



Snailbeach Lead Mines



A hive of activity day and night at the peak of production in the 19th century, Snailbeach Lead Mines employed over 500 men. Up to 3,000 tonnes of lead ore per year was mined from depths reaching 500 metres below the surface. A combination of water wheels and steam engines powered the pumps to prevent the mine flooding. A cornish Beam Engine was installed in 1858 on Resting Hill, above the mine site, connected to the main pumps in Engine Shaft. Steam engines were also utilised for winding purposes and powering air compressors.

Snailbeach District Railways opened in 1877, connecting the area to the main line at Pontesbury.

The Working Day

The miners would emerge from Old Shaft (George's Shaft), ending an eight hour shift, to change in the Miners' Dry before walking home. The adjacent Blacksmith's Shop was an

important part of the mine site. Drills had to be sharpened every day as they soon became blunt against the hard rock face. Broken equipment was also brought to the blacksmith to be repaired. Three shifts were operated per day, the miners working by candle light to earn up to 22 shillings, approx £1.10, a week.

Tragic Accident

Old Shaft is 227 metres deep and on Wednesday 6th March 1895 was the scene of a terrible accident. Seven local miners were killed instantly when the cage they were descending in plummeted to the bottom of the shaft, after the winding rope broke.

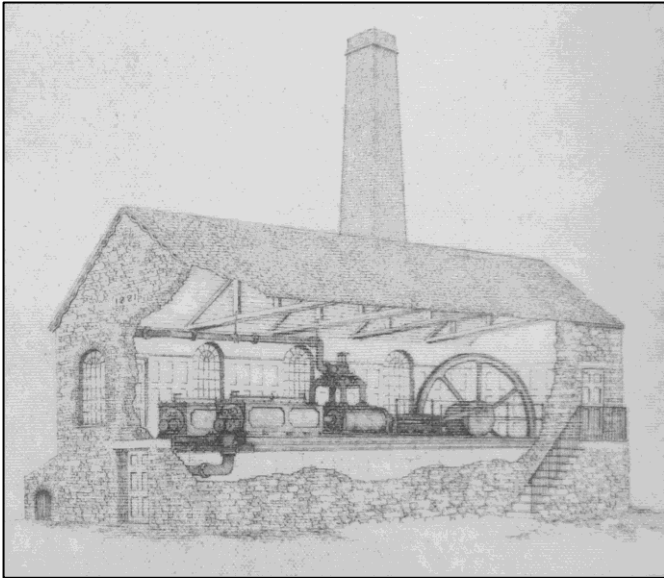


The Compressor House

Built in 1881, steam powered compressors provided compressed air to machinery and drills underground. Compressed air drills led to increased efficiency and production; however, the drills caused more dust resulting in more miners suffering from silicosis. The compressed air piped in to the mine improved the general

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ventilation underground. Coal was transported on the Snailbeach District Railways to the mine to fire the steam engine boilers.



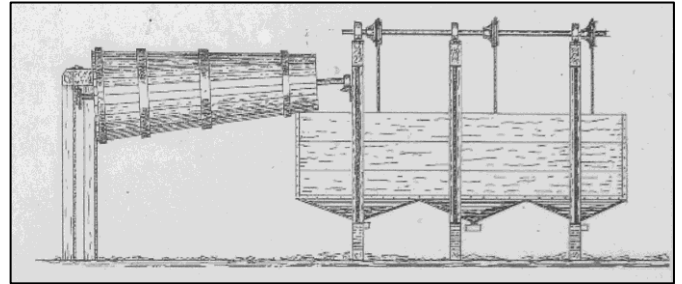
The Process

Crushing - the first stage of processing the lead ore, was originally carried out by hand. Mechanised crushing involved feeding the rock between heavy powered rollers, reducing the ore to very small pieces.



Crusher House

Jigging - the heavy minerals of lead were separated from the lighter waste rock by sieving the mix in water.



Spiral Classifier & Jigging Machine

Buddling - finer material was separated on a Buddle by water flowing down a slope washing the lighter waste away.

Smelting - the concentrate of lead mineral was transported to the Smelting House for smelting into metal ingots.

