

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

PART IIA, IIB, and MPhil

Paper A25: *Europe in the 1st Millennium AD I*

Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England

Dr Catherine Hills <ch35@cam.ac.uk>

Lecture Schedule and Reading List

Structure

Lectures: Tues 11 Mich, Lent, Easter

Practicals: 4 x two hour-sessions , Mich, Lent Wed 2-4

Supervisions: 3- 4 per term

Mode of examination

Final written paper (80% of the final mark)

Practical assessment details (20% of the practical project)

Aims and objectives of the course:

Aims

Students will be expected to acquire an outline knowledge of the history and archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England, located within the broader contexts of, chronologically, the first millennium AD, and, geographically, the rest of Britain and north-western Europe. They should be able to discuss the relationship between written and material sources for this period, and the implications of recent theoretical debates within archaeology for this period, for example those relating to ethnicity, social structure, the creation of nation states, and the causes of culture change.

Students will be expected to examine the history of Anglo-Saxon archaeology, and understand the ways in which contemporary ideologies have affected interpretation of the evidence.

Students will be expected to acquire detailed knowledge of aspects of the archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon England, including the study of artefacts, burials, settlements in their landscape context, towns and the church. They should be able to relate this evidence to three key issues: the nature, course and impact of the Anglo-Saxon migration to England; the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity; the creation of the Old English state.

Each student will select a small topic on which to base a practical project, involving direct examination of some aspect of material evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period.

Objectives

By the end of the course, students should display familiarity with the archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon England, show awareness of the relationship between written and material evidence, and an understanding of the major themes current in research. They should be able to deploy their knowledge of the evidence in discussion of issues including the debate surrounding the migration of the Anglo-Saxons, the impact of the Church, and the creation of a consolidated Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

Their written work should display a grasp of the evidence, assessed and deployed in support of clearly articulated arguments.

Lecture List 2011/2012

All lectures and practicals given by Dr Catherine Hills unless otherwise specified.

Michaelmas term

1. Tue 11 Oct Anglo-Saxon England in its European context
2. Tue 18 Oct Anglo-Saxon Attitudes: Anglo-Saxon archaeology in context
3. Tue 25 Oct Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: Myth, history and archaeology
4. Tue 1 Nov. Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: Bioarchaeology and landscape
5. Tue 8 Nov Anglo-Saxon burials: regional variation and chronology
6. Tue 15 Nov Anglo-Saxon burials: gender, age, ethnicity and status.
7. Tue 22 Nov Paganism and Christianity: the archaeology of religion
8. Tue 29 Nov Anglo-Saxon coinage. Rory Naismith

Lent Term

9. Tue 24 Jan Anglo-Saxon settlements: landscape, buildings and economy
10. Tue 31 Jan Anglo-Saxon settlements: hierarchy and function
11. Tue 7 Feb Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Quinton Carroll
12. Tue 14 Feb Trading places, productive centres and urban origins
13. Tue 21 Feb Towns in later Anglo-Saxon England
14. Tue 28 Feb Anglo-Saxon Cambridge Alison Dickens
15. Tue 6 Mar The Early Medieval Period in the west and north of the British Isles.
Kate Pretty
16. Tue 13 Mar the same continued.

Easter Term

17. Tue 8 May Archaeology of the Norman Conquest
18. Tue 15 May Revision Seminar

Practicals Wednesday 2-4pm

In Keyser work room, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology .

Wed 19 Oct Anglo-Saxon metalwork, Helen Geake

Wed 2 Nov Anglo-Saxon pottery CMH

Wed 22 Nov Anglo-Saxon weapons CMH

In Fitzwilliam museum

30th Nov Anglo-Saxon coins, Rory Naismith,

General Reading List

NB: PLEASE consult this list as well as readings for each lecture. Please do **NOT** rely on pre 1970 titles not listed here but found on college library shelves. Older works are often out of date for archaeological evidence and its interpretation, although important for the history of the subject- some are included for that reason re lecture 2.

A selection of titles is also listed for each lecture, sometimes repeating titles from this list, sometimes adding specialist papers. The bibliographies of all these works provide further references. An invaluable general source is the British and Irish Archaeological bibliography: www.biab.ac.uk

Reading, while extensive, should also always be selective and critical. You are not expected to read the whole of all of the books recommended, and in some cases several titles are listed in case one or other is unavailable.

As well as the titles listed for each lecture reference should be made to the general reading list for the course. Many of these are relevant to several of the lecture topics, and have not always been listed again to avoid repetition. If you can't find listed works, look for other titles by same author, which may contain similar material.

Hand-outs which may include further reading will be available at each lecture. Hand-outs will also include maps with place-names and other key information. Power points for this course are not online, and are used as illustrations to lectures, not substitutes

Use the internet but with critical faculties switched on- there is a lot of stuff on Anglo-Saxons on web but much of it is basic and sometimes wrong.

Journals:

Anglo-Saxon England good bibliography, limited range of archaeological papers, mostly literature, language and history.

Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History. (ASSAH) Oxford, not issued every year. Sometimes catalogued as books. Good recent volumes include 10, 1999 Making of

kingdoms, ed Dickinson and Griffiths) 12, 2003 Boundaries in Early Medieval Britain ed Reynolds et al. and 14,2007, Early Medieval Mortuary Practices ed Semple and Williams *Early Medieval Europe*. More history than archaeology, Europe than England but worth checking.

Medieval Archaeology. Important for reviews, recent metal detector finds and excavation summaries as well as papers. Back issues now online via publisher, Maney, ingentaconnect.com

Relevant papers also appear in other journals eg *Antiquity* (antiquity.ac.uk), *Archaeological Review from Cambridge*, *European Jnl of Archaeology (EAA)*, *Internet Archaeology*.

Useful series are: *East Anglian Archaeology (EAA)* and *British Archaeological Reports (BAR)*

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA),) and *English Heritage (EH)* also publish reports dealing with Anglo-Saxon topics.

Encyclopedias

The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England. ed. M.Lapidge et al. 1999

Medieval Archaeology: An Encyclopedia ed P Crabtree 2001

(Hoops) Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde: entries on most early medieval european topics, most entries in German, some English pictures and bibliography for each. In UL Reading room. A fantastic resource for dissertations, projects, PhDs...

