

corner there was what appeared to be the sill of a doorway the jambs of which had been removed. A trial pit was also sunk on the inner face of this wall, but yielded no evidence of flooring nor any pottery or other finds.

#### EASTERN RANGE

The greater part of the work of exploration was carried out at the north end of the eastern range, and the plan here disclosed was somewhat complicated. It is still incomplete, and further excavation may necessitate some modification.

#### ROOM B

Trial trenches were first cut into the heap of débris composed of stones, earth, and roots, covering the whole of this part of the site, and led to the discovery of the room marked B. The north wall of this room had been almost entirely robbed; the other three walls were found to be standing to an average height of 2ft. above the floor level; that on the south side and its return, which formed one side of the passage C, being of different construction, thinner, and built of smaller stones than those at the two ends of the room. The average number of courses to the 2ft. 6in. of height was five. No definite mortar was found here, or in any other walls on the site; but it is probable that a whitish clay found in several places may consist of much decomposed mortar which originally contained a low percentage of lime; the courses were somewhat irregular and built of small slabs of stone.

The eastern wall was lower, and built of larger stones; it was also stouter, being about 2ft. 6in. in thickness. The western wall was 2ft. thick, and the northern had probably been about 3ft., but was so much destroyed that accurate measurements were not possible.

The most interesting feature of this room was the floor. This was formed of irregular slabs of dressed slate (see Mr. Howel Williams' report), laid on a bed of fine river gravel; the average thickness of the slabs being slightly over 2in., and in most cases the edges had been squared by being sawn partly through on both sides and then broken. Slate similarly treated has since been found at Segontium, and Lysons records a slate floor at Caerhûn.

The room was filled to the top of the walls with large stones, rubble and earth, containing only a few fragments of pottery and tile; but resting on the floor at the western end of the room were many pieces of large amphoræ, and portions of a rectangular glass bottle (*See* Plate XVII, and No. 109, p. 46).

The paving stopped at 2ft. 6in. from the east end of the room and the last slab sloped down to a trench, apparently a drain, which occupied the