

E 13

NUNTIUS



**RUSTY LUMP - FOUND DURING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG
IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA IN APRIL 2019**



**THE RESTORED DAGGER AND SHEATH
see article on page**

Chairman's Report: Spring 2020

Dear Friends,

Unfortunately, we were unable to publish a winter (2019) Nuntius owing to circumstances beyond our control. On behalf of myself and fellow Trustees I would like to wish you a belated Happy New Year.

There have been further changes to the ORT board of Trustees. Julian Hicks has stepped down as Chairman and been replaced by Stewart White. Our editor interviewed Stewart for the Summer 2019 edition of Nuntius.

The ongoing project to change & update the museum signage is nearing completion. As well as the 3D videos, we now have new information boards being put up in the museum. In addition, work to update the display cabinets has started, and new overhead lighting has been installed in the museum. This work has been sponsored by the Friends.

The Friends have sponsored staff uniforms, staff training and training courses in first aid, food hygiene, management skills, and bid writing, and you may have noticed the large new door mat at the front door to the Villa.

The Friends have recently donated over £7000 to pay for these ongoing projects. Made possible by your support of the Friends of Brading Roman Villa. Thank you.

I'm pleased to be able to tell you that we will once again be running the Roman Games over the August 2020 bank holiday weekend. The Friends will be working in partnership with the ORT and the charity Wight Aid. If you can help by sponsoring part of the games, or know someone who may be able to help with sponsorship, please let me know.

We are currently working with Hover Travel, who will be helping with the cost of bringing some of the re-enactors for the Roman Games over to the Villa. We are also negotiating a deal that will give FBRV a good discount on Hover Travel. I will let you know as soon as we have finalised a deal.

Keeping the mosaics clean is an ongoing problem in the museum. Cleaning them costs money, because we need to buy in outside help, and for this reason they are not cleaned as often as we would like. Jasmine our Collections Manager is looking at putting together a training program for volunteers, with the aim of having a pool of people who can work with her in looking after the mosaics. Once we have an outline for the training, we will be asking for volunteers. Volunteers will need to be fit, cleaning the mosaics involves spending a considerable time on your hands and knees. The Friends will be sponsoring this training.

The FBRV are now able to take online card payments for membership renewals and events. I would like to thank our treasurer/membership secretary John Bryant for persevering with the bank's demands that he jump through fiery hoops in order to prove that we are a charity. It seems that our charity registration document was not enough proof for them.

The coffee mornings held on the first Tuesday of the month at 11am in the Villa café continue to be well attended. Feel free to come along and meet other members of the Friends and Trustees. It's worth it just for the cakes on sale.

I would like to end by thanking you for your continuing support of the FBRV and the Villa. I would also like to thank the volunteers/trustees who give their time and energy in

many ways in order to help the Villa function as a first class museum and visitor attraction. I look forward to meeting you at the Villa.

David Reeves. FRSM.

Chairman FBRV.

ADDENDUM: Since writing my report the Villa has been impacted by the Covid-19 crisis. This has resulted in having to close its doors and all the fundraising activities have had to be put on hold for the foreseeable future. There are still fixed costs that must be met each month. The insurance bill alone is in excess of £1000 per month. The friends have donated all excess funds totalling £2000. Your Membership is vital at this time of national emergency, please help by renewing when you receive a reminder. You can also make a donation at <http://www.fbrv.org.uk> **Any donation small or large will help. Thank you.**

I look forward to seeing you again at the Villa

David

Meet the Team: Rob Flower– General Manager

As a frequent visitor to the Villa, I am aware there are a number of regular faces who are part of the team that ensures the smooth running of the museum, but whom I know little about. So for a while I shall be including a new feature called “Meet the Team”, which will be a short interview with willing members of the team. In this issue we meet the new General Manager. Ed.



As the museum continues to evolve and develop we have welcomed a new General Manager to the team. It was a pleasure and privilege to

interview Rob Flower in order that you might all get to know him a little better.

