

Pottery In Roman Britain Shire Archaeology

This book looks at how pottery was made and circulated and how pottery can be useful to archaeologists. It goes on to look at the different types of wares that existed in the four centuries of Roman Britain. These include vessels imported from the most exotic regions of the Roman Empire, products of the samian industries of Gaul and those of local kitchenware industries in Britain. Products were as diverse as bowls, amphorae and lamps, while fired clay was also used to make tiles, figurines and even moulds for metalworking. The wide range of illustrations makes the book invaluable both to students and to archaeologists digging on-site, as well as to those interested in finding out more about a remarkable period of life in the history of Britain. By far the majority of the population of the province of Roman Britain lived in the countryside - in smallholdings, small villages and villas ranging from small houses to extravagantly appointed rural seats. This book looks at the evidence for life in the countryside in Roman Britain - through buildings, objects and the undeniable impact of the Roman army - and examines how it changed through the 400 years of Roman rule.

The Roman war machine comprised land and naval forces. Although the former has been studied extensively, less has been written and understood about the naval forces of the Roman Empire. Britain's navy, known as Classis Britannica until the mid-third century, was a strong fighting force in its own right. Its vessel types, personnel, tactics, roles and technology have never been studied in depth. Here in *Sea Eagles of Empire* Simon Elliott explores the story of this famed naval force, through the reigns of several Roman emperors, discussing the important role it played in military campaigns all across Europe and in policing the waters of the Roman Empire in Britain. *Military History Monthly Book of the Year Gold Award winner 2017.*

The First Jewish Revolt

Archaeological Finds

An Archaeological Essay

Post-medieval Pottery, 1650-1800

Limes XX : XX Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre la Frontera Romana

The First Jewish Revolt against Rome is arguably the most decisive event in the history of Judaism and Christianity. The destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in 70 CE by the Roman General Titus forced a transformation in structure and form for both of these fraternal religions. Yet despite its importance, little has been written on the First Revolt, its causes, implications and the facts surrounding it. In this volume, Andrea M. Berlin and J. Andrew Overman have gathered the foremost scholars on the period to discuss and debate this pivotal historical event. The contributions explore both Roman and Jewish perspectives on the Revolt, looking at its history and archaeology, and finally examining the ideology and interpretation of the revolt in subsequent history and myth.

This is the first major analysis of the Roman pottery from excavations in Lincoln (comprising more than 150,000 sherds). The pottery is presented in seven major ware groups. Fine wares include a modest range of imports and are dominated by Nene Valley products. Oxidised wares are mostly local products with a few imports as are the shell- and calcite-tempered wares and reduced wares. The final three are the standard specialised wares: mortaria, mostly of German and Mancetter-Hartshill manufacture; amphorae (80% Spanish Dressel 20) and samian, mostly from Les Martres/Lezoux and 75% undecorated! The discussion explores the chronological range of the entire ceramic assemblage across the three discrete parts of the Roman fortress and later colonia.

This is the essential handbook for anyone interested in archaeology and keen to learn more about identifying the artefacts they discover. Not only does it help in distinguishing the various artefacts but it also explains how they can be dated.

Sea Eagles of Empire

Pottery in Britain, 4000 BC to AD 1900

POTTERY IN ROMAN BRITAIN. VIVIEN G. SWAN.

The Archaeological Journal

Archaeology, History and Ideology

In this book, Adam Rogers examines the late Roman phases of towns in Britain. Critically analysing the archaeological notion of decline, he focuses on public buildings, which played an important role, administrative and symbolic, within urban complexes. Arguing against the interpretation that many of these monumental civic buildings were in decline or abandoned in the later Roman period, he demonstrates that they remained purposeful spaces and important centres of urban life. Through a detailed assessment of the archaeology of late Roman towns, this book argues that the archaeological framework of decline does not permit an adequate and comprehensive understanding of the towns during this period. Moving beyond the idea of decline, this book emphasises a longer-term perspective for understanding the importance of towns in the later Roman period.

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.

A fascinating review of archaeological Great Britain, covering the deep archaeology of this long-settled island—from early hominid remains through the modern world—as well as Great Britain's role in the larger archaeological realm.

The Postcolonial Archaeology of Culture and Identity in the Late Antique Bristol Channel Region

Britain and the Britons, A

An Oxford Archaeological Guide to Sites from Earliest Times to AD 1600

A Guide to the Roman Remains in Britain

Roman Britain and Early England, 55 B.C.-A.D. 871

El XX Congreso Internacional de estudios sobre la frontera romana se desarrolló en León en septiembre de 2006, bajo la dirección de Ángel Morillo Cerdán, organizado por la Universidad de León y con el apoyo de numerosas instituciones científicas. A lo largo de 3 volúmenes se recogen un total de 138 comunicaciones que dan a conocer los más recientes avances en el conocimiento de la arqueología romana en relación con la defensa y control de las fronteras del Imperio. Entre los temas tratados en el congreso encontramos los relativos a las fronteras interiores, al modelo de conquista y ocupación romano, a la ciudad amurallada y las fortificaciones militares en el período tardorromano, al movimiento de tropas. También se presentan estudios por secciones geográficas.

