

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

nun ist also eingetreten, was sicherlich mancher erwartet, aber auch viele befürchtet hatten: eine knappe Mehrheit der Briten hat für das Ausscheiden Großbritanniens aus der EU gestimmt. Erstaunlich war allerdings der plötzliche Rückzug der führenden Köpfe der Befürworter des Austritts, Nigel Farage und Boris Johnson, nach der Abstimmung. Man konnte fast den Eindruck gewinnen, dass sie von dem Erfolg selbst überrascht waren und keinerlei Pläne für die Zeit danach hatten. Wie sich der Brexit letztendlich auf das Land und seine Bewohner auswirken wird, wird die Zukunft zeigen. Ein Thema tritt damit jedoch wieder in den Fokus. Da sich in Schottland eine Mehrheit für den Verbleib in der EU ausgesprochen hatte, besteht damit die Gefahr, dass sich bei einem möglichen erneuten Referendum zur Frage der Abspaltung Schottlands vom Vereinigten Königreich, anders als 2014, das Pro-Lager diesmal durchsetzen könnte.

In unserer letzten Ausgabe hatten wir einen Beitrag unseres Mitgliedes Siegfried Burkhardt abgedruckt, in dem es unter anderem um englische Parks und Gärten ging. Oftmals gehören zu diesen Anlagen auch aufwändig gestaltete Labyrinth und Irrgärten, über die Sie ab Seite 3 Näheres lesen können.

In der Sprachabteilung finden Sie diesmal den ersten Teil einer längeren Abhandlung von James Harbeck zur englischen Sprache und welche Einflüsse in der Vergangenheit maßgeblich zu ihrer Entwicklung beigetragen haben. Der Text stammt von der Internetseite von BBC Britain und ist Teil einer Serie, die verschiedene britische Themen behandelt.

Einen großen Einfluss nicht nur auf die englische Sprache hatten zweifellos die Ereignisse in England vor 950 Jahren. Am 14. Oktober 1066 fand die Schlacht bei Hastings statt, in der der angelsächsische König Harold durch Herzog Wilhelm der Normandie besiegt wurde. Mit der folgenden Übernahme der Macht durch die Normannen wurde eine neue Epoche in der Geschichte Englands eingeleitet. Auf Seite 11 können Sie mehr zu diesem Thema lesen.

Zum Schluss möchten wir noch einmal auf die diesjährige **Tagesfahrt** zur Miniwelt Lichtenstein hinweisen, die wir am **Sonabend**, dem **24.9.** durchführen wollen. Neben der Miniwelt ist auch der Besuch des dortigen Planetariums "Minikosmos" geplant. Da die Entfernung bis Lichtenstein nicht allzu groß ist, werden wir mit privaten PKW fahren. Die Einzelheiten, wie Treffpunkt und Abfahrtszeit, werden rechtzeitig bekannt gegeben. Die Mitglieder unserer Gesellschaft., die an der Ausfahrt teilnehmen möchten, aber noch nicht Gelegenheit hatten, sich in die Teilnehmerliste einzutragen, werden gebeten, sich beim Vorstand zu melden.

Die Redaktion

Zahlendreher

In The Chronicle auf der letzten Seite unseres Newsletters Nr. 76 ist mir bei der Erstellung des Textes leider ein Zahlendreher passiert. Die Queen hat natürlich am **21.** April Geburtstag. Ich bitte, diesen Fehler zu entschuldigen. Vielen Dank an Herrn Uhlig für den Hinweis.

Siegfried Rosch

Amazing Mazes

There's nothing the British like more than to go and get lost. In grand gardens of stately homes and castles around Britain you'll find some of the world's oldest and largest hedge mazes. These elegant horticultural labyrinths have been playfully confusing visitors for hundreds of years. This historical fascination is being fuelled by a boom in creating new mazes.

Hedge mazes evolved from the knot gardens of Renaissance Europe, and were first constructed during the mid-16th century. These early mazes were constructed from evergreen herbs, but, over time, dwarf box became a more popular option due to its robustness. Italian architects had been sketching conceptual garden labyrinths as early as 1460, and hundreds of mazes were constructed in Europe between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Initially, the hedge maze was not intended to confuse, but to provide a unicursal walking path. Puzzle-like hedge mazes featuring dead ends and tall hedges arrived in England during the reign of King William III of England.