Books

Helena Hamerow, David Hinton and Sally Crawford , eds, 2011 *A Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*. Oxford University Press

This is extremely useful collection of papers by most current Anglo-Saxon archaeologists on most topics covered in course. Haddon copy on reserve. Ask college library to buy.

Arnold, C 1997 (2nd ed) an archaeology of the anglo-saxon kingdoms *Routledge*

Banham D 2004 Food and Drink in Anglo-Saxon England *Tempus*

Bassett, S., ed., 1989 The origins of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. *Leicester Univ Press*

Blackburn,M., 2011 *Viking Coinage and currency in the British Isles*

Blair, J. 2005 The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society. *OUP*.

Booth, P et al 2007 *The Thames through Time. The early historical period: AD 1-1000*. Oxford Archaeology. Thames Valley Landscapes monograph no.27.

Brookes, S., Harrington,S., Reynolds, A.,eds., 2011 Studies in Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology: papers in Honour of Martin Welch. BAR 527.

Campbell, E, 2007 *Continental and Mediterranean Imports to Atlantic Britain and Ireland AD 400-800*. CBA

Carver, M., ed., 1992 *The Age of Sutton Hoo* Boydell

Carver, M., 1998 *Sutton Hoo: Burial place of kings*. British Museum

Carver, M . 2005 *Sutton Hoo: a seventh century princely burial ground*. British Museum

Charles-Edwards T., (ed) 2003 *After Rome*. Oxford University Press.

Cherryson, A and Buckberry, J, eds 2010 *Later Anglo-Saxon Burial*. Oxbow books.

- Dark, P. 2000 *The Environment of Britain in the First Millennium A.D.* Duckworth
- Dickinson, T., and Griffiths, D., eds 1999 *The Making of Kingdoms* (ASSAH 10)
- Driscoll, S., 2010, "Celtic Britain in the Early historic Period", chap 11 in Hunter and Ralston, *Archaeology of Britain* 2nd edition .
- Edwards, N., 1990 *the Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland* Batsford.
- Fleming, R., 2010 *Britain after Rome: the fall and rise 400-1070* London.
- Foster, S., 1996 *Picts, Gaels and Scots*. Batsford
- Gannon, A., 2003 *The Iconography of Early Anglo-Saxon Coinage*. OUP
- Gilchrist and Reynolds, eds, 2009, *c 50 years of Medieval Archaeology*. SMA monograph 30 see esp section V
- Graham-Campbell, J., and Valor M, eds. 2007. *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe . Vol 1 Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*. Aarhus University Press
- Hadley, D., and Richards, J., eds. 2000 *Cultures in Contact: Scandinavian Settlement in England in the Ninth and Tenth centuries*. Brepols
- Hadley, D., M., 2006 *The Vikings in England* Manchester univ press
- Hamerow, H. 2002 *Early Medieval Settlements*. OUP
- Higham, N., ed 2007 *Britons in Anglo-Saxon England*. Boydell
- Hill, D., 1981 *An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England*. Blackwell
- Hills, C.M., 2010, "Early Historic Britain" Chap. 10 in Hunter and Ralston, eds, *The Archaeology of Britain*.
- Hills, C. M., 2003 *Origins of the English*. Duckworth
- Hines, J. ed 1997 *The Anglo-Saxons from the migration period to the eighth century: an ethnographic perspective*. Boydell
- Hinton, D 2005 *Gold and Gilt and Pots and Pins* OUP
- Leahy, K., 2003 *Anglo-Saxon Crafts*. Tempus
- Lucy, S., 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death*. Sutton.
- Lucy, S., and Reynolds, A. eds, 2002 *Burial in Early Medieval England and Wales. Medieval Archaeology monograph no 17*
- Lucy, Tipper and Dickens 2009 *the Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville Suffolk*. EAA 131
- Naismith, R., 2011 *Money and Power in Anglo-Saxon England: the Southern English Kingdoms 257-865*. CUP
- Pestell, T and Ulmschneider, K 2003, *Markets in Early Medieval Europe* Windgather
- Rackham, J., ed 1994 *Environment and Economy in Anglo-Saxon England* CBA
- Reynolds, A., 1999 *Later Anglo-Saxon England*. Tempus
- Richards, J. 2000 *Viking Age England* (2nd ed) Tempus
- Sayer, D. and Williams H, 2009 ,eds. *Mortuary Practices and social identities in the Middle Ages* . Univ of Exeter Press
- Scull, C., 2009 *Early Medieval cemeteries at Boss Hall and Buttermarket, Ipswich*. Med Arch Monograph 27
- Semple, S., and Williams, H., eds 2007 *Early Medieval Mortuary Practices*. ASSAH 14
- Walton-Rogers, P., 2006 *Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England: AD450-700* CBA Res Report no 145
- Webster, L., and Backhouse, J., 1990 *The Making of Britain* British Museum
- Webster, L (Forthcoming) *Anglo-Saxon Art* British Museum
- Welch, M. 1992 *Anglo-Saxon England*. Batsford.
- Williams, H., 2006 *Death and Memory in Early Medieval Britain* CUP
- Wilson, D.M., ed, 1976 *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England* Methuen

Wilson D.M . 1984 *Anglo-Saxon Art* Thames and Hudson
Yorke, B., 1990 *Kings and Kingdoms of early Anglo-Saxon England* Seaby

Web pages

Selection of useful ones with links to others

1. Dept of Anglo-Saxon and Norse web page has useful references, also access to Prof Keynes own web page which has many useful Anglo-Saxon links.
2. Fitzwilliam museum coin corpus. www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk
3. Council for British Archaeology is source for information re British archaeology of all kinds, also links to other web pages. : www.britarch.ac.uk
4. Antiquity: www.antiquity.ac.uk Past journals and online gallery of current projects. Global coverage, all periods, including medieval.
5. Antiquaries Journal now online. <http://journals.cambridge.org/ant>
6. Journal Current Archaeology also page with many links: www.archaeology.co.uk
7. Archaeological data service: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>
8. British and Irish Archaeological bibliography- www.biab.ac.uk
9. Portable Antiquities Scheme for metal-detector finds. www.finds.org.uk
10. Society for Medieval Archaeology www.medievalarchaeology.org
11. International Society of Anglo-Saxonists.(ISAS) www.isas.us/
12. Internet archaeology (access via library) <http://intarch.ac.uk>

Lecture Outlines

Lecture 1: Anglo-Saxon England in its European context.