Upper Works

The Upper Works date from the 1930s and processed Barite (Barium Sulphide) and Galena (Lead Sulphide) mined from the nearby Perkins Level. Barite was sold as a pigment for white paint and the Galena was smelted to produce lead metal.

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Work ceased in 1955, when the reserves of Barite ran out and underground mining ceased. There was also a Lower Works at the mine, now covered by the Visitors Car Park.



The ore was brought from the mine in trucks pushed on a short tramway and crushed in a Jaw Crusher. It was placed into one end of a Classifier, which slowly turned and cleaned mud and loose dirt from it. The clean ore came out of the other end onto metal grilles in a Jigging Machine. These were covered by water, which was agitated by wooden paddles so that the fine material passed through and the heavier Barite and Galena stayed behind.



Kibbles

The Barite and Galena were then picked out by hand and stored in large metal buckets (Kibbles) until there was enough to sell.



CAS visited the Snailbeach on Saturday 4th June 2016.

Llansteffan Castle

The headland where Llansteffan Castle stands was first settled in the 6th century BC when a double bank and ditch were thrown across the neck of the headland to form a promontory fort. The far field hedge to the west of the castle is probably an outer earthwork representing a later extension to the fort.

The site was reoccupied in the early 12th century, the earthworks were refurbished and a timber castle was built. This was most probably built by the Norman Marmion family, who passed it to the de Camvilles. Its early history was very stormy. It was first mentioned in 1146 when it was captured by the princes Cadell, Meredudd and Rhys of the royal house of Deheubarth. The chronicles relate how the young Meredudd held the castle against the English, throwing their scaling ladders down into the ditch. It returned to the English only to fall again to Rhys in 1189 and again in 1215, when Llywelyn the Great invaded south-west Wales. The building of the first masonry castle dates to the 12th and early 13th centuries and is probably associated with these attacks. The inner stone curtain wall with a wall-walk was

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built then with the square gatehouse on the north side.

In 1257, the English were defeated at the battle of Coed Llathen by Llywelyn the Great and the Welsh also captured a number of castles in the area including Llansteffan. When the English regained control they strengthened the defences and major remodelled the buildings. Two D-shaped towers were built on the north and west and a complex bastion on the east. Later the castle was separated into two wards broken down with the partial demolition of the inner ward wall.



Photo by Rogue Soul

The great gatehouse, was modelled on the East gate at Caerphilly Castle, with which it has several features in common. It has now been altered.

After the death of the last male de Camville in 1338 the castle declined in importance. In 1377 it passed to the crown but it was strengthened during the Glyndwr uprising of 1405-6 by the tenant Sir John Penres. Later Henry VII's uncle Jasper Tewdwr held it until his death in 1495. After this the castle sank into obscurity and some of the buildings were used for agriculture as recently as 1860.

CAS visited Llansteffan Castle on Saturday 21st May 2005.

Mitchell's Fold Stone Circle, Shropshire

This stone circle was constructed in the Bronze Age, over 3,000 years ago, using dolerite stones from the nearby Stapeley Hill. Today there are fifteen stones, arranged in a rough circle, but there may once have been as many as thirty. Most of this damage is ancient and the circle appears very much like William Stukeley sketched it in 1753.



The tallest stone was once one of a pair, and these would have formed an impressive entrance into the circle. It is thought that there may have been a central stone. It is not fully understood why stone circles were built, but it is clear that they were ritually important

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for prehistoric people. They may have provided a focus for funerary rites, or perhaps had a calendar function, with carefully aligned stones marking important lunar or solar events.

Mitchell's Fold is just one of a remarkable number of prehistoric monuments in this landscape; there are also two other stone circles, a long barrow and numerous cairns. Nearby was the important Bronze Age axe-factory at Cwm Mawr, where distinctive axe-hammers were produced and traded extensively into central Wales and England.



As with many prehistoric sites, Mitchell's Fold is the subject of legend. It is said that during a time of famine, a fairy gave a magic cow that provided an endless supply of milk. One night an evil witch milked her into a sieve. When the cow realised the trick, she disappeared. The witch was turned to stone and a circle of stones was

erected around her, to ensure that she could not escape.

CAS visited Mitchell's Fold Stone Circle on Saturday 4th June 2016.

