

## 1: Wood Quay : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*Clare McCutcheon. Medieval Pottery from Wood Quay, Dublin: the Waterfront Excavations (National Museum of Ireland Medieval Dublin Excavations , Ser. B, vol. 7).*

Dublin is the capital and largest city of Ireland. Dublin is in the province of Leinster on Ireland's east coast, the city has an urban area population of 1, The population of the Greater Dublin Area, as of , was 1,, people, founded as a Viking settlement, the Kingdom of Dublin became Ireland's principal city following the Norman invasion. The city expanded rapidly from the 17th century and was briefly the second largest city in the British Empire before the Acts of Union in , following the partition of Ireland in , Dublin became the capital of the Irish Free State, later renamed Ireland. Dublin is administered by a City Council, the city is listed by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network as a global city, with a ranking of Alpha-, which places it amongst the top thirty cities in the world. Historically, scribes using the Gaelic script wrote bh with a dot over the b and those without knowledge of Irish omitted the dot, spelling the name as Dublin. Variations on the name are found in traditionally Irish-speaking areas of Scotland, such as An Linne Dhubh. It is now thought that the Viking settlement was preceded by a Christian ecclesiastical settlement known as Duibhlinn, beginning in the 9th and 10th century, there were two settlements where the modern city stands. Although the area of Dublin Bay has been inhabited by humans since prehistoric times and he called the settlement Eblana polis. The subsequent Scandinavian settlement centred on the River Poddle, a tributary of the Liffey in an area now known as Wood Quay, the Dubhlinn was a small lake used to moor ships, the Poddle connected the lake with the Liffey. This lake was covered during the early 18th century as the city grew, the Dubhlinn lay where the Castle Garden is now located, opposite the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin Castle 2. The first bridge on site was built by Sir Humphrey Jervis as Essex Bridge to join several of Jervis' developments to the opposite side of the river. Essex Bridge was a stone structure with 7 piers. In the bridge was damaged by a flood resulting in the loss of a hackney, the damage to the bridge was only partially repaired. In the second most northerly pier collapsed and damaged the adjacent arches, between and the bridge was rebuilt by George Semple, to correct flood and other structural damage and as one of the first initiatives of the Wide Streets Commission. During this construction, some features were removed. For much of the 18th century, Essex Bridge was the most westerly bridge on the Liffey, from , the bridge was further remodelled, being widened and flattened with cast iron supports extended out from the stonework so as to carry pavements on either side of the roadway. The bridge was lit by ornate lamp standards also in cast iron, the bridge was reopened as Grattan Bridge in , being named after Henry Grattan MP. Following this development, several temporary kiosks were built on the bridge, to create a contemporary version of an inhabited bridge. These kiosks have since been removed, as is tradition among Dubliners, the name used locally for the bridge will vary from Capel Street Bridge, to Grattan Bridge and the original Essex Bridge 3. Henry Grattan is an Irish politician and member of the Irish House of Commons, who campaigned for legislative freedom for the Irish Parliament in the late 18th century. He has been described as, a superb orator is nervous, high-flown, Grattan opposed the Act of Union that merged the Kingdoms of Ireland and Great Britain, but later sat as a member of the united Parliament in London. Grattan was born at Fishamble Street, Dublin, and baptised in the church of St. Like his friend Henry Flood, Grattan worked on his eloquence and oratory skills by studying models such as Bolingbroke. After studying at the Kings Inns, Dublin and being called to the Irish bar in he never practised law but was drawn to politics. He entered the Irish Parliament for Charlemont in , sponsored by Lord Charlemont, Grattan quickly superseded Flood in the leadership of the national party, not least because his oratorical powers were unsurpassed among his contemporaries. The Presbyterians of Ulster likewise had little power, power was held by the Kings Viceroy and by a small element, the Anglo-Irish families loyal to the Anglican Church of Ireland who owned most of the land. A bill so approved might be accepted or rejected, but not amended, more recent British Acts had further emphasised the complete dependence of the Irish parliament, and the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish House of Lords had also been annulled. Moreover, the British Houses claimed and exercised the power to legislate directly for Ireland