Originally published in 1993, this volume will be of particular interest to primary school teachers who may never have taught history as a discreet subject before and who are worried by their negative memories of school history and lack confidence as to their own knowledge of the subject. The author provides a practical guide to the theory and rudiments of history with guidance on how to present it using primary evidence in an exciting way that makes sense in terms of primary practice.

The armed forces of Rome, particularly those of the later Republic and Principate, are rightly regarded as some of the finest military formations ever to engage in warfare. Less well known however is their use by the State as tools for such nonmilitary activities in political, economic and social contexts. In this capacity they were central instruments for the Emperor to ensure the smooth running of the Empire. In this book the use of the military for such non-conflict related duties is considered in detail for the first time. The first, and best known, is running the great construction projects of the Empire in their capacity as engineers. Next, the role of the Roman military in the running of industry across the Roman Empire is examined, particularly the mining and quarrying industries but also others. They also took part in agriculture, administered and policed the Empire, provided a firefighting resource and organized games in the arena. The soldiers of Rome really were the foundations on which the Roman Empire was constructed: they literally built an empire. Simon Elliott lifts the lid on this less well-known side to the Roman army, in an accessible narrative designed for a wide readership.

The Handbook of British Archaeology

The Ancient Mediterranean Trade in Ceramic Building Materials: A Case Study in Carthage and Beirut

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery

Towns in Roman Britain

This publication presents Michael Green's archaeological investigations into Roman Godmanchester (Cambridgeshire, UK). This is the first time Green's full body of work has been collated and presented in one comprehensive volume.

By the waning of Roman rule, Britain was called a "province fertile with tyrants". Christopher Snyder's history of Britain during the two centuries after Rome's withdrawal reveals a hybrid society of Celtic, Roman, and Christian elements and documents the transition from magisterial to monarchical power. An appendix explores the Arthur and Merlin myths. 30 illustrations.

Travelling around England is in many senses a journey back in time. There are fragments of the ancient past side by side with the clutter of the modern world. This guide is all about these ancient remains and England's rich archaeological heritage.

The Classis Britannica and the Battles for Britain

Archaeology Hotspot Great Britain

A Review for English Heritage

Roman Villas

Samian Ware

For over 25 years The Handbook of British Archaeology has been the foremost guide to archaeological methods, artefacts and monuments, providing clear explanations of all specialist terms used by archaeologists. This completely revised and updated edition is packed with the latest information and now includes the most recent developments in archaeological science.

Meticulously researched, every section has been extensively updated by a team of experts. There are chapters devoted to each of the archaeological periods found in Britain, as well as two chapters on techniques and the nature of archaeological remains. All the common artefacts, types of sites and current theories and methods are covered. The growing interest in post-medieval and industrial archaeology is fully explored in a brand new section dealing with these crucial periods. Hundreds of new illustrations enable instant comparison and identification of objects and monuments - from Palaeolithic handaxes to post-medieval gravestones. Several maps pinpoint the key sites, and other features include an extensive bibliography and a detailed index. The Handbook of British Archaeology is the most comprehensive resource book available and is essential for anyone with an interest in the subject - from field archaeologists and academics to students, heritage professionals, Time Team followers and amateur enthusiasts.

Many of Britain's towns and cities originated in the Roman period, established as part of a systematic programme to urbanise the island. Why imperial Rome initiated this programme is the first of many topics examined in the third edition of this introduction

to the towns of Roman Britain.

This period of British history saw dramatic social, political and cultural changes, characterized by the great movement of peoples. The Stone Age peoples, Bronze Age peoples, Celts, Scots, Picts, Irish, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danes and Normans all arrived, settled and (to some degree) intermingled. Each of these peoples has a complex history partly separate and partly shared, sometimes obscure, sometimes distorted in the popular imagination, and the purpose of the encyclopedia is to both highlight specific details and clarify the overall picture. The geographic scope of the encyclopedia is Britain and Ireland, and chronologically it will cover everything from the Neolithic period to 1154. A section of longer essays on key themes will be followed by an A-Z section of shorter entries on specific topics. Entries will vary in length from about 400 words to about 7,500 words. Each entry will include a brief bibliography. This encyclopedia will be a useful reference for nearly every level of research, from general background information on a select topic for the lay reader to the latest and best research and historiographic trends for advanced researchers.