Rob may be our newest recruit to the management team but he is no novice to the field of hospitality and cultural/heritage institutions. He comes with over 20 years' experience in theatre management, a long stint as operations manager for the Royal Albert Hall, a number of years working for English Heritage, and General Manager at 'Osborne' from 2011 until his current appointment here at the Villa in June last year. Rob's responsibilities at the Royal Albert Hall included the smooth running of the 'Proms' and the annual Festival of Remembrance, not to mention welcoming

royalty, so he is well qualified to take on the varied events and activities at the villa in addition to the Museum.

Already the ORT (Oglander Roman Trust) and the FBRV have welcomed Rob's dedication to getting things done, including some of the improvements made to staff rotas and better cooperation between paid staff and the volunteers.

Included in Rob's vision for the Villa, is the development of the visitor centre into a 'community hub' with an exciting events calendar, opportunities for community groups to meet formally or informally, along with continued good relationships with the 'Friends' and volunteers which together will enhance the visitor experience.

We welcome Rob to the team (albeit a little late) and look forward to getting to know him better as we encounter him when we visit the Villa. Rob is an approachable guy and always willing to engage with staff, volunteers and most importantly our visitors.

Ed.

Combley Roman Villa: Meet the Neighbours?

By Helen Jackson

'Once, I am told, in every generation, the reigning Fleming unearths the Roman Villa, has a look, and buries it again.'

This statement from Ida Willis Fleming, who lived from 1894 to 1976, conjures up a vivid image of landowners who treated historic sites as their personal playground.

The site is now a playground for thousands, as it lies within Robin Hill Country Park, but it is now treated with more respect and is a scheduled monument. Part of the floor plan is marked out and there is a small museum.

Whilst finds had indicated the site of a villa at Combley Farm as early as 1867 (some years before Brading was discovered), it was not until 1910 that the first recorded excavation took place, instigated by J Willis Fleming.

A plan and room summary has survived but very few finds can now be traced. Main features were a bath house and a dolphin mosaic.

In 1968 LR Fenelly began a series of excavations with the help of the IOW Natural History and Archaeology Society. There are still ex-pupils from Sandown Grammar School who remember their first opportunity to wield a trowel with their teacher, Mr Fenelly.

The work continued intermittently until 1979 and the reports offer a greater understanding of the story of this site. The complete floor plan was never uncovered due to problems with the land.

In 2011, after the site suffered during a memorably muddy 'Bestival', IWNHAS members returned with their Geophysics equipment to seek evidence of further buildings. Mud, a stream, brambles and fibreglass jungle animals together created an obstacle course that left us with tantalising fragmentary evidence of further building.

Water seems to have been the downfall of this site and one might wonder why anyone attempted to build there. That patch of land is not very fertile but had several springs.

Fennelly showed that the house was terraced into the hillside, on at least 2 different levels, and from an early stage was plagued by water and ground movement. The interior must have been continually damp and unstable.

Some dating evidence suggests the first Roman-style housing was in the first century, so perhaps earlier than at Brading. A grander, aisled hall was built about AD250 but coin and pottery finds indicate occupation ceased between 330 and 350, while Brading villa was still flourishing.

It seems likely that, as at Brading, trade funded the Romanised lifestyle. Wootton Creek and the foreshore along to Binstead were accessible and it

is known that Roman vessels moored off shore to take on cargo. Across the road from Havenstreet steam railway one can walk up the track and look across to this site. It is tempting to imagine animals and produce being transported down this same route with Roman luxuries being carried up in return.

With Combley on the North of the chalk ridge and Brading on the South side I wonder if they were the 2 main estates of Northeast Vectis. Did they have contact with each other as friendly or rival neighbours?

Maybe it was the unstable land that eventually defeated the occupants although we cannot be certain why the site was abandoned. Did the owners of Combley envy their neighbours at Brading with their prime level and dry site, convenient mooring, glorious views and fertile soil?



