

Rural Settlements And Society In Anglo Saxon England Medieval History And Archaeology

This thesis investigates the role which Roman artefacts played within rural settlements in North Britain during the Romano-British period. The possibility that Roman artefacts were used by native Britons as markers of prestige is explored through the presence or absence of Roman artefact types. The more prestigious the occupants of the rural settlements were, the more likely they were to have access to a variety of exotic trade items. The methodology employed in this study has been adapted from previous studies on pottery types and settlement remains from Scotland. This thesis examines an area that centres on Hadrian's Wall, which at various times in its history acted as the frontier for the Roman Empire, as well as being a staging post for troops and a means of controlling the local population's movement. The study region includes land up to 50 kilometres either side of Hadrian's Wall, and examines rural settlements located within one or two days travel from the Wall. The excavation reports of rural settlements were examined, and include settlement types such as homesteads, hillforts and villas. From these sites, Roman artefact types were quantified and used to generate data for analysis. The results agree with the hypothesis that social hierarchy can be detected through the comparative presence or absence of Roman artefact types. It is also apparent that the settlements on either side of Hadrian's Wall, and either side of the Pennines mountain chain, were not part of a simple, homogenous culture. This thesis begins with an outline of the geographic and environmental nature of the region (Chapter 2), and an examination of settlement and society in North Britain during the preceding Bronze and Iron Ages (Chapter 3). An essay on Romano-British society and settlement is included (Chapter 4), and is followed by a brief discussion of post-Roman Britain (Chapter 5). Following an outline of the methodology used (Chapter 6), the results of analysis are presented in detail (Chapter 7). The Discussion chapter explores how the results of analysis meet existing theories of rural settlement and society, and compares North Britain with continental data from Germany and North Gaul (Chapter 8).

Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India seeks to undertake two kinds of explorations, one methodological and the other thematic. Methodologically, it examines texts of inscriptions--historians' main source for references to ancient villages--from diverse angles to try and understand the morphologies of villages in relation to different terrains across the country. One important aspect of this exploration concerns understanding, to the extent possible, the relationship of village location/s and sources of water, both for fields and habitats. Thematic explorations, apart from looking for possible physical appearances of ancient villages, extend to the search for the re-examination of the concept of village community, the search for hierarchies among village residents and settlements, and the changing nature of relationship between apex political authorities and villages. The conclusion, deriving from these explorations, makes an argument for the need to depart from the image of India's villages as unchanging, inert, insulated and self-sufficient spatial units to viewing them as varied social spaces in interaction with other spaces, which also went through phases of historical change.

This book explores rural societies in western Europe from 700-1050. It focuses on the bottom of the social hierarchy, rejecting views that see rural society exclusively through the structures of lordship and challenging the teleological idea of the residential group as the prototype of the late-medieval structured community.

Local Societies in Early Medieval Europe

The Archaeology of Rural Communities in Northwest Europe, 400-900

The Implications of Cultural Contact

The Russian Jew in the United States

Comparative Rural Transformation Series

Rural Settlement in Israel

The excavation of settlements has in recent years transformed our understanding of north-west Europe in the early Middle Ages. We can for the first time begin to answer fundamental questions such as: what did houses look like and how were they furnished? how did villages and individual farmsteads develop? how and when did agrarian production become intensified and how did this affect village communities? what role did craft production and trade play in the rural economy? In a period for which writing sources are scarce, archaeology is of central importance in understanding the 'small worlds' of early medieval communities. Helena Hamerow's extensively illustrated and accessible study offers the first overview and synthesis of the large and rapidly growing body of evidence for early medieval settlements in north-west Europe, as well as a consideration of the implications of this evidence for Anglo-Saxon England. SERIES DESCRIPTION The aim of the series is to reflect the creative dialogue that is developing between the disciplines of medieval history and archaeology. It will integrate archaeological and historical approaches to aspects of medieval society, economy, and culture. A range of archaeological evidence will be presented and interpreted in ways accessible to historians, while providing a historical perspective and context for those studying the material culture of the period.

