

Archaeology Economy And Society England From The Fifth To The Fifteenth Century

Proceedings of the Biennial Symposium of the Textile Society of America, IncLife and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, C. AD 600-1000The Forest, Park and Palace of Clarendon, C. 1200-c. 1650Handbook for British and Irish ArchaeologyThe Postmodern BeowulfThe Anglo-Saxon Age: A Very Short IntroductionBulletin of the Institute of ArchaeologyWater and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon WorldBritain After RomeThe Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon EnglandRome, Britain and the Anglo-SaxonsHealth & Disease in BritainBuilding on the PastPlacing Castles in the ConquestPeak DistrictThe Building of LondonThe Norman ConquestFarmers, Monks and AristocratsPeople and PlacesRulers, Warriors, Traders, ClericsThe Making of England, 55 B.C. to 1399Parks and GardensTextiles in European ArchaeologyCastles and LandscapesThe Archaeology of BritainArchaeology, Economy and SocietyASNC Guides, Texts, and StudiesThe Landscape Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon EnglandBritish Archaeological AbstractsA Brief History of Life in the Middle AgesA Century of British Medieval StudiesThe Oxford History of BritainTRAC 2001Papers of the "Medieval Europe Brugge 1997" ConferenceRural Settlement, Lifestyles and Social Change in the Later First Millennium ADAnnual ReportDaily Life in Anglo-Saxon EnglandThe Archaeological JournalExcavations at Launceston Castle, CornwallEnglish Inland Trade

Proceedings of the Biennial Symposium of the Textile Society of America, Inc

The Southampton brokage books are the best source for English inland trade before modern times. Internal trade always matched overseas trade. Between 1430 and 1540 the brokage series records all departures through Southampton's Bargate, the owner, carter, commodity, quantity, destination and date, and many deliveries too. Twelve such years make up the database that illuminates Southampton's trade with its extensive region at the time when the city was at its most important as the principal point of access to England for the exotic spices and dyestuffs imported by the Genoese. If Southampton's international traffic was particularly important, the town's commerce was representative also of the commonplace trade that occurred throughout England. Seventeen papers investigate Southampton's interaction with Salisbury, London, Winchester, and many other places, long-term trends and short-term fluctuations. The rise and decline of the Italian trade, the dominance of Salisbury and emergence of Jack of Newbury, the recycling of wealth and metals from the dissolved monasteries all feature here. Underpinning the book are 32 computer-generated maps and numerous tables, charts, and graphs, with guidance provided as to how best to exploit and extend this remarkable resource. An accompanying web-mounted

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database (<http://www.overlandtrade.org>) enables the changing commerce to be mapped and visualised through maps and trade to be tracked week by week and over a century. Together the book and database provide a unique resource for Southampton, its trading partners, traders and carters, freight traffic and the genealogies of the middling sort.

Life and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, C. AD 600-1000

"With the aid of primary and secondary sources the authors present a multi-disciplinary appraisal of the health of the British from Palaeolithic times to the twentieth century, Archaeological finds, skeletal remains, art, ancient medical texts, contemporary comment and personal papers all contribute to the findings examined." -- book jacket.

The Forest, Park and Palace of Clarendon, C. 1200-c. 1650

Between 1989 and 1991, excavations in the parish of Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, unearthed remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement associated with one of the largest collections of artefacts and animal bones yet found on such a site. In an unprecedented occupation sequence from an Anglo-Saxon rural settlement, six

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main periods of occupation have been identified, dating from the seventh to the early eleventh centuries; with a further period of activity, between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries AD. The remains of approximately forty buildings and other structures were uncovered; and due to the survival of large refuse deposits, huge quantities of artefacts and faunal remains were encountered compared with most other rural settlements of the period. The quality of the overall archaeological data contained within the settlement sequence is important for both the examination of site-specific issues, and for the investigation of wider research themes and problems, facing settlement studies in England, between AD 600 and 1050. Volume 4, offers a series of thematic analyses, integrating all the forms of evidence to reconstruct the lifestyles of the inhabitants. These comprise settlement-specific aspects and wider themes. The former include relations with the surrounding landscape and region, trade and exchange, and specialist artisan activity. Whereas the wider themes consider approaches to the interpretation of settlement character, the social spectrum of its inhabitants, changing relationships between rural and emerging urban centres, and the importance of the excavated remains within contemporary studies of early medieval settlement and society in western Europe.