Rusty Lump: turns out to be 2,000-year-old dagger used by Roman

I have taken the following article from "Live Science" website (<https://www.livescience.com>), launched in 2004, mainly for science geeks, with a broad range of fields including dinosaurs and archaeology. This particular article was written by Laura Geggel- Associate Editor and is about the discovery of a 2,000 year old dagger and sheath along with remnants of a leather belt, found alongside a Roman soldier buried in a Roman cemetery during an archaeological dig at Haltern in Germany. The restored dagger and sheath are featured on the front page of this edition.

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Archaeologists in Germany were "lost for words" after the discovery of a 2,000-year-old silver dagger. The weapon was found in its sheath in the grave of a Roman soldier who once fought against the Germanic tribes.

The dagger was so corroded, it took nine months of sandblasting and grinding before the sharp, 13-inch-long (35 centimeters) weapon was restored, at which point researchers were easily able to remove it from its richly decorated sheath.

The find is unusual, given that "it was not the normal practice for Roman soldiers to be buried with their military equipment," said Bettina Tremmel, an archaeologist at the Westphalie Department for the Preservation and Care of Field Monuments in Germany, who specializes in the Roman Empire and took part in the excavation with the University of Trier.

An intern with the Westphalie department, 19-year-old Nico Calman, discovered the dagger and sheath, as well as the remains of the decorated leather belt, during an archaeological dig at Haltern am See (Haltern at the Lake), a town in the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, in April 2019.

During the Augustan period, from 27 B.C. to A.D. 14, Haltern was home to a Roman military base, known as "Hauptlager," or "main camp." Archaeologists have known about the site since 1900, making the newfound discovery of the dagger all the more surprising, Tremmel said.

The Roman soldiers stationed at the base weren't terribly successful. Three Roman legions (large military units of about 5,000

men each) were wiped out during the defeat of the Roman general and politician Varus by the Germanic tribes in A.D. 9. Not too far from the base is a cemetery, where Roman soldiers and their families were buried.

It was there, in this cemetery, that Calman discovered the corroded dagger.

"The discovery of the dagger was emotional. We were lost for words," Tremmel told Live Science. "Imagine: Though thousands of Roman soldiers were stationed in Haltern over almost 15 years or more, there are only a few finds of weapons, especially complete and intact ones."

Tremmel immediately got in touch with restorers in Münster, who came to Haltern and excavated the "rusty lump" of a dagger from an earthen block, she said.

After the dagger was X-rayed, CT scanned and restored, archaeologists marvelled at the dagger; its handle is inlaid with silver and decorated with rivets, and the iron blade has "deep grooves on either side of the midrib, a pronounced waist and a long tapering point," Tremmel said.

The iron sheath is lined with linden wood and decorated with red glass, silver, niello (a black mixture, often of sulphur, copper, silver and lead) and red shiny enamel. Rings on the sheath were used to hang the dagger from a belt, which is also found in the grave.

The dagger was likely wielded by a legionary infantryman, an auxiliary infantryman or an officer known as a centurion, Tremmel said. However, daggers weren't the main weapons used by the military.

"The dagger was a formidable weapon to have as a backup should the sword be lost

or damaged," she said. "The penalties for loss of equipment were so severe, there was every incentive for a soldier to keep a tight grip on his helmet, sword and dagger."

It's a mystery why this individual was buried with a dagger. Perhaps the owner was a Celtic or German native. Unlike the Romans, members of those tribes were often buried with their weapons. Or maybe the

person was Roman, but wanted the dagger to be included in the burial, Tremmel said.

The only other known Roman military belt, dagger and sheath discovery was in a small Roman military camp in Velsen, in the Netherlands. In that case, a Roman soldier was thrown into a pit during a military conflict with the Germans in 28 B.C.

Laura Geggel

Roman Library Unearthed in Germany

By Michael Whitfield

Romans curl up with a good scroll or two!

When one thinks of the Romans it's easy to be consumed by images of conquering soldiers, brutal gladiator games where defeated opponents are mercilessly killed, or slaves and Christians mauled to death by wild animals. We might easily be distracted by extensive road building and town planning. Yet again we might turn our thoughts to the great wall project of Hadrian, or the many grand villas springing up among the indigenous villages demonstrating wealth, power, status and control.