Dolebury Iron Age Hillfort

Probably the finest hillfort on the Mendip hills. It is roughly rectangular in plan. The defences are built entirely of stone, some very large. The main vallum of stonework varies from 12 to 22 feet high outside and from 8 to 20 feet on the inside with a ditch and another bank outside. There are slight additional outworks cutting off the hill 100 yards further east.



Photo by John Thorn

Its position was well chosen, overlooking the avenue of transit from east to west through a gorge in the Mendips at Churchill.

Fragments of pottery, sling-stones, flints, iron spear-heads, Roman and Saxon coins have been found here at various times.

Inside the fort, badly disturbed by 19th century lead-mining, are four long narrow pillow mounts, part of a 17th century or later rabbit

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warren. Remains of the warrener's house lie within a circular earthwork in the north-east corner.

CAS visited Dolebury Iron Age Hillfort on Saturday 15th May 2004.

Highlights from the Magazines

Current World Archaeology Dec 2021-Jan 2022

Peru - A journey in time

A crossroads between the seas - The origins of early Christianity in the Horn of Africa

Rethinking the jungle - The forgotten story of humanity and tropical forests

Gold of the Great Steppe: exploring the Iron Age Saka culture of East Kazakhstan - (the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge)

Butrint's slave manumissions - Shedding new light on the UNESCO World Heritage city

Engraved deer bone

Minerva - Archaeology & Art Nov-Dec 2021

Kazakhstan's Golden Burials - Saka Burials

The Triumph of Rubens

The Viking Great Army

Honouring Augustus

Building Power - The Humbolt Forum

The Antiquarian: Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc (1580-1637)

British Archaeology Nov-Dec 2021

Climate Change & Coasts - Lessons from History

Peatland Archaeology - Climate Change & Cop26

Bright Edge Deep - An Online Experience of Peatlands in History, Culture & Climate

Bog Matter - New Stories from the Mire

A Leopard in Dorset - The Dewlish Roman Villa

On the Trail of Indigenous Australia in Britain & Ireland

Weeds & Seeds - How Functional Weed Ecology can Help Reconstruct Medieval Farming

Current Archaeology November 2021

Trellyffaint - How Excavating a Pembrokeshire Portal Dolmen illuminated Neolithic Dairy Farming in Wales

A Lost Monastery Revealed? - Investigating an Anglo-Saxon Community at Cookham

Reinterpreting the Priest's House - Excavating an Enigmatic Roman Structure at Caistor St Edmund

The Hunt for Hyde Abbey Continues - Piecing Together the Layout of a Royal Monastery in Winchester

In the Lap of Luxury - Looking at Lakes as ornaments in the Landscape

Restoring Stonehenge - Securing a Neolithic Monument over 120 Years

The Shipwreck Museum, Hastings and the Wreck of the Amsterdam

Current Archaeology December 2021

Iona in the Viking Age - Laying a zombie narrative to rest

Living like Common People - Uncovering medieval peasant perceptions of landscape

CITiZAN's Climate Emergency - Protecting the Future by Understanding the Past

Picturing the Past in Wales - The Evolution of Archaeological Illustration

From Aurochsen to Abbey Tiles - Uncovering Mesolithic and Medieval Finds at Blick Mead

Northampton Museum & Art Gallery

Odd Socs - Friends of Canterbury Cathedral

Quiz

1. ... Crags, archaeological site in Derbyshire.
2. English city known to the Romans as Isca Dumnoniorum.
3. Germanic language with written records dating to the 13th century.
4. M... , Mesopotamian city destroyed by the Babylonian king Hammurabi.
5. Colossus of ..., one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
6. Ancient galley with three tiers of oars.
7. Welsh island, location of the Bryn Celli Ddu passage tomb.
8. C..., monastic order founded in France in 910 AD.
10. Italian town, the site of Hadrian's Villa.

Castell Dinas

Castell Dinas holds the unique title of being the highest castle in England and Wales at 461 metres above sea level. It started as a hill-fort with several banks and ditches.

The site has been in a key position for the control of Bryncheiniog lying at the head of the Rhiangoll valley. The Rhiangoll pass lies 330 metres above sea level - lower than the other valleys - making it the natural route between the Usk and Wye.