Anglo-Saxon England should be seen in context as part of a larger early medieval world. The British Isles can be divided between a western Irish Sea and an eastern North Sea region, traditionally respectively “Celtic” and “Anglo-Saxon”, but both are part of a wider European world, with connections to the Mediterranean and beyond, and north to the Arctic circle and across the Atlantic as far as America.

During the second half of the first millennium AD the medieval kingdoms of Europe, including Anglo-Saxon England, emerged from the former Roman empire and the neighbouring lands which had not been within the empire. The history of this period has been studied most often from a Mediterranean/western European perspective, building on a classical tradition of scholarship and playing down the complexity of “barbarian” society. Archaeological evidence goes some way to counter this bias but interpretation is not always easy. Concepts which at first seem simple - tribe, ethnicity, migration - on closer examination seem more complex and less easily deployed as explanation or even description.

Readings:

Geary, P. 2002 *The Myth of Nations* Princeton

Hedeager, L., 2000, “Migration Period Europe: the Formation of a political mentality” in *Rituals of Power*, ed Theuvs, F., and Nelson, J., p15-57. Brill

Hills, C M, 2003 *Origins of the English* Duckworth

Hills., C.M., 2007, “History and Archaeology: the state of play in early medieval Europe”, *Antiquity* 81, p.191-200 .

McKitterick R 2000 (ed) *Medieval World* . The Times: Mapping History

Pohl, W., 1996 "The barbarian successor states" in Webster, L. and Brown, M., eds., *Transformation of the Roman World* p.33-47 British Museum

Pohl, W. and Reimitz, H., eds 1998 *Strategies of Distinction: the construction of ethnic communities 300-800AD* Brill

Schnapp, A., 1996 *The Discovery of the Past*, esp chap 2. British Museum

Smith, J., 2005 *Europe after Rome* OUP

Ward-Perkins, b. 2005 *The Fall of Rome and the end of civilization* OUP

Exhibition catalogue: *Kings of the North Sea*. Tyne and Wear Museum 2000

Lecture 2: Anglo-Saxon Attitudes: Anglo-Saxon archaeology in context

Anglo-Saxon archaeology has developed within two contexts: attitudes towards the Anglo-Saxons and their role in British history, and the development of archaeological thought.

There are two main "origin myths" for the English people. One emphasizes their Germanic descent, from invading Anglo-Saxons, bearers of democracy and the English language. The other looks to the legacy of Rome or Celtic Britain. Which version has found favour over the centuries has often had more to do with contemporary politics and intellectual fashion than with the fifth century A.D.

Migration and invasion, as seen primarily through artefacts from burials, are issues which have been of importance in Anglo-Saxon archaeology since its development in the nineteenth century. In the mid twentieth century the search for continuity from earlier periods also emerged as a significant topic and settlements, landscape and the environment were added to burials as major sources of data. More recently greater awareness of theoretical issues has brought new approaches to old data. The liminal position of the subject between archaeology, literature, language and history, between prehistory, the Classical and the medieval worlds, Northern Europe and the Mediterranean is at once a challenge, and the reason for the importance of the subject, and also the source of many complications.

Reading:

Carver, M., 1998 *Sutton Hoo* chaps1-3

Frantzen, A and Niles, J. eds 1997 *Anglo-Saxonism and the construction of social identity*. University of Florida

Harke, H., 1998 "Archaeologists and migrations: a problem of attitude", *Current Anthropology* vol 39, no.1

Hills, C.M, 2003 *Origins of the English*

Hills, C.M., "History and Archaeology" *Antiquity* 81

Higham, N., ed. 2007 *Britons in Anglo-Saxon England*.

Hodges, R., 1989 *The Anglo-Saxon Achievement*

Leeds E.T., 1935 *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology*

Lucy S, 1998 *The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of East Yorkshire*. BAR 272. Chap 2

Lucy,S., 2002 "from pots to people:200 years of Anglo-Saxon archaeology" in Hough and Lowe, eds *Last words betst: Essays in memory of Christine Fell*

MacGregor, A., 2007, "E.T.Leeds and the formulation of an Anglo-Saxon Archaeology of England" in M Henig and J Tyler Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua Essays in Memory of Sonia Chadwick Hawkes* BAR Int Series 1673

Myres J.N.L, 1972 "The Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes" Raleigh lecture on history, *Proc Brit Acad LVI*, 145-74

Southworth, E., ed, 1991 *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: a reappraisal* (papers on Faussett)

Sykes, B., 2006 *Blood of the Isles* Bantam

Ward-Perkins, B, 2005 *The Fall of Rome and the end of civilization*. Tempus.

Williams, H., 2008 "Anglo-Saxonism and Victorian archaeology: William Wylie's Fairford Graves" in *Early Medieval Europe* vol. 16
Williams H 2009 "On display: envisioning the Anglo-Saxon dead" in Sayer and Williams ed *Mortuary practices*.
Wilson, D.M, ed 1976 *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*

Lecture 3: Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: Myth, History and Archaeology

The degree to which incoming Germanic Anglo-Saxons replaced, enslaved or interacted with the existing British population is still a contested issue. History, language, archaeology and, recently, genetics and isotopes, have all been deployed in attempts to answer this question, drawing on evidence from both sides of the North Sea. It is often difficult to disentangle evidence from assertion, and each specialist tends to take from other disciplines simplified versions of conclusions which suit their own agendas. This makes it a challenging, if at times frustrating, topic.

Two major narrative sources for the early Anglo-Saxon period survive, the "De Excidio Britanniae" by Gildas and the "Historia Ecclesiastica" by Bede. Both authors had messages to convey, neither was attempting to write "objective" history and neither is easily verifiable outside their own writings, which themselves constitute the main sources for the periods about which, or during which, they wrote. Also important is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, really a collection of related documents rather than a single authored text, but the earliest version we have of this dates to the ninth century. There have been many attempts to fit archaeological evidence within the framework derived from these sources, but they are undermined both by the problematic nature of the sources and by the lack of simple correspondence between political events and material culture. The only contemporary Anglo-Saxon writing takes the form of runic inscriptions, mostly brief and difficult to interpret but nonetheless an important indication of some, limited, literacy.

