



Nuraghe of Sardinia - a short guide

Precious symbols of an ancient civilization



- Main City
- Nuraghe

Between the sixteenth and ninth centuries BC in Sardinia one of the most singular cultures of the whole ancient Mediterranean developed. It is defined nuragic by the name attributed to its most representative monument, the nuraghe scattered throughout Sardinia, the remains of

about seven thousand nuraghi blend with the natural elements of the landscape. Why were these buildings built? And what culture produced them? In the collective imagination the question is still shrouded in mystery. However, archaeologists are unanimous on an indigenous genesis of the Nuragic communities resulting from the social structures of the Chalcolithic era (Copper age), which dated back to the third millennium BC. The term "nuraghe" has a complex etymology that helps shed light on the function of these buildings. Linguistic studies initially suggested that it derives from nur, or heap, cavity. But the eastern root of the term would also mean light or fire, referring to the domestic hearth and living space. Recently, however, the term nuraghe has been associated with a masonry building or masonry tower. Nuraghe are in fact colossal buildings of sedimentary or volcanic rocks, generally formed by one or more truncated cone towers.

A home and a refuge



Nuraghe Santu Antine CC: Cristiano Cani

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The fervent archaeological activity of the last century has made it possible to trace the purpose of these buildings. Only a few diehards continue to embrace the suggestive hypothesis that they were places of worship or monumental tombs. The scientific community, on the other hand, believes, almost unanimously, that they were intended for residential and defensive use. As happens throughout the Mediterranean, starting from the Copper Age and especially during the Bronze Age - when according to various archaeologists the term nuraghe originated - also in Sardinia new types of human communities developed based on a capable internal organization to make the most of the economic resources of the territory and to coordinate the human resources.



Reconstruction

The inhabitants of Nuragic Sardinia have erected these monuments using a design worthy of modern architectural works, which has evolved significantly over time. The first civil buildings of the time are known as **protonuraghi**. Given the cultural and commercial relations with other peoples of the Mediterranean, it cannot be excluded that these first buildings were influenced by external stimuli to the island. However, it has been shown that, despite a certain similarity, they actually have significant

structural differences compared to megalithic monuments of other European and Mediterranean regions. Today only a few hundred protonuraghi or archaic nuraghi remain.

The great majority of those still existing belong to another type, the tholos, also known as the **classical nuraghi**. In fact, the latter represent the emblem of this ancient civilization. Both types have in common the wall structure, made with large and medium-sized stone blocks. The blocks were more or less roughly hewn and, at a later stage, placed interspersing them with smaller stones. The latter had the function of filling the empty spaces and making the masonry more solid.



CC: Francesco Cubeddu

From stone to monument

Over time, the masonry technique has evolved reaching its maximum perfection in the recent and final Bronze Age. It was in the Nuragic Age that, in order to reinforce the structure, walls made up of two rows of stones placed side by side and interlocked began to be envisaged. Subsequently, the walls were assembled thanks to a core of minute stones, which increased their stability. The use of mud mortar as cement has also been hypothesized. It also

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seems likely that the rooms were internally lined with layers of clay or other insulating material, such as cork or wood, to protect the interiors from bad weather.

The structural differences between the two categories are evident. The **protonuraghi** originate in the Middle Bronze Age (about 1600 BC) and have an elliptical or quadrangular plan. These are massive buildings, which do not exceed 10 metres in height. The brickwork takes up most of the space and the interiors consist mainly of corridors and very small rooms with tabular ceilings. The upper part ends with a terrace, which must have housed small wooden housing structures, of which traces have been found. Archaeologists speak of at least five categories of protonuraghi, which would found in as many evolutionary phases.



Albucciu, an example of proto-nuraghe

CC: Helga Steinreich

The **tholos nuraghi**, on the other hand, develops between the Middle Bronze and the Late Bronze Age and the final one (1400-950 BC). Here the walls gradually narrow until they close, forming a pseudocupola (or tholos). This feature is at the origin of the name of this category of nuraghi. It is precisely the particular roof, typical of some areas of the Aegean, which has

given rise to the hypothesis that Sardinian monuments derive from Greek buildings.

However, this hypothesis is now out of date. The differences between the constructions of the two geographical areas are in fact quite substantial: the Sardinian ones are entirely in masonry, while the Greek ones are hypogean - underground - or supported by a mound. Furthermore, the dates indicate a greater antiquity of the Nuragic tholoi. The latter are characterized by the presence of large circular rooms arranged on different floors. The buildings are taller and more slender than the protonuraghi. They can be simple, or consisting of a single truncated cone tower, or complex, that is, consisting of a central tower called the keep and one or more side towers, up to a maximum of five, joined together by robust bastions.



