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## PMAC23 ABSTRACTS

[“A pillow in post-medieval funeral culture - a multi-context analysis of objects from the territory of Poland”](#)

Mikołaj Dobek, First year student of master's studies, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

Krzysztof Jasiak, First year student of master's studies, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

A comprehensive diagnosis of changes in funeral customs requires the researcher to analyse various sources. Combining the knowledge gained during archaeological research with iconography and written sources can change the perception of material already well recognized in theory. An example of objects that we associate with both funeral culture and modern everyday life are pillows. They performed various functions - we can learn about them from many categories of sources.

Pillows are almost always found during excavations of church crypts. Their state of preservation depends on the microclimate prevailing at the site, which affects the possibility of reconstruction and analysis of the object. Knowledge about these products can also be obtained from iconographic sources: epitaphs, sarcophagi and portraits. On the basis of the knowledge resulting from the examination of many pillows from the territory of Poland, a multi-context analysis of the object often omitted in studies was carried out.

[Accessing campsapes through archaeology: a case study of the Site of National Remembrance in Łambinowice \(former Lamsdorf\), Poland](#)

Michał Pawleta, Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Dawid Kobiałka, Institute of Archaeology, University of Łódź

Since June 2022, the Central Museum of Prisoners of War (Poland) has been carrying out an multidisciplinary research project entitled *Science for the Society, Society for the Science at the National Memorial in Łambinowice*. The aim of this article is to discuss the preliminary results of non-invasive and invasive archaeological and ethnographic research realized during the first months of the field activities. Additionally, they show the value of so-called community archaeology in which the participation of local communities in field research is an important element of applied methodology. It enabled to discover unknown and forgotten aspects of the history and heritage of the site and actively co-created the contemporary value of relicts of the camps in the present. In this way, society and science (in this case: history, archaeology and ethnography) work together as partners for a common good.

## [“An archaeology of the Pomeranian Crime of 1939” – looking for material evidence of crimes from the Second World War](#)

Dawid Kobiałka Institute of Archaeology University of Łódź

Nowadays, it is estimated that between September and December of 1939, about 20-30 thousand of citizens of the pre-war Pomeranian province (Poland) were murdered by the Nazi German. It was a number twice as large as the total number of victims from the pre-war Polish territories who were murdered during the first months of the war. For this reason, some Polish historians have recently called these events "The Pomeranian Crime of 1939".

The aim of my paper is to present three things: 1) the project entitled "An Archaeology of the Pomeranian Crime of 1939", 2) the implemented methodology by using as an example research that has been carried out so far in Death Valley in Chojnice 3) some exemplary, material evidence of mass crimes that took place in Chojnice in the second half of January 1945.

### [Archaeological Exploration of the Premises of Nusle Brewery in Prague](#)

Milan Kuchařík – Tereza Blažková (Labrys o.p.s.)

Archaeological research of the Post-medieval brewery premises in Prague Nusle district took place in 2021 and 2022. Due to the construction of apartment buildings, some buildings of the brewery will be demolished and others reconstructed.

The excavation revealed prehistoric settlement (Neolithic, Bronze Age), early Medieval settlement and more. Post-medieval findings were represented by a ground plan of a stone house with paved path with wagon tracks (15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century), four arms of the mill drive or Post-medieval waste layers found in the stream floodplain. The youngest archaeological finds are related to the presence of a brewery. About a third of the excavated area was occupied by the brewery's former lager cellar. There were excavated brewery wells and underground tunnels connecting individual wells and also one underground room probably used to water distribution between individual parts of the brewery (18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries) and a small brick kiln (19<sup>th</sup> century).

### [Archaeology of 18th-19th century military conflicts in the Czech Republic.](#)

Pavel Drnovský – Petr Hejhal – Matouš Holas – Václav Matoušek – Ladislav Rytíř

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the territory of the present-day Czech Republic was located in the northwestern part of the Habsburg Monarchy. Since 1740, several military conflicts took place in this territory, mostly with Prussia and its allies.

In the 1980s, archaeological research on the situations associated with these conflicts began, and since 2015 this research has been intensive and systematic. Our presentation will present the current state of research and its future perspectives. Attention will be paid mainly to three long-term projects. These are the archaeological excavations of the Austrian army field camps from 1758 in eastern Bohemia, the research of field fortifications built in connection with the War of the Bavarian Succession and the archaeological research of the July 1866 battlefield near Hradec Králové.

### [Barefoot in the Docks](#)

Susana Pacheco, CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon

Afonso Leão, CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon

Since the 16th Century ships full of coal anchored in the docks of Lisbon, where people would unload them with their own hands. In the 19th Century, with the advent of artificial lighting, coal became even more precious. It was necessary to supply the gas factories and thermal power plants that existed in the Portuguese capital. But who did all this hard work? That's the question that most archaeologists who study this city's factories forget to ask. Who were these forgotten people after all? Barefoot men and women with shovels and baskets on their heads did this difficult job for decades, at least until the 1940s. What kind of relationships existed between them? Was there some sort of collective identity among them? Photographs and other sources allow us to study them, but unfortunately, archaeologists never cared about them enough to do so. This paper aims to change that.

### [Ceramic and glass tableware from the 17th-19th Century as a Reflection of Cultural Changes. Examples from the residences in the north-eastern Poland.](#)

Magdalena Bis, PhD Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences

The aim of the paper is to use post-medieval ceramic and glass vessels to reveal changes in consumption patterns occurring during the period under study. The starting point for these considerations is a collection of 17th-19th century tableware obtained during archaeological research on three sites located in north-eastern Poland. These are the remains of the magnate residences in Tykocin, Białystok and Dubno. The vessels in question were used as tableware for both everyday meals and ceremonial feasts. Their provenance varies - some came from abroad, while others were made locally, in renowned workshops producing various types of ceramics or glass. They reflect pan-European trends in table culture, following current fashions in the way food and beverages are served and the types of dishes consumed, as evidenced by the morphological diversity of the tableware, its assortment, or the formal and stylistic diversity of the vessels.

### [Cesspits and “uncritical assumptions”: how much do we really know of deposition patterns based on observations from Wrocław \(Poland\)?](#)

Paweł Duma

In this short paper I will present preliminary results of studies over sixty cesspits excavated in two different parts of Wrocław, Poland. All cesspits were used in the period between 1500-1800 and were rich in find assemblages (mostly pottery). In many cases archaeologists have paid close attention to these finds because the artifacts and their contexts are well preserved. They inform the researcher about the time depth of the features and the use-lives of the artifacts in them. Combining the analysis of both the artifact assemblages with contemporaneous historical documents, especially those from the 18th century, it was occasionally possible to link original written sources to particular excavated features. This combination of analyses informs and at times questions our understanding of the archaeology of the period.

