

Medieval Archaeology

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOCIETY FOR MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

A new project on Viking harbours in the North Atlantic

Professor Dr. Claus von Carnap-Bornheim and Dr. Natascha Mehler highlight a new project funded by the German Research Foundation

What makes a harbour a harbour if there are very few remains left on land and under water? That's just one of many questions that a new research project which has now been given funding by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) hopes to answer. The project focuses on Viking and medieval harbours in Iceland, Shetland, Greenland, Faroe and Norway and is called 'Harbours in the North Atlantic (AD 800-1300) (HaNOA)'. HaNOA is a highly interdisciplinary project. It will make use of written sources such as legal texts and sagas, investigate a number of sites with archaeological and geophysical methods both on land and under water, and involve other specialists such as geomorphologists, geologists and climatologists. The investigations focus on the topography of the harbours, the function of their components, the geomorphological changes they went through, the role of ballast, and oceanographic characteristics. Legacies on land and under water are examined

The medieval harbour at Mariúhöfn, Iceland.

together in order to gain a holistic understanding of the ports from a nautical and economic historical perspective. Although the project spans a geographically broad area it investigates a contiguous historical economic region. The ports chosen for this project (such as Kaupangr in Iceland) play a key role in the Viking Age settlement and colonization process of these North Atlantic islands.

HaNOA is run by Prof. Dr. Claus von Carnap-Bornheim at the Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology (ZBSA) at Schleswig (www.zbsa.eu) and Dr. Natascha Mehler, Department of Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology at the University of Vienna (<http://histarch.univie.ac.at/>) and involves a network of specialists from all these places. The project is part of the DFG's newly established large focal programme on 'Harbours from the Roman Empire to the Middle Ages' which will run for the next six years and includes a number of projects taking place all over Europe.

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As we assembled the present issue, the project associated with Richard III was breaking news and is now very well known, with the details still being processed. Our Newsletter instead is packed with a wide range of projects and notices from across Europe. Readers may notice the intense research interest in the Conversion period; there are at least three major independent collaborative projects being pursued at present that feature in various capacities in this issue. We can expect many new and hopefully inspiring publications on this theme in the near future.

Niall Brady
Newsletter Editor
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A new funding opportunity, see page 6.

CAN YOU DIG IT?

see Maney Publishing's blog aimed at archaeology and heritage online communities
<http://www.c-u-d-i.blogspot.co.uk/>



The walls of Wallingford castle: a key Angevin stronghold that endured three separate sieges during the 'Anarchy'. Photograph by Oliver Creighton

Anarchy? War and Status in Twelfth-century Landscapes of Conflict

Oliver Creighton introduces a new medieval research project funded by the Leverhulme Trust

In England the phrase 'the civil war' usually conjures up images of the struggle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in the mid-1600s. A new Leverhulme-funded research project based in the University of Exeter's Department of Archaeology will investigate a much earlier but equally bloody and bitter civil conflict — the so-called 'Anarchy' of King Stephen's reign in the mid-1100s. Political rebellion, lawlessness and bitter conflict characterised Stephen's troubled reign (1135–54), which was marked by a protracted struggle with rival claimant Empress Matilda and her Angevin supporters over 'nineteen long winters' when, according to the *Peterborough Chronicle*, 'Christ and his Saints slept'. This tumultuous period has been intensively studied by medieval historians, who have analysed charters and chroniclers' accounts to assess Stephen's failed leadership. Our understanding of this much-debated period is almost entirely based on documentary sources, however. While Stephen is one of medieval England's most written about kings, no study to date has considered the archaeological and material evidence for the period — from landscapes of castles, siege-works and battlefields through to artefacts, coins, hoards and weaponry.

An archaeological approach to 'the Anarchy' can not only augment but also challenge historical narratives,

potentially shedding new light on the conflict and its consequences for medieval society and landscape. For example, do we see archaeological evidence for the widespread militarisation of the landscape through uncontrolled castle building by cruel lords and robber barons, as the chroniclers suggest? What were the consequences of political chaos for everyday people in towns and villages: was this a conflict that affected the privileged upper echelons of society more than the wider populace? Did the disorder impact upon England as a whole or was the violence more localised? What were its impacts upon the Church: while chroniclers recoiled in horror as monasteries and cathedrals were defiled by armies, the period also saw an upsurge in new religious foundations by pious lords. Were the battles and sieges of the period bloody affairs, or were clashes of arms governed by ritual, with a strong element of display in armed conflict? Addressing these questions and others, this project will carry out new archaeological surveys on a wide range of sites and landscapes as well as collating existing materials from archives and museum collections to shed new light on the Anarchy, its effects and legacy.

Oliver Creighton

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CONFERENCE / SEMINAR REPORTS

2012 SMA Student Colloquium Cardiff University, November 2012

It is often the case that some of the brightest ideas get their first 'airing' at postgraduate events, and the Society's 2012 Student Colloquium was no exception. More than 60 delegates were treated to a diverse and stimulating programme, covering topics such as mining technology in Saudi Arabia, burials in the North Atlantic, and Anglo-Saxon settlements. There were 24 paper presentations given by postgraduate students and early-career researchers, and there were 11 poster presentations. UK institutions were very well represented, as may be expected, but there was also a very prominent presence of international students attending this event, with presenters from institutions in Spain, Croatia, Sweden, Iceland and Belgium.

The keynote address was given by Dr. Alan Lane, who revealed details from the exciting archaeological excavations undertaken at Llan-gors crannog, and provided delegates



(L-R) Marjolein Kimmer, Margaux De Pauw, Marit Van Cant, Lara Hogg and Hannah Buckingham. Photograph by Amanda Forster

with an introduction to Welsh archaeology and an insight into the Viking Age in this part of the UK. The Institute for Archaeologists sponsored a wine reception and, all in all, the Colloquium was considered a success.

Lara Hogg, SMA Student Representative, 2012

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Converting Landscapes

A Converting the Isles Colloquium, held at Bangor University, March 2013

Converting the Isles is an interdisciplinary research network supported by the Leverhulme Trust that considers the transformative effects associated with the arrival and establishment of the Christian religion in Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia. Archaeologists, historians and literary scholars are engaged in close dialogue, and since 2011 have met on three occasions to listen to a wide selection of papers, which have been arranged around the themes of 'Pagan and Christian' (Cambridge 2011), 'Conversion and Social Change' (Cambridge 2012), and 'Literacy, Memory and Conversion' (Dublin 2012). The fourth colloquium met at Bangor University under the organisational baton of Professor Nancy Edwards (who is also VP for the Society), who developed the theme 'Converting Landscapes'.

A central concern was to assess the extent to which evidence of conversion can be traced in subjects such as burial, settlement, stone monuments, technology, and urbanization, and to derive meaning and insight from such observations. When considering settlement, technology and urbanization, the surviving sources are late, which makes the task of 'seeing' the conversion period

quite a challenge, at least across Ireland and Britain. The presumption that the Church was singularly the most important agency of change at this time is a theme that lies at the heart of the larger project, and it will be interesting to see whether the discussions will be able to qualify this by offering nuanced perspectives in due course.