But what about when the daily grind is over? We might struggle to imagine these foreigners doing anything apart from overindulging with lavish meals, wine and beer swilling or debauchery. So it might be useful to discover there was also another side to these invading hordes. A more sensitive side which included a thirst for knowledge, a respect for Greek writers, and a keen interest in science, philosophy and poetry. Literacy was rare 2000 years ago, less than 10% in the provinces but as high as 20% in some areas. Surprisingly it is thought (according to William V. Harris in the book of Ancient Literacy) that the army had the most literate members whilst there is also some evidence from graffiti that a number of poorer members of society could write.



2000 year old find

Evidence of this other side has been unearthed under a car park in Cologne in Germany (amazing what you can find under a car park). Whilst the site was being prepared for further development workers discovered what appeared to be an ancient ruin, they thought it might be a large meeting room. However on closer inspection by archaeologists they noted the walls contained small niches, too small for statues, but adequate to house books in the form of parchment scrolls.

According to archaeologist Dr Dirk Schmitz, these niches were very similar to a library discovered in Ephesus. History suggests that that around the second century the Roman Empire was enjoying a kind of 'golden age' and impressive buildings were being constructed to house books and important documents. These buildings



Sometimes commemorated notable dignitaries.

The size of the building found in Cologne suggests it was a fair sized Library and could

have housed up to 20,000 scrolls.

Sadly such artefacts do not survive and would have turned to dust centuries ago, so it's impossible to speculate on the contents of this Library. Suggestions based on knowledge of other libraries might include literature from Greek or Roman scholars, poetry, works of the philosophers and scientific or historical documents. Some elite Romans may have had their own libraries

and may have enjoyed reading books by Homer or Virgil. Due to the Romans high regard for Greek culture the collection may have included works in both Latin and Greek.

Who gets a Library Card?

This brings us to ask the questions how did such a library operate and who would make up its clientele. It was unlikely books could be taken home, rather the readers studied them in the building. The majority of users may have been selected from the ranks of the wealthy Patricians (a kind of Roman aristocrat) or cronies of the local authority. The town of Cologne being a fortified frontier province may well have had a variety of educated professional citizens, for whom the presence of a library would be greatly appreciated.

FutureProofing

Fortunately this find will be secured for the future and is planned to be visible to the public. The new development will incorporate this historic site within the new construction and the original plans will be remodelled to avoid any damage to this ancient Library.

The inspiration for this article is credited to Scotty **Hendricks** to whom I give my profound thanks. The original can be found on-line at the **BIG THINK** website by following the link below.

<https://bigthink.com/scotty-hendricks/2000-year-old-roman-library-discovered-in-germany>

Vindolanda: Top Treasures to go on Display

By Vindolanda Trust



the fascinating information contained within some of these documents has come to light resulting in the publication of

During the summer of 2017 Vindolanda archaeologists enjoyed one of their most successful research excavation seasons to date with the discovery of a hoard of wafer-thin ink on wood Vindolanda writing tablets.



After two years of careful conservation and painstaking research by a team of experts,

a comprehensive article on the first four letters in the academic Journal *Britannia* in November 2019.

The four published letters relate to Julius Verecundus, prefect of the First Cohort of Tungrians (modern day Belgium). This collection of correspondence both to and from Verecundus gives us an unparalleled insight into the daily life of a commanding officer stationed on the most northern edge of the Roman Empire nearly 40 years before the construction of Hadrian's Wall. Dr Roger Tomlin, one of the team of specialists who have analysed the text commented "deciphering Julius Verecundus' letters has been a privilege: more than nineteen centuries later, to be looking over the Colonel's shoulder as he deals with his correspondence – his vegetables and plant-cuttings, the wrong key, the missing knife,

the pompous attempt by a fellow-colonel to get one of his sergeants into trouble. How lucky we have been”.