without even the nominal concurrence of the parliament in Dublin. This was the constitution which William Molyneux and Swift had denounced, which Flood had attacked, calls for the legislative independence of Ireland at the Irish Volunteer Convention at Dungannon greatly influenced the decision of the government in to make concessions. I found Ireland on her knees, Grattan exclaimed, I watched over her with a paternal solicitude, I have traced her progress from injuries to arms, spirit of Swift, spirit of Molyneux, your genius has prevailed. He was expelled in , but was re-admitted on 9 August , in Dublin, he was a member of Dalys Club. One of the first acts of Grattans parliament was to prove its loyalty to the Constitution by passing a vote for the support of 20, sailors for the Royal Navy, Grattan was loyal to the Crown and the British connection. He was, however, anxious to achieve moderate parliamentary reform and it was evident that without reform, the Irish House of Commons would not be able to make much use of its newly won legislative independence. Grattans parliament had no control over the Irish executive, the Irish House of Commons was unrepresentative of the Irish people at a time when democracy was rare in Europe. It was to give stability and true independence to the new constitution that Grattan pressed for reform, having quarrelled with Flood over simple repeal, Grattan also differed from him on the question of maintaining the Volunteer Convention 4.

**Westminster Bridge** – Westminster Bridge is a road-and-foot-traffic bridge over the River Thames in London, linking Westminster on the west side and Lambeth on the east side. The bridge is painted green, the same colour as the leather seats in the House of Commons which is on the side of the Palace of Westminster nearest to the bridge. This is in contrast to Lambeth Bridge, which is red, in , it underwent a complete refurbishment, including replacing the iron fascias and repainting the whole bridge. It links the Palace of Westminster on the west side of the river with County Hall, the next bridge downstream is the Hungerford footbridge and upstream is Lambeth Bridge. A bridge at Westminster was proposed in , but opposed by the Corporation of London, despite further opposition in , and after a new timber bridge was built at Putney in , the scheme received parliamentary approval in . Financed by private capital, lotteries and grants, Westminster Bridge was built between , under the supervision of the Swiss engineer Charles Labelye, the City of London responded to Westminster Bridge by removing the buildings on London Bridge and widening it in . The bridge was required for traffic from the expanding West End to the developing South London as well as to south coast ports, without the bridge, traffic from the West End would have to negotiate the congested routes to London Bridge such as the Strand and New Oxford Street. The current bridge was designed by Thomas Page and opened on 24 May , with a length of feet and a width of 85 feet, it is a seven-arch, cast-iron bridge with Gothic detailing by Charles Barry. It is the oldest road bridge across the Thames in central London, on 22 March , a terrorist attack started on the bridge and continued into Bridge Street and Old Palace Yard. Five people - three pedestrians, one officer, and the attacker - died as a result of the incident. A colleague of the officer was armed and shot the attacker, more than 50 people were injured. An investigation is ongoing by the Metropolitan Police, in the British horror film 28 Days Later, the protagonist awakes from a coma to find London deserted and walks over an eerily empty Westminster Bridge whilst looking for signs of life.

**Geography** – Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of Earth. It is often defined in terms of the two branches of geography and physical geography. Geography has been called the world discipline and the bridge between the human and the physical sciences, Geography is a systematic study of the Earth and its features. Traditionally, geography has been associated with cartography and place names, although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation. Geographers study the space and the temporal database distribution of phenomena, processes, because space and place affect a variety of topics, such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals, geography is highly interdisciplinary. The interdisciplinary nature of the approach depends on an attentiveness to the relationship between physical and human phenomena and its spatial patterns. In a word Geography is a Science – a thing not of mere names but of argument and reason, of cause, just as all phenomena exist in time and thus have a history, they also exist in space and have a geography. Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main fields, human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the environment and how humans create, view, manage. The latter examines the environment, and how organisms, climate, soil, water. The difference between these

led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography. Physical geography focuses on geography as an Earth science and it aims to understand the physical problems and the issues of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns. Physical geography can be divided into broad categories, including, Human geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns. It encompasses the human, political, cultural, social, and it requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways that human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between the human and the geography, as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Examples of areas of research in the environmental geography include, emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, geomatics is concerned with the application of computers to the traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography 6. Archaeology