There are early signs of habitation - long barrows and the hill-fort underlying the masonry ruins of Castell Dinas. The castle occupied most of the area of the hill-fort. The entrance to the hill-fort seems to have been to the north-east, where the only standing remnant of the castle stand. The main bailey is roughly triangular, to the south of the main ward is the middle bailey which occupied the southern part of the old hill-fort. It is uncertain whether the outer enclosure to the far south of the site is part of this hill-fort, possibly an annexe or the later outer bailey of the castle - the former seems more likely. There are more earthworks, possibly prehistoric, to the north, south and most of the castle seem to be linked with the various approaches to the fortress. Two causeways, probably medieval, approach the castle gates from the west and another possibly, prehistoric, approach the castle via Dinas Well from the north-east. A gentle ramp runs up the hillside from the south and may well be medieval and possibly the line of an earlier road.

SUPPLEMENT



Photo by Jasper Fforde

When the castle was built, possibly in the second half of the 11th century, the site had a large irregular hill-fort with double and in the north-west, triple rampart and ditches and probably the lobe-shaped annexe to the south.

The keep commands the upper northern end of the hill-fort enclosure and dominates the inner ward. There is not much left to see of the castle but you can see part of a tower which seems to be additional to the initial structure. It seems likely that this tower and associated curtain walls are part of the refortification of the castle after its destruction by Llywelyn Fawr and Richard Marshall in late 1233.

It seems likely that the masonry castle was constructed early in the Norman period, possibly during William fitz Osberns campaign in Bryncheiniog in the summer of 1070 and expanded in 1071 to 1075 when his son was in the area. The castle would to a large extent become obsolete when Brecon castle, the new fortress of Bryncheiniog, was built in 1093.

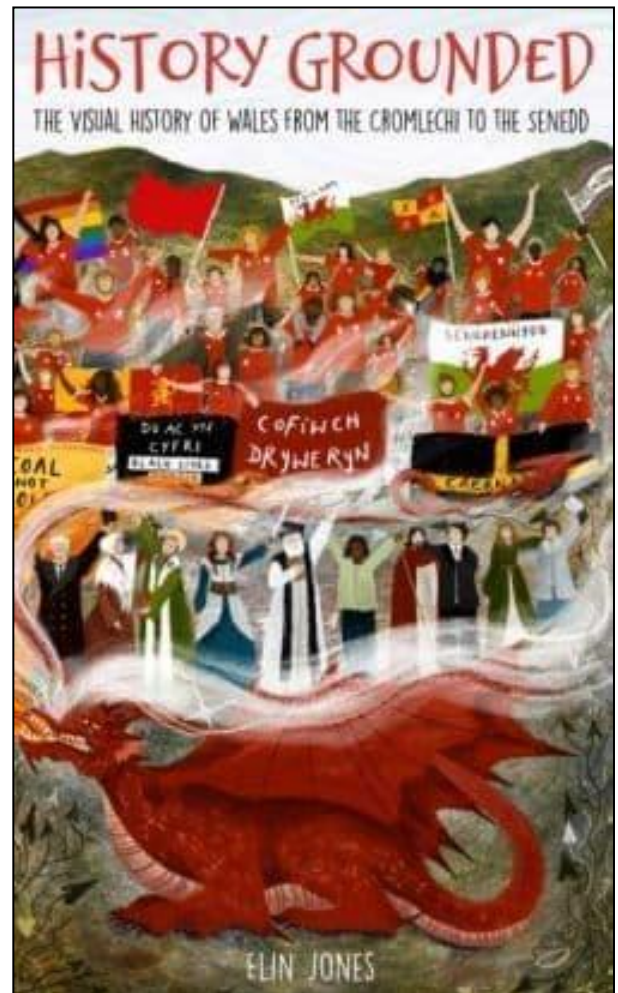
The castle was probably taken by Prince Llywelyn in the winter of 1262-63 when Brecknock was invaded and largely annexed by the Prince. It was surrendered to the King in January 1322 and retained a royal garrison until the return of the Mortimers in 1326. After this it was allowed to fall into complete ruin.

Leland says of it '...that the Castle was destroyed by the local inhabitants during the reign of Henry IV, probably by followers of Owain Glyndwr'.

CAS visited Castell Dinas on Saturday 17th May 2003.