Handbook for British and Irish Archaeology

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The Postmodern Beowulf

Enth. u. a. (S. 45-52): Keltische Textilien in der Schweiz / Antoinette Rast-Eicher. [Betr. u. a. Textilien aus Münsingen-Rain.].

The Anglo-Saxon Age: A Very Short Introduction

Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology

What do we learn if we look in parallel at the past of two distinct parts of the world? A novel and stimulating approach, this volume compares the central Sahel of West Africa to Northern Europe to develop our understanding of what life was like for our medieval predecessors.

Water and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World

First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Britain After Rome

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An introduction to the daily life of men, women and children living in England from the end of Roman Britain in the 5th century AD to the Norman Conquest, based on documentary and archaeological evidence.

The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England

Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons

Between 1989 and 1991, excavations in the parish of Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, unearthed remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement associated with one of the largest collections of artefacts and animal bones yet found on such a site. In an unprecedented occupation sequence from an Anglo-Saxon rural settlement, six main periods of occupation have been identified, dating from the seventh to the early eleventh centuries; with a further period of activity, between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries AD. The remains of approximately forty buildings and other structures were uncovered; and due to the survival of large refuse deposits, huge quantities of artefacts and faunal remains were encountered compared with most other rural settlements of the period. Volume 2 contains detailed presentation of some 10,000 recorded finds, over 6,000 sherds of pottery, and many other residues and bulk finds, illustrated with 213 blocks of figures and 67 plates,

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together with discussion of their significance. It presents the most comprehensive, and currently unique picture of daily life on a rural settlement of this period in eastern England, and is an assemblage of Europe wide significance to Anglo-Saxon and early medieval archaeologists.

Health & Disease in Britain

Building on the Past

The Anglo-Saxon period was crucial to the development of the English landscape, but is rarely studied. The essays here provide radical new interpretations of its development.

Placing Castles in the Conquest

This is one of a series designed for local historians and all lovers of Britain's heritage, the main aim of which is to enable readers to look at the landscape and to read its features with understanding.

Peak District

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The environmental archaeological evidence from the site of Flixborough (in particular the animal bone assemblage) provides a series of unique insights into Anglo-Saxon life in England during the 8th to 10th centuries. The research reveals detailed evidence for the local and regional environment, many aspects of the local and regional agricultural economy, changing resource exploitation strategies and the extent of possible trade and exchange networks. Perhaps the most important conclusions have been gleaned from the synthesis of these various lines of evidence, viewed in a broader archaeological context. Thus, bioarchaeological data from Flixborough have documented for the first time, in a detailed and systematic way, the significant shift in social and economic aspects of wider Anglo-Saxon life during the 9th century AD., and comment on the possible role of external factors such as the arrival of Scandinavians in the life and development of the settlement. The bioarchaeological evidence from Flixborough is also used to explore the tentative evidence revealed by more traditional archaeological materials for the presence during the 9th century of elements of monastic life. The vast majority of bioarchaeological evidence from Flixborough provides both direct and indirect evidence of the wealth and social standing of some of the inhabitants as well as a plethora of unique information about agricultural and provisioning practices associated with a major Anglo-Saxon estate centre. The environmental archaeological record from Flixborough is without doubt one of the most important datasets of the early medieval period, and one which will provide a key benchmark

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for future research into many aspects of early medieval archaeology.

The Building of London

Numbers for 1958-73 include the annual reports of the Institute for 1956/57-71/72.

The Norman Conquest

A selection of eleven papers from the eleventh annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference; these papers are representative of the broad range of Roman archaeology today, and share a commitment to a theoretically informed approach to the subject. Contents: Considering Continuity of Deposition on Votive Sites in Northeastern France from 200 BC to AD 100 (Imogen Wellington); Pots for Cash? A Critique of the Role of the 'Free Market' in the Late Roman Economy (James Gerrard); A Topography of Death: The Buildings of the Emperor Maxentius on the Via Appia, Rome (Lorraine Kerr); Consumer Theory and Roman North Africa: A Post-colonial Approach to the Ancient Economy (Garrick Fincham); Wolves' Nipples and Otters' Noses? Rural Foodways in Roman Britain (Gillian Hawkes); Material Culture Patterns and Cultural Change in South-West Britain (Jason Lucas); Acculturation and the Temporal Features of Ritual Action (Jan Weeks); Celts, Romans and the Coligny Calendar (Cathy Swift); Regarding the Stars (Carol van

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Driel-Murray); Measuring Time and Inventing Histories in the Early Empire: Roman and Germanic Perspectives (Maureen Carroll); The Metaphoric Movement: Mythological and Heroic Narratives on Roman Sarcophagi (Inge Lyse Hansen) .

