

Prostorska in krajinska
arheologija:
antropogeografija

Antropogeografija

narava : zgodovina

Okoljski determinizem

Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904)



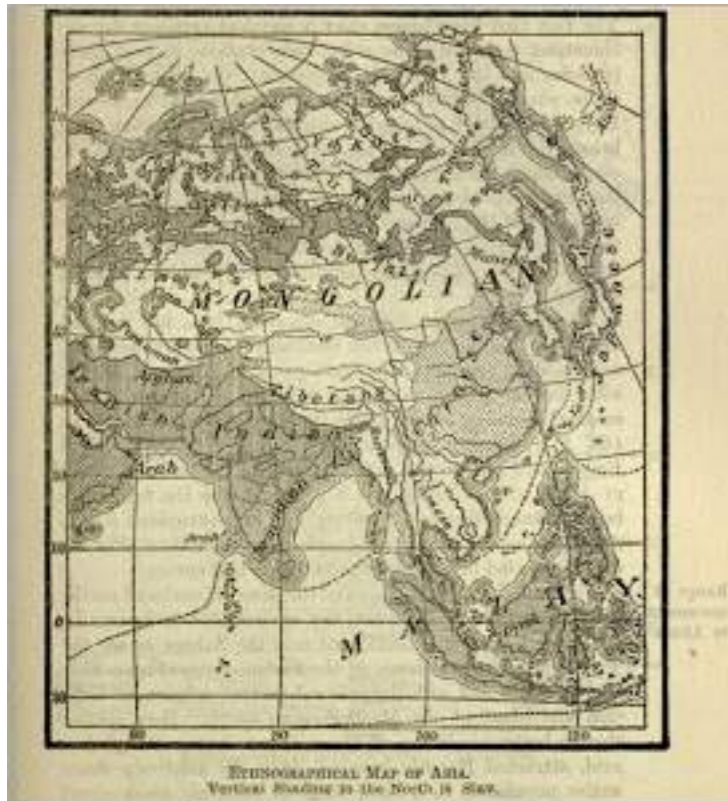
“tla so toga, trdna na osnova spremenljivim težnjam človeka in vodijo usodo narodov s slepo brutalnostjo”

"in order to understand the role of Man and his destiny, it is necessary to picture him on the land where is set the scene of his action" (1900: 13).

Ellen Churchill Semple (1863 – 1932)



Man is a product of the earth's surface. This means not merely that he is a child of the earth, dust of her dust; but that the earth has mothered him, fed him, set him tasks, directed his thoughts, confronted him with difficulties that have strengthened his body and sharpened his wits, given him his problems of navigation or irrigation, and at the same time whispered hints for their solution.



From *Influences of Geographic Environment*
Ellen Churchill Semple, 1911

Influences of Geographic Environment (1911)

Posibilizem

Vidal de la Blache (1845-1918)

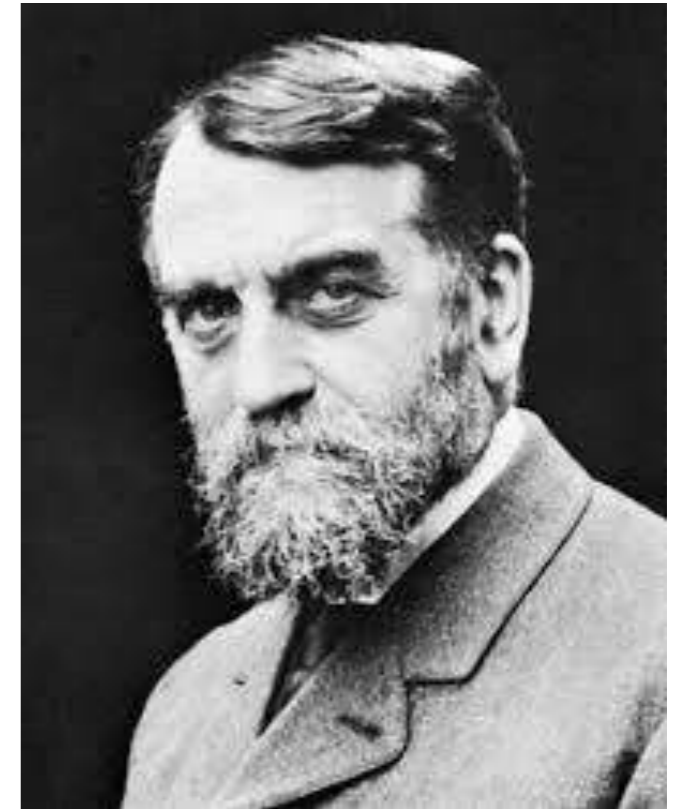
Geographie humaine

region

milieu

genre de vie

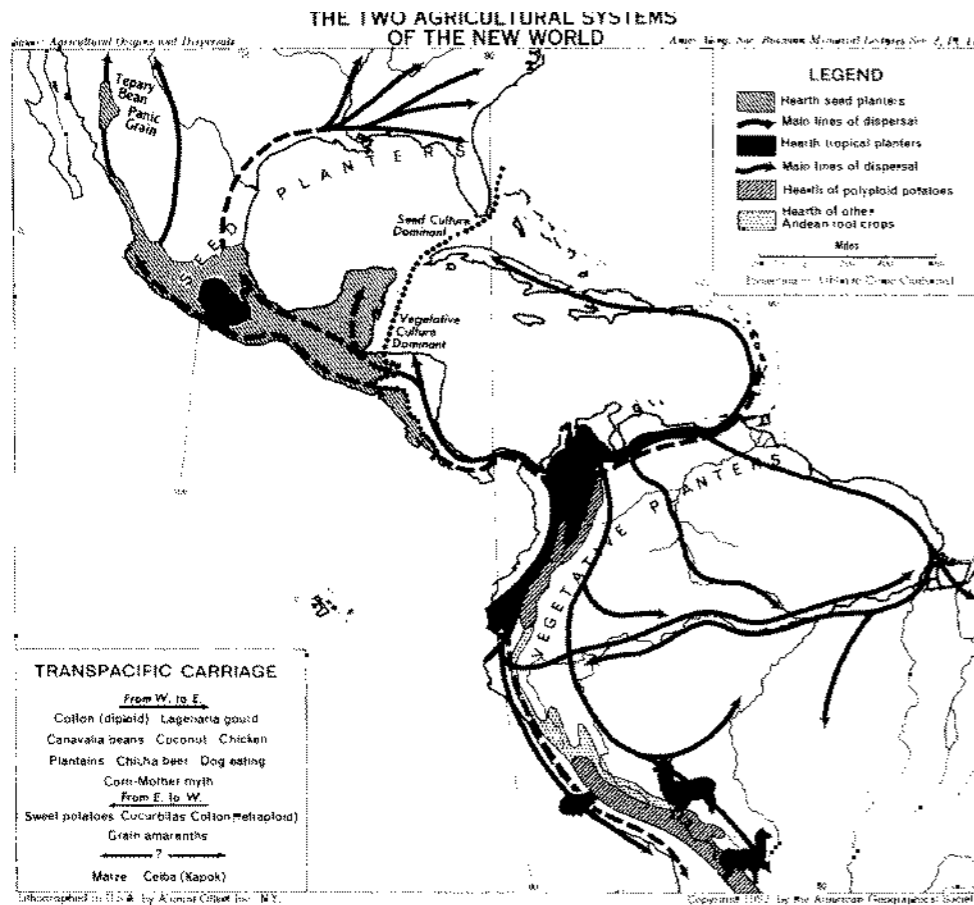
paysage



Carl Ortwin Sauer (1889 – 1975)

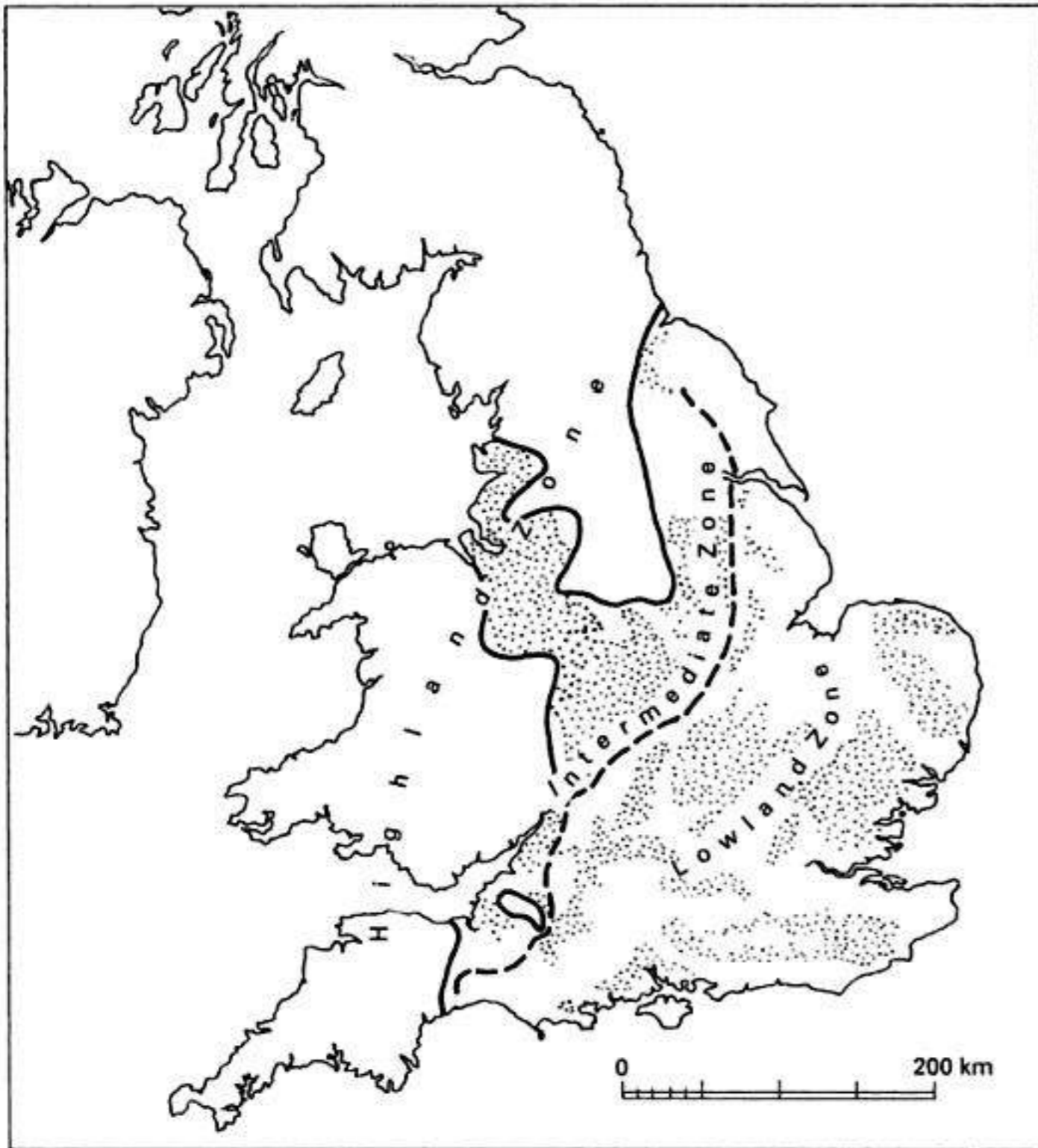


cultural landscapes ... are the forms
superimposed on the physical
landscape



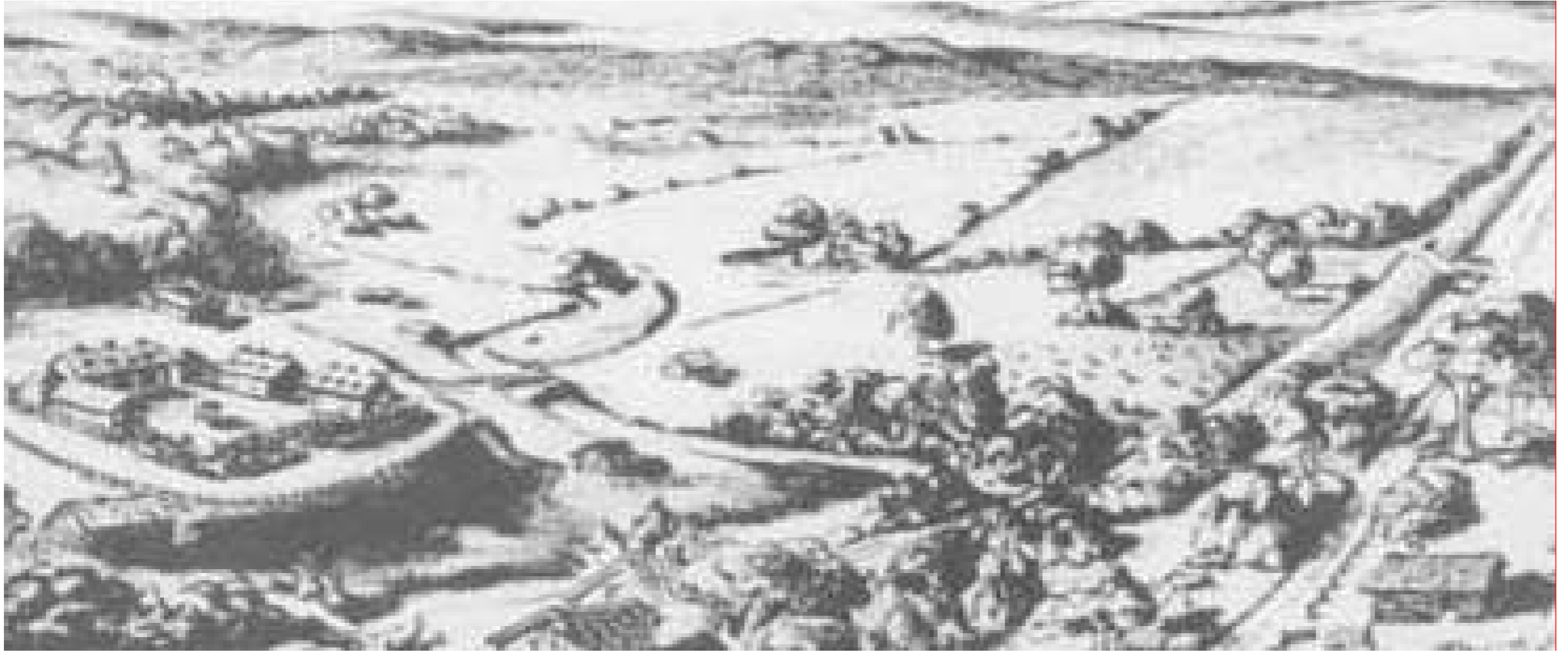
- Agriculture did not originate from a growing or chronic shortage of food
- The hearths of domestication are to be sought in areas of marked diversity of plants or animals, where there were varied and good raw materials to experiment with,
- Primitive cultivators could not establish themselves in large river valleys subject to lengthy floods
- Agriculture began in wooded lands

The Personality of Britain (1932)



1.1 Highland and Lowland Britain, as defined by Sir Cyril Fox, with intermediate Midland Zone added. Stippled areas were heavily wooded.

