



This small piece of unusual green glass was found during an archeology dig in Gloucestershire, England at the ruins of Chedworth Villa. Archeologist grad student Peter Moore found the piece in 2017, and consulted Roman glass expert Professor Jennifer Price for the origin of the piece. After two years of research, the piece has been matched to a fish-shaped bottle at the Corning Museum of Glass in New York. The bottle is believed to be created by craftsmen in Crimea, and used for trade within the Roman Empire during the 1st century AD. Professor Price's research on the find was recently published in *Glass News*. (sources: Pranjal Mehar, Tech Explorist; Ed Whelan, Ancient-Origins)



This summer, a 23 year old biology student found and helped excavate a Triceratops skulls while partaking in a dig in the Badlands of North Dakota. The skull is partial, and it took about a week to excavate. It was transported to Mayville State University in North Dakota for further preservation and study. (source: Julia Jacobo, abcnews.com)



In 2006, Mike Meyer found 83 tiny glass spheres in Sarasota County, Florida preserved in fossilized clam shells. After further research years later, Meyer and his associates analyzed and published their findings in July 2019, stating the salt grain-sized glass balls are believed to be microtektites (hardened debris from a meteor strike). They determine the microtektites are two to three million years old and impacted the earth in a salty environment due to their high sodium content. They are the first microtektites documented from Florida. (Source: South Florida Sun Sentinel, July 24, 2019)



The Charles Dickens Museum in London has recently acquired a lost portrait painting of young Charles Dickens. The portrait of the then 31 year old author was on display at the Royal Academy of Arts in London in 1844, but went missing shortly after until it was found in a trinket box in South Africa in 2017. The trinket box had been sold at an auction for approximately \$37, and after research by the new owner, found its way back to London to be cleaned and displayed. (source: Brigit Katz, Smithsonian Magazine)



The remains of a crawl space under a 18th century tavern was found in North Carolina by East Carolina University students. The space created a time capsule of artifacts, including crushed liquor bottles, broken mugs, and never used smoking pipes. The tavern, located in the American Revolution era town of Brunswick Town in eastern North Carolina, was destroyed in a fire in the 1790s. Work on the site has ended at this time until next summer, but the artifacts will be studied until then by archeologists. (source: Mark Price, The Charlotte Observer)



Pottery shards have been found in Ecuador by Russian scientists that date back to 4640-4460 BC. These pottery pieces were found during the excavation of the Real Alto site and related to the famous ceramic figures known to Ecuador from the Valdivia culture. Researchers and scientists will be looking for further artifacts of the same Valdivia culture at the excavation site to understand the sociological developments between cultures across the globe. (source: HeritageDaily.com)



An ivory chess piece closed at Sotheby's auction \$927,062 in a July 2nd auction. The piece was purchased in 1964 for \$6 by a Scottish antiques dealer. His daughter found the piece after his death in a drawer and consulted Sotheby's. The chess piece is called the Lewis Chessmen, and is from a well-known set found on the Isle of Lewis in Scotland in 1831. The British Museum in London and the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh have the majority of the known pieces on display. (sources: kovels.com; Peter Doggers, chess.com)



Despite many shipwreck discoveries of Roman ships in recent years, a recent shipwreck found near Cyprus is the first undisturbed Roman-era wreck in "good condition." It was found by two volunteer divers in the Mediterranean Sea and is packed with jugs used for oil and wine called amphorae. This shipwreck solidifies Cyprus' importance in the trade route the Romans used on the Mediterranean Sea, and will be explored to document and protect the site. (source: Brigit Katz, Smithsonian.com)