



Issue 88 Spring 2021

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Newsletter

OUTGOING PRESIDENT JACQUI PEARCE WRITES

As we move forward into 2021, SPMA now has a new President. As of 4 February, when we held our very first online AGM, I have come to the end of my term, and am delighted to welcome Alasdair Brooks as the new President. It has been a huge privilege to serve the Society in this role over the past three years, and I know Alasdair will make a significant impact in the next three years. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have served with me on Council – you have all been tremendous! Some are continuing and others have also come to the end of their terms of office, but it has been really stimulating to get to know so many different people who are making a difference in our field. The past year has been particularly difficult for everyone, but we have seen some really exciting responses, with online meetings including our very first SPMA twitter conference last Spring, replacing our annual Congress (for obvious reasons), and the Geoff Egan Memorial Lecture held over Zoom in January this year. Our splendid journal goes from strength to strength, as does this Newsletter! I am really grateful to all who have been working so hard in the Society to make these things happen, and look forward to seeing further developments over the coming year, under the guiding hand of our new President.



Jacqui Pearce, new Vice President

INTRODUCING NEW PRESIDENT ALASDAIR BROOKS

I doubt that many of us would hope that our terms as president (of any organisation) would begin one year into a major global pandemic. Thanks are due to my predecessor Jacqui Pearce (whom I now welcome as SPMA vice-president) and to other Council members who are stepping down – and those staying in post – for leaving us with firm foundations to build on as we move forward with planning for the end of quarantines and travel restrictions. With that in mind, I would like to focus my first president's column on three issues I hope we can address this coming year.

REVIEW OF OUR ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

A recent review of the SPMA Articles of Association (our constitution) revealed several areas – some small, some more significant – where Council practice has evolved to vary with our rules. For example, the Articles make no formal provision for student membership rates. I hope to work with the SPMA Secretary and Assistant Secretary to review the Articles and current procedures and see where we might need to adapt the latter or recommend changes to the former at the next AGM. This may seem like a relatively minor issue in the age of COVID-19, but there are ramifications which potentially feed into some of the following points.

Continued overleaf

EXPANDING OUR CROSS-EUROPEAN ENGAGEMENT

SPMA began as a British society. Over the last 20 years, however, we have increasingly become a European society, and we now consider ourselves dedicated to the promotion of post-medieval archaeology in “Britain, Europe and those countries influenced by European colonialism” with a journal devoted to “the study of the material evidence of European society wherever it is found in the world”. Our conferences increasingly include strong contingents from outside of Great Britain, and Council is also more international. Our journal has greatly increased the geographical scope of its coverage since the turn of the last century. Yet more could be done. The Society’s officers remain overwhelmingly based in Great Britain; and since we moved to a congress-based conference model all of our conferences have been in England or Scotland. I would like to encourage SPMA to look at alternating our annual Congress between Great Britain and the rest of Europe (pandemic permitting), and to consider how to increase our European Council members. On the Congress front, there would obviously be logistical issues to consider, but since – pre-COVID – it often cost less to fly return from London to Warsaw than to take the train one way from London to Glasgow, cost of travel is not necessarily the main challenge.

INCREASING OUR COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY

Aside from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, one of the issues that dominated the news in 2020 was the impact of the Black Lives Matter movement, and the consequent re-examination of the legacies of post-medieval European colonial empires. As SPMA explicitly studies the archaeological record of those empires, it is only right that we consider how we can play a part in these important conversations. At the same time, Council is keenly aware that we have not historically been the most diverse organisation in our society leadership. At our last Council meeting of 2020, we appointed an ad hoc core committee of ordinary Council members Alice Samson and Roberto Valcarcel Rojas and journal co-editor James Dixon to form a broader committee to write a job description for a new Diversity Officer position and then recommend potential appointments for this position, with a view to completing the process for the 2021 year-end AGM. I strongly support this initiative. While we hope to define diversity broadly, Council is conscious that discussions of race and ethnicity are at the forefront of how diversity, the often painful legacies of colonial empires, and archaeological research intersect. To write more on this topic would risk second-guessing the work of the committee, but I want to stress that Council is committed to taking concrete steps.

One issue that potentially threads all of these themes together, and offers an example of how they can have a positive practical impact, is the appointment of SPMA officers. In recent years, SPMA has often relied on the kindness of volunteers to take on officer roles; but sometimes, for a variety of reasons, we’ve struggled to find volunteers for senior society positions. This has sometimes been awkward for society governance. I have therefore recommended to Council that when an officer steps down, we form an ad hoc search committee featuring the outgoing officer, the vice-president, and a presidential appointee to proactively recommend two to three potential replacements at the next Council meeting. The potential replacements need not be an existing member of Council, but at least one candidate must be from outside Great Britain (where legally viable), and at least one must fulfil our diversity remit. Council would then make the decision over which candidate to recommend to members at the AGM. This slightly more formal search process can unite revisiting society governance protocols, expanding our European engagement, and strengthening our commitment to diversity.

As a closing note, due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic our 2021 annual congress will be virtual and online. Please watch for society communications over the timing and details. I hope to see many of you there – on my screen though not in person. And I hope that I’ll see many of you in person at our 2022 congress!