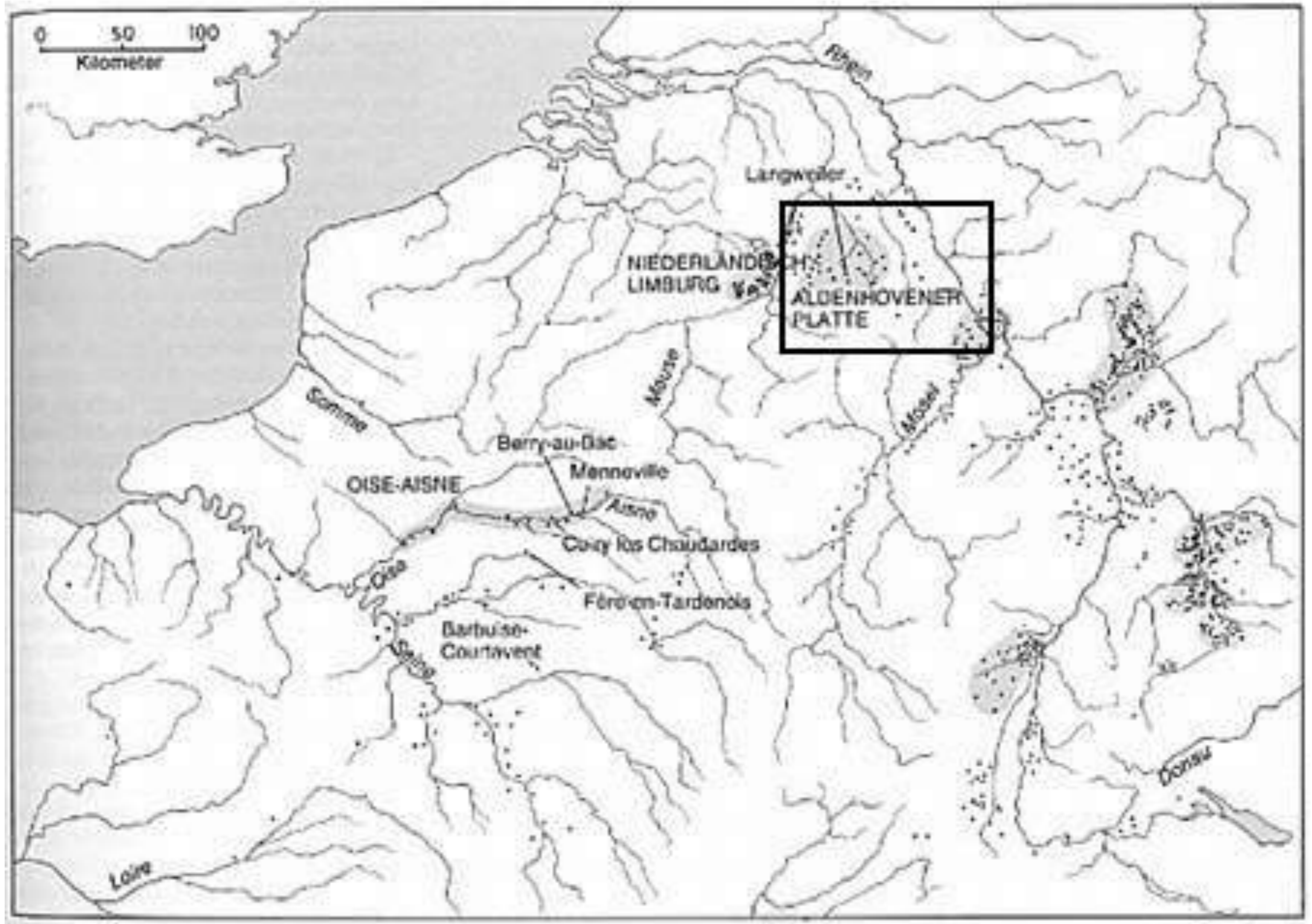
Altlandschaftsforschung



Robert Gradman

- Nepravilna distribucija prazgodovinskih naselbin odraža najzgodnejšo poljedelsko poselitev na odprtih, nepogozdenih območjih
- zgodovina poselitve je zaznamovana z antagonizmom med straimi in novo poseljenimi pokrajinami (altbesideltes : neubesideltes Landschaften). Stare so značilne za obdobje med neolitikom in zgodnjim srednjim vekom, nove pa za intenzivno kolonizacijo v visokem srednjem veku.
- stare pokrajine korelijao s stepskimi združbami, ki poseljujejo jurske in kredne apnenice na območjih s sumo klimo
- poljedelske aktivnosti na starih pokrajinah temeljijo na ekstenzivnem kmetijstvu z večletno praho (wilde Feldgrasswirtschaft). Sistem s troletnim kolobarjenjem se pojavi šele v merovinškem času, skupaj s intenzivnim gnojenjem, populacijsko rastjo, višjo produktivnostjo

Siedlungskammer



Ernst Wahle (1889 - 1981)



- problematiziral idejo dolgotrajnem Altlandschaft
- dopolnil Gradmannovo teorijo z natančnejšo razdelitvijo prazgodvine na posamezna obdobja
- nadgradil Gradmanovo idejo o adaptaciji z večjim poudarkom na historičnih procesih (demografska rast)
- s analizo tradicionalnih kmetijskih tehnik in njihovega vpliva na okolje je pokazal na razlike med neolitsko in železnodobno poselitvijo, železnodobna posega v ekoloških con

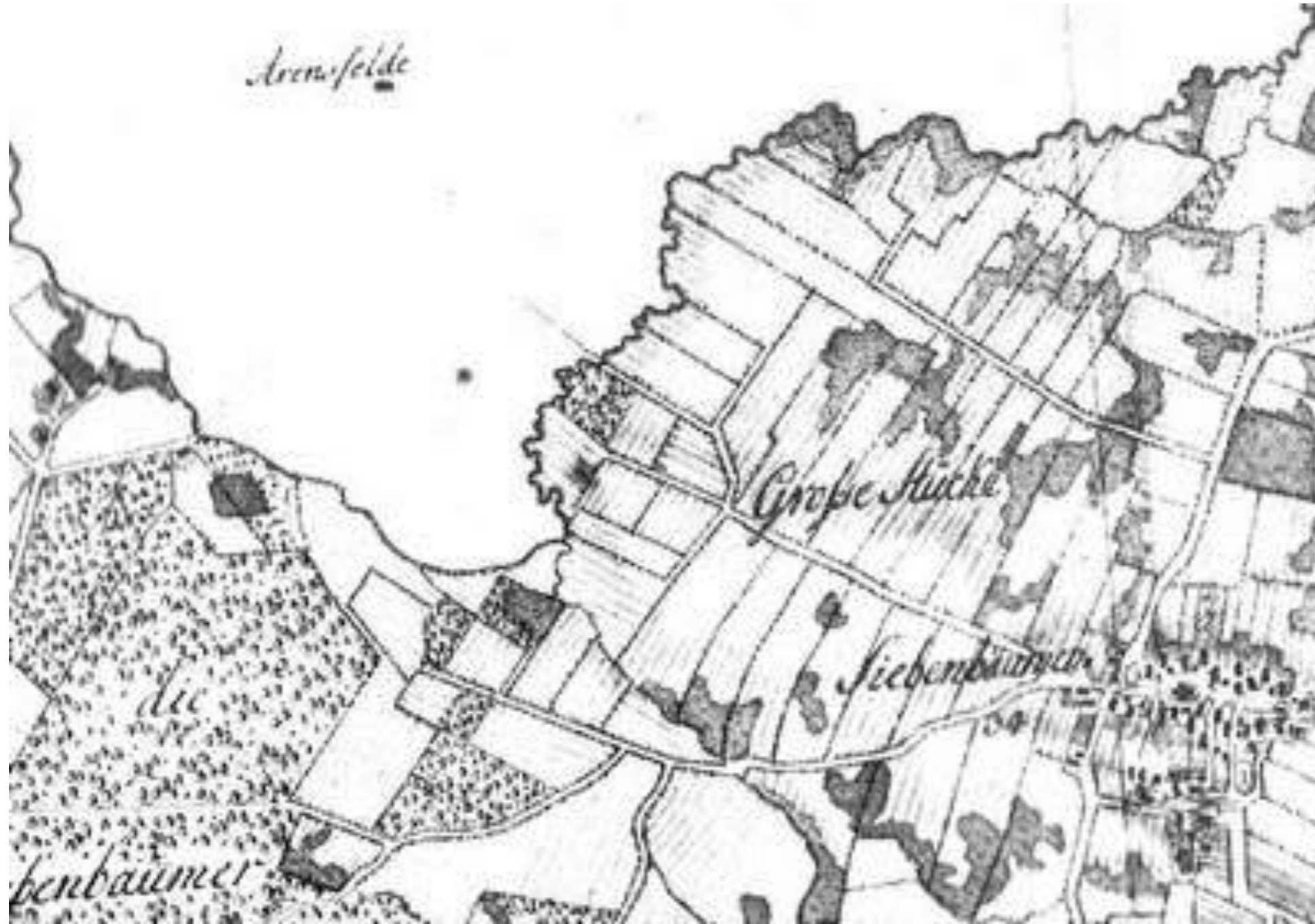
Siedlungsarchäologie



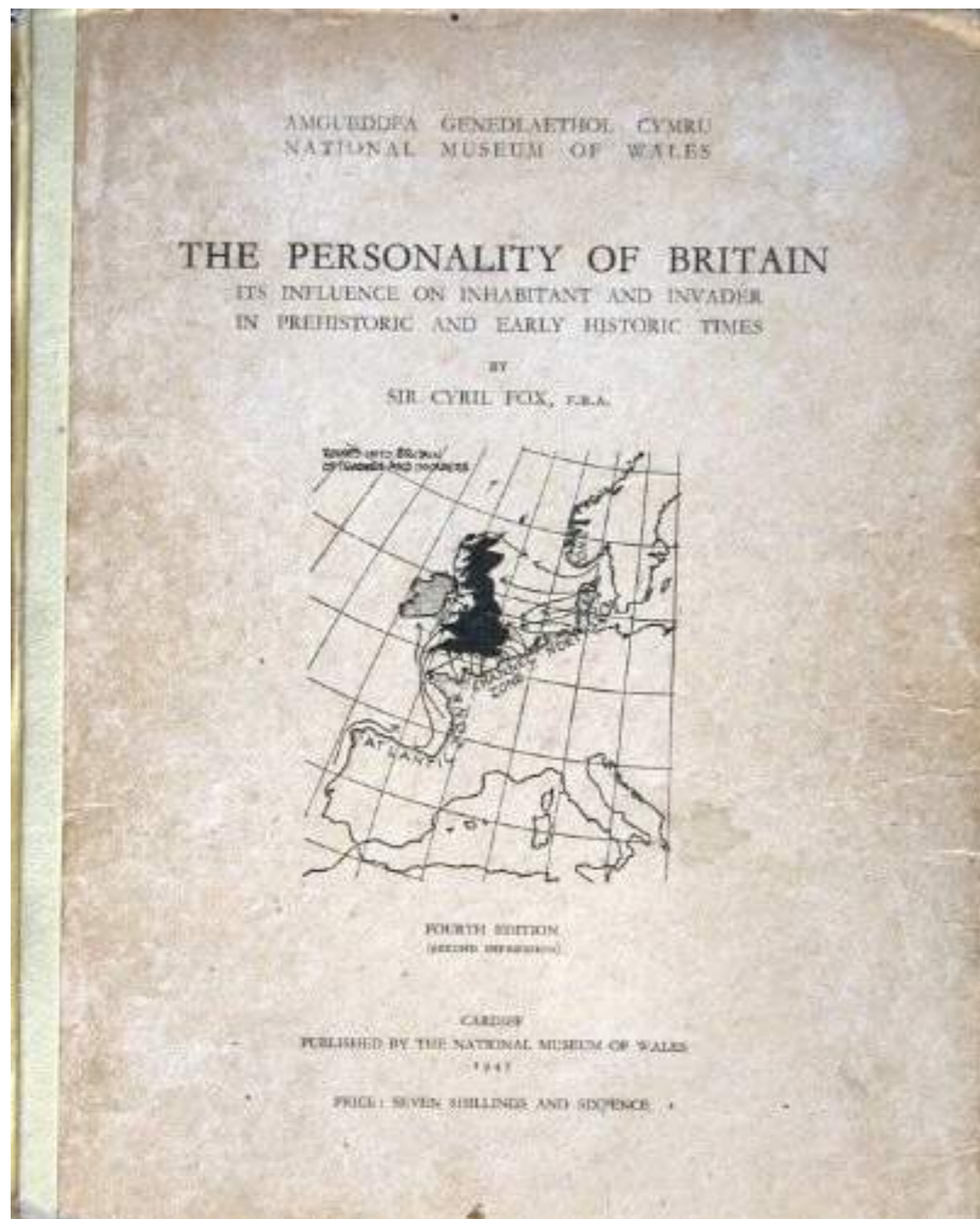
Albert Kiekebusch, *Reallexicon der Vorgeschichte*
(1924); *Siedlungsarchäologie*

- cilj je izpeljava kulturnozgodovinskih trditev o življenju v preteklosti, te niso nikoli popolnoma resnične, temveč samo verjetne
- dve ravni: raven rekonstrukcije, na kateri poteka poselitvena arheologija in kulturnozgodovinska interpretacija, ki temelji na sintezi poselitvene arheologije in drugih pristopov
- trije koraki: pridobivanje in inventariziranje primarnih virov v regionalnem kontekstu (*Landesforschung*), preučevanje poselitve in strukture naselbin v regionalnem kontekstu (*Siedlungskunde*) in interpretacija kulturnih vsebin (*Kulturarchaeologie*)