New Publication

In this book, historian Elin Jones, a long-time member of CAS, shows us that evidence for the past is to be seen everywhere in Wales today. She takes us on a visual journey through over 5,000 years of history, and around every part of Wales. A must read history of Wales for every school, learner and teacher. It is also available in Welsh as Hanes yn y Tir.



Author Biography:

Elin Jones used to teach at Preseli, Rhydfelen and Cwm Rhymini secondary schools before being appointed education officer at the National Museum of Wales. In her work she had to be familiar with every period of Welsh history, and had to prepare resources for every age and ability. In 1996 she started work in an advisory role with the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales, with responsibility for regulating history qualifications and developing the curriculum for history as well as its assessment methods, and commissioning history teaching resources. In 2013 she chaired the taskforce that was responsible for preparing a report to the Education Minister on the Cwricwlwm Cymreig (the Welsh perspective on curriculum subjects), history and the story of Wales. Elin Jones is a popular guest on Radio Cymru where she discusses stories and characters from Welsh history.

Further Information:

Yes, you can find some history in museums and libraries - it is all around us too, in old photographs, in place names, on maps and in the remains of old buildings on a hillside or by the sea. Wherever you are in Wales, this book will help you to know and to recognise the history around you - and it will make you want to look for more.

Who were the first people to live in Wales?
Why is Glyndŵr so important to the Welsh?
What part did Wales play in the slave trade?
How has the sea influenced our history? Come to look for some of the answers! History Grounded

- ISBN: 9781845278328
- Elin Jones
- Publication: September 2021

- Suitable age 9-11+ or Key Stage 2/3
- Hardback, 223x148 mm, 222 pages



Landscape Archaeology Projects

We are proud to announce that GGAT, in partnership with CAS, will be offering some learning opportunities online starting in the second week of January 2022.

It is planned to hold a series of presentations on how to carry out landscape archaeology projects, which would be particularly suitable at the moment, as a lot of the preparatory work for these projects can be done in the comfort of your own home using online resources, although the later stages would involve fieldwork. It is intended to do one session a week for seven weeks through the Teams platform. Each session will last about 90 minutes and consist of a PowerPoint presentation with a question and answer session at the end.

The seven sessions will be grouped into three parts as follows.

Part 1 (3 sessions)

1. Introduction to landscape archaeology
2. Resources for landscape archaeology
3. Looking at landscapes through time

Part 2 (2 sessions)

4. Introduction to historic landscape characterisation

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5. Themes in historic landscape characterisation

Part 3 (2 sessions)

6. The single-period landscape

7. Industrial landscapes of South Wales

The course will take a flexible approach. Participants may just want to attend the first part of the course to find out more about landscape archaeology. Others may want to learn more about the techniques so that they can apply them their selves, by attending the complete seven sessions. Alternatively, participants can decide to complete either the historic landscape characterisation or the single period/purpose landscapes sessions only.

At this stage CAS needs to know numbers of who would like to participate and which parts of the course they would like to register for.

Any preference of time of day or evening and availability during days of the week would be beneficial in order to accommodate the largest number of people.

Please reply by email direct to CAS.

**Ruperra Castle
Preservation Trust**



War and Flames drama and dance

9th December 2021

6 December marks 80 years since Ruperra Castle was gutted by fire during WW2. Join us for an hour-long drama on the evening of Thursday 9 December, sharing both the sad and funny aspects of that time.

Cwmni Cwm Ni (Our Valley) a Rhymney Valley based theatre group who work in both English and Welsh, have dramatised some of the recollections of wartime soldiers and local people. This hour-long drama/documentary records both the sad and the funny aspects of the story and will be performed in English.

The drama is being held in **Machen United Services Club**, a venue which soldiers stationed at Ruperra Castle used to walk to for entertainment.

Doors open at 19:30, drama starts at 20:00, the bar will remain open after the performance finishes at 21:00 and there will be a 1940's tea dance with light wartime refreshments being served.

Due to Covid guidance for theatre performances, guests will be asked to show proof they are either fully vaccinated using a Covid pass, or evidence of a negative Covid test in the last 48 hours.

Please do share the event with friends and family. Tickets can be purchased online and are £6 (£5 for concessions) at

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/ruperra-castle-war-and-flames-drama-and-tea-dance-tickets-204437807987>



The Morgan Family Hatchments at Lower Machen Church

Full-colour large-format 28pp

This large-format full-colour book was researched and written during the 2020 Covid 19 lockdown with the help of the staff and volunteers at Tredegar House and others.