Britain now has mazes of turf, water, brick, stone, wood, coloured paving tiles, mirrors and glass. Any exploration of the twists and turns of British mazes should include the oldest and most famous. The classic maze at Hampton Court Royal Palace by the Thames in West London was planted more than 300 years ago during the reign of King William III. He dug up an old fruit garden planted by Henry VIII and redesigned the garden in the formal style of the time. The 1702 Maze is the only remaining part of William's garden. It's Britain's oldest hedge maze with winding paths amounting to nearly half a mile and covering a third of an acre. One of Jerome K. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" declared it "very simple...it's absurd to call it a maze," only to become completely lost. Inside he met other visitors "who had given up all hope of ever seeing their home and friends again." The Hampton Court maze still swallows 300,000 people a year. If you do manage to get out, there are also exquisite riverside gardens and the fabulous Tudor palace to see.



Longleat Maze

Another great estate 100 miles to the west of Hampton Court has become one of the centres of British maze-making. A visit to Longleat in Wiltshire includes the ancestral stately home of Lord Bath, Capability Brown landscaped gardens, and a drive-through animal safari park... plus six mazes. The newest of them, The Blue Peter Maze was built of timber specially for children. It was designed by a nine-year-old girl who beat 12,000 participants in a competition run by a children's TV programme. Other Longleat mazes include the indoor King Arthur's Mirror Maze, the rose-covered Love Labyrinth, and the intertwining Sun Maze and Lunar box hedge labyrinths.

Serious maze enthusiasts are catered for by the grand Hedge Maze: it has the world's longest total path length at 1.69 miles. The hedges are made from 16,180 yew trees and are laid out in curves to disorientate the walker. It opened 36 years ago and is so complex that special 'lift if lost' direction panels are incorporated to help you find the way out.

If you're starting to get the taste for delightful disorientation, the third must-see site is the eccentric Jubilee Park close to the border with Wales near Symonds Yat in Herefordshire. Maze-mad brothers Lindsay and Edward Heyes planted The Amazing Hedge Puzzle Maze to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee in 1977. It stands in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the Wye Valley and is now Herefordshire's most popular private visitor attraction. The octagonal cypress maze has a pagoda at the centre - if you can find it. There's also a route from the centre to the world's first Maze Museum. This has hands-on interactive displays and puzzles explaining the history, design and construction of mazes around the world. Lindsay is the creator of the museum and an acknowledged maze expert. Edward meanwhile takes care of the Hedge Maze, personally spending ten weeks doing all the trimming every year.

You don't have to be crazy about mazes to enjoy the spectacular Hever Castle in Kent. From the outside the 13th-century double-moated fortress has changed little since Henry VIII's second wife Anne Boleyn spent her childhood here. The castle is set in 30 acres of magnificent gardens. A century ago the wealthy Astor family lived here and planted a yew maze which visitors can still explore.

A more recent addition is the highly-acclaimed Water Maze on a shallow lake with an island at the centre. The walkways are made up of curved paths supported above the water on stilts. To make getting to the island even more difficult, some slabs, when stepped on, trigger a spray of water. Can you reach the island AND stay dry?

The Forbidden Corner is another modern maze designed for maximum fun. In this award-winning labyrinth near Leyburn in the heart of the Yorkshire Dales, visitors follow meandering paths through tunnels, underground chambers and crenellated follies. Using clues on your ticket you must find your way round a huge pyramid made of translucent glass, paths and passages that lead nowhere, extraordinary statues and a network of underground paths, including very narrow passageways and a revolving room.

The brainchild of eccentric local millionaire Colin Armstrong was originally built as a private family folly but due to public demand was subsequently opened. It has since been voted "The best European folly of the 20th century" and best children's attraction in Yorkshire.

The maze craze continues north of the border in Scotland. A giant new hedge maze was planted in Edinburgh's Royal Botanic Garden in 2005 in honour of the late Queen Mother.

Farther north, near Inverness, you can visit Cawdor Castle, which is mentioned in Shakespeare's Macbeth. Lord Cawdor planted a holly hedge maze in 1981 in the historic walled garden. He copied a design set in the mosaic floor of a ruined Roman villa in Portugal.

