

1: East Midlands Research Framework Wiki: Roman

Studies on finds in Roman Britain and the Western Provinces have come to greater prominence in the literature of recent years. The quality of such work has also improved, and is now theoretically informed, and based on rich data-sets.

There will be a reception and keynote welcoming lecture on the Thursday evening, followed by two-and-a-half days of parallel sessions, ending on the Sunday afternoon with an optional excursion to Silchester Roman Town. Hella Eckardt University of Reading, UK This session brings together a range of specialists to demonstrate the social and cultural meanings that can be extracted from Roman metal artefacts. Some of these artefacts have long been published but have benefitted from recent re-examination while others are new finds. All papers share a contextual, artefact-centred approach, but individual speakers have employed different methods to address the overarching question of what metal small finds can reveal about life in the Roman provinces. Case studies range from an exploration of social practice through an analysis of the design and use wear of Roman spoons to the contextual analysis of material culture from the major Romano-British urban sites of London and Colchester. For the latter sites, two papers discuss the ritual use of material culture, be that the repertoire and distribution of bronze figurines or the peculiar nature of the London Walbrook assemblage. Several speakers relate metal finds to other artefact categories such as pottery, and indeed to other categories of data such as human remains, epigraphy and isotope analyses. It is often through such comparative and contextualised approaches that more nuanced meanings can be revealed. The aim of the session is to highlight the research potential of what can be neglected objects, and to present the results of some very recent work. The figurines from London and Colchester, Emma Durham 3. Documentation of different kinds of wear marks shows that Roman spoons had a wider variety of uses than those often assumed from textual sources. Evidence of design intended, consciously or not, for right-handed users, and wear resulting from left-handed and right-handed use, allows us to explore how cultural convention was enacted and contested through everyday objects. The wider relationship between the design and function of everyday objects is shown to be complex. While some developing features of spoons apparently relate to changes in dining behaviour, more overt stylistic aspects do not appear to be related to function, and were arguably influenced by a wider context of social competition and the display of cultural knowledge. As one might expect they range from high quality figurines, some imported from Italy, to stylised provincial examples, many of which may have been produced in Britain and possibly even London or Colchester. A wide variety of types is found within these two towns, but one factor that stands out is the concentration of Eastern deities, particularly those of the Cybele and Isis cults. This paper will review the collections from London and Colchester within the wider context of figurines from Britain as a whole and what they can tell us about the religious habits of their inhabitants. This material, recovered by workmen, antiquarians and archaeologists over the course of centuries, includes many thousands of well preserved artefacts as well as a notable collection of human remains. This paper surveys previous interpretations, discusses some methodological approaches to characterising deposition in the valley as well as presenting evidence from large scale excavations by Museum of London Archaeology at Bloomberg Place which shed new light on the problem. In particular, I argue that past interpretations of Claudio-Neronian urban communities e. Chichester, Colchester and London have been disproportionately driven by studies of often later settlement patterns and written historical sources. The finds data seemingly present a rather different " and arguably more nuanced picture, in which the nature of pre-conquest political affiliation and connections with Continental and military communities constitute major fault-lines of difference. Being made in Roman Britain and brought overseas for the purpose of fastening clothes, their functional aspect started to be overshadowed by other meanings attached to them by their owners, users and viewers. This paper presents the result of my recently completed PhD thesis on the mobility of Britons and the circulation of British- made objects in the Roman Empire. Excavation at Hollow Banks Quarry in Scorton Yorkshire revealed a small 15 burials later Roman cemetery, characterised by an unusually high number of crossbow brooches and belts and by the unusual age and sex

profile of the people buried there. The paper explores whether burial rites often viewed as intrusive in Britain such as the wearing of personal ornaments in death can be related to geographical origin. The new data from Scorton will be contextualised through a comparison with other later Roman burials, in particular Catterick and Lankhills Winchester.