Archaeology, or archeology, is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. The archaeological record consists of artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, Archaeology can be considered both a social science and a branch of the humanities. In North America, archaeology is considered a sub-field of anthropology, archaeologists study human prehistory and history, from the development of the first stone tools at Lomekwi in East Africa 3. Archaeology as a field is distinct from the discipline of palaeontology, Archaeology is particularly important for learning about prehistoric societies, for whom there may be no written records to study. The discipline involves surveying, excavation and eventually analysis of data collected to learn more about the past, in broad scope, archaeology relies on cross-disciplinary research. Archaeology developed out of antiquarianism in Europe during the 19th century, Archaeology has been used by nation-states to create particular visions of the past. Nonetheless, today, archaeologists face many problems, such as dealing with pseudoarchaeology, the looting of artifacts, a lack of public interest, the science of archaeology grew out of the older multi-disciplinary study known as antiquarianism. Antiquarians studied history with attention to ancient artifacts and manuscripts. Tentative steps towards the systematization of archaeology as a science took place during the Enlightenment era in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries, in Europe, philosophical interest in the remains of Greco-Roman civilization and the rediscovery of classical culture began in the late Middle Age. Antiquarians, including John Leland and William Camden, conducted surveys of the English countryside, one of the first sites to undergo archaeological excavation was Stonehenge and other megalithic monuments in England. John Aubrey was a pioneer archaeologist who recorded numerous megalithic and other monuments in southern England. He was also ahead of his time in the analysis of his findings and he attempted to chart the chronological stylistic evolution of handwriting, medieval architecture, costume, and shield-shapes. Excavations were also carried out in the ancient towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum and these excavations began in in Pompeii, while in Herculaneum they began in The discovery of entire towns, complete with utensils and even human shapes, however, prior to the development of modern techniques, excavations tended to be haphazard, the importance of concepts such as stratification and context were overlooked. The father of archaeological excavation was William Cunnington and he undertook excavations in Wiltshire from around , funded by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Cunnington made meticulous recordings of neolithic and Bronze Age barrows, one of the major achievements of 19th century archaeology was the development of stratigraphy. The idea of overlapping strata tracing back to successive periods was borrowed from the new geological and paleontological work of scholars like William Smith, James Hutton, the application of stratigraphy to archaeology first took place with the excavations of prehistorical and Bronze Age sites 7. As a city council, it is governed by the Local Government Act , until , the council was known as Dublin Corporation. The council is responsible for housing and community, roads and transportation, urban planning and development, amenity and culture, the council has 63 elected members and is the largest local council in Ireland. Elections are held five years and are by single transferable vote. The head of the council has the title of Lord Mayor. Following the enactment of the Local Government Act , the Regional Authority was established and it is one of eight such Authorities in the Republic of Ireland. Local government in the region was further regulated by the Local Government Act , the statutory instrument giving effect to the Act came into force on 1 January This entity, which had created after the Norman invasion of Ireland, was abolished under the Acts. Under the Municipal

Corporations Act , they were replaced by a unicameral assembly, the new name Dublin City Council was coined for the unicameral assembly. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided over the assembly and this office which had existed since Executive power is shared between the council and an executive official known as the Chief Executive 8. Vikings “ The term is also commonly extended in modern English and other vernaculars to the inhabitants of Viking home communities during what has become known as the Viking Age. Facilitated by advanced seafaring skills, and characterised by the longship, Viking activities at times also extended into the Mediterranean littoral, North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia. According to this theory, the word simply described persons from this area, however, there are a few major problems with this theory. People from the Viken area were not called Viking in Old Norse manuscripts, in addition, that explanation could only explain the masculine and ignore the feminine, which is a serious problem because the masculine is easily derived from the feminine but hardly vice versa. The form also occurs as a name on some Swedish rune stones. In that case, the idea behind it seems to be that the rower moves aside for the rested rower on the thwart when he relieves him. In Old English, the word wicing appears first in the Anglo-Saxon poem, Widsith, in Old English, and in the history of the archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen written by Adam of Bremen in about , the term generally referred to Scandinavian pirates or raiders. As in the Old Norse usages, the term is not employed as a name for any people or culture in general, the word does not occur in any preserved Middle English texts.