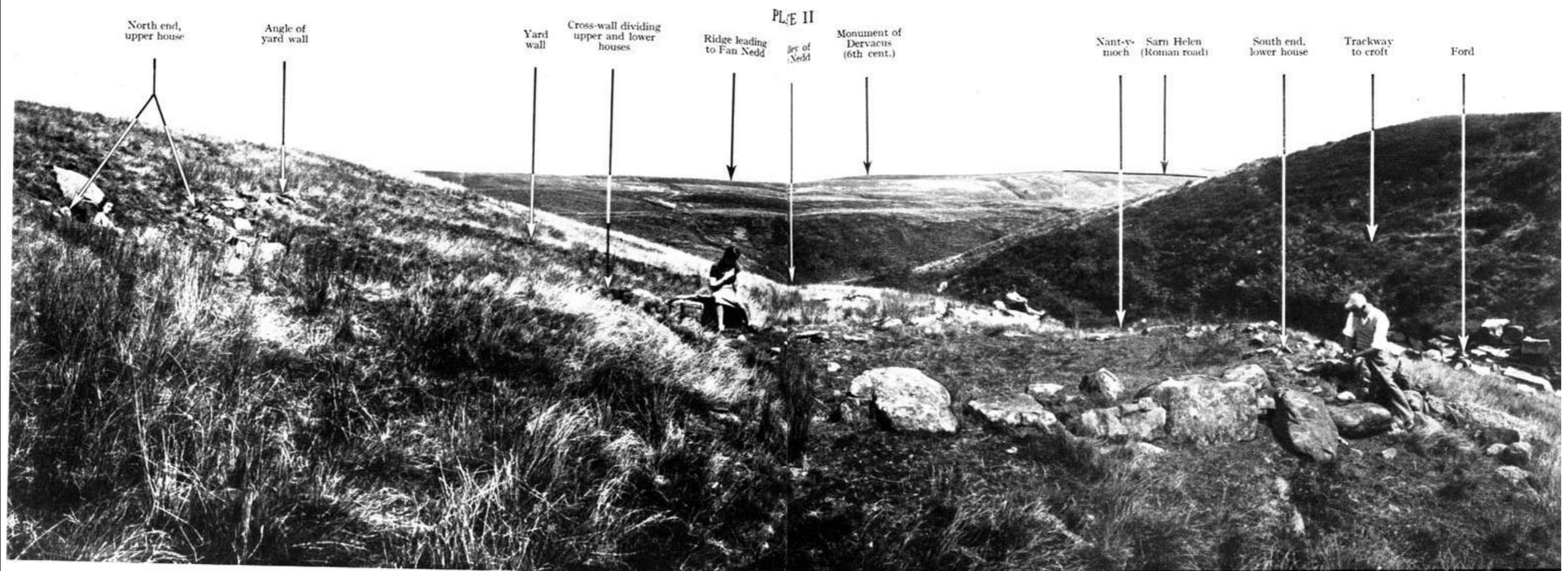
Sistematično topografsko opazovanje (*Archaeologische landesaufnahme*)



Cyril Fred Fox (1882 – 1967)

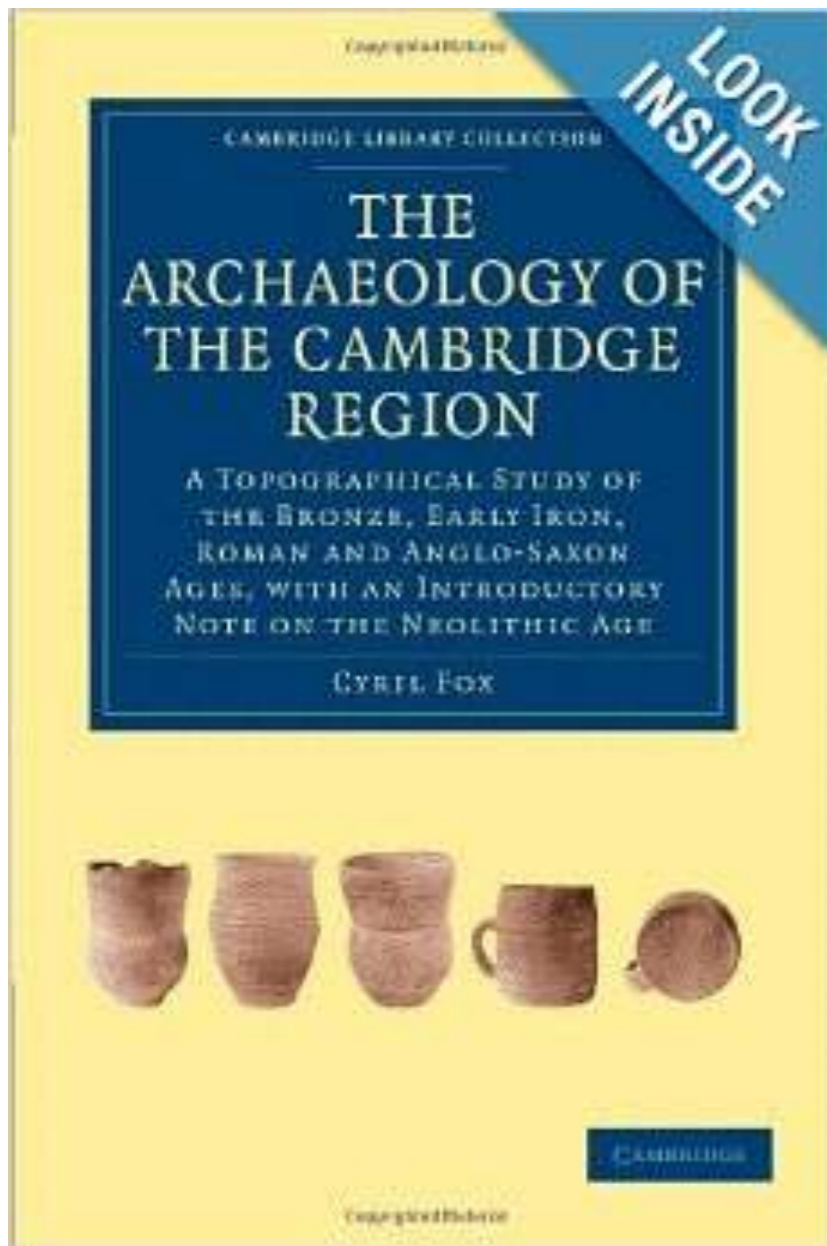


The Personality of Britain (1932)



THE NANT-Y-MOCH BUILDING: SHOWING ITS POSITION AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE CONTOUR OF THE HILLSIDE, AND THE BOULDER-CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE LOWER HOUSE (see pp. 363, 366)

Fig. 2.11. 'The Nant-y-moch building', from C. Fox, 'A Croft in the Upper Nedd Valley, Ystradfellte, Brecknockshire', *Antiquity*, 14/56 (Dec. 1940).

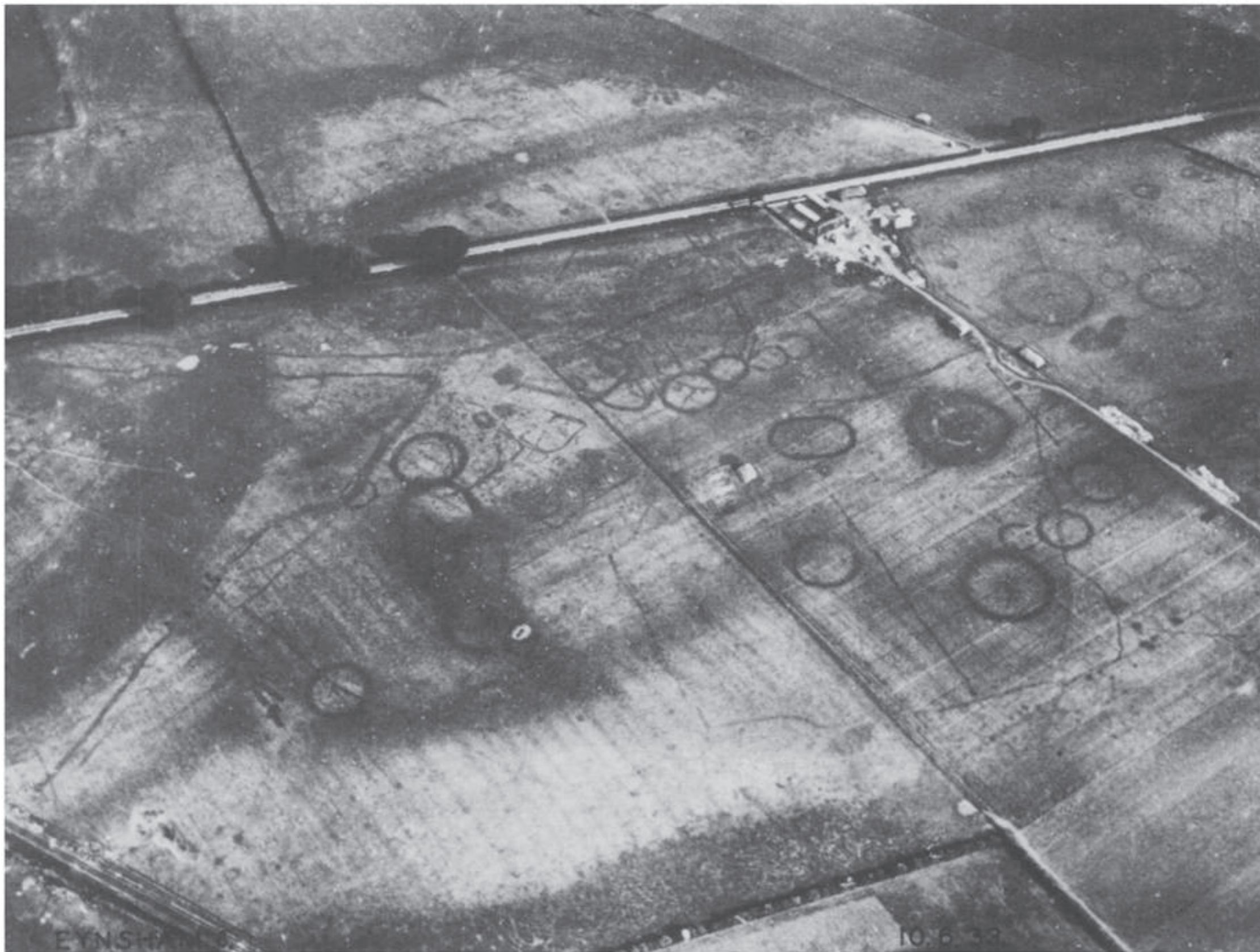


The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region: A Topographical Study of the Bronze, Early Iron, Roman and Anglo-Saxon Ages

Osbert Guy Stanhope Crawford (1886–1957)



- Man and His Past (1921)
- The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds (1925)
- Wessex from the Air (1928)
- Topography of Roman Scotland North of the Antonine Wall (1949)
- Archaeology in the Field (1953)
- Said and Done: the autobiography of an archaeologist (1955)
- The Eye Goddess (1957)



7 Cropmarks at Foxley Farm, Eynsham in Oxfordshire. These cropmarks show at least three earlier landscapes before the enclosure landscape of 1802–7 produced the present pattern of roads and field boundaries. The circles are ditches of ploughed-out Bronze Age barrows. Around and between these are the ditches of late prehistoric farmsteads, roads and field boundaries. Overlying these are traces of ridge and furrow, the arable field systems of the Middle Ages which probably destroyed the prehistoric landscape. Some of the darker patches represent deeper topsoil and geological features. (Major Allen photograph No. 520 taken 10th June, 1933; copyright Ashmolean Museum)