2: Dr Steve Willis - Classical & Archaeological Studies - University of Kent

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It aims to highlight the value of samian pottery as a resource for exploring a range of archaeological questions beyond its essential role in providing dating evidence. The work to date has comprised a pilot study designed to assemble an initial database of stratified samian groups, to test methodologies and to explore the character of samian distribution. Some substantive patterns identified from the database are reproduced here and discussed. The opportunity is also taken to clarify baseline trends in the occurrence of samian within Roman pottery assemblages, and to place patterns in the incidence of this ware within the wider context of Roman Britain. A number of other aspects of archaeological value, for instance, the nature of samian from rural sites and the potential use of samian in ritual actions, are also evaluated. A written report and hardcopy database were produced in Willis b , which presented the results of phase 1 of the survey, with approximately 50 copies circulated for comment. The middle section of the present paper draws on this report. It is hoped that in due course the database will be accessible to all potential users including excavators, students, curators and academics , for the comparison of samian assemblages from different sites. The focus of the pilot study, being funded by English Heritage, has been upon sites within England. However, evidence from sites in Wales and Scotland, both military and civilian, has equal relevance constituting important comparative data. Samian assemblages from these parts of Britain are hence included in the current discussion. Considering the larger canvas, samian work in Britain is part of an international context of study, of what was a widely distributed and imitated material. Specialists in Britain are closely networked with workers elsewhere in western Europe. One of the most fruitful aspects of this liaison is the potential for identifying similarities and differences in the incidence of samian from region to region. It is hoped that the present paper, identifying trends in the British evidence, can contribute to inter-provincial comparisons. This paper has four principal sections. First, the background to the project is outlined, with previous quantitative and comparative studies of samian noted. The second section deals with broad aspects of samian distribution, considering its status during the Roman era, its geographic incidence and its occurrence as a component of pottery groups. Trends in the occurrence of samian types are then examined, while in the final components several areas of special interest are explored. The concluding sections emphasize the main findings and outline the prospects for future work; the manner in which samian information is published in reports is also considered.

3: Material Approaches to Roman Magic

Studies on finds in Roman Britain and the Western Provinces have come to greater prominence in the literature of recent years. The quality of such work has also improved, and is now theoretically.

