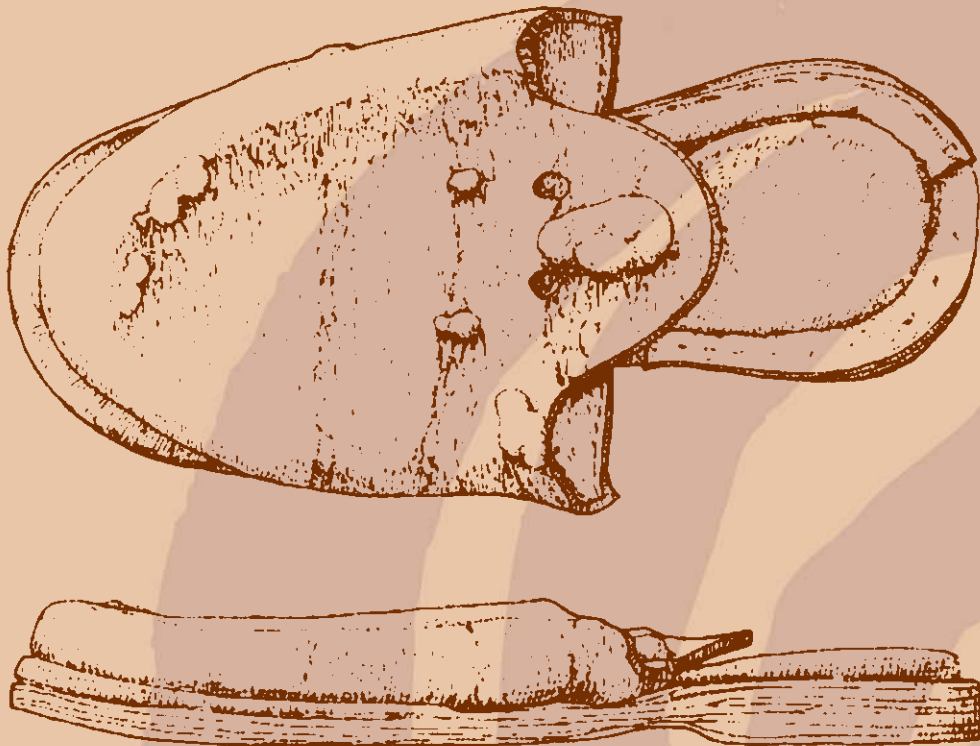


Lifestyle

LESSONS 2a & 2b

Artefacts of Living



ARCHAEOLOGY
time in transition

IT'S ABOUT TIME 2

**Aim(s)**

To enable the students to use their perceptive and cognitive skills in examining a range of artefacts.

**Objective(s)**

The students will examine a variety of artefacts and see what information they can gather from them and the lifestyle activity they are associated with.

**Time Period**

4,500 BC - Modern times

**KEY INFORMATION****Lesson**

- Artefacts are important objects to study because they give a greater understanding of the past.
- Artefact analysis gives us valuable clues about past lifestyle activities.
- By examining artefacts from different time periods we can see continuity of certain lifestyle activities.

Context

- Artefacts develop and change over time adapting to changes in fashion and technology.
- Artefacts form an important part of the archaeological record.

**METHODOLOGY & MEDIUM**

- Instruction
- Visual—PowerPoint
- **Worksheet 1** Artefacts from the Past Tell Their Story
- **Worksheet 2** Extra Artefacts to Study
- **Student Handout** Artefacts from the Past Tell Their Story

**SECTIONS**

- Section 1** Lifestyle Activities
- Section 2** Working the Evidence
- Section 3** Artefacts—A Valuable Source of Information

SECTION 1 Lifestyle Activities



Key Question(s) What are the key areas of lifestyle activities?

The term 'lifestyle' is used to describe the main activities of day-to-day living. These activities include

working	education	eating	transport	recreation	sleeping
washing	dressing	adornment	worship	communication	

We are now going to explore these activities in the past by examining the artefacts associated with them. Through close examination of the artefacts, we can glean information about who may have owned and used them. This in turn can give valuable insights about the society which produced them.

SECTION 2 Working the Evidence



Key Question(s) What can the artefact tell us about the society that produced it?



Teacher Instruction

Distribute **Worksheet 1 Artefacts from the Past Tell Their Story**.

Ask the students to divide into pairs and examine a variety of artefacts associated with different lifestyle activities from various time periods. What can they tell us?

- Some of the artefacts will not be familiar to the students, they will have to work out their function from the physical evidence: form (size, shape) and fabric (material).
- The images have a scale which allows the students to gauge the size of the object. The scale varies from centimetres to metres.
- The cross-section drawings help describe the artefact.
- The date of the artefact and the material from which it is made is provided on the worksheet.
- The first artefact on the list, a clay pipe, was focused on in detail in the previous lesson (*Our Archaeological Footprint* T2,U4,L1).



Teacher Instruction

Use the image of the clay pipe (provided on **PowerPoint**) to familiarise the students with the questions. Then ask each group to report on one of the artefacts.