In a very entertaining manner, it tells the story of 10 members of the hugely important Morgan family of Machen & Tredegar from the unusual perspective of their funeral hatchments at Lower Machen Church. In doing so, it teaches how to interpret the hatchments by describing the 900-year Morgan genealogy back to their royal roots in the ancient Welsh kingdoms.

There are facts about how the Morgans influenced local history and how they were involved in national and international events, including the defeat of Richard III at Bosworth Field, the Napoleonic Wars and the Industrial Revolution. The book also introduces Lady Rachel who is said to have 'cursed' the descendants of Thomas Morgan and very nearly

These (two well-presented & high-quality) books were researched and written with the help of the staff and volunteers at Tredegar House. Over 900 years of history is told from the perspective of Lower Machen church which the Morgan family attended & where many are buried in the 'Remarkable' Morgan Chapel. The books also tell of the social history of Machen and the Newport area in the 19th century and how the Revd. Augustus Morgan helped improve the living standards of the poor and extend free education to ordinary people.

Both books are now available direct from **Remarkable Books:**

<https://lowermachen.church/books/>

and proceeds go towards a fund to provide food parcels.

EVENTS & LINKS

brought the Morgan line to an end, a real-life story that may have been the inspiration for Dickens "Bleak House".



The "Remarkable" Morgan Chapel at Lower Machen Church

Full-colour large-format 44pp

Written with the help of Tredegar House staff & volunteers and others, this book celebrates the 2020/21 restoration of the elegant Morgan Chapel and monuments.

The monuments are fully described and the book is an insight into the lives and personalities of the Morgans of Machen, Tredegar and Ruperra.

Starting with John Morgan 'The London Merchant' taking £50 to the City of London in the late 1600s to return a fabulously wealthy man, the book moves through the centuries until the end of the Morgan dynasty in 1962. Along the way, the book explores John's pedigree back to the ancient kings & princes of ancient Wales.

Then, there is the strange story of Katharina who as a teenager was nearly buried alive but went on to outlive the mourners at her funeral by over 50 years!

The book shows how throughout the 18th century Morgans gained influence by marrying into other wealthy families and their roles in Parliament and as lawmakers. We see how the marriage of Sir William Morgan to Lady Rachel Cavendish and his premature death caused decades of family strife and legal dispute which almost brought down the Estate and nearly ended the Morgan line. Throughout the 19th century, the estate benefited from the industrial revolution under the stewardship of the Gould Morgans and we learn about Revd Augustus Morgan who was a significant social reformer who was responsible for many improvements in education for the working classes. Finally, the book considers the last Morgans to live at Ruperra including Frederic Courtenay Morgan who fought with his brother Godfrey (1st Viscount Tredegar) at Balaclava and the subsequent decline of the Tredegar Estate through the 20th century.

Past Events

Although the Pandemic was somewhat thrust upon us without choice, CAS has seen some benefit from extending our membership base to the US, Canada and places further away in Britain through the medium of Zoom. We now have members watching on a pan-global basis and our lecturers too can have a more varied geographic location and topic distribution.

Lecture: 7 October - The Sutton Hoo Mound 1 Ship

Its character, contexts and a new reality by Martin Carver, Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Archaeology, University of York;

EVENTS & LINKS

Discovered in 1938 the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial has produced some of the finest Anglo-Saxon treasures in England and subject of a recent TV-drama. The finds included gold shoulder-clasps, a gold-bronze-dragon from the front of a shield, a stone sceptre and a massive opening gold buckle, decorated with interlacing animal ornament.

Martin Carver, director of the Sutton Hoo Research Project, however, has taken the history of the site further and proposes to build a full sized reconstruction of the ship excavated in Mound 1. On a site on the opposite bank of the River Deben in Woodbridge, the former Whiststocks Boatyard, Martin hopes to faithfully reconstruct the historic ship. He explained the national and international role of the ship, how travel is likely to have happened and what questions the reconstructed ship and its future trials are intended to address.