### 2: Medieval Pottery Research Group

*Medieval Pottery from Wood Quay, Dublin (Medieval Dublin Excavations series B) [Clare McCutcheon] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a major study of the pottery recovered in the excavations at Wood Quay, Dublin and is set to become the definitive work on imported and local pottery in 13th century Ireland.*

Medieval pottery kilns in Denmark, excavation and reconstruction Jan Kock Until the beginning of the 19th century only two pottery kilns were known from the Middle Ages in the Danish area. Both kilns were found on Zealand at the localities of Farum Lillevang and Faurholm. Not until did new finds appear. In the course of several months three new pottery kilns were found with accompanying discarded and misfired pottery. The first of these kilns was found on the western edge of the village of Hellum in eastern Himmerland. Only a few months later the remains of another kiln appeared at the village of Kragelund about twenty kilometers north of Silkeborg, and almost at the same time more pottery and kilns came to light near the village of Barner in Himmerland. The three new kilns were not only widely different in construction but also different from those already known. This gave rise to the establishment of a research and publishing project that included an analysis of the kilns as well as the preserved pottery, the realization of a series of experimental archaeological experiments, and the collection of comparative archaeological material and selected parallel ethnological and ethnographic material. It was discovered in the quarter of Maastricht-Wyck on the west side of the river, on the site of a 19th-century ceramics factory. The technology of the kilns, the nature of the fabrics and vessel typology are all considered in this paper. This piece of work marks the start of a thesis on Merovingian ceramics in the Mosan valley. This paper reviews all of the work that has taken place at this site from the discovery of the first kilns in through to the most recent work at the site in which included the first archaeomagnetic date for one of the kilns. Some consideration is given to what historical evidence exists regarding the site and the products and firing technology are discussed. The pottery is dumped waste from the production process and includes saggars and pieces of baked-clay kiln structure. The material is overwhelmingly Midlands purple, in a restricted number of forms, mainly jars. A smaller amount of Cistercian ware, mainly flared cups, was also recovered. This assemblage provides evidence for commercial production of pottery in Stoke-on-Trent at a much earlier date than previously thought. Focus will be on central Italy Deruta and Cafaggiolo, considering both the development of the production technique and whether it can be proved that potters moved from one productive centre to the other carrying with them the knowledge needed for terzo fuoco. The attempts made in Montelupo and Faenza will be analysed as well. What is not said, however, is how Renaissance potters came to understand the technique of applying metallic oxides to tin-glazed artefacts in order to obtain golden or silver reflexes. The contacts with Moresque Spain have been constant in the previous centuries and it might be possible that somehow Italian potters learned this technique from Spanish potters. While Italo-Moresque maiolica is the result of imitated models, lustreware production requires technological knowledge that could not have been acquired by chance. The influence of models circulating within the Mediterranean area will be considered as well, trying to understand how, together with their products, people circulated as well. Factors affecting the consumption of pottery in medieval Worcestershire Victoria Bryant In this paper I have tried to demonstrate that pottery from consumer assemblages can be used to develop models which attempt to explain the mechanics of change and the cultural and social factors affecting consumption. The paper is in three parts. The first provides a brief overview of the consumption of pottery as observed in assemblages from consumer sites in Worcestershire dating to between c AD and AD This is intended to provide a context for the second and third parts which focus on factors which may have affected the development of this pattern of consumption. The first factor is the greatly increased mortality rate of the 14th century, and how this could have affected the economic situation and the aspirations of both producer and consumer. The second factor is how ceramics may, or may not, have been seen as objects of desire by English medieval society. Did these changing rooms influence potters and the social context of pottery utilisation? The paper concludes that assemblages, with people at their core, must embrace all movable

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goods to revisit some of the earlier excavations of castles, palaces and monastic institutions and using modern methodology explain the differences. The results need to be presented in a more accessible manner.

## 3: Medieval | JAQUI

*This is a major study of the pottery recovered in the excavations at Wood Quay, Dublin and is set to become the definitive work on imported and local pottery in 13th century Ireland.*

