



Issue 85 Summer 2019

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Newsletter

THE PRESIDENT'S PIECE

Greetings to all SPMA members and readers of this newsletter – as always, there is much to report, covering events and news from the past few months and providing information on what the Society has lined up for coming months, and even for next year.

The major happening since the last newsletter was published was the Society's Annual Congress, held in March at Glasgow University. This was a great success all round, highly stimulating and encouraging, and we are extremely grateful to the conference organizers and to Glasgow University for making it so. We are now preparing in earnest for PMAC 2020, which will be held in two venues as part of the commemorations for the 400th anniversary of the Mayflower's arrival in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The first part of these commemorations will be hosted by SPMA in Plymouth, England, in March, and the second part in November, in Plymouth, MA, hosted by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), in conjunction with SPMA and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA).



2019 GEOFF EGAN MEMORIAL LECTURE 18 December, University of Liverpool in London campus

Material culture, trade and globalization: Portugal's role in the making of a multicultural Europe (1500-1700)
Tânia Manuel Casimiro (IHC-NOVA University of Lisbon)

Always a great evening, the lecture is held in conjunction with the SPMA AGM and a drinks reception. For details, including how to book: www.spma.org.uk/events/2019-geoff-egan-memorial-lecture

There is a further opportunity for SPMA members to meet up this year, at a joint conference being organized by the Society in conjunction with the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG). Entitled '1,000 Years of Ceramic Innovation', this will be held at MOLA, in London, in October 2019 (further details in this newsletter).

News of other events and items of interest to members of SPMA, and of the various prizes awarded by the Society, is reported in these pages. And I would like to say a very big thank you to all member of Council who have worked so hard over the past months, to the Editors of Post-Medieval Archaeology, and of this newsletter for all their magnificent work on behalf of the Society!

JACQUI PEARCE
president@spma.org.uk

Keep up with the latest events and news in the Society:
follow us on Twitter @SPMA or on Facebook at www.facebook.com/postmedieval/

SOCIETY NEWS

POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS 2019

With twelve sessions arranged in parallel over two days the Congress, held in March at the University of Glasgow, was jam packed with interesting research. The sixty two papers and sixteen posters presented work from Italy, the UK, Japan, Germany, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Norway, Denmark, Ireland and the USA. and explored a diverse range of subjects and methodological and theoretical approaches. Several papers from the Archaeologies of Now session were also presented as Twitter papers. Official tours of Art Nouveau Glasgow and Cultybraggan PoW Camp were supplemented with self



guided tours of the University's splendid campus and an impromptu visit by several delegates to the Necropolis. For more details of the papers see www.spma.org.uk/events/pmac2019/. Make sure you **save the date for the next Congress, in Plymouth, Devon, 17-19 April, 2020.**

EAA 2019 - BEYOND PARADIGMS

At the 25th annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists this September the session *Current research and the development of national post-medieval archaeologies over the last 25 years* was sponsored by the SPMA and organised by SPMA Vice President Harold Mytum; Eve Campbell (Achill Archaeological Field School) and Jonas Nordin (Swedish History Museum). Eight papers and two posters from Sweden, Greece, Finland, the UK, Sicily and Poland, explored the tensions between nationalism and regionalism, colonialism and post-colonialism, industrialisation and post-industrialisation, and reactions for and against globalisation. Case studies examined how individuals or communities operated within these parameters, framing them as national experiences within a European context. For more details on the session, the papers and the posters see the scientific programme at www.e-a-a.org/EAA2019.

TREASURE ACT REVIEW

In March the Society was invited to a meeting convened by The Archaeology Forum at the Royal Society of Antiquaries to comment on the Treasure Act Review (see <https://bit.ly/2G30HX0>). The meeting allowed for better understanding of the range of opinion existing across the sector and helped establish an archaeological consensus on the proposals. Council members Alisdair Brooks and Lara Band attended. They raised concerns over proposals to replace the rolling 300 year rule with a cut off date of 1714 and suggested assessments of significance may offer a better solution than some of the new definitions suggested. Concerns were also voiced about capacity. The SPMA Council subsequently submitted a response. Consultation closed 30 April, results are forthcoming.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SUMMIT 2019

On 11 July, Hilary Orange (SPMA Prize and Grants Officer) attended a summit exploring the issues impacting the industrial heritage sector. The event, hosted by the V&A, was organised by Nick Thomas-Symonds, the Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group (AAPG) on Industrial Heritage and the MP for Torfaen, Wales, which covers Blaenavon and the Big Pit. It was a well-attended meeting, with a tightly planned programme of short talks that covered the reuse of industrial buildings, the presentation of industrial heritage to the public, the challenges of skilling the voluntary sector and tackling industrial heritage at risk. Tristram Hunt (Director, V&A), spoke on the challenges of climate change while Giles Smith (Department of Culture, Media and Sport) talked about the need for heritage sector organisations to better articulate the benefits of heritage in terms of sustainability, climate change, housing, and community cohesion.

