



## Maritime Archaeology – Part 2

Following on from our look at Maritime Archaeology Part 1 which was included in the CAS Newsletter of June/July 2024, we take a further look at the fascinating subject relating to our Maritime Heritage.

### Prehistoric Boats

We don't have many examples of boats and watercraft from the prehistoric period, but this does not mean that they would have been uncommon. Types of boats included sewn plank boats and small round skin boats known as coracles, as seen at the National Coracle Centre in Cenarth, Pembrokeshire. These relatively small craft would have been used for Coastal navigation as well as for use inland on rivers, lakes and lochs. Experimental Archaeology is often the only way that we can learn about these vessel types.

### River Finds

In 1910, Edward Wooler discovered a large, worked Roman stone which he believed to have been part of the original Roman bridge at Piercebridge on the banks of the River Tees in Durham, close to a Roman fort. The fort was situated on Dere Street, the major Roman road linking York to the north. Dr Hella Eckardt and Dr Philippa Walton have spent over 20 years cataloguing and interpreting thousands of

Roman artefacts that were found at the bottom of the River at this point.

The Banks of the River Thames is another Inland waterway that can bring up a range of wonderful finds from Maritime archaeologists although often the majority of the work is done by mudlarkers.



Mudlarking Finds by Jason Sandy

### Maritime Structures

Many permanent structures contribute to the marine environment and help tell the story of our past along the coastline. There are a number of defence mechanisms visible such as Martello Towers defending our beaches from invasion along with examples such as St. Catherine's Island Fort, Tenby, a 19th-century Palmerston Fort. It was built to cover the danger that an enemy force might conduct an amphibious landing on a beach on the southern

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Pembrokeshire coast followed by an overland attack on the naval facilities at the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke Dock and the anchorage at Milford Haven.



St. Catherine's Island Fort, Tenby

CAS viewed Catherine's Island Fort from a boat trip to Caldey Island in 2016.

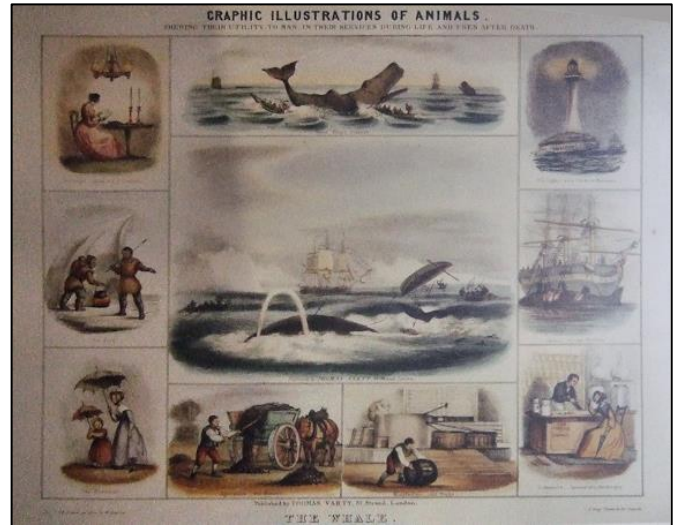


Smalls Lighthouse - PeterB - Creative Commons 2.0

Another example is a lighthouse which is a defence mechanism against the often harsh environment of the sea, such as Smalls Lighthouse, that stands on the largest of a group of rocks known as The Smalls west of the Marloes Peninsula in Pembrokeshire. Being erected in 1861 by engineer James Douglass to replace a previous lighthouse which had been

erected in 1776 on the same rock, it is the most remote lighthouse operated by Trinity House.

## Whaling Stations



Pembroke Museum - Whaling poster

Sir William Hamilton had grand plans to develop a town and dock on the eastern end of Hubberston Pill, Milford Haven, which was a tidal inlet on his estate. These developments needed to be paid for by trade.

The decision was made to invite a group of whaling ship owners, from the East Coast of the USA, to set up a base for whaling activities at Hubberston Pill. This proved to be the beginnings of the town of Milford Haven. These owners were Quakers who were finding life in America difficult as they had refused to fight in the American War of Independence and severe import tariffs were put on the whale oil they were importing.

Whaling was always a cruel trade and also very hard on the ship's crews. The ships could be away for up to two years and catching the whales was very dangerous.