The contents of these new tablets are remarkable not because of any sensational statements or revelations but because of their unfiltered account of everyday life. The correspondence includes a complaint about an outburst of anger in the workplace and delivery arrangements for vegetables and other supplies to the frontier.

Within the letters there are numerous individuals, all of whom originated from what is now modern-day Europe, including Masclus, a Decurion (cavalry detachment commander), who has appeared in several previously uncovered letters at Vindolanda, writing to different commanders, sometimes for more beer to be sent to his men and this time requesting leave from Verecundus for five other men.

We also can read correspondence referring to Crispus who is a *mentor*, a Roman land



Masclus Writing Tablet conserved.
(Photo Credit: The Vindolanda Trust)

surveyor. Crispus' duties may have included making maps, planning the course for roads and the layout of forts and camps. The friends of Crispus wrote to Verecundus, asking for a lighter military service. Perhaps Crispus is our nation's first overworked town planner!

Dr Andrew Birley, CEO of the Vindolanda Trust commented "Writing tablets are not abstract things, they easily cross the great distance of time and cultures and the thing which stands out, apart from the sheer variety and detail, is the humanity of the people writing them. It is this humanity

which allows us to really enjoy, marvel and understand the people of the letters. They are in that way, utterly amazing."

The longstanding and constructive relationship between the Vindolanda Trust in Northumberland and the British Museum has been further strengthened by an agreement that enables recently discovered Roman writing tablets to remain at Vindolanda on a fixed term loan for further research and display. For the first time the public will be able to see these documents at Vindolanda in the Spring of 2020. Patricia Birley, Chair of Impact for the Vindolanda Trust said "We are extremely grateful to the British Museum for facilitating a loan which enables the public to view these nationally and internationally important objects at their site of origin. The remaining tablets will also stay on loan at Vindolanda for further research." A specially designed case to house the new tablets will be housed in the same secure room in the Vindolanda Museum as a current display of nine tablets also on loan from the British Museum.

Accompanying exhibition panels will highlight the messages from the tablets that shed even more light on life at Vindolanda some years



2000
ago.

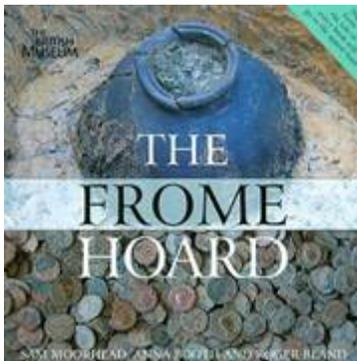
The Vindolanda Trust is grateful to the British Museum, tablet research group notably Professor Alan Bowman, Professor David Thomas and Dr Roger Tomlin and Northumberland County Council for their support to ensure that these extraordinary records of Roman life can remain on loan at Vindolanda for public information and enjoyment.

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FBRV Library - Books by Sam Moorhead

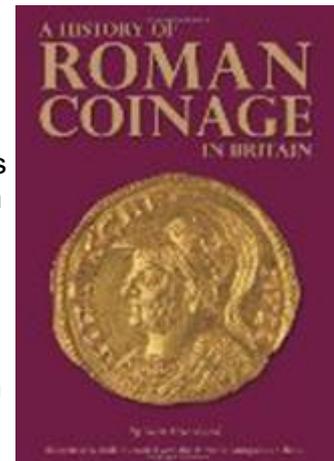
By Val Pitts - FBRV Librarian

If you attended Sam Moorhead's lecture in October, you will know what a splendid speaker he is. The good news is that he is every bit as compelling on the printed page and we have several of his books in the Friends' Library – now all signed of course.

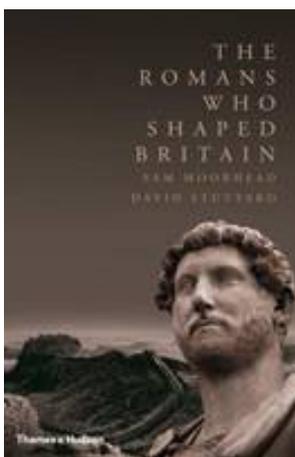


'*The Frome Hoard*' is a slim volume describing the discovery and conservation of this wonderful find with pictures and explanations of the inscriptions on the coins that Sam told us about, and it recounts the story of Carausius and Allectus.