The Bangor colloquium included a field-trip to Anglesey to see early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture illustrating the theme in this remarkable landscape, including an ogam and Roman-letter inscribed stone at Llanfaelog not easily accessible and is a rare treat to see.

The meeting at Bangor was a great success, and thanks to all who lay behind the organization, including Nancy and her team in Bangor, and Brittany Schorn in Cambridge. The network's next meeting is in Cambridge in September.

Niall Brady

Newsletter Editor

Nancy (with the purple hat) preparing us at Llanfaelog 2, with Tom McErlan to the right. Photograph by Niall Brady

A slightly warmer assembly in Llangaffo church. Photograph by Niall Brady



Website

www.medievalarchaeology.org
The website continues to improve.
Send us your comments:
medieval.archaeology@googlemail.com

Apply for a Grant

The Society is in the happy position of being able to offer grants for research and for travel. For information on how to apply for a Society grant/award, see our website www.medievalarchaeology.org

Current Officers

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Key Points for the 2013 Student Colloquium

Call for Papers/Posters submission deadline: **6th September 2013**

Conference Pre-registration by: **18th October 2013**

Fieldtrip Pre-registration by: **18th October 2013**

Updates will be posted on:

Facebook (The Society for Medieval Archaeology Student Colloquium)

Twitter (SocMedArch)

Mailing List. Email us to be included.

medieval.archaeology@googlemail.com

Society News



Student Colloquium 2013

The Society for Medieval Archaeology

7-8th November 2013, University of Aberdeen

with a fieldtrip to Aberdeenshire and Angus on 9th-10th November

The postgraduate students of Aberdeen are keenly preparing for the 2013 SMA Student Colloquium, which plans to build on the success of last year's event in Cardiff, and to show the membership the wonderful landscapes that characterise this northerly part of Scotland.

Papers from across the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) and from all geographical areas are welcomed. To reflect Aberdeen's focus on the archaeology of the North, some of the talks will focus on the medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, such as northern Britain, the Baltic region, Scandinavia and the North Atlantic region. The **Call for Papers and Posters** is now open. Please send me your suggestions by **6th September**.

Professor Neil Price will open the conference with a keynote lecture entitled *Women, weapons and witchcraft: new finds and new directions in Viking-Age archaeology*, and Professor Stefan Brink will close the conference. We will accept 20-30 papers to fill the conference space, and there will be sufficient time for discussion and coffee breaks. We will also include a poster opportunity.

Attendance at the Colloquium is free for all student members of the Society. Students who are not members of the Society will be charged £20 registration fee (which coincidentally is the annual student membership fee for UK-based students, so by paying this you will become a member and will receive the other key benefits of membership; namely a copy of the Society's highly regarded annual journal *Medieval*

Archaeology and our bi-annual Newsletter). Non-Student members and non-members will be charged £30 registration. **Conference pre-registration by 18th October** please.

The registration fee covers the conference event only. Accommodation, transport, meals, and the fieldtrip will be additional costs. Delegates are responsible for booking their own accommodation, but we are happy to assist with that process. Details of the fieldtrip are still being prepared, and will be advertised when complete.

Aberdeen has a variety of quality accommodation, including hotels, a youth hostel (prices per night starting at £22) and guest houses, available within walking distance of the city centre, with many buses linking the city centre with Old Aberdeen campus, where the Colloquium will be held.

We will also offer limited student-4-student accommodation. This will enable students on limited budgets to stay for free with students at the University of Aberdeen during the conference.

Aberdeen is easily accessible from anywhere in the UK or overseas. It is well-served by road and rail. Aberdeen's International Airport is also served by a number of major carriers, see: <http://www.aberdeenairport.com/>

There is a frequent bus link from the airport to the city centre, and taxis from the airport to the University cost around £15.

Patrycja Kupiec, SMA Student Rep. 2013
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Society for Medieval Archaeology Conference,
20-22 September 2013, University of Nottingham

Transformations and Continuities in the Eleventh Century: the Archaeology of the Norman Conquest

In the past decades opinion about the impact of the Norman Conquest has swung between extremes. From a well-established position which saw the Conquest as a revolution in almost everything, there was a shift in the 1980s to viewing it as an event which precipitated limited change. It came to be regarded as more of a shuffling of seats in the boardroom than a revolution on the shopfloor. In more recent years the wider effects of the Conquest have again begun to be acknowledged.

The Society's autumn conference will examine the issue of the Norman Conquest and look at the broader question of changes in the 11th century, both in England and elsewhere. Speakers will consider the full range of material remains, including landscapes, burial practices, settlements, buildings, fortifications, churches, towns and artefacts. Were these changes the result of the political and social upheavals that are traditionally associated with the Norman expansion? Or were there alternative dynamics at work?

Professor Richard Morris (University of Huddersfield) will give the opening keynote lecture on 'Hastings, Battles and Archaeology'. The second keynote speaker is Professor Hugh Thomas (University of Miami) who has written two books on the Norman Conquest and its aftermath. He will

speak on the conference excursion to the outstanding church of Southwell Minster, on the topic of 'The Archaeology of the Norman Conquest: a historian's perspective'. Other speakers at the conference include Paul Everson, Michael Lewis, Aleksandra McClain, Deirdre O'Sullivan, David Petts, Simon Roffey, David Stocker, Naomi Sykes and Gordon Young. The conference will review this period of change and consider whether we can, indeed, recognize any significant change in the archaeological record

The conference will be held at the University of Nottingham from 20th to 22nd September. Accommodation on campus is limited, so early booking is suggested. Details of the conference programme and information on how to book are on the society website. Students are welcome to display posters of their research on topics related to the conference theme. For further details see www.medievalarchaeology.org.

We are also pleased to announce that the theme for the 2014 annual conference is 'Temporary and seasonal settlement'. Further details about this conference, including the call for papers, will appear in the Autumn Newsletter.



News & Views

Monographs

It is now possible to purchase Society Monographs through Oxbow. The process is quite straight forward, using their online facility. Simply search for an individual title or author in the usual way, or go to the Society page on the Oxbow website: <http://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/sma>. You will see a list of 26 monographs, extending back to monograph 3, Philip Rahtz's *King John's Hunting Lodge* (1969), all the way forward to monograph 32, Rachel Barrowman's *St. Ninian's Isle* (2011). Some of the volumes are offered at a discounted price (the *Hunting Lodge* is selling at only £7.50, reduced from £12.50). For those volumes that are not discounted already, Society members can apply a special member's voucher in the Discount Codes box, and **avail themselves of a 20% reduction**. The special code is: SMA15. When purchasing you will also need to check the appropriate destination, to ensure correct postage. The running totals are automatically calculated and adjusted, and once you are satisfied with your order, proceed to the check-out and fill in your personal financial details, which are required to complete the transaction.