Slide 1 Artefacts of Living

We will now examine a variety of artefacts to see what information we can gather from them.

Slide 2 Clay Pipe**Description**

- A hollowed out circular stem with a bowl at one end; wider in the centre like a bulb.
- The bowl is set at an angle to the long circular stem.
- There is a little heel at the junction between the bowl and stem.
- It is made from a natural fine clay which has been fired in a kiln and turned into ceramic.
- It is hard—not flexible.

Dimensions

7.3cm x 2cm

Function

A pipe for smoking tobacco.

Lifestyle Activity

Recreation

Owner

Probably an adult male.

Society

They smoked, they had leisure time and had well established trade connections with America.



Found during archaeological excavation in Cork city (see *Beneath the Streets* T2,U3,L2).

Slide 3 Gaming Piece**Description**

- A solid circular disc with a flat top and base.
- Decorated on the top with an inner and outer circle.
- The outer circle is filled with a series of 16 conjoined circles (hand carved/irregularly spaced).
- These small decorative circles have two smaller inner concentric circles with a central dot.
- The circle at the centre is decorated with 8 circles, in the rough shape of an X.

Dimensions

3cm in diameter.

Function

Gaming piece—(part of a game).
The function of the decoration was probably to distinguish it from other pieces.

Lifestyle Activity

Recreation

Owner

Had time for leisure activities, prepared to have fun.

Society

Had leisure time, good craftsmanship in the making and carving of the piece.



Found during archaeological excavation in Cork city (see *Beneath the Streets* T2,U3,L2).

Slide 4 Musical Horns**Description**

- S-shaped hollow bronze instrument.
- Man-made from bronze.
- Hand-cast in two pieces.
- Decorated with lines at the horn end and two raised rings at the neck and near the blow piece.
- Ring attached—this would have been attached to a cord around the neck of the player to hold instrument when playing.

Dimensions

90cm long

Function

Musical instrument

Lifestyle Activity

Recreation (possibly worship or even war).

Owner

Played music, may be part of clan/group used for important festivals or celebrations, or for leading troops into battle (similar to bagpipes).

Society

Had festivals and celebration, could play music, highly skilled bronze craftsmen.

This horn was found in wet boggy ground. It would have been difficult to lose this valuable instrument. Some suggest it may have been thrown into the water deliberately as some sort of ritual offering to the gods.



Among the most impressive objects of cast bronze are the large horns like this which are the oldest known musical instruments from Ireland. This example was found in a bog in Drumbest Co. Antrim. From a hoard of four instruments of which two are side-blown and two end-blown. Using clay moulds it was cast in two pieces, the blown-end being cast-on to the bell-end. Two zones of four grooved lines occur at the bell-end and a ring fitted to a loop located towards the blown-end. It has almost an S-shaped profile. Recent experimental work using replicas have shown the horn to be a viable and sophisticated musical instrument.

Slide 5 Seashell Necklace**Description**

- Two necklaces made of seashells.
- Natural small seashells
- Holes were made in the shells and they were strung together on string of some sort.
- Not common.

Dimensions

Largest necklace: 1.56m in length.

Function

Necklace

Lifestyle Activity

Adornment

Owners

Liked to adorn themselves with nice things. The raw materials were not expensive but time went into stringing them together. Not datable (but a flint knife found with it was datable to the Neolithic).

Society

They were prepared to spend time and effort adorning themselves. They possibly lived by the coast or if they lived inland they must have traded.



The exquisite workmanship of Neolithic artists working in a variety of media including pottery and stone shows that they were a stylish and sophisticated people. This two shell necklace found with two male skeletons at Knockmaree in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, show the inventiveness used to produce simple but attractive items of personal adornment using easily available natural materials. Each shell was ground against a stone to create a second opening in the shell wall. The shells are of the flat topped or blunt winkle (*Littorina littoralis*), an inedible species found around the coast, their shells been washed up on the shore in their thousands after a storm. When fresh the shells are yellow, red, brown, green purple and almost black but these shells have faded over time to a dull brownish hue. It is clear from the way the shells are graded that they were selected carefully and it is likely that shells of different colours were chosen to produce a varied and pleasing affect. Other grave goods included a flint knife and a bone object.

Slide 6 Bronze Cauldron

Description

- Round bottomed pot/cauldron made of sheets of bronze riveted together.
- Hand made by hammering out sheets of bronze and driving rivets through to join them—a good seal was needed as this was used for **cooking**.

Dimensions

Diameter **56cm**

Function

Cooking/container—suspended by **rings**.

Lifestyle

Eating

Owner

Probably too big for a single person or a small family. It appears to have been for communal use. The person using it must have been an **adult**.

Society

Possibly used for major celebrations or festivals for cooking food.



Found in a bog at Castle Derg, Co Tyrone. Made of sheets of bronze held together by rivets. The base is rounded and the profile is incurving with a rim. There are two large suspension rings on the rim. More than 30 cauldrons have been found in Ireland and over half are like this one.

