

Bag of Historical Finds Notes -

HI00264






A collection of historical artefacts ideal for a classroom archaeological dig.

Ideas




- Hide the objects in the area for your archaeological dig. This could be a sand tray/pit, garden troth, or even under a blanket.
- Use the images of the artefacts to play 'Kim's Game,' where the children study the visuals, and then try to remember what they saw.
- Make a list of the artefacts to be found.
- Use small hand tools such as trowels to dig and find the treasures or [small metal detectors](#). Then use soft brushes to clean the items before bagging them up and labelling them. See our [Archaeological Artefact Dig Kit](#) for inspiration.
- Fill in recording sheets about the item discovered.
- Get the pupils to compile a list of questions they would like answers to about the objects and research them. Put the items in chronological order to make a timeline.
- Make a display of the artefacts in the classroom museum.




Below are some notes on the artefacts in the collection. **Please note that the contents may vary.** We hope that you find the information useful.

Information about the artefacts:

Artefact	Name	Information
	Greek Corinthian Silver Stater	The Corinthian Stater was comparable to the Athenian didrachm, weighing approx. 130 grams, and was composed of silver or bronze. The Greeks didn't write a value on their coins. The value was determined by the material the coins were made of and by the weight. Even after Macedon's conquest of Corinth, Philip II permitted Corinthia to continue minting its coinage.
	Denarius of Caesar Coin	A reproduction Denarius of Caesar coin with an elephant trampling a serpent on the obverse and simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priests' hat on the reverse.
	Dupondius of Hadrian	A reproduction Dupondius coin with a bust of Hadrian on the obverse and Aeternitas holding the heads of the sun and the moon on the reverse.

	Twisted Torc- Silver	A silver-plated Roman torc inspired by original Roman artefacts. This torc is the Roman equivalent of our modern bangle.
	Emperor Ring Gilt	A gold-plated pewter Emperor's gem ring inspired by an original Roman ring. Romans often used sapphires, rubies, worn in gem rings, to denote high status.
	Serpent Ring Pewter	A pewter Serpent ring inspired by an original Roman ring. Serpents and other mythical beasts were popular in Roman times.
	Roman Thimble	A reproduction of a Roman thimble. The original thimble was made of bronze and was discovered at Roman Verulamium (St Albans). The thimble gives protection to the finger that pushes the needle in sewing.
	Roman Spoon	A pewter reproduction of a Roman spoon with a panther engraved in the bowl. The spoon would have been used by a wealthy Roman at lavish banquets thrown to demonstrate power and influence. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food.
	Viking- Sithric Penny	A reproduction Viking penny of Sithric (Viking leader) with draped bust on the obverse and a long cross on the reverse.

	Rune Ring	A pewter rune ring with runic inscription on the outside. The Vikings used mysterious symbols known as runes. They relied on these symbols for writing, telling fortunes and for protection.
	Viking Ring	Finger rings come in a variety of material: glass, copper alloy, iron, jet, amber, shale, silver and gold. Metal rings come in several forms - the flattened sheet variety, those of twisted wire, plain single strand wire, and some cast ones. Vikings wore rings to show their wealth or status.
	Medieval Seal Ring	Seal rings/Signet rings were a popular type of ring during the Middle Ages, worn by men for practical reasons. They were used to send messages, seal letters and business documents and to signify rank. They served as unique marks of identity for shopkeepers, guilds, and merchants.
	Medieval ring	Medieval ring came in various shapes and patterns; it depended on your purpose and preference. For example, poesy, gimmel, and Jewish marriage rings are ideal as traditional engagement and wedding rings. Rings were worn to prove the identity of the wearer.
	Medieval Edward III quarter noble	First introduced during the reign of Edward III, the Noble had a value of 6s. 8d. (approx. 35 pence). The hammered coins were the father of all our modern gold coinage. These are impressive coins, and the Quarter Noble represents an important phase in the history of Britain.
	Tudor - Elizabeth I Sixpence	A reproduction Sixpence coin with the bust of Elizabeth I on the obverse and a long cross over the royal shield on the reverse.

	<p>Queen Victoria penny (original coin)</p>	<p>The Queen Victoria 1 penny coin was minted during her reign from 1837 to 1901. The Queen Victoria era United Kingdom penny obverse features Queen Victoria facing left. The reverse shows the helmed Britannia seated facing right, holding a trident, hand resting on a shield.</p>
	<p>WWII Miniature War Medal</p>	<p>Military campaign medal The War Medal 1939–1945 was instituted by the United Kingdom on 16 August 1945 and was awarded to all full-time personnel of the armed forces and Merchant Navy for serving for 28 days, irrespective of where they were serving, between 3 September 1939 and 2 September 1945 inclusive.</p>
	<p>Pre decimal ½ penny (original coin)</p>	<p>The ship halfpenny design was issued into circulation between the years of 1937 and 1967, eventually being demonetised on 31 July 1969. Also known as the Golden Hind halfpenny because the ship represents Sir Francis Drake's ship the Golden Hind.</p>