Forthcoming, 2013

This year the Society will be publishing several new monographs. Here are details of three, but watch out for further announcements (with prices and purchase details) over the next few months.

Wigmore Castle, North Herefordshire: Excavations 1996 and 1998, edited by Stephanie Rátkai, is an account of archaeological work in 1996 and 1998 after the site was taken into English Heritage Guardianship and consolidated as a romantic ruin. Wigmore was the honorial caput of the Mortimer family from the late 11th century through to 1425; thereafter the Mortimer inheritance passed to the Dukes of York and from there to the Crown. The monograph covers the earliest timber castle, the stone defences and curtain wall as well as later modifications in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Highlights include possible evidence for Simon de Montfort's attack on the castle in 1264, finds such as ballista balls, arrowheads and fragments of plate armour and well stratified faunal and artefact assemblages.

Anglo-Saxon Graves and Grave Goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: A Chronological Framework, edited by John Hines and Alex Bayliss. The results of an English Heritage-funded project on the chronology of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period have been long awaited, and will at last be published, together with a digital database and spreadsheets available from the ADS. The report offers a revised artefact-typology, and the opportunity to get to grips with the study of grave-assemblages using correspondence analysis, high-precision radiocarbon dating, and Bayesian modelling. These have been used to create a comprehensive new chronological framework that allows grave-assemblages and artefact-types to be assigned to phases which are calendrically dated with a specific degree of probability. One result of this research that forces us to reconsider previous orthodoxies is the proposition that regular burial with grave goods ceased in Anglo-Saxon England markedly earlier than had been thought.

Transforming townscapes. From burh to borough: the archaeology of Wallingford, AD 800–1400, by Neil Christie and Oliver Creighton is a new account of one of British medieval archaeology's 'classic' sites. The unmistakable plan of the defensive burh and the gridded street pattern, set against the banks of the Thames in south Oxfordshire will be known to many readers but a more detailed account has been lacking until now. This volume unpicks what is known of the burh defences, the royal castle and the decline of Wallingford in the later Middle Ages through an AHRC-funded programme of archaeological and historical research focused on the town and its suburbs, its built heritage and its historic landscape setting.

Chris Gerrard
Monographs Editor

Castle Studies Trust (CST): A New Charity to Fund Research and Understanding of Castles

The CST is a UK-based charity founded in July 2012 to increase knowledge of castles in the UK and internationally. Its patrons are Edward Impey and John Goodall.

The Trust wishes to award grants to fund or support promising and relevant work. Grants, up to a maximum of £5,000, will complement traditional funding sources and focus on sites and projects not funded or run by statutory bodies. Applications will be assessed by a team of castle experts.

Donations are welcome. To give the Trust an initial boost, the Castle Studies Group has generously decided to award it a one-

off payment of £2,000. In addition to this, the CST trustees will match donations pound-for-pound up to the first £5,000, so that any donation you are able to give is likely to be doubled.

The trust is entirely funded by the public. All donations are invaluable to our work. You can make donations at the BT My Donate website, or visit www.castlestudiestrust.org.

We are looking for interesting projects to fund along the following lines: a site you would like surveyed; funding for scientific tests on objects/materials from a castle site; pieces of work such as reconstruction drawings to help the public understanding of a castle site.

To discuss potential projects, please contact the chair of the trustees, Jeremy Cunnington at admin@castlestudiestrust.org.

Applications by September 2013. Awards early 2014.

Grants & Awards

Dinas Powys Revisited, an Eric Fletcher Fund award

Dinas Powys is a small multivallate inland promontory fort 5 km west of Cardiff in the eastern Vale of Glamorgan. The settlement, which had previously been interpreted as an Iron Age hillfort, was excavated between 1954 and 1958 by Leslie Alcock, who argued that the earthworks represented two or three phases of occupation; a diminutive post-Roman enclosure dating to the 5th–7th centuries AD which, after a period of abandonment, was subsumed within a substantial multivallate ringwork of the 11th–12th centuries.

The resulting publication *Dinas Powys: An Iron Age, Dark Age and Early Medieval Settlement in Glamorgan* (Alcock 1963) was a landmark for its time, and the settlement has since become the classic type site of the post-Roman Celtic west. Detailed re-evaluation of the Dinas Powys pottery assemblage by Ewan Campbell (2007) led to the construction of a revised site chronology, in which the Norman phase is dismissed and the ramparts associated with the ringwork are assigned to the post-Roman period. Alcock's feeble post-Roman enclosure becomes a monumental promontory fort and our understanding of the settlement, and its place within the history of post-Roman Britain, would be dramatically altered.

In order to test Campbell's hypothesis and start to construct an absolute chronology for Dinas Powys, short-

life charcoal samples from above and below the earliest of the 'ringwork' ramparts were identified and, after successful funding applications to the Society for Medieval Archaeology and Glamorgan County History Trust, submitted to the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal from a deposit sealed by the rampart provided a determination of 563–647 cal AD at 95% probability, while a sample from a pit cut into the top of the rampart gave a determination of 551–641 cal AD at 95% probability. These dates bracket the earthwork to between the later-6th and the mid-7th century. It appears, therefore, that Campbell's revised chronology for the site has merit and that Alcock's Norman ringwork interpretation should be dismissed. The results have major implications for the interpretation and significance of the settlement, the detail of which is discussed in a forthcoming publication (Seaman forthcoming).

Andy Seaman

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References

Alcock, L 1963, *Dinas Powys: An Iron Age, Dark Age and Early Medieval Settlement in Glamorgan*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

Campbell, E 2007, *Continental and Mediterranean Imports to Atlantic Britain and Ireland, AD 400–800*, York: Council for British Archaeology.

Seaman, A. P. Forthcoming, 'Dinas Powys in context: Settlement and Society in post-Roman Wales' *Studia Celtica*.

As a result of the radiocarbon dating project at Dinas Powys a new phase of fieldwork has started on an adjacent set of earthworks known as the 'Southern Banks' which were interpreted by Alcock as a Norman siege-work. During June–July 2012 one of Alcock's trenches was re-opened and extended to gain new evidence to the date and function of the earthworks. Photograph by Andy Seaman





Walking the boundary of Masvatn farm, Iceland. Photograph by Letty ten Harkel.

Iceland Trip, an Eric Fletcher Fund award

On 26 and 27 May 2012, I participated in the second meeting of the international network group *The Foundations of European Space III: local identities and emerging states in early medieval Europe*, held at Narfastaðir near Akureyri, Iceland. 14 scholars assembled from 5 different countries (Spain, Italy, Iceland, Norway and England), to consider the relationship between state formation and local/regional identities in early medieval Europe from a comparative perspective. The network aims to publish an edited volume in 2013 on three years of comparative research. The Iceland meeting was the second of three meetings of the network, and was organised by Julio Escalona (Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, Madrid), the founder of the network, and Orri Vesteinsson (University of Reykjavik). The first meeting took place in Madrid in 2011, and the final meeting is due to be held in Norway later this year.

