

## **Pottery In Roman Britain (Shire Archaeology)**

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.

The humble pot sherd can be used to date archaeological sites and to distinguish patterns of manufacture and trade, especially within the Roman Empire. This study is concerned with the history of Roman pottery in Britain and offers a full and accessible evaluation, including actual potters' stamps.

Approximately 12,000 years ago, early humans in western Asia and Europe who had been itinerant foragers, subsisting on what food they could find, slowly began settling in one place. They farmed and domesticated animals, created new tools, built monuments, and began preserving and storing food. What brought about this shift? What difference did it make to the overall population? And what effects did this Neolithic Revolution have on generations to come? The Tale of the Axe explores the New Stone Age—named for the new types of stone tools that appeared at that time, specifically the ground stone axe—taking Britain as its focus. David Miles takes the reader on a journey through Neolithic Britain by way of its ancestors, geographical neighbors, and the species from which humans emerged before turning an eye to the future and those aspects of the Neolithic Revolution that live on today: farming, built communities, modern man, and much more.

Later Prehistoric Pottery in England and Wales

Slipware

A Guide to Identifying Pot Sherds

A New History

*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.*

*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.*

*Slipware has been one of the most popular types of pottery in Britain since its introduction over four centuries ago. By the seventeenth century the decoration of pottery with slip, or clay mixed to a creamy consistency, had become widespread and the technique was perfected by the potters of England and Wales. Although confined largely to the lower end of the social spectrum, their simple but lively decoration, together with their relatively low price, guaranteed their place amongst the domestic wares of families for almost three centuries. This book is the perfect introduction to the variety of slipware designs in England and Wales, explaining the industry by which it is produced, and highlighting some of the most important centers of production in the country.*

Research and Archaeology Revisited

Pottery in Roman Britain

Pottery in Archaeology

POTTERY IN ROMAN BRITAIN. VIVIEN G. SWAN.

Roman Samian Pottery in Britain

*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.*

*Superbly illustrated throughout, this illuminating account of Britain as a Roman province includes dramatic aerial views of Roman remains,*

*reconstruction drawings and images of Roman villas, mosaics, coins, pottery and sculpture. The text has been updated to incorporate the latest research and recent discoveries, including the largest Roman coin hoard ever found in Britain, the thirty decapitated skeletons found in York and the magnificent Crosby Garrett parade helmet. Guy de la Bédoyère is one of the public faces of Romano-British history and archaeology through his many appearances on several television programmes and is the author of numerous books on the period.*

*This book explores the development of territorial identity in the late prehistoric, Roman, and early medieval periods. Over the course of the Iron Age, a series of marked regional variations in material culture and landscape character emerged across eastern England that reflect the development of discrete zones of social and economic interaction. The boundaries between these zones appear to have run through sparsely settled areas of the landscape on high ground, and corresponded to a series of kingdoms that emerged during the Late Iron Age. In eastern England at least, these pre-Roman socio-economic territories appear to have survived throughout the Roman period despite a trend towards cultural homogenization brought about by Romanization. Although there is no direct evidence for the relationship between these socio-economic zones and the Roman administrative territories known as civitates, they probably corresponded very closely. The fifth century saw some Anglo-Saxon immigration but whereas in East Anglia these communities spread out across much of the landscape, in the Northern Thames Basin they appear to have been restricted to certain coastal and estuarine districts. The remaining areas continued to be occupied by a substantial native British population, including much of the East Saxon kingdom (very little of which appears to have been 'Saxon'). By the sixth century a series of regionally distinct identities - that can be regarded as separate ethnic groups - had developed which corresponded very closely to those that had emerged during the late prehistoric and Roman periods. These ancient regional identities survived through to the Viking incursions, whereafter they were swept away following the English re-conquest and replaced with the counties with which we are familiar today.*

*Roman Dress Accessories*

*Samian Ware*

*Roman Britain*

*Roman Glass in Britain*

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

What was life really like for women in Roman Britain? This new edition chronicles the latest discoveries - tombstones, writing tablets, curse tablets, burials and artefacts - to build up a vivid picture of the lives, habits and thoughts of women in Britain over four centuries. Diversity of backgrounds, traditions and taste lies at the heart of the book - displaying the cosmopolitan nature of Romano-British society. The author explores women's social status, their health and religion, marriage and childbirth, family life and homes, dress, jewellery and hairstyles, and their pastimes.

This review of Research and Archaeology augments the regional research framework, which appeared in two parts as a Resource Assessment (Glazebrook ed. 1997); and a Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook eds 2000). The review considers new evidence on a period-by-period basis, with each period subdivided into an assessment of key projects undertaken since 2000, an assessment of progress on research topics proposed in 2000 and a consideration of future research topics. The regional research framework was never intended to be a fixed point but rather a dynamic process through which the region's archaeology can be influenced, and subject to periodic review and revision. All three parts of the framework are available online (at [www.eaareports.org.uk](http://www.eaareports.org.uk)) and will be kept live and updated by the historic environment community of the East of England as new discoveries are made and new research priorities established.