Farmers, Monks and Aristocrats

The purpose of castles - their position and their symbolic nature - is the main focus of this study, which takes into account the importance of their context in the medieval world, as part of a many-faceted society.

People and Places

Rulers, Warriors, Traders, Clerics

Reconstructing an actual, conceptual and documented Wiltshire landscape The main argument of this thesis is that the landscape and locality of Clarendon Forest and Park (some 6 km east of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England) were strongly influenced by the presence (or, later, absence) of Clarendon Palace, which fell into decay in the late fifteenth century. The first sure evidence of a royal residence at Clarendon dates from the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), although the site may well

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have Saxon connections. A primary aim of this work is to restore the wider conceptual landscape by considering the forest alongside the relict landscape of the park, and it is argued throughout that, because medieval forests are archaeologically elusive, the best way to achieve this is through an intensive documentary methodology. Attention is drawn throughout to the capacity of documents to illustrate how estates were managed over time. The argument, representing an unprecedented systematic study of manuscript sources for Clarendon Park and Forest held at central and regional record offices, is supported by references to printed primary sources. It has resulted in the compilation of a main computer database listing over 800 relevant documents held at the Public Record Office alone, from which those that might prove most useful were selected and transcribed. The transcriptions, arranged by subject, form several substantial and searchable electronic databases facilitating cross-checking and comparison. The written sources themselves have informed the structure of the work and help to illustrate that this unique landscape and locality was indeed profoundly influenced by the existence of a royal park and palace at its centre. Nevertheless, what has emerged strongly in the course of the study are the myriad ways in which the forest, in turn, shaped the 'lifecycle' of the palace.

The Making of England, 55 B.C. to 1399

Where can I find an amateur archaeological society to join? How can I find out

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more about a particular aspect of archaeology? Which are the most useful available texts in this field? Which Universities run archaeology courses? If you have ever asked or been asked any of the above questions, then this is the book for you - a one-stop, truly comprehensive, dedicated and reliable sourcebook for archaeology. In one volume the Handbook offers an astonishingly wide range of up-to-date information, including: Lists of organisations, national societies and special interest groups within archaeology and contributory disciplines A catalogue of finding aids such as printed bibliographies, dictionaries, map lists and record office directories A guide to grant sources Lists of archaeological touring guides Bibliography of books offering starting points for almost any topic encountered in archaeology With a full subject and author index to help the reader navigate the information, this Handbook is the most comprehensive guide to sources and resources available in British and Irish Archaeology.

Parks and Gardens

This book/disk package on how to detect, combat, and exterminate computer viruses comes with a disinfectant disk. After a nontechnical discussion of viruses and their history, more technically oriented chapters offer detailed descriptions of four major types of PC viruses and information on programs to detect and clean them, and include 8086-compatible assembler code examples of virus methods and ways to counter them. The second half of the book assumes some 8086

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assembler programming experience. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Textiles in European Archaeology

This monograph focuses on Launceston Castle, which occupies a dominating position at the end of a ridge commanding the strategic crossing of the River Tamar separating Cornwall from Devon. It includes contributions by Umberto Albarella, F W Anderson, Duncan Brown, John A Davies, Simon J M Davis, David Dungworth, Geoff Egan, D A Higgins, Carole A Keepax, S A Mays, J G McDonnell, Quita Mould, R L Otlett, Ian Riddler, Kate Steane, Robert Thompson, Rachel Tyson, Alan Vince and David Williams.

Castles and Landscapes

The enormous hoard of beautiful gold military objects found in 2009 in a field in Staffordshire has focused huge attention on the mysterious world of 7th and 8th century Britain. This book discusses the tumultuous centuries between the departure of the Roman legions and the arrival of Norman invaders nearly seven centuries later.

