LAKE VILLAGES OF GLASTONBURY

IXTEEN years ago, on October 24, 1892, I had the honor of communicating to the Times a descriptive notice of the discovery of the site and debris of an ancient village, situated in a low-lying meadow in the vicinity of Glastonbury, which, since then, has become known in archaeological circles as the "Glastonbury lake-village," writes Robert Munro, LL.D., in the London Times.

The special object of that communication was not so much to give publicity to the ex-

ceptional importance of the relics already discovered, or likely to be disinterred by the excavation of such a rare inhabited site, as to remove all doubts from the minds of some local sceptics as to the archaeological value of the discovery, and to predispose the public to supply the funds necessary for its exploration.

The result was eminently satisfactory.

It was only in dry weather during one or

two months in summer that digging could be carried on, owing to the liability of the ground to flooding. For this reason, as well as the absence of Mr. Bulleid for a few seasons at his professional studies, during which excavations were altogether discontinued, the investigation of the village was unduly prolonged. Operations were, however, resumed in 1904 under the joint management of Mr. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, and completed at the close of the season of 1907. But, although it has taken 15 years to gather together the archaeological remains from this singular locality, the delay had no injurious effect on the final result. During that time there was gradually collected a large assortment of relics illustrating that most obscure period in British history, the two or three centuries immediately preceding the Roman Conquest. Archaeologists had thus time to examine these valuable evidential materials with care, so as to determine their chronological range and position in the evolution of British civilization. At present they are well displayed in glass cases in the Glastonbury museum, where visitors can study their characteristics at leisure and picture to themselves the life-history of their original owners. It is unnecessary to dwell further on the peculiarities of this unique collec-tion, as they will be fully described in the forthcoming monograph on the lake-village now in course of preparation.

The discovery of another lake-village, in the vicinity of Meare, has been recently an-

nounced, although the knowledge of its existence is by no means recent, as it goes back to 1895. But the circumstances which led to its discovery then are worth recalling, as they graphically disclose the methods by which Mr. Bulleid so successfully prosecutes his archaeological researches. Two years after the discovery of the Glastonbury lake-village, at a time when its archaeological treasures were much talked about in the neighborhood, Mr. Steven Laver, farmer, of Westhay, Meare, forwarded to Mr. Bulleid a packet containing a stone spindle-whorl, a piece of pottery, and a whetstone, with a note stating that he found these objects while digging a hole for the corner-post of a hay-stack, and wishing to know if they were of any value. The objects turned out to be precisely similar to the relics from the lake-village; and, moreover, the fragment of pottery was ornamented with a Late-Celtic design. In these circumstances Mr. Bulleid replied with some confidence, explaining the nature and significance of his relics, and asking him where they had been found. To this there was no reply, and so the correspondence dropped. But in the hands of Mr. Bulleid the incident had unexpected results. Knowing that the farmers of these low-lying meadows were in the habit of stacking their hay on the more elevated parts, he started a regular tour of inspection of all the hay stacks of the district, and after a good many country rambles came upon the mounds now under review. On various grounds Mr. Bulleid formed the opinion that he had discovered the site of another lacustrine village, analogous to the one at Glastonbury—an opinion which became strengthened upon ascertaining that some of the mounds were situated on Mr. Laver's farm. There being, however, no chance of having the site then excavated, he prudently tent his knowledge to himself and a farm kept his knowledge to himself and a few archaeological friends. Now that the exploration of the first village is finished, Mr. Bulleid thought the time opportune for making a pre-liminary investigation of the new locality be-fore giving publicity to his discovery. Accordingly, tentative diggings were begun on July 20, and, on the invitation of the discoverer, I have since had the pleasure of inspecting the operations and, with his assistance, of gather-

The site lies within the margin of the low-

ing the subjoined notes on the present condi-

tion and prospective developments of the new

lying meadow lands, about half a mile north of Meare Church and some two miles northwest of the Glastonbury lake-village. There can be no doubt that the entire space between these two lake-villages had been formerly occupied by a sheet of water. The locality is still known under the name of the "Meare Pool," but there is now no water in its basin. In a map dated 1668, however, it is represented by a lake some five miles in circumference. At present the surplus waters of the whole district find their way to the Bristol Channel, a distance of 14 miles, with a fall of only 18 feet. What the hydrographical conditions of the valley may have been in pre-Roman times is too serious a problem to be now tackled. The mounds are distributed over the meadow in two groups, each group numbering about 50. The areas covered by these respective groups are nearly of the same size—some 70 to 100 paces in diameter—and they are separated by a flat piece of ground about 60 yards wide in which wide, in which no mounds are to be seen. Hence the suggestion has been made that the mounds represent the sites of two villages.

