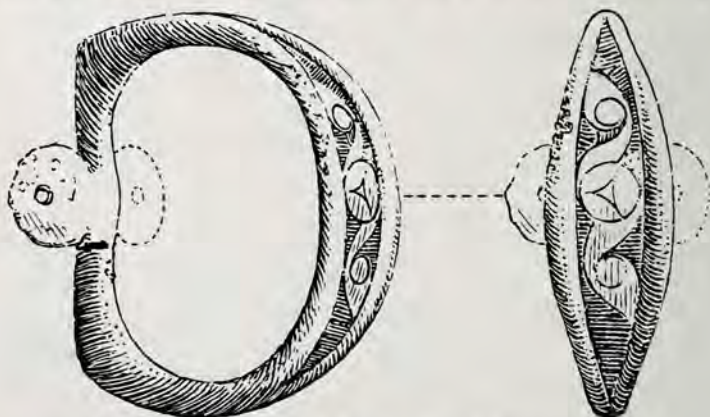
B 401. Small disc of bone, black from calcination, varying in diam. from 19·9 to 20·4 mm.; max. thickness, 3·1 mm. Figured on p. 85. In section, it is concavo-convex, the concavity being more pronounced than the convexity. Its general appearance is peculiar, and it is probably a piece of blade-bone. Found 13ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXIX, 1905.

E 199. Small piece of bronze bordering for some perishable material. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 6ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

E 200. Small piece of bronze bordering. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 8ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

E 202. Bronze rivet-head, diam. 13 mm., height 6·4 mm. The rivet, diam. 2 mm., projects 0·9 mm. below the base of the head. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 206. Handle (length 53 mm.), probably of a bronze vessel, and perhaps one of a pair. It is of D-shaped design,



E 206. Bronze Handle of a vessel, found in Mound LXIX,
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.
(Full-size Drawing).

the vertical face (length 45 mm.), which followed the neck of the vessel, being slightly convex, whilst the inner surface of the lugs, or ears, of which one remains, is, on the contrary,

more decidedly concave, for adaptation to the horizontal curve of the neck of the vessel. The remaining lug is almost circular, max. diam. 13 mm., with a central rivet-hole 1.7 mm. in diam. The handle is of circular section at top and bottom, with a min. diam. of 5.3 mm., and expands to a max. width of 17 mm. This expansion is bounded on either side by a heavy beading, 4 mm. in width, enclosing a sunken field ornamented by an incised representation of a symmetrical curvilinear design, the interspaces being filled by successions of slight grooves arranged horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, probably intended to represent basket-work. Similar ornamentation occurs on the pottery from the village. Found in the clay of the upper floor of Mound LXIX, 6ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 297. Two portions of a worked antler. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 5ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

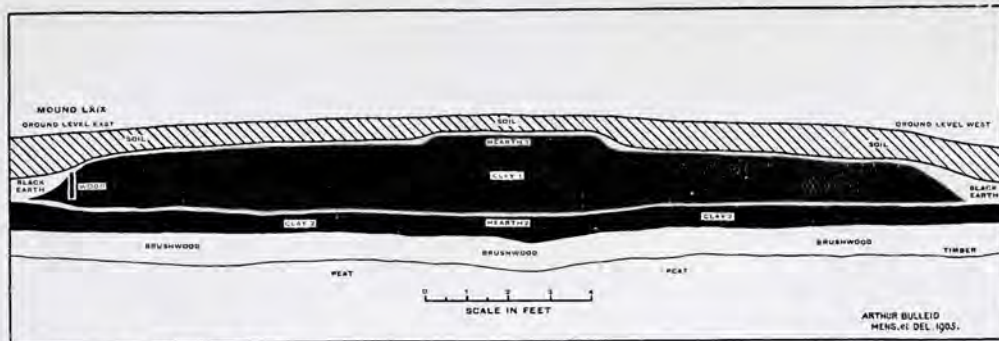
H 298. Portion of a roughly-cut but very smooth antler, with a large transverse hole 7.5 mm. in diam. Perhaps a cheek-piece of a horse's bit. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 4ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 299. A similar but larger piece than H 298, with a perforation in a like position and 6 mm. in diam. Figured in Plate V. Between the hole and top on one side a short but deep notch has been sawn transversely. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