The Archaeology of Britain

Archaeology, Economy and Society

This is an authoritative guide to the complete range of medieval scholarship undertaken in twentieth-century Britain: history, archaeology, language, culture. Some of the twenty-nine essays focus on changes in research method or on the achievements of individual scholars, others are the personal account of a lifetime's work in a discipline. Many outline the ways in which subjects may develop in the twenty-first century.

ASNC Guides, Texts, and Studies

Twenty-three distinguished literary critics offer a twenty-first-century look at the one-thousand-plus-year-old Anglo-Saxon epic poem, addressing gender, race, nationalism, and other issues of cultural and personal identity.

The Landscape Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England

First published as part of the best-selling The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain,

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John Blair's Very Short Introduction to the Anglo-Saxon Age covers the emergence of the earliest English settlements to the Norman victory in 1066. This book is a brief introduction to the political, social, religious, and cultural history of Anglo-Saxon England. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

British Archaeological Abstracts

The Peak District, Britain's first National Park, is famous for its outstanding natural beauty. At the heart of the region, on the limestone plateau of the White Peak, features of different periods are often found cheek by jowl, where the land has been in constant use over the centuries. In contrast, the gritstone moorland of the Dark Peak was only cultivated in prehistoric times; the many ancient farms and fields that have survived until today give a clear view back to its earliest settlers. From prehistoric barrows and Romano-British settlements to medieval fields and 19th-century lead mines, this work explores these varied landscapes and introduces the people who created them. It looks at the prehistoric sacred and ritual landscapes and how the ancient inhabitants viewed their world. Photographs, illustrations and plans reveal how the Peak District has changed through the ages.

A Brief History of Life in the Middle Ages

Using wide-ranging evidence, Martyn Whittock shines a light on Britain in the Middle Ages, bringing it vividly to life. Thus we glimpse 11th century rural society through a conversation between a ploughman and his master. The life of Dick Whittington illuminates the rise of the urban elite. The stories of Roger 'the Raker' who drowned in his own sewage, a 'merman' imprisoned in Orford Castle and the sufferings of the Jews of Bristol reveal the extraordinary diversity of medieval society. Through these characters and events - and using the latest discoveries and research - the dynamic and engaging panorama of medieval England is revealed. Interesting facts include: When the life expectancy for women dropped to 26 years in Sierra Leone in 2002, following a catastrophic civil war, it was one year longer than the estimate for early medieval women. So great was the extent of church construction in the thirteenth century that it has been calculated it was the equivalent, in modern terms, of every family in England paying £500 every year, for the whole century! Murder rates for East Anglia, in the fourteenth century, were comparable with those of modern New York. For England generally the homicide rate was far higher than that of the urban USA today.

A Century of British Medieval Studies

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The work and career of Mick Aston, Professor of Landscape Archaeology at Bristol University, has involved pioneering efforts to find new sources of information and to interpret them to build new ways of understanding the past. In December 2004 a two day conference was held at the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Bristol University, to celebrate the career of Mick Aston on the occasion of his retirement. This volume contains the essays presented by some of his colleagues, students, and friends who pay tribute to Mick's energy, commitment, enthusiasm and pioneering spirit as a landscape archaeologist and as a teacher.

The Oxford History of Britain

TRAC 2001

The Archaeology of Britain is the only concise and up-to-date introduction to the archaeological record of Britain from the reoccupation of the landmass by Homo sapiens during the later stages of the most recent Ice Age until last century. This fully revised second edition extends its coverage, including greater detail on the first millennium AD beyond the Anglo-Saxon domain, and into recent times to look at the archaeological record produced by Britain's central role in two World Wars

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and the Cold War. The chapters are written by experts in their respective fields. Each is geared to provide an authoritative but accessible introduction, supported by numerous illustrations of key sites and finds and a selective reference list to aid study in greater depth. It provides a one-stop textbook for the entire archaeology of Britain and reflects the most recent developments in archaeology both as a field subject and as an academic discipline. No other book provides such comprehensive coverage, with such a wide chronological range, of the archaeology of Britain. This collection is essential reading for undergraduates in archaeology, and all those interested in British archaeology, history and geography.

Papers of the "Medieval Europe Brugge 1997" Conference

Rural Settlement, Lifestyles and Social Change in the Later First Millennium AD

The settlement landscape was also deeply affected by castle building as their powerful aristocratic owners fostered new towns and villages, while other communities were disrupted by their construction. The types of sites chosen for castles are also examined, as are the features that often accompanied them, including churches, mills, monasteries, deer parks, fishponds and gardens.