Slide 7 Bone Comb

Description

- Single rectangular bone comb with teeth on one side only.
- Top made up of two plates, one on either side of the teeth.
- Two small circles at either end are the heads of the rivets which hold the plates together and hold the teeth in between. The plates are decorated with **carvings**.

Dimensions

Length **15cm**

Function

For combing **hair**.

Lifestyle Activity

Hygiene/**washing**.

Owner

Interested in personal **grooming**.

Society

Skilled craftsmen, personal hygiene was important.



Found during archaeological excavation in Cork city (see *Beneath the Streets* T2,U3,L2).

Slide 8 Pair of Gold Earrings**Description**

- A pair of small gold earrings.
- Made of four sided flanged gold rods twisted, the ear section is made from thin circular gold wire.
- The gold rod was cast in a mould. The corners were hammered out and then the rod **twisted**.

Dimensions

c. 4cm in **diameter**

Function

Earrings

Lifestyle Activity

Adornment

Owner

Liked ornament, these were valuable items—a well-off **person**.

Society

Had skilled goldsmiths—gold was important.

Slide 9 Leather Shoes**Description**

- Slipper-like leather shoes with a full sole.
- Sole was made from a series of leather pieces with an inset for the heel.
- Upper part of the shoe was made of soft **leather**.

Dimensions

10cm

Function

Child's **shoe**

Lifestyle Activity

Dressing

Owner

Young, probably well to **do**.

Society

Had skilled leatherworkers, had animals/cured leather.

Slide 10 Toaster**Description**

- Made of wrought iron—small D-shaped frame with a flat bar across.
- The frame is leaning back and supported with an iron bar at the rear, this bar seems to be able to swivel up and down. So when in use the bar is supporting the frame and when not in use it is tucked in at back.
- D-shaped hook on top suggests it could be hung up. Little ledge at base of **front**.

Dimensions

c. 7cm **high**

Function

Toasting bread at an open **fire**.

Lifestyle Activity

Eating

Owner

Probably a woman, bread was an important part of the **diet**.

Society

Skilled blacksmiths.



It is a toaster for toasting/baking oat cakes. The oat cakes were set upright before the fire after drying a little and turned frequently. In some places a simple stick supported the oat cakes but in the north of Ireland bread seems to have been more important and local blacksmiths vied with each other to produce elaborately made toasters.

Slide 11 Butter Churn

Description

- A large circular container made of wooden uprights held together by circular metal hoops.
- The base was wider than the top.
- Forms a neck near the top.
- Wooden lid on top with a small hole in centre.
- Slim stick sticking out of the hole.

Dimensions

1m high

Function

Butter churn

Lifestyle Activity

Eating; market economy.

Owner

Made large quantities of butter and probably sold it. A farmer who had dairy cows.

Society

They used and traded butter. Dairy cows were important.



Teacher Instruction Lesson 2b

If you would like to continue examining artefacts distribute **Worksheet 2**, proceed to the next slide to commence **Lesson 2b**. Close the lesson(s) with **Section 3: Artefacts—A Valuable Source of Information**.

Slide 12 Artefacts of Living

We will now examine a variety of artefacts housed in the National Museum of Ireland.

Slide 13 Moylough Belt Shrine, Moylough, Co. Sligo, 8th century AD

This is a reliquary containing the remains of an early saint's leather belt. It was found in a bog at Moylough. The belt is covered by four hinged metal plates. The buckle on the front is false, the frame of which is decorated with bird and animal heads with an elaborate glass setting enclosing stamped silver foils with spiral and interlaced patterns.

There are a lot of wear marks on the object, indicating a lot of use. There are references to belts in the lives of the early saints stating that they have curative powers and even the ability to establish truthfulness when placed around the waist.

Dimensions

Width 45cm

Function

Reliquary

Lifestyle activity

Worship

Slide 14 Bronze Bracelet, Ballymahon, Co. Meath, 2nd century AD

Found during drainage works at the junction of the Boyne and Deal River. Circular coil bracelet made by using a Y-shaped strip of bronze and bending the strip at the fork of the Y in two directions to create a circular form. The bracelet shows British influences in its form and decoration. There are bird-like decorated triskels at the junction of the Y. One of the coils is poorly repaired with **rivets**.

Dimensions Diameter **9.9cm**

Function **Jewellery**

Lifestyle activity Adornment

Slide 15 Bronze Handbell, Castle Island, Lough Lene, Co. Westmeath 9th century AD

A cast bronze hand bell dating to the early 9th century AD. It is rectangular in section with convex sides and a semicircular handle on top. There is a finely engraved ringed cross on one of the **sides**.

Dimensions Height **33.9cm**

Function **Bell**

Lifestyle activity Worship

Slide 16 Bronze Sword, Ballyharney Co. Westmeath Late Bronze Age 900-700BC

A long cast bronze sword with a leaf-shaped blade. Both faces have a fine groove line running parallel with each edge. The haft (where handle meets the blade) has rounded shoulders held on by three rivets on each side. The sharp edges around the handle suggest it was never used. There are about 20 more examples of this type of sword, which were an Irish version of a similar type found on the Continent. This example was found during dredging works on the bank of the river **Inny**.