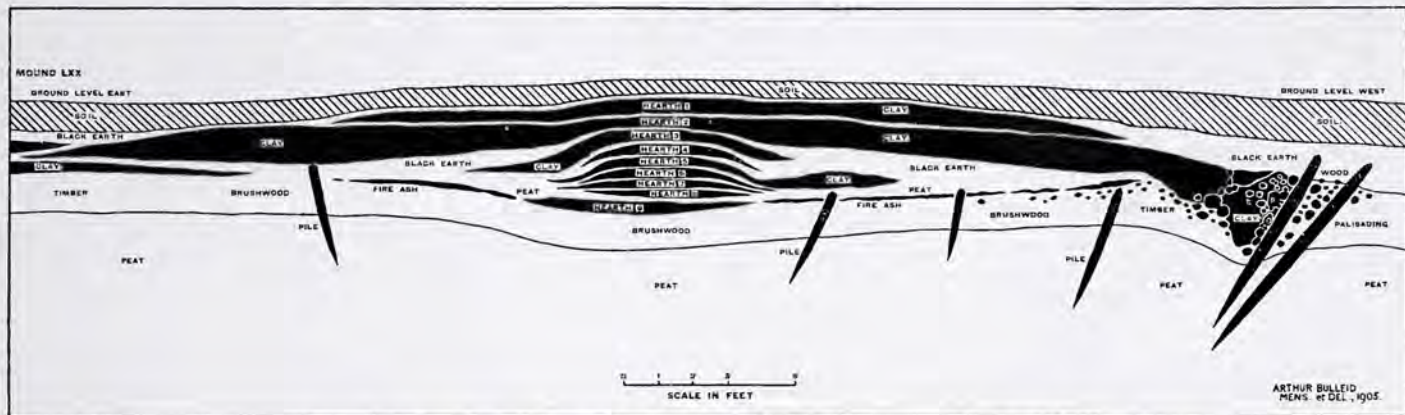
H 300. Piece of a tine of antler worked to a point. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 8½ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 301. Piece of worked antler (probably roe-deer). Found close to the last, 1905.

L 37. Small portion of a tin ring, much corroded. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 11ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 69, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 70, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



Alluvium.—The soil covering the clay varied in depth from 5ins. at the top to 13ins. at the margin of the mound.

Mound LXX was of large size, situated near the N.W. edge of the village, lying S.W. of Dwelling LXIX, and N.W. of Dwelling LXXI. It was protected by the border-palisading along the S.W., W., and N.W. edges. The mound was composed of two floors and a series of nine superimposed hearths, the total thickness of the clay at the centre being 40ins.

Floor i measured 30ft. N. and S., by 30½ft. E. and W., and was composed of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 7½ins. The N.E. margin overlapped Floor i of Mound LXIX. The hearth was incomplete, being within 6ins. of the surface of the field; what remained of it was composed of baked clay.

Floor ii was a large area of clay measuring 36ft. N. and S., by 37ft. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay being 13½ins. Eastwards the edge of the clay lay between Floors i and ii of Mound LXVIII; westwards it was continuous with the mass of clay forming the foundation immediately inside the border-palisading. Resting on the surface of the clay at several places, fragments of the original wood flooring were seen, the boards being arranged lengthways in a N.N.E and S.S.W. position. The hearth (Hearth ii) composed of baked clay was not well preserved; it had a circular outline and a diameter of from 3½ft. to 4ft.

Hearth iii was a circular area of baked clay, 3½ft. to 4ft. in diameter; from the east side of the hearth the clay extended 3ft. beyond the base, but with this exception there was no other evidence of a floor. In the black earth near the N.W. margin of the hearth, and immediately underlying Floor ii, portions of a complete infant's skeleton (M 37) were exhumed, and fragments of a second infant (M 38) were discovered at the same level 4ft. from the E. side of the hearth.

Hearth iv was a circular area of baked clay, measuring from 3½ to 4ft. in width, concavo-convex in section, the convex sur-

face being uppermost. There was no sign of bevelling along the margin or of an accompanying clay floor.

Hearth v was a well-preserved area of baked clay, the greatest measurement E. and W. being 4ft. 3ins. Except for an extension of the clay for 4ft. from the W. side, the hearth was unaccompanied by a clay floor. The central part, over an area of 4 square feet, was flat; while the margin was rounded off and gradually dropped to 5ins. below the level of the middle portion. Near the S.W. side of the hearth the pointed end of a vertically-placed oak post was discovered, presumably the lower end of the central post supporting the roof of the dwelling. The hearth and post were photographed from the south.

Hearth vi was a circular area of clay $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, having a central portion of baked clay measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width. The greatest thickness of the clay was $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and concavo-convex in section, the convex surface being uppermost. The average depth of the periphery below the level of the centre was 6ins.

Hearth vii was a circular patch of clay similar to the last mentioned, the greatest thickness of the clay being 3ins. The upper surface was covered with a thin layer of fire-ash, separating it from the concave under-surface of Hearth vi.