On 26 May, presentations included a talk by Orri Vesteinsson on 'Burial practice in the landscape of Greenland and Iceland', which was followed by two lectures that focused on early medieval charter evidence. Wendy Davies

presented her work on 'Micro-regions of scribal practice in north-western Spain', and Alex Langlands on 'Travel and Communications in Wessex', which incorporated analysis of boundary clauses in early medieval charters from the region. Julio Escalona spoke on 'Boundaries in early medieval Castile'. Iñaki Martín Viso and Marga Fernández Mier presented on two field-based studies, and the day concluded with discussion of the conceptual basis of the project – which steered towards a focus on the interaction between local and supra-local levels.

The second day was devoted to fieldwork, and an excursion to a number of early medieval settlement and burial sites, including Masvatn/Viðatof, the famous chieftain's hall at Hofstaðir, and a number of adjacent farms (Skarastaðir, Holko, Bjarkastaðir and Ingiridarstaðir) in the Husavík region, as well as the traditional turf-built house (now a local folk museum) at Grenjaðarstaður. The day was led by Orri Vesteinsson, who is well versed in the region's archaeology. All in all, a very productive and inspiring meeting!

Letty ten Harkel

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Excavation at the Ardnamurchan, a Sudrey's Fund grant

The goal of the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project is to map and study through time human habitation on the Ardnamurchan Peninsula in the West Highlands, http://www.soma.devisland.net/atp/Ardnamurchan_Transitions_Project/Home.html. The project began in 2006 and is a joint endeavor of the Universities of Leicester and Manchester, CFA-Archaeology and Archaeology Scotland, and is co-directed by Dr. Oliver Harris, Dr. Hannah Cobb, Ms. Helena Gray and Mr. Phil Richardson. The project made international headlines in 2011 with its discovery of the first confirmed Viking boat burial on the British mainland.

The focus of the 2012 season was an expansion of excavations on the Iron Age promontory site of Dun Mhurchaidh, the excavation of a Bronze Age cremation site, and investigation of a series of stone structures in the general

vicinity of a pre-clearance township not far from the boat burial in the Swordle Bay area.

Test trenches confirmed the presence of at least one pre-Clearance structure from the late 18th/early 19th century, as well as a dry stone structure of possible medieval construction. Items from various periods were uncovered in the test trench of the earlier structure, including iron, worked flint, and a potential runic carving, but modern soil disturbance made conclusive dating of the earlier structure impossible without further exploration.

Mr. McCullough's participation in this project complements an ongoing doctoral study of religious transition in Norse Greenland, supervised by Dr. Neil Christie and Ms. Deirdre O'Sullivan, through the University of Leicester's postgraduate distance learning program.

Jess McCullough

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Cattle and the late Roman-Early Medieval transition: Portchester Castle, Hampshire, an Eric Fletcher Fund award

During the late Roman Empire, settlements with official status were supplied with domestic animals and agricultural surplus from their rural hinterlands through a system of requisitioned taxation. After the withdrawal of Imperial control from Britain during the early 5th century such production and supply is generally thought to have decentralised, with settlements shifting towards a subsistence-based economy. This hypothesis has influenced our understanding of socio-political organisation across the late Roman-early medieval transition, particularly in terms of the redistribution of livestock. Current research based on a re-analysis of the considerable animal bone archive from Portchester Castle is examining evidence for potential shifts in livestock management across this poorly-understood period of British history. Excavated by Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe during the 1960s/70s, Portchester is one of the most significant multi-period sites in Britain, with an almost unbroken sequence of occupation from its military origins in the late 3rd century AD to the post-medieval period. Crucially, it has produced animal bone from undisturbed contexts, with fine resolution in phasing from the late Roman to late Saxon periods, providing a faunal assemblage which fully traverses the late Roman-early medieval transition.

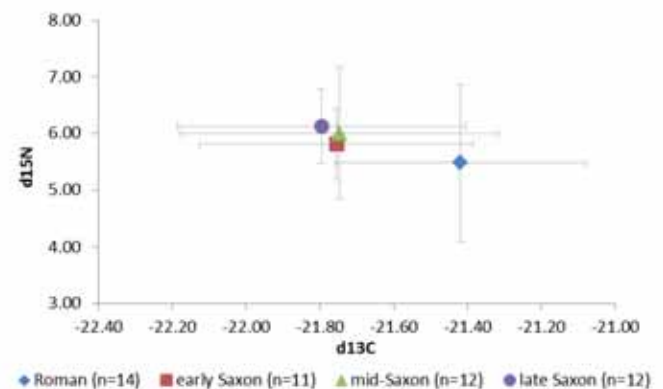
As part of the project, funding from the Society for Medieval Archaeology has permitted a pilot study to analyse cattle diet via carbon and nitrogen isotopes. 50 cattle bone samples from late Roman, early, middle and late Saxon contexts were selected for collagen extraction and analysis at the School of Humanities and Environmental Science, University of Reading. The results have revealed a statistically significant difference between the mean carbon isotope value of the Roman cattle and those from each of

the Saxon groups (see chart; LR/ES: $P=0.0285$, LR/MS: $P=0.0405$, LR/LS: $P=0.0147$). One of two possibilities may account for the observed pattern. Firstly, the lower carbon values of the Saxon groups were caused by a change in cattle diet after the Roman period, perhaps suggesting a move away from foddering towards increased foraging. Alternatively, the carbon isotope data reflect a climatic downturn across the Roman/early medieval transition affecting the carbon isotope ratios of local vegetation, which were subsequently passed on to herbivore consumers. The Portchester data may therefore provide the first evidence for climate/environmental change reflected in late Holocene herbivore isotope data.

Preliminary survey of existing isotopic data from other UK sites suggests that the observed pattern from Portchester may be exceptional. However, to further test the hypotheses, a second dataset is being assembled based on sheep/goat remains from Portchester. The additional data will allow further investigation of a possible trend in the nitrogen isotope data, which may indicate that Roman-period cattle were grazed in a wider range of environments than in the Anglo-Saxon period.

Martyn Allen

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Distribution of mean carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$) isotope values from cattle at Portchester Castle, with one standard deviation error.

Students on the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project prepare to desod a structure near Swordle Bay. Jess McCullough is laying out a baseline on the far right.