This topic, the coinage of the Britannic Empire, is also one chapter of the encyclopaedic '*A History of Roman Coinage in Britain*'. Illustrated with coins found and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme and others from the British Museum, this book provides an overview of Roman history and coinage from the Republic to the early 5th century.



Our friends Carausius and Allectus appear again in my favourite of this little collection, '*The Romans Who Shaped Britain*' co-authored



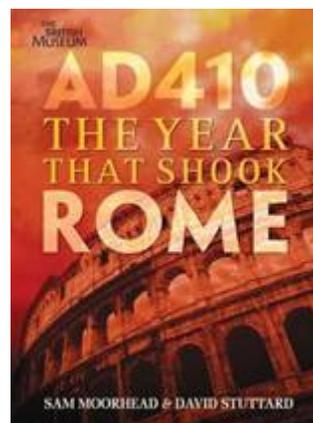
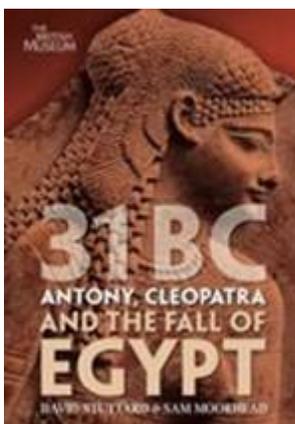
by Sam and David Stuttard. From the arrival of the Eagles to the departure of the Dragon standards of the last of the Roman Army and beyond, the story of Britannia is told through the lives of the men and women

who ruled and were ruled here. As the story unfolds, the scene is set for each chapter by a fictional passage capturing the spirit of the time and the book is as easy to read and entertaining as it is informative. The text draws on contemporary literature, archaeology, inscriptions and letters such as the Vindolanda tablets to bring to life a cast of characters stretching from Julius Caesar to King Arthur. King Arthur - how does he fit in? You will have to read the book.

Relating events from each end of the Roman Empire, two more beautifully illustrated and gripping collaborations between Sam and

David are:-

'*31BC: Antony and Cleopatra and the Fall of Egypt*' & '*AD 410: The Year that Shook Rome*'.



All of these books are available for any member of the Friends to borrow from the library in the foyer at the Villa. Please show your membership card and ask for the key at Reception, and put the details in the red signing-out book.

(Due to the restrictions imposed by the outbreak of Covid-19 access to the library will resume when the villa reopens.

Ed)

Book Review - By David Reeves

The Count of the Saxon Shore or The Villa in Vectis - Alfred J. Church

Published in 1887 this Victorian children's book paints a vivid (imagined) account of the people who lived in Brading Roman Villa at the end of the Roman occupation of Britain (410AD) It's typical of Victorian melodramas, portraying the occupants of the Villa as good Christian souls, setting good moral examples for the young readers of the book. There is a daring dash from Vectis to Stonehenge to rescue the damsel in distress from the clutches of the barbarians who want to sacrifice her to their heathen gods. There is also a passable description of the end of the Villa that's as good as any other that's been put forward over the years. The illustration of room 12 is interesting and would make a good postcard for sale in the museum shop.

All in all, I found it an interesting read giving an insight to the Victorian's interpretation of life in the Villa and the surrounding countryside.

"COUNT OF THE SAXON SHORE" was a title bestowed by Maximian (colleague of Diocletian in the Empire from 286 to 305 A.D.) on the officer whose task it was to protect the coasts of Britain and Gaul from the attacks of the Saxon pirates. It appears to have existed down to the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. So little is known from history about the last years of the Roman occupation that the writer of fiction has almost a free hand. In this story a novel, but it is hoped not an improbable view, is



Alfred J. Church



Victorian illustration of room 12: Mid-4th

taken in an important event—the withdrawal of the legions. This is commonly assigned to the year 410, when the Emperor Honorius formally withdrew the Imperial protection from Britain. But the usurper Constantine had removed the British army two years before; and, as he was busied with the conquest of Gaul and Spain for a considerable time after, it is not likely that they were ever sent back.