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.

Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery

The Tale of the Axe

If These Pots Could Talk

A Revised Framework for the East of England

A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln

***This book deals thematically with an extensive range of building types, from country villas and urban basilicas to bridges and lighthouses. It covers construction techniques, including interior decoration and features; military buildings, including frontier works, Hadrian's Wall, and the Antonine Wall; public buildings, including market buildings, inns, and monumental arches; sacred sites, including Romano-Celtic temples, Mithraea, and rural shrines; and much more. The appendices deal with orthographic***

**projections, inscriptions, recommended sites, and Romano-British history.**

**This book looks at the products of the Roman glass industry found in Britain, describing the vessels used in the province during four chronological periods. Techniques of manufacture and decoration, trade with other provinces, and the evidence for British production are also explored. In addition there is a brief guide as to where the best examples of Roman glass can be seen in museums in Britain. About the author Denise Allen works with the collections of the Hampshire County Council Museum Service and lectures both locally and on archaeological and classical study tours around the Mediterranean.**

**This book discusses the variety of village settlements in Roman Britain and includes origins, development, affluence and economic activity, as well as possible administrative and military roles.**

**My Roman Britain**

**How the Neolithic Revolution Shaped Britain**

**Roman Villas**

**Roman Pottery in Britain**

**Human Bones in Archaeology**

Pottery in Roman Britain Shire Publications

Provides an introduction to Roman dress accessories (non-precious metal jewellery). Using evidence from finds, this book examines production areas, distribution patterns and the locations of workshops. It also introduces the interpretation of dress accessories, with reference to the depiction of objects in Roman art.

This revised edition provides an up-to-date account of the many different kinds of information that can be obtained through the archaeological study of pottery. It describes the scientific and quantitative techniques that are now available to the archaeologist, and assesses their value for answering a range of archaeological questions. It provides a manual for the basic handling and archiving of excavated pottery so that it can be used as a basis for further studies. The whole is set in the historical context of the ways in which archaeologists have sought to gain evidence from pottery and continue to do so. There are case studies of several approaches and techniques, backed up by an extensive bibliography.

The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery

The First Jewish Revolt

Towns in Roman Britain

Women in Roman Britain

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.

Lively prose and wonderful color photographs portray a veteran's passion for British household pottery.

The course notes which Peter Webster and Geoffrey Dannell put together in the early 1980s have been tried and tested, revised and rewritten, and now form this 'introduction to samian ware in Britain': what it is and why it is important; how it was made, both plain and decorated; where it was made, when, and with what fabrics; and the systems of classification. The book then lists the types, illustrating variants and giving dates, peculiarities, and a bibliography; first the plain wares, then the decorated ones and their schemes of decoration. It describes how to approach more detailed analysis through figure types and potters. It explains how to deal with a site collection. Finally there is a bibliography, glossary and summary form index. The book is as much an introduction as Oswald and Pryce's famous volume, for which there will now be little demand. Absolutely essential for anyone approaching a Roman site in Britain.

Pottery in Britain, 4000 BC to AD 1900

The Evolution of Territorial Identity in the English Landscape

Kingdom, Civitas, and County

The History of the Isle of Wight

Mapping Ancient Landscapes in Northamptonshire

A record of the National Mapping Programme project in Northamptonshire. It recovered and mapped archaeological evidence from field systems, through settlement

remains, to funerary monuments, and ranges from the Neolithic to the 20th century.

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.

A personal view - stimulating and provoking - of current Romano-British studies.

Roman Crafts and Industries

Collecting 2000 Years of British Household Pottery

Roman Frontiers in Wales and the Marches

The Buildings of Roman Britain

Rethinking Change and Decline

The human skeleton, often ignored or even discarded by early archaeologists, has become of great interest and importance to their modern counterparts. Known as physical anthropology, the study of skeletons is a vital part of environmental archaeology. Human bones provide accurate evidence for the physical characteristics of a previous community, and are a major source of evidence for diseases that scar bone, such as tuberculosis, leprosy, and syphilis, and their subsequent evolution within populations. Ann Stirland describes human skeletons and their variations as a result of diet, environment, and disease, along with the effects on the bones of various burial conditions and rituals. Guidance is offered on methods of excavation, treatment, recording and analysis, and numerous illustrations show the reader what to look for.

Medieval Pottery in Britain, AD 900-1600

Archaeology, History and Ideology

Late Roman Towns in Britain

Villages in Roman Britain