Dimensions Length **76cm**

Function **Defence**

Lifestyle activity War or worship

Slide 17 Carved Stone Head, Drumeague, Corleck, Co Cavan Early Iron Age 1st-2nd century AD

Three-sided stone carved head. There is a hole in base to help it stand firmly—may have been on top of a pillar. All have bossed eyes, a broad nose and slit mouth. One of the mouths has a small hole at the centre. There are a number of other examples in Ireland and England and some are considered to be Celtic deities.

This stone is associated with a shrine at Drumeague Hill, and the nearby stone circle (see *The Magic Ring* T1,U1,L1) and passage tomb (now dismantled) at Corleck Hill. This was an important centre for the ancient Celtic harvest festival of **Lughnasa**.

Dimensions **33cm**

Function Focus of **Worship**

Lifestyle activity Worship

Slide 18 Derrynaflan Hoard, Derrynaflan, Co. Tipperary. 8-9th century AD

This is a group of altar vessels found at Derrynaflan Early Christian monastic site. It consists of a silver chalice, paten or dish with its stand, a strainer ladle and a copper-alloy basin. These were buried in the ground protected by a plain bronze basin. The chalice is made from hammered and spun silver. The handles, rim and stem are ornamented. The rim is ornamented with gold filigree and amber, with gold on the stem. The paten is considered one of the finest expressions of Irish art and its decoration is similar in detail to the Ardagh Chalice. It has superb techniques of casting, filigree, engraving, enamelling, stamping of thin gold and knitting of wire mesh.

Dimensions Chalice—Height 19.2cm (Paten—Diameter 36.8cm)

Function Altar vessels

Lifestyle activity Worship

Slide 19 Detail of Kite Brooch, near Limerick. Early 10th century

This is a silver kite-shaped brooch. The lozenge shaped is decorated with animal heads, with heart-shaped openings at the centre. It was worn on the shoulder with the pin pointing down.

It was found during the construction of the Limerick-Tipperary railway line in 1845. There are about a half a dozen silver brooches known, along with several other copper-alloy brooches. These kite-shaped brooches show the influence of the Vikings.

Dimensions 7.9cm (head)

Function Brooch

Lifestyle activity Adornment

Slide 20 Gold Lunula, Near Killarney, Co. Kerry Early Bronze Age c. 2,000BC

This is a crescent-shaped gold collar made from thin sheets of hammered gold. The paddle shaped ends are of a slightly greater thickness and can be turned to form a locking device. It is decorated with a symmetrical pattern of incised lines in geometrical motifs with the blank patterns an integral part of the design. It is the most common object of gold in the early Bronze Age.

Dimensions Width 22.6cm

Function Neck collar

Lifestyle activity Adornment

Slide 21 Pair of Bronze Horse Bits, Attymon, Co. Galway
Early Iron Age, 2nd century AD

These bronze bits were made from cast bronze and decorated with fine-cast lines in relief (raised). The inner ends of the side-links are cast in the form of a bird's head. The opposite ends are splayed and decorated. There are stop-studs in the side rings which contained some form of setting—probably red enamel. Both bits show signs of being used (worn) and repaired.

Found in a bog and probably represent a votive/ritual deposit.

Dimensions Length 31.8cm

Function Part of harness, for horse's mouth

Lifestyle activity Transport and horse riding.

Slide 22 Ivory Chess-piece, Co Meath. Late 12th century

This chess piece is hand carved out of walrus tusk. It is a figure of a queen sitting on a throne. Her left hand is raised in surprise or thoughtfulness. It shows similarities to chess pieces from Norway. It was found in a bog with several other chess pieces.

Dimensions Height 7.25cm

Function Part of a game

Lifestyle activity Recreation

Slide 23 Pottery 'Knight' Jug, High Street, Dublin. 13th century

This ceramic jug was made using a potter's wheel and fired in the kilns at Redcliff in Bristol, England. It is covered in a green glaze. It has three spouts; one is in the shape of a mask. The body is decorated with plant scrolls and around the rim are armed knights and monkeys. It was used to contain wine. It was found during the archaeological excavations on High Street, Dublin (*The Ceramic Detective* T3,U3,L1).

Dimensions Height 33.5cm

Function Jug to contain wine

Lifestyle activity Recreation /trading/craft workers

Slide 24 Pottery Vessel, Baunogenasraid, Co.Carlow
Neolithic 3,500 – 3,400 BC

This is a hand-made pottery vessel. The outer surface has been smoothed carefully and fired to a reddish buff colour. The pot is decorated with incised concentric lines. The rim projects inwards and is decorated with bands of impressed decorations. There are around 50 similar vessels in Ireland. It was found with a male burial in a tomb (see *10,000 Years of Burial* T1,U4,L2).

Dimensions Height 6.8cm

Function Vessel to contain food for dead?

Lifestyle activity Worship/commemoration

**Slide 25 Processional Cross, Bell and Candlestick, Sheephouse, Co. Meath
c. 1500 AD**

This is a collection of altar furnishings. They were found in a quarry, on land owned by the nearby Cistercian monastery at Mellifont (see *The Cistercian Monastery* T1,U2,L2). They were made in England judging by their style.