Alasdair Brooks

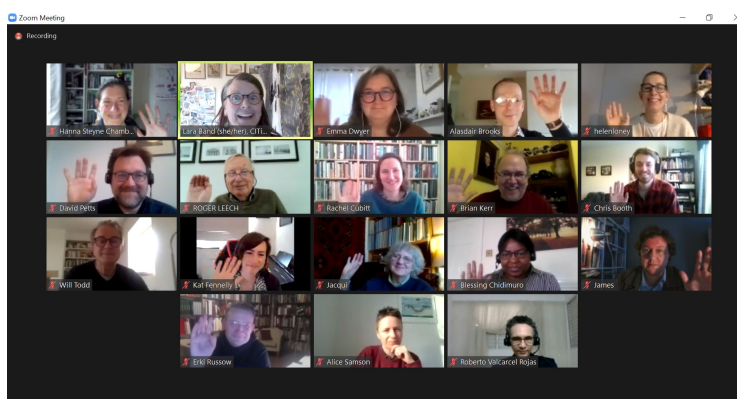


The SPMA’s new President Alasdair Brooks on a work trip to Valdivia, Chile in 2016, in front of a bust of Thomas Cochrane (Lord Cochrane), a British/Scottish admiral who played a key role in liberating Chile from Spanish colonial rule

SOCIETY NEWS

OTHER CHANGES ON THE SPMA COUNCIL

At the AGM on 4 February we said goodbye to Grants and Prizes Officer Hilary Orange: Natascha Mehler and Erki Russow now share the role. Eloise Kane moves from her role as Website Officer to Assistant Treasurer; Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley takes over the Website Officer role, adding it to her social media duties for the Society. Ordinary Member Hanna Steyne Chamberlin has become Assistant Secretary to Secretary Emma Dwyer. We say goodbye to Vice President Harold Mytum and Ordinary Council Member Sergio Escribano-Ruiz and welcome new Ordinary Members of Council Blessing Chidimuro (York University), Rachel Cubitt (Historic England), Helen Loney (University of Worcester) and David Petts (Durham University). A huge thanks to all those leaving, switching roles or joining the Council for the first time.



(Most of) your Council members at the first Council meeting of the year

THE ANNUAL GEOFF EGAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Dr Dolores Elkin (National Council for Scientific and Technical Research, Argentina): *Archaeological research and heritage management of a British shipwreck in Argentina - The legacy of HMS Swift*

This year's Geoff Egan Memorial Lecture took place on 16 January with 84 attendees tuned in through Zoom. Sloop-of-war HMS Swift, built by John Greave at Limehouse on the Thames, was launched in 1763 and went down near Puerto Deseado off the coast of Patagonia in 1770. The story of the ship's discovery, the subsequent excavation, extraordinarily well preserved artefacts and legacy of the work, all outlined in Dr Elkin's lecture, was nothing short of inspiring. The local scuba divers who pinpointed the wreck were instrumental in the decision to keep all the artefacts together in a local museum that has since become a focal point for the community. The work also set a precedent for the protection of maritime heritage in



Argentina and proved how much can be done with very limited resources.

Watch the lecture on the SPMA YouTube Channel: https://youtu.be/IE_BZDfwzfY. See this International Journal of Nautical Archaeology paper at www.researchgate.net: DOI: [10.1111/j.1095-9270.2006.00117.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-9270.2006.00117.x) and there's even a thriller based on the story: [The Sunken Secret by Cristian Perfumo!](#)

There was no record of a dog on board, so was the dog collar a momento kept by one of the crew wondered Dr Elkin? Watch the recording of the lecture for more, and don't miss the jar of penguin eggs at c37 minutes!

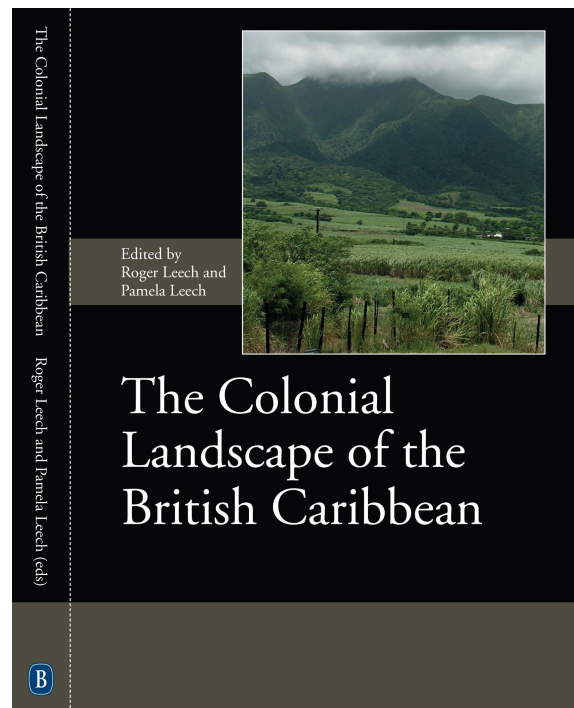
SPMA MONOGRAPH 11: THE COLONIAL LANDSCAPE OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN

The Society's latest monograph is due for publication by Boydell and Brewer on 21 March of this year. It originates from the Society's conference held on the island of Nevis in the Eastern Caribbean some ten years ago, suitably updated to reflect the passage of time. Now at the printers, the attached cover design provides further details and our member Robert Philpott's photograph of the landscape of St Kitts, to raise your spirits in this pandemic.