Dr Hilary Orange, FSA

[Artificial light](#), night-work and daycentrism in post-medieval and contemporary archaeology
[Flaming Smokestacks](#): *Kojo Moe* and Night-time Factory Tourism in Japan

SOCIETY NEWS

COUNCIL MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Alasdair Brooks was recently appointed Artefacts Coordinator with Hill International's Operational and Management Consultancy for the Grand Egyptian Museum project. The museum, located near the Pyramids, is due to open in October 2020, and will feature the world's largest collection of Egyptian antiquities. While a long way from the 19th-century ceramics Alasdair is best known for, he was appointed on the basis of his international cross-period collections experience, including his past experience helping to set up archaeology museums in the Middle East.

This September Dr Giovanna Vitelli, Book Reviews Editor moved to Glasgow to take up the role of Head of Collections and Curatorial at the Hunterian.

We wish both all the best with their new roles.



Alasdair's view (almost) from the office

SOCIETY PRIZE WINNERS AND GRANT HOLDERS 2018-2019

UNDERGRADUATE DISSERTATION PRIZE 2018

Lucy Godridge, Durham University *Influencing the unseen: ritual and apotropaic material culture from the medieval and early modern period in Northernmost England*

POSTGRADUATE DISSERTATION PRIZE 2018

Ben Wigley, University of Sheffield *An Evaluation of Ancestral Diversity in 19th Century South Shields*

The deadline for the 2019 Undergraduate Dissertation Prize is 1 September; for the 2019 Postgraduate Dissertation Prize it is 15 December. Apologies for the omission of the 2018 winners from the Spring newsletter.

PAUL COURTNEY STUDENT TRAVEL AWARD 2019

Luisa Nienhaus, PhD student, UCL – To the European Association of Archaeologists 2019 meeting in Bern, Switzerland to organise the session *15 years after Merriman – Public Archaeology: looking back and thinking about the future*

The Paul Courtney Student Travel Award was established to enable student members of the SPMA to participate in European conferences - a particular enthusiasm of our late Membership Secretary and joint Editor of Post-Medieval Archaeology, Paul Courtney. The total fund available in a single application round is £200 which may be split between one or two applicants. Awardees must write a short report on their experience at the conference for the Society website and newsletter within three months of the conference. Deadline for receipt of applications is 15 February, see <http://www.spma.org.uk/prizes-and-grants/courtney-travel-award/> for more details.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AWARD 2019

The deadline for applications is 15 September 2019. A decision will be made within two months of the closing date.

RESEARCH GRANTS 2019

Rui Gomes Coelho, Rutgers University *Archaeology of Hospitality in Drežnica, Croatia*

Maurice Whitehead, Venerable English College, Rome *Raglan Castle: in search of tunnels, recusants and medieval manuscripts*

For details of all our prizes and awards, including how to apply visit www.spma.org.uk/prizes-and-grants

PhD NEWS

This new section highlights recently defended doctoral theses, showcasing the breadth of study across the Post Medieval period and the work of early career researchers. Please send contributions by way of an abstract (max 100 words) plus an image, contact details and/or a link to the thesis to the newsletter editor.

KERRY MASSHEDER RIBGY, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The housing experience of the working classes 1790-1970: the potential of the combined approach of archaeology, the historical record and oral history

Although the discipline of archaeology has a lengthy tradition of using oral testimony, particularly the testimony of Indigenous communities, it has yet to be applied fully and in a meaningful way within global historical archaeology. This thesis explores the potential for a combined approach of archaeology and oral history to investigate the recent past. This thesis uses archaeological site reports, documentary research from primary historical sources and testimony from oral history interviews to enhance our understanding of the housing experience of the working classes from 1790-1970. In this thesis three case studies are presented; court housing in Liverpool (1790-1970), back-to-back housing in Hungate, York (1812-1936) and small-scale employer provided housing in Glasgow (1837-1966). Contact: KerryMasshederRigby@gmail.com or via Researchgate or Academia.edu

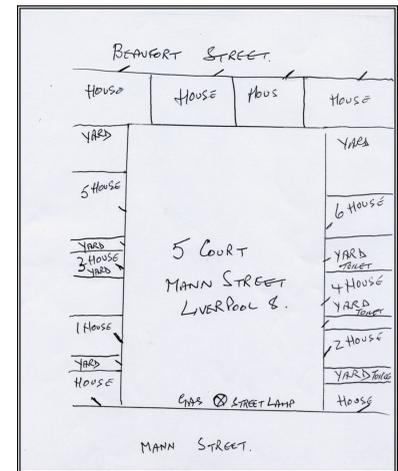


Image of a Liverpool court by a former resident, with thanks to Museum of Liverpool

COURTENAY-ELLE CRICHTON TURLEY, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Investigating London's Post Medieval Pipe Clay Figurines From 1500-1800: Critiquing 3D Approaches to Mould Generation Analysis Via English and Transatlantic Case Studies