CC: Cristiano Cani

A room with a Tholos Vault is characterized by the progressive overhang of the walls - or by an inclination towards the interior - obtained by arranging the boulders in concentric horizontal rows that gradually narrow their diameter as you proceed upwards. Each protrudes a few centimetres inwards from the one below. This type of roof is also referred to as a "false

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dome" or "pseudocupola" since it is closed with a single roofing sheet when the diameter reaches the minimum possible circumference. The internal rooms of complex nuraghi, arranged on several floors, generally have this type of roof.

Su Nuraxi Nuraghe, Barumini

Located in central-southern Sardinia, it became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. It is a complex nuraghe consisting of a central tower and four corner towers and therefore defined as a "quadrilobate". It is surrounded by a rampart with turrets and a rather large village. The excavations conducted during the last century by Giovanni Lilliu, the archaeologist who discovered the site and is still considered the father of Sardinian archaeology, have allowed identification of the various construction phases. Various artifacts were also found in the settlement that allows shedding light on the organization of society in the Nuragic era.

Nuraghe Losa

Its name means "nuraghe of the tombs" which is due to the Roman funerary urns found near the archaeological site. It is a three-lobed nuraghe - with three side towers. The village stood around but archaeologists were only able to carry out the excavations on a small part.



Nuraghe Losa CC: Hans Hillewaert

A Place to Decide, Administrate and Pray

Some huts had a public purpose: they were located both within settlements and in sites of a religious nature. There the most authoritative figures of the community gathered in assembly to discuss problems concerning the community. In addition to being the seat of administrative and legal meetings, it is assumed that these environments also performed religious functions. The meeting hut of the Palmavera nuraghe, in Alghero, has a larger circular plan than the others in the village. Inside the room, along the internal perimeter, there is a cylindrical seat and a model of nuraghe towers in the centre where there was a central hearth. The rebuilt roof was made of straw and reeds.

Santu Antine



CC: Michel Royon

The corridors of the nuraghi were often created inside the walls. This is shown in the above photo of the interior of the Santu Antine nuraghe in Torralba. 15th century BC.

The Legacy of a Complex Society

The finds from the Nuragic Age that have come down to us tell the story of a well-organized people who travelled by sea, and traded and fought for the defence of its people and its territory.



The Nuraghe of Olmedo - Model of a four-lobed nuraghe with a very high central tower. 10th-7th century BC National Archaeological Museum, Sassari.

CC: Shardan



Model of Nuragic ship from Bultei, Museo archeologico nazionale (Cagliari)

CC: Shardan

An Exceptional Warrior - Bronze figure of a hero with four arms and four eyes. 10th-7th century BC National Archaeological Museum, Cagliari.

CC: Sailko



The Head Tribe of Uta - This bronze from the 10th-7th century BC portrays him with cloak, sceptre and sword. National Arch Museum, Cagliari.

CC: Prc90

CAS held a Lecture on 13th January 2022 - Social Inequality and Climate Change in the Nuragic Culture of Bronze Age Sardinia by Dr Emily Holt, Marie Sklodowska Curie Fellow, SHARE, Cardiff University. All photos Wikipedia Commons.

Cardigan Castle

The first motte-and-bailey castle was built, in 1093, a mile away down the Teifi from the present site, probably about the time of the founding of the town by Roger de Montgomery, a Norman baron.



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The forerunner of the present castle was built in 1110 by Gilbert Fitz Richard Lord of Clare after the former was destroyed. The castle was handed down to Gilbert's son, Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke in 1136. The same year, Owain Gwynedd led the defeat of the Norman rulers in the town of Cardigan at the Battle of Crug Mawr. The town was taken and burnt, though the castle was successfully defended by Normans commanded by Robert fitz Martin.

The castle was repaired in 1159, and was held for Earl Roger of Hertford. In 1165 it was captured by Rhys ap Gruffydd, who destroyed the castle but he rebuilt it in the following year. A new stone castle was built by Rhys in 1171 on the present site. In 1176 it was the scene of the first Welsh Eisteddfod.