Alfred John Church (1829-1912) was an English classical scholar. He was born in London and was educated at King's College London, and Lincoln College, Oxford, he took Holy Orders and was an assistant-master at Merchant Taylors'

School for many years.

From 1880 until 1888 he was professor of Latin at University College, London. While at University College, in partnership with William Jackson Brodribb, he translated Tacitus and edited Pliny's Letters (Epistulae). Church also wrote a number of stories in English re-telling of classical tales and legends for young people (Stories from Virgil, Stories from Homer, etc.).

A First Edition copy of the book is now available from the Friends Library. The book must be booked out by our librarian. To find out if the book is available please contact Val Pitts: valerie.pitts@btinternet.com

Pompeii Find: A Roman Sorcerer's Collection?

By Nick Squires, Rome.

Archaeologists in Pompeii have discovered a treasure trove of good luck charms and fertility amulets which they think may have been used for casting spells by an ancient Roman sorcerer.

The collection includes tiny carved phalluses, pieces of bone shaped as human skulls and fists, small bronze bells which would have been rung to ward off bad luck, and scarab beetles made from amethyst.



There are fertility symbols made from turquoise, pieces of crystal and amber beads from a necklace.

Archaeologists discovered the objects in a horde hidden in a room in the Casa del Giardino, or House of the Garden (see earlier article in Nuntius Edition 11).

Glass beads are decorated with images of the god Dionysus and dancing satyrs.

Experts think the objects may not have belonged to the villa's wealthy owners because the horde did not include the gold jewellery that they would have expected to have found.

Instead they think the esoteric collection belonged to a low-born Roman or even a slave who used it for casting spells and engaging in rituals linked to fertility, seduction, child birth and marriage.

They said the area in which the trove was found was probably part of the servants' quarters.

These were items "to wear on ritualistic occasions, rather than as a show of elegance," said Massimo Osanna, the director-general of the archaeological site.

The precious gems and decorative items were abandoned when the family and their slaves tried to flee the devastating eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD79.

Many of them, if not all, did not make it – archaeologists found the skeletons of 10 people, including women and children.

"These are objects from daily life and they are extraordinary because they tell the stories of the inhabitants of the city who tried to flee the eruption," said Prof Osanna.

"What is particularly interesting is the recurring iconography of the objects and amulets, which invokes good luck, fertility and protection against bad fortune.

"There are numerous pendants shaped like small phalluses, as well as scarab beetles and the skull. We are studying them in order to understand their exact significance and function."

The objects are to be put on display in Pompeii.

(This article first appeared in 'The Telegraph', August 2019 and is included in a variety of publications and social media)



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COMING SOON

Whilst it's impossible to say when the Villa will re-open, plans are in hand to produce a full lecture programme in 2020/21. Rob and his team are also engaged in putting together a varied programme of events taking place on the premises however in the current climate it may be impossible to make finalised bookings. Below I have listed those things that have been tentatively re-scheduled. It is not a definitive list and I may have omitted something but this is all the information I have at present.

Ed

Rescheduled for October 2020:

Stewart White - Osborne House Osir Antinous, Hadrian, Antinoupolis and Empire

Rescheduled for May 2021:

Adrian Green (Director of Salisbury Museum) - The Archaeology of Wessex.

To Be Advised:

Wendy Gannon President's Lecture - Paul Roberts (Ashmolean Museum).

FORUM CAFE

We offer grateful thanks to Sophie and her team for their sterling work in keeping the Forum Café open as long as possible during the Coronavirus outbreak. Visitors and regulars alike were sustained by the various beverages and cakes, Lunchtime Specials, and Sunday Lunches right up until the time when Government recommendations called time. We look forward to the day when once again we can all partake of the wonderful fare on offer. Until then keep safe and well.

Ed



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