A long-standing labyrinth on Scotland's East Coast is renowned for being difficult. The Hazelhead Park Maze in Aberdeen is a large privet hedge maze planted in a public park by Sir Henry Alexander in 1935. But don't worry to get lost - it has a hidden 'emergency exit' for those who become desperate to find their way out.

(Source: Wikipedia)

Review of the last months

26 April 2016

"Syria - Pictures from better days"

Cornelia Neubert, from the TU Chemnitz, reported about a tour of a country that has been in the news in the last years for a not so nice reason: Syria. She and her husband went on a 19-day tour in 2010, one year before the civil war began.

The starting point of the tour was the capital of Syria, Damascus. They initially had planned to rent a car, but, having seen the traffic in the streets, they rethought their plan and decided to hire a car with driver which, as she said, proved to be a good decision.

On a map, Mrs Neubert showed the route of their tour and the places they visited. We saw a lot of interesting photos of Damascus, Hama, Aleppo and Palmyra, to name only a few. Some of them showed buildings that today don't exist anymore because they were destroyed during the war.

Mrs Neubert didn't only speak about the buildings and landscapes, that very often can look back on a long history, but also about the people they met.

There were some Syrians in the audience and in the course of the talk Mrs Neubert turned to them to discuss Syrian food and certain aspects of the present situation in Syria.

The final photos were taken again in Damascus during the last days of their stay showing pictures of President Assad almost everywhere in town and large billboards advertising for mobile phones and the Football World Cup.

Mrs Neubert completed her interesting report with a photo of four young Syrian girls as a symbol of hope for peace.

Siegfried Rosch

25 May 2016

"Windy Wellington"

Everybody waiting for Mr. **Siegfried Rosch's** latest video film was curious whether the title had anything to do with an extremely windy weather in Wellington.

And indeed that idea proved to be true. In the course of his very interesting talk Mr. Rosch explained that a permanent wind became normal for him during his stay in Wellington. At first he thought that there was stormy weather when he arrived but later his host family told him that this strong wind was regarded as usual.

Apart from that the audience watching his well-made video got to know a lot about architecture and lifestyle in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand.

Old and new architecture are close together in this busy city. The Queen Victoria Monument, for example, refers to the British influence in the past. Seeing the old bank building you are surprised to find an amazing Shopping Mall in it.

Continuing your walk through the city you can discover a hint to New Zealand's national sport. There is a huge monument dedicated to rugby next to the modern Civic Centre.

Certainly the cable car is another well-known tourist attraction and if you are interested in further details you can visit the Cable Car Museum.

But in this vibrant city you can also enjoy an island of rest called Courtney Place.

Close to the city you can relax on the beach at Oriental Bay. Not regarding the strong wind this place is as nice as the beach on the French Riviera.

Just minutes away from Wellington, Zealandia Eco-Sanctuary waits for you. In this picturesque reservoir you may spot some of New Zealand's endangered species such as the takahe.

The Wellington Zoo is a magnificent place, too. Watching the chimpanzees at dinner time is a special highlight.

Loving beautiful flowers and plants the Botanical Garden will be the right destination for you. All film spectators felt impressed by the brilliant colours of the fantastic blooms.

Another worthwhile place is Mt. Victoria which offers an amazing view of the city. And if you are a fan of the Lord of Rings films you are taken on a tour to the filming locations.

At one of the weekends Mr. Rosch went on a trip by train to Kaitoke Regional Park where people can actively relax moving along a big network of walking and biking tracks or can have a rest in a picnic area. It is particularly interesting to walk along a track which leads you into a real rain forest. And again you can discover colourful plants. Moreover Mr. Rosch surprised the audience by showing a film recording of a local bird in a tree.

Tourists often start from Wellington a trip by ferry to the South Island of New Zealand. Listening to Mr. Rosch's talk everybody was overwhelmed by the pictures of beautiful flowers, the old architecture in the towns and of course immediately wanted to sit in one of the street restaurants or cafés.

Are you interested in the Maori history and culture? You should not miss a visit to the National Museum Te Papa. You are by far not the only visitor there. There are over one million visitors a year.