After Rhys's death in 1197 his sons, Maelgwn and Gruffydd, disputed their inheritance resulting in Maelgwn surrendering Gruffydd to the Normans and selling the castle to King John in 1200. The castle was later held for William Marshall.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth captured it in 1215 and at the parliament held at Aberdyfi in 1216 made it over to the sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth, but in 1223 William Marshall the Younger, who arrived with a large fleet from Ireland, recaptured it. In 1231 the castle was besieged again captured for Llywelyn by Rhys Gryg and his allies after the walls were breached by catapults. Llywelyn held it until his death in 1240. On Llywelyn's death it fell back into Norman hands, and rebuilding begun in 1240 by Walter Marshall. Robert Waleran was granted custody after Gilbert Marshall died in 1241. The rebuilding along with the town walls continued in 1244 by Earl Gilbert of Pembroke who added extra protection. It is the remains of this building that still stands overlooking the river.



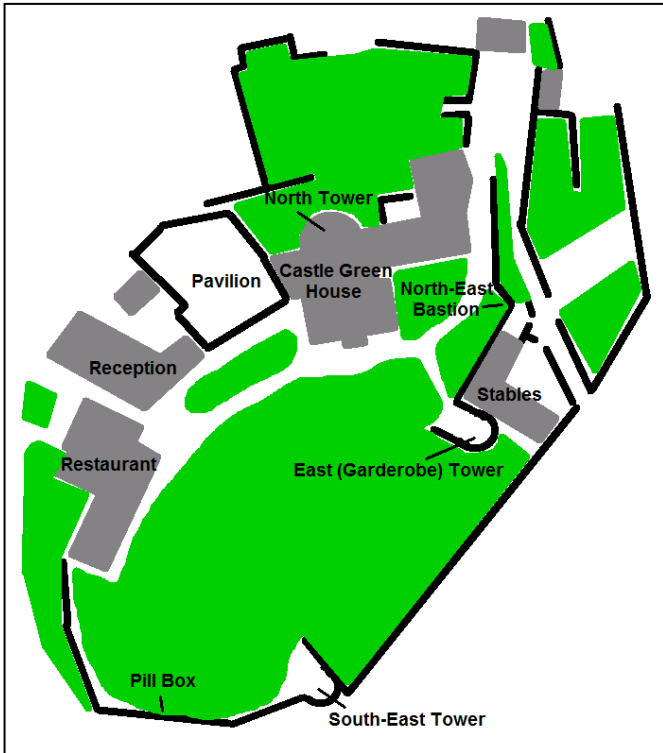
The North Tower

In 1644 during the English Civil War, Royalist forces replaced some of the Castle's original structures with huge earthworks, but these new defences didn't stop the Parliamentarians attacking. They laid siege to the Castle for three days, destroying a large section of the medieval wall. Once in control they damaged it further, ensuring it could never again be used as a defensive stronghold. Until the 18th century it was only used as a prison.



Castle Green House

Sometime between 1805 and 1808 the castle owner, John Bowen, arranged the construction of Castle Green House within the castle walls. The Front Range was added in 1827.



After falling into disrepair the castle was restored in the early 2000s and opened to the public in 2015. It is owned by Ceredigion County Council and now includes a heritage centre and open-air concert facilities.



CAS visited the Cardigan Castle Excavations with Ken Murphy of Dyfed Archaeological Trust on Saturday 21st May 2011.

Highlights from the Magazines

[Current World Archaeology Apr 2022-May 2022](#)

The Golden Fleece paradox - Why did gold disappear for centuries from ancient societies in the Caucasus?

From landscape to latex - Recording rock art in the Tagus River basin

Records of the pyramid builders - Discovering eye-witness accounts of a legendary construction project

Spotlight: Apollonia revisited - The story of a pioneering survey

Rus - Vikings in the East: a new exhibition at the Moesgaard Museum tells the story of the Rus Vikings

Object - Scythian plate

[Minerva - Archaeology & Art Mar-Apr 2022](#)

Solar Power - The British Museum's latest exhibition on the World of Stonehenge

Converting the Caucasus

Children of the Empire - Roman Childhood

Law and Order - the Legal Inscription at Gortyn in Crete

Off with Their Heads - Roman busts at Chiragan, Toulouse

Egyptian Afterlives - Funerary Finds at Saqqara

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Ninagawa Noritane (1835-1882) - The Antiquarian

British Archaeology Mar-Apr 2022

Staging the World of Stonehenge

Just how splendid were Grave Goods in the Stonehenge Landscape

Lego Galore - The Lasting Legacy of a Cargo Spill

Pebbles in the Pond - Huge Posts & some very Odd Rocks at West Kennet

England, Identities & Unfamiliar Fields - a Moving History

Cowhill Fold Farm, Lancashire

Ty-Gwyn Menhir - the Bovine Advantage

Current Archaeology March 2022

The World of Stonehenge - Placing a Famous monument in Context

Quarrying Clues - Exploring the Symbolism of Neolithic Stone Extraction

Artistic Obscurity - Analysing Britain's Most Elusive Roman Sculptures

Dining with the Saints - Reinterpreting 15th Century Wall Paintings in Shakespeare's Schoolroom