The involvement with it politically, economically and study period is defined by the arrival of the Anglo culturally, an on-going connection is borne out Norman settlers in Ireland in the late 12th-century, by their material culture and pottery production which marked the beginning of medieval pottery tradition in particular. Ireland has a tradition of pottery production that dates from prehistory, throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The island was largely aceramic after this Methodology and parameters of study period, although some pottery was imported from the post Roman world during the early medieval period Many of the techniques and methodologies used Thomas ; Doyle Pottery was produced to study medieval pottery in Britain are relevant to and used in neighbouring England and to a lesser medieval pottery studies in Ireland due to the shared degree in Wales from the Roman period but quantities Anglo-Norman heritage of both countries. Pottery was never produced on a large scale in developments in medieval pottery production studies Ireland, the country being small enough to have sea and from Ireland, Britain and Europe to create a holistic riverine access to most towns and villages to facilitate methodology that examines pottery production within importing goods. The Viking age reintroduced limited the unique context of 12th to 15th century Ireland pottery use to Ireland, via continental imports Wallace Musty , 58; Moorhouse ; Mellor ; The Norwegians leading the raids on Ireland in Gerrard and Marter This research presents the Gaelic Irish had access to ceramic vessels before an overview of known pottery production centres the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, through small in Ireland from the 12th to 15th-century; a total of scale local production and imported pottery, they eight sites in Ireland Figures 1 and 2. The number nonetheless favoured vessels of wood, leather and of medieval pottery production centres in Ireland is metal to ceramics. There is archaeological evidence significantly smaller than the of their kind recorded for some degree of medieval pottery production in in England Gerrard and Marter This study proposes the following late 12th-century rejuvenated pottery production in typology Table 1 for description and interpretation the island. Archaeological and historical evidence , Dublin McCutcheon ; , Waterford indicates that the colonists in Ireland remained as Gahan and McCutcheon and Trim Sweetman connected to the wider Anglo-Norman world socially The pottery from these sites was named in and culturally as they did politically. Twelfth- to 13th- accordance with conventions of medieval pottery century sources record the continued inclusion within analysis that name a pottery type after the area in court affairs of Anglo-Norman lords and their children which it is found to be most prolific, with the suffix after they had moved to Ireland Frame , 19â€” The material culture of the colonists in Ireland, Historical context of medieval pottery particularly their pottery, reflects their on-going production in Ireland connection with Anglo-Norman culture. In the same way that the Norman settlers who colonised medieval The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland in ad Wales and Scotland were followed there by potters ignited a period of political conquest and colonisation, who made English-style ceramics for their use Hinton during which they set about overthrowing existing , The Anglo-Normans conquered the settlers in Ireland during the 12th to 14th centuries. They established major facilitated exchange in a wide range of goods including towns inland, such as Kilkenny, as well as smaller ceramics. Port towns on the east coast of Ireland, such villages in eastern Ireland, many of which were given as Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalk were ideally located borough status to encourage colonists to move there to facilitate Anglo-Norman trade within the network Barry , Widespread settlement of Ireland of other ports operating around the Irish sea and in that was instigated by baronial families and fulfilled by continental Europe, such as: Portugal Bradley , Imported pottery from The 13th-century expansion and consolidation towns in England, such as Bristol and Chester, and of the Anglo-Norman colony in Ireland, which is south-west France reached the Anglo-Norman settlers as characterised by rural settlements such as moated part of the importation of barrels of wine into Ireland. Even concern with contemporary material culture and as the settler community in Ireland changed and technology in England is illustrated by the growth integrated with the Gaelic Irish during the 13th to and development of