Dimensions Height of Cross 62.6cm

Function Altar furnishings

Lifestyle activity Worship

Slide 26 Shrine of St Lachtin's Arm, Donaghmore, Co. Cork c. 1120 AD

This is a shrine made of wood covered with cast and engraved bronze plates in the shape of a forearm. The hand has its fingers bent over. It is cast in a single piece and decorated with an applied silver panel engraved with interlace and plant motifs flanked by a panel of gold and gilt wire. There are cast panels of interlace around the wrist. The arm is made up of eight vertical panels held together by vertical strips and mid way by a collar decorated with beasts threaded with snakes (in the Urnes (Viking) style). It bears an inscription Maelsechnaill Ua Cellacháin, King of southern Ireland and Tadhg MacCarthaig and his brother Cormac who were Kings of Cashel and Munster in the 1120s and who were probably the patrons of the shrine. This may have contained a bone from the arm of St. Lachtain.

Dimensions Height 39cm, Diameter of base 7cm

Function Reliquary/shrine

Lifestyle activity Worship

**Slide 27 Stone Beads and Pendants, Carrowkeel, Co. Sligo
Neolithic 3,500 - 2,800 BC**

These are stone beads and pendants. Some are local stone such as limestone while others are semi-precious and have been traded from a long distance, including jasper and serpentine. They are perforated at one end. The pattern of deposits of beads found during the excavation suggests that the beads and pendants were strung alternately. Their location in the tomb and use of rare stones suggests they had a ritual/symbolic significance (see *The Cistercian Monastery* T1,U2,L2 and *Worship* T1,U1).

Dimensions Largest pendant 3cm in length

Function Necklace

Lifestyle activity Adornment /worship

Slide 28 Trumpet, Loughnashade, Co. Armagh**Early Iron Age, 1st century AD**

This curved trumpet was found in a former lake at Loughnashade. It consists of two curved tubes the junction of which is concealed by a raised ring. Both tubes are riveted along the edge, and one is a later replacement. The mouth piece is decorated by a rimmed circular disc and its ornament is executed in a repoussé technique (hammered from the back). The designs are Celtic La Tène in style and are composed of long sinuous tendrils which terminate at a spiral boss in high relief. The Celts were known in literature for blowing their war trumpets before battle. They were probably also used for ceremonial and ritual occasions.

Dimensions Length along convex edge 186.7cm, Diameter of mouth 19.3cm

Function Make loud sound/music

Lifestyle activity Recreation/war/worship/ceremonial

Slide 29 The Loughmoe or 'Tipperary Brooch', Loughmoe, Co. Tipperary**Late 8th century to early 9th century**

This is a silver penannular (gap in the ring) brooch, decorated sparingly with gold. Both the pin-head and terminals are decorated with gilt interlace margins. The gold filigree is confined to discrete lozenge-shaped recesses and large amber studs add to the overall effect of contrasting colours. This is the work of a master craftsman and may be from a monastic workshop (see *Monks, Monasteries & Monasticism* T1,U2,L1).

Dimensions Length of pin 24.3cm

Function Brooch

Lifestyle activity Adornment

Slide 30 Broighter Boat, Broighter Hoard, Co. Derry**Early Iron Age 1st century AD**

Part of the Broighter Hoard which were deposited along a lake shoreline at the entrance to Lough Foyle. The boat is made of beaten sheets of gold. The boat may be a model of an ocean-going vessel complete with oars, seats, rowlocks, steering oar and mast. Its inclusion in the hoard indicates this is a votive offering to the sea god Manannán Mac Lir.

The hoard also consisted of a bowl, two chain necklaces, two twisted necklaces and a magnificent collar ornamented with repoussé work.

Dimensions Length 19.6cm

Function Model

Lifestyle activity Worship/ceremonial

Slide 31 Miniature Vases or Pygmy Cups, Greenhills, Co. Dublin and Dunleckny Co. Carlow Bronze Age 2,000 - 1,800 BC

These are small fired hand-made clay vessels. The Greenhills vase on the left has a flared neck above a sloping shoulder and a recessed base. Before the pot was decorated the potter decided to alter the original design by filling five circular holes in the neck. Both the exterior and the upper part of the interior are decorated with a variety of designs.

The second pot from Dunleckny was found in a cist uncovered during the construction of the railway line near Bagnelstown. The miniature pot is said to have contained the cremated bones of a child and it was placed within a large urn containing the remains of an adult. The pot has a small handle and is decorated with fine incised ornaments with precision and sophistication.

These miniature vessels are found in Bronze Age graves, and in all but one instance accompanying a cremation.

Dimensions Height: Greenhills 7.6cm Dunleckny 5.5cm

Function Container

Lifestyle activity Burial/ceremonial/craftsmanship

Slide 32 Pair of Bronze Spoons, Unlocated Early Iron Age, 1st to 2nd century AD

Although they look like a pair they are not exactly similar in size. The handles of both are decorated on the top and bottom surfaces with lightly incised compass-drawn designs. One spoon is perforated near the rim at the broadest part of the bowl while the other bowl has inscribed concentric circles at centre of a simple cross. There are six examples known in Ireland.