Arthur The exact origins of the name Arthur remains a matter of debate. The most widely accepted etymology derives it from the Roman nomen gentile family name Artorius. He proposes that all of these occurrences were due to the importance of another Arthur, who may have ruled temporarily as Emperor of Britain. Sub-Roman Britain, Wales in the Early Middle Ages, and Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain Gildas and Badon[edit] Writing in the early 6th century, the British cleric Gildas is the first to mention in his book *De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae* the Briton victory against the Saxons at the "Badonic mount" Latin *mons Badonicus*, the Battle of Badon, which occurred in the year of his birth and ushered in a generation of peace between the two warring peoples he describes the battle as taking place "in our times" and being one of the "latest, if not the greatest", slaughter of the Saxons, and that, at the time of his writing, a new generation born after Badon, has come of age in Britain. The date of the battle is uncertain, with most scholars accepting a date around The location is also unknown, though numerous locations across Britain have been proposed over the years. Other accounts associating Arthur with one of those battles, that of Mount Badon, can be shown to derive directly or indirectly from the *Historia Brittonum*. These annals survive in a version dating from the 10th century. All other sources relating to Arthur by name are later than these; that is, they were written at least four hundred years later than the events to which they refer. He also states that Aurelius Ambrosius was the son of a Breton ruler named Constantinus, brother of Aldroenus. The *Legenda Sancti Goeznovii* is a hagiography of the Breton saint Goeznovius which was formerly dated to circa, [17] but now dated to the late 12th to early 13th century, [18] includes a brief segment dealing with Arthur and Vortigern. These sources are preserved in High Medieval manuscripts and cannot be dated with accuracy. They are mostly placed in the 9th to 10th century, although some authors make them as early as the 7th. The earliest of these would appear to be the Old Welsh poem *Y Gododdin*, preserved in an 13th-century manuscript. It refers to a warrior who "glutted black ravens [i. The two poems differ in the relative archaic quality of their language, that of *Gododdin* being the older in form. However, this could merely reflect differences in the date of the last revision of the language within the two poems. The language would have had to have been revised for the poems to remain comprehensible. Alternative candidates for the historical King Arthur[edit] Some theories suggest that "Arthur" was a byname of attested historical individuals. Lucius Artorius Castus and the Sarmatian connection[edit] One theory suggests that Lucius Artorius Castus, a Roman military commander who served in Britain in the late 2nd century or early 3rd century, was a prototype of Arthur. After a long career as a centurion in the Roman army, he was promoted to prefect of *Legio VI Victrix*, a legion headquartered in *Eboracum* present-day York, England. Scott Littleton developed a more elaborate version of the Sarmatian connection. Littleton first wrote about the theory with Anne C. Thomas in, and expanded on it in a book co-authored by Linda Malcor, *From Scythia to Camelot*. About, Roman diplomat and bishop Sidonius Apollinaris sent a letter to Riothamus asking his help to quell unrest among the Bretones, British colonists living in *Armorica*; this letter still survives. In the year, Western Emperor Anthemius began a campaign against Euric, king of the Visigoths who were campaigning outside their territory in Gaul. Anthemius requested help from Riothamus, and Jordanes writes that he crossed the ocean into Gaul with 12, soldiers. Riothamus was last seen retreating northward to Burgundy when Euric besieged *Arvernum* Clermont-Ferrand just south of the *Bituriges* territory. Geoffrey Ashe points out that Arthur is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have crossed into Gaul twice, once to help a Roman emperor and once to subdue a civil war. Riothamus did both, assuming that he was a king in Britain as well as *Armorica*. Arthur is also said to have been betrayed by one of his advisers, and Riothamus was betrayed by one of his supposed allies. It is unknown whether Riothamus was a king in Britain or *Armorica*. *Armorica* was a British colony and Jordanes writes that Riothamus "crossed the ocean", so it is possible that both are correct. He was renowned for his campaigns against the Saxons, and there is some speculation that he may have commanded the British forces at the Battle of Badon Hill. At any rate, the battle

was a clear continuation of his efforts. Scholars such as Leon Fleuriot identified Ambrosius Aurelianus with the aforementioned Riothamus figure from Jordanes, an idea which forms part of his hypothesis about the origins of the Arthurian legend. He was ultimately killed in battle in - thus, he lived far too late to have been the victor at the Battle of Badon, as mentioned by Gildas in the early 6th century. This is the solution proposed by David F. Carroll in his book *Arturius: A Quest for Camelot*, and by Michael Wood. The fact of the matter is that there is no historical evidence about Arthur; we must reject him from our histories and, above all, from the titles of our books.