And do not worry if the weather is bad, there is a variety of other instructive museums, as for example the Dominion Museum where you can look round an exhibition about World War I.

All in all Mr. Rosch's video film provided an introduction to a completely different part of our earth in an entertaining way. Thank you, Mr. Rosch.

Marion Rotstein

30 June 2016

"English Heritage in Ghana"

Suggested by Prof Dr Schmied, of the TU Chemnitz, **Jacinta Sarpong Edusei** gave a talk about the traces the British have left in her home country Ghana.

Right at the beginning, Ms Edusei stated that her actual first name is not Jacinta but Afia. A full explanation for this fact came at the end of her talk.

After a general description of the geography of Ghana, that has existed as the independent country that we know today since 1957 and comprises the former Gold Coast and parts of Togo, Ms Edusei made a short excursion into the history that saw Portuguese and Dutch colonial rule before Great Britain took over in the 19th century. She pointed out that one thing the latter introduced was the English language. In Ghana, where more than 50 different languages are spoken, English is the official language and serves as a lingua franca for the people.

She also presented some examples for the peculiarities in "Ghanaian" English: tea, for instance, can be any kind of hot drink, "barber" is used as a verb, "petrol shell" is a filling station, and they make no difference between "lend" and "borrow": they say also "borrow" when "lend" should be used.

Apart from the language, the British brought Christianity, their educational and political systems and other cultural modifications to Ghana. We learned that there are 10 public and 68 private universities; Ms Edusei studies at the university of her home town Kumasi.

Before she finished her talk with some photos of daily Ghanaian street life, she gave the explanation for her different names. The Akan people, a Ghanaian tribe, traditionally name their children after the week day of their birth. Ms Edusei told us that she was born on a Friday, which is, in the Akan language, Afia for girls and Kofi for boys. She chose Jacinta as her "international" name.

Siegfried Rosch

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 25.8.2016, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "Between Boston and Cape Cod - Impressions of the Freedom Trail and the New World", Reisebericht in englischer Sprache von Silvia Tröller

Do., 27.10.2016, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "Who was Currer Bell? Understanding the Victorian writer Charlotte Brontë", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Prof. Dr. Burkhard Niederhoff, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Do., 24.11.2016, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "London Special", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Marion Rotstein

Fr., 16.12.2016, 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Otto-Brenner-Haus, Hainstr. 125: Kurzversammlung und Weihnachtsfeier der DBG

(Änderungen vorbehalten)

Our language section

The following text was written by **James Harbeck** and is a part of BBC Britain – a series focused on exploring this extraordinary island.

Chaotic English -Part 1

There is a poem by Gerard Nolst Trinité called *The Chaos*. It starts like this:

Dearest *creature* in *creation*
Studying English *pronunciation*,
I will teach you in my *verse*
Sounds like *corpse*, *corps*, *horse* and *worse*.

In its fullest version, the poem runs through about 800 of the most vexing spelling inconsistencies in English. Attempting to spell in English is like playing one of those computer games where, no matter what, you *will* lose eventually. If some evil mage has performed vile magic on our tongue, he should be bunged into gaol (=jail) for his nefarious goal (and if you still need convincing of how inconsistent English pronunciation is, just read that last sentence out loud). But no, our spelling came to be a capricious mess for entirely human reasons.

The problem begins with the alphabet itself. Building a spelling system for English using letters that come from Latin – despite the two languages not sharing exactly the same set of sounds – is like building a playroom using an IKEA office set. But from Tlingit to Czech, many other languages that sound nothing like Latin do well enough with versions of the Latin alphabet.

So what happened with English? It's a story of invasions, thefts, sloth, caprice, mistakes, pride and the inexorable juggernaut of change. In its broadest strokes, these problems come down to people – including you and me, dear readers – being greedy, lazy and snobbish.

Invasion and theft

First, the greed: invasion and theft. The Romans invaded Britain in the 1st century AD and brought their alphabet; in the 7th century, the Angles and Saxons took over, along with their language. Starting in the 9th century, Vikings occupied parts of England and brought some words (including *they*, displacing the Old English *hie*). Then the Norman French conquered in 1066 – and replaced much of the vocabulary with French, including words which over time became *beef*, *pork*, *invade*, *tongue* and *person*.