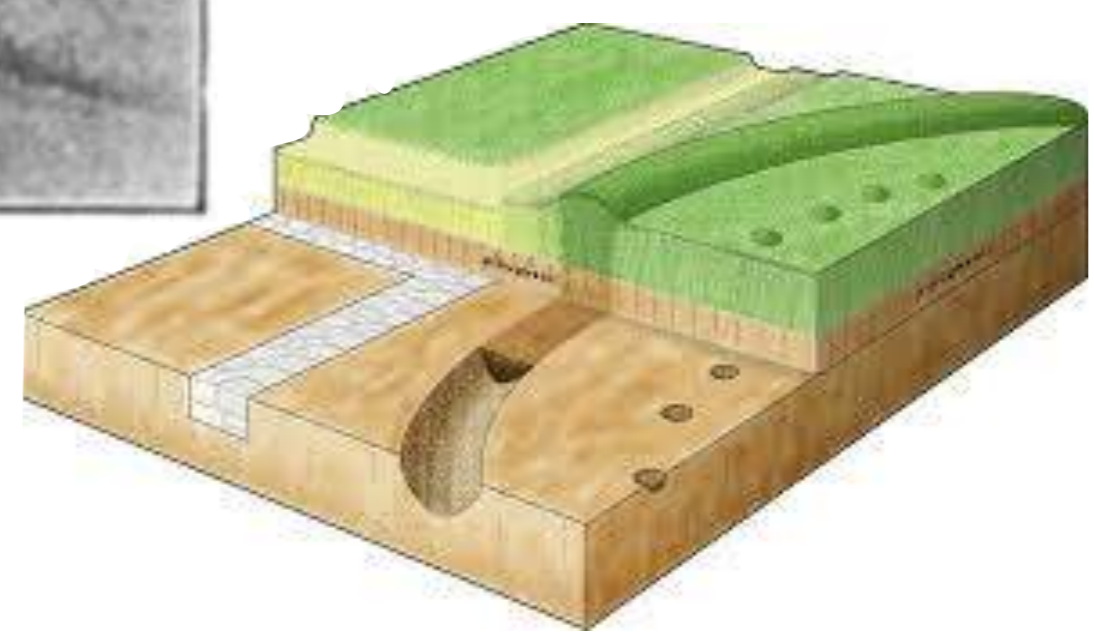
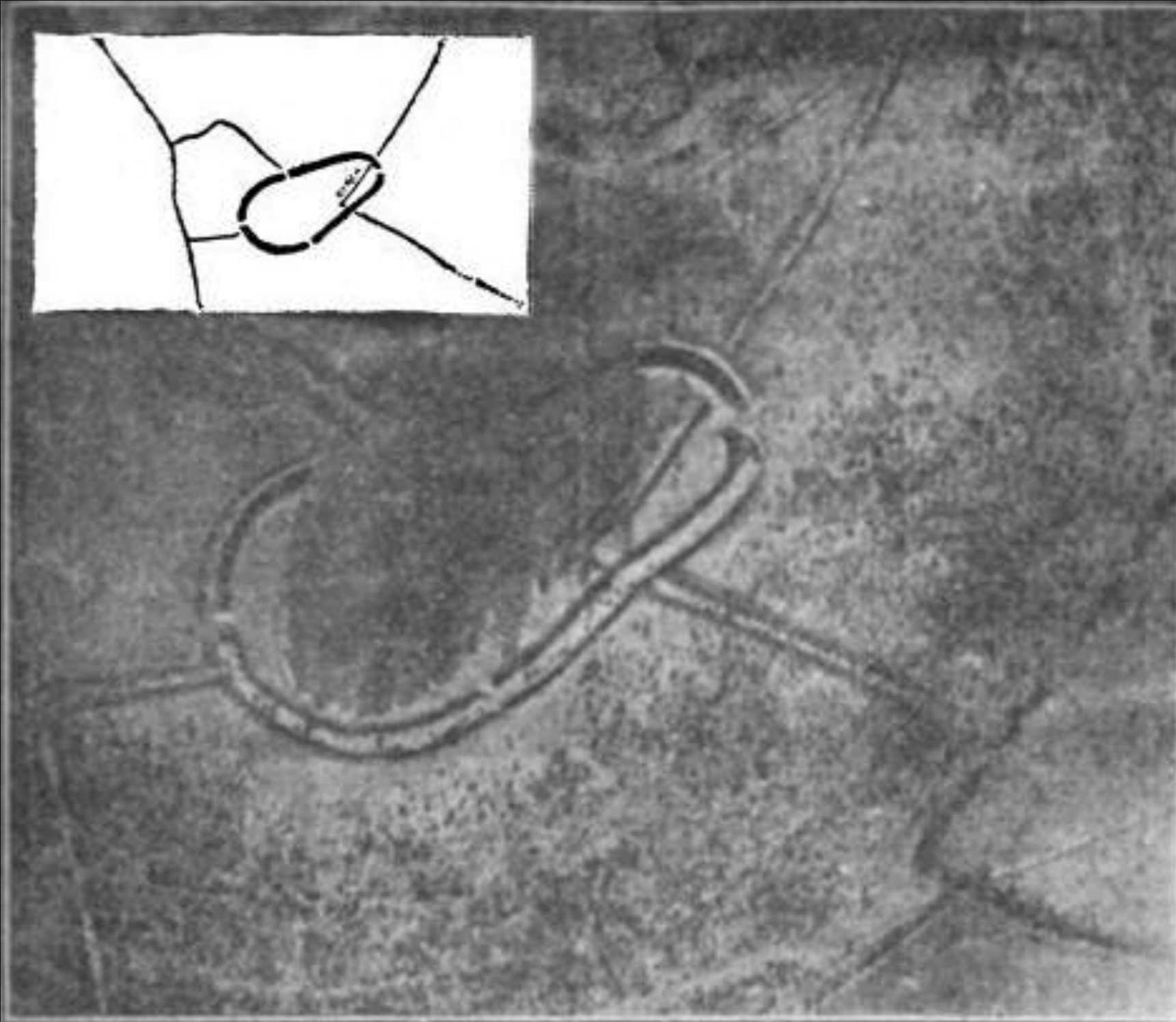




Fig. 2.10. Aurel Stein, ruined house, Niya, Khotan (1900–1).

The surface of England is like a palimpsest, a document that has been written on and erased over and over again; and it is the business of the field archaeologist to decipher it. The features concerned are of course the roads and field boundaries, the woods, the farms and other habitations, and all the other products of human labour; these are the letters and words inscribed on the land. But it is not easy to read them because, whereas the vellum document was seldom wiped clean more than once or twice, the land has been subjected to continual change throughout the ages. The existing pattern, which is that we see on the six-inch Ordnance Map, was formed very largely at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, when the medieval field-system was swept away by the enclosures. That system . . . was introduced by the Saxons . . . To revert to the analogy of the palimpsest – the writing was completely erased twice, by the Saxons and by the authors of the enclosures, and there were several alterations of letters, words and whole sentences within those periods. (Crawford 1953:51–2)

By teaching local history as a part of universal history both will benefit. Universal history will gain definition through contrast, and by its association with familiar things will become real, and also, incidentally, more easy to remember. (There is a good psychological reason for thus beginning with sensorily perceived facts). Local history, too, will be seen in its true perspective.

William George Hoskins CBE FBA (1908 –1992)



‘English landscape itself, to those who know how to read it aright, is the richest historical record we possess’: ‘One cannot understand the English landscape and enjoy it to the full . . . without going back to the history that lies behind it. A commonplace ditch may be the thousand-year-old boundary of a royal manor; a certain hedgebank may be even more ancient, the boundary of a Celtic estate; a certain deep and winding lane may be the work of twelfth-century peasants...’

William Camden (1551 – 1623)



Britannia (1586)
Britain, or, a
Chorographical
Description of the
most flourishing
Kingdomes, England,
Scotland, and Ireland

"to restore antiquity
to Britaine, and
Britaine to its
antiquity."

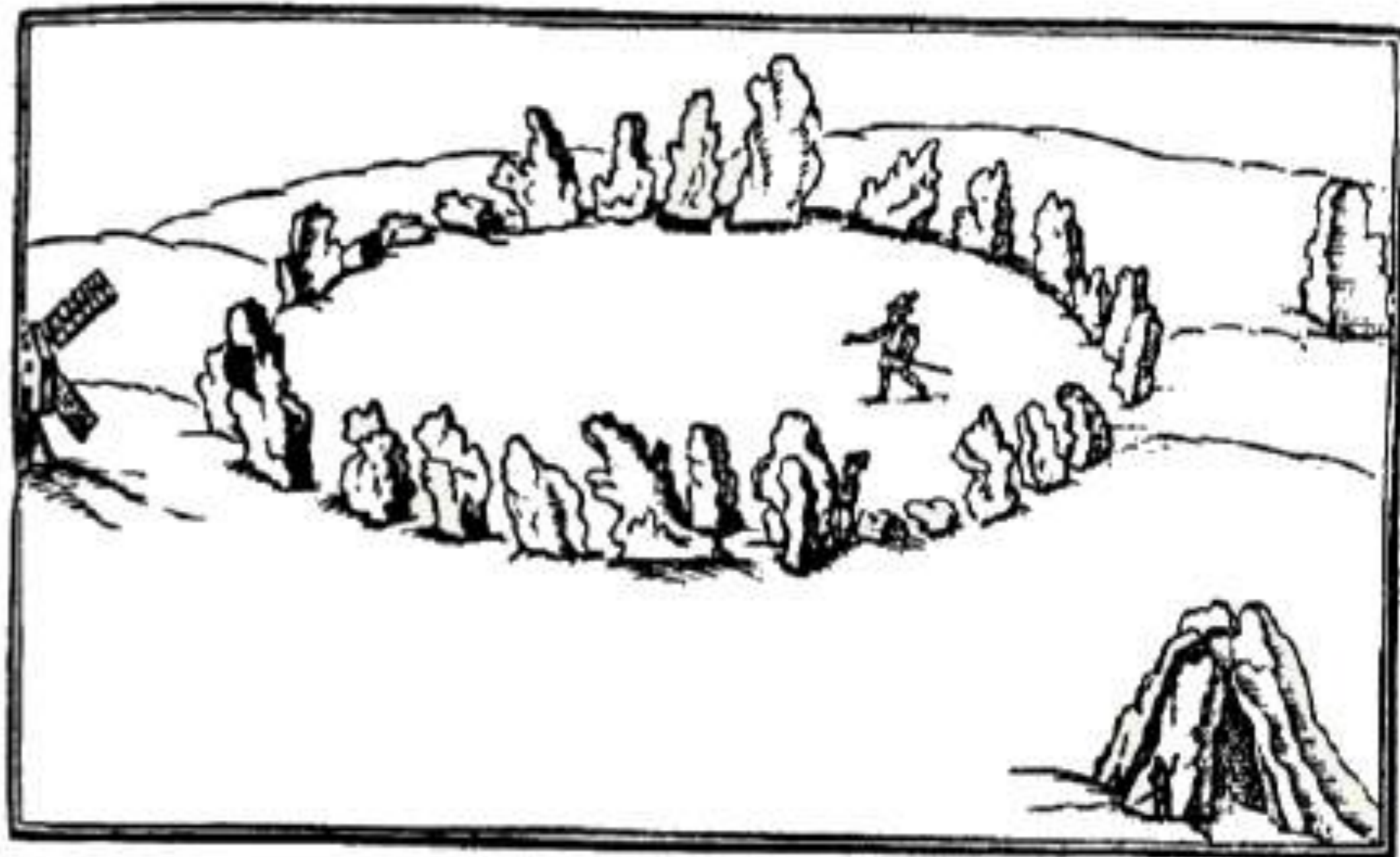
Τορογραφία (τόποςγραφία)

Chorographia (χωρογράφειν)

less in its object than geography, and greater than topography

“the exact description of some Kingdom, Countrey, or particular Province of the same (Peter Heylyn in 1652)”

Landeskunde

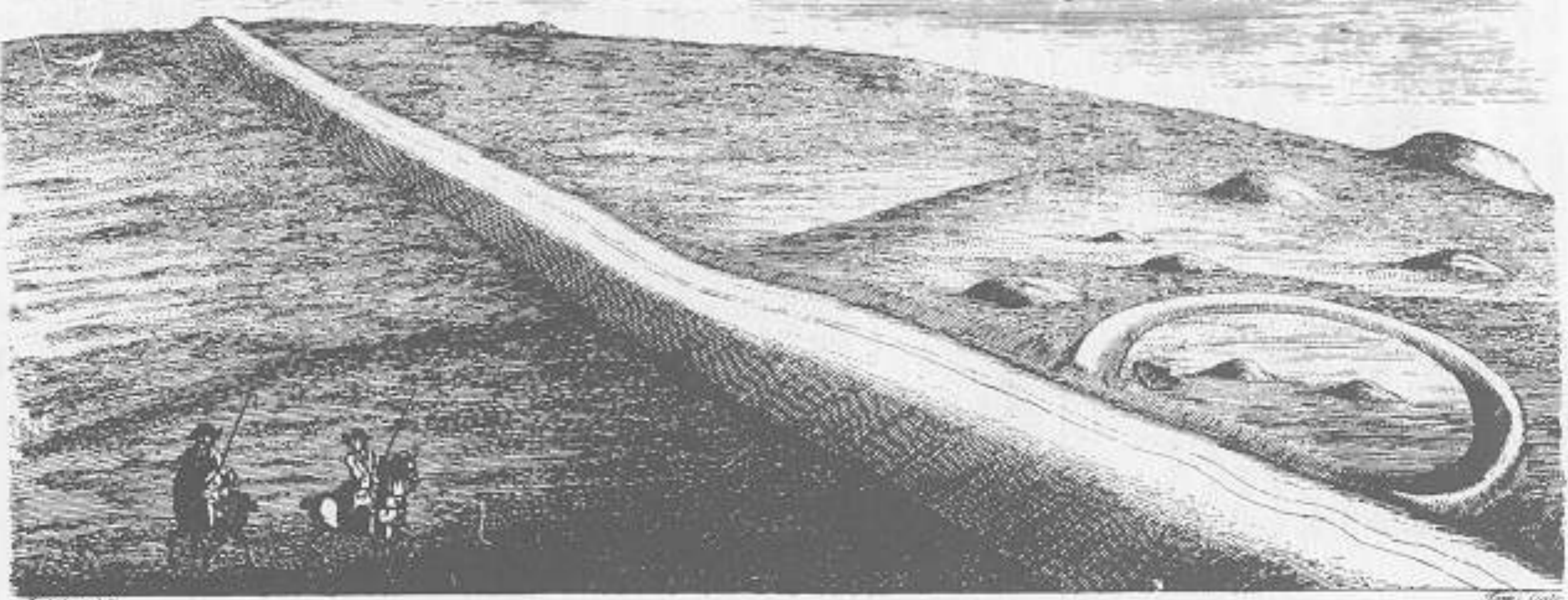


William Stukeley (1687 - 1765)



"probably... the most important of the early forerunners of the discipline of archaeology" (Hutton 2009)

"arch-druid"

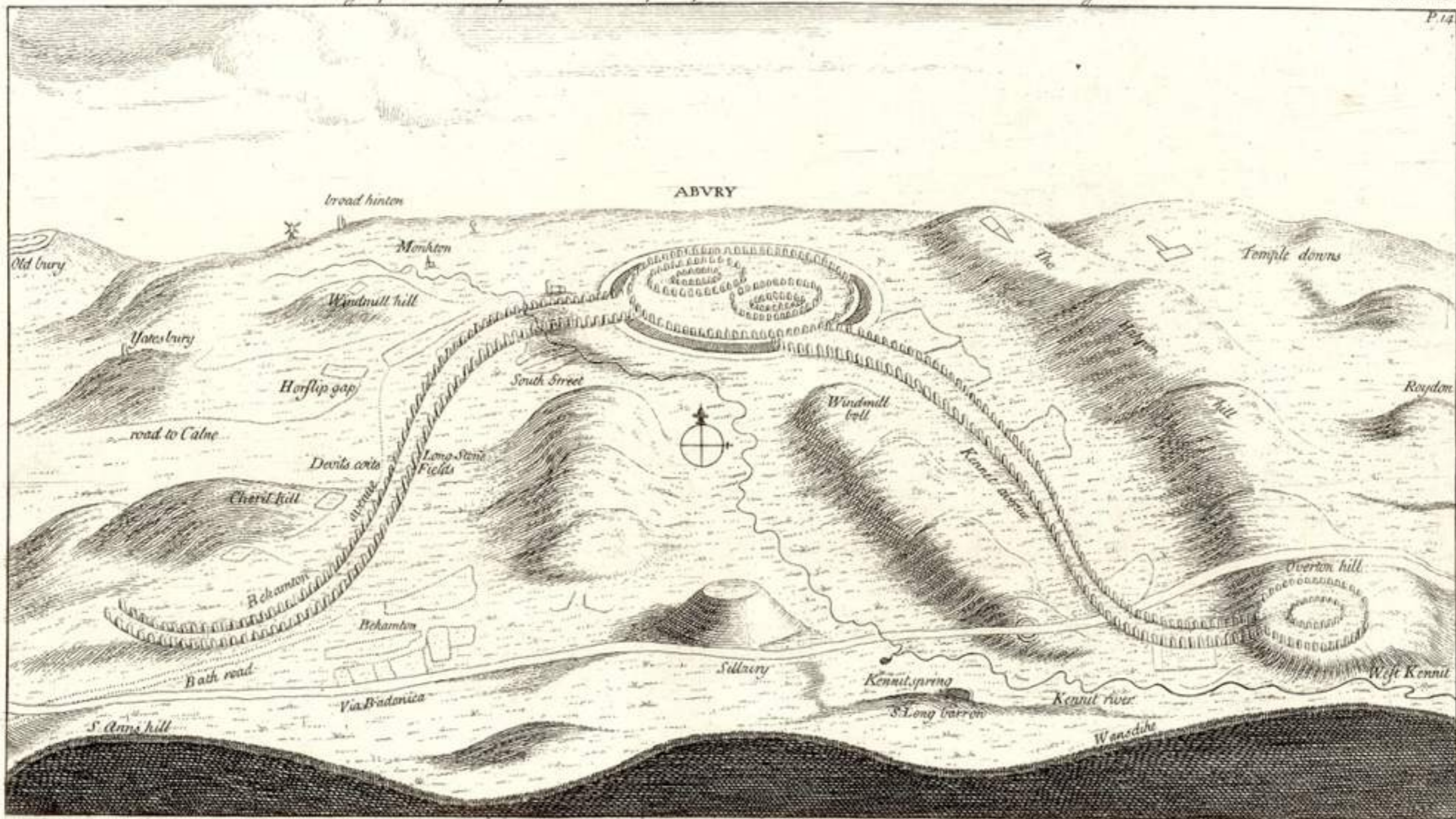


W. Woodcut

W. Woodcut

A View a little beyond Woodlyates where the Ikening Street crosses part of a Druids barrow Jun. 9. 1724.