To take a virtual tour in the sunshine of the Caribbean and to learn more about this landscape, you can look at the video contributed with Bill Found's paper for the conference, a journey around St Kitts on the scenic tourist railway originally constructed in the early 20th century to bring the sugar cane harvest to a new centralised factory:

<https://youtu.be/eSnMRCK-AMk>

It is hoped to coincide the launch of the monograph with the forthcoming annual Post Medieval Archaeology Congress this year, taking place online, 28-30 May, full details TBC.



SOCIETY PRIZES AND GRANTS 2020

RESEARCH GRANTS 2020

Jonathan Gardner, Leverhulme Early Career Fellow, School of Art, Edinburgh College of Art (University of Edinburgh): *A Contemporary Archaeology of London's Mega Events: from the Great Exhibition to London 2012*

To support the final monograph publication of research conducted into the role of archaeology and heritage at three of London's most significant and best known modern international cultural spectacles ('mega events'): the Great Exhibition of 1851, the 1951 Festival of Britain, and the London 2012 Olympic Games. This is the first research project to examine the archaeological traces of several post-medieval/modern mega events in one city. Significantly, the book also explores how these traces, whether or not seen as 'heritage' today, continue to influence present-day London.

The research shows that mega events are long-term material interventions in the historic urban landscape rather than simply temporary 'happenings'. The book situates each event within a comparative framework, examining their densely layered site histories before, during and after they take place.



'Models of dinosaurs in today's Crystal Palace Park, Sydenham/Penge (south London). Originally created in 1854 as part of the educational displays of the rebuilt and greatly enlarged Crystal Palace (the building having been relocated from Hyde Park and its usage for the 1851 Great Exhibition). These models are some of the few remnants of the venue that survive relatively intact today, the Palace itself having burned down in 1936. Image © J Gardner, (CC-BY-NC 4.0)

RESEARCH GRANTS 2020

Eugene Costello, National University of Ireland Postdoctoral Fellow, University College Cork: *'Feeding Capitalism and Facing its Consequences? Upland Pastoralism and Environmental Change in South-west Ireland, c.1400-1850'*

Dr Eugene Costello is launching a new project on the role of pastoralism in feeding urban-industrial centres in northern Europe from c.1400 to 1850. Using case studies in south-west Ireland and north-central Sweden, he aims to develop an approach that can analyse push-pull interactions between upland producers and 'core' growth.

One aspect of this will be to determine the environmental consequences of commercial pastoralism for uplands. SPMA's Research Grant will enable Dr Costello and his collaborator at UCC, Dr Benjamin Gearey, to take a peat core that will help to assess these consequences, e.g. woodland loss, vegetation change and fire management.

The research will focus on the mountainous Black Valley area of Kerry in south-west Ireland. My fieldwalking has already revealed a range of archaeological features that speak to pastoralism and environmental change, c.1400-1850 (circular medieval/early modern huts, early modern charcoal-production platforms, rectangular post-medieval huts, pens designed for different livestock species).

When COVID-related restrictions ease, I will undertake detailed GPS survey of two pastoral sites at the western end of Black Valley. Myself and Dr Gearey will then extract a 0.75m-long core from a small peat basin nearby and take it back to UCC, where we will sample it and prepare slides to determine if pollen and micro/macro-charcoal is well-preserved. If so, we will send 2-3 samples for radiocarbon dating, paid for by the Grant. This will identify peat dating to, 1400-1850, and help us to lay future plans for a fine-temporal resolution study in late 2021 and 2022. An environmentally-informed understanding of Kerry's uplands will ultimately help to reconceptualise its inhabitants as knowledgeable agents who made decisions in relation to local social and environmental factors as well as the external pull of markets.



Field reconnaissance of mountain huts used by herders in Curraghmore, at foot of MacGillycuddy's Reeks, Co. Kerry'

SOCIETY PRIZES AND GRANTS

Research Grants: For Society members. The maximum grant, and the total fund available in any single application round is £2000. Deadlines for applications: 1 March and 1 September.

Undergraduate and Postgraduate Dissertation Prize: Winners tba later this year. Both prizes are £250: departments can nominate one dissertation for each. Deadlines: 1 September and 15 December respectively.

Community Engagement Award: Up to £500 available to members and non-members, for innovative public-facing initiatives - maybe you have a digital initiative you'd like to seek funding for? Deadline for applications: 15 September.

Paul Courtney Congress Bursary Award: Enables students to participate in the SPMA's annual congress. Applicants need not be members of the Society and Council will prioritise the following groups: first time attendees, students, those on low-income, and BAME and minority applicants (all self-defined). Deadline for applications: 15 February.

Recipients of awards and grants contribute a report to the Society website and newsletter. Recipients of the Dissertation Prizes are welcome to contribute a short summary or abstract.

FIELD REPORTS

HORNBY CASTLE PROJECT: A CHARM OF CHARLES 1ST KING AND MARTYR

The Hornby Castle Project is a community based fieldwork project which has been running since 2010. It is examining primarily by excavation the site of a moated Medieval hunting lodge of the Dukes of Brittany and “pleasaunce” associated with the Later Medieval owners. It sits within the grounds of former residence of the Earls of Holderness and later Dukes of Leeds which was partially abandoned following the sale of the site to realise the gambling debts of the 11th Duke of Leeds in 1930. The surrounding area was landscaped by Capability Brown in the 18th Century and documentary and landscape research on its later history is an important part of the project. Recently work has also moved to examine the site of the Medieval and Early Post Medieval vicarage.