Between 1989 and 1991, excavations in the parish of Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, unearthed remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement associated with one of the largest collections of artefacts and animal bones yet found on such a site. In an unprecedented occupation sequence from an Anglo-Saxon rural settlement, six main periods of occupation have been identified, dating from the seventh to the early eleventh centuries, with a further period of activity, between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries AD. The remains of approximately forty buildings and other structures were uncovered, and due to the survival of large refuse deposits, huge quantities of artefacts and plant remains were encountered compared with most other rural settlements of the period. The quality of the overall archaeological data contained within the settlement sequence is important for both the examination of site-specific issues, and for the investigation of wider research themes and problems, facing settlement studies in England, between AD 600 and 1050. Volume 4, offers a series of thematic analyses, integrating all the forms of evidence to reconstruct the lifestyles of the inhabitants. These comprise settlement-specific aspects and wider themes. The former include relations with the surrounding landscape and region, trade and exchange, and specialist artisan activity. Whereas the wider themes consider approaches to the interpretation of settlement character, the social spectrum of its inhabitants, changing relationships between rural and emerging urban centres, and the importance of the excavated remains within contemporary studies of early medieval settlement and society in western Europe.

Despite rapid urbanisation, Africa remains predominantly rural. This calls for decentralisation beyond the dominant concern by states and government with urban spaces. Rural areas, rural development and the future of rural settlements need to be understood and addressed in the context of the ongoing democratisation trends and the emergence and development of civil society. States have tended to tame rather than serve civil society in Africa. By establishing a single cultural reference and imposing a centralised state, African governments have exacerbated the fragmentation of civil society. However, political pluralism has slowly been gaining ground since the 1990s. This book explores the scope for implementing decentralisation programmes that focus on citizens in rural areas. For the purpose of decentralisation, civic participation in local politics and user participation in development programmes must be seen as two sides of the coin. The book focuses on spatial planning a process concerned with spatial organisation in an integrative manner, and incorporates the design, establishment and implementation of a desired spatial structural organisation of land. This is especially relevant in a context where the formulation of guidelines for spatial development at the overall level of a state is inadequate.

Rural Settlements in Monsoon Asia

Rural Settlement in the USSR and Its Relation to Farm Size

The Settlement Issue in Turkey and the Kurds

Decentralisation and Spatial Rural Development Planning in Cameroon

Rural Settlements in Monsoon Asia

Drawing on central issues in social sciences, modernity, nationalism, conflict and rural development, this book offers a comprehensive reading of settlement and resettlement in Turkey, not only the village evacuations in Turkish Kurdistan in the 1980s and 1990s, but also previous settlement and resettlement policies.

This book is based on an unprecedented archaeological survey of more than two hundred Frankish rural sites.

Best known as a leader of the Indian takeover of Alcatraz Island in 1969, Adam Fortunate Eagle now offers a memoir of his years as a young student at Pipestone Indian Boarding School in Minnesota. He lives up to his reputation as a "contrary warrior" by disproving the popular view of Indian boarding schools as bleak and prisonlike. Fortunate Eagle attended Pipestone between 1935 and 1945, just as

Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier's pluralist vision was reshaping the federal boarding school system to promote greater respect for Native cultures and traditions.

Studies of Social Conditions in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, with a Description of Rural Settlements

Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India

Rural Settlements and Non-elite Society in Roman Britain

Rural Development

Settlement, Urbanization, and Population

Rural Society in Japan

This is an overview and synthesis of the extensive and rapidly growing body of archaeological evidence for early medieval buildings, settlements, farming, craft production, and trade among the rural communities of north-west Europe.

This volume focuses upon the people of rural Roman Britain - how they looked, lived, interacted with the material and spiritual worlds surrounding them, and also how they died, and what their physical remains can tell us. Analyses indicate a geographically and socially diverse society, influenced by pre-existing cultural traditions and varying degrees of social connectivity. Incorporation into the Roman empire certainly brought with it a great deal of social change, though contrary to many previous accounts depicting bucolic scenes of villa-life, it would appear that this change was largely to the detriment of many of those living in the countryside.

This book, originally published in 1987, provides an integrative, analytical approach to rural areas in advanced economies. Causation and the consequences of societal change have been emphasised, in a framework which draws out processes which operate at different geographical scales (and with varying intensities across space).

Land System And Rural Society In Early India

Rural Development Bibliography: Technological Innovation and transfer, infrastructure and public utilities, land, land use, irrigation, settlement patterns, housing, nutrition, urbanization of rural settlements

An Archaeology of the Emergence of Modern Life in the Southern Scottish Highlands

Chairman's Report on Work and Future Plans

Commission on Rural Settlements in Monsoon Lands (1972-1976)

Proceeding of I.G.U. Symposia at Varanasi and Tokyo

The Effect of Modern Agriculture on Rural Development discusses the role of agriculture in rural development and analyzes the interaction between the social and technical aspects of rural development. The 22 chapters of the text are organized into five parts. Part I discusses social changes, modernization of agriculture, and process of rural transformation, and Part II deals with modernizing agriculture and the rural settlement pattern. Part III tackles agrotechniques and rural change, while Part IV covers the industrialization of agriculture and villages. Part V discusses agro-industrial integration and rural transformation. The book will be of great interest to individuals concerned with the effects of the modernization of agriculture on rural areas.