Once the English tossed out the French (but not their words) a few centuries later, they started to acquire territories around the world – America, Australia, Africa, India. With each new colony, Britain acquired words: *hickory*, *budgerigar*, *zebra*, *bungalow*. The British also did business with everyone else and took words as they went – something we call "borrowing," even though the words were kept. Our language is a museum of conquests.

What does this have to do with spelling? When we “borrow” words, they often come from other Latin-alphabet spelling systems, but have sounds different from the sounds we make in English. Many other languages, therefore, fully adapt words they borrow: Norwegian turned *chauffeur* into *sjåfør* and Finnish turned *strand* into *ranta*. In English, though, we wear our battle scars proudly. For some words, we have adopted the pronunciation but modified the spelling: *galosh* (from French *galoche*), *strange* (from French *estrange*). For others, we didn’t change the spelling, but we did change the pronunciation: *ratio* (originally like “ra-tsee-o” in Latin), *sauna* (the Finnish *au* is like “ow”), *ski* (in Norse, said more like “she”). Or we kept the spelling and, to the extent reasonable, the pronunciation too: *corps*, *ballet*, *pizza*, *tortilla*.

(to be continued)

Summer Song Quiz

Finden Sie mit Hilfe der Hinweise a - h die jeweiligen Songtitel 1 - 8 heraus.

- a) "The livin' is easy" in this song from the opera *Porgie and Bess* by George Gershwin.
- b) John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John sang this duet about "Summer loving".
- c) The three girls of Bananarama were left "here on my own" in this hit from 1983.
- d) You should have "your hair combed back and your sunglasses on" to enjoy this Don Henley song.
- e) "There ain't no cure" for Eddie Cochran's summer sadness in this rock-and-roll classic.
- f) Mungo Jerry enjoyed this time of year because "when the weather's fine, you got women, you got women on your mind".
- g) This 1966 hit by The Lovin' Spoonful opens with the words "Hot town".
- h) In this rock song, Canadian Bryan Adams remembers a past summer: "Those were the best days of my life".

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| 1. Cruel Summer | 5. Summer Nights |
| 2. The Boys Of Summer | 6. Summertime Blues |
| 3. In The Summertime | 7. Summer Of 69 |
| 4. Summertime | 8. Summer In The City |

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 76 "Amazing mothers"

The woman who had the maximum number of children in Germany lived about 500 years ago. Her tombstone states that she gave birth to 38 boys and 15 girls, a total of 53 babies. This is not a high number when compared to a Russian farmer's wife who supposed to have had 69 children, almost all of whom were born as quadruplets, triplets or twins. It is not known how many of them survived.

This and that from the 'island'

Bronze Age wheel

Archaeologists working at Must Farm, a Bronze Age site on the edge of a working quarry at Whittlesey, just outside of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, have uncovered a 3,000-year-old wooden wheel, the first and largest complete example ever to be discovered in Britain. The find, which will



broaden the understanding of Late Bronze Age life, is the latest from a settlement described as Peterborough's Pompeii.

Thought to date from 1100-800 BC, the ancient wooden wheel is one metre in diameter and has been so well preserved by the silt that it still contains its hub. An incomplete Bronze Age wheel was found nearby at Flag Fen, another excavation site, in the 1990s but the Must Farm find is unprecedented in terms of size and completeness.



The find is the latest in a series of discoveries at the Must Farm site which is providing an extraordinary insight into domestic life 3,000 years ago. The excavation has already revealed circular wooden houses believed to be the best-preserved Bronze Age dwellings ever found in Britain.

The large wheel was unearthed just a few metres away from the biggest round house on the site. Other exciting finds include a wooden platter, small wooden box and rare small bowls and jars with food remains inside, as well as exceptional textiles and Bronze Age tools. After a catastrophic fire, the houses collapsed into a slow-moving and silty river, which preserved their contents in amazing detail.

Duncan Wilson, Chief Executive of Historic England, said: "This remarkable but fragile wooden wheel is the earliest complete example ever found in Britain. The existence of this wheel expands our understanding of Late Bronze Age technology and the level of sophistication of the lives of people living on the edge of the Fens 3,000 years ago."