Stonehenge, A Temple Restor'd to the British Druids (1740)



Præhonorabili Dño. Dño. Philippo Dño. Hardwick, summo magnæ Britannicæ Cancellario tabulam. LMD. W. Stukeley.

W. Stukeley Delin.

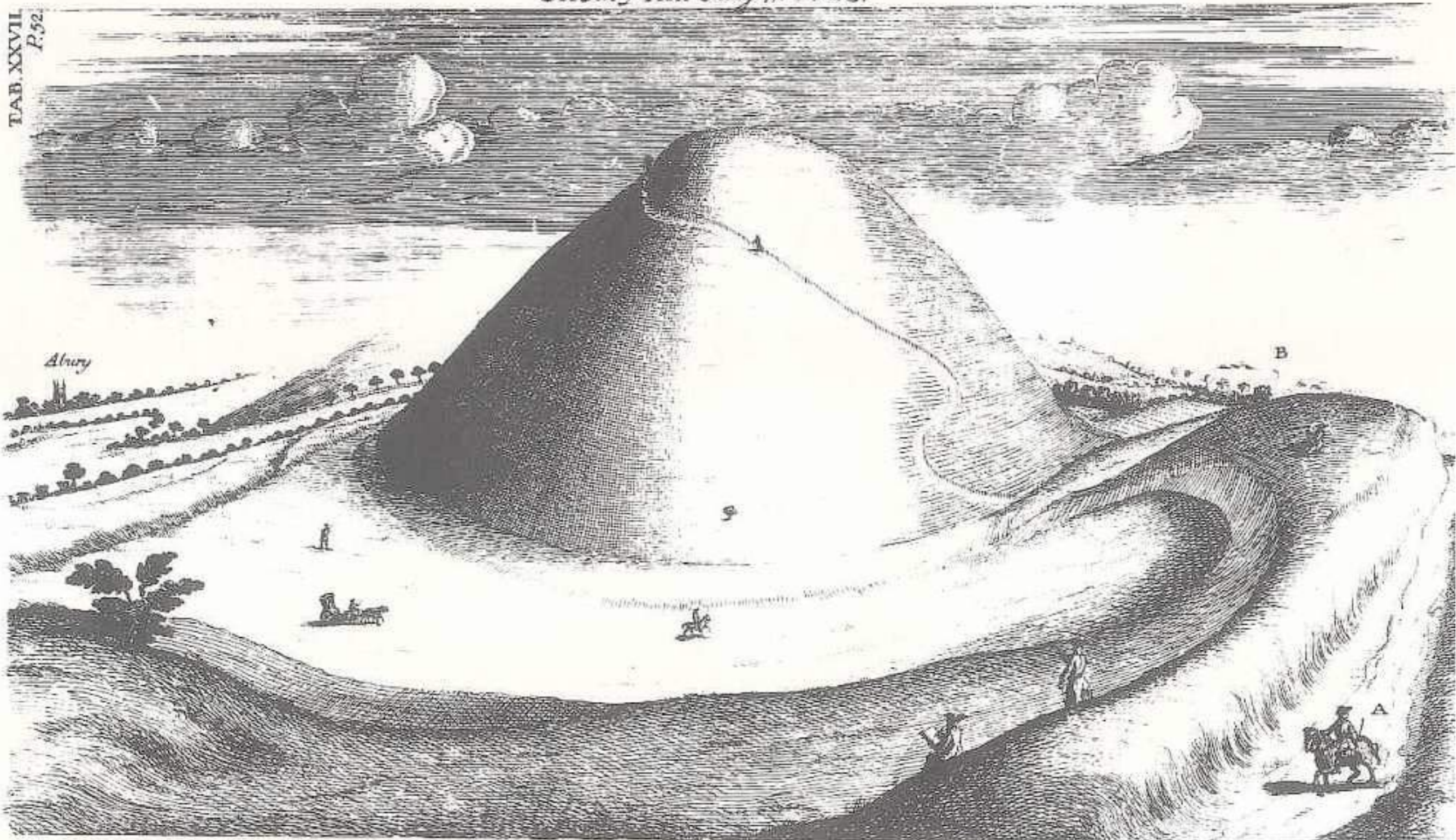


Prospect of **STONEHENGE** *from the East.*
by Vesuvians camp.

W. Sturton delin.

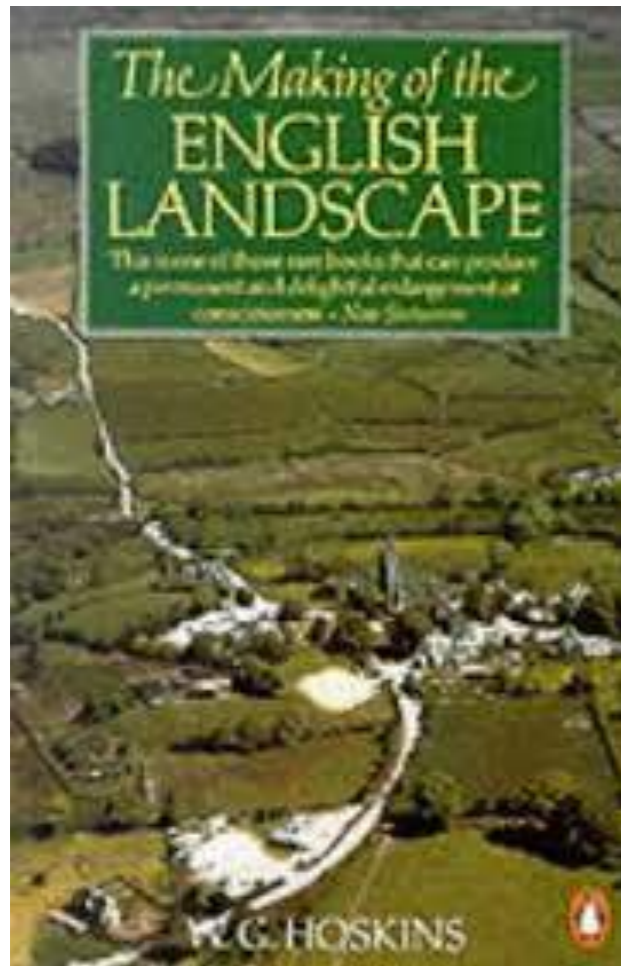
Silbury Hill July 11. 1723.

TAB. XXVII
P. 52



Stukeley d.

A. The Roman road. B. the Snakes head or hakpen.



The Making of the
English Landscape
(1955)

[The author's] hobby is exploring England on foot, a pursuit of inexhaustible interest in which he reckons to make at least one major "discovery" each week"

"there are depths beyond depths in the simplest scene"

"an attempt to study the development of the English landscape much as though it were a piece of music . . . in order that we may understand the logic that lies behind the beautiful whole"

To generalise is to be an Idiot;
To particularise is the Alone Distinction of Genius.

since the year 1914, every single change in the English landscape has either uglified it or destroyed its meaning, or both'

One may liken the English landscape . . . to a symphony, which it is possible to enjoy as an architectural mass of sound, without being able to analyse it in detail or to see the logical development of the structure. The enjoyment may be real, but it is limited in scope and in the last resort vaguely diffused in emotion. But if instead of hearing merely a symphonic mass of sound, we are able to isolate the themes as they enter, to see how one by one they are intricately woven together and by what magic new harmonies are produced, perceive the manifold subtle variations on a single theme, however disguised it might be, then the total effect is immeasurably enhanced. So it is with the landscapes of historic depth and physical variety that England shows almost every- where. Only when we know all the themes and harmonies can we begin to appreciate its full beauty, or to discover in it new subtleties every time we visit it. Nor is it only a programme of symphonies that the English landscape provides . . . There is as much pleasure to be had in the chamber music of Bedfordshire or Rutland; perhaps, one might say, a more sophisticated pleasure in discovering the essence of these simpler and smaller landscapes. (Hoskins 1955:19)

I have the theme now: the old pattern of life slowly built up – describe at length – then the disintegration of the pattern, shattered beyond recognition. The old peasant tradition when men and women were “at home” in the world, rooted in place that had meaning and significance for them, among their own people, embedded in an ancient mode of living and conduct. They “took care of a few fundamental things”, not nobly or beautifully perhaps, but they took care of them nevertheless. Attached to a place, and to a family and neighbours, the strongest cement a society can have. And gradually we can see the attachments being loosened, the cement crumbling, and the walls of that old society falling into ruin – the visible signs in the ruined church of St Wistan, the silent watermill, the tumble-down cottages in the village
(Hoskins’s notebooks, late 1940s, cited in Phythian-Adams 1992:176)

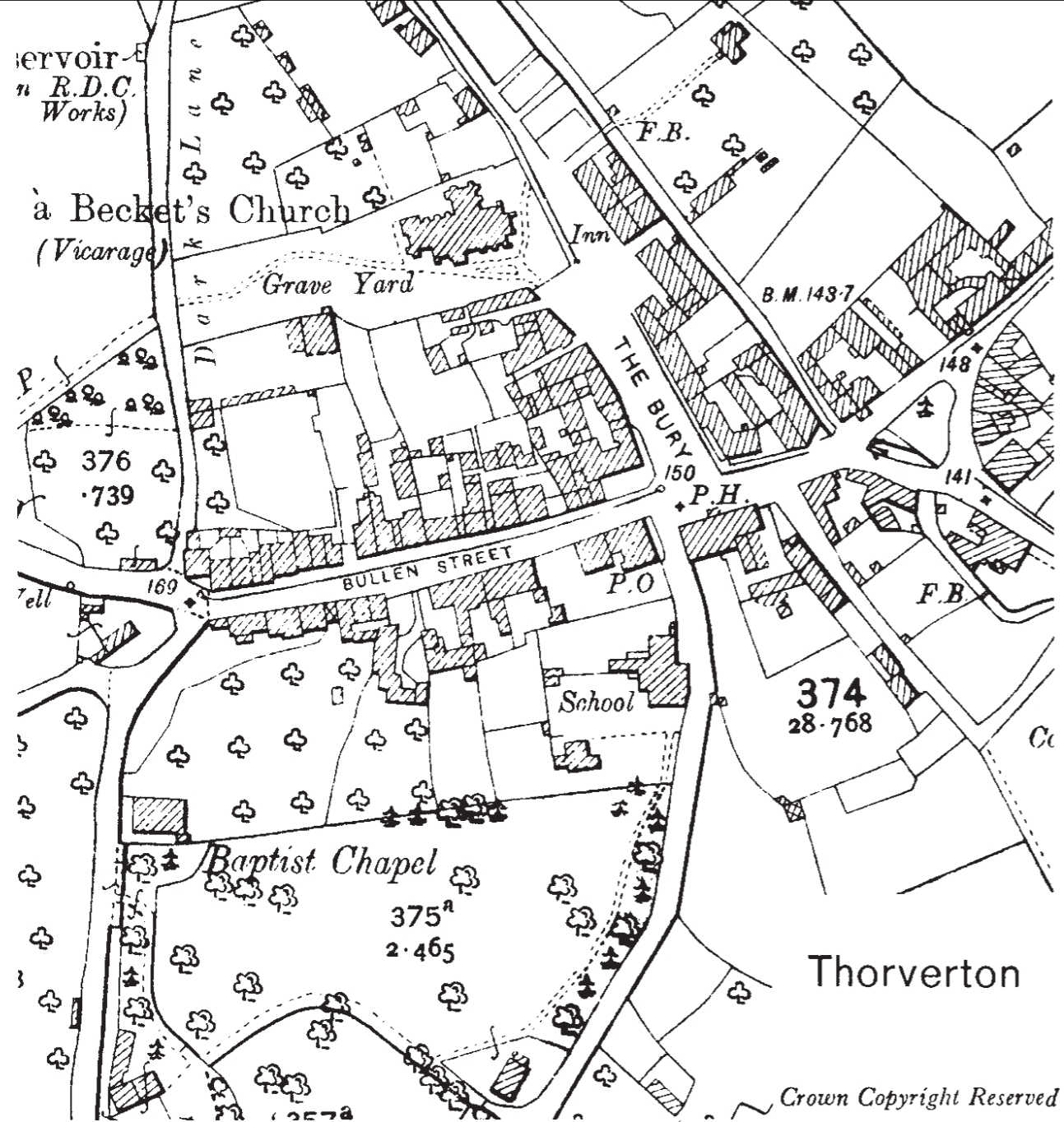


Figure 3.2 One of the maps from *The Making of the English Landscape*. The caption reads: "PLAN OF THORVERTON IN EAST DEVON. Thorverton is a village of Saxon foundation, first settled in all probability in the seventh century. The original nucleus was the large rectangular open space beside the stream, with the significant name of the Bury (from the Saxon word *burh*, meaning 'a fortified place'). The reference must be to the Saxon earthwork or other fortification which formed the original nucleus, as there is not the slightest trace of any Roman or pre-Roman fort here. This significant name is also found on a similar site in the neighbouring village of Silverton, founded at the same date. The parish church lies at one end of the *burh*, again a very characteristic position. The original large space has been halved in area by the encroachment of domestic building on its eastern side, probably in medieval or sub-medieval