Courtenay-Elle's doctoral thesis has two main strands, producing the first comprehensive synthesis of London's 16th- to 19th-century pipe clay figurines, as well as critically examining the potential for inexpensive 3D imaging technology to carry out a new digitised methodology for mould matching and figurine generational analysis. By applying this new digital methodology fresh insights have been gained on the wider context of these artefacts. The thesis also contextualises the London material within the broader academic discourse on pipe clay figurines from across Europe and the Atlantic. This includes an extensive comparison between the new London study and collections from Germany, the Low Countries, and figurine data personally collected from the United States of America. This compendium of data provides more information to examine themes such as production, distribution, iconography, intended audience, and the general economic, social, and religious setting in which these figurines operated. <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/23513/>. Contact: CourtenayElleCrichtonTurley@gmail.com or via LinkedIn

C17th Pipe Clay King Figurine from Point Pleasant, London (Author's image with permission from Museum of London)

CORALIE ACHESON, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Visiting the industrial revolution: the communication of world heritage values to tourists in Ironbridge Gorge

Visiting the Industrial Revolution is a thesis looking at how 'outstanding universal value', the particular quality of value ascribed to World Heritage Sites, is communicated to tourists at Ironbridge Gorge. It is a qualitative study, encompassing examination of the ways that values are formally communicated alongside investigation into how different tourist performances affect individuals' encounters and engagement with the site. There is a gap between the values for which the site is designated on the World Heritage List, which are derived from the area's significance during the Industrial Revolution, and tourist perceptions of the site as a rural idyll. There are also differences in the ways that the outstanding and universal aspects of the site's values are presented to tourists which is further nuanced by the intentions and interests of individual tourists, who ultimately define and shape the nature of their own experiences with the site.

<https://etheses.bham.ac.uk/id/eprint/8792/> Contact: CoralieAcheson@aol.com or via LinkedIn



The Old Furnace, Coalbrookdale - birthplace of coke-smelted iron and picnic spot

FIELDWORK REPORTS

RESEARCH GRANT HOLDER 2017

ATTILA DÉSZI, UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG

HISTORICAL AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY AT AN ANTI NUCLEAR PROTEST CAMP SITE

In 1977 the West German government planned to construct a nuclear reprocessing and storage facility for highly radioactive waste near Gorleben, a village in Lower Saxony in northern Germany. A large-scale protest camp arose in May 1980 against this facility and served as one of the high points of the anti-nuclear movement and has become a watershed moment for the Green movement in Germany. It disrupted a geological test that entailed drilling deep into the local salt dome, the usability of which for the storage of nuclear waste was and is controversial. At present the facility has not been completed due to the ongoing strong protest of the locals, farmers, and activists around the country.



Locals and contemporary witnesses of the former protest camp were invited to participate in the fieldwork, field walking in 2017

As part of the author's ongoing doctoral project in historical archaeology at the University of Hamburg fieldwork has been completed on this late-20th-century protest site. The features and material culture of the iconic camp, called the "Free Republic of Wendland," will be compared with historical photographs and oral history to interpret the site and its meaning for contemporary society. Collaborating with communities of witnesses, local residents, and an anti-nuclear group, the project seeks new ways to address and integrate their concerns into the research design.

With an area of one hectare and over 120 wooden huts, the camp itself was quite large and housed up to 800 residents. With their solar and wind-energy structures, communal spaces, and collective kitchens the protesters not only wanted to stop the test drilling, they wanted to demonstrate to the public that it was possible to live an alternative life without nuclear energy. After 33 days this social and technological

experiment was ended and demolished by the police forces. After the eviction the drilling was conducted and secured with high-security walls. Afterwards the walls were dismantled and are barely visible in the woods today.

From 2017 to 2018 three phases of fieldwork were completed with the support of a Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology research award and the local community. Community members helped with logistic assistance, different aspects of the fieldwork, and interpretation. By means of aerial photographs and a survey the former area of the camp was identified. Hundreds of recovered artefacts have been dated to the protest camp on the basis of best-before sell dates and product design. Documented structures associated with drilling covered only a small area of the former protest camp. More than sixty pit features in the area were presumed to be associated with the decaying huts belowground and were targeted in the excavations.

Two of the mentioned pit features which corresponded to locations of huts in the aerial photographs were excavated. One trench revealed features of a pit house including interior furnishings and artefacts associated with the daily lives of the protesters. These objects included personal items along with food and leisure-time-related materials. Structural features such as walls and sleeping area with two mattresses have been found; all are signs of a willingness to shape the landscape into a place to live and share resources collectively and that no special material culture of activism was needed to create a protest site.

During the eviction bulldozers demolished all buildings and filled up the structure with debris of the camp including window-glass fragments, tar paper, and bent nails. Heavy machinery concealed the area with up to 60 cm of multiple layers of debris and left the footprints of tracked vehicles. During the fieldwork it was moving for the contemporary witnesses to see traces of their protest camp and have memories come to light.