Much of the material discovered has dated to the Medieval period but a significant assemblage relates to the use of the moated island as a garden for Sir Conyers-Darcy, a noted Royalist in the Civil War. Significant quantities of Frechen stoneware, Staffordshire Slip Ware, an imported fine bone handled dining knife and a lead planting label for a species of peach riddled with bullet holes.

Landscape clearance works adjacent to the on-going fieldwork at Hornby Castle Wensleydale North Yorkshire have lead this summer to a number of interesting discoveries as stray finds. Most have been Medieval in date matching the main period of occupation of the site. One however is highly unusual and dates from the period of the Civil War in the 1640s.

It comprises a silver sixpence of King Charles 1st from 1633 which had been repurposed by being drilled to hang on a chain as a charm. The use of coins as charms or jewellery was common much earlier in the Medieval period particularly in areas of Southern Europe exposed to Byzantine influence. Examples from England survive in the collections of the British Museum dating from the mid 11th Century and the period of social dislocation associated with the Norman Conquest.

Hornby Castle was the residence of Sir Conyers-Darcy (the Younger) a noted Royalist commander in the North of England during the War and subject to a degree of harassment from Parliamentary forces during the period afterwards.

The executed King following the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 became the Church of England’s only Saint and during the period of the Commonwealth his meditations the “Eikon Basilike” became something of a publishing sensation with over 30 different versions including a musical one. The increasingly authoritarian nature of the Parliamentary rule during the 1650s fed the cult of the late King and it is in that context that the discovery can be viewed.



The silver sixpence Image © Erik Matthews

Get involved! See the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland website www.aasdn.org.uk, [@ArchandArch](https://twitter.com/ArchandArch) on Twitter or email archandarch.dandn@dur.ac.uk for more information.



Left: Early post medieval vicarage foundations, Right: Great Tower foundation. Images © Erik Matthews

SOCIETY RESEARCH GRANT HOLDERS' REPORTS

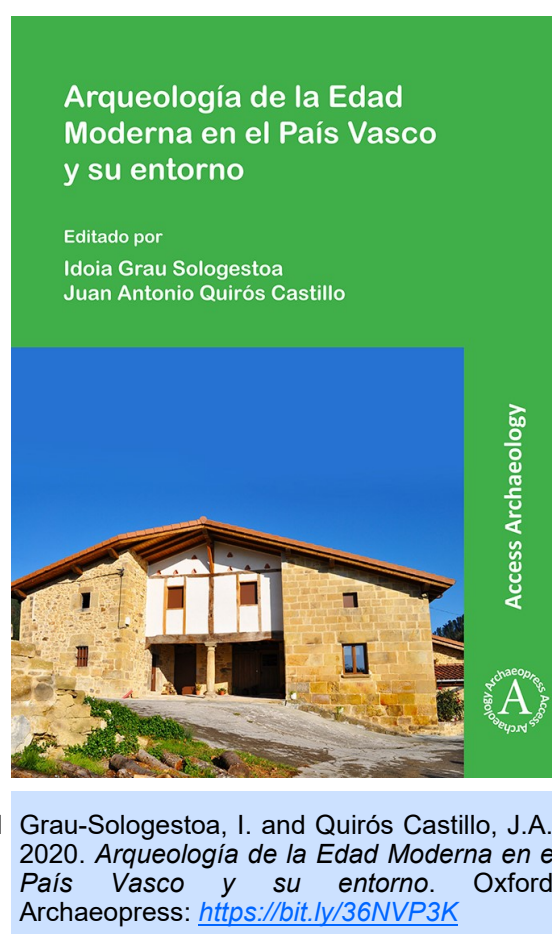
THE ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TRANSITION BETWEEN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND THE MODERN ERA

Idoia Grau-Sologestoa, IPNA/IPAS - University of Basel, Switzerland; idoia.grau@unibas.ch

Between 2015 and 2017, I received a postdoctoral fellowship funded by the Basque Government to work at the universities of Sheffield (UK) and the Basque Country (Spain) in a project entitled "The archaeology of the birth of capitalism: the zooarchaeology of the Agricultural Revolution (15th-18th centuries)". This project aimed at understanding changes in animal husbandry during the transition between the Late Middle Ages to the Early Modern Era, by looking at zooarchaeological evidence from England and the Basque Country, using a comparative perspective. I also received an SPMA Research Grant in 2016 to help cover some of the research expenses of this project, for which I am really grateful.

On the 14th and 15th of November 2017, I organised a conference entitled *Arqueología de la Edad Moderna en el País Vasco: presente, pasado y futuro* (Archaeology of the Modern Era in the Basque Country: past, present and future) at the University of the Basque Country in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain). The numerous contributions tackled very varied topics: urban archaeology, architecture and urbanism, maritime and underwater archaeology, landscape, caseríos (traditional rural buildings that are typical of the northern part of the Basque Country), cemeteries, pandemics, roads, forests and mountains, fishing, farming and animal husbandry, conflict archaeology, etc. We also had the pleasure of having Marco Milanese (Università degli Studi di Sassari and director of Archeologia Postmedievale) give a keynote lecture entitled "The Archaeology of the Modern Era in southern Europe". The conference was a great success and attracted many archaeology and history students and academics, as well as many colleagues working in archaeological companies and museums. The conference web page can be found here: sites.google.com/view/arqueologiamodernapy. Videos of all the contributions can be found here: ehutb.ehu.eus/series/5a587928f82b2b646e8b46d3. The proceedings of this conference, together with an introduction on the current state of the Archaeology of the Modern Era in Spain, have been recently published as an open-access monograph, by Archaeopress. Most of the results of the project have already seen the light in a number of publications or will be published soon, as below:

- Grau-Sologestoa, I and U. Albarella (in press). Improvements in animal husbandry between the end of the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era in England and the Basque Country: a zooarchaeological comparison. In Grau-Sologestoa, I. and U. Albarella (forthcoming). The rural world in the 16th century. Innovations in landscape, technology, agriculture and husbandry. Brepols
- Fraser, T. and I. Grau-Sologestoa (forthcoming). Cattle husbandry in late- and post-medieval England: a zooarchaeological investigation of the relationship between town and country. In Wright, E. and C. Ginja (ed.) Cattle and humans. Lockwood Press.
- Grau-Sologestoa, I. and U. Albarella (forthcoming). The rural world in the 16th century. Innovations in landscape, technology, agriculture and husbandry. Brepols.
- Grau-Sologestoa, I. and Quirós Castillo, J.A., 2020. *Arqueología de la Edad Moderna en el País Vasco y su entorno*. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Quirós Castillo, J.A. and Grau Sologestoa, I., 2020. *Arqueología de la Edad Moderna en el País Vasco*. Una arqueología en construcción, un patrimonio en expansión. In Grau-Sologestoa, I. and Quirós Castillo, J.A. (eds.) *Arqueología de la Edad Moderna en el País Vasco y su entorno*, pp. 1-22. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Grau-Sologestoa, I., 2020. Livestock size change and animal husbandry between the Late Middle Ages and the Modern Era in the Basque Country and its surroundings. In Grau-Sologestoa, I. and Quirós Castillo, J.A. (eds.) *Arqueología de la Edad Moderna en el País Vasco y su entorno*, pp. 140-164. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Grau-Sologestoa, I. and Albarella, U., 2019. The 'long' sixteenth century: a key period of animal husbandry change in England. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11: 2781-2803.
- Grau-Sologestoa, I., Albarella, U. & Quirós Castillo, J.A., 2016. Urban medieval and post-medieval zooarchaeology in the Basque Country: meat supply & consumption. *Quaternary International* 399: 1-12.



MIGRATION AND GLASS IN 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY ESTONIA

Monika Reppo, University of Tartu

Like many others, COVID-19 significantly affected this project intended to study the migration of glassworkers and glass in Swedish Estonia (1600-1710). The original week-long project included plans to study archival records and archaeological finds kept at Småland Museum, Sweden to study connections between glassworkers and glassworks in Sweden and Estonia (See Fig. 1 for locations mentioned in this report). A day-visit to Kosta Glasbruk (A.D. 1742) to gain personal experience of traditional glassworking was also planned. Although fruitful contacts were established with the museum, an altered project had to be undertaken locally due to travel restrictions and the pandemic. The changes were coordinated with SPMA and a modified project was undertaken in January 2021 with the aim of studying archival records at the Estonian National Archives (ENA, Fig. 2), cataloguing finds at Tartu Town Museum, both in Tartu, Southern Estonia and visiting Järvakandi Museum, Central Estonia for demonstrations of traditional glassmaking.