Figure P4 The Ordnance Survey map of the Grinton/Reeth area. Ancient earthworks are marked in Gothic lettering; two lines of north/south dykes can be made out, topped by modern field walls. A prehistoric field system is marked on the moor to the south, and “cultivation terraces” to the north. The morphology of the village of Reeth, around a central green, is clearly visible. The place-name element “How” is attributed to the fifth to eighth centuries A.D., while “Reeth” and other names are of Scandinavian derivation. The dotted and broken lines indicate tracks and paths that are public rights of way. *Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey licence number 100044559*

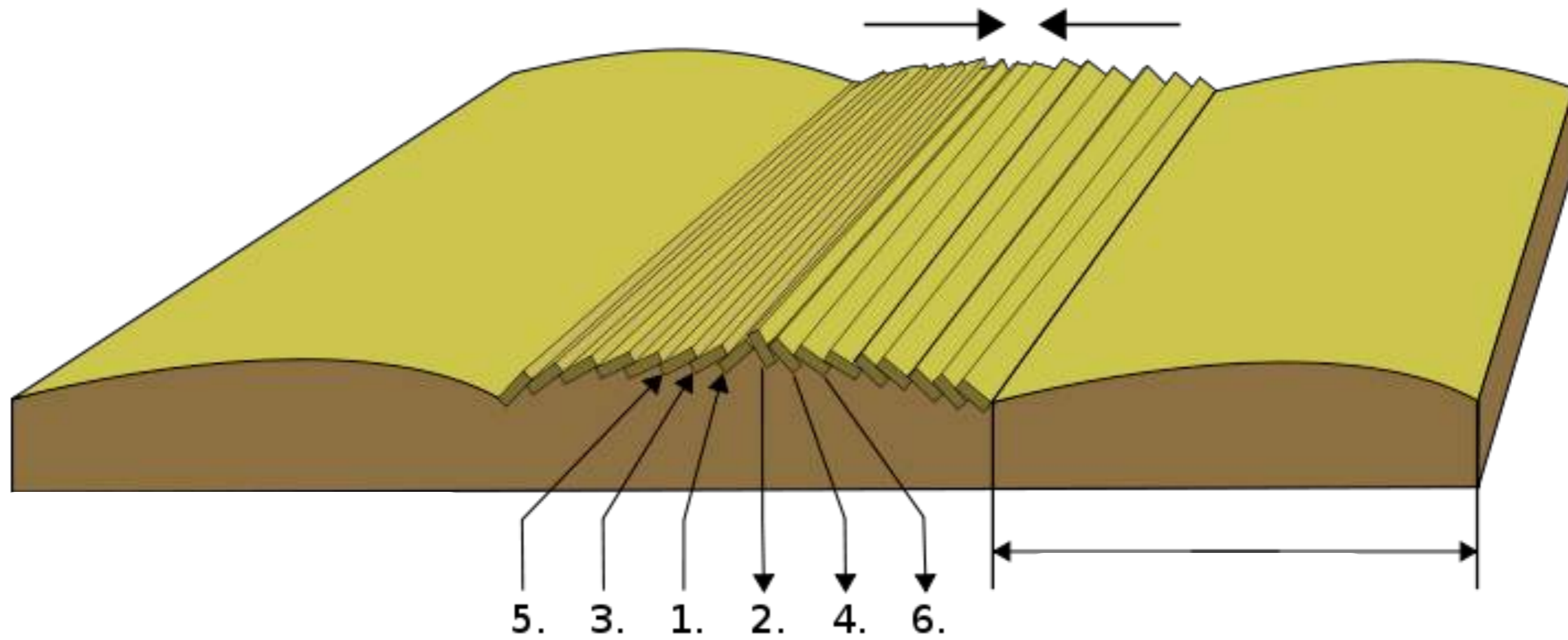
The real work [in the study of landscape] is accomplished by the men and women with the muddy boots and aching joints who do most of the work, even if the credit flies off in a different direction.

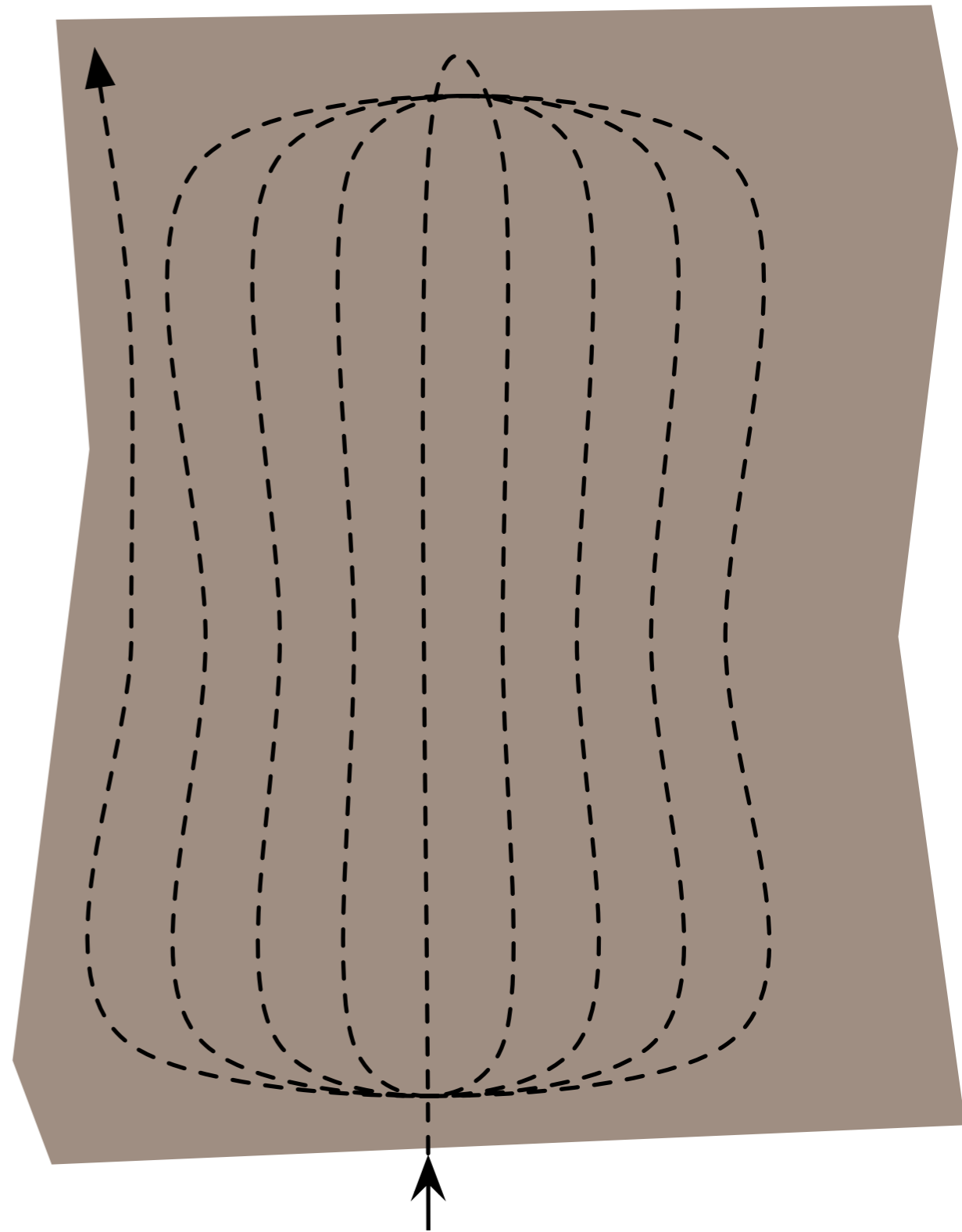
(Muir 2000:xiii)

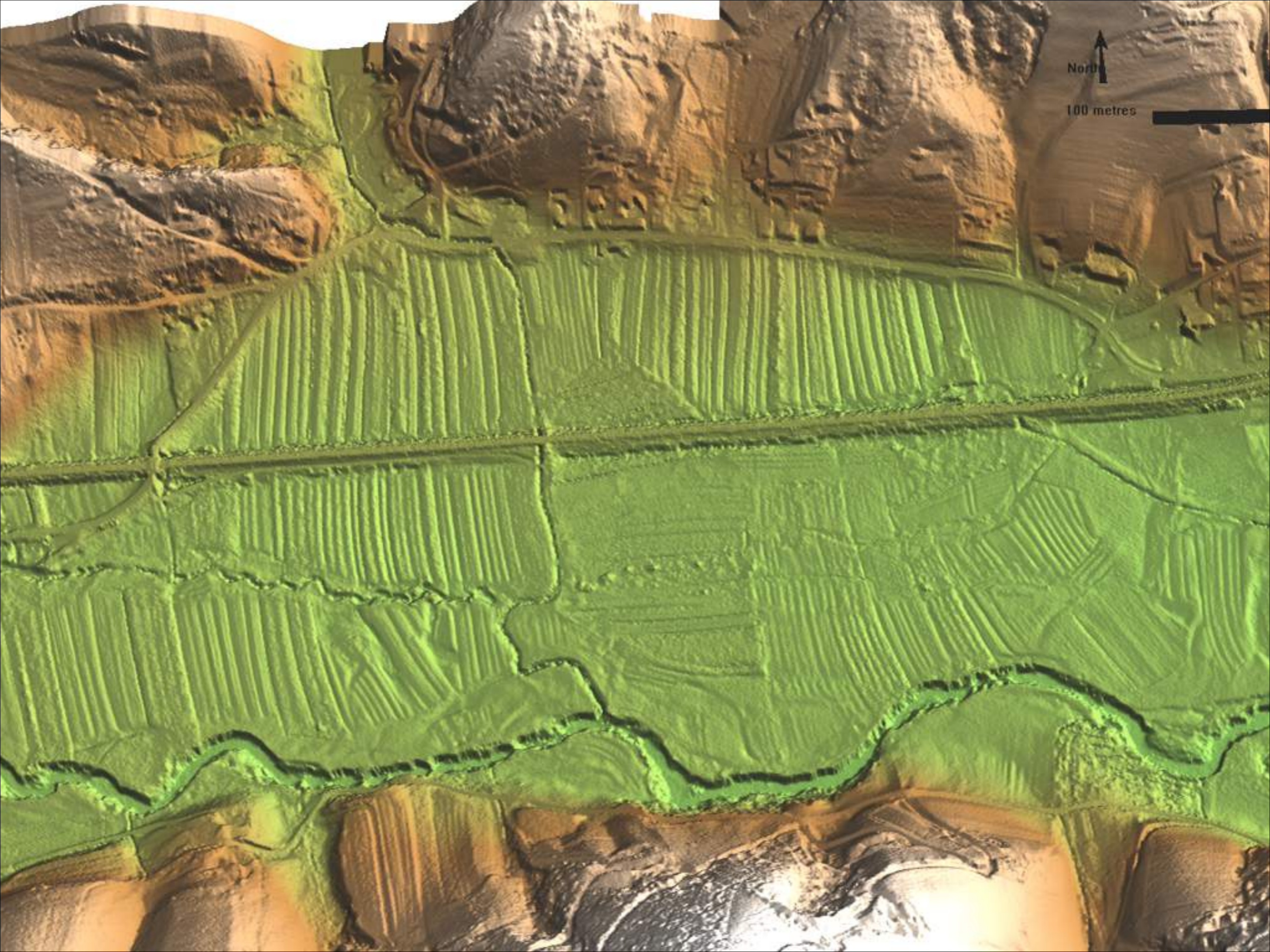


Figure P2 View of Swaledale, looking northeast from the road between Grinton and Reeth, showing field walls. Traces of earlier field systems are just visible in the lower fields