Excavations in the seventh and eighth centuries, with a further period of activity, between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries AD. The remains of approximately forty buildings and other structures were uncovered, and due to the survival of large refuse deposits, huge quantities of artefacts and plant remains were encountered compared with most other rural settlements of the period.

The complex multi-period archaeological landscape at Mucking provided the first opportunity, between 1965 and 1978, to excavate an Anglo-Saxon settlement and associated cemeteries simultaneously. With two cemeteries, at least 53 posthole buildings, and over 200 sunken huts (Grubenhäuser), Mucking remains the most extensive Anglo-Saxon settlement excavated to date, and one of the earliest. The distribution of finds and pottery suggests a gradually shifting settlement, beginning in the early fifth century as a relatively dense group of buildings at the southern end of the site, then gradually moving northwards in the course of the sixth and seventh centuries. The latest recognisable phase datable at least to the end of the seventh century, consisted of a number of widely dispersed farmsteads. This report concentrates on the structures and artefacts from the settlement, and gives special consideration to developments in the ceramic assemblage. Specialist contributions examine the environment and technological evidence, for example plant and animal resources and metalworking technology. The discussion focuses on changes in the size and layout of this community, which was situated at the interface of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent and Essex, its historical and geographical contexts, and its relationship to the preceding Romano-British landscape. This report includes a full inventory of the finds and pottery in their contexts.

Neighbours and Strangers

Proceedings of I.G.U. Symposia at Varanasi and Tokyo

Early Medieval Settlements

Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England

The Archaeology of Rural Communities in North-West Europe 400-900

Settlement Change Across Medieval Europe

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA/ERS) maintains four highly related but distinct geographic classification systems to designate areas by the degree to which they are rural. The original urban-rural code scheme was developed by the ERS in the 1970s. Rural America today is very different from the rural America of 1970 described in the first rural classification report. At that time migration to cities and poverty among the people left behind was a central concern. The more rural a residence, the more likely a person was to live in poverty, and this relationship held true regardless of age or race. Since the 1970s the interstate highway system was completed and broadband was developed. Services have become more consolidated into larger centers. Some of the traditional rural industries, farming and mining, have prospered, and there has been rural amenity-based in-migration. Many major structural and economic changes have occurred during this period. These factors have resulted in a quite different rural economy and society since 1970. In April 2015, the Committee on National Statistics convened a workshop to explore the data, estimation, and policy issues for rationalizing the multiple classifications of rural areas currently in use by the Economic Research Service (ERS). Participants aimed to help ERS make decisions regarding the generation of a county rural-urban scale for public use, taking into consideration the changed social and economic environment. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.

Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon EnglandOxford University Press

Land System and Rural Society in Early India highlights the growth and changing contours of historiography with regard to the agrarian history early India. As such it incorporates some significant early writings as well as contributions which represent research still very much in progress. The patterns of regional socio-economic transformation in the context of wider historical developments come through in many of these essays. The introduction analyses historiographical trends and focuses on problems and issues, and flowing from it the areas and nature of controversies as well as on related themes. The articles included here deal with aspects of rural settlements, the concept of village community, the problem of the ownership of land, agrarian change, the structure of rural society and rural unrest. The other volumes in the series Readings in Early Indian History relate to trade, traders and networks of trade, urbanization, religion, technology and society, and women and the state in early India.

A Workshop Summary

Rationalizing Rural Area Classifications for the Economic Research Service

Japanese Rural Society

A Geographical Perspective

Development Problems of New Rural Communities. A Collection of Studies by the Rural Sociologists of the Land Settlement Dept.--the Jewish Agency for Israel

The Effect of Modern Agriculture on Rural Development

A collection of essays presenting new analyses of data and evidence for population and settlement patterns, particularly urbanization, in the Mediterranean world from 100 BC to AD 350.

