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OEE - HOPE DAISY

Dress and fashion are powerful visual means of communicating ideology, whether political, social or religious. From the communist values of equality, simplicity and solidarity exemplified in the Mao suit to the myriad of fashion protests of feminists such as French revolutionary women's demand to wear trousers, dress can symbolize ideological orthodoxy as well as revolt. With contributions from a wide range of international scholars, this book presents the first scholarly analysis of dress and ideology through accessible case studies. Chapters are organized thematically and explore dress in relation to topics including nation, identity, religion, politics and utopias, across an impressive chronological reach from antiquity to the present day. Dress & Ideology will appeal to students and scholars of fashion, history, sociology, cultural studies, politics and gender studies.

This book, organised into 14 well-crafted chapters, charts the archaeology, folklore, heritage and landscape development of one of England's most enigmatic monuments, Old Oswestry Hillfort, from the Iron Age, through its inclusion as part of an early medieval boundary between England and Wales, to its role during World War I.

This work provides a survey of the jewellery of Roman Britain. Fully illustrated and accessible to both the specialist and amateur enthusiast, it surveys the full range of personal ornament worn in Britain during the Roman period, the 1st to 4th centuries AD. It emphasizes the presence of two distinct cultural and artistic traditions, the classical element introduced by the Romans and the indigeneous Celtic background. The interaction of these traditions affected all aspects of Romano-British life and is illustrated in the jewellery.; The meaning and significance of personal ornament in a wide range of cultures is discussed, including such matters as symbolism and the display of wealth and status. The principal types of Romano-British jewellery are classified in detail, drawing attention to those which can be relatively closely dated. The coverage is not restricted to precious-metal objects, but includes jewellery made of base metals and materials such as bone, jet and glass. The final chapter is devoted to the techniques of manufacture, a subject which has become better understood in recent years as a result of scientific advances. The book should appeal to anyone who practices, teaches or studies Roman archaeology, together with all those with a professional or amateur interest in the history of jewellery and design.

Bundeling van de zeven belangrijkste essays over de sociale interpretatie van de Merovingische begraafplaatsen-archeologie.

Report on the excavations of eight Roman pottery kilns at Rossington Bridge, Lincolnshire Volume Nine of Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, published by Oxbow Books for the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery contains the long-awaited Rossington Bridge report. Rossington Bridge lies next to the Roman road between Doncaster and Lincoln. Excavations between 1956-1961 discovered eight pottery kilns, a site of considerable significance. The kilns and material from the waster heaps excavated lie on a site with at least fifteen other unexcavated kilns and ancillary structures lying either side of the Roman road. The bulk of the finds clearly belong to the main period of activity on the site during the mid-2nd century when the mortarium potter Sarrus and his associates were involved in the production of mortaria, 'parisian' fine wares, black-burnished and grey wares intended for the military markets on the Northern frontier.

Part of the Penguin History of Britain series, An Imperial Possession is the first major narrative history of Roman Britain for a generation. David Mattingly draws on a wealth of new findings and knowledge to cut through the myths and misunderstandings that so commonly surround our beliefs about this period. From the rebellious chiefs and druids who led native British resistance, to the experiences of the Roman military leaders in this remote, dangerous outpost of Europe, this book explores the reality of life in occupied Britain within the context of the shifting fortunes of the Roman Empire.

Accompanying CD-ROM ... "contains the results of the scientific analyses of the Richborough brooches and selected comparative material, presented in a format that allows readers to browse the data using their own search criteria."--Page 4 of cover.

These efforts have shed light not only on the history of the villa itself, but also on the shifting focus of power over the course of a millennium at the sites associated with Castle Copse in the immediate region - the Iron Age hillfort of Chisbury, a post-Roman settlement, and a Saxon village destined to become an urban center.

(BAR 168, 1987)

An investigation of the cultural and ritual significance behind the placing of personal ornaments in certain contexts, notably temples, shrines and burials.

An outline of Romano-British art making clear the close relationship between the political and economic history of the province and its art and arguing that Roman art responded rapidly to diverse influences. Laing also considers the development of Romano-British studies, the patrons and craftsmen themselves, and the diverse examples of art.

The Culture of Animals in Antiquity provides students and researchers with well-chosen and clearly presented ancient sources in translation, some well-known, others undoubtedly unfamiliar, but all central to a key area of study in ancient history: the part played by animals in the cultures of the ancient Mediterranean. It brings new ideas to bear on the wealth of evidence - literary, historical and archaeological - which we possess for the experiences and roles of animals in the ancient world. Offering a broad picture of ancient cultures in the Mediterranean as part of a wider ecosystem, the volume is on an ambitious scale. It covers a broad span of time, from the sacred animals of dynastic Egypt to the imagery of the lamb in early Christianity, and of region, from the fallow deer introduced and bred in Roman Britain to the Asiatic lioness and her cubs brought as a gift by the Elamites to the Great King of Persia. This sourcebook is essential for anyone wishing to understand the role of animals in the ancient world and support learning for one of the fastest growing disciplines in Classics.