0 50 100

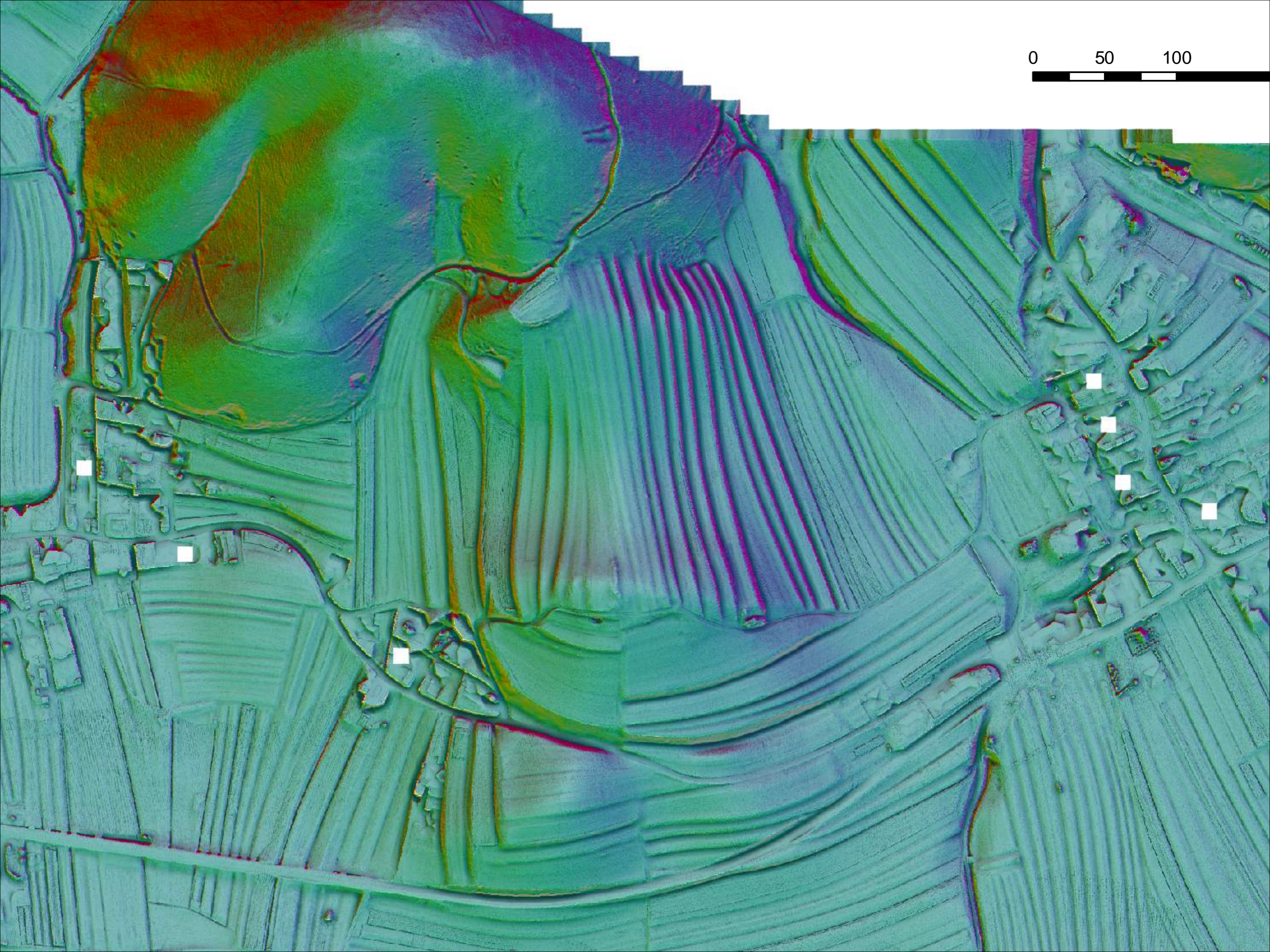


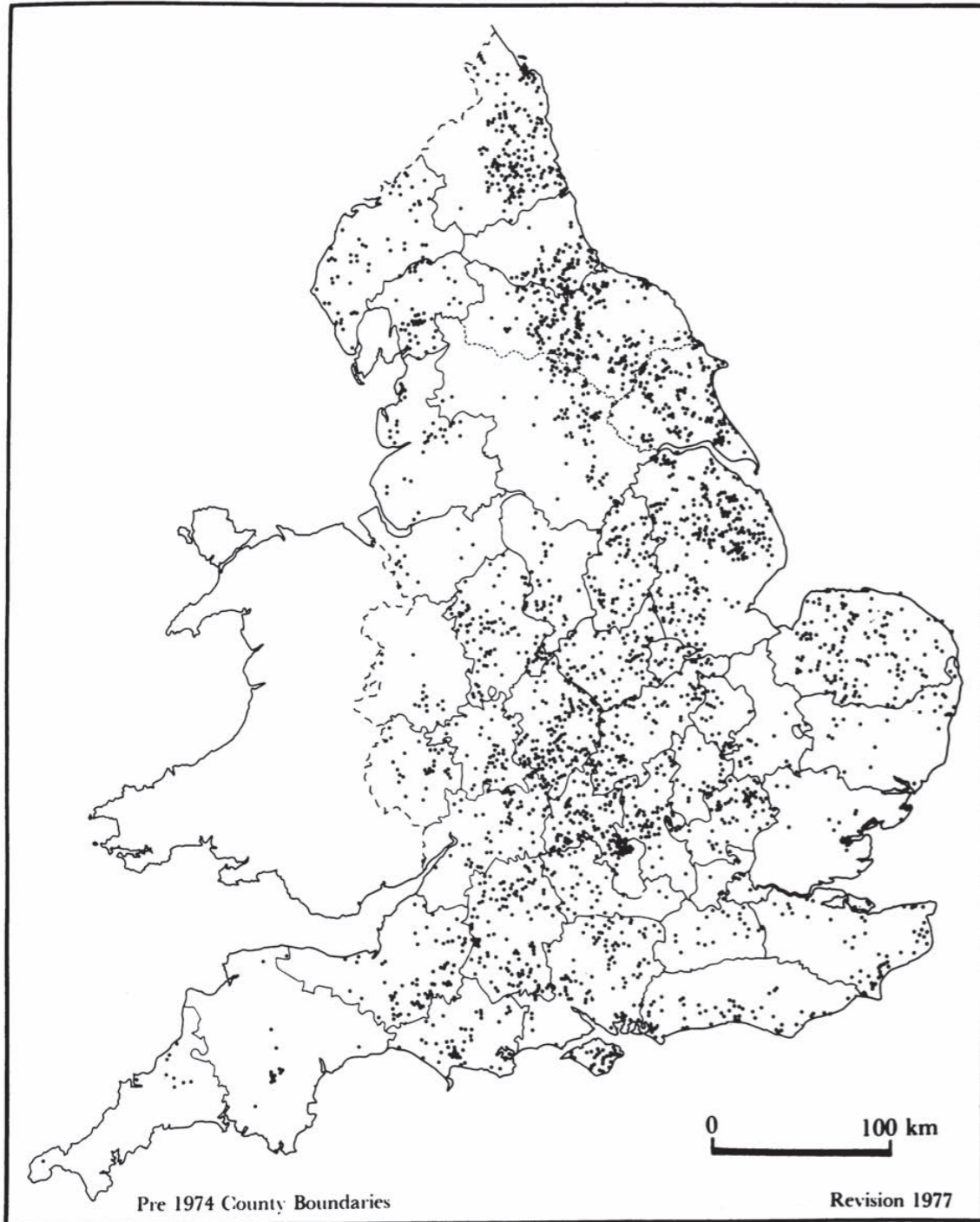


Figure 1.4 Enclosure “by agreement,” later fields running along the lines of earlier ridge-and-furrow at Brassington, Derbyshire, showing how medieval land divisions can be preserved in the process of small-scale enclosure. *Copyright reserved Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs*

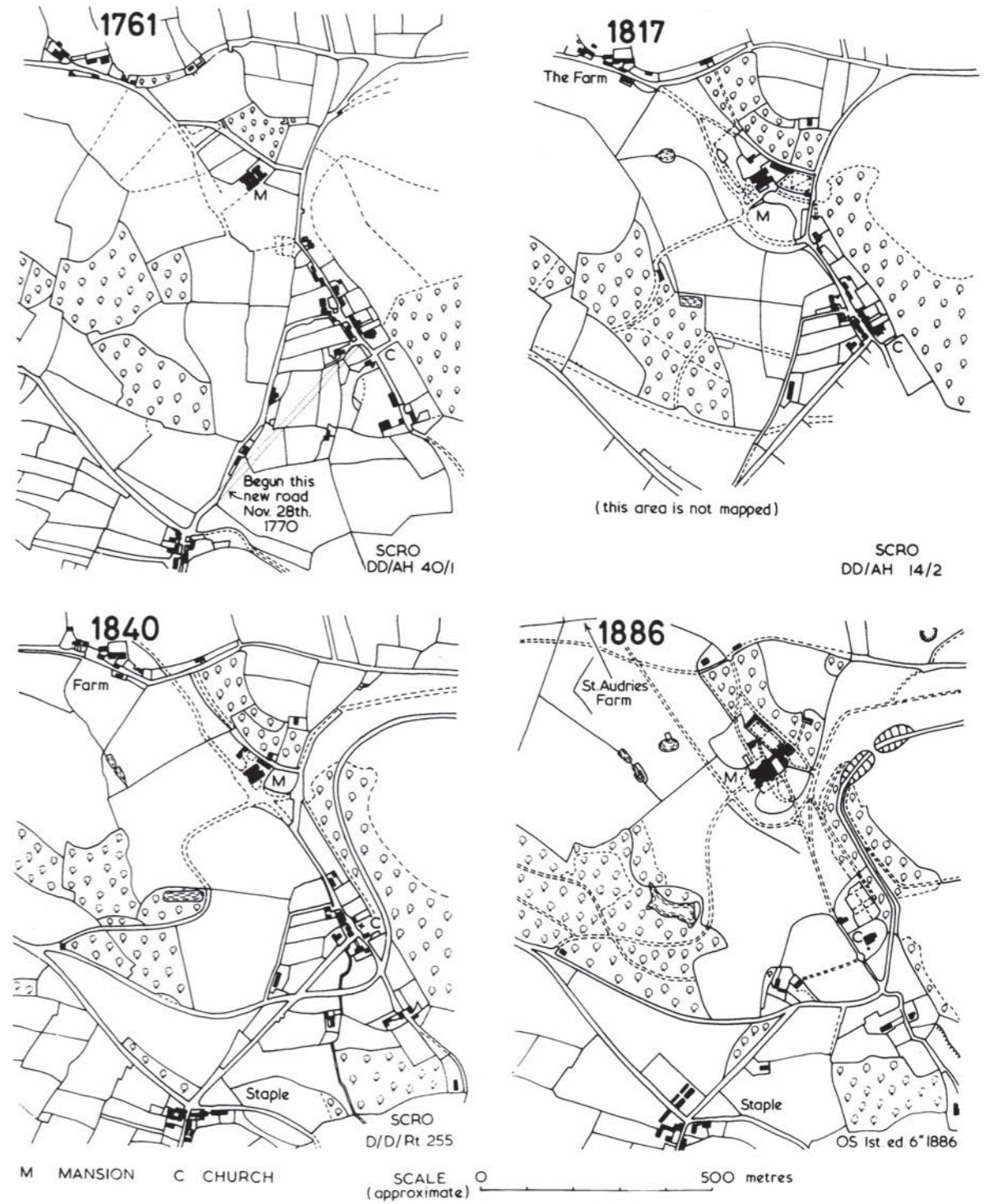


Figure 1.3 A deserted village: Hamilton in Leicestershire. Parts of Hamilton were excavated by W. G. Hoskins and his students in 1948.
Copyright reserved Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs

Opuščene srednjeveške vasi



22 Deserted medieval villages in England in 1966 and 1977. In 1966 large numbers of deserted villages had been discovered in the Midlands and the north. Some counties appeared to have few or no sites. By 1977 many more sites had been discovered, especially in Cumbria, Lancashire and the Welsh borderland. Such maps are a reflection of the activity of archaeologists rather than the actual distribution of sites. (By permission of the Medieval Village Research Group)

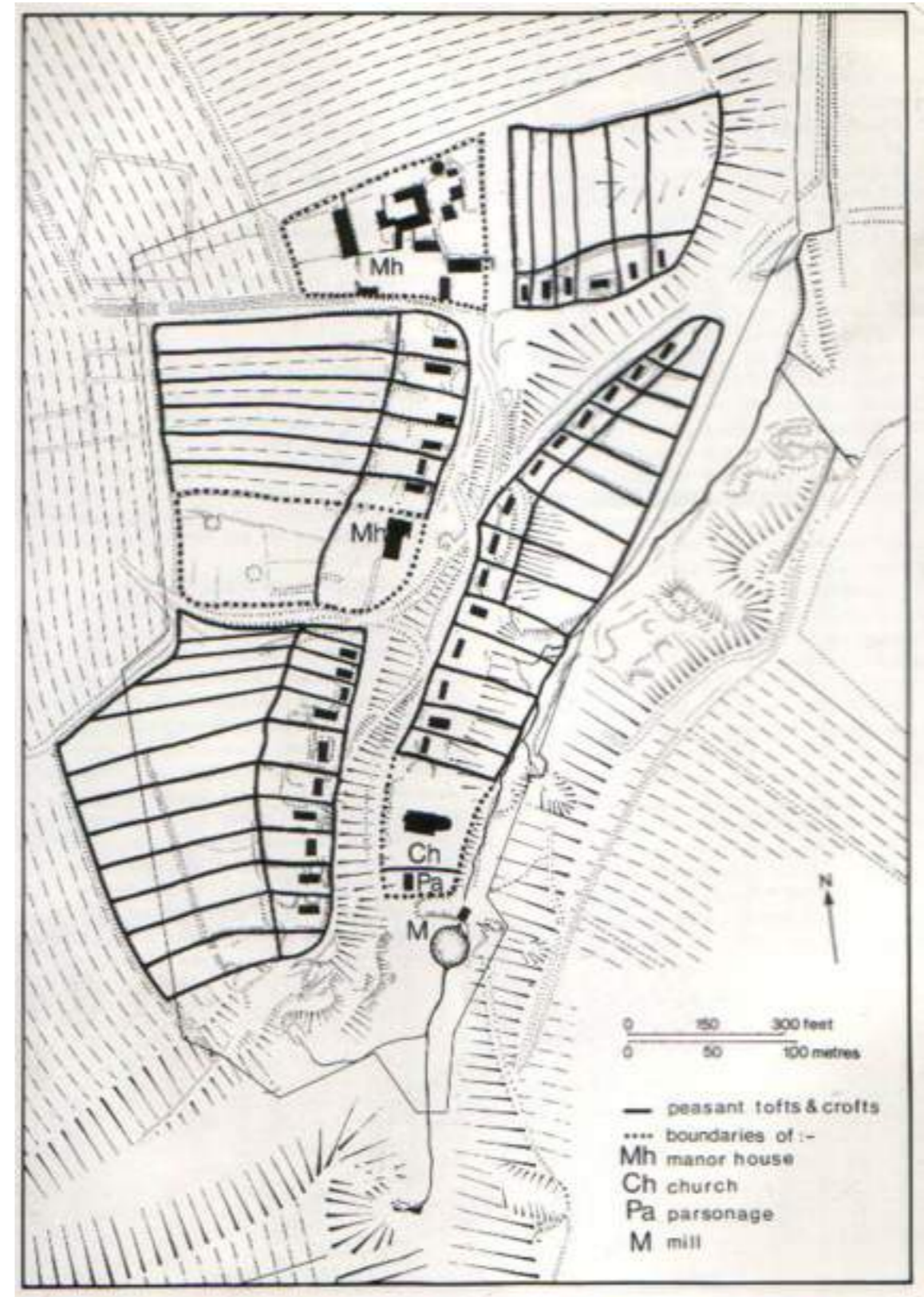
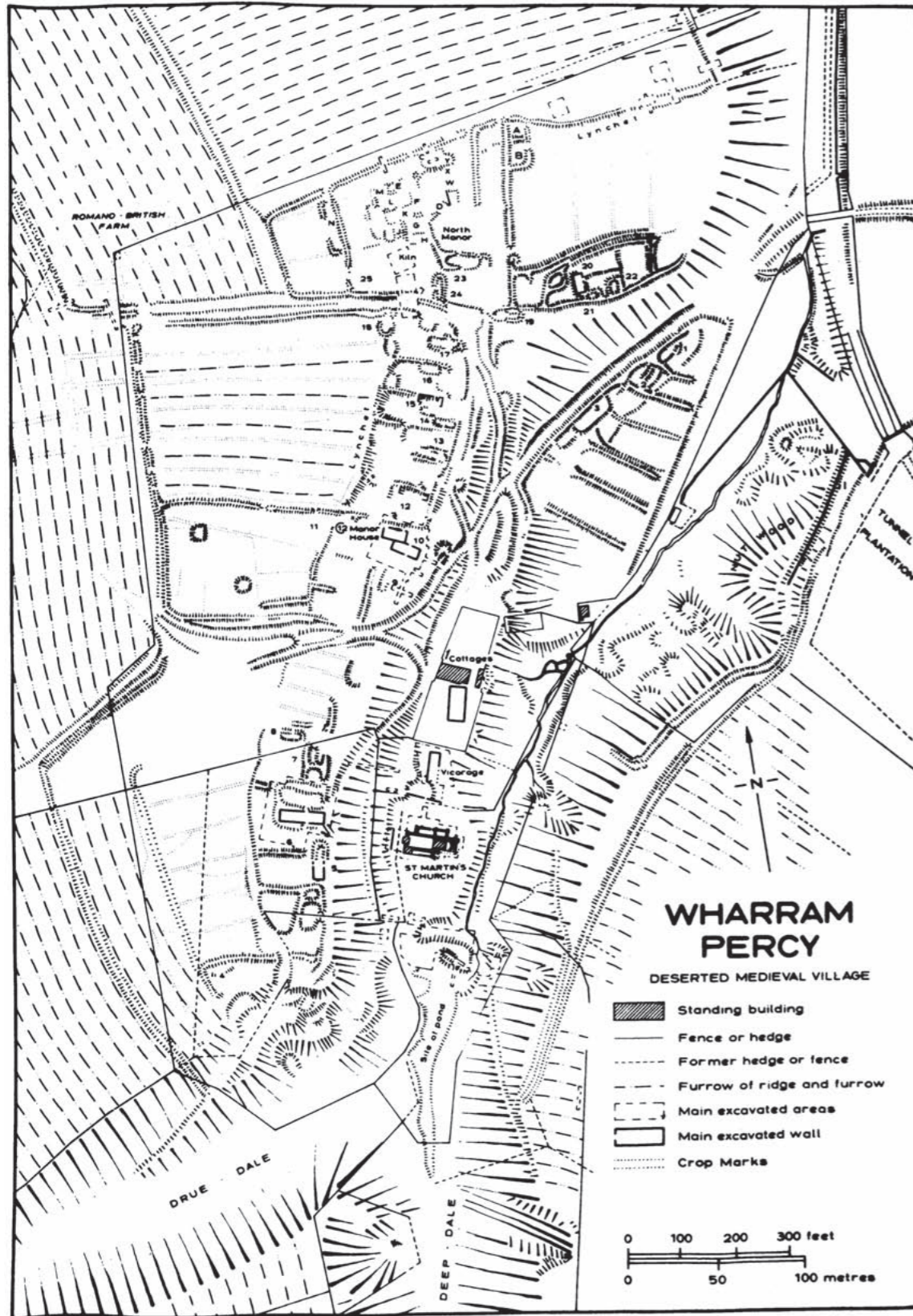