This study reassesses several accepted truths about Arab village society. It shows first that one cannot speak about the position of women in general, because there is a great difference among women depending on the structure of their households and relationships. Women whose work contributes to the family's income, who have been able to acquire property, who exert control over their sons, and who have the quickness of mind to exploit suitable opportunities, often have their way in the economic and political affairs of their households and beyond.Ginat's analysis of marriage patterns dispels the common notion that men customarily seek the hand of their father's brother's daughter, and that this type of marriage illustrates a principle of endogamy in Arab village society. After carefully examining the numerous reasons for each marriage, he concludes that a combination of material and political considerations of the families involved, and not stated norms, determines the choice of spouses.The author clarifies the notion of honor, which hitherto has been used to explain so many things in Arab society. In Arab societies a man's honor often seems to depend on the reputation of his women. Now it appears that his honor is gauged not by the actual sexual composition of women for whom he is morally responsible, but by public attitudes towards that sexuality. Ginat's analysis adds to our understanding of some central themes in Arab society. He provides valuable and complete information about aspects of family life that have rarely been covered in such detail.

My interest in the archaeology of the Scottish Highlands began long before I had any formal training in the subject. Growing up on the eastern fringes of the southern Highlands, close to Loch Lomond, it was not hard stumble across ruined buildings, old field boundaries, and other traces of everyday life in the past. This is especially true if you spend much time, as I have done, climbing the nearby mountains and walking and driving through the various glens that give access into the Highlands. At the time, I had no real understanding of these remains, simply accepting them as being built and old. After studying archaeology for a few years at the University of Glasgow, itself only a short commute from the area where I grew up, I became acutely aware that I still had no real understanding of these - miliar, yet enigmatic, buildings and fields. This and a growing interest in Scotland's historical archaeology drove me to take several courses on the subject of rural settlement studies. These courses allowed me to place what I now know to be houses, barns, mills, shieling (transhumance) settlements, rig-and-furrow cultivation, and other related remains in history. Overwhelmingly, they seemed to date from the period of the last 300 years. I also began to understand how they all worked together as component parts of daily rural life in the past.

The Many Facets of Human Settlements

New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain

Development Issues of Our Time

Rural Settlement and Romano-British Material Culture in North Britain

An Analysis of Spatial Policies, Modernity and War

Science and Society : Papers Prepared for AAAS Activities in Connection with HABITAT, the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements

The first major synthesis of the evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlements from across England and throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and a study of what it reveals about the communities who built and lived in them.

Contributions In The Volume Highlight The Growth And Changing Contours Of Historiography With Regard To The Agrarian History Of Early India. The Papers Deal With Aspects Of Rural Settlements. The Concept Of Village Community. The Problem Of Ownership Of Land, Agrarian Change, The Structure Of

Rural Sociology And Rural Unrest.

The Key To Understanding Of Society In Bangladesh Lies In Proper Appreciation Of The Dynamics Of Her Rural Settlements. This Book Contains Thought-Provoking Well Researched Material On Diverse Aspects Of Decentralisation Of Power And Rural Development In Bangladesh. Major Themes Competently Handled Are: Anatomy Of Rural Settlements; Civic Action Programme For Rural Development Under Military Rule; Rural Development And Fertility Transition; Rural Economy; Rural Society; Rural Local Government; Structure And Composition; Ruler, The Landlord And The Peasant; Rural Power Structure

And Political Participation; Institution Building Programmes Of Rural Development; Participatory Development; Community Development Mechanism; Heritage Of Development Administration; The Deputy Commissioner And Development Administration; Decentralisation Of Power; Ideology Programme An

Performance Profile; Upazila Elections; Decentralisation And Democracy Etc.

Excavations at Mucking

Separating Romans and Barbarians

Changing Village-typology of Rural Settlements in Hungary at the Beginning of the Third Millennium

Rural Settlements of New Immigrants in Israel

Human Resources in Rural Development

Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon settlement

The Many Facets of Human Settlements: Science and Society focuses on communications, energy, and planning and design issues besetting human settlements. The book also tackles rural and urban development, types of habitats, industrialization, and lifestyles.

Problems of Integration in Libyan Rural Settlements : Preliminary Proposal Submitted to the Council of Agricultural Development, Libyan Arab Republic

Old Paradigms and New Vistas

Rural Settlement in Monsoon Asia. Proceedings of the I.G.U. Symposia at Varanasi and Tokyo. Edited by R.L. Singh

Rural Settlement, Lifestyles and Social Change in the Later First Millennium AD

Anglo-Saxon Flixborough and Its Wider Context

Decentralisation And Rural Development In Bangladesh