In terms of archaeological evidence, survival of some form of Romanized culture in the south west into the fifth or even sixth century AD has been strongly argued, starting from the presence of imported Mediterranean pottery. Conversely, other forms of pottery and late Roman belt fittings were at one time seen as evidence of a Germanic presence as "foederati" before the end of Roman rule. The appearance of similar artefacts, burials and houses on both sides of the North Sea from the later fifth century is usually taken as evidence for substantial Germanic migration into eastern Britain. Anglo-Saxon graves are numerous, highly visible and apparently intrusive because they do not appear to follow indigenous or Romano-British practice, but instead resemble burials found on the other side of the North Sea, where they form part of a long local tradition. This has always been interpreted as evidence for the migration of large numbers of Germanic peoples to England, despite recognition that the interpretation of burial in such exclusively ethnic terms is over-simplistic.

Readings:

Colgrave and Mynors, ed 1969 *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People*
Dark, K., 2000 *Britain and the End of the Roman Empire*
Dickinson and Griffiths, eds. *ASSAH 10 esp papers by Yorke and Higham*
Dumville D 1977 "Sub-Roman Britain- History and Legend" *History* 62, p173-92
Evison, V.I. 1969 *The fifth century invasion south of the Thames*

Harris, A., 2003 *Byzantium, Britain and the West*
 Higham, N., ed 2007 *Britons in Anglo-Saxon England*, esp Harke, Higham, Tristram
 Higham, N., 1994 *The English Conquest*
 Hills, C., 2003 *Origins of the English*. Duckworth.
 Hills, C.M., 1997 "Beowulf and archaeology" *A Beowulf Handbook*, ed Bjork and Niles
 Kelly, S., in McKitterick, R., ed, 1990 *The uses of Literacy in early medieval Europe*.
 Lapidge, ed 1999 Encyclopedia, entries re Gildas, Bede, Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
 Myres, J.N. 1969 *Anglo-Saxon pottery and the settlement of England*. OUP.
 Sims-Williams, P., 1983 "the Settlement of England in Bede and the Chronicle. *Anglo-Saxon England* vol 12
 Swanton, M, ed and trans 1996 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*
 Swift, E., 2000 *The End of the Western Roman Empire* Tempus
 Winterbottom ed 1978 *Gildas, The Ruin of Britain*

Lecture 4 : Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: bioarchaeology and landscape.

Archaeological survey and metal-detector finds have shown a density of occupation of lowland Britain during the Roman period which reached, or exceeded, that known for later medieval England. A population of such size could not have completely disappeared, even in face of prolonged war, famine and plague. Environmental evidence suggests that after the Roman period there was not widespread regeneration of woodland, but there may have been some abandonment of agricultural land, and a partial shift from arable to pasture. Animal and plant species did not change at this point either, nor as far as can be seen did farming techniques. If fields, plants and animals survived, so must some of the people.

Recent research using genetic and isotopic data has tackled the question of ancestry and migration directly through modern and ancient human molecular biology. Isotopic data from burials provides information about diet and also whether the buried individual was born and grew up near where they died. Genetic data from modern populations can be used to reconstruct population history. These are new areas of research, which are providing both new information and provoking new debates, not providing simple answers to the older questions about population replacement or assimilation.

Readings:

Handbook: Part IV Food Production .

Budd, P., A. Millard, C. Chenery, S. Lucy & C. Roberts. 2004. Investigating population movement by stable isotope analysis: A report from Britain. *Antiquity* 78: 127–41.

Chester-Kadwell, M. 2009 *Early Anglo-Saxon Communities in Norfolk*. BAR 481

Dark, P. 2000, *The Environment of Britain in the first millennium AD*. Duckworth.

Fowler, P. 2002 *Farming in the first millennium AD*

Hedges R, 2010 *Anglo-Saxon migration and the molecular evidence*. In handbook.

Gowland, R., 2007, "Beyond Ethnicity: symbols of social Identity from the fourth to sixth centuries in England" in Semple and Williams eds, ASSAH 14.

Hills, C 2009, "Anglo-Saxon DNA?" in D Sayer and H Williams, eds, *Mortuary Practices and Social Identities in the middle Ages*. Univ of Exeter press. (NB ask CH for electronic copy of her paper)

Hills and O'Connell 2009, "New light on the Anglo-Saxon succession: two cemeteries and their dates" *Antiquity* vol.83 December 2009,p. 1096-1108

Murphy, P. 1994. The Anglo-Saxon landscape and rural economy: some results from sites in East Anglia and Essex. In *Environment and Economy in Anglo-Saxon England* (ed. J. Rackham). CBA , pp. 23–39.

Oppenheimer, S. 2007. *The Origins of the British: A genetic detective story*.

Montgomery, J., J.A. Evans, D. Powlesland & C.A. Roberts. 2005. Continuity or colonization in Anglo-Saxon England? Isotope evidence for mobility, subsistence practice, and status at West Heslerton. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 126: 123-38.

Muldner, G, recent papers on Lankhills in *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

Scull, C. 1993. Archaeology, early Anglo-Saxon society and the origins of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. *ASSAH* 6: 65–82.

Richards, M. Capelli, C and Wilson J., "Genetics and the Origins of the British Population" in *Encyclopedia of Life Sciences*

Sykes, B., 2006 *Blood of the Isles*

Thomas, M.G., Stumpf, M & Härke, H. 2006. Evidence for an apartheid-like social structure in early Anglo-Saxon England. *Proc of the Royal Society B* 273: 2651-7.

Williams, H. 1997. Ancient landscapes and the dead: the reuse of prehistoric and Roman monuments as early Anglo-Saxon burial sites. *Medieval Archaeology*, 41: 1-31.

Lecture 5 : Anglo-Saxon burials: regional variation and chronology

Anglo-Saxon burials vary according to rite, grave structure and associated artefacts. A range of explanations has been given for this variation. Close parallels between English and continental burials suggest at least partial chronological overlap, and also the movement of people and ideas about burial across the North Sea.

Cremation was the dominant rite in the fifth to early sixth century in eastern England, whereas inhumation remained the main type of burial south of the Thames and became the main rite throughout England by the end of the sixth century. The elaborately decorated pots which contained the cremations carry patterns which must have carried meaning to their makers, as also did the choice of specific objects to accompany the dead in both cremation and inhumation burials. Inhumation burials, especially those of women, were often, but not always, equipped with a variety of jewellery and equipment. Male burials are sometimes accompanied by weapons. Regional variation has often been explained in terms of tribal or ethnic divisions, reflecting the "Angles, Saxons and Jutes" described by Bede. However, burial practice did not remain exactly the same over the approximately two centuries of furnished "Anglo-Saxon" burial, and other types of analysis need to take account of chronological variation.