This report draws together the archaeology of Old Sleaford in Lincolnshire describing chiefly the results of Margaret Jones' excavations in the 1960s, as well as older and more recent discoveries. The evidence shows that there was a large late Iron Age settlement covering more than 30 hectares, and the finds include an enormous quantity of debris - fragments of pellet-moulds and crucibles - from a large Iron Age mint. The report also covers the later Roman settlement, the Anglo-Saxon and medieval material and there is a tribute to the work of Margaret Jones.

This major survey of the history and culture of Roman Britain spans the period from the first century BC to the fifth century AD. Major survey of the history and culture of Roman Britain Brings together specialists to provide an overview of recent debates about this period Exceptionally broad coverage, embracing political, economic, cultural and religious life Focuses on changes in Roman Britain from

the first century BC to the fifth century AD Includes pioneering studies of the human population and animal resources of the island.

Excavations near Guiting Power in the Cotswolds reveal evidence of occupation until the late 4th century AD: a relatively undefended middle Iron Age farmstead was abandoned, followed by a mid to later Iron Age ditched enclosure. This latter site perhaps became dilapidated, with a Romanised farmstead developing over the traditional habitation area.

Considerations of the effect of trauma on heritage sites.

Late Iron Age and Early Roman Britain has often been homogenised by models that focus on the resistance/assimilation dichotomy during the period of transition. Complex Assemblages examines the rural settlements of this period through the lens of Cultural Theory in order to tease out the more nuanced and diverse human landscape that the material suggests. This approach develops new ways of thinking about the variability observed in rural settlements from the end of the Middle Iron Age (MIA) to the early 2nd century AD; the selected study area is the Upper and Middle Thames Valley. This book uses the grid/group designations of Mary Douglas' Cultural Theory as a tool to produce a more multifaceted picture of the period, exploring the assemblages of these rural settlements to understand the nature of the socio-political structures of the region, beyond the anonymity of tribal affiliation and the faceless economic dichotomy of high and low status.

While traditional studies of dress and jewellery have tended to focus purely on reconstruction or descriptions of style, chronology and typology, the social context of costume is now a major research area in archaeology. This refocusing is largely a result of the close relationship between dress and three currently popular topics: identity, bodies and material culture. Not only does dress constitute an important means by which people integrate and segregate to form group identities, but interactions between objects and bodies, quintessentially illustrated by dress, can also form the basis of much wider symbolic systems. Consequently, archaeological understandings of clothing shed light on some of the fundamental aspects of society, hence our intentionally unconditional title. Dress and Society illustrates the range of current archaeological approaches to dress using a number of case studies drawn from prehistoric to post-medieval Europe. Individually, each chapter makes a strong contribution in its own field whether through the discussion of new evidence or new approaches to classic material. Presenting the eight papers together creates a strong argument for a theoretically informed and integrated approach to dress as a specific category of archaeological evidence, emphasising that the study of dress not only draws openly on other disciplines, but is also a sub-discipline in its own right. However, rather than delimiting dress to a specialist area of research we seek to promote it as fundamental to any holistic archaeological understanding of past societies.

This dissertation presents four methodological case studies that elaborate on the results of two field survey projects (the Astura and Nettuno surveys) that were carried out by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA). The case studies aim at investigating biasing factors that limit the analytical and comparative value of data from archaeological survey in general using these two projects as a suitable testing ground. Both surveys, carried out between 2003 and 2005, fell within the ambit of the Pontine Region Project (PRP), a long-term research program aimed at the diachronic archaeological investigation of the various landscape units forming this region. They covered two contiguous areas, situated on the Tyrrhenian seaboard, approximately 60 kilometres south of Rome. The study area comprises the communal area of the modern town of Nettuno, as well as the lower valleys of the Astura and Moscarello rivers (see fig. 0.1).² As such it incorporates parts of the hinterland of the ancient towns of Antium and Satricum. In chronological terms this dissertation considers a time-span of 1300 years, from the 6th century BC to the 7th century AD.

Helps the student understand the numerous artefacts from Roman Britain and what they reveal about life in the province.

This book provides a twenty-first century perspective on Roman Britain, combining current approaches with the wealth of archaeological material from the province. This volume introduces the history of research into the province and the cultural changes at the beginning and end of the Roman period. The majority of the chapters are thematic, dealing with issues relating to the people of the province, their identities and ways of life. Further chapters consider the characteristics of the province they lived in, such as the economy, and settlement patterns. This Handbook reflects the new approaches being developed in Roman archaeology, and demonstrates why the study of Roman Britain has become one of the most dynamic areas of archaeology. The book will be useful for academics and students interested in Roman Britain.