## Lifeboats

When lighthouses fail to keep us safe at sea, a rescue mission is required and there is evidence of these life-saving missions in the maritime archaeological record. While it was haphazard or locally based for hundreds of years the establishment of the Royal National Lifeboat institution was a great advancement in safety at sea and has added lifeboats and Lifeboat stations to the maritime archaeology record. This example of keeping us safe at sea is relevant because 2024 is the 200th year of the RNLI.

## Ports & Harbours



*Porthgain Harbour*

The village of Porthgain, Pembrokeshire, became a prosperous industrial harbour in the early 1900s, exporting slate from nearby quarries.

In later years the slate trade was abandoned, although Porthgain survived by turning to brickmaking, and later to crushed road stone. Large brick hoppers dominate the harbour, being used to store crushed dolerite before shipment by sea.

## Jetties & Piers



*Mumbles Pier*

Mumbles Pier is an 835 feet long Victorian pleasure pier. Designed by W. Sutcliffe Marsh and promoted by John Jones Jenkins of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway, the pier opened on 10 May 1898 at a cost of £10,000.

It was the world's first passenger-carrying horsecar railway terminus for the Swansea and Mumbles Railway; and a major terminal for the White Funnel paddle steamers of P & A Campbell, unloading tourists from routes along the River Severn and Bristol Channel.

*CAS viewed Mumbles Pier from a trip to Swansea Bay with GGAT in 2015.*

***We will conclude the rather large topic of Maritime Archaeology in Part 3 in the next newsletter.***

## Highlights from the Magazines

**British Archaeology Nov-Dec 2024**

## FEATURES



The CAER Heritage Project, Cardiff

The Chester House Estate Archaeology Project, Northamptonshire

The Scottish Crannog Centre, Highlands of Scotland

Uncovering Roman Carlisle, Cumbria

The Festival of Archaeology

CBA Advocacy

CBA Trustees

PUNS2: Where we are and where we're going

Chapel of Our Lady of the Crag, Knaresborough, Yorkshire

18-19 Colliergate, York

CAPNI: the Community Archaeology Programme Northern Ireland

Engaging the next Generation at the Festival of Archaeology

Cropmarks

Are we Guilty of Losing the Power of Context

**Current Archaeology Nov 2024**



A Marine Mosaic - Wroxeter Roman City

Pioneering Spirit - Exploring the Archaeology & History of the Glenlivet Whisky

Museum - Knaresborough Heritage Centre

Buried at Bodicote - Investigating Unusual Inhumations at an Iron Age Farmstead in the Oxfordshire Cotswolds

## FEATURES

Norfolk's Earliest Stone Churches -  
Constructing a Timeline of Ancient Religious  
Buildings

Making a Splash - The Big Bronze Age Boat  
Build at Stanwick Lakes

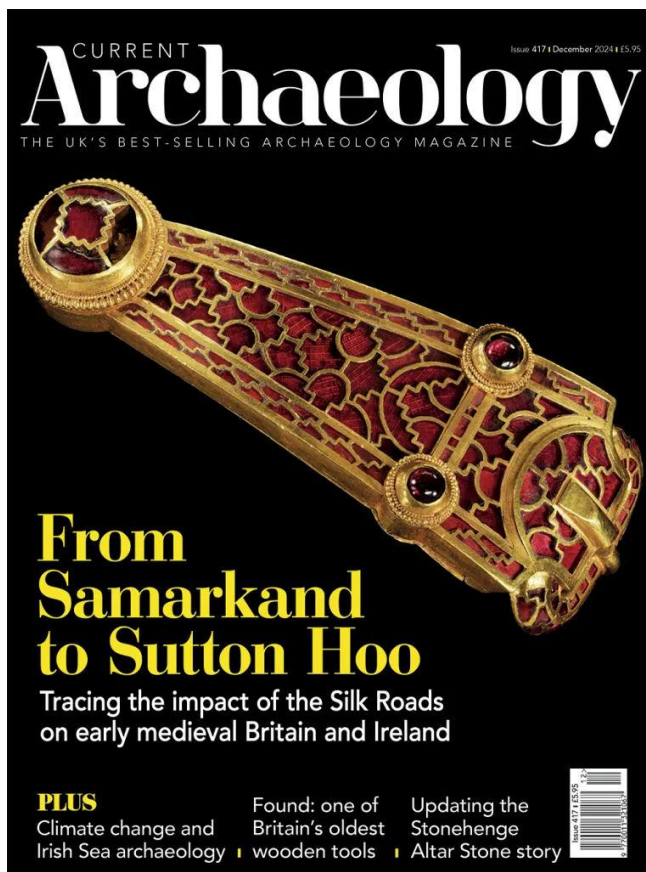
Scraps of Memory - Illuminating the  
Imaginative Worlds of Sutton House's 17<sup>th</sup>  
Century Schoolgirls