## Chocolate as a Case Study in Digital Archaeology

Kathryn Sampeck

This paper will discuss a current project in digital methods for organizing, analyzing, and sharing archaeological and documentary information. The focus of the project is to create a holistic picture of cuisine networks in the birthplace of chocolate. Archaeological materials from the Rio Ceniza valley in western El Salvador comes from a range of urban and rural environments, elite and everyday domestic settings as well as ritual and public locales spanning from about 400 BCE through the early modern (16th-19th centuries CE) period. Documentary sources include medical and culinary texts, vocabularies, land survey records, legal complaints, and historic maps. Ongoing efforts include construction of a project GIS and development of a linked data management system (DMS) to join previously recorded datasets with newly collected data that utilizes data standards (artefactual, archival, bibliographic) currently in use by the University of Reading.

## Clothes, defective posture and disability in the light of research into the burial of Duchess Zofia Lubomirska née Opaliński (Poland, Końskowola, 17th C)

Kozłowski Tomasz, UNC Toruń, Grupa Małgorzata, UNC Toruń

Meticulous research into the grave furnishings and bone remains of Zofia Lubomirska née Opaliński (1642-1675) buried in a church in Końskowola (Poland) has revealed extremely interesting information about her life and the circumstances of her death. During the anthropological examination, it turned out that the woman suffered from a very serious spinal defect. Research and reconstruction of the dress found with the skeleton of the duchess showed that it was a dress worn during her lifetime. Its design, cut and certain additions can be associated with the existing disability and body deformities that characterized Duchess Zofia. The excellent state of preservation of the dress and remains gave us the opportunity to interpret the finds in the light of features masking disabilities and some accessories facilitations related with her daily activity. Undoubtedly, this information is important for a better understanding of a social group that for centuries was the cultural and economic vanguard of our country.

## English white salt-glazed stoneware in Gdańsk.

Joanna Dąbal Institute of Archaeology, University of Gdańsk

English ceramics are well recognized among the archaeological finds in Gdańsk. This paper is focused on one specific technological type of dishes which is white stoneware. Although English ceramics seem to be popular in Gdańsk in second half of 18th century, stoneware pots are very little studied. The author will present results of the researches of white stoneware with specifications of forms used in Gdańsk. English ceramics from an economic perspective are products of the geopolitical changes. The intensive use of these pots in Gdańsk seem to follow diminution of Dutch ceramics. White stoneware pots placed at the beginning of this process. Within this frame of reference, outline conclusions on dispersion of archaeological finds in Gdańsk will be developed.

### [EUROPA POSTMEDIAEVALIS research group](#)

Gabriela Blažková, Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, v. v. i.

Kristýna Matějková, Centre for the Processing, Documentation and Recording of Archaeological Finds, z. ú.

From a ceramic production point of view of, the early modern period may be viewed as the beginning of its globalization. Therefore it is crucial to pay attention to concrete topics in a wider context. The EUROPA POSTMEDIAEVALIS research group was founded with the aim of facilitating regular meetings of experts on postmediaeval pottery. After the first informal workshop (Prague, Czech Republic, 2017), it became obvious that an expert platform to discuss related topics at conference level was missing. The second planned workshop grew into a fully-fledged conference (Prague, 2018) which established a biennial frequency (Prague, 2020; Coimbra, Portugal, 2022). Peer-reviewed conference proceedings are regularly published by Archaeopress (in 2019, 2021 and 2023) and registered at WOS. Interest to cooperate and publish articles on early modern and modern ceramics from sites across Europe emphasize the necessity of the EUROPA POSTMEDIAEVALIS research group.

### [Evolution of properties and land uses in the Northern Euganean Hills](#)

Luca Caloi

The Euganean Hills have always been an important area for several agents that contested each other the lands in many occasions, during historic time. In this context, the territory of Torreglia represents a good case of studies for the presence of many cadastre and other fiscal data that permit to follow the evolution of private properties from XIV century until nowadays.

In order to reconstruct the development of the propriety through time this research focused on the study of the Habsburgian cadastre and his comparison with earlier documents. All the data has been digitalized and managed in a GIS platform. Thanks to that it has also been to understand the distribution and different characteristic of the single domain.

In conclusion this study allowed to recognise a quite stable situation in which the ecclesiastic and laic lordship own most of the best land.

### [Exploring the ceramics signature of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in Chile: A British commercial institution engaged with the trade to western South America during the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries](#)

Diego Carabias<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Carla Morales<sup>2,3</sup>, and Alasdair Brooks<sup>1,4</sup>

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The Pacific Steam Navigation Company (PSNC), a Liverpool-based company which started service in 1840 along the west coast of South America, rapidly evolved to become one of the leading steamship lines of the British Empire. Although it continued to operate into the second half of the 20th century, gradual decline occurred in the opening decades of the century. This paper provides an overview of recent research on the PSNC's ceramic assemblages. By investigating the institutional wares present on individual wrecks— *SS Quito* (1853) and *SS Valparaíso* (1872) —and refuse sites related to harbour infrastructure, most notably the Fiscal Mole of Valparaíso, a first archaeological characterisation of the ceramics signature of the shipping company is attempted. While results are preliminary, this approach opens new and promising avenues of enquiry in historical archaeology for a better understanding of the material culture of a British company engaged with the trade to western South America during the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### [Fortifications as a determinant of value of pre-industrial city space. Case study of Wrocław, Poland](#)

Maria Legut-Pintal (University of Wrocław)

Grzegorz Podruczny (Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań)

Medieval town walls and modern fortifications are traditionally considered in the context of their chronological development, typology or as the result of the work of famous architects. The attention is rarely paid to their impact on the everyday life of the city. Development of the defensive system had a strong impact on shaping the urban and suburban space. It required the accumulation of manpower, material resources and ownership transformations. The fortifications protected the city against aggressors and strengthened the political position but also made the city a strategic target. From the 16th to 19th century, the fortifications of Wrocław changed their status from a symbol of the city's independence to a factor limiting its development. In this article, using historical, iconographic and archaeological sources as well as GIS analysis, we want to analyze how the role of fortifications has changed in the context of the valorization of urban space.

#### [From Medieval monastery to Renaissance residence: Bishop Frans Berg's creative architectural transformation project in 16<sup>th</sup> century Oslo, revealed in new interdisciplinary investigations](#)

*Meyer, et al*

In 1552 the bishop of Oslo moved from his medieval castle to a Dominican complex with the intention of converting it to his new living quarters. The building underwent numerous alterations, transforming rooms of specialized monastic purposes to secular residential functions. It also saw the rearrangement of courtyard and garden layout, together with new levels of terrain and house floors.