Before my arrival Mr. Bulleid, with the help of two workmen, had made considerable progress in cutting a trench through one of the mounds (that next to the higher ground on which the scattered houses of Meare are built), with the result that he had already a large assortment of relics as evidence of the domestic conditions under which its inhabitants lived. Among them the following may be noted. The fragments of pottery, which were very abundant but much broken, included one or two pieces with characteristic Late-Celtic designs; three long-handled weaving combs, two of which were artistically ornamented with incised geometrical patterns, while the third had the rare peculiarity of having teeth at both ends; and several egg-shaped pellets of burnt clay ("sling-bullets"). precisely similar to those so abundantly found n the Glastonbury lake-village. A few articles were of bronze, among them a finger-ring made of a flat band with the ends overlapping, but not far enough to be classed as a spiral ring; the band had a groove which extended its entire length, and contained a ridge ornamented with a rope pattern. There was also a heap of teeth and bones of domestic animals, among which the broken jaws of small sheep were conspicuous.

The central portion of the trench was occupied by a great mae

with bands of charcoal, and in its upper part there were a few large stones, possibly part of a hearth. The strata thus formed were much contorted, as if irregular sinking had taken place. At each end of the trench, i.e., at a point in the margin of the-mound on opposite sides-we caused a hole to be dug, and after passing through about a couple of feet of greatly decayed brushwood the men came upon lake or marsh silt containing the remains of decayed water plants, thus proving that the foundations of this dwelling but had been laid in a shallow lake or marsh.

The ground on which the prehistoric mounds are situated is intersected by some open drains which, being generally impassable to pedestrians, are utilized as boundaries between adjacent farms. Consequently the site of the village extends over lands owned by two or three farmers, one of whom, as already mentioned, is Mr. Laver, on whose ground the country of the country the mound now under investigation is situated. Mr. Laver is enthusiastic over the whole business, and is willing to give every facility for any amount of excavation that may be undertaken in the interests of archaeology; and so, I understand, are the other owners. Without a considerable expenditure of spade work there are many points bearing on the archaelogical possibilities of this interesting site which cannot now be accurately determined, such, for example, as whether the respective areas containing the mounds were surrounded by a stockade. Enough, however, has already been disclosed to prove that the inhabitants lived under the same physical conditions and civilization as those of the Glastonbury lake

Nor can there be any reasonable doubt fhat both flourished in that somewhat perplexing period known as Late-Celtic. But it may be asked, Why is Late-Celtic art considered so important a phase of early British civiliza-tion? What are its archaelogical characteris-tics and its range in space and time? If its products are to be assigned to pre-Roman times, why are they called Late, seeing that a genuine Celtic art, founded on the very same motive elements, flourished in early Christian times? It may at once be admitted that much of the interest and mystery associated with the so-called Late-Celtic period arises from the fact that we are not yet able to give sat-isfactory answers to such questions. These are, however, the very difficulties that the

lake-villages of Glastonbury and Meare are likely to solve. As one of the editors of "Horae Ferales," Sir A. W. Franks first used the term Late-Celtic to distinguish a unique group of highly ornamented objects such as shields, swords, horse-trappings, personal ornaments, etc., which he could not classify with the contemporary works of any other nation. ality, either Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Saxon or Dane. These relics were mostly sporadic and isolated "finds," and all that could be said of them was that they were of British make. Since then analogous objects have been found in a few cemeteries and camps, and occasionally in association with Roman remains. But the Glastonbury lake-village is the first inhabited site which has furnished evidence of the entire social life of a Late-Celtic community. The evidential materials thus placed at the disposal of archaeologists include the mechanical implements and tools of the various trades then current, and especially spinning and weaving materials, warlike weapons, personal ornaments, food refuse, and such indications of the different phases of pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