Family Ties - Deciphering the DNA of the Amesbury Archer and the Companion

Cultures of Cloth in the medieval East Midlands

Odd Socs - The Society for Landscape Studies

Current Archaeology April 2022

Bretons And Britons - Exploring prehistoric Britain's French connection

From Tents To Towns - Tracing Torksey after the Vikings

Beyond The Wall - Exploring the prehistoric origins of Scotland

Petuarria Revisited - Searching for Brough-on-Humber's lost Roman theatre

Museum - CA visits Nottingham Castle

Odd Socs - The Long Distance Walkers Association

Quiz

1. Egyptian Goddess of Truth and Order
2. Gladiator armed with a Trident and Net
3. Roman General who opposed Sulla during the Civil War
4. Military Governor of Feudal Japan
5. Home of the Gods in Norse Mythology
6. Ancient City south-east of Haifa, captured by Thutmose III
7. Extinct Language of the Vikings
8. Structures consisting of two upright stones with a lintel
9. Vehicles seen at the Circus Maximus
10. English County, location of Maesbury Castle Hillfort

Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort

In 2006 CAS ventured out on a Weekend Visit to North Wales. The visit included staying at Bangor University Halls of Residence for two nights. Among the sites they visited were Tre'r Ceiri hillfort, Tomen y mur Roman fort, burial chambers on Anglesey and other sites.

Tre'r Ceiri - 'Town of the Giants' is the most spectacular hillfort in North Wales. The inner rampart wall stands over 3m high around almost the entire circuit, and the interior has some 150 round stone huts, many with walls that stand about 1 metre high.

The fort which stands on the long narrow summit of the hill has a ruined cairn, probably Bronze Age, at the highest point. This is a good vantage point to look down on the huts.



CC: Rhion Pritchard

A massive stone wall encircles the summit, with a wall-walk and ramps surviving in the north. Additional defensive lines guard the northern slope and the western entry. Both these defences post-date the path to the freshwater spring, and those in the west overlie the 'enclosures'. These 'enclosures' on the west and north slopes are puzzling since the situation does not seem ideal for fields or garden plots.

The main entrance, which is dominated by high bastions, is at the lower west end; another more convenient entry and three posterns can be found on the north. Both these entrances have been conserved, and the tumbled masonry has been rebuilt. The postern near the summit still retains its (repaired) lintel.

The huts are closely packed together in bands across the fort. They vary in size and shape, and in some cases a sequence of building can be recognised. Some of the round huts are 8 metres across and others less than 3 metres. Several of the larger ones have been subdivided and others are built as D-shaped. A chronological division has been suggested - that the earlier phase has fewer larger houses. There seem to be larger, rectangular structures built against the rampart.

Excavations in the early 20th century and in the 1950s revealed that the site had certainly been occupied during the Roman period, this was probably the reoccupation of an older site.

CAS visited Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort on the weekend of 8th-10th September 2006.

Past Events

Lecture: 27th January 2022 - Arming the Weak: Considering Juvenile and Female Weapon Burials in Early Medieval England by Ellora Bennett.

A fascinating lectures concentrating on burying the dead 450AD to 600AD, covering Women and children (under 12 years old) in the burial landscape with the weapon burial rite and warrior graves. The Lecture focused on arming the weak, juvenile weapon burials, female weapon burials and other weapon bearers - the elderly and physically impaired. Ellora covered such sites as Empingham II (Rutland), Buckland (Kent), Beckford (Worcestershire), West

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Heslerton (Yorkshire) & Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucestershire). Concluding that weapon burials do not always equate to warrior graves, that changing contexts lead to changing meanings and that women and children were afforded weapon burials in exceptional circumstances and that atypical arrangements of grave goods can be identified in all categories. Actual weapons were not the only way to arm burials, but keepsakes, tokens and other objects with apotropaic properties could be derived from martial symbolism.

Lecture: 10th February 2022 - The Patients' Story: New insights into 18th/19th century surgery, anatomisation and medical teaching at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford by Dr Louise Loe, Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology.