Antiquarian or Archaeologist - Illustrating the  
Influence of Edward Tyrrell Artis

Commanding the Coast - Pendinas Hillfort,  
Cardigan Bay

Odd Socs - Tewkesbury Battlefield Society

### Current Archaeology Dec 2024



The Pebbles Hoard - Investigating one of  
Scotland's Most Significant Hoards

Beached - The Sanday Shipwreck, Orkney

From Samarkand to Sutton Hoo - Exploring the  
Impact of the Silk Roads on Early Medieval  
Britain & Ireland

Secrets of the Dorset Marsh - Excavating  
Bronze Age Remains & one of Britain's oldest  
Wooden Tools

Archaeology and Climate Change  
Science Notes: Talking the Torc - New Analysis  
of the Pulborough Torc

Finds Tray - 6<sup>th</sup> Century Copper Alloy Bird  
Broach

Seeking a Scottish Source - Updating the Story  
of Stonehenge's Altar Stone

Unique Coin Hoard Acquired for the Nation -  
The Chew Valley Hoard

A new Roman Landscape in Sussex at Worthing  
Museum & Art Gallery

Odd Socs - The Edward Thomas Fellowship

### World Archaeology Oct-Nov 2024

Life & Death at the German Stonehenge

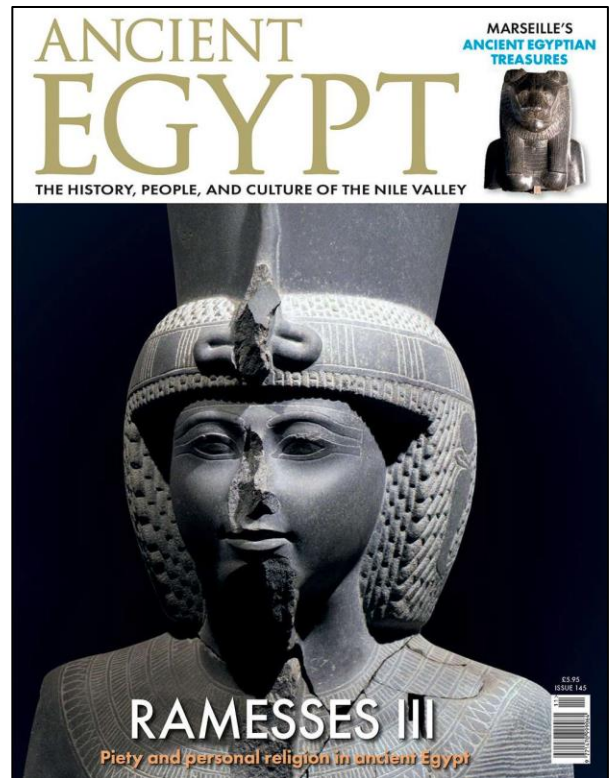
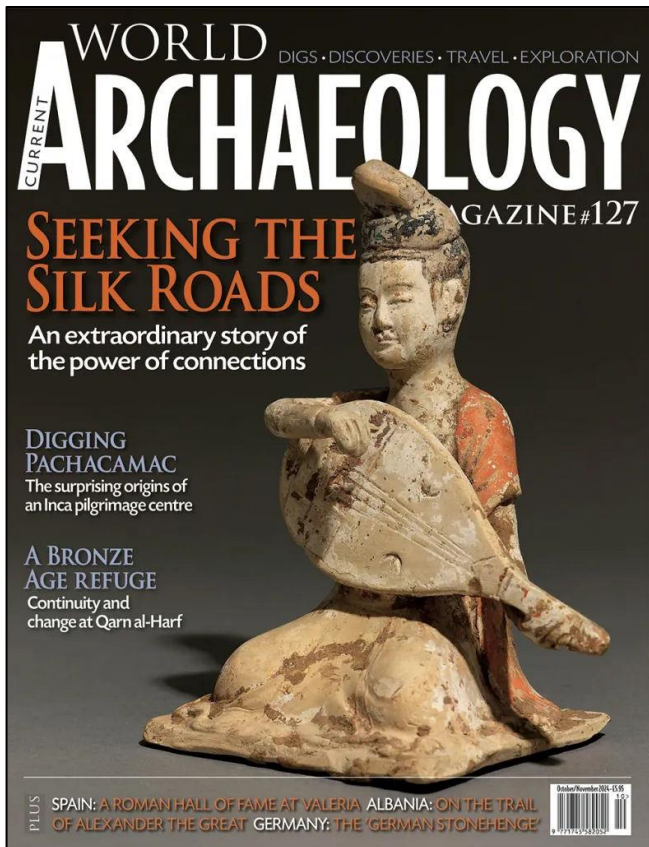
Qarn al-Harf, United Arab Emirates - Exploring  
a Bronze Age Refuge