Hearth viii was a circular layer of baked clay, 4ft. in diameter, immediately underlying Hearth vii. The greatest thickness of the clay was 3ins. The hearth was plano-convex in section, the upper surface of the middle and periphery being at the same level. Near the east margin several fragments of triangular loom-weights were found accompanied by pieces of wattle-marked baked clay.

Hearth ix was a circular patch of clay, 7ft. in diameter E. and W., with a central part of baked clay measuring 3ft. 9ins. in width. The greatest thickness of the clay was 6ins. at the centre, and 3ins. at the edge of the hearth. In section it was concavo-convex, the concavity being uppermost. This hearth was not in line with the eight above, about one-third of its

extent being situated outside the N.E. margin of Hearth viii, from the under surface of which it was separated by a layer of peat 2ins. thick. Passing in all directions from the margin of the hearth over an area measuring from 18 to 23ft. in diameter, was a layer of fire-ash averaging 2½ins. thick. This layer followed the surface line of the substructure, and contained numerous fragments of charred bone and antler, many of them being worked and ornamented. The fire-ash also produced a large number of fragments of coarse pottery, a fragment of a human humerus (M 36), a quantity of wheat, some being associated with two broken basin-shaped vessels (P 171 and 172, now restored), several baked clay loom-weights (complete and in fragments), masses of charcoal, and—more especially over the southern half—numerous pieces of baked clay, showing wattle- and finger-marks. The first dwelling erected on this site evidently had no clay floor, and there was strong evidence to show that it had been destroyed by fire.

No part of the superstructure was discovered.

Substructure.—The foundation supporting Mound 70 was not strong; it consisted of a few large pieces of timber and a layer of brushwood with no definite arrangement, except near the border-palisading, where the wood was in greater quantity. Under the s.w. margin of the mound, part of a large knobbed oak pile was discovered lying horizontally among the pieces of timber in the substructure. The top of the knob was much charred and the pointed end was incomplete. Many piles of similar shape have been dug up from time to time in various parts of the village. Their original use was presumably to fix or pin the horizontal mortised oak beams.

The leafy peat was not well marked. Plate IV gives Mound LXX in section E. and W. through the centre.

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

B 225. Polished bone. Found in the peat near the N.E. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

B 383. Portion of tibia of horse, similar to B 381 and 382 figured on p. 85, but broken into many pieces. Found in Mound LXX, 10ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXIX, 1905.

B 384. Fragment of charred bone (? bird-bone). One face is ornamented with five representations of dots-and-circles. On another face is a transverse groove, on either side of which are two circular perforations through the bone, 3.5 mm. in diameter. Figured on p. 85 (two views). Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 13ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 385. Piece of cut metatarsal bone, probably of sheep, charred, length 29 mm., with a circular transverse perforation, 3.8 mm. in diam. Figured in Plate V. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 12ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

B 386. Piece of smooth-cut bone (? bird-bone), charred, length 34.3 mm. Max. width at one end, 12 mm.; at the other, 8.8 mm. This and the following, Nos. 387 and 388, form part of the illustration on p. 93. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 12½ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1905.

B 387. Another similar to the last, charred, length 38.5 mm. Cracked lengthwise. Found as the last, but 8½ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

B 388. Piece of cut metacarpal bone (? sheep), charred, length 31.4 mm.; max. width at one end, 11.1 mm., at other, 8 mm. Decorated with one dot-and-circle. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, n. half, 1905.

B 389. Piece of cut metacarpal bone (? sheep), charred, length 29 mm., with two transverse lateral perforations measuring 4 mm. in diam. Ornamented on the convex surface by a line of four dots-and-circles. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, n. half, 1905.

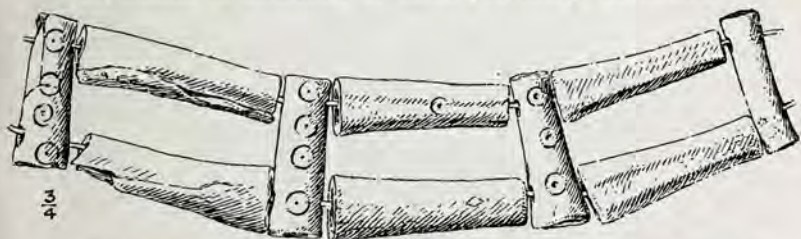
B 390. Another, similar to the last, charred, length 28 mm., and with similar perforations. Ornamented on the convex

surface by a row of three dots-and-circles. This and the following, Nos. 391 and 392, form part of the illustration below. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

B 391. A small section of cut bone, charred, length 26 mm. ; perforated in two places by circular holes 3·2 mm. in diam. Found as the last, but 10ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

B 392. Precisely similar to B 386, but 37·2 mm. long ; max. width at ends, 12·3 and 9·1 mm. respectively. Found near the last, 1905.