Fortunately, the building still exists. In former research and restorations, the main emphasis has been on the Middle Ages rather than the later history. A new research project has identified the 16<sup>th</sup> century traces of this transformation process. By combining written sources, images, laser scanning and building archaeology, the researchers have interpreted a creative adaptation of rooms, with the reuse of fabrics

and introduction of Continental architectural features.

### [Hidden in plain sight: finding prostitution through the written record in Historical Archaeology](#)

Afonso Leão (CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon), Susana Pacheco (CFE-HTC NOVA University of Lisbon)

The study of the subaltern agents of the recent past through archaeology has lately come to light. Prostitution is no different. Portugal 1858: prostitution is made legal in its capital, Lisboa. What at first could be perceived as liberalizing measures toward sex workers turns out to be a way to control these women, intruding on their ways of life and cutting their liberties short. The books and magazines of that time reflect the troubling morality towards even mentioning the word “prostitute”, often referring to these subaltern agents as immoral thus undressing them of some otherwise indisputable rights. By studying these literary records from the 19th and 20th centuries, we can perceive how these women, often disguised in the texts, were perceived by society at the time. Could we bring the subject of sex workers to a new light? Perhaps a humanizing one?

### [How together in death? Placemaking and the dynamics of commemoration at Termonfeckin, Co. Louth, Ireland](#)

Harold Mytum, University of Liverpool

An analysis of the church and graveyard memorials at Termonfeckin, Co. Louth reveals a complex web of identities within an overall community context of shared burial space. Each monument is commissioned independently by the family but in the context of what a local carver can produce and what is deemed appropriate and affordable in its community context. Families made placemaking statements when erecting a memorial and on every subsequent alteration of the burial plot when most interments were not permanently marked. Issues of class, family and religion intersect in the memorials of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with reduced explicit variability in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The material characteristics of space, monument type, motifs, and materials combine with textual emphases to reveal commonalities and differences within the local community. It is argued that the patterns seen at Termonfeckin are played out, albeit with localised variants, at many rural graveyards across Ireland.

### [Introduction to archaeology of January Uprising](#)

Dr Michał Górny.

Museum of the Sochaczew land and Battle of Bzura, Sochaczew.

Archaeology of the January Uprising of 1863- 1864 is a new research path within the archaeology of the battlefields – first field researches were made after the 150 anniversary of the conflict. It’s still a new branch, with a methodology focused on lead ammunitions used by the insurgents.

January Uprising was one of the first modern partisan conflict, where the main focus was on small and mobile parties, which did not left any earthworks, and their camps

were moved regularly, hence only a minimal traces of their activity can be found by archaeological methods – but this traces, mainly bullets, are crucial in researches about the partisan warfare, especially about types of carbines and rifles used by the Polish insurgents. Historical sources are subjective and very rarely provide information about guns – on the contrary, on the battlefields a very vast and various types of bullets were found – for example, a thorough examination of battle sites from Kazimierz Mielęcki campaign in east Wielkopolska led to crucial discoveries about rifles from Saxony, Bavaria, Prussia, USA, Great Britain and France, hence enhancing our understanding about warfare during the conflict in 1863 and 1864.

[Italian postmedieval archaeology in twenty-five years of the Italian journal "Archeologia Postmedievale" \(1997 - 2022\)](#)

Marco Milanese, Full Professor of Archaeology, University of Sassari (Italy)

Italian "Post-Medieval Archeology" journal has had an important role in developing of our subject in Italy. Since its foundation (1997), the journal has published studies on many topics, such as theoretical and methodological aspects, archaeology of post 1500 city, monasteries, roads, garden archaeology, post-medieval rural landscapes, productions, trade, maritime archaeology, wrecks, pottery, cemeteries as biological archives, collective and mass graves of catastrophes, conflict and I WW archaeology, PMA and Public Archaeology. Ethno-archaeological approaches, oral sources.

Thanks to the development of a preventive archeology regulated by State law, Italian post-medieval archeology developed considerably in the period under observation; the subject is taught in an increasing number of Universities from North to South Italy, but there are still too few large research projects oriented on Italian PMA themes.

[Investigating British Roman Catholic mortuary traditions: the family burial vaults at St Patrick's Church, Toxteth, Liverpool.](#)

*Anna Fairley and Harold Mytum, University of Liverpool*

In a collaborative project with volunteers at St Patrick's Church and University of Liverpool students, the burial vaults within the crypt of the church were opened and recorded during 2022. This was combined with a full survey of the crypt and churchyard which revealed information on how large numbers of people could be interred in the relatively restricted space during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This paper will set the scene on local burial practices to place the vaults in context. The characteristics of each of the four family vaults will be described and compared with each other and the against evidence from the Anglican vault studies that have, to date, dominated the British archaeological understanding of vault burial. Many traits are shared across denominations but there are some distinctively Roman Catholic indicators that are themselves different from those noted in European projects, including those in Poland.

["Lexicon of Katyn Archaeology \(1990–2015\)". Research Project on the Beginnings of the Archaeology of the Contemporary Past in Poland](#)

Olgierd Ławrynowicz, PhD, Institute of Archaeology, University of Lodz

Since 2022, the research project "Lexicon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)" has been carried out, the aim of which is to collect, systematize, archive and widespread so far largely dispersed and never before systematized information on Polish archaeological research of traces of the Katyn Massacre. The scope of the planned research also includes a broad historical and cognitive context in which these studies can be reinterpreted today and new research possibilities demonstrated.

One of the most important issues studied as part of the project is the application of historical archaeology methods during exhumation works in Katyn and Mednoye (Russia) and Kharkiv and Kiev (Ukraine) at the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century. The author will present arguments proving that this research was of breakthrough importance for the intensive development of the archaeology of the contemporary Past in Poland in recent years.

The research project "Lexicon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)" will be carried out until 2027 within the National Programme for the Development of Humanities, Polish Ministry of Education and Science (project manager: Olgierd Ławrynowicz PhD).

#### [Mogiłki - the Stelae cemeteries phenomenon in early modern \(16th – 18 st\) Polish Lithuania Commonwealth](#)

Hubert Lepionka, adjunct at Archeology Department in Podlasie Museum in Białystok, Poland

Typical elements of the Podlaskie Voivodeship landscape are old necropolises of many religions and nationalities that have inhabited the border for centuries. Among the easily recognizable Christian cemeteries, *kirkuts* and *mizars*, the attention is drawn to the cemeteries called "Mogiłki". Mogiłka mahilnik, mohilnik, mohiłki (Podlasie dialect) is often an old forgotten rural cemetery or a place where graves are marked with stones. These unique places are concentrated in Podlasie and located on a natural hill near villages established in the early modern period. Despite many folk legends about the origin of the cemeteries, two questions remained unanswered. When did these cemeteries function, and who was buried there?