Reading:

Handbook: Part III

Carver M., ed 1992 *The Age of Sutton Hoo*.

Harke, H., 1997 "Early Anglo-Saxon social structure" in Hines, J., ed., *The Anglo-Saxons from the migration period to the eighth century*.

Hills C.M, 1999 "Spong Hill and the Adventus Saxonum" , Karkov et al eds *Spaces of the Living and the Dead*

Hills, various Spong Hill summaries, in Crabtree medieval encyclopedia and in Reallexikon

Kjeld-Jensen, C., and Hoiland-Nielsen, K, (eds) 1997 *Burial and Society*, esp papers by Harke and Hoiland-Nielsen

Lucy, S. 2001 *The Anglo-Saxon way of Death*

Lucy, S., and Reynolds, A, eds, 2002 *Burial in Early Medieval England and Wales*.

Meaney A 1964 *Gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries*

Rahtz, P., Dickinson T., and Watts L., eds 1980 *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries 1979* BAR 82

Walton-Rogers, P., 2007 *Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England AD450-700*. CBA Res Rep no 145

Williams, H., 2006 *Death and Memory in Early Medieval Britain*

Also look at some cemetery reports, eg:

Boyle, A., et al 1995 *Berinsfield and Didcot*.

Drinkall, G., and Foreman, M., 1998 *The A-S Cemetery at Castledyke south, Barton-on-Humber* Sheffield Excavation reports no.6

Filmer-Sankey, W., and Pestell, T, 2001 *Snape* EAA 95

Haughton, C., and Powlesland, D., 1999 *West Heslerton : the Anglian Cemetery*

Hills and Penn 1994 *Spong Hill Part V* EAA Rep no 67 (and previous volumes)

Hirst S and Clark 2009 *Mucking Anglo-Saxon cemeteries*

Malim, T., and Hines, J., 1999 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill, Barrington* CBA Res Rep 112

McKinley, J 1994 *Spong Hill Part VIII* EAA rep no 69

Parfitt, K., and Brugmann, B., 1997 *The A-S Cemetery on Mill hill, Deal*. Med Arch Monograph no.14.

Scull, C 2009 *Boss Hall and Buttermarket, Ipswich*

Lecture 6: Anglo-Saxon burials: gender, age, status and identity.

Gender, age, ethnicity and status are important categories for understanding AS society. However, we cannot assume that the way in which a person was buried was a direct reflection of their role in society while they were alive. Gender and age can be studied with reference to osteological information about the age or sex of a skeleton, but the social categories of gender and age as represented in the burial practice are not always as clear-cut. Similarly, it might be easy to see elaborately furnished graves such as those from Sutton Hoo or Prittlewell in terms of wealth and status. It is less easy to distinguish between the majority of graves, especially since, as noted in the previous lecture, variation can have many causes. It cannot be assumed that a burial without grave-goods was that of a slave, nor even that a full equipment of weapons denoted the grave of a warrior. Ethnicity is perhaps the most elusive category of all. It is widely debated whether grave-goods can be any indication for a person's ethnic identity.

Readings:

Handbook Part III

Carver, M. 1998 *Sutton Hoo Burial ground of kings?*

Chamberlain, A. 2006. *Demography in Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Gowland, R and Knusel, C eds 2006 *The Social Archaeology of Funerary remains*. Oxbow books.
- Härke, H., 1992 “Changing symbols in a changing society: The Anglo-Saxon weapon burial rite in the seventh century” in Carver, ed. *The Age of Sutton Hoo* Boydell.
- Hills, C. 2003. *Origins of the English*. London: Duckworth.
- Lucy, S., 1997 “Housewives, warriors and slaves? Sex and gender in Anglo-Saxon burials” in Moore and Scott, eds *Invisible People and Processes*. Leicester Univ Press.
- Lucy, S. 2002. Burial practice in early medieval eastern Britain: constructing local identities, deconstructing ethnicity. In S. Lucy and A. Reynolds (eds) *Burial in Early Medieval England and Wales*, pp. 72-87:
- Reynolds, A., 2009 *Anglo-Saxon Deviant Burial customs* OUP.
- Sayer, D and Williams, H., eds 2009 *Mortuary Practices and social identities in the middle Ages*. .
- Stoodley, N., 1999 *The Spindle and the Spear*. BAR Brit Series 288.
- Stoodley, N. 2000. From the cradle to the grave: age organization and the early Anglo-Saxon burial rite. *World Archaeology* 31(3): 456-472.
- ‘Prittlewell Prince’: <http://www.molas.org.uk/pages/siteReports.asp?siteid=pr03>

Lecture 7 Paganism and Christianity: the archaeology of religion

Burial in England appears to change in the early seventh century, again at the end of that century and at the start of the eighth. The most dramatic and well-equipped Anglo-Saxon burials, at Sutton Hoo, and also Prittlewell, belong to this later phase of furnished burial. Can we define either or both as “Christian” or “Pagan”? Only during the later Anglo-Saxon period did Christian churchyard burial become established as the normal mode of burial, as it remained until the last century. To what extent can we yet document and describe these changes, and what do they mean? What role does the church play and what extent are these changes more subtly related to ideological and religious change?

Readings:

Handbook Part VIII

Buckberry and Cherryson, eds 2010 *Burial in Later Anglo-Saxon England*

Carver, M. 1998 *Sutton Hoo, Burial Ground of Kings?*

Carver, M., 2001 “the Politics of early medieval monumentality” *Image and Power*, eds Hamerow and McGregor, p.1-22

Carver, M ed 2003 *The Cross goes North* (Part III)

Carver, M. 2005 *Sutton Hoo: a Seventh-Century Princely Burial Ground*.

Carver, Sanmark and Semple, eds 2010 *Signals of Belief in Early England*. Oxbow .

Geake, H., 1997 *The Use of Grave-goods in Conversion-period England, c.600-c850*. BAR 261

Geake, H., 1999 "Invisible Kingdoms: the use of grave-goods in 7th century England", in Dickinson and Griffiths, eds, *ASSAH 10* p.203-215

Hadley, D., *Death in Medieval England*

Hills, C 2011 “work boxes or reliquaries?” in Brookes et al eds, *Papers in honour of Martin Welch* BAR 527.