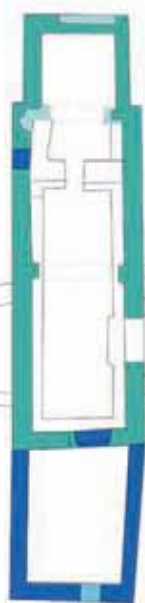
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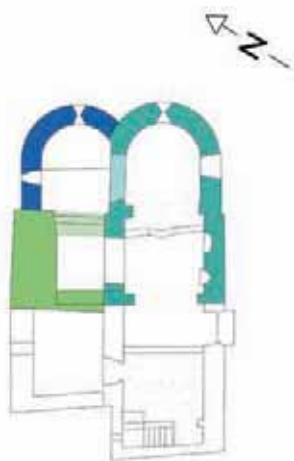
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The *Corpus architecturae religiosae Europae* (saec. IV-X) (CARE) aims to establish a new catalogue and study of the religious architecture of Europe. In late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages the church was the most visible manifestation of social identity, and ecclesiastical architecture is its material expression. Architecture is here understood not just as the buildings themselves, but as the element which transformed and structured the rural and urban landscape which emerged as the fruit of the communities that lived and thrived within them.

In light of new scientific and technological advances, existing classifications and studies require a new set of methodological paradigms. There is need for a new vision, a redefinition, concrete and profound, to isolate and examine specific subjects in depth and in a meticulous and exploratory manner. CARE is a response to this need. The aim is to begin with a new analysis where texts, epigraphy, art history, architecture and construction techniques, archaeology, liturgy and iconography are examined with equal merit. The interdisciplinarity will provide the means to go beyond simple analysis of the building itself, to focus on social and religious factors and their impact on the transformation of the rural and urban landscape. The use of modern technologies will permit indepth research on two fronts: a revision of basic concepts through the application of these tools; and a transfer of knowledge that is possible through their use. The creation of a database on an international scale, designed for a wide range of scientific and cultural research is one of the project's principal aims.

The key to this project is its geographical scope. It is the first time that analysis of the ecclesiastical architecture of Europe from the 4th to 10th centuries has been attempted on such a comprehensive scale. For a period of major transformation in late Antiquity, it is essential to bring together the many strands of knowledge with a unified set of criteria, and apply them to the single scenario in which they were generated. Though a building is unique,

its space-time coordinates are the fundamental characteristics for its analysis.

CARE is a European Project directed by Miljenko Jurković (University of Zagreb, Croatia) and Gian Pietro Brogiolo (University of Padua, Italy). It is supported by the International Research Center for Late Antiquity and Middle Ages (IRCLAMA, Motovun-Zagreb, Croatia), with the participation of numerous countries. A sequence of publication is planned. In addition to volumes on vocabulary and methodology, dossiers on every known church will be published with respect to the architectural, archaeological and textual evidence. Each participating country operates independently, permitting necessary freedom to tailor contributions according to a calendar suited to the research needs of each region and to the funding made available by local institutions. The following countries are well advanced in their respective research: Austria/Germany/Switzerland has created an online database with a team led by G. Faccani and S. Ristow, www.care-dach.net; Croatia is directed by Miljenko Jurković and I. Matejčić; the Czech Republic/Poland/Slovakia team is coordinated by Jana Kubková and Peter Baxa; Spain is led by Gisella Ripoll and focuses its current research on the north-east and the Balearics, www.carehispania.com; France is directed by Pascale Chevalier and Christian Sapin and has an online database, <http://care.u-bourgogne.fr/care/index.php/Accueil>; Italy is led by Gian Pietro Brogiolo and Giuliano Volpe; and the UK by M. Jones. The remaining European countries are beginning to organize their teams and plan their research.

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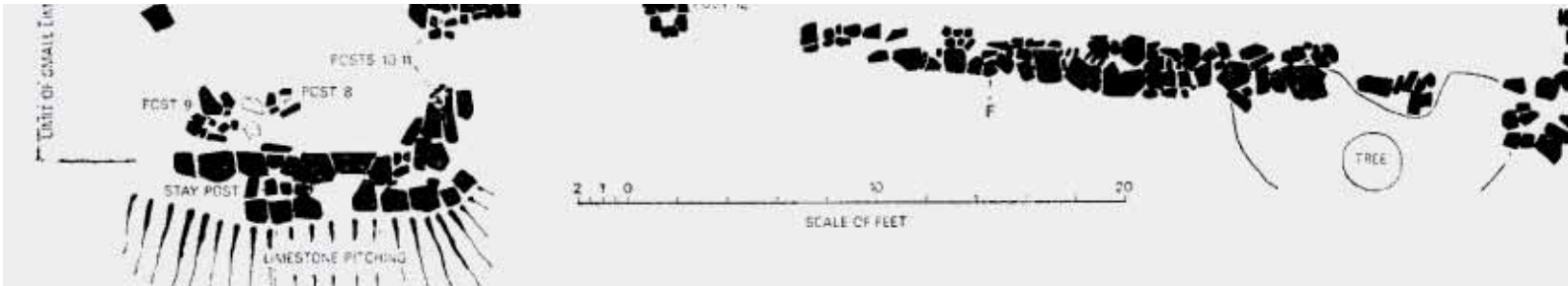
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An example of the work of the CARE-Hispania. Working plans vectorised in AutoCad of the churches of the Baix Empordà (Catalonia, Spain), adapted to the graphic criteria established by CARE (M. Valls, for CARE-Hispania).

Excavation

Detail from the plan of the first house that was excavated in the 1960s.

Hen Caerwys, Flintshire, Lost and Found?



Rural settlements of medieval date excavated in Wales are few in number, a point that has emerged clearly in such recent syntheses as *Medieval Rural Settlement* (Christie and Stamper, eds 2012). Losing one then is very much more than a simple inconvenience. Yet this is exactly what has happened to a settlement on the limestone plateau of Flintshire. Hen Caerwys is arguably the most significant rural settlement in north-east Wales. Encompassed in woodland since the 18th century there are at least half a dozen house platforms in two linear groups along with the foundations of several rectangular buildings, all associated but not necessarily contemporary with a sprawling complex of enclosures, field banks and walls.

The site was discovered at some point before 1960, and from 1961 members of the Flintshire Historical Society spent their weekends working there, one platform and a subsidiary standing being completely excavated, another platform probably so, although only records of the first are known to have survived. By 1968 their enthusiasm had fizzled out, and it was another twelve years before the excavations were partially published by an itinerant archaeologist who had had no involvement in the on-site work. His interest at least led to the entire site being scheduled by the Welsh Office in 1979. Even then, it was not until 1994 that the earthworks were planned, a result of a combination of a sympathetic landowner clearing the undergrowth and Cadw commissioning a ground survey.

Fast forward to 2010 when renewed interest from Cadw and the ever-constant enthusiasm of the landowner led to further work at Hen Caerwys. Background assessment revealed that the 1994 survey plans had disappeared, the site

records from the 1960s excavations were thin, and the finds that included the biggest collection of pottery from a rural settlement in north-east Wales, had vanished.