The project revealed a complicated structure of the funeral rites of the lowest social ladder of the First Polish Republic. Non-invasive studies have shown the existence of the spatial organization of cemeteries and the presence of more complex stone structures than was previously thought, which was confirmed by survey research. Excavated graves with coins made it possible to date cemeteries from the second half of the 17th to the mid-18th century.

The project verified old legends and restored the stele cements in the memory of local inhabitants.

#### [Nieinwazyjne badania archeologiczne dla potrzeb rewitalizacji zabytkowych cmentarzy ewangelickich - case study \(Wielkopolska\)](#)

Marcin Filary, doktorant, Wydział Nauk o Sztuce, UAM student, studia II stopnia, Archeologia, Wydział Archeologii, UAM

Zmarli nie są umarłymi dla historii. (...) dialog ze zmarłymi musi trwać dopóty,

dopóki nie wyjawią oni przeszłości, która razem z nimi została pogrzebana.

H. Müller

## Wprowadzenie

Na terenie Wielkopolski znajdują się setki opuszczonych cmentarzy ewangelickich, niejednokrotnie o ponad trzechwiecznej historii. Powszechne występowanie oraz bliskość ich położenia względem wsi oraz miasteczek za sprawą traumy okresu okupacji, okazały się niekorzystne dla ich stanu zachowania i tym samym rozwoju badań nad tymi przestrzeniami funeralnymi. Negatywne procesy pamięciowe - zacieranie i negowanie ich obecności, doprowadziły do ich niemal całkowitej zagłady. Nie bez znaczenia pozostają także kwestie narodowościowe, które niczym niezagojona rana przez dziesięciolecia nie pozwalały prowadzić badań poza schematem „poniemieckości”.

## Cele i metody

Planowane wystąpienie ma za zadanie wskazać punkty wspólne archeologii, historii sztuki i antropologii, z szczególnym udziałem pierwszej z wskazanych dyscyplin, które pozwolą opracować korzystając z wybranego case study - powtarzalny model podejścia do badania funeralnej historii Wielkopolski, którą ponad wszystko stanowią zabytkowe cmentarze, a który będzie oparciem dla mających coraz częściej miejsce, rewitalizacji dawnych miejsc pochówku. Wykazane zostaną możliwości oraz zalety badań: archiwalnych (w szczególności wykorzystujących źródła kartograficzne), teledetekcyjnych oraz terenowych (nieinwazyjnych), a także procedury jakie pozwalają na weryfikację danych teledetekcyjnych w konfrontacji z danymi pozyskanymi na miejscu. Uwzględnione zostaną także lokalne oraz ponadregionalne zwyczaje i toposy funeralne, a także finalnie - opracowany zostanie proponowany program wybranej rewitalizacji.

Zainteresowaniem objęte zostaną cmentarze w bardzo złym stanie zachowania, które wymagają najwięcej uwagi z zakresu archeologii. Pozwoli to wykazać skuteczność oraz owocność metod, jakie niesie za sobą ta dziedzina, a jednocześnie umożliwi porównanie zebranych danych z lepiej zachowanymi obiektami, poddany analizie z perspektywy historii sztuki.

W ramach wystąpienia omówiony zostanie szczegółowo przypadek pochodzącego z początku dziewiętnastego wieku cmentarza ewangelickiego, położonego pomiędzy wsiami Trąbinek oraz Masłowo (woj. wielkopolskie, pow. śremski, gm. Dolsk). Zestawiony zostanie z nim leżący w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie cmentarz ewangelicki w Księginkach (woj. wielkopolskie, pow. śremski, gm. Dolsk), założony w podobnym czasie. Na obu wskazanych miejscach pochówku w najbliższym czasie planowane są rewitalizacje, które w pewnym stopniu wkroczyły już w fazę realizacji. Wykorzystane zostaną także wybrane analogie z terenu centralnej Wielkopolski.

## Podsumowanie

Coraz częstsze rewitalizacje oraz organizowane na terenie dawnych cmentarzy ewangelickich miejsca pamięci w dużym stopniu umykały do tej pory uwadze archeologii. Realizacje te jednak zasługują na wnikliwą uwagę, a proponowane w planowanym wystąpieniu rozwiązania mogą okazać się korzystne dla podejmowanych starań lub wpłynąć na wzrost widoczności samego fenomenu.

Jednocześnie samo objęcie zainteresowaniem dziewiętnastowiecznych cmentarzy ewangelickich pozwoli przeciwstawić się powielaniu ukształtowanego przez totalitaryzmy obrazu cmentarza innowierczego jak cmentarza narodowego oraz wskazać na ogromne możliwości badawcze, jakie drzemią w tych nierozzerwalnie związanych z krajobrazem Wielkopolski przestrzeniach.

[Omitted link – Gender differentiation in Portuguese archaeological contexts, through elements of adornment \(16th-18th centuries\)](#)

Jéssica Iglésias

This work aims to discuss gender differentiation in Portuguese post-medieval contexts dated 16th-18th century, a period known for the increase of transatlantic connections between Portugal and the world, through elements of adornment such as rings, bracelets, brooches, necklaces, tiaras, among many others. Women were often associated with the consumption of luxury goods and frivolities, however, both males and females were holders and buyers of these elements, many times as a demonstration of economic power, political influence, and symbolic meanings. The discovery of these objects in archaeological contexts permits a debate about the need for demonstration, possession, and symbolic uses for these objects of a personal nature, which exalt beauty and social status both in life and in death. However, these elements have also become a reflection of art, wealth, capital investment, medicine, and in some cases repositories of memories for events, individualities, or collective groups.

[Once upon a time in a van: household relations in a contemporary context](#)

Joel Santos, Susana Pacheco, Afonso Leão and Tania Casimiro

August 1998, a 1964 Volkswagen van is parked in the usual place after another month of traveling around Europe, it was her last journey. November 2022, almost 25 years later the van is still parked in a garage in Portalegre (Portugal), prepared for the next travel, one that never happened. In that month this team did an “excavation” of that van trying to decipher all the relations occurring inside and interpreting it as a temporary movable household. Using the material culture and the stories some of the old travelers still remember, we will try to analyze this movable household’s social, cultural, and material interactions, answering archaeological questions such as economic organization, social complexity, power relations, identities, ideologies, and the study of conflict. This context will also allow discussions about the forces of globalization, and the way these influenced the van travelers, even from places such as Australia, in the antipodes of Portugal.