B 393. Eight complete and incomplete objects of charred bone, similar in character to those previously described, viz.,



B 386, 390 and 393. Small pieces of perforated bone believed to be "beads," strung together in the form of a double-strung necklace.
Mound LXX. Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

B 384 to B 392. The eight vary in length in their present condition from 22·5 to 37·7 mm. Six have transverse perforations and five are ornamented with rows of the dot-and-circle pattern. All these little objects, together with many fragments of others, were found scattered over several square feet of space in the peat under the clay floors of Mound LXX, among ashes on the western side of Hearth ix, 1905. All are charred to a white or cream colour. The plain pieces of cut bone with the natural longitudinal hole through them are all about the same size ; and so are the shorter pieces, viz., those with pairs of perforations bored transversely and laterally and ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern. It is quite possible that these

little objects formed part of a double-stringed necklace, two of the plain 'beads' being threaded horizontally to every ornamental one vertically, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

B 395. Tibia of animal, sharpened to a blunt point at the slender part of the shaft; length 148 mm. Found in trenching to the s.w. of Mound LXX, 20ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of the mound, 1905.

E 102. Two pieces of a small bronze finger-ring; ext. diam., 18 mm. Found on the N. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

E 211. Small fibula in four pieces, the pin and spring 26·3 mm. long. The catch-plate is not perforated, but the outline of the usual hole has survived as ornament and is clearly traceable, crossed centrally and vertically by two slight conjoined bands. The collar, which in rather earlier fibulae of this type served to secure the retroflected end of the fibula to the bow, survives in this example as ornament. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1905.

E 223. Slender bronze needle, in several fragments.¹ Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, on edge of the mound and 13ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

E 236. Bronze hook, width 9·7 mm., attached to a thin plate of crumpled bronze in one or two pieces. Figured on p. 99. The end of the hook tapers to a thin squared edge. Ornamented by a deep groove lengthwise. Found beneath the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

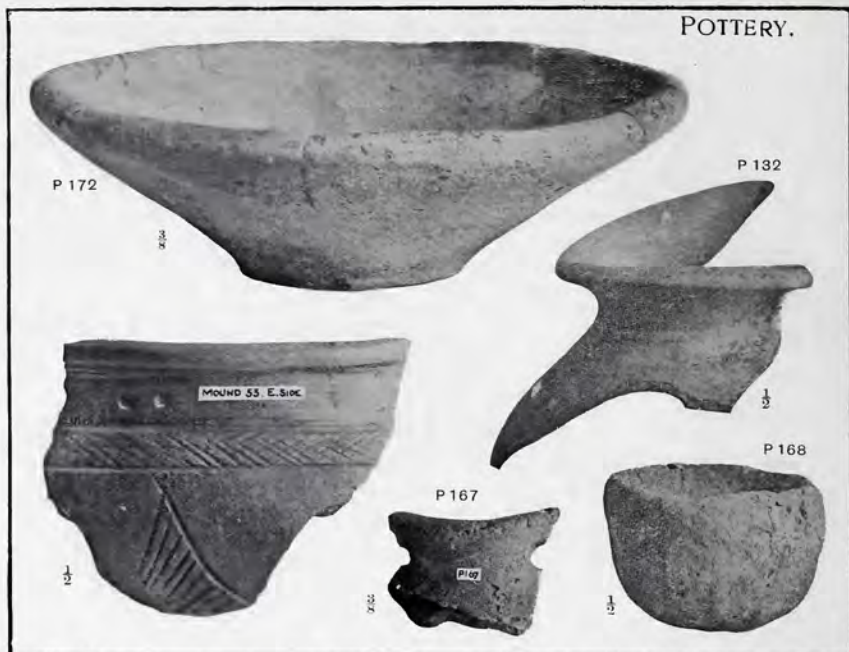
E 237. Two pieces of bronze bordering; max. width, 6·5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 9ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

G 23. Piece of blue fused glass, of irregular form, to which some corroded bronze adheres. Found amongst the fire-ash under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 5ft. to the s. of the cen-