4: Roman Finds: Context and Theory - CORE

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Excavation Aerial Photograph of the Excavation Site The area being excavated, to the rear of the Museum buildings, is situated in what was the middle of the Roman and medieval town. It was known that archaeological features would be present on the site due to earlier discoveries in this part of Dorchester. Indeed, a workshop built on the site in cut through part of a Roman Street. Although the site was largely built over in the 19th century, recent archaeological test pits showed that there were still some intact archaeological deposits underneath. In May Context One Archaeological Services carried out historic building recording on the 19th century buildings before they were demolished. More recently, we supervised the removal of the concrete floors. We started the main excavation work at the end of June, and this will go on through July and the early part of August We will be continuing to monitor remaining areas of the site later this year ahead of the building work. We have identified the foundations of 19th century buildings, Victorian rubbish pits and fragmentary parts of the Roman street. A number of pits were situated under the floor of what was the Craft Market building with others in the garden to the rear of the houses in Colliton Street, and contained various 18th and 19th century objects, including clay tobacco pipes, bottle glass, pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. They were most likely the domestic refuse from the homes and businesses nearby. Some scallop shells had actually been used to decorate a building in the past – they have nail holes and were impressed into cement and might have decorated something like a garden grotto. There are Romano-British finds from the site and as well as later objects in the Victorian pits. These objects came from the underlying Romano-British deposits which had been disturbed by the post-medieval pits and buildings. Roman Road The structure of the Roman street can now be seen in several places, and we are beginning to understand how it was constructed. The upper surface is a hard-wearing layer of gravel and grit. We are now excavating the deposits to see whether we can obtain some finds which will provide us with dates for the construction phases. A ditch runs alongside the road, flanking the edge of it. The upper fills have produced a considerable amount of pottery – mainly black burnished ware – and animal bone. This deposit relates to the point that the ditch was no longer being maintained, and was collecting rubbish from the local area. This did include some higher status tableware, including samian. They are associated with a number of post-holes, so we now need to figure out the sequence of construction, and the form of the structures. Within the footprint of the building there are deposits containing Romano-British pottery, and there appears to be further features cut into the bedrock below, which we will need to investigate. In addition, we have located a large pit, cut near to the road-side ditch, which contains large dumps of what appears to be demolition rubble from a substantial building, including copious large fragments of ceramic roof tiles and mortar like material. The finds have included two finely made bone hairpins and a piece of wall plaster with green paint.

5: Quoit brooch - Wikipedia

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Poetic Briefly, these six functions can be described as follows: A different name often indicates, insists on, reveals, hides, or even results in an important conceptual difference. Some other names for the factors are numbers refer to the table above: Some other names for the functions are: Each factor must be present and concordant in order for communication to succeed. Consequently, relations are established between all of the factors, particularly between the message and the other factors. But here, we are interested in particular relations or functions. We will assume that while one or more " or even all " of the functions of language may be absent in short units such as an isolated sign , lengthy units can activate all of them. Where more than one function is present, we will establish either: For example, Arcand and Bourbeau trans. Since the intention can be hidden, the function that is dominant in terms of overt degree of presence may not be dominant in terms of intention. Arcand and Bourbeau also distinguish between direct and indirect manifestations of intention, which correlate to the opposition between actual and overt functions. The appellative conative function is manifested directly in "Go answer the door" and indirectly in "The doorbell rang" which is equivalent to "Go answer the door" , where the overt function is the referential or informative function , pp. In addition, we need to distinguish between cause and effect functions, as well as ends and means functions the ends being the effect that is sought. For example, when the phatic function cause is overactivated, it can trigger the poetic function effect ; overactivation can be used for esthetic ends, and in this case the poetic function is an end and the phatic function is a means. In a literary text, for example, these agents are as follows: For more details, see the chapter on dialogics. To take a simple example, in a disconnected interaction between characters, the disintegration of the phatic function as when dialogue degenerates into parallel monologues might correspond to a symbolically, a phatic dysfunction between the empirical author and reader, and b the poetic function being activated through the dysfunction between characters. In this case the phatic function is thematized, and it is fictional it is operating between characters , and the poetic function is "real" it originates from the real author and is meant to be perceived by the real reader. This thematized, fictional phatic function is thus a way of activating the poetic function in reality. For Jakobson, what characterizes poetry and distinguishes it from other genres literary and textual in general is not so much the presence of the poetic function as its dominance. By identifying the functional configuration e. Jakobson recognizes that epic poetry " focused on the third person, as opposed to lyric poetry first-person or poetry of the second person " "strongly involves the referential function of language" Jakobson, , p. Dynamics is defined as "the set of interacting and opposing forces in a phenomenon or structure" [trans. The strength of a function in a particular configuration the target configuration may be interpreted dynamically and metaphorically as resulting from an upward or downward "thrust" applied to the function as it appeared in a configuration the source configuration considered as the source of this particular configuration. If we are going to analyze changes in the functional balance, this implies a comparison between two models, a source and a target. For example, in epic poetry or narrative poetry the referential function is intensified as compared to lyric poetry, while the emotive function is diminished. This dynamic model seems useful from a descriptive standpoint. For example, hyper-realism in painting is an exaggeration of the referential function; pictorial abstraction and, in literature, the "destruction" of the Balzacian universe by Robbe-Grillet and Kafka are attempts to neutralize the referential function. We would like to go a step beyond that. Let us posit that two kinds of correlations can be shown to exist between two functions. The correlation is said to be converse, or direct, if 1 an intensification of one of the two functions is accompanied by an intensification of the other and 2 a decline in one function causes a decline in the other. The correlation is said to be inverse if an intensification of one of the two functions is accompanied by a decline in the other, and vice versa. We will sketch out a brief analysis of this type below. Generally speaking, when one function is accentuated, it tends to diminish the importance of all the others, and the opposite happens when the function is deemphasized. But