Past the Shieling through the town: exploring transhumance, chiefly power and resource management in the post-medieval uplands of Glencoe  
Stewart

Recent investigations in Gleann Leac-na-Muidhe, Glencoe, have provided an insight into the practising of transhumance and related industries in these uplands in the post-medieval period. Survey has identified a number of new features within this landscape allowing us to build a nuanced picture of how this landscape was being used and managed for both grazing and fuel. Previous research has focused on the extension of elite power in the Central Highlands through the development of estate centres. This focus on the 'productive' cultivatable valleys ignores the importance of cattle – grazed seasonally in the uplands – to the economy of this region and as key signifiers of status within Gaelic Scotland. The interaction of the chiefly summer settlement of Gleann Leac-na-Muidhe with the associated shieling grounds provides an opportunity to explore the expression of power and protection by local elites upon the upland landscape during periods of conflict and unrest.

Photogrammetry of crypts. The revolution in archaeological documentation.  
Filip Nalaskowski

Photogrammetry of crypts can be one of the essential and most valuable tools for studying this type of facility. Previous methods used to document and capture crypts were mainly based on classical photography, sketching and simple measurements. It was time-consuming and relied heavily on the interpretation of the person documenting them. Their subsequent usefulness was also limited.

Thanks to the three-dimensional, photogrammetric method, it is possible to capture the architectural details of the investigated spaces and the exact, in situ, position of the objects, including their precise measurement. Moreover, with little effort, it is possible to create accurate orthographic projections of all areas of interest, map them and georeference.

Such a strategy makes it possible to truly and effectively study crypts without returning to them or appearing in them.

This paper will discuss technical basics, briefly present the procedure for preparing such documentation, and present work results from five Polish church crypts in Plock, Szczuczyn, Kazimierz Biskupi, Frombork and Końskowola.

Pochówki Dzieci W Koszewskiej Krypcie W Powiecie Stargardzkim

Grzegorz Warcholak. Archaeology 3rd year. Cathedra of Archaeology, Szczecin University

W Koszewie w gminie Stargard, w Zachodniopomorskiem w lipcu i październiku 2022 roku odbyły się prace inwentaryzacyjne oraz porządkowe w kryptach pod późnogotyckim ościółem filialnym pw. Niepokalanego Poczęcia NMP. Pierwsza starsza krypta na planie prostokąta znajduje się pod prezbiterium. W części tej znajdują się pochówki pierwszego pokolenia rodziny von Oesterling z przełomu XVII i XVIII w.. Na podstawie analizy antropologicznej ustalono, iż w krypcie zostały znalezione materiały kostne minimum piątki dzieci. Dwójka dzieci była martwo urodzona a najstarsze miało ok 3 lat. Krypty były płańdrowane co utrudnia identyfikację

pochówków. Druga krypta znajduje się pod dobudowaną w I połowie XVIII wieku kaplicą na planie prostokąta. W wyniku niszczących działań w krypcie drugiej materiał kostny dzieci nie został zachowany. Dzieci zostały pochowane głównie w sarkofagach drewnianych w których umieszczone zostały drewniane trumienki. Aktualnie trwają prace nad sprawozdaniem z badań tego nowożytnego mauzoleum rodziny von Oesterling.

### [Play, sing, dance – 16th and 17th century soundscapes in a Portuguese monastery](#)

Ricardo Costeira da Silva | João Luís Sequeira | Tânia Manuel Casimiro

Santa Clara-a-Velha was a monastery located south of Coimbra. It was founded in the 13th century and was continuously occupied until the 17th century. Several seasons of excavations took place at this site, unearthing thousands of ceramic objects. Among these a few dozen locally made ceramic bells, shaped like women dressed in festivity gowns were found. Each one of them is depicted while playing an instrument (tambourine, lute, different types of guitars, adufe, among others) dancing, or singing. This poster aims to present these lady bells and discuss what type of sounds could be heard inside this monastery discussing the role that music and music-related activities played, inside this religious space.

### [Possibilities for the identification of human remains discovered during archaeological investigations of modern churches and cemeteries in Poland](#)

Dawid Grupa, Tomasz Kozłowski

During archaeological investigations of churches and cemeteries, skeletons are found in large numbers which, under favourable circumstances, can be at least partially dated within an age between cyclical cleaning activities at the necropolis. However, it is sometimes the case that surviving coffin studs or painted inscriptions allow a more detailed determination of the date of death. This was the case for the burials of Piarists in Szczuczyn and priests in Gniew. Identification of laypeople is rare. Although, if there are indications in written sources (books of the deceased, wills) and iconography, as well as abbreviated information on coffins, one may be tempted to identify them. The information obtained, albeit to varying extents, made it possible to read and confirm the burials of Stanisław Antoni Szczuka, his son Marcin and his wife Konstancja Szczuka née Potocka, as well as Princess Zofia Lubomirska née Opalińska.

### [Post Medieval Period of Cholistan Desert: Strategic Locations of Forts and Exploration of Trade Routes](#)

Rai

This paper focuses on the strategic locations of post medieval forts and trade routes of the Cholistan desert. Cholistan is the second largest desert of Pakistan. The north western part of the Cholistan desert has a long cultural history from ancient times to post medieval period. Why these forts were built in a sequence except four forts of deep desert? What is the connection between these post medieval forts and trade routes? A field survey was conducted to collect material culture from forts and exploration of their connected routes towards south and southeast of Cholistan and also GPS-generated tracks and locations of forts up to the Indian border into deep



desert were part of the research to create a map through ArcGIS. This paper will highlight the cultural landscape of post medieval period of Cholistan Desert.

### [Problematic breastfeeding practices in three post-medieval Finnish towns according to \$\delta^{15}\text{N}\$ and \$\delta^{13}\text{C}\$ analyses of archaeological dentin](#)

Tiina Väre, Archaeology, History, Culture and Communication Studies, Faculty of Humanities, P.O.Box 8000, FI-90014 University of Oulu

Certain regions of mid-18th-century Sweden were influenced by massive infant mortality. One of the most severely afflicted was the province of Ostrobothnia, Finland (at the time part of Sweden). The contemporary elite believed this to result from the common women of Ostrobothnia deliberately refusing to breastfeed out of vanity and carelessness. In southwestern parts of the country breastfeeding was traditionally preferred. I have explored infant feeding in both areas by analyzing the  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values in collagen of 1 mm dentin segments of permanent first molars of adult individuals. Their remains originate from the churchyards of 14th–17th century parish of Iin Hamina (n=7) and 17th–18th-century town of Oulu, Ostrobothnia (n=8), and 19th-century town of Rauma, Southwestern Finland (n=11). In Rauma, the isotopic profiles were similarly patterned indicating quite long breastfeeding periods. In Iin Hamina and Oulu, the breastfeeding practices may have been more versatile.