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FIELDWORK REPORTS



Unit 1: Over 1100 objects, mostly single-use containers for food consumption and parts of police equipment, shed light on the camp's eviction by the police forces

Another investigated pit had been filled up with many of the same objects, numbering roughly one thousand, and were mostly dateable cans for food, lemonade, and plastic cutlery. It contained a large quantity and relatively narrow selection of artefacts all relating to food consumption. This assemblage also comprised gas masks and zip ties – equipment of the police forces. It is possible to interpret this trash pit as a place where some of the 8000 policemen received their rations during the eviction.

In a multisource-approach different types of accounts have been comparatively interpreted to strengthen the narrative. This approach engages new sources for historical archaeology in Germany like photographs and oral history. Over 600 historical photographs were analysed to compare and identify building structures and to develop a quantified assessment of the material culture used by the residents.

A dozen individual interviews with contemporary witnesses have helped to outline their mental maps of the camp and share memories that are important to the community. Their experiences and memories of hope, empowerment, and alternative life are central immaterial aspects of the camp that can enrich the interpretation of the archaeological record.

The project has involved collaboration with multiple communities. Regular meetings and three public events informed people about ways to get involved with the research process. In an exhibition early 2019 single finds and features were interpreted together and a panel discussed the site's heritage status. A film team of contemporary witnesses of the camp documented the fieldwork and conducted interview sessions to produce a movie about the community's perspective on the archaeological process and the site's relevance.

Due to the German government's reconsideration of Gorleben as a location for a possible nuclear waste storage facility, the archaeological investigation of the contemporary past is not only researching and remembering the history of the protest, but is also grappling with the current conflict.



An exhibition gave the community the opportunity to discuss the archaeological record and the sites heritage status. In the background artefacts and profile of unit 4 showing the stratigraphy of a hut overfilled by debris

Widespread media coverage of the archaeological research brought the protest site back into the public consciousness and discussion again. With this step into the discourse surrounding nuclear heritage and the history of protests, the archaeology of the contemporary past can promote a discussion of a global problem of modern capitalism: how do we deal with the legacy of highly toxic industrial waste in the future?

Attila Dézsi M.A., University of Hamburg, Attila.dezsi@uni-hamburg.de

This report is an updated version of A. Dézsi, Historical and Community Archaeology at a Late-20th-Century Protest Camp Site at Gorleben. The SHA Newsletter, Winter 2018, Volume 51, Number 4, 2019, 22-24.

FIELDWORK REPORTS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AWARD 2018

EVE CAMPBELL AND CAROLYN HOWLE, ACHILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, IRELAND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ON ACHILL ISLAND

In spring 2019 the SPMA Community Engagement grant allowed the Achill Field School to carry out community consultation at the Valley in advance of the summer field season. Field schools, especially those that are place-based, exploring specific landscapes, have huge potential for sustained community engagement. The Achill Field School is based on Achill Island in the west of Ireland. The school, accredited by NUIG, was established in 1991, and over its long duration has seen hundreds of students through its doors.

For much of its duration the school focused on the so called deserted village of Slievemore. More recent years have seen a widening focus with excavations at other sites around the island. In 2018, a new project began at Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, locally known as 'the Valley'. Located on a village commonage on the north of the island, the site comprises a multi-period archaeological complex located on a machair-covered promontory. The 2018 excavation focused on a settlement cluster which was abandoned in the 18th century. One of the houses and part of an associated shell midden were investigated.

Village identity is strong on Achill and the Valley has a particularly strong community, organised through a residents group. Prior to the excavation we approached the group to gain consent for the work. We were delighted to be met with an enthusiastic response and set about planning for our summer ahead. The committee invited us to participate in the annual village festival, and we timed our open day to coincide with it. The response was fantastic. Over a hundred people of all ages visited the site. The open day allowed for informal discussion between community members and the archaeological team, bringing together the expertise of local people and ourselves.

At the end of the summer as thoughts turned to the 2019 season we decided that it would be useful to engage in a more formal consultation process, with a view to getting the input of local people. Thanks to the SPMA Community Engagement Grant we were able to do this. We used the grant to fund a feedback and consultation session for the Valley community, held in the village in February 2019.

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**Tóin an tSeanbhaile Archaeology
Talk & Consultation**