Valeria's (Spain) Hall of Fame - Secrets from an  
Imperial Forum

Pachacamac - Seeking the Origins of an Inca  
Cult Centre

In Search of the Silk Roads - Reconnecting  
People, Objects & Ideas from AD 500-1000

## FEATURES



In the Footsteps of N G L Hammond - Albania

The Hidden Land - An Exhibition of life in South-West Germany

Did the Vikings have Glass Windows?

Colonisation and Cohabitation - The Canaries

Object - Etruscan Bronze Lamp

### **Ancient Egypt Nov-Dec 2024**

From Fragment to Scene - The Reliefs from the Funerary Complex of Mentuhotep II

Ani's Life after Death - 1. Hymn to Ra and Osiris

The Shasu and Egypt

The American Petrie - George Reisner

The Piety of Ramesses III - Personal Religion in Ancient Egypt

The Egyptian Collection in Marseille

Egypt and What to See in 1912

The Temple of Hathor at Serabit El-Khadim

Lights, Camera, Action - a Guide around four recently-opened to the Public Theban Tombs

Object - Basin and Ewer

**And in America:**

### **Archaeology Nov-Dec 2024**

Let the Games Begin - How Gladiators in Ancient Anatolia lived to entertain the Masses

Europe's Lost Bronze Age Civilisation - 100 Previously Unknown Megaliths North of the Danube

## EVENTS & LINKS

Christiansborg Castle, a UNESCO World Heritage Site

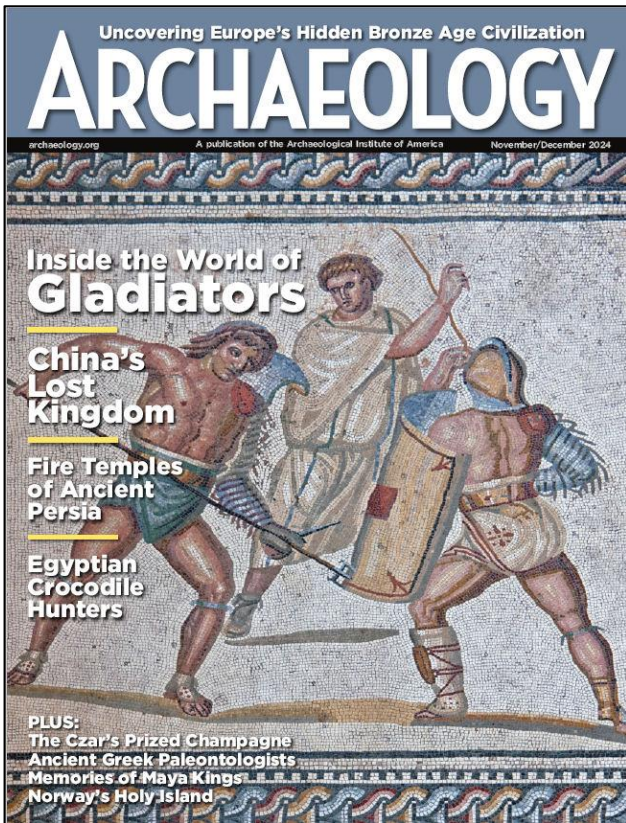
4. The Egyptian Goddess who is the mother of Osiris
5. English Archaeologist and Egyptologist whose first name is Flinders
6. Name of the Structures consisting of two upright stones with a Lintel
7. The Name of the Italian Town which is the Site of Hadrian's Villa
8. Ancient Greek Name for Ireland
9. English City known to the Romans as Isca Dumnoniorum
10. Assyrian King, the Son of Sargon II

## Obituaries

### Mrs Christabel Hutchings

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of the former secretary of the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, Mrs Christabel Hutchings, who died suddenly and unexpectedly but peacefully at home last week.