### [Research of the Kunowice \(Kunersdorf\) battlefield 2009-2019](#)

Grzegorz Podruczny (Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań)

The Battle of Kunowice (Kunersdorf) was the second largest battle of the Seven Years' War. On 12.08.1759, more than 130,000 Prussian, Russian and Austrian troops fought a bloody battle on the fields between the village of Kunowice and Slubice.

An archaeological survey of the battlefield was carried out between 2009 and 2019. Metal detector searches, probing of the surviving relics of the field fortifications, and investigations of two soldiers' graves were carried out.

The research succeeded in clarifying the chronology of events during the battle and in uncovering episodes of the battle that were not mentioned in written sources. Various detailed observations have also been made about the battle tactics in the mid-18th century, the uniforms of the soldiers and the behaviour related to cleaning up the battlefield.

### [Rethinking and rewriting narratives of the urban waterside: Tales from nineteenth century Chelsea, London, UK.](#)

Dr Hanna Steyne, University of Manchester

Traditional narratives around the River Thames in nineteenth century London are written by men, from the perspective of middle and upper class men, and are largely about men. They tell of river work in wharves and boats, of engineers' creativity, of scientific and medical discovery, of the taming and cleansing of the River and the city's

sewage. They do not talk of the children, families, women, and old people who lived by the river. They do not talk of the migrants from across Europe and the British colonies. They do not describe the entangled connections between people, water, things, politics, economics, industrialisation, colonisation and globalisation. This research uses deep mapping and creative narratives to challenge traditional narratives to uncover diverse stories of the River Thames at Chelsea.

### [Romanticism and memorialization: archaeological and historical influences in 19th cemeteries](#)

Tânia Manuel Casimiro (NOVA University of Lisbon)

Joel Santos (Leicester University)

Archaeologists see cemeteries as an important source of information, however, archaeology itself, had and still has an influence on cemeterial construction. Archaeological and historical influences can be observed in many of the tombs and graves within these spaces with Classic, Medieval, Early Modern, and even Contemporary architecture, statues, material culture, and sentences, for example. Our goal is to understand if it is possible to study, from an archaeological point of view, the way archaeology is present in 19<sup>th</sup>-century cemeteries. Three case studies, from Lisbon, were considered in this study: Prazeres (1833), Alto de São João (1835), and Ajuda (1833). Archaeology, like an Escherian approach, would be looking at itself. How many, when, and what people were influenced by archaeology and history to the point when their tombs and gravestones had archaeological influences? Moreover, is this a conscious influence or is it possible to identify ancient emotional behaviors, from Etruscan times, in 19th-century cemeteries?

### [Roots and Futures. A grassroots collaboration for embedding under-served community voices in Sheffield's heritage strategy.](#)

Dr Courtenay-Elle Crichton Turley, Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield

Roots and Futures is a place-based heritage project that seeks to build connections between local policymakers in heritage strategy-making, local government, and communities in Sheffield. Our project has two major objectives: firstly, to develop a collaborative model for mutually beneficial and constructive partnership with organisations who represent groups who have been under-served by current heritage strategy and policy; secondly, to better understand which aspects of Sheffield's past are most meaningful to people who are marginalised within current heritage narratives, how far those perspectives are currently represented in the places around them, and what suggestions they have for making heritage activities and policy more accessible to, and reflective of, themselves. This paper will explore our co-production methods and the journey these methods have taken our project on, some initial outcomes and the grassroots visions for the project's next steps which have been produced via our first stages of community consultations.

## Scientific research versus amateur crypt exploration (from the 1950s to the present) - opportunities and threats

Magdalena Majorek, PhD, University of Lodz (Poland) Institute of Archaeology  
Laboratory of Dating and Conservation of Artifacts

Since the 1950s, archaeological research of sacral objects of medieval and post-medieval origin has been intensified in Poland. The architecture of crypts in Poland has changed over the centuries. Since the 9th century, they often take the form of a hall and become one of the characteristic elements of Romanesque churches. In later years, until post-medieval, the deceased were buried in a rectangular burial quarters, where the tombstone was a cover for the burial chamber or in a brick and sealed crypt within the presbytery or the nave of the church. In the 17th and 18th centuries, some of these crypts were already overcrowded, so more were built - in the aisles, side chapels or within the funerary chapel (outside the church). The aim of my speech is to present:

- lists of sites studied by scientific teams and explored by amateurs in the years 1950-2022 (and their graphical presentation on maps);
- risks and opportunities arising from research conducted by experienced people (scientists) and amateurs;
- principles of conducting archaeological research within churches and monasteries over the years.

In addition, I will indicate the main differences and similarities in individual regions of the country in state of preservation, research methodology, effects/results of the conducted research. The source base for this speech will be publications, Internet sources and own field experience.

## Searching for the invisible: the challenges of the archaeological and historical study of modern Protestant communities in the central Ardeche (16th-17th centuries)

Emilie COMES-TRINIDAD, PhD, associated researcher

Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Lyon, France

The Reformation entered the Ardeche region very early, in 1528, and spread rapidly. For more than a hundred and fifty years, society evolved according to tolerances and denominational confrontations. The Dragonnades and the Edict of Fontainebleau ordered by Louis XIV (1685) left a lasting mark on the Protestant community.

However, understanding this socio-religious phenomenon remains very delicate at the territorial level. Indeed, historical, and archaeological research seeks to understand populations whose denominational invisibility is a guarantee of survival. Thus, multidisciplinary research attempts to retrace the spread of the Reformation in the central Ardeche, from official sources emanating from both Catholic and Protestant authorities but, above all, from tenuous material clues: ancient accounts, family cemeteries, architectural marks, former temples. In particular, it manages to identify a Protestant elite whose success was based on the agricultural exploitation of large estates, notably theorised by the agronomist Olivier de Serres.

The Reformation is also reflected in the Counter-Reformation, which saw the erection of many new churches and an attempt at Catholic supervision by several religious orders and a local saint, Saint Jean-François Régis.

#### [The 17th CCE Chalk Tower at Flamborough Head, Yorkshire, UK.](#)

Jones

Built from local Cretaceous Flamborough Chalk, the Tower stands prominently on the Headland overlooking the North Sea and has been daymark for mariners cruising the East Yorkshire coast for 350 years.

This paper will summarise the history and archaeology of the building from the 1670s to the present day and concentrate on the work of the Friends of the Chalk Tower at Flamborough who are seeking to preserve the building for future generations and find appropriate usage for this important historic structure.