Lucy S et al 2009 “The burial of a princess? The later-seventh century cemetery at Westfield, Ely” *Antiquaries Journal* vol 89.

Meaney, A and Hawkes, S C 1970 *Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Winnall*. Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series 4
Morris, R., 1983 *The church in British Archaeology*, CBA Res Rep no47, p.53-62
Thompson, 2004 *Dying and Death in Later Anglo-Saxon England*. Boydell.
Waldron, T., 2007 *St Peter's Barton upon Humber Vol 2 the Human Remains*.
Relevant papers in Lucy and Reynolds, eds, Hadley and Richards eds

Lecture 8 Anglo-Saxon Coinage (Rory Naismith, Fitzwilliam Museum)

In Britain coins went out of use at the end of the Roman period. A few Byzantine and rather more Merovingian coins were used as ornaments, and during the seventh century a limited gold coinage was struck. But the scale of the Anglo-Saxon currency really became significant with the first silver coins, often called sceattas, small dumpy coins which were in use from the later seventh century until a new larger thin silver penny was created in the later eighth century. Coin finds have greatly increased in recent years due to the use of metal detectors. The distribution of these finds gives important new evidence for the status and chronology of the "wics" and other trading sites. Later Anglo-Saxon coinage became part of the complex administrative system developed by the West Saxon kings in the late ninth and early tenth centuries. Viking settlement led to the emergence of competing bullion and monetary economies

Reading:

Abramson, T., ed., 2008, *Two decades of Discovery*
Abramson, T., ed. 2011 *New Perspectives*
Archibald, M., 1988 "English medieval coins as dating evidence" in Casey, J., and Reece, R., (eds.) *Coins and the Archaeologist* (2nd ed) pp264-301.
Blackburn, M., 1996 "Mints, burhs and the Grately code" in D Hill and A R Rumble (eds) *The Defence of Wessex: The Burghal Hidage and Anglo-Saxon fortifications*. P.160-175. Manchester University Press.
Blackburn, M., 2001. "Expansion and control: Aspects of Anglo-Scandinavian minting south of the Humber" in J Graham-Campbell, R Hall, J Jesch and G Parsons (eds) *Vikings and the Danelaw: Select papers from the 13th Viking congress*. P.125-142. Oxbow Books.
Blackburn, M., (1995) "Money and coinage" in McKitterick, R., (ed.) *The New Cambridge Medieval History*, Vol 2 pp 538-559
Blackburn, M., 2003 "Productive sites and the pattern of coin loss in England, 600-1180", in T Pestell and K Ulmschneider (eds) *Markets in Early Medieval Europe*, 20-36.
Blackburn, M., 2011 *Viking Coinage and Currency in the British Isles*
Chick, D., 2010, *The coinage of Offa and his contemporaries*.
Gannon, A 2003 *The Iconography of Early Anglo-Saxon Coinage*
Grierson, P., and Blackburn, M., (1986) *Medieval European Coinage Vol I: The Early Middle Ages*.
Metcalf, D. M., 1988 "Monetary expansion and recession: interpreting the distribution patterns of seventh and eighth century coins" in Casey and Reece (eds), pp230-253
Metcalf, D. M., 1993-4 *Thrymsas and Sceattas in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford*, (3 vols).

Naismith,R., 2011a *The Coinage of Southern England 796-865* (London)
Naismith,R., 2011b *Money and Power in Anglo-Saxon England: the Southern English Kingdoms 757-865* (Cambridge)
See also Fitzwilliam museum web page with medieval coin corpus
(www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk)

Lecture 9 Settlements: buildings and organisation.

Migration period settlements on both sides of the North Sea have been deployed in the debate concerning the Anglo-Saxon migration. Discussion has focussed especially on building types: grubenhauser, or sunken-featured structures, being seen as typically "Germanic" while other buildings have been argued to show continuity from Romano-British traditions. In northern Europe, by contrast, the major building type is the longhouse, which combines living space and animal stalls or barns under one roof. Here grubenhauser are subsidiary. Why has only part of the building complex been transferred to England? Another set of questions relate to the size and length of occupation of any one settlement. Some settlement plans have been interpreted as palimpsests of small shifting hamlets, whereas elsewhere continued occupation on one site with functional zoning is preferred as an explanation.

A wider context is provided by landscape and environmental history. To what extent can change be detected in the middle of the first millennium AD on either side of the North Sea?

Reading:

Booth et al 2007 chapters 3 and 6 (anglo-Saxon sections)
Chester-Kadwell, M 2009, *Anglo-Saxon Communities in landscape of Norfolk*. BAR 481
Crabtree, P, 1996 Animal Use in Anglo-Saxon E Anglia, *World Archaeology* 28, 58-75
Dark, P., 2000 *The Environment of Britain in the first millennium AD*
Klepste and Jaubert in Graham Campbell and Valor 2007 chap 7
Hamerow, H., 1993 *Excavations at Mucking vol 2*
Hamerow, H., 1994 "The archaeology of rural settlement in early medieval Europe "
Early medieval Europe vol 3 no.2
Hamerow, H., 2002 *Early Medieval Settlements*
Hey,G. 2004, Yarnton: *Saxon and Medieval Settlement and Landscape* Oxford
Archaeology
Hvass,S., ed 1992 *Out of the Earth* (survey of Danish archaeology)
Losco-Bradley and Kinsley, 2002 *Catholme: an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the Trent Gravels*. Nottingham University.
Lucy, S et al 2009 *The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville Suffolk* EAA 131.
Powlesland, D., 1997 "Early Anglo-Saxon settlements, structures, form, layout" in Hines, ed., *The Anglo-Saxons* . Also check Internet Archaeology for W Heselton
Rahtz, P., 1976 "Buildings and Rural settlement", in Wilson ed *Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*.

Tipper, J. 2004 *The Grubenhaus in Anglo-Saxon England* EH/Landscape Research Centre

West, S., 1985 *West Stow* EAA 24.