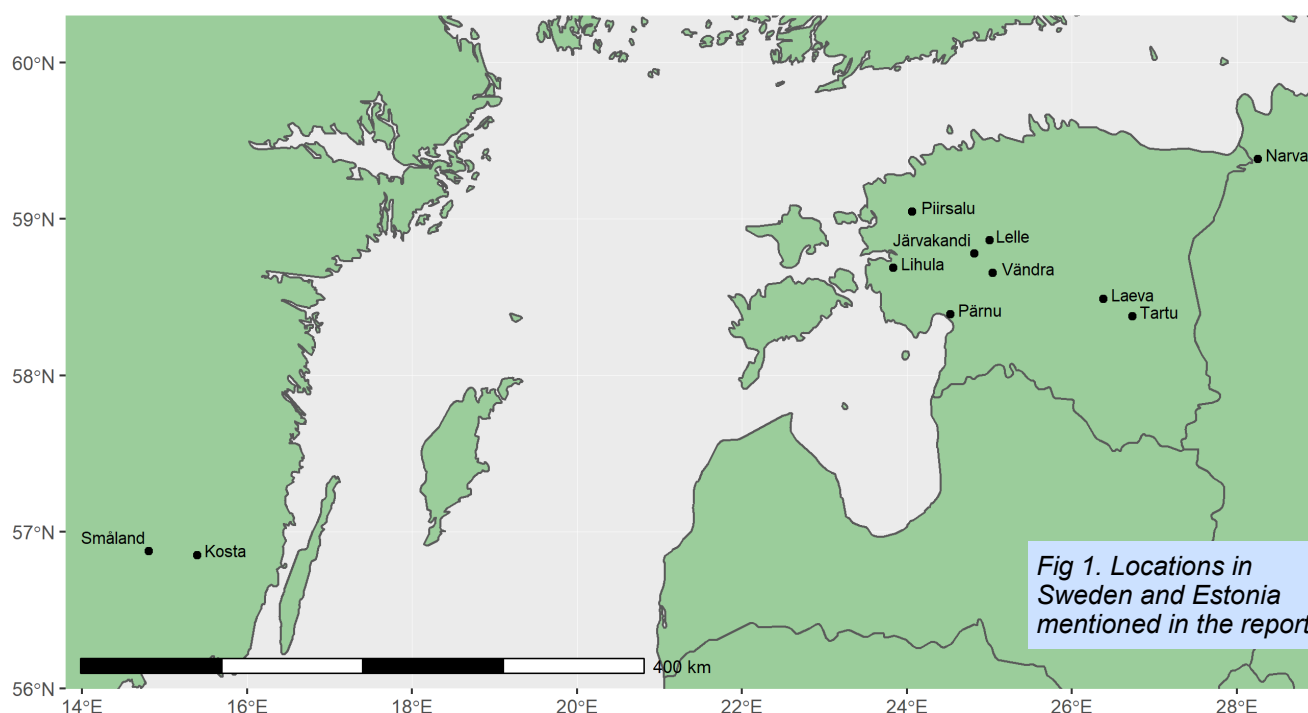


Fig 2. The reading room at ENA. Fig 3. Working with R. Feldmann's records

The focus of the archival research was shifted to data collected by Laeva glass factory (?1765-1807) heir Robert Feldmann (1875-1927; EAA.1850.1.1122-EAA.1850.1.1131) and a 1651 letter from Heinrich von Thurn-Valsassina (1628-1656; EAA.995.2.1318). The records were digitized to allow future reuse. Feldmann's records include transcribed excerpts from church books, newspaper clippings, hand-drawn family trees, drafts, notes, and other documents regarding 17th-20th century glassworkers (Fig. 3). The material has remained largely unused as it was believed to be lost until 2008.

Collecting data from a wider period means more changes to the original project outputs – 17th-

19th century migration will be examined instead in the article and thesis chapter. The added years are an interesting time in Estonian glassmaking. From 1664 until 1740, there is a significant gap in known glassworks and from 1710 until 1740 also in glassworkers recorded in church books. My previous research has indicated there were some glassworkers and potential glassworks near Pärnu and Narva during the early 1700s. From Feldmann's records, the Oesterreich (Österreich) and Stichkorn families seem to be the earliest arrivals in the 18th century. Their role in (re)establishing glassworking in Estonia needs to be further studied.

An interesting aspect of social relations was uncovered regarding christenings. Glassmakers and their family members formed intricate systems of interconnected relationships via godparenting. In many cases, children were named after their godparents (usually three) – a direct influence on the godchild's life. The life expectancy of children born at glassworks is also of note. There are higher infant and childhood mortality rates both at Vändra (Ger. *Fennern*, 1822-1928) and Lelle (1813-1928) glass factories, but this may be due to bias in the data collected by Feldmann. The project also helped clarify that Lelle was still operating under "Lelle" in the 1860s and 1870s although it joined Eidapere in 1853.

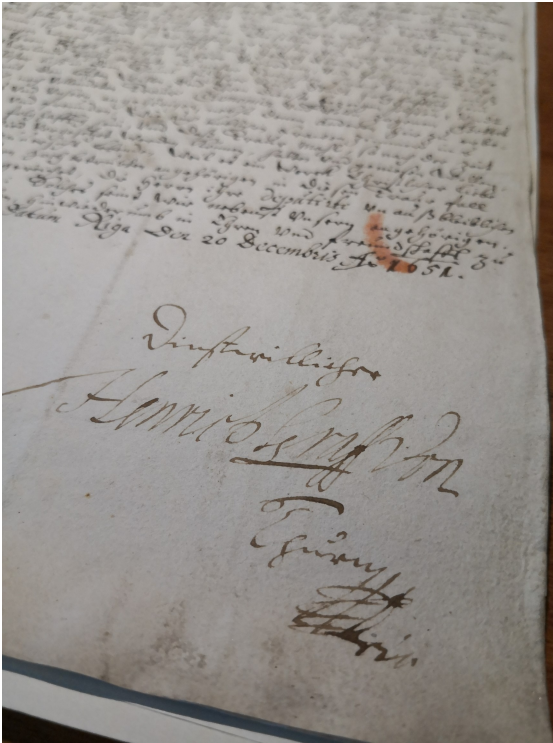


Fig 4. Signature of Henrich Graff von Thurn, the heir of Pärnu glassworks.

Based on previous research, local Estonians, serfs until the 19th century, were first hired as skilled labour at glass factories in 1805. The long-standing claim that glassworkers remained unmarried and did not settle in Estonia, turned out to be false. The data shows glassmakers married members of other glassmaking families, moved around locally, raised their families here and eventually were buried in Estonia with a few minor exceptions. 880 individuals were catalogued during 5 days of archival research, but further transcribing and editing is needed to complete listing these glassmaking families and individuals. As of now, only a single Estonian glassworker, Peter Nissi, employed in Piirsalu in the 1740s was discovered. His profession is not noted but as his daughter Anna Maria's godparents include a general's wife and the local pastor, it is unlikely he was a simple labourer.

My study of Robert Feldmann's records also revealed a notebook of excerpts from Lihula church book (1765-1833) with an intriguing label: "original stolen, sold as wastepaper". Estonian church books are digitized and available online. Until now, the oldest surviving church book for Lihula was from 1834. This discovery means the notebook will now be digitized and added to the online collection for public use.

Unfortunately, the letter by Heinrich von Thurn-Valsassina (Fig. 4) about his inheritance was a dead end. He inherited the currently unlocated glassworks near Pärnu in 1651 but the letter did not reveal any information about this. It is, however, an intimate look into his life after losing his mother. The letter was previously untranscribed.



Fig 5. Glass stoppers from Ülikooli St 2/2a.