#### [The house on the church: building transformations and pottery from a post-medieval context in Cimitile \(Naples, Italy\)](#)

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Iolanda Donnarumma – University of Molise (Italy) – [iolanda.donnarumma@unimol.it](mailto:iolanda.donnarumma@unimol.it)

Recent excavations in the courtyard and ground-floor rooms of a house built in the post-medieval period over the church erected at the beginning of the 5th century in Cimitile by Paulinus of Nola, in addition to structures belonging to the early Christian age, have revealed the remains of the frequentation after the 1656 plague, when the area was used as a cemetery for victims. Here, we present pottery from a septic tank that was used until the collapse of the house following the 1980 earthquake, from which tableware, pottery and oil lamps have been found.

#### [The Saxon Garden in Supraśl in light of interdisciplinary research conducted in 2017](#)

Irena Taranta

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Italian garden was established in Supraśl by monastery that was founded at the beginning of 16<sup>th</sup> century. The garden divided into 24 quarters was set up to the south of monastery buildings, and 24 rectangular quarters. The area of parterre was divided by Grabów brook and its broaden - two rectangular-shaped fish ponds. In the second half of 18th century, the bosquets were added to the southern part of the garden. In the end of 19th century, German manufacturers - Zachert family changed the southern part of the garden into a park, which was given to town authorities in 1925. The plan of revalorisation works in the Saxon Garden in Supraśl will be work out on the basement of the interdisciplinary research, which had the task of increasing the knowledge about the composition of the garden and the preparation of the documentation for design purposes. The archaeological research provided information about the location and the surface of historical paths in the former Italian garden.

### [The Site of the Mulberry Tree, and other stories of Streatham Park](#)

Katherine Fennelly (University of Sheffield) and Cassandra Ulph (University of Manchester)

Summary: In summer 2021, an archaeologist and a literature scholar held an event at a bowling club. It was a knowledge-exchange social event, aimed at the residents of the Streatham and Manor Park area of South London, to draw attention to hidden heritage, and to learn from local people their knowledge of the site. The site is Streatham Park, a now-demolished stately home. The house was home to a famous literary hostess, Hester Thrale Piozzi, an author in her own right whose own work and renown has become overshadowed by her association with others. The house was demolished in the early 20th century. Hundreds of people now live atop the site, and the demographic is mixed across private dwellings and social housing. This paper is about the 2021 event, the organisation, the execution, and the next steps.

### [The Stichkorn family and the Estonian glassworking industry](#)

Monika Reppo, PhD Candidate, University of Tartu

There are several notable families in the history of the Estonian glass industry. One of these is the Stichkorn (Stickhorn) family that moved here in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. For half a century, most glass production sites on the territory of modern-day Estonia employed workers from this large family. This presentation follows their movements in the country, introduces the vessels and objects produced by the glassworks they worked at and examines the network of social connections the Stichkorns weaved over the decades. Marriage, birth, christening, and death records are used alongside archaeological finds for an overview of the life histories of the members of the Stichkorn family. Managing and publishing the data gathered from these sources will also be discussed.

### [The Tolls: The elderly couples at Kourla chapel in Vihti, Finland](#)

Sanna Lipkin, Saara Tuovinen, Titta Kallio-Seppä, Tiina Väre, Rasmus Åkerblom

A small burial chapel, constructed in 1785, stands on a small hilltop on Kourla manor's land in Vihti, Southern Finland. The chapel belonged to a noble family called Toll. Poet Catharina Charlotta Swedenmarck (1744–1813) built the structure for her passed away husband Major Carl Fredrik Toll (1718–1784). In the archaeological documentation in 2020, the remains of altogether eight adults and an unborn fetus were found buried in the crypt beneath the chapel. Major Toll's son Gustaf Johan Toll (1752–1829) and his wife Johanna Charlotta Löving (1756–1807) and their daughter-in-law Charlotta Björnram (1784–1808) have also been identified to have been buried in the chapel. In this paper, we will study the coffins and funerary attire of two elderly couples and will consider what new information the burials provide for current knowledge on burial customs of the Finnish nobility. In addition, we will discuss how the elderly or old age of the couples is present in their burials, funerary records, and historical sources describing their lives.

## The Unseen Heard: aural journeys into time and place

Lara Band

In the middle of the COVID pandemic, the UK Heritage Lottery Funded public archaeology project CITIZAN (the Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network, hosted by MOLA) looked for ways to continue engagement digitally. This coincided, for me, with an invitation to contribute to [POW!](#) Thanet's Power of Women festival, 2021. Relying entirely on online archive resources and memories of delivering in-person research and workshops in the harbour town of Ramsgate, Kent, UK, I devised, wrote and produced an immersive audio trail for the town. These microhistorical soundscapes brought to life the stories of people like Elizabeth Shannon, newly widowed mother of nine running a Dining Rooms with her sister, or Harriet Tomson, who for 20 years was Brewer and Maltster for Tomson's brewery, the oldest brewery in England until its acquisition and closure by Whitbread and Co Ltd in 1968.

During a relaxation in restrictions I was able to deliver the walk as a live event. This enabled creative interventions, closer interaction with the materiality of the town and important conversations about who, from the past, gets to be heard.

This paper will look at the theory and method behind the walk, as well as the potential for the co-creation with communities' of their own stories of people, time and place.

## Tradition and innovation at a 20<sup>th</sup> century mountain village shop in Greece

Niels Henrik Andreasen, Senior Curator (Museum of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Nota Pantzou, Assistant Professor (Department of History and Archaeology, University of Patras, Greece)

This study traces the development of rural buying patterns and changing attitudes toward retail during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Greece. In the past, Greek village shops assumed a prominent social and economic role in small rural communities. Although consumption and retail receive increasing attention in post-medieval archaeology and historical research in Europe, the iconic Greek village shop has effectively escaped attention. Consequently, little is known about its commercial and social significance. Based on a current interdisciplinary research project focused on a small village shop on mainland Greece, the contribution describes patterns of interaction between the late owner and the local community as well as the significance of the diverse assemblage of items, still preserved in the shop today.

## Treasure from a Warsaw tenement house

Zuzanna Różańska-Tuta

Museum of Warsaw

During archaeological excavations at the tenement houses in the Warsaw Old Town Square, a deposit of 1212 coins was discovered. It includes crown, Lithuanian, Prussian, Hungarian and Austrian coins in circulation in the second half of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. The youngest coins are from 1707 and they date the moment of hiding the treasure, probably by the owner of the tenement house,

winemaker Krzysztof Kisz. The treasure weighed 4.8 kg. It could buy 80 barrels of Warsaw beer or 27 pots of expensive wine, 7,5 oxen, 22 hogs, 23 barrels of salt or 83 ells of red cloth. It was not a very large amount, but probably part of the treasure was removed earlier, as indicated by a single coin at the bottom of an empty vessel found nearby.