Radcliffe Infirmary opened on St Luke's Day (18 October) 1770. On 30 November 1770, the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the Radcliffe Infirmary's burial ground (long since buried itself), and the congregation prayed that it might be the 'only useless part of the Establishment'. The hospital stood on a five acre site in the open fields of St Giles, which was then well away from the city, and had its own three acre garden. There were just two wards, male and female, but such was the demand by patients that another was opened by the end of the year and three more in October 1771. Such heavy use might seem surprising given the fact that many conditions were barred by the rules. Patients suffering from smallpox (or any infectious disease), epilepsy, ulcers, inoperable cancers, tuberculosis or dropsy were not admitted; neither were pregnant women, children under seven (except for major operations) or the mentally ill.

Dr Louise Loe took us through her recent research on the approx. 400 graves excavated on the disused burial site interpreting the

results to give a better understanding of the trials and traumas of the patients concerned in the early days of dissection and early medicine.

Evidence of amputations was fairly common, but there were also signs of trepanation and several craniotomies. Further evidence of disease and trauma was present on the majority of the skeletons, including syphilis, leg ulcers, bone cancer, and some quite horrendous fractures.

Lecture: 24th February 2022 - The Boxgrove People and the Early Occupation of Northern Europe by Dr Matt Pope, Principal Research Fellow in Palaeolithic Archaeology, Senior Geoarch-aeologist University College London.

The enthralling tale as told by Dr Mathew Pope on the old stone age site at Boxgrove in Sussex, an exceptionally preserved 26km-wide ancient landscape, which provides a virtually untouched record of early humans. Known as the "Horse Butchery Site", it is a spot where a large horse was slaughtered and processed some 480,000 years ago, giving an insight to the mysterious *Homo heidelbergensis*.

Dr Pope's research had focused on the stone artefacts, more than 1,750 pieces of knapped flint. The tools, along with bones from a single large female horse, were discovered, and the location of where each artefact was plotted to the nearest millimetre. Through the use of overhead photography each position of every bone and stone tool was recorded.

The prehistoric events took place on an intertidal marshland which formed on the edge of a lagoon during a warm climate stage. As the early humans were butchering the horse, a high tide came in, preserving the site just as it was when the hominins moved away. This meant that Dr Pope could reconstruct early human behaviour at a revealingly high degree of resolution.

A process called "refitting" was carried out by Dr Pope and his team where each stone flake was pieced back together as removed by the ancient humans which would only fit, uniquely, to other flakes removed from the same block of

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flint immediately before and after it. This showed that 8 large cutting tools were manufactured along with the modification to other pre-existing tools.

This detailed study revealed a remarkable insight into a day in the life of these people and their movement, indeed, in all social life and culture.

10th March 2022 - Annual General Meeting

The First year of our new presiding Chairman's tenure proceeded to plan and all last year's committee were re-elected for the current year. The only change was David Leron to take over the role of Minutes Secretary. The AGM was followed by a very entertaining short quiz, enjoyed by everyone.

Future Events

CAER Heritage - Geophysical Survey in Trelai Park

CAER Heritage would like to invite all CAS members to come and get involved in a geophysical survey in Trelai Park, Ely, west Cardiff.

This forms part of the broader research of the environs around Caerau Hillfort. In the centre of the park are the remains of Ely Roman Villa as well as what appears to be a possible Iron Age settlement.

Working with the CAER Team and Dr Tim Young, you'll get hands on with the geophys and help to produce the first complete and detailed geophysical investigation of the park.

Friday 1st April has been earmarked exclusively for CAS members to get involved. No previous experience is necessary, however booking is essential as places are limited. There will be morning (10am-12pm) and afternoon (1pm-3pm) sessions available.

If interested, please email the CAER Team to reserve your place: caerheritage@aceplace.org

CAS Evening Visits

CAS intends to run its first Evening visit to Cathays Cemetery in May 2022. This will be a themed guided walk specially put together for the Society. Sturdy footwear and appropriate clothing will be required.

Links to Websites

Recorded Previous Lectures:



Beatrice De Cardi Lecture : Staging the world of Stonehenge by Dr Neil Wilkin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3oj5Q3nlPUg>

A decade in the making, the British Museum's next major exhibition, The world of Stonehenge (17 February - 17 July 2022), contains over 430 astonishing objects drawn from across Britain, Ireland and north-west Europe. The Art Newspaper have featured the exhibition alongside Donatello, Cézanne and the Venice Biennale among 'The most exciting exhibitions around the world in 2022', while the Daily Star included it with the FIFA World Cup, Glastonbury and the next Jurassic Park film in their 'Great things to do in 2022'.