we will also postulate that some functions are generally paired in an even more definite inverse relation. The most obvious pairings are the expressive and conative functions and the referential and poetic functions. Klinkenberg asks the question directly trans. Klinkenberg describes some of these pairings , pp. Moreover, a lot of so-called information leads to a behaviour as its final result. The second interaction Klinkenberg mentions, as we will show, involves the opposition actual vs. Even though the cry may be "addressed" to a receiver, it is associated almost consubstantially with the addresser, thereby leaving the conative function empty, so to speak. Conversely, an educational message is intended for the addressee, and generally entails an attenuation of the emotive function when the emotive and conative functions are incompatible, at any rate. The double-sensed message finds correspondence in a split addresser, in a split addressee, and besides in a split reference, as it is cogently exposed in the preambles to fairy tales of various peoples, for instance, in the usual exordium of the Majorca storytellers: The more the message "talks" about itself and refers to itself the poetic function , the less it talks about the context and refers to it the referential function and vice versa. The poetic function in particular can operate at least partially on a second level, as the beneficiary of certain transformations in the functional balance, especially if they are marked Klinkenberg, , p. In this case, the poetic function is linked to the other functions by a non-symmetrical relation. We will call it the ascending correlation: The poetic function is intensified as a result of a significant and selective strengthening or weakening of any other language function, but the reverse is not necessarily true e. It is hard to imagine that a marked emphasis or attenuation in one function would not draw attention to the message itself, at least in some cases. This contributes to the poetic effect of the play. It remains to be seen whether all variations in the poetic function necessarily result from a change, either qualitative or quantitative, in one or more other functions. Moreover, the poetic function is not necessarily the only one affected in cause-and-effect relations with one or more other functions. It actually has nothing to do with emotion. Any message, including the most neutral, reveals the condition of its sender. Relative to each of these three poles, the sign pertains to a different semiotic type: Any semiotic act, then, is indexical in relation to its producer the expressive function and a means of signalling to its receiver the conative function. For example, a written message containing the word "loose" instead of "lose" as in "Did you loose your keys again? Amazingly, this does not stop him from using the term "referential" for the function whose target factor is the context. Moreover, the term "context" is no less ambiguous, both in general and in this particular case. Jakobson says that the context is "either verbal or capable of being verbalized". As for the referential function, Jakobson gives the synonyms "denotative" and "cognitive" , p. We believe that there are two main ways of interpreting this function in the work of Jakobson and those who use his model. The referential function relates to the thing "spoken of" Jakobson, , p. The second way of viewing the referential function seems more useful and operative than the first. The referential function is associated with an element whose truth value true or false status is being affirmed or questioned , particularly when this truth value is identical in the real universe and in the assumptive or reference universe that is taking it on. This calls for some explanation for more details, see the chapter on dialogics. A universe of assumption such as the universe of a character in a literary work may be reinforced or contradicted by the universe of reference as defined by the omniscient narrator, for example , which stipulates what is ultimately true or false or undecidable in the more or less "realistic" universe constructed by the semiotic act. So the statement "the sun rises in the East" " which is true in reality and in a realistic text " would be more of a referential assertion than "the sun rises in the West", which would be perceived as somewhat poetic, in that the incongruity draws attention to the message even if the utterance is true in the universe of reference, say, of a science-fiction novel. This will allow us to apply it to non-linguistic "messages". Secondly, we propose recognizing any normed and norming system as a code, and not restricting ourselves to the language code where text is concerned. Rastier takes the view that a text is the result of three systems interacting , pp. The examples given above use a thematized metacode function, embedded in the signified, or content. However, we should expect that non-thematized metacode functions may also exist. When the code norm is transgressed, attention is directed indexically, but clearly, to the code, as in:

6: Historicity of King Arthur - Wikipedia

- Jilik S & Breeze D, , in Hingley & Willis, *Roman Finds: Context and Theory*, p, discuss the detritus of like at smaller military installations, noting that Zcounters and fragments of gaming-boards are a small but.

This is a list of place names and tribal names with their exact locations given in longitude and latitude. From the information given in the list it is possible to reconstruct of map of Ireland that appears strikingly familiar see below. Indeed, a number of the names on the list are still easily recognisable especially the rivers. This assertion by Agricola and the possibility of a Roman invasion has been much debated. He also speculated that a myth concerning an Irish Prince who returned from Britain with an army to seize power may have been based on reality. Although this is a very interesting theory, it remains unproven. Drumanagh promontory fort after Raftery In the context of a possible Roman invasion one site has caused considerable controversy. This is a large coastal promontory fort at Drumanagh in north Co. The remainder of the site being protected by high sea cliffs. It has produced a number of artefacts of Roman origin, all of which, were found during illegal metal detecting no archaeological excavations have been carried out at the site. These finds and the defensive nature of the site led some commentators to suggest that Drumanagh may represent the remains of a Roman fort. This view caused much debate and was challenged by a number of archaeologist and historians. It was probably populated by a mixture of Irish, Romano-British, Gallo-Roman, and others, doubtless including a few genuine Romans as well Raftery , It is likely that the Irish exchanged items such foodstuffs, woollen garments, hides, slaves and even wolfhounds. This assemblage includes objects such as sherds of Samian and Arretine pottery from a number of native settlements, a Bronze ladle from Bohereen, Co. Meath, a small handbell from Kishawanny, Co. Kildare and at least 16 reliably documented finds of Roman coins Bateson The latter includes isolated copper coins from places such as Freestone hill, Co. Kilkenny, gold coins from Newgrange and a number of very large hoards from Northern Ireland. For example, a hoard of silver coins as well as silver plate and ingots was found at Ballinrees, in Co. This early 5th century hoard may represent plunder stolen during Irish raids on the then disintegrating Roman colony in Britain or possibly monies earned by returning mercenary forces. Similarly, a hoard from Balline in Co. Limerick, which contained fragments of hacked silver plates and ingots, may represent captured loot. Meath appears to represent more ritualised deposition. These objects included gold coins, silver rings and sun brooches, which were buried in front of the great passage tomb. It is possibly that these were votive offerings which were deposited by merchants, travellers or even pilgrims from the Roman world. Meath, where a Roman type brooch was recovered from the waters of a holy well. These include a series of burials, which were uncovered at Bray Head, Co. Although poorly documented these burials appear to have been extended skeletons with stones placed at their head and feet. It is possible that this is evidence for the Roman burial custom of placing coins on the mouths and eyes of the deceased. Another set of burials was also found on Lambay Island off the north Dublin coast in Again poorly recorded these consisted of a number of crouched skeletons that were accompanied by a range of grave goods. The torc is a well known North British type and suggests that the people buried at Lambay, if not from Romanised Britain, had very close contacts with it. It may be significant that the burials from Lambay and Bray are broadly similar in date to the apparent occupation of Drumanagh promontory fort albeit the later is based on uncontexted coins. All three sites are located relatively close together and if nothing else are indicative of this areas close ties with Roman Britain, which after all, was just short sea voyage to the east. Stoneyford burial artefacts Outside of the greater Dublin region another apparently Roman burial was uncovered at Stoneyford, Co. This was different to the burials already described as it consisted of cremated remains, which had been placed within a glass urn. The burial was accompanied by a glass phial possibly for cosmetics and a bronze mirror. It does seem, however, that there were extensive trade contacts between Ireland and Britain and it is likely that Romanised Britons and indeed Romans themselves would have been regular visitors to Irish shores. Some may even have stayed long enough to form small communities, who chose to bury their dead according to Roman custom. Indeed, one of these immigrants was have to a profound effect on Irish history. Royal Irish Academy, 73C,