pottery production in Ireland. Six of the eight known medieval of using non-ceramic vessels. Recent studies, such as pottery production centres from Ireland Figure 1 Blinkhorn suggest that pottery can be viewed were identified by excavation; the remainder were as an indicator of identity, in this study it is perceived identified by a combination of documentary evidence, as an expression of ethnicity by the settlers through cartographic references and the discovery of pottery their habitus and the cultural practises it embodied. Examples of local medieval pottery the objects that symbolise this connection represent Pottery production in Ireland in the 12th to 15th centuries 31 cultural practises and beliefs that underline the daily Campbell , 9; *ibid* pers comm , Downpatrick, practises, experience and world view of those involved County Down Pollock and Waterman ; McCorry Given , 80; Jones , This history of Ireland by famine and death caused by plague, suggests that kiln types 2a, 2b and 2c were in use crop failure, epidemic livestock disease, harsh weather contemporaneously and that medieval pottery pro- and warfare surrounding the Bruce invasion ad â€” duction centres from this period are confined to the 18 and Gaelic Irish resurgence. These events signifi- north and north-east of the Ireland. Unfortunately, the archaeological record indicates that the majority of dates for final use of the group 2 kilns from Drogheda pottery vessels from this period were imported. As is inconclusive; production probably ended during the a result, the period examined as part by this study late 14th to 15th centuries Powell et al , â€” medieval pottery production extends to, but does and the date range for the last firing of the Carrowreagh not include, the 16th century. Such broad date ranges make it difficult to make any more definitive statements Archaeological evidence for about the kilns in use than it appears that kiln types 2b medieval pottery production in Ireland and 2c were dominant after the 13th century and that pottery production spread to the south of Ireland during The rural site of Carrowreagh, County Wexford this period. It is hoped that additional information Tierney and Johnston represents one of eight from future discoveries of pottery production centres known medieval pottery production centres from will increase the body of data for comparative analysis Ireland identified by archaeological and documentary and facilitate identification of paths of technical evidence Figure 1 and Table 2. The remaining seven dissemination in Ireland. The Norman administration Adare Castle, Limerick fact that five of the eight known pottery production associated with 13th-century expansion of the colony. Similarly, the pottery production centre of Carrowreagh, County Dating evidence for the transfer Wexford was constructed beside a moated site, a site of potting technology in Ireland type that has been interpreted as a defended farmstead Colfer , 91 associated with the 13th to 14th- The date ranges for known medieval pottery production centuries period of Anglo-Norman expansion into centres in Ireland are based on scientific and stratigraphic the hinterland. The pottery production centre from dating of excavated pottery kilns and artefact typologies. Carrowreagh, County Wexford is the only medieval Dating evidence indicates that the multi kiln site of the pottery production centre Figure 3 known in Ireland Old Mart, Drogheda, County Louth was the earliest to exist within an isolated rural setting, lying approx- site of medieval pottery production in Ireland, with imately half-way between the Anglo-Norman towns Kiln Group 1 from Drogheda Powell et al , of Wexford and New Ross Figure 1. This date range means it was in operation at reflect Anglo-Norman ideas with regard to town the same time as the kilns from Dundalk, County Louth planning rather than localised issues such as access 32 Niamh Curtin Figure 3 Plan of Carrowreagh moated site and pottery production centre After Tierney and Johnston Figure 5 to materials and patronage. The practise of locating potters were involved in multiple crafts and industries industrial activity and crafts in a specifically designated or if they simply occupied sites in close proximity to part of town was commonplace in medieval Europe as other industrial sites within a designated industrial a sensible way of confining the noise, dirt and waste area of town. Co-operation between neighbouring products associated with craft and industry to one area craftspeople could have facilitated technical exchange Forster and Ratkai It also served as a means of and also reduced the costs involved in importing raw confining the fire risk associated with kiln-related crafts materials necessary for their trades, such as firewood, to one area, often located outside the town walls. The to their workshops. As discussed above, confinement medieval pottery production centres in Drogheda and of kiln-related industries such as cooking, metalwork, Dundalk were located within the town wall, possibly a potting and tiling in adjacent extramural locations was defensive measure due to the frontier location occupied a common sense approach to protecting the medieval by both towns which were under constant Gaelic Irish

cities, such as Dublin, from the threat of wayward attack. In Dublin, the area associated post-dated the pottery kiln last used during with pottery production was also associated with milling the period from ad 1000, however, so that its and watercourses during the medieval period that may relationship to the town wall was not a concern for have gone some way to counteracting the threat of fire the potters at that time. Although from Ireland and Britain in this period is their close it should be noted that the large scale of excavation connection to other kiln-related craft and industries, at these sites in comparison with others from Ireland such as tiling, metalworking, baking, corn-drying most likely biased the evidence for additional activities and lime manufacture. Le Patourel suggested at these locations. The pottery production centre that medieval potters in England often worked as part at Highhays, Kilkenny indicated metalwork was time farmers, while Moorhouse argued that potters undertaken onsite while evidence for cereal drying and were also involved in metalworking, baking and baking was discovered on an adjacent tenement site woodcraft, Evidence from Northamptonshire where evidence for baking and Lyveden suggested that some potters also worked as metalworking was uncovered Moorhouse, bakers and metalworkers during different phases of Evidence from two medieval pottery production occupation onsite Moorhouse, Further centres in Glapthorn, Northamptonshire suggests examples of medieval potting sites linked with that the pottery kilns were used to burn lime between metalworking were identified by Moorhouse and Le pottery loads, indicating further potential for diversity Patourel at sites in West Yorkshire, Harlow and East Johnston et al, The ratio of sites with Sussex Moorhouse, Activities such as metalworking, the potential for future discoveries in association with baking and lime production were undertaken on known kilns. For example, the cumulative results of the pottery production centre Powell et al multiple excavations in the region of the Old Mart, in addition to medieval tile production across the Drogheda suggests the potential scale of medieval street Campbell The range of activity at pottery production centres and the benefit of large the Old Mart is similar to that undertaken at the scale excavation in the vicinity of known sites. Department of the Pottery production on a large scale was reintroduced to Environment. Cumberpatch eds, Not so much a pot more a way Current evidence indicates that pottery production of life, Oxford: Its topography and centres and centres of administration with the sole medieval layout, Drogheda: The Magdalene Street, Drogheda. This paper is intended as an overview of the Street, Dundalk, County Louth, Unpublished research themes and findings discussed in greater detail Archaeological Report submitted to Department of in my PhD thesis Curtin Environment Heritage Local Government. I would like to extend origins, Unpublished MA thesis, University College my gratitude to the archaeologists and researchers Cork. Kilkenny Archaeology Ltd, 79â€” Archaeology Report for Birmingham advice throughout my research. Frame, R., Colonial Ireland â€”, Dublin: Research Group Newsletter, 47, 3. An investigation of its working possessions and people in Medieval Britain, life, its products and their distribution, Oxford: Archaeological Reports, British Series A review for English Heritage, London: Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 60, 57â€” Kilkenny Archaeology preliminary report on the archaeological excavation Ltd, 88â€” Galway University Press, â€” Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. Four Courts Press, â€” An Interim â€”, Cork: Cork City Council, â€” The â€”6 Waterfront Ireland: Historical and Archaeological Society, 85, 1â€”6. Institute of Cornish Studies.