Over the last eighteen months the situation has changed. The on-going story of Hen Caerwys since its discovery has been fleshed out, copies of the site survey and fragments of the original excavation archive have come to light, and Cadw and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in conjunction have initiated an annual community excavation on the site. The full story can be accessed online, at: www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/hencaer/project. The project diary deals with the issues ranging from why the site name is misleading – it was given by the site's discoverers who mistakenly thought it was the predecessor of the nearby Edwardian planned town of Caerwys – to the characters who were involved in the excavations and their aftermath in the 1960s and '70s. The excavations are on a small scale, designed to assist in understanding a little more of the nature of this unusual settlement and its recent history. We have re-established the location of the second platform examined by the Flintshire Historical Society, determined that a hoped-for medieval longhouse is in fact a post-medieval cottage, and encountered unanticipated Roman material which may indicate that some of the site's enclosure earthworks are a lot earlier than previously thought. But above all we are developing a better appreciation of this small nucleated settlement in the Middle Ages and its post-medieval decline into a group of cottages on a common.

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Stoke Quay: 1,000 years of burial in Ipswich



The busy pace of a complex site. Photograph by Andy Shelley (Ramboll UK)

Major excavations in Ipswich, Suffolk, during 2012 for Genesis Housing Association revealed two lost cemeteries close to the point where the town's cardinal Saxon road crossed the river Orwell. Whilst one, that of St Augustine's, was expected, the second proved to be a collection of hitherto unknown early Saxon graves which occupied the foot of Stoke Hill. Over 1000 burials were excavated by a team drawn from Oxford Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Saxon burial grounds are not uncommon in Ipswich, but their excavation has been confined largely to the north of the early settlement. At the historically outlying Stoke Quay, the dozen or so burials were probably intended to be visible from the nascent town on the opposing bank of the Orwell, and by those using the neighbouring tidal river. The group included a number of inhumations inside barrow ditches and both furnished and unfurnished burials.

References to St Augustine's church disappear in the 1500s, and the excavations showed that it had been systematically robbed for its building materials during the post-medieval period. Evidence suggests that St Augustine's cemetery may possibly, in its inception, have dated to the Middle Saxon period and was long-lived, probably remaining in use until the abandonment of the church. It seems possible that the excavations will provide a rare opportunity to examine continuity in burial practice from the pagan tradition and adoption of Christian rites to the Dissolution.

It seems that St Augustine's cemetery was originally bounded, at least in part, by a curved

palisade, with which a number of burials covered by re-used timber planks joined with clench bolts may be associated. The excavated church featured an apse and well-designed and sourced layered foundations. Burials pre-dating this building allow for the possibility that it may have replaced an earlier more ephemeral, structure or that the cemetery was originally unaccompanied by a church.

The majority of the burials which clustered tightly to the south of the excavated building probably dated to the medieval period, and proved to include several individuals that appear from first observations to have sub-Saharan characteristics. This, again, is a recognised feature of medieval Ipswich.

Widespread truncation by later development of the site, particularly that of a 19th-century maltings, probably accounts for the seeming absence of structural remains outside of the churchyard, although post-excavation analysis may yet make sense of the numerous post-holes found across the site. That the site was used extensively throughout the Middle and Late Saxon periods was, however, demonstrated by the many pits. Evidence for use beyond burial and refuse disposal was provided by a well-preserved pottery kiln associated with Ipswich ware pottery, reported on in *MPRG Newsletter* 74 (Nov. 2012). Another fine discovery was that of a lead strip fashioned into a belt buckle and inscribed with runic characters.

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The fascinating Anglo-Saxon burial site in **Oakington village, Cambridgeshire**, is hosting an **Open Day on 29th June, 2013**. Situated on the edge of the Fen, the Oakington Project conveys the excitement of discovery and a delight in field work. Interested parties should contact Duncan Sayer, dsayer@uclan.ac.uk

Early days in the excavation of St Augustine's cemetery, Ipswich, Suffolk.

The cemetery lay south-east of an early crossing point of the river Orwell, which lies behind the hoarding. Photograph by Andy Shelley (Ramboll UK)



Media & Exhibition

‘Zelda, oh Zelda’, ‘Bring me the Ruby Slippers!’ Inspiring devotion through the rhetoric of medievalism: reviewing the exhibitions **Bronze** and **Hollywood Costume**

This review explores the medievalisms of two recent exhibitions staged in London: *Bronze* (15 September - 9 December 2012, Royal Academy of Arts) and *Hollywood Costume* (20 October 2012 - 27 January 2013, Victoria and Albert Museum). Both, whilst not being primarily about things medieval, are notable additions to the growing catalogue of medievalisms, those diverse media expressions that seek to recall and materialise our medieval pasts. Both celebrate artistic endeavour and encourage its veneration.

Bronze was an exhibition about human ingenuity and skill in the creation and working of bronze. It ranges diachronically across some 5,000 years and spans the globe from China to Europe. The unifying factor, creating a sense of an ever-present tense, is brilliance of execution in making bronze things. Thus modern brilliance sits alongside medieval and earlier brilliance. The selection made for a fantastic inter-play of forms and their collision with light and shadow. The exhibition was arranged around eight themes: Figures, Bronze Casting, Animals, Groups, Objects, Reliefs, Gods and Heads. Medieval works from Europe and Africa were scattered through all these themes. This encouraged in me much unresolved thought on what makes a thing or a time

or a place medieval. These complexities were wonderfully brought together in one object, the Asante ewer, a late 14th-century English vessel found in 1895 in the royal palace at Kumasi, now in Ghana.

The selection of medieval objects in the exhibition was rich and included the 12th-century Durham Cathedral sanctuary door-knocker; the 13th-century Turkish mirror of Artuq Shah; the 9th- to 13th-century Tamil Nadu figure of Yashoda nursing the infant Krishna; the 1475-76 six weepers from the tomb of Isabella of Bourbon (with their fantastic diversity of costume); the mid-16th-century figure of a satyr and a satyress copulating; the Asante ewer and a pair of mid-16th-century leopards from Benin, Nigeria. The inclusion of bronzes of various colours and with silver and gold applied made it even more surprising that one of the high-points of medieval (indeed any) bronze craftsmanship, Limoges enamelling, was not included. A Plantagenet tomb effigy or other funerary object (e.g. the funeral mask of Herbert Lasnier

(d.1290), or the funeral plaque of Guy de Meyos (d. 1307) – both in the Louvre, Paris – and the tomb effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet (d. 1155) – in the Carré Plantagenet Museum, Le Mans) would all have worked brilliantly in this exhibition. The only other quibble I had was the lack of standardisation of date styles – numbers and words with or without BCE/CE qualifiers were all used. Listening to other visitors this clearly caused some confusion (as did the use of BCE and CE). The thematic arrangement of the exhibition was swapped in the catalogue (Eskerdjian, ed. 2012) for a chronological-cultural approach – tracing the development of bronze casting period-by-period. For the dedicated medievalist this means there are two essays to explore, on medieval bronze work and on Renaissance bronze work. Both pivot on the re-discovery of the lost-wax method of casting and trace the story from the masterpieces of bronze casting at Charlemagne’s Aachen and at Ottonian Hildesheim through to the Renaissance brilliance of Giambologna and Vries.



Sanctuary knocker © Durham Cathedral (and as displayed at the Royal Academy).