More information is available from "The Sutton Hoo Ship's Company, reconstructing the Sutton Hoo Ship" website:

<https://saxonship.org/>

Lecture: 21 October - The World Before Us

When humans met Neanderthals (and Denisovans) by Prof Tom Higham, Department of Evolutionary Anthropology, University of Vienna.

Professor Tom Higham described how over 50,000 years ago there were several different types of human on Earth, including Denisovans and Neanderthals. Genetics tells us that interbreeding occurred when our human ancestors moved out of Africa and into Eurasia. He went on to explain the latest archaeological and scientific evidence and why it is that we are the only species left.

Lecture: 4 November - The Galloway Hoard

by Dr. Martin Goldberg, Curator: Medieval Archaeology and History, National Museums Scotland.

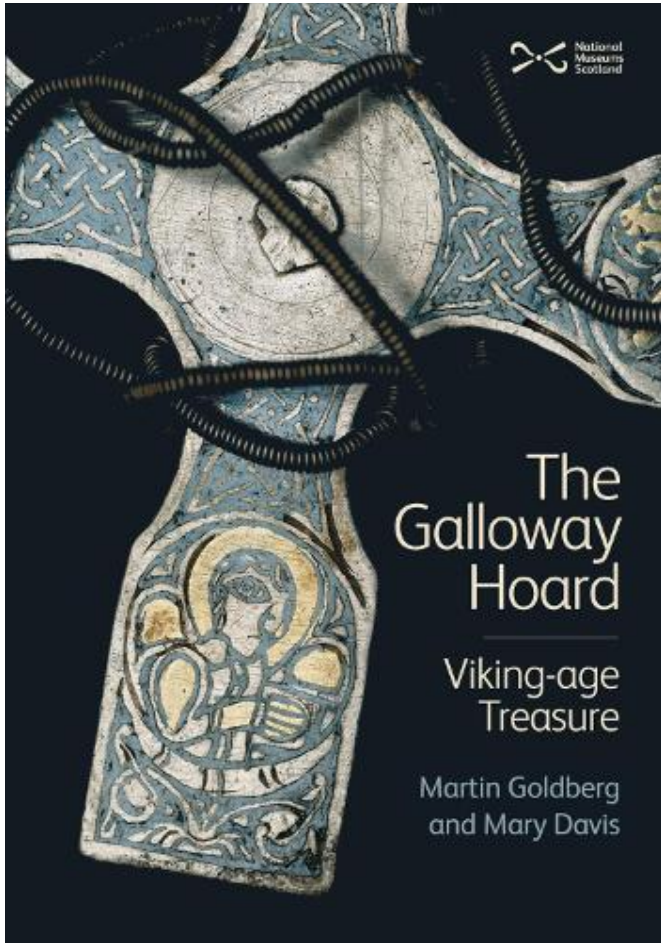
Over 5kgs of silver bullion, many unique gold objects, and rare preservation of textiles make the Galloway hoard the richest collection of Viking-age objects ever found in Britain. Having lain undiscovered since 900AD, it now provides an opportunity to shed new light on Scotland's international connections during the Viking-age.

Martin Goldberg provided an enthralling overview and an update of recent work through the AHRC funded 'Unwrapping the Galloway Hoard' project in partnership with the University of Glasgow.

Of particular interest was a time capsule of data enclosed in a wrapped and lidded silver-gilt vessel. The vessel was packed full with a range of unusual materials and objects not normally found in Viking-age hoards. There are curios and heirloom objects of glass, rock crystal and other minerals, a large collection of Anglo-Saxon metalwork and gold objects. Many were wrapped in silk, linen and leather, or connected by silken cord.

Members may like to know that a new fully illustrated book on the Galloway Hoard by Martin Goldberg & Mary Davis is now available at £9.99 rrp, hardback, publishers: National Museum of Scotland, 128 pages, ISBN 978 1 910682 40 1.

EVENTS & LINKS



Lecture: 18 November - The Archaeology of Olive Oil

by Dr. James Fraser, Curator: Ancient Levant and Anatolia, supported by HENI, Middle East Department, The British Museum.