Learn about our 2018 dig
and have your say on our plans for 2019

**The Valley House
Sat 23 Feb 2019
7-9pm**

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

ACHILL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD SCHOOL

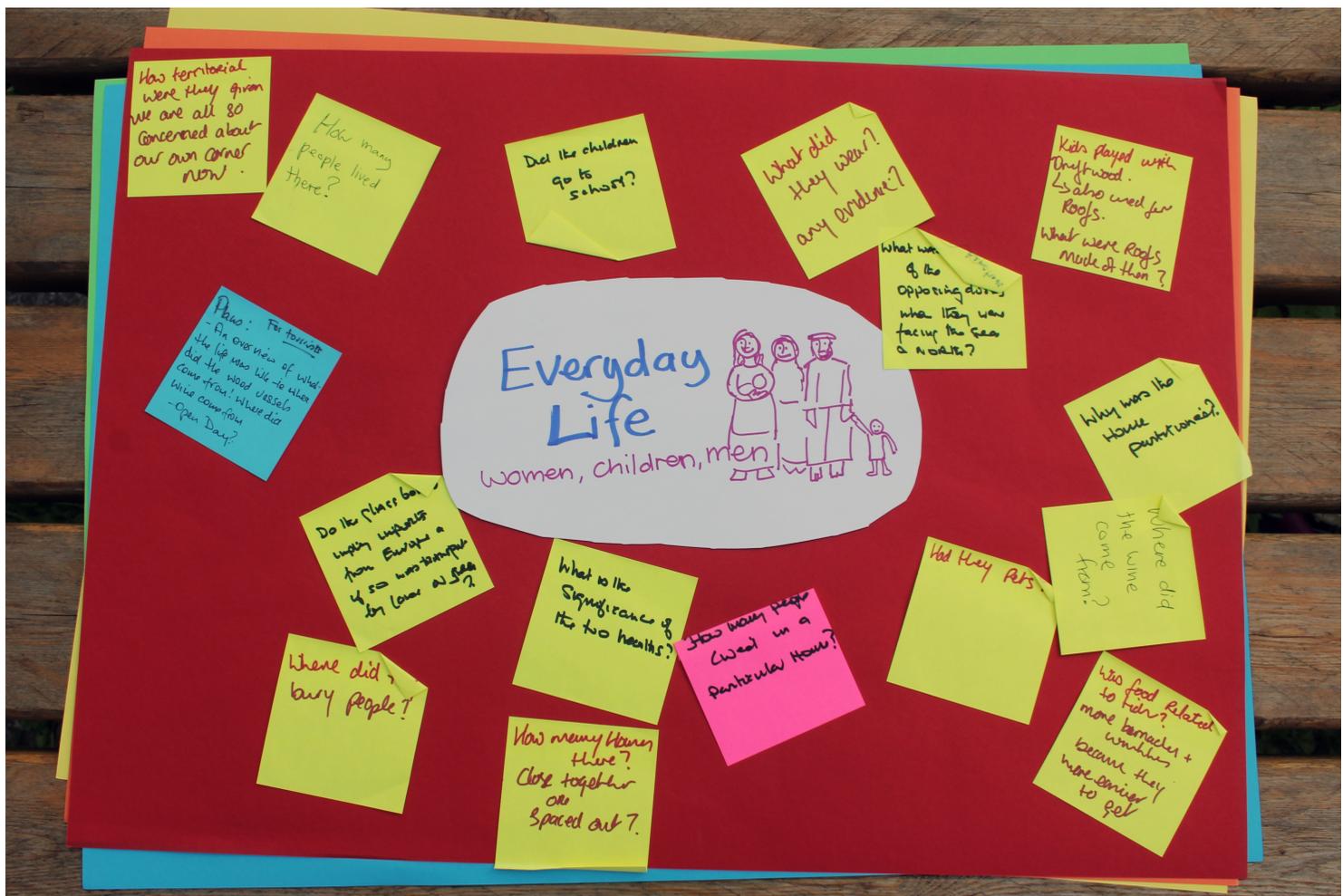
NUI Galway
OÉ Gaillimh

FIELDWORK REPORTS

Field director Eve Campbell and supervisor Carolyn Howle gave presentations about the results of the 2018 excavations before we broke into smaller groups to brainstorm research questions and themes for the 2019 season. We spread coloured sheets around the room with the themes including 'everyday life', 'history of the site', 'schemes and plans', and 'avoid'. The latter two sheets were for potential ways that archaeologists and the community could work together and for things that they would like us to not do! Groups were asked to write ideas on post-its and at the end we had a feedback and discussion session. The ideas have fed into our 2019 research plan and have helped to strengthen the relationships between the community and the field school.

Eve Campbell and Carolyn Howle, Achill Archaeological Field School, Ireland

<https://achill-fieldschool.com>



FIELDWORK REPORTS

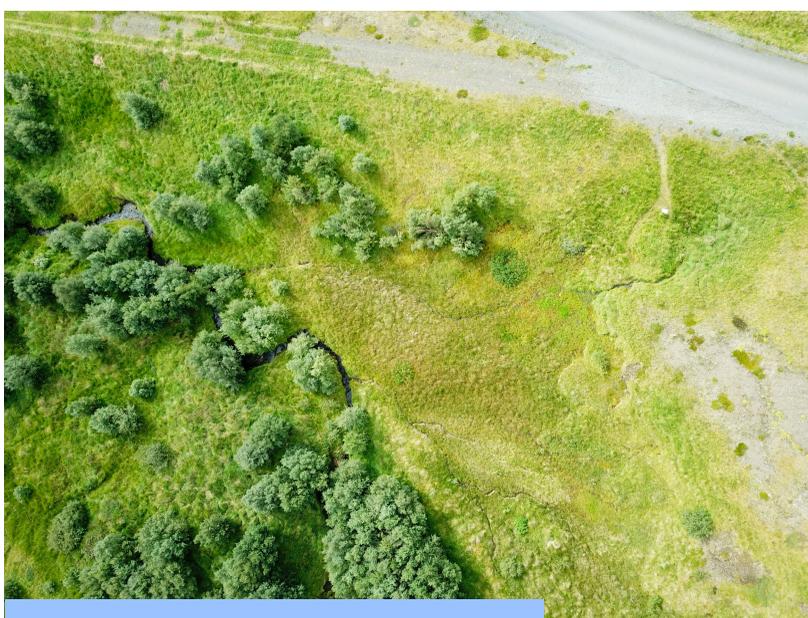
RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS 2018