Early in the classic Hollywood musical *Singing in the Rain*, the walking litany of latter-day saints we call film stars arrive at a prestigious opening film night, greeted by adoring fans (we might say supplicants or pilgrims), including one man who screams out ecstatically ‘Zelda, oh Zelda!’, on seeing his favourite actress. His scream echoed around me as I explored the V&A’s thrilling exhibition, *Hollywood Costume*. Its aim is to explore the role of costume designers in the cinema and in part it follows in the footsteps of previous exhibitions, notably at the Smithsonian Museum, Washington (Woods 1986) and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (Maeder 1987). It has two strands of medievalism: the representation of a medieval



Scenes from Star Wars, showing Darth Vader © Wookieepedia The Star Wars Wiki, and from The Wizard of Oz, showing Dorothy's Ruby Slippers © Warner Brothers.

past on film and the 'cult of saints'-like experience of seeing the exhibition. In terms of the use of film costume to help portray a medieval past-present, its medievalism resolved around *Braveheart*, *The Adventures of Robin Hood*, *Camelot* and a clutch of Elizabethan films. The latter comprised *Elizabeth: The Golden Age* (2007), *Mary of Scotland* (1936), *Shakespeare in Love* (1998) and *The Virgin Queen* (1955). These films resulted in some of the most elaborate costumes created for the screen and whilst the cut, bias and necklines of these costumes reflect contemporary fashion (i.e. at the time the film was made) they also achieve an authentic look. The exhibition makes great use of technology as an interpretative aid. Thus the conventional mannequin is eschewed in favour of under-stated costume supports topped with tablet-screen digital heads of various actors and actresses, like square-nimbed saints-to-be, and with the Elizabethan costumes a digital-screen showed a montage of film scenes intercut with Elizabethan portraits of Elizabeth I, bringing out both the differences of finish but also the verisimilitude of the film versions. In addition the medieval influences crept in in flourishes for costumes in other genres. The elements of Darth Vader's costume, for example, were described by the designer, John Mollo as: 'we put on a black motorcycle suit, a Nazi helmet, a gas mask and a monk's cloak we found in the middle ages department.'

In terms of the pilgrimage/cult of saints aspect, this was clear at both a metaphorical and an analogical level. The structure and narrative of the exhibition described its content as iconic and as venerable. The final of the exhibition's three galleries (or 'scenes' as they were styled) in particular led the visitor around a processional route of key costumes from 50 films. The film used the word 'iconic' several times to describe costumes, characters and scenes and added to the use of digital tablets with character/actor facial portraits the sense of actors being a psychological equivalent to saints, creating mythologies for the modern world. The array of costumes of course fulfilled the role of relics of these saints. Perhaps the most powerful is Dorothy's ruby slippers from *The Wizard of Oz* (Rushdie 1992; Thomas 1989), represented in the exhibition not by one of the original pairs but a more recently made replica pair. Still 'original' is as meaningless in the context of Hollywood costume (where, as follows with the slippers, multiple copies were made at the outset of a film to ensure consistency throughout the filming) as it is in the cult

of saints (where duplication and replication of relics through manufacture and fragmentation never diminished a saint's power). Ironically, if not paradoxically, many of the films that exploit the medieval context are telling new stories, stories of the triumph of chosen love and personal freedom that are at odds with the tone of life for many in the medieval period. The cult of celebrity is not identical to the cult of saints but it expresses a similar human need and dramatises the American Dream (or should that be Nightmare?).

The catalogue (Landis, ed. 2012) is lavishly illustrated and expands upon the exhibition themes as well as adding a set of essays on 'Collectors and Collecting'. The result is further medieval coverage, including medieval-set films. Edward Maeder (pp 127-131) makes an illuminating reference to the movie medievalism of *Bride of Vengeance* (about Lucretia Borgia) noting how the costume design was based upon 15th-century Italian paintings: 'although the paintings show several layers in the women's gowns, the full chemise ... was supposed to puff out through the openings in the seams left at the shoulders and elbows. In the [film] costume these puffs are sewn into the seam, which superficially matches the painted portraits – but the garment would move quite differently if the various layers were truly independent' (p. 129). An elegant essay by Ribeiro (pp 56-67), exploring the cinematic use of costume in Hogarth's paintings, encouraged me to think that medieval painters (including Bosch) exhibit a similar understanding of costume and other material culture in their paintings.

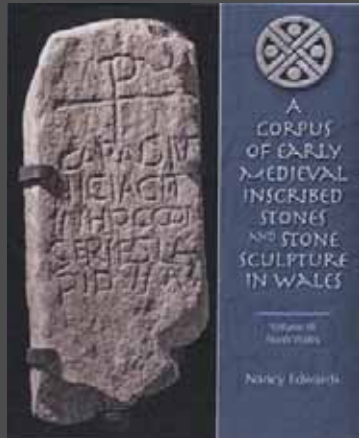
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New Titles



University of Wales Press, www.uwp.co.uk

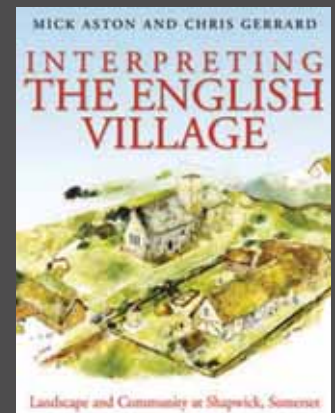
Volume 3 of this important series of early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales is just published and is to be released in May.

Volume 1 (2007) written by Mark Redknap, John Masters Lewis, and Gifford Charles-Edwards, dealt with Southeast Wales and the English border; Volume 2 (2007) written by Nancy Edwards, dealt with the Southwest; and Volume 3 (2013), also by Edwards, deals with North Wales.

Oxbow, www.oxbowbooks.com

Mick Aston and our Monographs Editor Chris Gerrard have returned to the wonderful world that was the Shapwick Project, to produce a more accessible account of their important study which was published as the 1047-page + CD_ROM volume, **SMA Monograph 25** (2007).

Interpreting the English Village aims to provide an original and approachable narrative of the archaeological story of this English village in the middle of Somerset, and is published in full colour.



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These four publications are available for £40 plus postage and packing. Individual fascicules can be ordered at £15 plus postage and packing. Contact the editor, Derek Hall.

The **Perth High Street excavations of 1975-77** (commonly known as *Marks and Spencer*) still remain the largest excavations to take place in the core of the medieval burgh of Perth. Directed by the late Nicholas Bogdan they located the remains of up to 50 medieval timber buildings and deep anaerobic midden deposits which contained a wide range of artefacts that do not often survive from medieval Scotland. The results of these excavations provide the opportunity to understand and reconstruct what life was like in a vibrant, cosmopolitan Scottish medieval town.