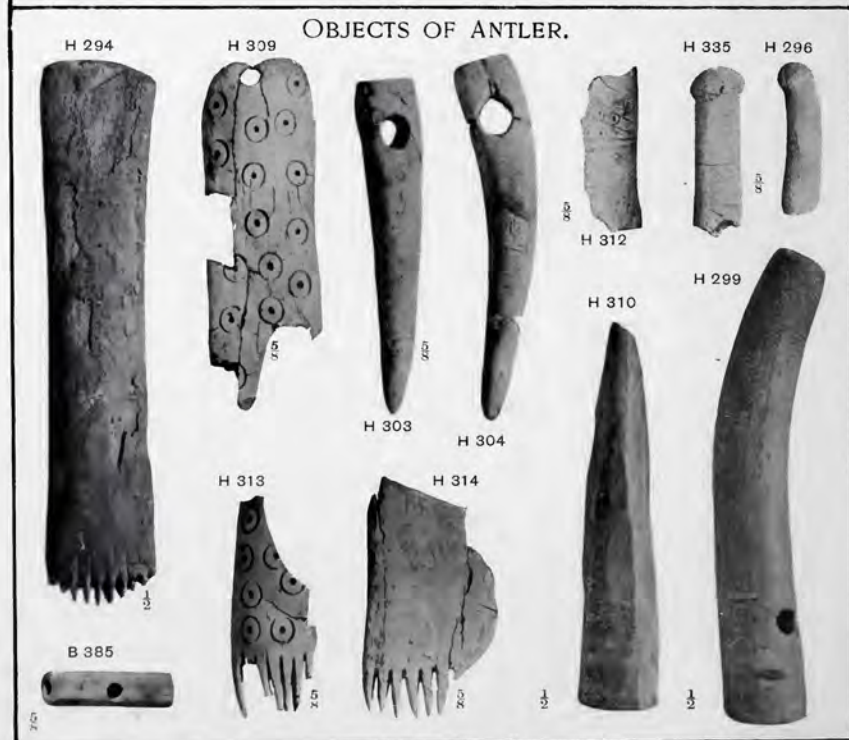
1. This needle is of similar character to many from the Swiss Lake Dwellings. (See Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 101, No. 9, from the Lake of Bourget; p. 155, No. 9, from the Lake of Starnberg; also Keller's "L. D. of Switzerland," 2nd edit., Pl. xxxvi, fig. 8, from Nidau-Steinberg).



POTTERY.



OBJECTS OF ANTLER.



POTTERY AND RELICS OF ANTLER. GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

tral picket, 1905. This does not afford positive proof that glass objects were made in the village, as G 23 may have become fused when the dwelling was burnt down.

H 163. Piece of worked antler. Found in the peat outside the palisading to the s.w. of the centre of Mound LXX, 1895.

H 303 to 305. Three points of tines of antlers, charred, Nos. 303 and 304 being figured in Plate V. Each is ornamented near the broad end with two transverse grooves and a perforation. H 303 is 72 mm. long; H 304, 78 mm.; whilst H 305 is much damaged. All were found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, about 9ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 306. Portion of a small weaving-comb of antler, white from calcination. Traces of only four teeth remain, above which are two incised transverse lines enclosing a plain zig-zag design. Min. width of handle, 18.2 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 307. Point of a tine of antler, calcined, the tip having been slightly bifurcated by a shallow groove, which tapers off from a max. width of 1.8 mm. Found close to H 306, 1905.

H 308. Piece of smooth antler of oval section, showing saw-marks at the large end; the other end has been broken, and the point is missing. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 309. Portion of the handle of a calcined weaving-comb of antler, the teeth entirely deficient. Figured in Plate V. There is a circular hole (diam. 4.8 mm.) at the top for suspension. It is ornamented with fifteen incised dots-and-circles, irregularly arranged. None of the circles are true, owing to the action of fire. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10½ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 310. Straight piece of tine of antler, bearing clear evidence of having been cut in several places. Figured in Plate V. Although there is no perforation for attaching the implement to a shaft of wood, it appears to have been intended for

a rough spear-head, perhaps used in driving animals. Found on the first floor of Mound LXX, 3½ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 311. Portion of the handle of a weaving-comb of antler, of a creamy colour, caused by calcination. Ornamented by twelve dots-and-circles, which have been converted into ovals by the action of fire. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 312. Fragment of a calcined weaving-comb of antler. Figured in Plate V. Ornamented by two transverse and two oblique incised lines; between the latter is a row of three unusually small dots-and-circles; there are also two in the interspace between the transverse and oblique incisions. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 313. Portion of a calcined weaving-comb of antler; figured in Plate V. It has seven complete and incomplete teeth remaining; they are unusually small, but the burning has, doubtless, caused shrinkage. Seven dots-and-circles occur, arranged irregularly. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 314. Dentated portion of a calcined weaving-comb of antler, unornamented, with six complete teeth remaining. Figured in Plate V. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 8ft. to the w.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 315. Piece of roe-deer antler, white from calcination. The small projecting tine has been worked to a smooth point, and it may probably have been used for decorating pottery. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 316. Dentated end of a small calcined weaving-comb of antler, in a very friable and incomplete condition. Found in the peat under the clay of Mound LXX, 1905.