The Finds of Roman Britain

Unearthing the Past for Armchair Archaeologists

The First Millennium AD in Europe and the Mediterranean

How the Roman Military Built an Empire

A Guide to Identifying Pot Sherds

This study seeks to examine how late antique culture in the Bristol Channel region changed so dramatically in the two centuries following the collapse of Roman authority. It draws on post-colonial theory to examine local social and cultural responses, and substitutes the idea of cultural hybridisation for the received notion of monolithic cultural identities such as British, Celtic or Anglo-Saxon. Discussion centres on architecture (with the sites of Congresbury and Cadbury Castles and Dinas Powys reappraised), ceramics, and personal artefacts such as brooches.

The period from 1650 to 1800 is the most interesting and complex time in the development of English ceramics, with new types of pottery being developed all through that period, and with porcelain being made in Britain for the first time. Wares ranged from the simple, everyday earthenwares of the local potters up to the sophisticated products of Staffordshire and the porcelain factories. This book combines the art-historical or collector's approach with archaeologically excavated material. Methods of production and decoration are explained, and contemporary imports discussed. Over a hundred pots are illustrated, and a further reading list is included. About the author Jo Draper was born in Hampshire. She has published many archaeological reports, and an even larger number of pottery reports. Archaeologically excavated pottery led her to an interest in all ceramics, especially those of the post-medieval period. Her work includes archaeology, museums, creating exhibitions and writing."

Pottery has been around since the Neolithic and, as one of the most versatile and universal products created by man, it has formed the backbone of archaeological interpretation and dating for many years. This introductory guide to the identification of basic pottery types found across Britain from the Neolithic to the 19th century shows you how to differentiate between Beaker and Black Burnished wares. how to tell your Samian from your slipwares, Belgic wares from Barbatine jugs. With lots of illustrations and photographs, as well as background information on production and decorative techniques, terminology and discussion of how pottery enters the archaeological record, this is a valuable reference book.

The Current State of Romano-British Pottery Studies

England

Age of Tyrants

Book of Roman Villas and the Countryside

The Romano-British Villa at Castle Copse, Great Bedwyn

The special aim of this series is to provide serious and yet challenging books, not buried under a mountain of detail. Each volume is intended to provide a picture and an appreciation of its age, as well as a lucid outline, written by an expert who is keen to make available and alive the findings of modern research.

Modern archaeology, with its huge methodological repertoire, its interdisciplinary orientation and its rapidly expanding basis in excavations, is beginning to rewrite history, and to reshape our views of the development of Europe prior to the present millennium. Archaeological evidence draws attention to processes on which the written record is silent, or which were not fully appreciated by contemporaries in the literate centres. This book deals with the rise of medieval western Europe as the Roman Empire crumbled, and the integration of hitherto barbarian societies into the new mainstream of European society.

Archaeological material is the main focus, but information derived from written sources, especially those illuminating the economic and the associated social circumstances, is also taken into account.

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

Rebuilding the Britons

Durovigutum: Roman Godmanchester

Rethinking Change and Decline

Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology

A Guide to Identification

Aimed at the non-specialist reader, this guide provides comprehensive coverage of the visible remains of Roman Britain. More than 250 sites are described, including 12 new to this revised edition, each of which is accompanied by site plans and access details. They range from the settlement of Chysauster at Land's End to Normandykes camp in the north of Scotland.

At the frontiers of the Roman Empire, military settlements had a profound influence on local crafting traditions. Legions were not just fighting units - they contained a large number of craftsmen, and the fortress would have been a centre of manufacturing activity. A timber legionary fortress, for example, required vast numbers of nails, many of which would have been made by legionary smiths on site, and an army of thousands would require many more pots, shoes and tents than could be produced by local domestic potters and leather workers. But can all developments in local craft and industry be seen as a result of the appearance of the Roman army? The ten papers in this volume focus on craft production in Roman Yorkshire, and the evidence for the role of the army in local manufacturing activities. Several papers examine broad questions surrounding the organisation and scale of production in urban and rural areas. Others consider the local evidence for individual materials and production processes, including those associated with pottery, glass, copper alloys, non-ferrous metals, leather, jet, and building stone.

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.

Teaching History from Primary Evidence (1993)

Interpreting Pottery

Aspects of Industry in Roman Yorkshire and the North

Pottery in Roman Britain

A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln

Excavations on any Roman site produce pottery in quantity, both local and imported, fine table ware and cooking pots, resulting in a growing problem for archaeologists: how should they examine and report effectively on the immense quantities of pottery that have resulted from years of rescue excavations? This review critiques the pottery reports of the 1970s and 1980s and assesses the pros and cons of the many quantification methods used by England's archaeological units.

This study addresses the level of interregional trade of ceramic building material (CBM), traditionally seen as a high bulk low value commodity, within the ancient Mediterranean between the third century BC and the seventh century AD.

Pottery in Roman Britain Shire Publications

Late Roman Towns in Britain

Early Peoples of Britain and Ireland: A-G

Institute of Archaeology Bulletin

Empire State