GYLFI HELGSON & ADOLF FRÍÐRIKSSON, INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, ICELAND *POST MEDIEVAL HOLY WELLS IN WESTERN ICELAND: SOME PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE POINTERS*

We would like to thank the Post-Medieval Archaeology Society, which awarded us with a grant in 2018 that enabled us to commence this survey of holy wells in Western Iceland. The fieldwork is a part of a project that aims to challenge past assumptions regarding the landscape of holy wells in Iceland, and interrogate why some springs are considered sacred, but not others. The project follows a typical approach when studying archaeological landscape, i.e. combining place names and historical research with the fruits of archaeological surveys. In addition, we try to characterise these 'natural' places using 3D models. Below, we present a general overview of the project results so far.

On the whole, we have found evidence of 32 holy wells in western Iceland. The commonest form seems to be this: a fairly shallow and a narrow spring that is often hard to see until you stand right next to it. It is believed that these springs never dry up, and that the water has various healing benefits when consumed. Normally, there is nothing special about the water, albeit some wells are mineral springs. In a very few cases there are structures associated with the holy springs, but no artefact deposits have been found at any of the sites investigated. Surprisingly, given the scores of holy well 'cults' that exist elsewhere, only a single holy well in west Iceland is regularly used as a meeting place for Catholic 'devotees'. The crux of the matter is that no particular features appear to be associated with holy wells, and their form and shape is identical to other springs in the vicinity.

An example of a holy well at Kleifar (west Iceland)



Hallgrímslind at Saurbæ (west Iceland)

Despite the mundane properties of the springs, people have attached significance to them; most often by associating famous priests or saints' names into their place names, e.g. Hallgrímslind (or Hallgrímsspring). Hallgrímur Pétursson (1614–1674) was a prominent Christian figure in Iceland, and the author of the Passion hymns, which are still a part of Christian (Lutheran) ceremonies in Iceland. These associations could be explained in terms of people commemorating local priests or a famous persons by titling natural features in their immediate landscape with their names. Likewise, today, we often name streets in a similar way: in Denmark, for instance, there is a raft of Andersen lanes, streets and boulevards, named in the memory of H.C. Andersen. These street names serve to remember him as a prominent author of the Danish nation, and to cement the communal and national identity of the Danish people. Naming

holy wells after priests in Iceland was thus most likely done to preserve their memory for the next generation, as well as cement the

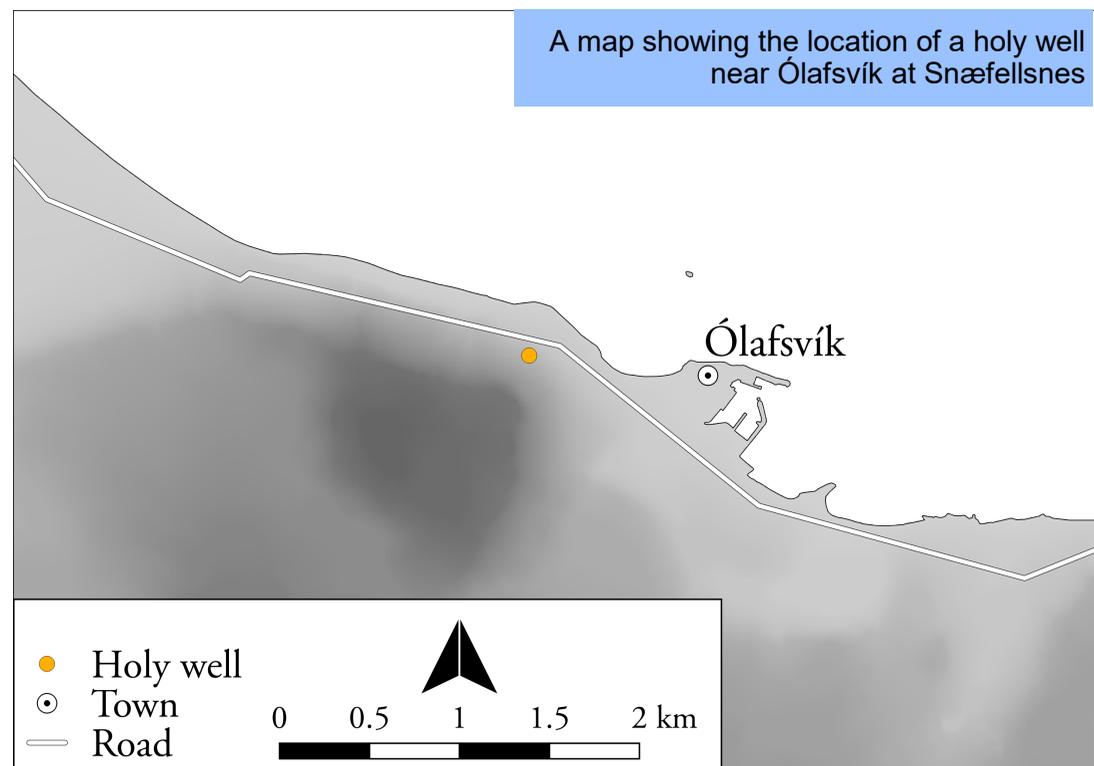
Christian identity of the local population into the landscape. This would have been especially important, as books and other reading material were not in abundance in most Icelandic households until the 20th century. (*cont. over*)