Dimensions Length: 14.4cm

Function Lifting fine material

Lifestyle activity Ritual/ceremonial /eating



Key Question(s) How can an archaeologist use the information gathered through the study of artefacts?

By examining an artefact from any period, the archaeologist can gain valuable information. The study of the artefact can greatly expand our knowledge of the past.

Artefacts are interesting in their own right—some are works of art while others are every day tools and the work of a local craftsperson. They tell us about a wide range of skills and craftsmanship in society, and about the various lifestyle activities they represent.

working **education** **eating** **transport** **recreation** **sleeping**
washing **dressing** **adornment** **worship** **communication**



The discovery of certain artefacts in specific areas on an excavation can be very helpful in determining the function of that area

- toothbrush—bathroom
- chalk—school
- chalice—church

By examining artefacts from a specific period in time e.g. the Bronze Age, it can lead us to a deeper understanding of that particular culture or society and the lifestyles of the people associated with it.



Artefacts develop and change over time. They adapt to subtle changes in technology, materials, requirements etc. These changes are helpful to archaeologists as they are often datable and provide us with a chronological typology. Dating is an all important issue in archaeology.

See Projects section: Museum Visit and Taking a Closer Look

WEB LINKS

WWW.



Development of the Tobacco Pipe Kiln

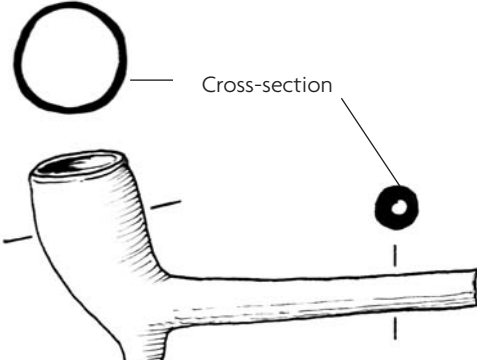
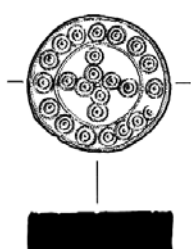
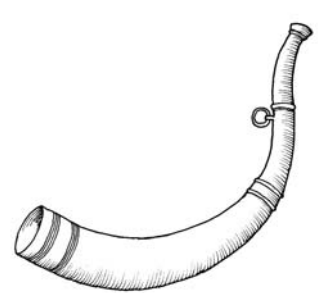

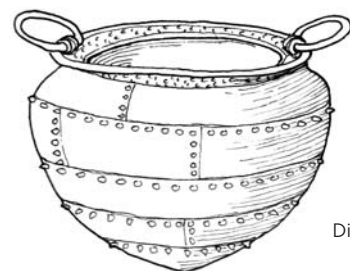
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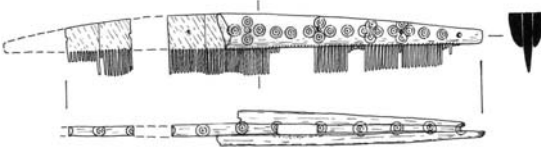
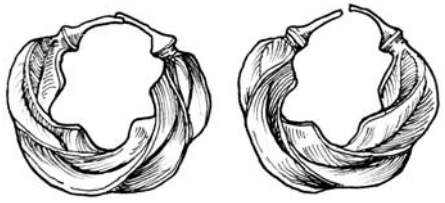
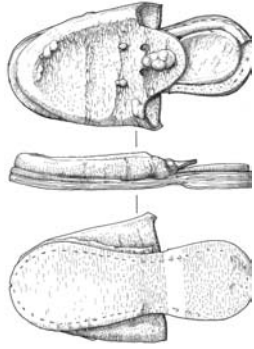
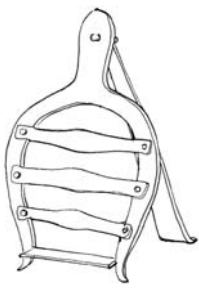
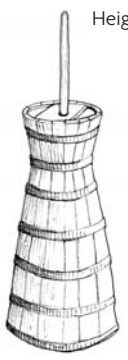
Prehistoric Music Ireland






<http://homepage.eircom.net/~bronzeagehorns/sounds.html>

Irish Coinage throughout the Ages

www.irishcoinage.com/EARLY.HTM

 <p>Date: 18th century 7.3cm x 2cm</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Diameter 3cm</p>  <p>Date: 13th century Fabric: Walrus antler</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Length 90cm</p>  <p>Date : 800 BC Fabric: Bronze</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Length 150cm</p>  <p>Date: 4,500 BC Fabric: Sea shells</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Diameter 56cm</p> <p>Date: 600 BC Fabric: Bronze</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