The above cursory remarks on the past, present and prospective archaeological developments in the neighborhood of Glastonbury are specially intended to direct the attention of historians, as well as pre-historians, to the importance of this field of research. To extricate from the Meare mounds the unwritten records, which they have so long kept safe (perhaps from the prying curiosity of ignorant explorers), is no longer a local, but a national duty. As to any prospective operations that may be undertaken, there is no person more competent to be general superintendent than Mr. Bulleid himself, who has made such excellent use of his long experience at the Glastonbury lake-village. He would, however, require the assistance of a few experts in different departments, as an advisory committee. But the practical work would be most efficiently and speedily done by a staff of four or five young and promising archaeologists (each having under him two or three workmen), who would be always present during working hours, for in this kind of work every inch of the stuff turned up by the spade has to be carefully scanned. In this manner the excavation of several mounds could be going on at the same time. The entire cost of excavating the Meare mounds may be estimated neht as long as it stays warm, on . . oog, 3 ts

Stories of Sir Robert Hart

Robert's niece, and the pictures which accompany it are as intimate and interesting as the article. Here are some

and I can see him now walking up our yerandah steps in a tweed Norfolk jacket, an unconventional low collar, and the narrow blue tie with long hanging ends that he had worn -so my mother told me-ever since he once picked up a black snake in the twilight from his dressing-table instead of the black scarf then fashionable.

"In 1898, when my family removed to Peking, I saw him again. He had altered very litle. His eyes were just as bright as ever, and had the same trick of changing from intelligent inscrutability to kindliness that I remembered. His figure had lost none of the slimness that made him look taller than he really was; his face was still as ruddy as a young man's; only his hair and beard had turned from brown to grey.

"I remember that one of the first things he did after our arrival was to present me with the freedom of his house-of the treasures of its bookshelves—and of his garden, which was the one green oasis in dusty Peking. In the latter I amused myself vastly on sunny mornings watching the Chinese officials who came in their sable robes and official hats, topped with buttons to show their rank, and decorated with peacock's feathers, to consult the Inspector-General, or the I. G., as he was familiarly called throughout China.

"The house itself was long and low-high houses were taboo in those days in Peking, lest they should overlook or overshadow the Palace and built in the form of a letter H, partly through a sentimental connection with his own initial, and partly in order to utilize every scrap of sunshine and southerly breeze. The back wing contained suites of guestrooms, while the cross-bar of the letter was occupied by three fine drawing-rooms filled with quaint things. Much to my delight, I discovered several chairs that, if sat upon, played tunes; and I often used to stand looking with awe at the beautiful Erard piano Queen Victoria had once used.

"In the front of the house was the big square centre hall known as the 'ballroom,' and the best dancing-floor in Peking. My uncle's private rooms opened off this on one side; on the other were two reception-rooms furnished in Chinese style, and his private officethe sanctum sanctorum. Here he worked, standing always, with a rug strapped round

N exceptionally interesting article on the personal side of Sir Robert Hart is the chief feature of the September as the light lasted. If those walls could only have specific told. Then, what secrets might they not have have spoken, what secrets might they not have told! They had looked down on so many historic events, watched such critical conferences. "The offices of the staff who carried out

the I.G.'s brilliant plans were in a shabby little "It was as a little girl some time in the undersized building just beyond the garden far-away eighties that I first met Sir Robert walls. A telephone once connected them with He came to stay with us at Hankow, the nouse, but my uncle, always inclined to be conservative in his habits, soon allowed it to fall into disuse, and reverted to the old-fashioned way of sending messages in portfolios by hand, and a continuous stream of ting ch'ais (official messengers) travelled from one building to the other.