FIELDWORK REPORTS

Clearly, the importance of holy wells cannot be explained particularly well by investigating their form or shape, but much more could be revealed by exploring their sittings in the landscape. Previous research concluded that the wells were generally located at church sites, and that they were perhaps associated with Christian ceremonies. Yes, to a certain extent that is plausible, however, looking systematically at the landscape reveals that 15 holy wells are generally closer to farms than churches. When farmers were questioned about the holy wells on their land, it was strikingly evident that most of the wells were in fact the main water source for the farm in question. However, some affiliation with church activities cannot be ruled out in some cases.

Using water from holy wells that supposedly never dry out is especially common in the northern part of west Iceland, where water sources are profoundly difficult to come by. To some extent this could mirror accounts of holy oases in Libya, where people have attributed sacredness to oases, attempting to create the idea that the water will never deplete completely. Clearly, this can have dangerous implications for nearby settlements were such an event to happen. We believe the same phenomenon may have occurred in western Iceland when holy wells were used as the main water source for a farm. There are often issues with dating place names; it can be unclear whether sacredness was attributed to a well before or during the time when water was collected from the springs. Either way, our theory is equally valid.

Another point of interest is that several holy wells are located near old roads, which according to 18th century traveller accounts are often identified as dangerous, or at the minimum arduous to travel; for example, in the case of Ólafsvík at Snæfellsnæs, a holy well is located right before the path narrows between the mountain and the sea (Fig 3). This phenomenon is more commonly identified in the southern area of west Iceland. Again, previous studies have argued that holy wells near old roads were at previous church sites, which perhaps is not the most significant feature. While the connection between holy wells and churches is of some significance, other aspects need to be considered as well. Nevertheless, the relationship between holy wells and church sites is a research area of considerable potential, especially regarding Christianisation in Iceland, if we believe a few or several of the holy wells could have been sanctified during Medieval times, i.e. those with medieval saints' names.



Once again, we thank the society for awarding us with a grant to explore Icelandic Post-Medieval holy wells in west Iceland. Much remains to be explored, especially the relationship between holy wells and other natural features, as well as a comparison of the landscape of Icelandic holy wells to that of similar springs in Northern-Europe (e.g. Ireland and Denmark). Hopefully, we have managed to provide some preliminary overview of the project data for the readers of this newsletter.

Gylfi Helgason, Institute of Archaeology, Iceland. Gylfi@fornleif.is
 Adolf Friðriksson, Institute of Archaeology, Iceland. Adolf@fornleif.is

CONFERENCE DIARY



ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF CERAMIC INNOVATION: SPMA / MPRG JOINT CONFERENCE

5 October, 2019 Mortimer Wheeler House, London

This SPMA/Medieval Pottery Research Group conference will focus on the range of technological, stylistic and functional advances introduced into potteries from the 11th century to the present day. These are manifested in innovative developments in methods of manufacture, ceramic fabrics, new and increasingly specialized forms, decorative styles and techniques, and their collective effect on the place and role of ceramics within society. See www.spma.org.uk/events/ceramic-innovation for details.

CHESTER TO CRETTEVILLE: A STUDY DAY IN MEMORY OF THE LATE KENNETH BARTON

19 October, 2019, Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery

Ken Barton was a specialist in pottery, an excavator of castles and a curator of collections; he was the founding Chair of the Society of Museum Archaeologists and a President of the Society for Post-

medieval Archaeology. This study day is filled with talks on subjects that interested Ken and by definition will be of interest to many. Lunch will be accompanied by a toast to Ken and a viewing of pottery he donated to Somerset County Museums Service. Admission and lunch are free. For further details and to book, contact Duncan.Brown2@historicengland.org.uk

CHATmethod

1-3 November 2020, Mortimer Wheeler House, Mithraeum Bloomberg and Museum of London Docklands, London