Jordan was one of the first places in the world to domesticate the olive, and olive oil would play a key role in the development of civilisations that followed. Dr Fraser discussed The British Museum's excavations of an ancient olive oil factory at Khirbet Ghozlan in the Wadi Rayyan in north Jordan, c.2500 BCE. This small, rural site is important because it dates to a period of urban collapse, during which the region's earliest cities were abandoned. By investigating olive oil production at Khirbet Ghozlan, he explains the resilience of Jordan's ancient olive oil industry in times of recession, and its role as a springboard on which Bronze Age cities would eventually recover in the 2nd millennium BCE. A

wonderfully illustrated talk about an important trade in Olive Oil and its production.



Back in October 2021 we sent out a request for volunteers to help in a new community archaeology project at the world-renowned Hafod-Morfa copperworks in Swansea, once the largest copperworks in the world. A number of our members took part over the 5 day project which took place from 8-12 November 2021.

To see how they progressed please take a look at their Facebook page which covers the dig <https://www.facebook.com/blackmountainsarchaeology/>



Future Events

Zoom Lectures

Our 2021/22 season of Zoom lectures will continue with

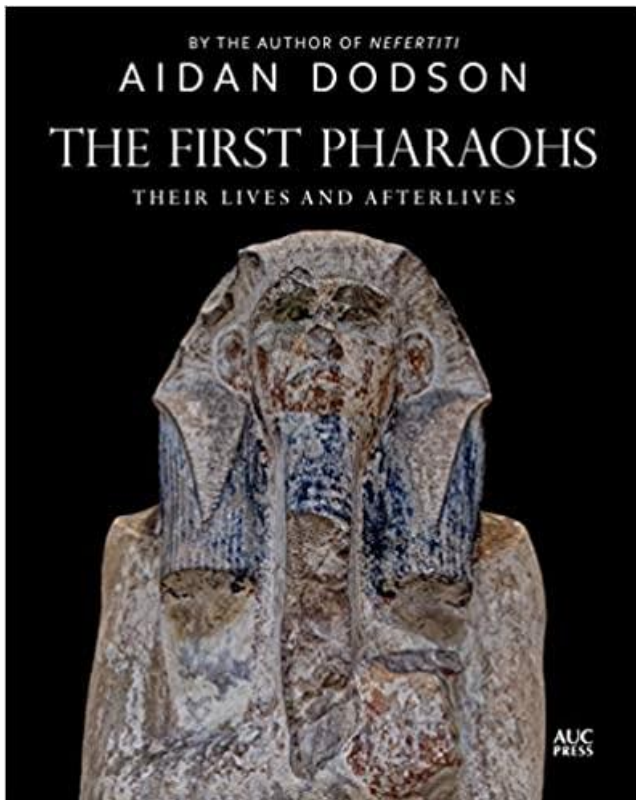
2 December 2021 - Beacons of the Past - Investigating the Chilterns Landscape by Dr. Wendy Morrison, FSA, Project Manager, Beacons of the Past, Hillforts in the Chilterns Landscape, Chilterns Conservation Board.

EVENTS & LINKS

13 January 2022 - Social Inequality and Climate Change in the Nuragic Culture of Bronze Age Sardinia by Dr Emily Holt, Marie Skłodowska Curie Fellow, SHARE, Cardiff University.

Links to Websites

Recorded Previous Lectures:



The First Pharaohs of Egypt by Professor Aidan Dodson FSA

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

Professor Aidan Dodson FSA first gave a fascinating lecture to CAS on the subject of Ramesses III on 30 January 2020.

He now has a new book out on the subject of the First Pharaohs of Egypt, RRP £29.95 hardback, Publisher: American University in Cairo Press, 224 pages, ISBN 1649030932. This fully illustrated edition was previewed by a

lecture given at the London Society of Antiquarians (See link above). Aidan said during the lecture that his book covered the subject in much fuller detail and he was right. The book goes into depth on the patchy sequencing of the first pharaohs and the history of calculating which pharaoh followed which during these early dynasties. A must read for anyone interested in Egyptology.



Wessex archaeology have a number of webinars available on their website:

[Wessex Archaeology Webinars](#)

Answers to Quiz

1. Cresswell 2. Exeter 3. Frisian 4. Mari 5. Rhodes 6. Trieme 7. Anglesey 8. Kent 9. Cluniac 10. Tivoli



Merry Christmas

Finally, everyone involved in CAS would like to wish Seasonal Greetings, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our members & their families.