Lecture 10 : Settlements: Hierarchy and function

The first Anglo-Saxon settlement to be described as a high status residence was Yeavinger, identified as "Ad Gefrin" mentioned by Bede as a villa regalis of Edwin of Northumbria, scene of the conversion of Edwin to Christianity. Excavations here in the 1950s produced a complex series of large timber halls, and structures interpreted as a segment of an amphitheatre, a temple and a church. Another excavated site, Cheddar in Somerset, is recorded as a residence of the West Saxon kings in the tenth century. Similar buildings have been identified from air photographs, and buildings whose size and complexity indicate status have been excavated at Northampton and Cowdery's Down, near Basingstoke. None of these sites has proved especially rich in artefacts. Without historical identification it is not easy to assign any one settlement or building complex to secular or religious function. It is also not always simple to differentiate between urban and non-urban. The distinctions between these categories may in any case not have been rigid, and long-lived settlements could change function over time, as shown at Flixborough .

Reading:

Handbook Part II

Frodsham, P and O'Brien, C eds. 2005 *Yeavinger: People, Power and Place* Tempus
Graham-Campbell and Valor eds 2007 chapter 12, display of secular power.

Hope-Taylor, B., 1975 *Yeavinger*. HMSO

Loveluck, C., 2007 Rural settlement, lifestyles and social change. Anglo-Saxon Flixborough in its wider context. (and other Flixborough volumes)

Millett, M., 1983 "Cowdery's Down", *Archaeological Journal* 140, pp151-279.

Rahtz, P., 1979 *Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar*. BAR 65

Reynolds, A. 2003 "Boundaries and Settlements in later 6th to 11th century England" in Griffiths, Reynolds and Semple, eds ASSAH 12.

Scull, C., 1991 "Post- Roman phase I at Yeavinger", *Medieval Arch* XXXV, pp 51-63.

Welch, M., 1992 *Anglo-Saxon England*, chap 4

Williams et al 1984 *Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton*

Lecture 11 Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon church. Quinton Carroll

Many churches from eastern and southern England can be shown to have been founded before the Norman Conquest, and to preserve part of their original fabric. These churches have characteristic tall narrow proportions, round arches, small windows, and towers, sometimes decorated with applied pilaster strips like those at Earls Barton and Barnack. Most are not very big, but they were richly decorated with sculpture, painting and embroidered hangings. It is probable that timber was used widely in church construction, but there is still limited direct evidence for this. Research has developed from analysis of the constructional history of church buildings to investigation of the physical and political contexts within which they were set, and the part the Church played in Anglo-Saxon society.

Readings:

Handbook Part VIII

Blair, J. 2005 *The church in Anglo-Saxon Society* OUP

Blair, J., and Pyrah, C 1996 *Church Archaeology: Research directions for the future* (esp. sections by Gem and Blair).

Buckberry and Cherryson eds 2010 esp chaps 1 and 4.

Butler, L., and Morris, R., eds 1986 *The Anglo-Saxon Church*

Graham-Campbell and Valor 2007 chaps 13 and 14 (for European background)

Morris, R (1989) *Churches in the Landscape*

Rahtz, P and Watts, L 1997 *Deerhurst*

Rodwell, W., 1981 *The Archaeology of the English Church*

Taylor and Taylor, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture* Vols I and III 1965, Vol III 1978

See also *Journal of Church Archaeology*, 1997-

Several early CBA research reports were devoted to church archaeology: no. 13, ed Addyman, 1976; no. 19, ed Rodwell and Rodwell, 1977; no. 47 ed .Morris, 1983.

Lecture 12 Trading centres, “productive sites” and the origins of urban development

Urban development in Anglo-Saxon England is connected with the Church, with the growth of larger, more stable political units, and with trade.

Around 700AD coastal trading places emerged around the North Sea: Hedeby and Ribe in Denmark, Dorestad in the Netherlands, and Quentovic in France, paralleled in England by Hamwih, near Southampton, and Ipswich. These were open, undefended sites producing evidence for local manufacture and import of a wide range of goods. Similar sites have been identified outside the walls of Roman York and London, where a large area of the settlement was excavated at the Royal Opera site. The element "wic", of uncertain derivation, occurs in the names of many of these places. They flourished in the eighth century and declined during the ninth century, perhaps as a consequence of Viking raids. Some, like Quentovic, disappeared, others, like Hamwih and Hedeby, moved to new sites, while London and York retreated behind their old walls.

Markets, both coastal and inland, may also have existed at places which were not permanently settled. Evidence for these may be the "productive sites", identified largely through metal-detector finds. There are also settlements which may have had manufacturing and trading functions such as Brandon in Suffolk. Attributes we now describe as "urban" may have been dispersed to elite residences, markets and religious centres.

Reading: (see also list for Lecture 13)

Handbook Part VI

Chapters 4 and 10 in Graham-Campbell and Valor, eds 2007. *Archaeology of Medieval Europe*

Anderton, M., 1999, ed, *Beyond the Emporia*

Blackmore, L 2002 *Origins and growth of Lundenwic* in Hardh and Larsson eds

Carver, M., 1993 *Arguments in Stone*: chap 3
 Carver, M., 1995 "Roman to Norman at York Minster" in *Excavations at York Minster* vol I, Phillips and Heywood ed Carver, p177-221.
 Hardh, B and Larsson L, eds, 2002 Central Places in the Migration and Merovingian Periods. Acta Arch Lundensia no 39, also Uppakrastudier 6
 Hill, D., and Cowie, R., eds 2001 *Wics. The Early Medieval Trading centres of Northern Europe*
 Hodges, R., 1982 *Dark Age Economics*
 Hodges, R., Hopley, B, (eds) 1988 *The Rebirth of Towns in the West*. CBA Res Rep 68
 Leary, J., 2004 *Tatberht's Lundenwic: Archaeological Excavations in Middle Saxon London*. Pre-construct Archaeology monograph. 2
 Loveluck in Story ed 2005 Charlemagne, empire and society. Two chapters Rural settlement and urban developments.
 Loveluck, C and Tys D, 2006 "Coastal Societies, exchange and identity" in *Jnl of Marine Archaeology* 1:140169 (online publication)
 Malcolm, G et al. 2003 *Middle Saxon London*. MOLAS Mon. 15
 Schofield in Graham Campbell and Valor, chapter 4 Urban settlement
 Scull, C (1997) "Urban centres in pre-Viking England?" in Hines (ed) *The Anglo-Saxons*, pp 269-298
 Scull, 2002 Ipswich, in Central places ed Hardh and Larsson
 Stoodley, 2002 origins of Hamwic in Central places Hardh and Larsson eds.
 Pestell, T and Ulmschneider, K., eds 2003 *Markets in Early Medieval Europe*
 Wade in Scull 2009, *Buttermarket and Boss Hall*,

Lecture 13 Towns in Later Anglo-Saxon England

Under the impact of Viking raids the open trading places were destroyed or relocated within defensive banks and walls. Alfred and his successors developed a network of fortified centres known as "burhs" throughout southern England. These places were centres for defence, administration and trade which played a vital part in the creation of the West Saxon and later Old English state, but they sometimes appear over-controlled, with limited external contacts. Paradoxically it was in the areas controlled by the Vikings that more dynamic urban centres appear to have flourished, for example at York, Thetford, Norwich and Lincoln, where there is much archaeological evidence for manufacture and trade around the North Sea and beyond.