 <p>Length 15cm</p> <p>Date: 12th century AD Material: Animal bone</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Diameter 4cm</p> <p>Date: 1,200 BC Fabric: Gold</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Length 10cm</p> <p>Date: 12th century Material: Leather</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Height 7cm</p>  <p>Date: 19th century Material: Wrought iron</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Height 100cm</p> <p>Date: 19th century Material: Wood (staves) Metal (hoops)</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

<p>Width 45cm</p>  <p>Date: 8th century AD Material: Metal and glass</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Diameter 9.9cm</p>  <p>Date: 2nd century AD Material: Bronze</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Height 33.9cm</p> <p>Date: Early 9th century AD Material: Bronze</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Length 76cm</p>  <p>Date: 900-700 BC Material: Bronze</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>Height 33cm</p> <p>Date: 1st-2nd Century AD Material: Stone</p>	<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Function: _____</p> <p>Lifestyle Activity: _____</p> <p>Owner: _____</p> <p>Society: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Chalice:
Height 19.2cm

Paten:
Diameter 36.8cm



Date: 8/9th century AD

Material: Silver, gold, copper, glass, enamel

Description:

Function:
Lifestyle Activity:
Owner:
Society:

Head: 7.9cm



Date: early 10th century AD Material: Silver

Description:

Function:
Lifestyle Activity:
Owner:
Society:



Width 22.6cm

Date: 2,000 BC Material: Gold

Description:

Function:
Lifestyle Activity:
Owner:
Society:



Length 31.8cm

Date: 2nd century AD Material: Bronze

Description:

Function:
Lifestyle Activity:
Owner:
Society:



Height 7.25cm

Date: 12th century AD

Material: Walrus tusk

Description:

Function:
Lifestyle Activity:
Owner:
Society:



Height 33.5cm

Date: 13th century AD Material: Fired clay

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Height 6.8cm

Date: 3,500 BC - 3,400 BC Material: Fired clay

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Height of cross 62.6cm

Date: c. 1500 AD Material: Metal

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Length 39cm Diameter of Base 7cm

Date: 1120 AD Material: Bronze plates over wood

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Largest pendant 3cm in length

Date: 3,300-2,800 BC Material: Stone

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Length along convex edge 186.7cm
Diameter of mouth 19.3cm

Date: 1st century BC Material: Bronze

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Length 24.3cm

**Date: late 8th/early 9th century AD
Material: Gold & silver**

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Length 19.6cm

Date: 1st century BC Material: Gold

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Height 7.6cm

Height 5.5cm

Date: 2,000 BC-1,800 BC Material: Fired clay

Description:

Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:



Length 14.4cm

Date: 1st-2nd century AD Material: Bronze

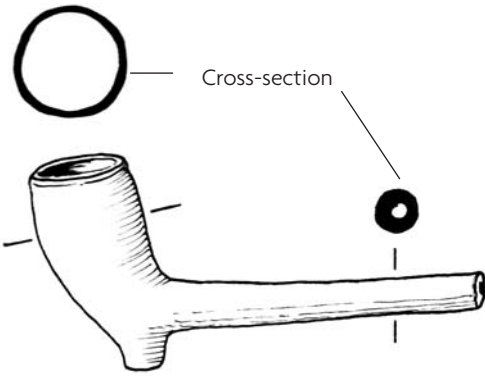

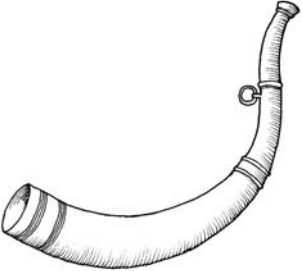


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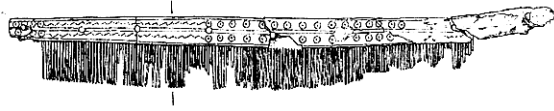
Function:

Lifestyle Activity:

Owner:

Society:

	<p>Clay Pipe A hollowed out circular stem with a bowl at one end; wider in the centre like a bulb. The bowl is set at an angle to the long circular stem. There is a little heel at the junction between the bowl and stem. It is made from a natural fine clay which has been fired in a kiln and turned into ceramic. It is hard—not flexible</p> <p>Dimensions: 7.3cm x 2cm Function: A pipe for smoking tobacco. Lifestyle Activity: Recreation Owner: Probably an adult male. Society: They smoked, they had leisure time, they had trade links with America.</p>
 <p>Date: 13th century Fabric: Walrus antler</p>	<p>Gaming Piece A solid circular disc with a flat top and base. Decorated on the top with an inner and outer circle. The outer circle is filled with a series of 16 conjoined circles- (hand carved/ irregularly spaced). These small decorative circles have two smaller inner concentric circles with a central dot. Circle at the centre is decorated with 8 circles, in the rough shape of an X.</p> <p>Dimensions: 3cm in diameter Function: Gaming piece—part of a game. The function of the decoration was probably to distinguish it from other pieces. Lifestyle Activity: Recreation Owner: Had time for leisure activities, prepared to have fun. Society: Had time for fun, good craftsmanship in the making and carving of the piece.</p>
 <p>Date : 800 BC Fabric: Bronze</p>	<p>Bronze Horns S-shaped hollow bronze instrument. Man-made from bronze. Hand-cast in two pieces. Decorated with lines at the horn end and two raised rings at neck and near the blow piece. Ring attached—this would have been attached to a cord around the neck of the player to hold instrument when playing.</p> <p>Dimensions: 90cm long Function: Musical instrument Lifestyle Activity: Recreation (possibly worship or even war). Owner: Too big for a personal horn—may be part of clan/group used for important festivals or celebrations, or leading troops into battle (similar to bagpipes). Society: Had festivals and celebration, could play music, highly skilled bronze craftsmen.</p>
 <p>Date: 4,500 BC Fabric: Sea shells</p>	<p>Seashell Necklace Two necklaces made of seashells. Natural small seashells. Holes were made in the shells and they were strung together on string of some sort. Not common</p> <p>Dimensions: largest necklace: 1.56m in length Function: Necklace Lifestyle Activity: Adornment Owners: Liked to adorn themselves with nice things. The raw materials were not expensive but time went into stringing them together. Not datable (but a flint knife found with it was datable to the Neolithic). Society: They were prepared to spend time and effort adorning themselves. They possibly lived by the coast or if they lived inland they must have traded.</p>
 <p>Date: 600 BC Fabric: Bronze</p>	<p>Bronze Cauldron Round bottomed pot/cauldron made of sheets of bronze riveted together. Hand made by hammering out sheets of bronze and driving rivets through to join them—a good seal was needed as this was used for cooking.</p> <p>Dimensions: Diameter 56cm Function: Cooking/container—suspended Lifestyle Activity: Eating Owner: Probably too big for a single person or a small family. It appears to have been for communal use. The person using it must have been an adult. Society: Possibly used for major celebrations or festivals for cooking food or magic potions.</p>



Date: 12th century AD Material: Animal bone

Bone Comb

Single rectangular bone comb with teeth on one side only. Top made up of two plates, one on either side of the teeth. Two small circles at either end are the heads of the rivets which hold the plates together and hold the teeth in between. The plates are decorated with carvings.

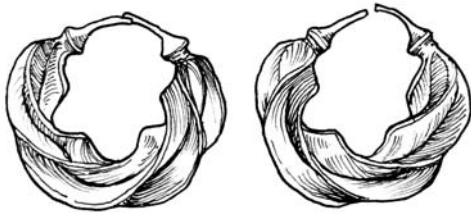
Dimensions: Length 15cm

Function: For combing hair

Lifestyle Activity: Hygiene/washing.

Owner: Interested in personal grooming.

Society: Skilled craftsmen, personal hygiene was important.



Date: 1,200 BC Fabric: Gold

Pair of Gold Earrings

A pair of small gold earrings. Made of four sided flanged gold rods twisted, the ear section is made from thin circular gold wire. The gold rod was cast in a mould, the corners were hammered out and then the rod twisted.

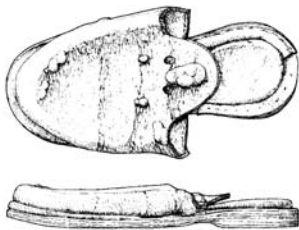
Dimensions: 4cm in Diameter

Function: Earrings

Lifestyle Activity: Dressing

Owner : Liked ornament; these were valuable items—a well-off person.

Society: Had skilled goldsmiths—gold was important.



Date: 12th century Material: Leather

Leather Shoes

Slipper-like leather shoes with a full sole. Sole was made from a series of leather pieces with an inset for the heel. Upper part of the shoe was of soft leather.

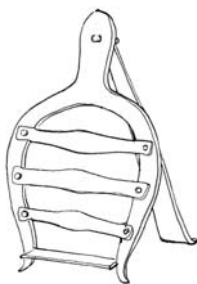
Dimensions: 10cm

Function: Child's shoe

Lifestyle Activity: Dressing

Owner: Young, probably well to do.

Society: Had skilled leatherworkers, had animals/cured leather.



Date: 19th century Material: Wrought iron

Toaster

Made of wrought iron—a small D-shaped frame with a flat bar across. The frame is leaning back and supported with an iron bar at the rear, this bar seems to be able to swivel up and down. So when in use the bar is supporting the frame and when not in use it is tucked in at back. D-shaped hook on top suggests it could be hung up. Little ledge at base of front.

Dimension: c. 7cm high

Function: For toasting bread at an open fire.

Lifestyle Activity: Eating

Owner: Probably a woman, bread was an important part of the diet.

Society: They were skilled blacksmiths.



**Date: 19th century
Material: Wood (staves) Metal (hoops)**

Butter Churn

A large circular container made of wooden uprights held together by circular metal hoops. The base was wider than the top. It forms a neck near the top. A wooden lid on the top with a small hole in the centre. A slim stick sticking out of the hole.

Dimensions: 1m High.

Function: Butter churn

Lifestyle Activity: Eating; Market economy.

Owner: Made large quantities of butter and probably sold it. A farmer who had dairy cows.

Society: They used and traded butter. Dairy cows were important.