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Throughout, this book challenges many of our perceptions about medieval castles and presents some new avenues for future research."--BOOK JACKET.

Annual Report

Water and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World, third volume of Daily Living in the Anglo-Saxon World, continues to introduce students of Anglo-Saxon culture to aspects of the realities of the environment that surrounded Anglo-Saxon peoples through reference to archaeological and textual sources. Similar in theme and method to the first and second volumes, the collected articles of Water and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World illuminate how an understanding of the impact of water features on the daily lives of the people and the environment of the Anglo-Saxon world can inform reading and scholarship in Anglo-Saxon studies. In discussing fishing, for example, we might ask, in what ways did fish and fishing locations impact the life of the average person living in those areas within the period? How would it impact those persons' diets, livelihood, and religious obligations; how would fish impact the social and cultural structures for those who lived near the water features of fishing? Study of the impact of water features on the daily lives of the people and the environment of the Anglo-Saxon world will assist serious students of the Anglo-Saxon period in both perceiving and understanding the imagery of material culture in the archaeology and textual materials of the period.

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Daily Life in Anglo-Saxon England

Many books have been written on particular aspects of medieval archaeology, or on particular parts of the period, but synthesis across the whole spectrum has not been attempted before. The aim of this book is to examine the contribution that archaeology can make to an understanding of the social, economic, religious and other developments that took place in England from the migrations of the fifth and sixth centuries to the beginning of the Renaissance, showing how society and economy evolved in that time-span. Drawing on the latest available material, the book takes a chronological approach to the archaeological material of the post-Roman period in order to emphasize the changes that can be observed in the physical evidence and some of the reasons for them that can be suggested. The environment in which people functioned and how they expressed themselves - for example in their houses and burial practices, their pottery and their clothes - show how they were constrained by social customs and economic pressures.

The Archaeological Journal

The Oxford History of Britain tells the story of Britain and its people over two thousand years, from the coming of the Roman legions to the present day. Encompassing political, social, economic, and cultural developments throughout

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the British Isles, the dramatic narrative is taken up in turn by ten leading historians who offer the fruits of the best modern scholarship to the general reader in an authoritative form. A vivid, sometimes surprising picture emerges of a continuous turmoil of change in every period, and the wider social context of political and economic tension is made clear. But consensus, no less than conflict, is a part of the story: in focusing on elements of continuity down the centuries, the authors bring out that special awareness of identity which has been such a distinctive feature of British society. By relating both these factors in the British experience, and by exploring the many ways in which Britain has shaped and been shaped by contact with Europe and the wider world, this landmark work brings the reader face to face with the past, and the foundations of modern British society. The new edition brings the story into the twenty-first century, covering the changes to British society and culture during the Blair years and the invasion of Iraq and its aftermath.

Excavations at Launceston Castle, Cornwall

Investigation of social and economic change has always been central to archaeology. As part of this, population movements have frequently been emphasised as instigators of transition. This is particularly the case in British archaeology where, as an island, migration episodes tend to be viewed as highly significant. The Norman Conquest was the last and perhaps most famous of

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Britain's invasions, resulting in the almost complete replacement of the Saxon elite, both lay and ecclesiastical. Because the events surrounding the Conquest are so well documented, 1066 has come to be held as a significant watershed. This book sets out to undertake a detailed zooarchaeological analysis of the Norman Conquest, whereby data are considered by site-type to detect subtle temporal variations, if present, in human-animal relationships. The aim of this book is to show that zooarchaeological and historical data can be used together profitably to provide a new perspective on the Normans and their conquest of England. In order to accomplish this, the Norman Conquest is examined at the macro, meso and micro scale, which can be translated as the Norman Empire, Saxo-Norman England and specific Saxo-Norman sites, respectively.

English Inland Trade

What did the medieval and Tudor city of London look like? How did it grow from its Roman and Saxon origins to a European metropolis? This is a detailed account of the evolution of Britain's capital up to the Great Fire of 1666. Although the city was virtually destroyed, a few medieval buildings, such as the Guildhall, remain. More evidence survives in legal documents, maps and plans, and antiquarian drawings. There are also new discoveries of urban archaeology in which the author and his colleagues at the Museum of London have played a major part.

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