Hosted by MOLA, this year's Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory conference CHATmethod will venture beyond archaeological theory to address the basics of what we do and how we do it. Contributions will explore the practical ways in which we engage with the materiality of the contemporary and historical past. We will look at the ways in which we create and use our data, the tools that we use to communicate, and the processes by which we manage, assign significance and prioritise the work that we do. See <http://chat-arch.org> for more details.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS

8-11 January, 2020 in Boston, Massachusetts (USA)

This year's logo depicts the two lanterns hung in the window in Longfellow's poem *Paul Revere's Ride*. Signaling "one if by land, two if by sea," these lanterns represent the material culture of revolution, and reflect the terrestrial and underwater components of the conference. This year the conference theme is "revolution", contemplating it in its broadest terms of inclusivity and diversity, beyond colonial history to include rebellion, resistance, survivance and commemoration. It will also capture some of the more recent methodological and theoretical revolutions happening in the field, both in terms of technological advancements and new intellectual avenues for interpreting the past. See <https://sha.org/conferences/> for details.



SOCIETY FOR POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS

17-19 April, 2020 Plymouth University, Devon, UK

PMAC 2020 will be held in two venues as part of the celebrations for the 400th anniversary of the Mayflower's landing in the New World. The first part will be hosted by SPMA in Plymouth, Devon. The second part will be held in November, in Plymouth, Massachusetts and hosted by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), in conjunction with SPMA and the Society for Historical Archaeology, see below. More details coming soon at www.spma.org.uk/events.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY MEETING

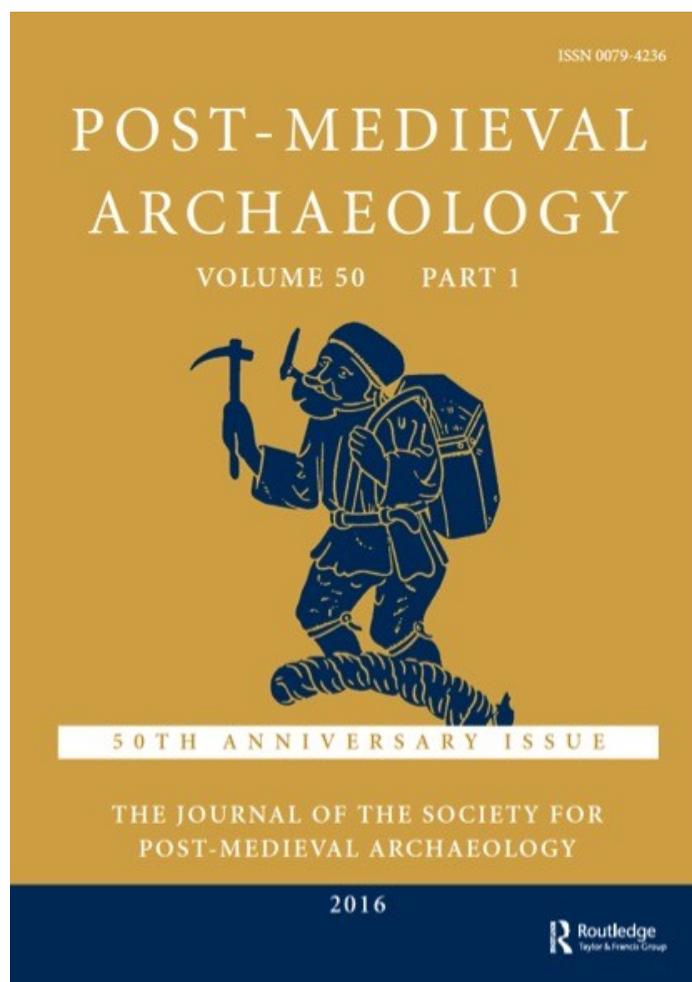
5-8 November, 2020 in Plymouth, Massachusetts (USA)

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be holding its annual meeting in Plymouth, Massachusetts, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Plymouth Colony. The conference also serves as a joint meeting with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. The meeting will focus on the colonial encounters that took place in Massachusetts and the associated material culture, landscape, and environment. More information will be available at <https://cneha.org/> in 2020.

BACK MATTER

REMEMBER YOUR DISCOUNT!

Through Taylor & Francis, SPMA members are entitled to a **30% discount on Routledge books**. Use the promotional code SOC21, valid until 31/12/2021, at checkout when you purchase from www.crcpress.com or www.routledge.com



SPMA Vice President Harold Mytum at the Routledge/Taylor & Francis stand, EAA 2019, Bern
Image: Emma Lockwood/T&F

POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY ONLINE!

Searching for that reference but can't remember what issue it was in? Online access to Post Medieval Archaeology from Volume 1 (1967) is available to all SPMA members via Taylor & Francis. See www.tandfonline.com/loi/ypma20 and contact support@tandfonline.com if you need any help with access.

COPY DEADLINES

Final newsletter copy deadlines are 1st February for the Spring newsletter and 15th August for the Autumn newsletter. Send news and/or enquiries to the newsletter editor Lara Band at newsletter@spma.org.uk



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