"My uncle's carter had been thirty years in his service, and was a character in the neighborhood. So was his head chair-coolie, an old man full of tales of the great situations of his younger days when he carried the sedan-chairs of princes to audiences. When blindness incapacitated him, a son succeeded to his office. and presumed on his importance to terrorize the neighborhood, well knowing that my uncle, who was absurdly soft-hearted to his servants would believe the most improbable story and get him freed. It used sometimes to amuse me when I overheard the servants talking about their master's possible departure from China. One would say to another mournfully, 'What shall we do if he goes? We have had too easy a life here ever to work under any one else.'

"Occasionally one of his boys-all personal servants in China are 'boys,' whatever their age or status-would remain away for a month, till at last even my uncle, who hated to be bothered about such things, noticed his absence. 'Doesn't the S'hing Wang' (literally, 'he whose name is Wang') 'ever come?' he might expostulate mildly. 'Doesn't he ever come to get his wages?' 'Oh no,' was the calm answer on several occasions; 'we send them

"The doyen of the household was even more privileged than the rest. He had been with the I.G. for half a century, visited 'Chinese Gordon' with him, waited upon Li Hung-Chang, and once, in 1878, accompanied him to Paris, where the maids hung over the banis-ters as he left the hotel and, kissing their hands to him, called down 'Au revoir.' Feeling that such politeness merited a response, he kissed his yellow finger-tips in return and called back, 'Allewalla, allewalla,' in the best French accent he could muster."

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO

The defeat of Abdul Aziz by his brother, Mulai Hafid, has brought a serious complica-

least, is intimated by the European press. When brothers fight, they fight to the death, and the recent battle in Northwest Africa has resulted in the projected banishment of Abdul Aziz to the rose-gardens of Damas-cus, while his stronger and more virile suc-cessor has mounted the throne at Fez. But according to some editors the conflict between the two Sultans (for Mulai Hafid, even before his decisive victory, has been known as "Sultan of the South") was really considered a struggle between France and Germany in Af-

Germany is suspected of supplying the most modern weapons of precision to the usurper's army, and we are told that French officers actually directed the movements of the army which bore the standard of Abdul Aziz. The great obstacle in the way of tranquility is, of course, the Algeciras convention, which provides that the new police is to be officered by French and Spaniards. Abdul Aziz signed the convention, but it is feared by some publicists that the high-spirited and triumphant Mulai Hafid may refuse to do so. The German press deprecate all anxiety on this point and think that Mulai Hafid will fall in line with the arrangement made at Algeciras by the powers. To the proposal that a second conference should be held the Taegliche Rundschau (Berlin) replies:

"What would be the advantage of this? Germany has frequently declared that the question does not depend on the personality of the individuals concerned. Any sultan who exercises power with the approval of the Moroccans and follows out the provisions of the Algeciras convention will be acceptable to Germany. Why should not Mulai Hafid do

The Austrian press, however, seem to hint that Germany really has not the authority to decide the question, which must be a matter of a European consensus. Thus we read in the Newes Wiener Tageblatt:

"It is not to be disputed that the recognition of a sultan as supreme in Morocco is not to be relegated to the decision of any individual power. All those governments whose delegates signed the Algeciras convention must act in concert."

The Paris Temps thinks the success of Mulai Hafid is a German triumph, but hints that the trouble is not over yet. It remarks:

"The Germans doubtless will rejoice over the victory of their friend Mulai Hafid, and for the moment they seem to have good cause for rejoicing, although they can not be pleased to see that the occupation of Casablanca by the French must necessarily be prolonged. There can be no doubt that order would at once have been re-established if the battle had gone the other way, for then France would no longer have any pretext for keeping her troops in Moroccan territory. At the present moment anarchy has returned; conflicts between the tribes who espouse the cause of Hafid and tion into the Morrocco problem. Such, at those who remain faithful to Aziz still go on, that could not be reconciled. The decay of

The Defeat of Modernism

Wurzburg, in Bavaria, there was unveiled a monument erected to the memory of Prof. Hermann Schell, an event that the influential Munich Allegemeine Zeitung declares to be "the final act of a great tragedy." It was the public appeal for funds to erect this very monument, sent out about three years ago by three hundred and more leading Catholic savants and ecclesiastics of Germany, that started the great Modernistic controversy and was the direct cause of the publication of the papal encyclical and syllabus against this movement. It is now the conviction of leading journals that the battle of the Church authorities has been waged and won, and that Modernism as such is now practically dead in the fold of the Church. The Allgemeine Zeitung observes:

"The address of Professor Stolze, at the unveiling of the Schell monument, by its very caution shows that the Modernists, of whom he was the great chief, have lost courage and have given up the struggle. This brings to a conclusion one of the saddest chapters in modern church history. Those who undertook to fight for reform within Catholicism have become tired of their thankless task. How could a youthful, idealistic movement conquer, when struggling against such a mighty system of power as that which is incorporated in the Church of Rome? These are evil days for Reform Catholicism, and the hopes of victory on the part of its protagonists have disappeared. The Encyclical has had the effect of a hailstorm on a young and tender shoot, and those who entered upon the crusade have been compelled to suffer severely. What need has Rome of a great defender of the truth, if this defender turns his hand against the evils of this Church?"

Protestant church-journals particularly are convinced that Modernism is a thing of the past in the Church of Rome. Characteristic of the general sentiment prevailing in these circles are the statements of the Reformation, of Berlin, probably the most aggressive Pro-testant church periodical issued in the Fatherland. Its ideas are in substance the following:

From the very outset too much was expected from the Modernistic agitation. It was not an evangelical movement after the manner of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, but was purely intellectual and in the spirit of modern scholarship. Among the Modernists there was no Luther and no Calvin. What they contended for was not the eradication of the false positions of the Church of Rome, but only for a reconciliation between the principles of modern independent research and the teachings of the Church-two things

ECENTLY in the university town of the movement from inner weakness was ac-

cordingly only a question of time.

To this was added the wonderful power of the hierarchy of Rome, declared by the Protestant historian Ranke the most perfect specimen of an organization the world has ever seen. Nearly all the Catholic theological faculties in Germany, especially those of Munich, Wurzburg, Bonn, and Munster, found in their midst advocates of the principles for which Schell stood; but all have been silenced. Archbishop Fischer simply forbade the students to attend the lectures of Professor Schorr in Bonn; in Munich the bold utterances of Professor Schnitzer were attacked by his own colleagues, especially Dr. Bardenhewer, and the Church authorities succeeded in silencing the man; Professor Wahrmund, of Innesbruck, was granted a vacation of a year, and has been transferred to Prague and given a new chair, though the disciplinary measures against him caused a strike of thirty thousand students in half a dozen universities. Even in Wurzburg such special defenders of Schell as Professors Kiefl and Merkle are not as bold as they were before; and Professor Ehrhard, of Strasburg, really the ablest among them all, has publicly recanted, and an account of it is published in the Internationale Wochenschift of Berlin.

In other quarters, however, the conviction still obtains that the struggle is not yet over, that the present quiet is only the indication of a renewel of the contest in fiercer proportions. This is the trend of a lengthy article published in the Christliche Welt, of Marburg, by Adolf Dorrfuss, who has in substance this to say on

Recent publications by Merkle, Kiefl, and others, especially the biography of Schell by Kiefl, and his latest work, just issued, entitled "Die Stellung der Kirche zur Theologie von Hermann Schell," shows that the Modernists have indeed become more careful in their utterances, but that they have yielded nothing in principle. Kiefl maintains that the Pope in his encyclical has entirely misjudged the character of Modernism, and that Modernism in the sense in which in that document it has been condemned really never existed and could not exist in the Catholic Church. So careful, however, are Kiefl's utterances that even the extremist Prof. J. Stufler, who holds the chair of dogmatics in the most Catholic state university in Europe, that of Innsbruck, declares that the Index congregation could find no cause to censure Kiefl on the basis of this work. And while it is a matter of considerable debate whether Schell himself ever retracted this offensive view, it is certain that with one or to exceptions the Modernists within the Roman-Catholic church have not withdrawn their teachings. They have been silenced, but whether this is permanently or temporarlly only a prophet or a prophet's son can tell.— Literary Digest.

PREPARING



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