Underwear on display

Underwear worn by Kate Moss, Dita Von Teese and Queen Victoria's mother is shown in an exhibition at the Victoria & Albert Museum, London (www.vam.ac.uk).

A Brief History of Underwear features over 200 examples of underwear for men and women, highlighting the enduring themes of innovation and luxury. From the custom-made, such as a rare example of home-made 'stays' worn by a working woman in England in the 18th-century, to pieces by current designers including Stella McCartney, Rigby & Peller and Paul Smith, the exhibition explores the relationship between underwear and fashion. It covers notions of the ideal body, and the ways that cut, fit, fabric and decoration can reveal issues of gender, sex and morality. Visitors will also learn that women didn't tend to wear drawers – or knickers in modern parlance – until around 1810.

The exhibition is open until 12 March 2017.

Pay with Turner

JMW Turner (1775 - 1851), one of Britain's greatest painters, is to be the face of the new £20 note that will be released in 2020. The note will feature Turner's 1799 self-portrait, which currently hangs in Tate Britain, as well as one of Turner's most recognisable works, *The Fighting Temeraire*; a tribute to the ship which played a distinguished role in Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.



Emblazoned on the note will also be a quote from the artist, "light is therefore colour", as well as his signature taken from his will, in which he bequeathed many of his works to the nation.

Turner was chosen by a poll after the governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, asked the public for the first time to nominate a deceased cultural figure they felt deserved the high honour.

"Money is memory for a country and its people," said the Bank of England governor. "Banknotes of the Bank of England are a celebration of the UK's

heritage, a salute to its culture, a testament to its great achievements, including those of its most notable citizens. In short, money has not just economic value, it has cultural value as well.

"Turner is arguably the single most influential British artist of all time. His work was transformative and endures today. And his work will now feature on another 2bn works of art – our new £20 notes."

Sources: The Guardian, Daily Mirror

an iconic date

1066 was a momentous year for England. The death of the elderly English king, Edward the Confessor, on 5 January set off a chain of events that would lead, ten months later, to the Battle of Hastings.

A new survey conducted by *English Heritage* (www.english-heritage.org.uk) reveals that 34% of people consider 1066 to be the most memorable date in English history - well ahead of the year 1945, which came second with 8% of votes.

However, the details of 1066 still cause confusion for many people. When asked to identify key players in 1066, 38% were able to name William of Normandy as the victor in the Battle of Hastings, and only 25% could identify his opponent Harold Godwinson. Just 9% recognised Harald Hardrada as the Norwegian King who also invaded England in 1066.

The survey found that in fact, more people could identify the claimants to the 'Iron Throne' in TV series *Game of Thrones*, including Stannis Baratheon (13%) and Daenerys Targaryen (12%).

Jeremy Ashbee, Senior Properties Curator for *English Heritage*, said, "The death of King Edward the Confessor 950 years ago today unleashed a battle for the crown of England. 1066 was a year that saw four different claimants for one throne, brother fighting brother, and three battles, including a decisive one outside Hastings. For drama, it was the equal of anything in *Games of Thrones*."

1066 and the norman conquest

The Battle of Hastings is the most famous battle in English history. Fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman army of Duke William of Normandy and an English army under King Harold, it lasted all day, and was exceptionally bloody even by medieval standards. When Harold was eventually killed and the English fled, the way was open for William to assume the throne of England.

This year *English Heritage* is marking the 950th anniversary of the Norman Conquest with a year of events and activities at historic Norman sites across the country, including the site of the Battle of Hastings at Battle Abbey.

A new exhibition will tell the story of the battle and visitors will be able to stand on the roof of the Great Gatehouse of Battle Abbey for the first time to get a new perspective on the most famous battle in English history.

The **Bayeux Tapestry** is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 m long and 50 cm tall, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England concerning William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, Earl of Wessex, later King of England, and culminating in the Battle of Hastings.

The tapestry consists of some fifty scenes with Latin inscriptions, embroidered on linen with coloured woollen yarns. It is likely that it was commissioned by Bishop Odo, William's half-brother, and made in England—not Bayeux—in the 1070s. In 1729 it was rediscovered by scholars at a time when it was being displayed annually in Bayeux Cathedral. The tapestry is now exhibited at the Musée de la Tapisserie de Bayeux, in France.