H 331. Portion of a small tine of antler, charred, unornamented. The perforation, if one existed, has been broken away.

Similar in other respects to H 303, 304, and 305. Found near the margin of Hearth ix, Mound LXX, 6ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

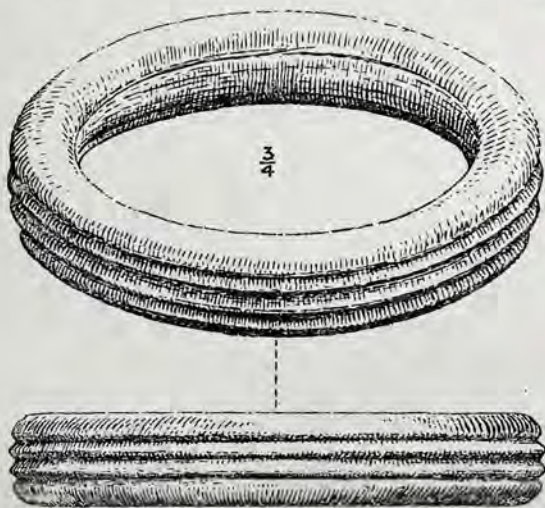
I 89. Small fragment of iron, much corroded. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10½ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

I 90. Iron mouthpiece of a wooden sword- or dagger-sheath, much corroded; length, 60 mm. Figured on p. 99. The sides are slightly convex, and the ends expand into bulbous projections. Found in the peat under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 1905.

I 91. Pointed iron object, much corroded; length, 55·5 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

I 92. Four pieces of corroded iron, probably fragments of a sickle or knife. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

K 29. An exceedingly fine armlet of Kimmeridge shale,



K 29. Armlet of Kimmeridge shale. Mound LXX, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

complete; ext. diam., 97 mm.; int. diam., 71·5 mm. The lathe-marks on the inside are well defined, whilst the exterior face is ornamented by three deeply-cut, continuous parallel grooves—an excellent example of the skill of the lake-dwellers in using the lathe. The grooves vary a little in width. The substance of the armlet is of oval section, and varies in width from 16·1 to 17·1 mm., and in thickness from 11 to 12·7 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXX, 3¼ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1905. This is the most important and best-worked object of Kimmeridge shale that has been found in the village.

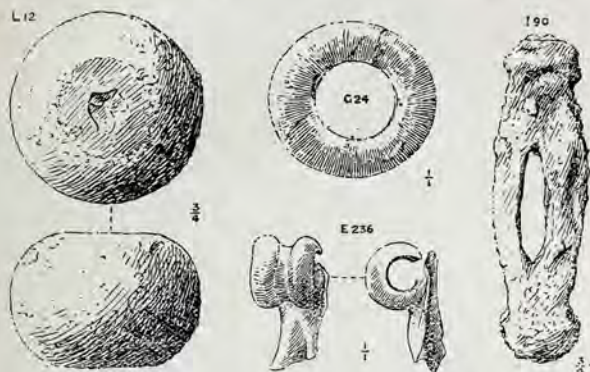
The greater portion of a similar shale armlet but smaller and without the concentric grooves has previously been found in the village. Another, of a similar type, 3½ins. ext. diam., from the Williams Museum (Somerset), is exhibited in Taunton Museum; and a heavier one of a different type, found at Yetminster, Dorset, may be seen in the "Walter Collection."¹

L 12. Weight of a well-known *Roman type*, composed of tin;² figured in the accompanying drawing, $\frac{3}{4}$ scale linear. It is in the form of a cheese, flat at top and bottom, with bulging sides; diam., 34 mm.; height, 25 mm. Its original weight cannot be estimated; but the present weight, in its corroded condition, is 81¾ dwts. (Troy), or 1962 grains. Found in the peat near the surface, outside the palisading of the village to the N. of Mound LXX, 1895. Similar weights, usually of lead and often inscribed with numerals, are found with Roman remains; several of various sizes were found at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, collected by the late Mr. Capper Pass and presented to Taunton Castle Museum; one of them, apparently of the same *size* as L 12 from the Lake Village, weighs some 450 grains more than the Lake Village specimen of tin. Both probably were heavier before they became covered up for centuries. It is an extremely interesting fact that a large

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 52.