### [Tuna fishing in the post-medieval Sardinia](#)

Dr. Sara Porru

In Sardinia, tuna fishing belongs to the past as well as to the present. In fact, some tuna fisheries have already entered the archaeological record while others still survive up to present day.

The study of the longest-lived tuna fishery, intended as a set of buildings, boats, equipment and traditions, is certainly functional to the understanding of the tuna fishery that now lie in the stratigraphy.

In that way, the study of the tuna fishery complex of Porto Paglia, Portoscuso and Carloforte, which nets were dropped even in 2022, is an essential starting point for a better understanding of tuna fishery such as the one of Perdas de Fogu, recently discovered.

To understand the phenomenon of tuna fishing in Sardinia, the historiographical study, predominant up to now, must be accompanied by archaeological research.

### [Two Post-Medieval Waste Pits from Prague, Czech Republic. Local Production and Imports](#)

Gabriela Blažková – František Adámek

Two waste pits from Prague-Hradčany, Kanovnická Street, No. 73/IV are being presented. The analysed assemblages belong to common local and regional production from the second half of the 16th century and first half of the 17th century. The vast majority of finds corresponds to the average urban environment. In addition to local ceramics, a number of imports were identified in this collection, such as fragments of Saxon stoneware and Lusatian slipware. The find assemblage included numerous fragments of table and window glass. Finds of worked wood, textile fragments, leather and bones were an integral part of the assemblage. A gold ring, bronze spoon and a Chinese porcelain bowl are unique finds. Samples were collected from the fill of one waste pit for palaeobotanical analyses. An analysis of plant macro-remains identified 180 plant species.

### [Understanding the social stratification and dynamics of urban life through material culture of early modern New Town in Prague.](#)

Jakub Sawicki, Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague

Štěpán Rückl, National Heritage Institute, Territorial Specialist Workplace in Prague

Archaeological excavations carried out in quarters of large historical agglomerations are usually characterised by numerous finds and a complex stratigraphy indicating numerous phases of site usage and transformations. Such context makes the reconstruction of social stratification of plot inhabitants a very difficult task. Written sources are often only partially helpful and not always correspond with archaeological data.

Material culture can answer some of those questions but needs a critical study. Recent theoretical approaches (i.e., analysis of consumption strategies or social practices) offers new ways of understanding the complexity of urban life on the basis of larger archaeological assemblages.

We have tested those concepts on the example of pottery and the dress accessories from two urban plots in the New Town of Prague. Those types of finds are sensitive indicators of the social status and with the correspondence of historical background provide new ways to understand the dynamics of town dwellers relations.

#### [Unknown Royal Pharmacy in Warsaw](#)

Wiecek-Bonowska

Until recently, there was only one royal pharmacy known in Warsaw, originally located on today's Castle Square, on the duke's grounds. It functioned there from the 17th century to the beginning of the 19th century, when it was moved to another place.

In 2006, during archaeological research at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Piłsudski Square in Warsaw, a set of specimens closely related to pharmacy was discovered. This contributed the author to deepen archaeological, historical and iconographic research, as a result of which it was discovered that August II, king of Poland in the years 1697-1706 and 1706-1733, established his own Royal Pharmacy in his seat in Warsaw, located in the nonexistent now Saxon Palace, which functioned simultaneous with the already existing Royal Pharmacy.

Among the sets of pharmaceutical relicts, stoneware jars bear the saxon monogram „AR” (abbreviation of „Augustus Rex”), which were the equipment of the first pharmacy table in front room, where customers were served.

#### [“Wants more capital than labour”: Harmony Hall and the inconvenience of reality.](#)

Katherine Fennelly, University of Sheffield

Robert Owen's Harmony Hall was an ambitious undertaking: a perfect society centred around a single building set amongst arable land, an expression of the triumph of community and equality in the face of urbanism, capitalism, and industrialisation. Constructed in a Tudoresque style that reflected the local vernacular, nestled between the rolling hills of the Hampshire countryside, the society should have prospered (according to its founder). Yet, by 1845, within a decade, the utopian idea was no more.



The ultimate failure of the Harmony Hall settlement was written into its foundations, in the unsuitability of the land for farming of this type, the remote situation of the site, and the inadequacies of the original plan that led to its alteration on the point of construction. This paper looks at the site of the former Harmony Hall and correspondence surrounding the site's construction and considers the role that environment plays in the application of any best laid plans.

#### Wisłoujście Fortress during the Napoleonic wars (1807-1813).

Dabal Fortress

Wisłoujście Fortress lies on the southwest coast of the Gulf of Gdańsk, on the right bank of the mouth of the Martwa Wisła, today district of Gdańsk called Nowy Port (New Port). This historic complex of post-medieval fortifications includes the Fort Carré, the Eastern Sconce and Ravelin. The Polish fortress survived more than five hundred years of military activities concentrated on the coast of the Baltic. The period of six years of the French administration in Gdańsk which started with the siege of the city in 1807 is one of the conflict related with its the history. This paper presents archaeological finds which are evidence of the presence of French army within the fortress area. The distribution of these finds will be the background of preliminary conclusions on military activities within the fortified complex during years 1807-1813.

#### 80 lat od ujawnienia zbrodni katyńskiej. Spojrzenie z perspektywy współczesnych metod badań archeologiczno-ekshumacyjnych oraz standardów upamiętniania

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W swym wystąpieniu autorki dokonają próby spojrzenia z perspektywy 8 dekad na badania terenowe przeprowadzone w 1943 r. w Lesie Katyńskim, położonym w zajętej przez wojska niemieckie części Związku Sowieckiego. Prace te wykonane zostały przez Międzynarodową Komisję Lekarską, powołaną przez władze nazistowskich Niemiec. W ich trakcie odkryto mogiły

zawierające zwłoki kilku tysięcy rozstrzelanych polskich oficerów. Analiza odkrytych artefaktów pozwoliła ustalić czas śmierci ofiar na 1940 r., kiedy badany teren znajdował się pod administracją sowiecką. Komisji udało się również zidentyfikować znaczną liczbę odkrytych zwłok.

Autorki dokonają porównania zastosowanych w 1943 r. metod badań ekshumacyjnych oraz analiz z zakresu kryminalistyki i medycyny sądowej ze współczesnymi procedurami badań archeologiczno-ekshumacyjnych. Poddadzą także refleksji zagadnienie wykorzystania Zbrodni Katyńskiej przez propagandę III Rzeszy Niemieckiej i ZSRS w kontekście współczesnych

standardów upamiętniania ofiar zbrodni wojennych oraz upowszechniania wiedzy o tragicznych wydarzeniach czasu wojny.

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