#### 4: Wood Quay - Wikipedia

*Medieval Pottery from Seagrange, Baldoye, Co. Dublin Leinster Cooking Ware Leinster Cooking Ware is a hand built ware found on most sites in south-eastern Ireland.*

#### 5: 'Pottery Production in Ireland in the th century' | Niamh (Doyle) Curtin - www.enganchecubano.com

*Clare McCutcheon, author of Medieval Pottery from Wood Quay, Dublin, on LibraryThing. LibraryThing is a cataloging and social networking site for booklovers.*

#### 6: Wood Quay | Revolv

## MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM WOOD QUAY, DUBLIN pdf

*Wood Quay (Irish: An ChÃ© Adhmaid) is a riverside area of Dublin that was a site of Viking settlement. The site is bounded on the north side by Wood Quay on the River Liffey, on the west by Winetavern Street, on the south by John's Lane and on the east by Fishamble Street.*

### 7: WikiZero - Wood Quay

*A series of monthly lunchtime lectures during at the Wood Quay Venue by the Friends of Medieval Dublin and Dublin City Council. Clare McCutcheon is the foremost expert on the pottery found in the excavations of Wood Quay in the s.*

### 8: Wood Quay - WikiVisually

*Wood Quay (Irish: An ChÃ© Adhmaid) is a riverside area of Dublin that was a site of Viking settlement. Dublin Corporation acquired Wood Quay gradually between and , finally announcing that it would be the location of their new offices.*

### 9: Medieval Dublin Excavations: Series B | Awards | LibraryThing

*Clare McCutcheon Medieval pottery from Wood Quay, Dublin: the waterfront excavations (Charlie Murray) Keith Parfitt, Barry Corke and John Cotter Townwall Street, Dover Excavations (Duncan H Brown).*

Cowans bankruptcy law and practice Gmat quantitative strategy guide set India: Tiger, the brahman, and the jackal Behind the Harvard gates Constitution in flux Scott barnes about face An overview of compositional materials How Rustem found Raksh Who thought this was a good idea Gait analysis normal and pathological function Hospital Call (Linford Romance Library) Bibliography Of James Harvey Robinson 184 The Confirmation of Special Status Thats funny, you dont look like a teacher! How to Write a Thesis 5E (How to Write a Thesis) Machine learning stock market To speak for the world Doctrinal principles of the family The jade peony full text The exhibitions at Harvard College founded prior to 1800. Mental health and aging bibliography The Commerce Between the Roman Empire and India The Iran-Iraq War (The Washington papers) Effects of Light The Poetry of Tasmania CPT : evaluation and management codes The vampire marketplace Century of debt crises in Latin America II. The abomination of desolation at Jerusalem 149 Indias food problem. Eyewitness Travel City Map to San Francisco Php and mysql by example Spell of the Holy Land. Oculoplastics and Orbital Manual The skinny soup maker recipe book The lives of ethnic Americans Redemption Resurrection: an exercise in biblical-systematic theology Richard B. Gaffin, Jr. The Story Behind John Steinbecks of Mice And Men (History in Literature: the Story Behind) Joni L. Jones and Teri L. Varner The All New Free to Be Thin Life insurance interview questions and answers