Christabel had been secretary of the Association from 2009, when she took over from Gwenllian Jones. Members may also have known her from her activities with The Gwent County History Association, The Friends of Newport Museum, The South Wales Record Society, and The Friends of the National Museum. Her contributions to these and other bodies led to her being elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 2020.



The Many Faces of the Kingdom of the Shu -  
The Secrets of a Legendary Chinese Dynasty

Chalice of Souls - A Maya Jade Heirloom  
embodies an Enduring Sacred Tradition

Exploring Ancient Persia's Royal Fire Temple

Remembering an Unspeakable Crime -  
Excavations of a Mass Grave Expose Evidence  
of Nazi-Era Massacres

Artefact - Greek Terracotta Figurines of the  
Sixth Century BC

## Quiz

1. The Undeciphered script found on Tablets in Crete
2. The Name of a Recess in a wall of a Roman Basilica
3. The African City that is the Location of the

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Christabel was of course also a long-standing member of CAS, taking an active role in promoting many joint events between our two groups until her retirement from the MAA in 2009, and, since the advent of zoom, she has been a regular and welcome attendee at our lectures.

Her enthusiasm and drive will be greatly missed by her many friends throughout the area.

### John Hilling (1934- 2024)

After schooling at Tredegar Grammar school, John studied at the Welsh School of Architecture in Cardiff, where he qualified as an architect in 1956 at the age of 21. His career began at Sir Basil Spence's office before he settled in Cardiff with his wife and family, in order to provide his three children with a Welsh speaking education.

In 1960 John won the first prize of £100 in the main architectural competition at the National Eisteddfod of Wales at Cardiff, for a conference and reception centre. This was sufficient to enable him to buy his first car.

During the 1960s he worked for Sir Percy Thomas architects during which time he was part of the design team responsible for the visitor centre at the Welsh Folk museum at St Fagans, inspiration for which was drawn from John's love of Scandinavian architecture. The building was one of the few buildings awarded Grade 2 status while the architect was still alive. With the team, John went on to design numerous well-known buildings in and around Cardiff, such as the Billy Banks estate in Penarth and the Tower Building at Cardiff University in Cathays Park.

During the 1970s John became a partner with Alex Robertson, Peter Francis and partners in Cardiff, working throughout south Wales. At the start of the 1980s John moved to Cadw,

working with historical buildings as a Conservation Architect, until his retirement. In this work, John's expert approach combined with his architect's eye.

John, a prolific author, wrote a number of ground-breaking books on the architecture of Wales, including Cardiff and the Valleys (1973), The Historic Architecture of Wales (1976; revised and updated 2018), and The History & Architecture of Cardiff Civic Centre (2016). He also curated the influential 1975 Welsh Arts Council exhibition (held in Cardiff & Aberystwyth) Plans & Prospects: Architecture in Wales 1780-1914.

## Past Events

### CAS Lectures

#### **3rd October 2024 - Excavations at the Llan cadle South II Cemetery and the Early Medieval Landscape of the Fonmon Castle.**

Dr Andy Seaman, Lecturer in Early Medieval Archaeology, SHARE, Cardiff University

Andy started his talk with a background to the 4 year project of the Fonmon Castle Landscape Archaeology Project and how the Project was to enhance our understanding of the environmental and historical context of the Castle. He intended to do a desk based analysis of maps, documents and use remote sensing data. It also entailed landscape-scale fieldwork, systematic scientific dating, student training and public engagement.

Initially selecting seven sites in the Medieval Castle demesne, to explain the evolution of the landscape, he continued by explaining the excavations at Llan cadle South II focusing on the early medieval cemetery.



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Next was the analysis of Post excavation preliminary results which displayed unusual features, including multiple enclosures, a diversity of burial practice, stone-lined graves with the heads pointing to the west in a variety of positions, some crouched and on their sides, some bound with their hands under the chin or side. High-status material was found in some graves, including south-western French drinking vessels made from imported glass.

He concluded with a summary of the results of other fieldwork. Llancadle South III for example produced a corn-drying kiln and shallow enclosure ditch dating to 709-882 AD. Further at Castle Wood II dog bones and antler points were discovered. At Kensinwood West a Roman brooch, at Woodhouse East some 16<sup>th</sup> century coins, showing the long use of the site.