The upgrading of part of the A1 road in East Lothian prompted the excavation of 11 archaeological sites. This book draws together the results of the excavations and presents the story of human practice in the changing landscapes of ancient Lothian.

Studies on finds in Roman Britain and the Western Provinces have come to greater prominence in the literature of recent years. The quality of such work has also improved, and is now theoretically informed, and based on rich data-sets. Work on finds over the last decade or two has changed our understanding of the Roman era in profound ways, and yet despite such encouraging advances and such clear worth, there has to date, been little in the way of a dedicated forum for the presentation and evaluation of current approaches to the study of material culture. The conference at which these papers were initially presented has gone some way to redressing this, and these papers bring the very latest studies on Roman finds to a wider audience. Twenty papers are here presented covering various themes.

Thirteen papers on Roman archaeology from the 10th TRAC conference in London. The tenth Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference was held in April 2000, at the Institute of Archaeology. As the conference was divided into five different sessions. In the opening session, Representing Romans the methodology of portraying the Romans to the wider world was expolored. Hunter and Clarke's paper outline the challenge of designing appropriate gallery displays for the new National Museum of Scotland whereas Grew, discusses the development of Roman London. Fincham's paper discusses the threat of overwhelming military intervention by the imperial over in colonial negotiations. Issues of ethnicity, gender, class and occupation within the later Roman army are addressed here. Green's paper presents an important discussion of hte nature of human/stag hybrids in iron Age and Gallo-Roman iconography and Hawkes presents an anlysis of differential foodways, preparing and serving meals encountered in Roman Britain. Carr considers the role of body decoration and grooming, arguing that individuals in different areas of south eastern Roman Britain made different cultural choices to structure their ethnic identities. The final set of papers focused on Constructing Chrlldhood in the Roman World reconsidering some long-standing truisms regarding the status and treatment of

children in the Roman context. Pearce's examines Roman infant burial and what role religion plays in burial ceremony.

This volume brings together recent excavations at two sites in Pocklington, East Yorkshire. The main focus of the Volume will be examining Iron Age burials, which included chariots, sword and spears and will also include earlier Prehistoric and later Roman activity. The excavations have enabled further scientific evidence for migration and mobility in the Iron Age population and secure chronologies for artefacts. New evidence from osteological analysis gives support for Warrior Graves and burial rites. The Pocklington shield has been described as one of the most significant pieces of Iron Age art. The exceptional Finds including a dismantled chariot with horses and an upright chariot also with horses captured the worlds media and the public imagination. The excavations at Pocklington in 2017& 2018 were featured on BBC 4's Digging for Britain series and was voted Current Archaeology Rescue Project of the Year 2018. The Anglian elements will be included in an additional volume.

A report of research into the excavation histories of a number of caves near Settle, North Yorkshire, concentrating on the later prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology of Victoria Cave. The volume is intended to present summaries of the current state of research and to publish the artefacts previously unreported. There are chapters on the site, the prehistoric pottery, the Roman coins, brooches, lead, iron and copper alloy objects, the ivory, bone and antler objects, wood, jet/shale, stone, the Romano-British pottery and glass, and a discussion of the Romano-British usage of Victoria Cave.

Richard Hattatt's collection of brooches ranges from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages, though most were Roman and Romano-British. Between 1982 and 1989 he wrote four books illustrating all the

brooches, and in the fourth book he included a visual catalogue which provides a quick guide to the types and dates. It is this visual index - with drawings of all 2000 brooches - that is reproduced.

In the ancient world the Roman Empire was not only a great military power but also a trading and industrial one. This was no less true in Britain where in archaeological terms Roman levels are distinguished from prehistoric and post-Roman ones by the sheer mass of finds - pottery, coins, brooches, tools and all sorts of everyday objects - made of almost every material known at the time. Excavations since the 19th century have produced a vast amount of information and artefacts from the Roman period.

Early Celtic art' - typified by the iconic shields, swords, torcs and chariot gear we can see in places such as the British Museum - has been studied in isolation from the rest of the evidence from the Iron Age. This book reintegrates the art with the archaeology, placing the finds in the context of our latest ideas about Iron Age and Romano-British society. The contributions move beyond the traditional concerns with artistic styles and continental links, to consider the material nature of objects, their social effects and their role in practices such as exchange and burial. The aesthetic impact of decorated metalwork, metal composition and manufacturing, dating and regional differences within Britain all receive coverage. The book gives us a new understanding of some of the most ornate and complex objects ever found in Britain, artefacts that condense and embody many histories.

From 1976 to 2000 English Heritage archaeologists undertook excavation and research on Hadrian's Wall. This book reports on these findings and includes the first publication, of the James Irwin Coates archive of drawings of Hadrian's Wall made in 1877-96.