It is rare, and deeply heartening, for a museum show to have such broad appeal. But what can visitors expect to see? And how did we arrive here, on the verge of opening one of the largest temporary exhibitions ever staged by the British Museum after a period of unprecedented challenges and disruptions caused by the global pandemic?

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Monasteries in the Viking Age: Iona after AD 800 - Dr Adrián Maldonado

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2areEX7OFO8>

Iron Age coins in Britain: new advances through Linked Open Data - Dr Courtney Nimura

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bUsmyLu5U24>

Bridge over troubled water: Roman finds from Piercebridge: Prof Hella Eckardt & Dr Philippa Walton

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmWKxpxJ53w>

Trellyffaint: art and feasting - Dr George Nash

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBahFWAAOIE>

Libarna: putting together a fragmented history: Dr Katherine V. Huntley

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtoXSwG2Y98>

Flipping the Script on Colonial Narratives: Roman Reliefs on the Antonine Wall - Dr Louisa Campbell

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S-EMUuyTPnE>

Secrets of the Cladh Hallan roundhouses - Professor Mike Parker Pearson

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-bEjVaR6E3g>

Playing the Past: the archaeology of football in Scotland and its social benefits - Dr Paul Murtagh

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dR_D6KTjrZ4

Mutiny in the Duchy: an American uprising in Second World War England -Kate Werran

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_6u684awVs



**Cambrian Archaeological Association
Cymdeithas Hynafiaethau Cymru**

2021 Conference Talks:

Frances Lynch Llewellyn - Archaeological illustration: a plea for a return to the 1870s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPosVUMzdVM&t=4s>

Heather James - Early archaeological illustration in Arch. Cambrensis: artists, engravers & printers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uO24lFKeiks>

Prof Huw Pryce - Harry Longueville Jones (1806 -70): Tory politics, French example & the Cambrians

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvUGMZfONIi>

Ian Wright - A personal history of photography: large format film to digital photography

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HU5ivZKQjg>

Prof Nancy Edwards - Recording and illustrating early medieval sculpture in Wales

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bUYIWgXIXmQ>

Toby Driver - Taking to the skies: transforming our view of Welsh Heritage from the air

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rbdFdmZNLQM>

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Susan Fielding- Our Digital Past: recording and visualising Welsh built heritage in the 21st Century

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uyfOHJ0Ax90>



Concepts of cosmos in the world of Stonehenge

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0dlijsmVJ9c>

Join archaeologists for a discussion about how people 4,500-3,000 years ago thought of the cosmos, their place in it and why this mattered to them. Chaired by Dr Jill Cook (British Museum), this discussion explores some of the potential meanings encapsulated in the monuments and objects of the world of Stonehenge. Cook will be joined by Prof Timothy Darvill, who'll focus on how late Neolithic people embedded a calendar into the sarsen structures at Stonehenge. He'll explore where the idea of such a calendar might have come from, how it might have worked and why one might have been needed.

They'll also be joined by Prof Dr Harald Meller (Director of the State Museum of Prehistory, at Halle, Germany) to discuss the importance of the Nebra Sky Disc to our understanding of the imagination and concepts of those living some 3,600 years ago. The scientific findings about the Nebra Sky Disc make it a key find in European prehistory, astronomy and early religious history. Recent research on the object itself and on the early Bronze Age in central Germany point to a far-reaching trade and communication network and provide exciting insights into the social structure of early Bronze Age society in Central Germany.

Ancient DNA in the time of Stonehenge

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rI9SQbnclGU>

What can ancient DNA tell us about how people lived in the time of Stonehenge?

From diet to migration, the study of ancient DNA is providing new information about the lives of those in the Stonehenge landscape and beyond. In this event, chaired by Andrew Fitzpatrick, we hear from experts in this field:

Tom Booth will briefly discuss what we have learnt from the analysis of DNA from skeletons found in the Stonehenge landscape; and how they fit into national patterns of genetic change we see at the beginning of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The patterns of genetic ancestry and relatedness among these burials, including certain groups of close relatives, throw up questions about who was responsible for the various phases of Stonehenge and why they chose to remodel parts of the monument.

Joanna Brück will talk about some of the challenges of reconciling the archaeological and genetic evidence for the period, exploring how genetic ancestry and social identity intersected in complex and variable ways.

Answers to Quiz

1. Maat 2. Retarius 3. Sertorius 4. Shogun 5. Asgard 6. Megiddo 7. Old Norse 8. Trilithons 9. Chariots 10. Somerset