### **17th October 2024 - Towards an archaeology of board games in Roman society.**

Dr Timothy Penn, Faculty of Classics, University of Oxford.

Tim explained how his knowledge gained from gaming would help better understand the everyday life of ordinary people. Originating probably from Egypt and the use of goat ankle bones as die, gaming has a long history.

He gave evidence of dice playing in Antiquity from texts to Marcellinus found at Pompey. The use of dice towers, gaming pieces, boards can be seen in the mosaics. Marble lanes inscribed in the stone rocks have been found at Leptis Magna, and gaming boards were to be found in public spaces such as Baths as in an example he gave in Turkey.

Tim continued by outlining the rules for several Roman games, some playing boards had even been laid out on busy roads. One wonders how people used them, maybe by road-builders during their breaks.

Gambling from gaming was probably prevalent in the Roman Army and a Swiss text described how it was impossible to buy dice in a local town.

Gender too didn't seem to present a barrier to gaming as representations are to be found on Roman mirrors. Games and their spectators can be found in artwork on mosaics, sculpture reliefs, sculpture, gemstones and tombstones.

Tim concluded with a summary of his future research areas in this understudied topic. He was going to look at Ancient society more generally, on a regional basis, through AI techniques and looked towards further outreach.

### **31st October 2024 - Waterloo Uncovered: Combining world-class archaeology on the Waterloo battlefield with veteran care and recovery.**

Sam Wilson, Archaeologist, Waterloo Uncovered.

Sam's work initially concentrated on the conflict archaeology surrounding the fortified farms on the Waterloo battlefield. A metal detecting survey in 2015-2016 had found 458 projectile artefacts at Hougomont Farm, which formed the main defence for Coldstream Guards, along a killing ground just outside the farm buildings. At the site of the closing of the North gate, a Coldstream button had been found and the team set out to find a South gate burial pit as depicted in contemporary drawings.

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At Mount Ste John, where the Allied field hospital was sited, large 6lb cannonballs were found, showing the area might not have been such a safe haven as originally thought. Bone from the ground was in poor condition due to the soil constituency but several amputations were found in 2022 along with complete burials and horses.

Excavations at Haye Sainte Farm hoped to find graves of the 95 Rifles in the sandpit next to the Hannoverian monument, erected after the battle, but proved elusive.

Châteaux Frischermont was excavated in 2019 with musket balls showing the early battle activity with only the below-ground buildings such as cellars still surviving.

2022 led to the excavations at Plancenoit, to the south of the Battle line where there was heavy fighting between the French and the Prussians in the village, late in the Battle. The starting area for the Scots Greys was also examined on the Reverse slope where a number of shells, musket balls and buttons were found probably from over-shot from the French Army.

2024 concluded with the remarkable initial finding of three horses buried in a row. This was followed by a pit containing many horse burials, one with a cannonball still lodged in its ribs.

A fascinating piece of work by Waterloo Uncovered, a registered UK charity that combines a world-class archaeology project on the battlefield of Waterloo with a support programme for veterans and the military community. It works in partnership with some of Europe's top universities, and through the unique perspective of a team comprised of

archaeologists, veterans and serving soldiers; Waterloo Uncovered aims to understand war and its impact on people and to educate the public about it which it certainly seems to have achieved.

### **14th November 2024 - Beyond Egypt's Southern Frontier: Nubia and the Kingdom of Meroë.**

Dr Henry Bishop Wright, Research Associate, SHARE, Cardiff University.

Having an interest in Egyptology, I was eagerly awaiting this lecture and I wasn't disappointed. Henry started by saying he was giving an overview of the to-date little known history of Nubia, in modern-day Sudan dating around the period 300BC to 350AD. He was going to explore the Greek, Roman & Egyptian influence had on Nubian architectural style. Contact came from trade in Ivory, Slaves and Precious stones. Situated on Egypt's Southern Border it also became a base for importing Elephants for warfare.

Due to exploration and excavations during the colonial period at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Henry explained that Nubia was thought of as a backward nation relying on the superior Egyptian economy, but this was far from the truth in reality.

Henry gave an enlightening description of Nubian history, with the move from Napata to Meroe of the main Capital and burial centres, this cumulating in the Black Pharaohs taking the throne in Egypt.

He also covered Meroe's place in the Hellenistic world and showed us the spectacular

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Lion (Apedemak) Temple at Nusawwarat es Sufre built in the late 3rd century BC.



