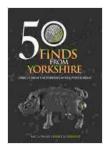
Objects From The Portable Antiquities Scheme: A Window Into The Past

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is a remarkable initiative that has transformed the way we understand and appreciate our past. By encouraging the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public, the PAS has created an invaluable database of archaeological finds that would otherwise have remained hidden and lost to time.



50 Finds From Yorkshire: Objects From the Portable

Antiquities Scheme by Stacy-Deanne

| 🚖 🚖 🚖 🚖 4.7 out of 5 | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Language | : English |
| File size | : 10294 KB |
| Text-to-Speech | : Enabled |
| Screen Reader | : Supported |
| Enhanced typesetting | : Enabled |
| Word Wise | : Enabled |
| Print length | : 168 pages |



Since its inception in 1997, the PAS has recorded over 1.5 million objects from all periods of human history, from the Paleolithic era to the present day. These objects range from humble everyday items to exquisite works of art, providing a unique and unparalleled insight into the lives of our ancestors.

Types of Objects Recorded by the PAS

The PAS records a wide variety of objects found by members of the public, including:

- Coins: Coins are one of the most common finds recorded by the PAS, and they can provide valuable information about trade, economy, and politics.
- Metalwork: Metal objects, such as jewelry, weapons, and tools, are another common find. These objects can provide insights into the technological development and artistic skills of past societies.
- Pottery: Pottery is a fragile material, but it is surprisingly common in the archaeological record. Pottery fragments can provide information about diet, cooking practices, and social customs.
- Lithics: Lithics are stone tools and weapons. They are often found in prehistoric contexts, and they can provide insights into the hunting and gathering practices of our early ancestors.
- Organic remains: Organic remains, such as wood, leather, and bone, are less common than other types of finds, but they can provide valuable information about diet, clothing, and other aspects of everyday life.

The Importance of the PAS

The PAS is an important resource for archaeologists and historians, as it provides a wealth of information about the past that would otherwise be unavailable. The PAS also plays a vital role in protecting our archaeological heritage, as it helps to prevent the illegal sale and export of archaeological objects. In addition to its academic and heritage value, the PAS is also a valuable educational resource. The PAS website features a searchable database of all recorded objects, as well as a variety of educational resources for teachers and students.

How to Get Involved with the PAS

Anyone can get involved with the PAS, regardless of their level of archaeological experience. If you find an archaeological object, you can report it to the PAS online or by post. The PAS will then arrange for the object to be recorded and, if necessary, conserved.

The PAS is a wonderful way to learn about the past and to contribute to our understanding of human history. By getting involved with the PAS, you can help to protect our archaeological heritage and ensure that future generations can enjoy the benefits of this remarkable resource.

Examples of Notable Objects Recorded by the PAS

The PAS has recorded a number of notable objects over the years, including:

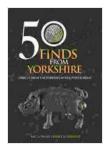
- The Staffordshire Hoard: The Staffordshire Hoard is the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver ever found in Britain. It was discovered in 2009 by a metal detectorist, and it contains over 3,500 objects, including jewelry, weapons, and religious artifacts.
- The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial: The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial is one of the most important archaeological discoveries of the 20th century. It was discovered in 1939 by a team of archaeologists led by Basil

Brown, and it contained the remains of a wealthy Anglo-Saxon king, as well as a magnificent ship and a wealth of grave goods.

 The Cuerdale Hoard: The Cuerdale Hoard is a Viking hoard that was discovered in 1840. It contains over 8,000 objects, including coins, jewelry, and weapons. The hoard is thought to have been buried by a Viking army that was defeated in battle.

These are just a few examples of the many notable objects that have been recorded by the PAS. The PAS is a valuable resource for archaeologists and historians, and it plays a vital role in protecting our archaeological heritage.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a remarkable initiative that has revolutionized the way we understand and appreciate our past. By encouraging the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public, the PAS has created an invaluable database of archaeological finds that would otherwise have remained hidden and lost to time. The PAS is a vital resource for archaeologists and historians, and it plays a vital role in protecting our archaeological heritage. If you find an archaeological object, please report it to the PAS so that it can be recorded and preserved for future generations.



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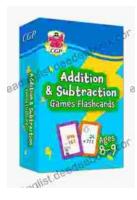


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