

and to its × shaped supports, and the pole that stretched between them parallel to the keel. Two small boats, one masted, of similar type accompany the Gokstad ship; they are of $22\frac{1}{4}$ feet and 14 feet keel respectively. A cauldron with chain for cooking, an iron plate for carrying lamp or fire safely, cups, buckets, a landing plank or bridge, bedstead, an iron anchor, kettle, platters, and a draught¹ and morris board with men were found aboard her.

This description will serve fairly for the Nydam boats [two oak, one fir] of the third century, and the Tune boat (oak) which is plainly of the fifth, save that the Nydam boats are none of them masted, and one of them, the fir one, was probably fitted with a spur to one end of the keel. The biggest Nydam boat was of 60 feet keel, 77 feet between stem and stern, $10\frac{5}{8}$ feet beam, and about $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet depth; she had a large piece of wickerwork for her bottom boards, she had five strakes, and was clinker-built.²

The Tune ship was of $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet keel, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, and about 3 feet depth; of six strakes, clinker-built of oak, caulked with cow hair and pitch, masted, and side ruddered.

All these boats, save the Gokstad ship, had the

¹ The draught game was not our sixty-four square game, but the older one, probably the same as that played to-day in many parts of the East.

² The Nydam boats found in a moss, once an arm of the sea, were probably a votive offering (of the kind mentioned by Ammianus, Tacitus, and Adam of Bremen) after a victory. The coins of Macrinus, 217 A.D., give the highest upward date. There were beautiful, damascened iron swords and some arrow shafts, rune-inscribed.