Due to the changes to this project, I had the opportunity to visit Raadi on the outskirts of Tartu where Tartu Town Museum recently moved their collection. The finds have been packed away for years and I have not planned to include them in my dissertation. During my visit, I catalogued 279 glass finds from two sites in central Tartu. The finds from Kaubahall (TM 260 A 15) included medieval beaker fragments and numerous 19th and 20th century apothecary vessels. Finds from Ülikooli St 2/2a (A 174) form the inventory of a glass and porcelain shop (Fig. 5) destroyed in a fire on July 19th, 1941. The apothecary vessels are useful for a comparison with Northern and Western Estonia where several pharmacies have been excavated whereas the material from the shop will be an excellent dating tool for postmedieval and modern sites. Glass from these sites is unpublished.

Unfortunately, it is off-season and due to low vaccination and very high infection rates in Estonia, glass blowing will begin in late April at Järvakandi the earliest (subject to change). Hence the project report does not include this day-visit. The project outputs – the article, thesis chapter and data in the comparative catalogue will also be different than originally intended. Despite the changes, the funding from SPMA has allowed discovering intriguing aspects of local glassmaking and compiling an even more comprehensive examination of glass production in Estonia.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN ENDANGERED LATE OTTOMAN PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPE IN LEBANON: *Letty ten Harkel, EAMENA project, University of Oxford; Stephen McPhillips, Associate Member, CNRS LA3M – UMR7298, Aix-en Provence & Owen Murray, OMM Photography*

In September 2019, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology awarded £750 towards a research and publication project on the archaeology of a late Ottoman rural productive landscape in the Jabal Moussa UNESCO Biosphere reserve, Kesrouan district, Lebanon (<https://www.jabalmoussa.org>). Its aim was to process photogrammetric data for a series of late Ottoman rural structures, previously recorded in the field, into a series of 3D models and publication figures. Thanks to this initial SPMA grant, further support was obtained from the G.A. Wainwright Fund, which allowed the project to be completed in full.

The reserve covers an area of 6500 hectares of a spur projecting from the western slopes of Mount Lebanon and its adjacent river valleys. Its natural and cultural heritage is extremely rich, including numerous plant species that are endemic to Lebanon or even to Jabal Moussa itself, as well as nationally endangered animals like the *tabsoun* or rock hyrax. There is also a strong recent history of archaeological investigation and conservation in the reserve, focusing on its rich heritage spanning the Neolithic to Ottoman periods (Doumet-Serhal 2010; Fischer-Genz *et al.* 2018; Bradbury *et al.* in prep.).

The late Ottoman period (c. 1800–1918) stands out for its incredibly well-preserved architectural heritage, with substantial potential to be incorporated more fully in the reserve's visitor experience. This has already been accomplished for the conserved houses on the *buyut* (Arabic meaning 'houses') site (Makaroun 2010), while more recently Stephen McPhillips and Joelle Barakat of the APJM created an exhibition of archaeological findings from the area that has been presented to the local community in the village of Yahchouch and is now on display at the Lebanese American University.

Previous archaeological research in the area includes the excavations at the multi-period site at Qornet ed-Deir (Fischer-Genz *et al.* 2018), spanning the prehistoric to Ottoman periods, as well as the Jabal Moussa landscape survey, which was directed by Stephen McPhillips (Associate Member CNRS) and Jennie Bradbury (Bryn Mawr College), and is creating a detailed map of archaeological sites in and around the reserve (Bradbury *et al.* in prep.). In collaboration with APJM, a handful of sites were selected from this survey for more in-depth study, including two farm houses, a remarkably well-preserved water mill, a lime kiln, and a bridge. The selection was based on the state of preservation of the structures, their location within the reserve and their potential to enhance visitor experience.



Location: Qehmez Mill (QZM) 219
Description: 3/4 View, WNW looking ESE, March/06/2019.
Scale: 1:50 @ 300dpi
Produced by: Owen Murray for the Tahoun Project/Jabal Moussa

This initially led to the Tahoun project, led by Stephen McPhillips and Marianne Boqvist (Cultural Heritage without Borders) and funded by the Swedish Institute's Creative Force programme (Ten Harkel *et al.* 2019). The Tahoun (Arabic for 'water mill') project aimed to record additional field data, including a photographic record to enable photogrammetric modelling, over a 3-week period in the spring of 2019 to increase understanding of the structures. It also involved a 5-day workshop to train the reserve's guides and other heritage professionals and students in archaeological field recording and remote sensing (CHwB 2020; Ten Harkel *et al.* 2019). During this project, the unique character and exceptional state of preservation of the heritage sites became even more readily apparent.

Joint funding from the SPMA and the G.A. Wainwright Fund allowed for the full processing of photogrammetric data for four of the structures – the lime kiln, one of the farm houses, the bridge and the mill – to generate 3D models and publication figures. These will be used by the Biosphere reserve to enhance visitor experience (for example on their website and signage within the reserve), and be submitted for publication in peer-reviewed academic journals. The photogrammetric work was carried out by Owen Murray of OMM Photography, who also collected the field data. As the models were developed, they led to new insights into the structures and their landscape settings.