More than 35 years on, and thanks to the support and funding of Historic Scotland and other grant aiding bodies, the site is now published in a series of four fascicules which deal with the historical background, the complicated deep stratigraphy, the ceramics,

metalwork and wooden objects, the leather and textiles and finally the zooarchaeological and environmental remains. Perth's archaeological finds still possess the ability to surprise both archaeologist and layman alike and this is reflected in the types of artefacts that are reported on in these publications. Whether it is an ornately carved walrus ivory knife handle, a scallop shell from Santiago de Compostela or sherds of decorated and highly glazed ceramic from Northern England and Continental Europe there is much to inform and interest the reader. Uniquely in a Scottish context the textile and leather assemblages provide important new evidence for clothing and footwear, and there are also intriguing glimpses of evidence for settlement in Perth before it is granted its 12th century charter. It has been a long wait but these publications finally confirm Perth's archaeological status on the British and European stage.

To advertise conferences/events in the Newsletter contact:

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Contribute to the Newsletter

We welcome submissions relating to current research projects in Ireland, the UK and on the continent, and ask that submissions do not exceed 800 words, with conference reports to be within 500 words.

Please do not embed pictures in Word/text files but do send pictures/plans as separate high quality JPEG files. The preferred format for site plans/maps is EPS, with layers clearly indicated and unlocked, and any linked files attached.

Send to Newsletter Editor, e-mail:
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The due dates for receipt of copy are:
Spring Newsletter: 15th February
Autumn Newsletter: 15th August

Credits

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Conferences & Events

— FORTHCOMING —

APRIL:

25-26 April

'Medieval Perceptions of Landscape', Landscape Research Group (LRG) & Medieval Settlement Research Group (MSRG), at University of Exeter (Cornwall Campus, Tremough, Penryn, near Falmouth). www.exeter.ac.uk/esl/research/ceah/

27 April

Midlands Viking Symposium, 'Connecting Islands', Centre for the Study of the Viking Age at the University of Nottingham. www.nottingham.ac.uk/csva/events/events/2012-13/midlands-viking-symposium--connecting-islands.aspx

29 April

Finds Research Group meeting, at the Institute of Archaeology, London. www.findsresearchgroup700-1700.org.uk

MAY:

3-5 May

Annual conference of Women's History Scotland, 'Making, Creating, Producing: Historical Perspectives on Women, Gender & Production', Centre for Nordic Studies, University of the Highlands and Islands, Kirkwall. <http://womenshistoryscotland.org/news-and-events>

3-5 May

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland hosts the Rhind Lectures. Professor Richard Fawcett will present "'Magnificent for the beauty and extent of its buildings and worthy of everlasting fame": the architecture of the Scottish late medieval Church', at the Royal Society of Edinburgh. www.socantscot.org/article.asp?aid=2003

9-12 May

48th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, USA. www.wmich.edu/medieval/congress/

13 and 14 May

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland free lecture by Mark Hall, 'Board of the Kings: The Material Culture of Playtime in Scotland AD 1-1600, at the Royal Society of Edinburgh 13 May (18:00) and the University of Aberdeen 14 May (19:30). www.socantscot.org/article.asp?aid=1993

20-22 May

7th annual Early Medieval Archaeology Student Symposium, at the University of Chester. www.emass.org.uk

25 May

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Archaeology Scotland, 'Archaeological Research in Progress 2013, a Scottish

conference', the Royal Society of Edinburgh. www.socantscot.org/article.asp?aid=1994

JUNE:

8 June

Medieval Pottery Research Group, 'Pottery Afloat – Ceramics in Marine Contexts', at Mary Rose Museum, Portsmouth. www.medievalpottery.org.uk/confnext.htm

10 and 11 June

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland free Lecture by Professor Erika Hohler, University of Oslo, on 'Medieval Seals: The Past is NOT a Foreign Country', at the Royal Society of Edinburgh 10 June (18:00) and the University of Aberdeen 11 June (19:30). www.socantscot.org/article.asp?aid=1995

17-19 June

First Annual Symposium on Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Saint Louis University, USA. <http://smrs.slu.edu/>

21-22 June

'Sensing the Sacred: Religion and the Senses, 1300-1800', University of York. www.york.ac.uk/crems/events/sensingthesacred/

25-28 June

'The Middle Ages in the Modern World', University of St Andrews. <http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~medievalismconf/>

JULY:

1-4 July

International Medieval Congress at the University of Leeds. www.leeds.ac.uk/ims/imc/imc2013_move.html

2-3 July

'Power, Prayer & Public Archaeology', a conference on the archaeology and material culture of religious houses in late medieval Europe, at Trim, Co. Meath, Ireland. <http://powerprayerpublicarchaeology.files.wordpress.com/>

5 July

Institute for Medieval Research Postgraduate Conference, 'Reception and Transmission of Viking Age Culture', University of Nottingham. www.nottingham.ac.uk/csva/news/imr-postgraduate-conference.aspx

8-9 July

'Kings & Queens II- Making Connections: Alliances, Networks, Correspondence and Comparisons', University of Winchester. www.royalstudiesnetwork.org/conference2013.html

9-12 July

'Plantations amidst Savagery: reformed

monastic orders in North Europe, c. 1100-1600'. University of Stirling. rdo1@stir.ac.uk

29 July-3 August

International Society of Anglo-Saxonists (ISAS), on the theme 'Insular Cultures', to be held in Dublin. www.isas2013.com/

AUGUST:

28 August

Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian, guided tours on Tuesday evenings from 28 August. office@newbattleabbeycollege.ac.uk

SEPTEMBER:

4-8 September

19th meeting of the European Association for Archaeologists, to be held in Pilsen, Czech Republic. www.eaa2013.cz

7 September

2013 Deerpur Lecture, Dr Paul Barnwell, Univ. of Oxford, 'Locating Baptism in Anglo-Saxon and Norman Churches' (19:30), St. Mary's Church, Deerpur. <http://deerhurstfriends.co.uk/lectures-events/>

7-8 September

'Romanesque Gloucester' at Gloucester Cathedral. Includes the Deerpur Lecture. www.archaeologyuk.org/socchurcharchaeol/

7-11 September

Sachsensymposium, members only, 'Dying Gods-Religious Beliefs in Northern and Eastern Europe at the time of Christianisation', Paderborn, Germany. sachsensymposium2013@erzbistum-paderborn.de

9-15 September

Ruralia's 10th conference, 'Agrarian Technology in the Medieval Landscape', at Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. www.ruralia.cz

19-21 September

Converting the Isles Network colloquium, 'The Isles and the Wider World', University of Cambridge. www.asnc.cam.ac.uk/conversion/colloquia.html

20-22 September

Society for Medieval Archaeology, 'Transformations and Continuities in the Eleventh Century: Archaeology of the Norman Conquest', at the University of Nottingham. www.medievalarchaeology.org

26-27 September

'Between Image and Text: The Early Medieval "iconology" of Graphic Representational Signs', University of Oslo. www.hf.uio.no/iakv/english/research/projects/graphicacy/events/conferences/