Reading:

Andrews, P., 1997 *Excavations at Hamwih* vol 2 CBA Res Rep 109
 Astill, G., 1994 "Archaeological theory and the origins of English towns- a review", *Archaeologia Polona* vol 32 pp27-71
 Astill, G, 2006 "community, Identity and the later anglo-Saxon town" in Davies et al ed *People and Spaces in the middle Ages*.
 Astill, G 2000 "General Survey 600-1300" in Palliser D ed *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain* vol 1.
 Biddle, M. (1976), "Towns" in Wilson, ed. *Archaeol of Anglo-Saxon England*, 99-150.
 Blair, J., 1994 *Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire*, chap 4.
 Booth et al 2007 chapter 3 (last section)
 Carver, M., 2010 *The Birth of a Borough: an Archaeological Study of Anglo-Saxon Stafford*. Boydell

Dodd, A., ed 2003 *Oxford before the University* Oxford Archaeology.
 Hall, R. et al 2004 *Aspects of Anglo-Scandinavian York* Archaeology of York 8/4
 Jones, M., Stocker, D and Vince, A., 2003 *The City by the Pool. Assessing the archaeology of the city of Lincoln Oxbow* .
 Pollard, J., and Reynolds, A., 2002 *Avebury: the biography of a landscape*. Chap 6.
 Ottaway, P. (1992) *Archaeology in British Towns*, chap. 5, "Anglo-Saxon Towns".
 Vince, A. (1990) *Saxon London*
 For London see The London Archaeologist, for York see York Archaeology series, esp volumes on Coppergate and Fishergate

Lecture 14 Anglo-Saxon Cambridge. Alison Dickens

Despite being a centre of learning for many centuries the early history of Cambridge is still not well understood. In recent years excavation by the CAU has begun to produce new evidence for the location and character of the Saxon settlement, which will be reviewed in this lecture. This will involve discussion of findings within the town's hinterland and future research initiatives.

Readings:

Addyman, P. V and Biddle, M (1965) "Medieval Cambridge: recent finds and excavations" in PCAS 58, pp 74-137
 Dodwell, N., Lucy, S and Tipper, J., 2004 "Anglo-Saxons on the Cambridge Backs: the Criminology site settlement and Kings Garden Hostel cemetery" PCAS 93, 95-124
 Fox, C. (1923) *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*
 Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (1959) *City of Cambridge (I)*.
 Reports by CAU eg Pollard, J. 1996 Excavation at Bourn Bridge CAU rep no 165 ;
 Armour, Evans and Tipper 2003 Anglo-Saxon Settlement at Newnham CAU rep no 526

Lectures 15 and 16

The Early Medieval Period in the west and north of the British Isles.

Dr Kate Pretty will give two lectures on the early medieval period in the north and west of the British Isles. She will discuss how the archaeology, geography and history of this period can be used to explore the economics, politics and religion of the early medieval societies sometimes described as Celtic, British or Pictish ranging from Cornwall to Shetland and westwards through Wales to Ireland. The lectures explore the question of identity, the crystallisation of early medieval polities and their transformation through the growth of new institutions, such as kingship, the law and the church.

Readings:

Driscoll, S., 2009 "Celtic Britain in the Early historic Period", in Hunter and Ralston, eds *The Archaeology of Britain* Routledge.
 Alcock, L., 2003 *Kings and Warriors, craftsmen and priests in northern Britain AD 550-850* Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
 Campbell, E., 2007 *Continental and Mediterranean Imports to Atlantic Britain and Ireland AD 400-800* Council for British Archaeology
 Carver, M., 2008 *Portmahomack: monastery of the Picts*. Edinburgh University Press

- Driscoll, S. T. & Nieke, M. (eds) 1988. *Power and Politics in Early Medieval Britain and Ireland*. Edinburgh University Press
- Edwards, N. and Lane, A. 1988. *Early Medieval Settlements in Wales*.
- Edwards, N. 1990. *The Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland*.
- Foster, S. 1996. *Picts, Gaels and Scots*. Batsford
- Henderson I and G, 2004. *The Art of the Picts*. Thames and Hudson.
- Morris, C. D. 1996. 'From Birsay to Tintagel: A Personal View' in Crawford, B E ed. *Scotland in Dark Age Britain*. **Spearman, M & Higgitt, J (eds) 1993 *The Age of Migrating Ideas* Alan Sutton**
- Youngs, S. 1989. *The Work of Angels*. British Museum Press

Lecture 17 The Archaeology of the Norman Conquest.

The Norman Conquest is one of the best documented and most dramatic events of Anglo-Saxon England: its end. The archaeology of the Conquest provides an important case study of the relationship between political change and material culture. However, it is all but invisible in terms of basic archaeological data: coins, pottery, house types, burials, subsistence strategy. None of these changed significantly in 1066- except that moneyers who had struck coins for Edward the Confessor and Harold now did so for William of Normandy. But if a wider view is taken it is clear that there were far reaching changes of the kind one might expect after military conquest. Castles appeared over the countryside and in towns, where they destroyed earlier houses, and major churches were rebuilt on a massive scale in new continental style.

Reading:

- Fernie, E 2002 *Architecture of Norman England* OUP
- Higham, R and Barker, P, 1992 *Timber Castles* Batsford
- Higham, N 1997 *The Death of Anglo-Saxon England*
- Reynolds, A., 1999 *Later Anglo-Saxon England: Life and Landscape* Tempus
- Rollason, D 2004 *Northumbria 500-1100AD: Creation and Destruction of A Kingdom* CUP
- English Romanesque Art 1066-1200* (Catalogue of Exhibition at Hayward Gallery 1984)