2. It was tested by the late Dr. Gladstone.

weight of bronze, of precisely the same form, but with the numeral "I" on the top, was found about 1875 with a hoard of Late-Celtic bronze objects at Seven Sisters, near Neath, Glamorganshire.¹ Its present weight is 4770 grains; and it



Tin weight, glass bead, bronze hook, and iron mouthpiece of a sword-sheath.
Found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

has been suggested that it may represent the Roman *libra*,² or half an Attic commercial *mina* of the period before 160 B.C.³

M 15. Complete human skull, not yet measured and reported upon. Found outside the palisading of the village at a distance of 7ft. from the w. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

M 36. Piece of the shaft of a human humerus. Found 7ft. to the n.w. of the central picket of Mound LXX, in the fire-ash layer continuous with Hearth ix, 1905.

M 37. Portion of a complete skeleton of an infant. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 8ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

M 38. Portion of an infant's skeleton. Found under the

1. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. V, 6th ser., 1905, pt. 2, p. 144, where it is figured. Also *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XX, 2nd ser., p. 189.

2. The *libra* of 5053 grains represents the average gold standard of the earliest and best period of the Roman coinage. (*Journ., Derbysh. Arch. and N. H. Soc.*, Vol. XXV, p. 166).

3. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XX, 2nd ser., p. 193.

clay floors of Mound LXX, 9½ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

P 167. Fragment of rim of a thick pot, fractured in two places through circular perforations. There is no evidence whatever that the holes were intended for the reception of leaden rivets. Figured in Plate V. Found in the peat on the N. edge of Mound LXX, 1905.

P 168. Small earthenware pot, complete, but found in two pieces; figured in Plate V; thick and hand-made, with a bottom which is not perfectly flat; slightly rounded side, with straight rim; colour, light drab. Height, 38·5 mm.; max. ext. diam., 60 mm.; rounded bottom on the inside. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1905. Probably used in mixing up colouring-matter. A somewhat similar pot was found last year in Mound LV. (See *Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. L, pt. ii, Pl. ix).

P 171. Shallow earthenware bowl, somewhat similar in form to a Roman *mortarium*, but with straighter sides. Three-quarters of the vessel were found in nine fragments, and the bowl has been restored; ext. diam. at rim, 9¼ins.; average height, 3¼ins. The fragments were found strewn over an area of several square yards in a re-baked condition, under the clay floors of Mound LXX, but on the peaty floor of a dwelling which must have existed before the clay was introduced to this particular site. Charred wheat was found thickly adhering to some of the fragments of the bowl. 1905.

P 172. A bowl, similar to P 171, and figured in Plate V. Three-quarters of this vessel were found in thirteen fragments, and the bowl has been restored; ext. diam. at rim, 9¼ins.; average height, 2¾ins. Both bowls were hand-made. P 172 was found under similar conditions as P 171, and in the same layer of Mound LXX. As in the case of P 171, the fragments of P 172 were much scattered. 1905.

A large quantity of pottery was found in and around Mound LXX, but a very small proportion of it was ornamented. Con-

siderable portions of two large straight-rimmed pots were found in this mound, one being ornamented with two continuous grooves and intervening ridges running along the top of the rim; the other with a design of twisted grooves and ridges along the top of the rim. The basal portion of a very large unornamented earthenware pot or jar was also found in Mound LXX.

T 12. Calcined dog's tooth, figured on p. 85. It has been fractured through a perforation measuring 3·9 mm. in diam. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1905.

W 171. Baked-clay spindle-whorl; aver. diam., 40 mm.; pronounced convexity on both faces; max. thickness, 34 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 4 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1905.

W 172. Disintegrated sandstone spindle-whorl; max. diam., 50 mm.; diam. of hole, 6 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 5ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

Flint flakes.—Only two were found in Mound LXX.

Whetstones, mostly having slightly convex faces.—Five found in Mound LXX. One small rounded pebble was found.

Baked Clay Objects.—Eight triangular loom-weights and two of a rounded form; four small balls of clay, three being partly perforated; and a large curved piece of clay which may have formed part of the margin of an oven. All these were found below the clay floors.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXX, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 26½ft., and from E. to W. 24ft.

Elevation.—The layer of clay was not recognisable as a mound before digging.

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the clay varied from 12 to 15ins.

Mound LXXX was of medium size, situated near the centre of the village, 24ft. w. of Mound LIII, and 7ft. s. of Mound LXV. It was composed of a single layer of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 13ins. Near the centre of the floor, there was evidence of a baked clay hearth; but the surface was badly preserved and the margin indistinctly seen. Peas were found on the surface of the floor scattered over the w. quarter of the mound. Two small areas of rubble stone were found on the clay at the E. and w.n.w. sides respectively of the dwelling. No signs of the superstructure were found.

The substructure was not strong, the pieces of timber being arranged lengthways in a N.E. and S.W. position. When trenching the ground lying w. of this mound several rooted stumps of alder and willow trees were discovered *in situ* in the superficial layers of peat. Similar stumps have been noticed in previous years near the centre of the village. Sometimes the upper surfaces of the stumps have shewn well-preserved cuts and adze-marks. The leafy peat in the neighbourhood of the stumps was scarcely recognisable as a layer.