7: Department of Archaeology : Research Postgraduates - Durham University

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The later prehistoric people of Scotland. Roman officers and English gentlemen. Rural Settlement in Roman Britain. Chapter in book Hingley, Richard Classical Rome and the United Kingdom, to Imperial Limits and the crossing of frontiers. In Roman and Barbarians beyond the Frontiers: Archaeology, Ideology and Identities in the North. Constructing the Nation and Empire: In Graeco-Roman Antiquity and the idea of nationalism in the 19th century: Early Studies in Roman Britain: In Identity and Heritage: Contemporary Challenges in a Globalized World. Springer Briefs in Archaeology: Fragments of an Ethnographic Project Design. In The Edges of the Roman World. Postcolonial and global Rome: In Globalisation and the Roman World: World History, Connectivity and Material Culture. In Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology. Smith, Claire Editor-in-chief Springer. In Presenting the Romans: In Silchester and the study of Romano-British Urbanism. Fulford, Michael Journal of Roman Archaeology. In Matters of Scale: Processes and courses of events in the past and the present. Stockholm Studies in Archaeology 56, In Making Roman Places, past and present. In A Companion to Roman Imperialism. History of Warfare, Volum Pre-Roman Peoples and Myths of Origin. Imperial and Local Religions. Edward Gibbon and Francis Haverfield: The Traditions of Imperial Decline. Tales of the Frontier: Journal of Roman Archaeology. Cultural Diversity and Unity: In Pegswood Moor, Morpeth: Proctor, Jennifer Pre-Construct Archaeology. Romans and Natives in Britain. In Rome and the Barbarians: The birth of a new world. Francis John Haverfield Oxford, Roman archaeology and Edwardian imperialism. Teaching and Learning, An Elite Burial site at Camulodunum. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. The Roman Landscape of Britain: From Hoskins to today. In Prehistoric and Roman Landscapes: Landscape History after Hoskins. In Enclosing the Past. Iron Deposition and its significance in pre-Roman Britain. In Les depots metalliques au second age du Fer en Europe temperee. Studien zu Fundmunzen der Antike. In Unidad y diversidad en el Arco Atlantico en epoca romana. Rural Settlement in Northern Britain. In A Companion to Roman Britain. History as an aid to understanding peat bogs. The human impact on the landscape: In Images of Rome: Journal of Roman Archaeology, Supplementary Series. Perceptions of ancient Rome in Europe and the United States in the modern age. In Dialogues in Roman Imperialism. Edited book Fleming, A. Prehistoric and Roman Landscapes: Frontiers of the Roman Empire. Oxford Bibliographies in Classics.

8: Roman Finds: Context and Theory - Kent Academic Repository

The archaeology of Britain in the Iron Age and Roman periods. With a particular focus on landscapes, religion and the Roman frontiers (see current projects 1 and 2). Post-Colonial and descendant archaeologies, with a particular focus on changing theory and practice in archaeology and heritage for.