Vaido Otsar - CC BY-SA 4

Much of Nubian culture had been destroyed by the Aswan Dam flooding in the 1960s but this enabled extensive excavations to take place in its wake. The most impressive Venus of Meroe sculpture, copying the Aphrodite of Milos, an ancient Greek marble sculpture, was found in the Royal Baths, Meroe, dating from 2nd or 3rd century AD. It is now in the Staatliches Museum Ägyptischer Kunst, in München.

Henry concluded with a diagrammatic description of the Romano- Meroitic War of 20 BC which eventually led to the demise of Meroe.

## Future Events

### CAS Lectures

**Once were Vikings?: New Archaeologies of Today's Viking Worlds. - 28th November 2024**

Professor Howard Williams BSc MA PhD FSA, Professor of Archaeology, University of Chester.

**12th December 2024 ZOOM ONLY - Landscapes of fear and respect : exploring the hillforts of Iron Age Wales.**

Dr Toby Driver, FSA , Senior Investigator (Aerial Survey) , Royal Commission Wales.

This lecture will look at the people, landscape and monuments of Iron Age Wales, including the design and construction of the great hillforts and defended farms which dotted the countryside. The Iron Age in Wales was a time of innovation and international contacts, and the talk will also look at some of the key finds from the period.

**9th January 2025 - Is there an Upper Palaeolithic art tradition in Wales?**

Professor George Nash , Associate Professor in Geosciences Centre at Coimbra University, Portugal and Honorary Researcher within the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology, University of Liverpool.

This lecture examines recent discoveries in South Wales, land south of the Devensian glacial maximum where hunter-fisher-gatherer communities were economically utilising the landscape between 17,000 and 12,000 years ago. At the same time, caves were being decorated with engraved and painted imagery. Along with engraved portable items from this era, the rock art forms a unique cultural heritage that now boasts the earliest artistic endeavour in the British Isles.

**23rd January 2025 - Sudbrook, its Shipyard & South America.**

Richard Clammer , Author, The Tidenham Historical Group.

This talk will tell the fascinating story of Sudbrook village in Monmouthshire, its forgotten shipyard and the many vessels built

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there as well as providing personal and professional biographies of T.A. & C.H. Walker who, despite being two of Britain's foremost civil engineering contractors of their age and responsible for several major projects in South Wales, have never previously received the recognition they deserve. It explores the Walkers' world-wide achievements, Sudbrook's surprising links with South America, and the continuing existence of a second Walker company village in Uruguay. Clear remains of the shipyard survive on the Sudbrook foreshore and deserve further archaeological investigation.

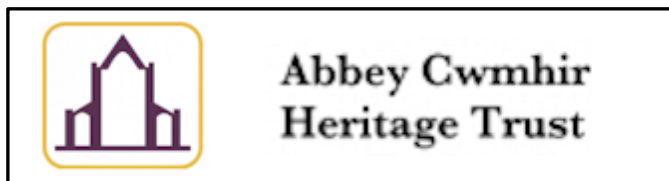
## Links to Websites



### "Life & Death on the Dallington Brook" with Jo Barker, Grace Griffith, and Alex Bliss

Explore the settlements, burial practices and daily life of the Iron Age and Roman period, as Jo, Grace, and Alex present the remarkable archaeological findings from our large excavations either side of Northampton's Dallington Brook.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jiI5f-TFLkw>



### Findings from our excavation at Cwmffwrn

An update on the excavations of an earthwork house platform undertaken at Cwmffwrn over the past two years, what we've learnt and what remains unanswered. We'll be revealing a

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radiocarbon date now available from the site and will discuss the implications for our understanding of the Cwmffwrn Platform.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GMqvGXneA2o>



### Star Carr: Life after the Ice by Prof Nicola Milner

Hear from Nicola Milner OBE FBA FSA about the Yorkshire Museum's exhibition Star Carr: Life after the Ice, an exciting and interactive exhibition which brings together wonderful artefacts from one of the most famous Mesolithic sites in the world. Discover what human life was like 11,000 years ago, a few hundred years after the last Ice Age. Step back in time to the settlement at Star Carr in North Yorkshire and delve into how people settled, created, cooked and worshipped during the Mesolithic period (Middle Stone Age).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lbhItYFEJs>

### Urban borehole surveys and the origins of the Roman Forum by Prof Terrenato (with the Roman Society)

The debate on the early phases of the Roman Forum goes back to the origins of urban archaeology in Rome, in the days of Giacomo Boni's excavations in the early 1900s. Understanding how and when the first piazza was created has always—and rightly—be considered as a crucial step to reconstruct the urban formation in Rome and in central Italy more generally. Lacking palaces and large temples, the beginning of early Italian urbanism can be detected primarily from the creation of

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public spaces in the centre of the settlement, like the Forum in Rome.