The chief 'finds' from Mound LXXX were:—

F 373. Large flint flake with a little secondary chipping. Found in trenching near the E. margin of Mound LXXX, 1905. Ten other flakes were found in and near this mound.

G 24. Bead of clear white glass, figured on p. 99, dating from the late La Tène period. It is not quite circular, the ext. diam. varying from 21·2 to 23 mm.; int. diam., 10 to 11 mm. The section of the substance is round. Found in trenching s.w. of Mound LXXX, 1905. A bead of similar form (G4) of a dark yellow glass and a portion of another (G3) of light green bottle-glass colour, were found in the village in 1893. Similar beads of dark blue glass were found at Ham Hill, S. Somerset,¹ and in a crannog near Clones.² A bead of like

1. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 39. (Walter Collection).

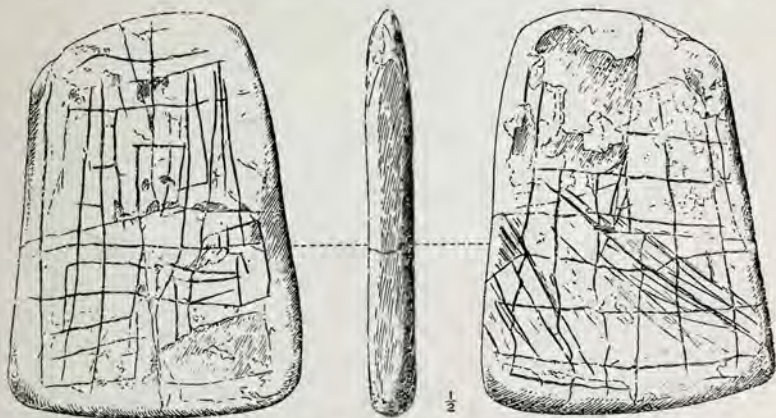
2. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, Vol. XXX, p. 225, fig. 5.

character was found with a cinerary urn at Heidesheim, Bingen, Rheinhausen.¹

Q 43. Rough piece of a quern-stone. Found on the clay floor of Mound LXXX, 1905.

Q 44. Rough piece of a lower stone of a quern. Found in Mound LXXX on the surface of the clay, s.w. of the centre, 1905.

S 41. Small slab of fine grey sandstone, with flat faces and of quadrangular transverse section; max. thickness, 13.3 mm.;



S 41. Small slab of fine grey sandstone with an incised chequered pattern. Found in Mound LXXX, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

max. length, 110 mm.; max. width, 78 mm.; with rounded and bevelled edges at top and bottom. Found in four pieces (now joined) of about equal size, on a thin layer of clay on the s. side of Mound LXXX, 1905. On one face oblique incisions occur, as if it had been used for sharpening purposes; but the peculiarity of the object is that it has been roughly scratched with irregular squares, covering both faces, in chess-board fashion, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Its use is at present unknown, and although it has been asserted that it might have been used for some game, the 'squares' are so

1. *Die Altertümer Unserer Heidnischen Vorzeit*, by Paul Reinecke, V Band, III Heft., Taf. 14, fig. 243, b.

irregular and indefinite that such a purpose can only be vaguely surmised. A stone object of somewhat similar form, but unscratched, was found by the Hon. W. O. Stanley at Pen y Bonc, Holyhead Island.¹ Several polished stones with scratched markings on them were found at Lagozza, Province of Milan; two are scored with a rough diamond pattern.²

W 170. Half a spindle-whorl of unbaked clay, with a hole 6 mm. in diam. Found in the peat on the E. margin of Mound LXXX, 1905.

One small rounded pebble (*calculus*) was found w. of this mound.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXXII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 16½ft., and from E. to W. 7½ft.

Elevation.—The layer of clay was not recognisable as a mound before digging.

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the clay varied from 13 to 15ins.

Mound LXXXII was a small oval area of clay, situated in the central part of the village, between Mounds LXXX and LXXXI. There was no evidence of it having been intended as a site for a dwelling. The greatest thickness of clay was 6ins.

The substructure was unimportant. In the superficial layers of peat near the mound several willow and alder tree-stumps were found *in situ*.

The only relic of importance from this mound was:—

Q 45. Upper stone of a quern in two pieces, with a handle-hole at the side. Found near the S. margin of Mound LXXXII, 1905.

One whetstone and one flint flake were found in this mound.

1. *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 321, and Pl. v, fig. 20.

2. Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 215, Nos. 11 and 12.