How may information on temporal and regional variations in pottery typology and vessel fabrics best be disseminated? How may our understanding of sites known only from metal-detected and fieldwalking finds be enhanced? How can we advance our knowledge of the chronology of metal finds, particularly brooches? What are the priorities for scientific dating, particularly radiocarbon, and how may targeted dating programmes be developed? To what extent is the pivotal location of the region between civil south and military north reflected in the archaeological record? Can we define more closely the distribution of early military sites and their periods of use? How did the supply needs of military garrisons and armies along the northern frontier affect the economy and transport infrastructure? How did the withdrawal of Roman political and financial support impact upon the established society and economy? How does the distribution of towns correlate with Iron Age foci, and how far may their social, political and economic roles have overlapped? What processes drove the growth of secondary urban centres? How were towns organised, what roles did they perform and how may their morphology and functions have varied over time? How and why did the urban landscape change in the late Roman period, and what roles may fortifications have played in this period? How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time? How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time? How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time? What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape? Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products? How did integration into the Roman Empire impact upon the agrarian economy, including the introduction of new crops, herbs and fruits? What is the evidence for the diet of people of high and low status in urban and rural settlements, especially those close to military sites? Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems? Can we define more precisely the networks developed for the trade and exchange of agricultural produce and fish? How can we add to our understanding of the nationally important iron and lead industries? How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy? What production techniques and exchange networks were involved in the manufacture and marketing of salt and building materials? How can we utilise most effectively the regional coin resource as evidence for the transition to a monetary economy? What can artefact research contribute to studies of eating, drinking and other manifestations of social identity? How were roads, rivers and artificial waterways integrated? To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement? How may roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how may roads have influenced urban morphology? How far may data from surveys and the Portable Antiquities Scheme assist in locating religious or ritual sites? Can we elucidate the beliefs and practices associated with religious or ritual foci and may certain classes of site have been associated with particular activities? Why have so few early Roman burials been found, and may practices have varied regionally and between different communities? What may studies of later Roman inhumation cemeteries teach us about changing burial practices and demography?

9: Roman metal small finds in context | Emma Durham - www.enganchecubano.com

Roman Finds: Context and Theory Proceedings of a conference held at the University of Durham edited by Richard Hingley and Steven Willis Oxbow Books.

Oxbow Books Year of Publication: The quality of such work has also improved, and is now theoretically informed, and based on rich data-sets. Work on finds over the last decade or two has changed our understanding of the Roman era in profound ways, and yet despite such encouraging advances and such clear worth, there has to date, been little in the way of a dedicated forum for the presentation and evaluation of current approaches to the study of material culture. The conference at which these papers were initially presented has gone some way to redressing this, and these papers bring the very latest studies on Roman finds to a wider audience. Twenty papers are here presented covering various themes. Small objects, small questions? Perceptions of finds research in the academic community Ellen Swift 3. The Last Chance Catherine Johns 4. Promoting the study of finds in Roman Britain: Democracy, integration and dissemination. Practice and methodologies for the future Nicholas J. Cooper Method and Theory 5. Telling stories about Brougham, or the importance of the specialist report H. Six honest serving men: Developing methodology for inter-provincial comparison of pottery assemblages Robin P. Symonds and Ian Haynes 8. Techniques for exploring context, deposition and chronology T. Experiments in the Analysis of Finds Deposition at Shiptonthorpe: Creolising the body in early Roman Britain Gillian Carr Prolegomena to a study of the fragmented body in Roman archaeology and art Iain Ferris Artefacts, contexts and the archaeology of social practices Andrew Gardner Applications of method and theory Contexts in Colchester Hella Eckardt Creating order in waste: Not in my back yard! Styles of pottery deposition at a Roman rural site in Hampshire J. The detritus of life: Silver for the Barbarians:

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