Since the 1990s, the dominant theory for Rome has envisioned that the Forum valley had always been seasonally flooded, thus requiring mitigation to be turned into a public piazza. Such mitigation would have happened between the 8th and the 7th century and would have required thousands of cubic meters of intentional infill. This massive project would have marked the first major collective effort on the part of the early Romans to turn their settlement into a city. Recent hydrogeological data from a vast borehole survey in the neighbouring Forum Boarium (and other adjoining valleys), however, has been calling into question the accepted reconstruction. After a careful and methodologically innovative work to create a three-dimensional model of the entire stratigraphy, a starkly different new picture is coming into focus.

We now know that the environment of early Roman valleys changed radically in the course of the 6th century BCE, probably as a result of human impacts along the broader river basin. Over the course of only a few decades, meters of sediment were deposited, the Tiber riverbed moved and was raised, and the Tiberine Island emerged for the first time. The earliest Forum gravel floors lie on top of this sequence, providing a much later date for the creation of the first piazza than previously believed. This re-dating of the Roman Forum has major implication for our understanding of early urbanism in central Italy. Evidence from other sites converges to show that budding cities in this region invested in public spaces only at a fairly advanced stage of their development, centuries after their first occupation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5hcNoqPEkeQ>

### A Landscape of Curiosities: The Priors Hall Roman Villa Estate by Paddy Lambert

The site at Priors Hall, Corby represents an extremely important discovery from the world of Roman Britain. Investigated between 2019 and 2021, the breathtakingly well-preserved remains investigated included a large and complex manufacturing zone associated with a Late Romano-British villa, the site of which was discovered in 2011 and has been left preserved in-situ.

Activity was centred around Mid to Late RB tile manufacture pottery manufacture on a large scale. The tileries and subsidiary structures were constructed within the shell of an earlier stone structure, the evidence of which suggests it may be an early Roman mausoleum structure, associated with the first phases of the villa and its inhabitants. The results of this excavation won the Current Archaeology Award 2021 for 'Rescue Project of the Year'.

Further excavations in 2021 around the villa estate uncovered evidence for the early second century villa. These included the progenitor Iron Age settlement, two well-preserved Roman roads, pottery manufacture and more. These excavations place Romano-British villas in appropriate wider contexts of function, social and economic networks. The panoply of objects and features helps to tell a story of a Romano-British villa from the bottom up. The stories of the tilers, carpenters, potters, and tradespeople who lived and worked in their shadow.

Its rarity, novelty, and its potential to significantly contribute to Romano-British economic and rural studies marks Priors Hall as somewhere rather special.

Paddy Lambert is a Project Officer for Oxford Archaeology with a specialist interest in the history and material culture of the Roman

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world, particularly the strange little province of Britannia. He ran the excavations at Priors Hall.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NGLPO65FgIU>



### Fragile treasures: textiles of the Galloway Hoard

The Galloway Hoard is an assemblage of Viking Age objects that were buried in southwest Scotland around 900 CE. With quantities of silver and other materials, the hoard is large, complex and valuable. Remarkably, wrapping and covering the metal objects are preserved textiles, leather and braids that bundle, connect and contain the metal, glass and rock crystal items. This lecture presents the team's analysis of the hoard's fabrics and considers

the significance of these rare materials for understanding this extraordinary assemblage.

The lecturer: Dr Susanna Harris is Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Glasgow. A specialist in archaeological textiles, her aim is to raise the profile of textile evidence to a level comparable with their social importance, rather than with their rare survival. Harris has published widely on ancient textiles. She recently led the fibre and fabric analysis of Must Farm, Bronze Age pile-dwelling settlement and is working with National Museums Scotland on the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) funded project, 'Unwrapping the Galloway Hoard'.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8KvVp7xoiE>

## Answers to Quiz

1. Linear A
2. Apse
3. Accra
4. Apet
5. Petrie
6. Trilithons
7. Tivoli
8. Hibernia
9. Exeter
10. Sennacherib