Fig 2: The house at Nahr ed-Dahab built into the agricultural terraces, showing upper dwelling house and lower qabu, as well as collapsed store room behind the dwelling house. © Owen Murray, OMM Photography

The lime kiln at Qornet ed-Deir is incorporated into one of the walking trails in the reserve. During the fieldwork, the remains of an opening were discovered on the higher end of the slope, which would have been used for stacking fuel and stone into the kiln. This led to a better understanding of the way in which the kiln was situated in the landscape, utilising the steepness of the slope and leading to a better appreciation of the location and angle of the flue, optimising the draft needed to generate high temperatures. This information will be used to update the existing signage. A 3D model of the site is already available at <https://bit.ly/3aVJ9sT>.

The farmhouse at Nahr ed-Dahab is also located along a main walking trail, close to one of the entrances into the reserve. The photogrammetric modelling of this large structure allowed for a better understanding of the way in which the farmhouse was built into the mountain side, combining living and working space with storage and stables for livestock (a vaulted lower floor known as an *qabu*) (Fig. 1).

The Ottoman bridge is situated just outside the reserve, but has great potential to become incorporated into another walking trail. The structure has a large crack underneath, however, and is in need of consolidation before large-scale use by hikers should be encouraged. The 3D model, which can already be viewed at <https://bit.ly/2Lpzlca>, has created a detailed record that can be used for future monitoring of the site's condition.

Last but certainly not least, the watermill at Qehmez is extremely well-preserved, including preserved timber remains of the mill mechanism in the milling and wheel chambers (Fig. 2). The detailed 3D model revealed much information about the working of the mill, including its relationship to a large cistern on top where water could be stored so the mill would not be out of operation in case of a spell of dry weather. Further analysis is still ongoing, but as a result of the attention generated by the project, this important mill has now been granted protected status by the DGA. A structure so well-preserved is rare in Lebanon, and at this altitude (over 1300m), it is one of a kind.

The late Ottoman landscape of the Jabal Moussa Biosphere reserve is well-preserved and can provide important new insights into the socio-economic significance of remote mountainous regions. Thanks to the initial grant awarded by the SPMA in combination with the support from the G.A. Wainwright Fund, this important region will be brought to the attention of the international research community as the full results of the photogrammetric modelling are being prepared for submission to the *Bulletin d'archéologie et d'architecture libanaises* and *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. In addition, the data is shared with APJM to improve and enhance the information about the reserve's rich heritage to visitors and the local community. As such, the project helps to raise the profile of vernacular late Ottoman architecture, a threatened heritage resource, amongst local communities in the Kesrouan and more generally in Lebanon and the rest of the world.



Fig 2: The mill at Qehmez, with a large well-preserved cistern at the top.
© Owen Murray, OMM Photography.

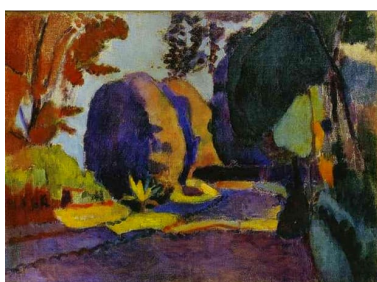
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CONFERENCE DIARY

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE FORUM 2021 ANNUAL MEETING: 21-22 May 2021, online
See <https://www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org/conference> for more details

SOCIETY FOR POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS: 28-30 May 2021, online
Due to the continuing uncertainty for holding live events, PMAC will be taking place online again this year though this does have the benefit of making it more accessible in many ways. Call for papers and full details coming soon at www.spmo.org.uk/events/ and via the usual channels



44TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN STUDIES: 6-10 July 2021, online

The 2020 conference was unfortunately cancelled, due to the pandemic, but to honour the 2020 commitment to Cardiff, papers from local scholars, and/or papers addressing the relationships between Wales and the Caribbean, were welcomed in the call for papers (now closed). For more details see the conference website at <http://community-languages.org.uk/scs/annual-scs-conference/>



27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS - WIDENING HORIZONS: 8-11 September Kiel / online

Council Member Anton Larsson and Harold Mytum have organised the SPMA session *Post-medieval Europe and Widening Horizons* for this years EAA (session #435). The session investigates comparative experiences of the profound social, economic and cultural change represented in material culture and landscapes, across the period from the 16th to the 20th century, and across the varied regions of Europe. The EAA call for papers will be closed by the time you read this, but go to www.e-a-a.org/ea2021 the > Programme > Scientific Programme to peruse the abstracts. You'll find information about fees for attending at General Info > Registration Policy.

XIIITH CONGRESS AIECM3 ON MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIOD MEDITERRANEAN CERAMICS: 8-13 November 2021, Granada

AIECM3 is an international association for the study of medieval and modern pottery in the Mediterranean. Their XIIIth congress is organised by Universidad de Granada, Servicio de investigación de la Alhambra, Unidad de Excelencia de la Alhambra and Fundación Fajalauz. Five sessions will cover ceramic production and technology; ceramic consumption patterns; the social significance of ceramic production; theory and method in the study of medieval and modern ceramics and new discoveries. The call for posters and 20 minute papers closed on 31 January 2021. For information see www.facebook.com/AIECM3-2211432289122688/ or email infoaiecm3gr@gmail.com



THE 2ND IBERO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF YOUNG RESEARCHERS IN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: 8-13 November 2021, online, hosted by the University of Concepcion, Chile

With organisers and committee based on both sides of the Atlantic all researchers, doctoral students, master students or independent researchers of any nationality who have industrial heritage and public works in the Ibero-American geographical area as an object of study are invited to submit proposals for papers in Spanish or Portuguese. Deadline 30 April. <https://iberoamericanaspatrimonioindustrial2020.weebly.com/>.

BACK MATTER

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