23 West Quantoxhead or St Audrie's deserted village in Somerset. A good series of maps shows the gradual disappearance of this village as the parkland was extended and the road system diverted. This example could be paralleled by numerous others. It shows the gradual change in a village in post-medieval (rather than medieval) times resulting in the removal of the village to a new site (rather than total desertion). There are no tell-tale earthworks or foundations in the area where buildings are clearly shown in 1761-1840.



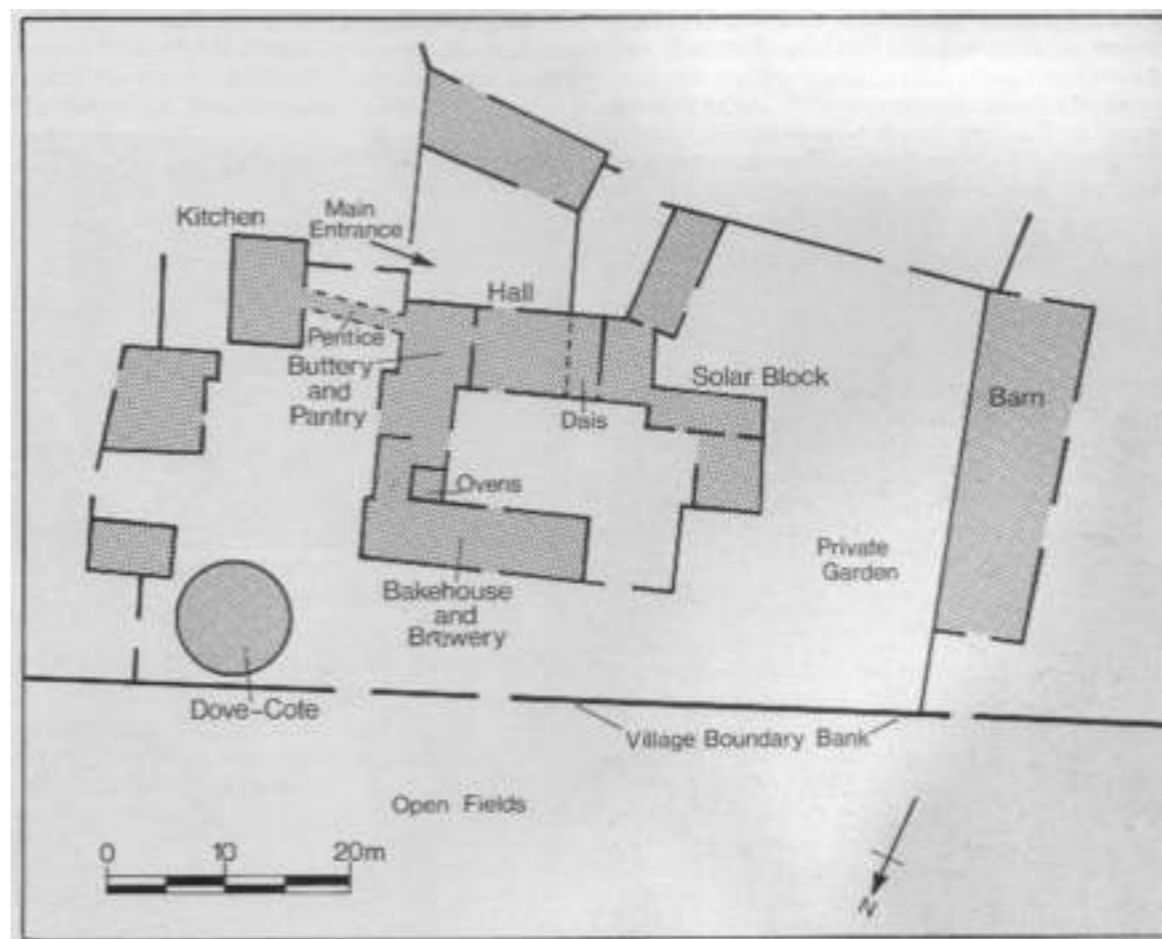
Medieval Deserted Village Research Group (1952)

ke



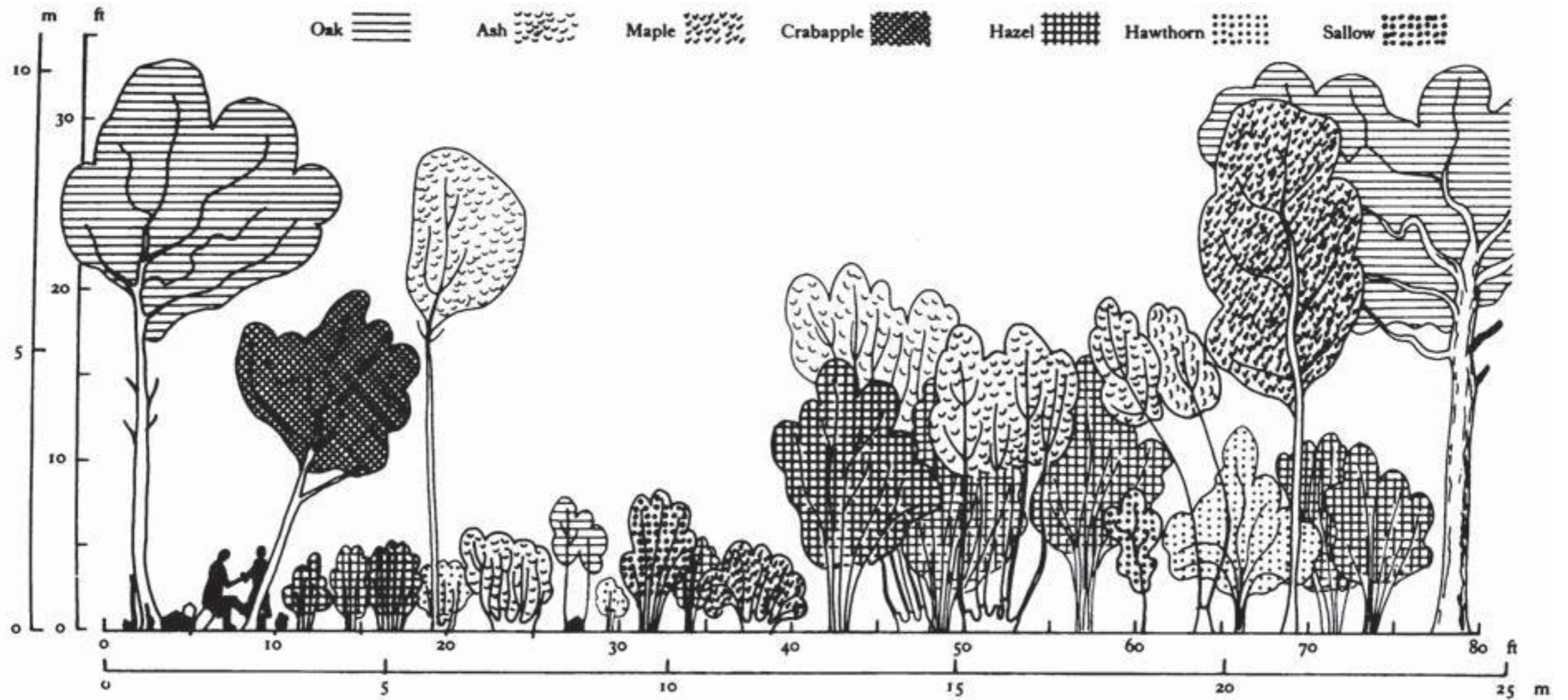
30 Wharram Percy deserted village in Yorkshire. The complex earthworks of a deserted settlement which have been the subject of a long campaign of excavations. (By permission of the Medieval Village Research Group)

M Beresford & J Hurst, Wharram Percy: Deserted Medieval Village, B T Batsford / English Heritage, 1990.





Excavation of a medieval farmstead at Carscliffe near Cheddar, Somerset



63 *Reconstruction of woodland structure under classical coppice management as used in the Middle Ages. As well as the standards (oak, crab apple, ash, and maple) there are two areas of coppice. The left-hand area was felled last winter and is now sprouting from coppice stools. The right-hand area has five seasons' growth and is ready for felling, although it may be left for several more seasons, (After Oliver Rackham with permission)*



Figure P3 A “butt-joint” in a field wall, near Grinton, Swaledale

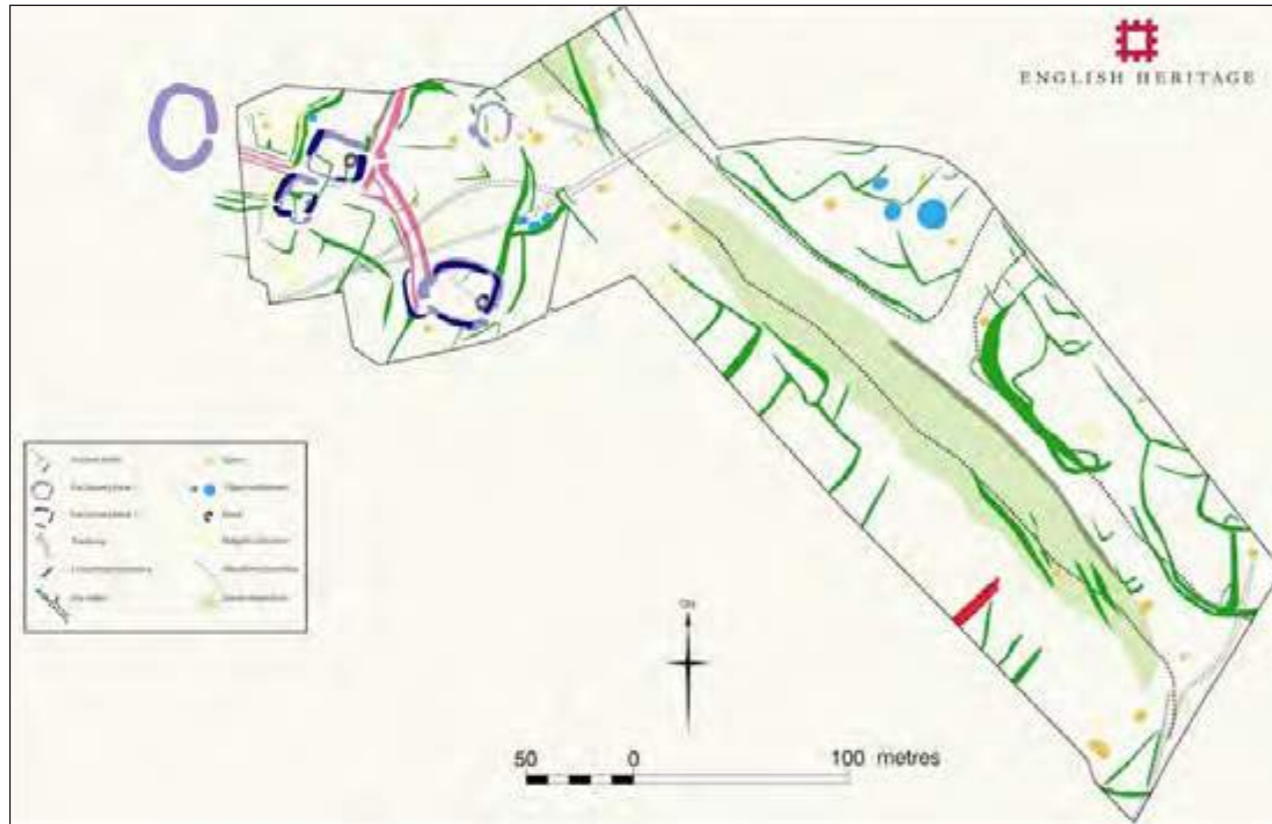
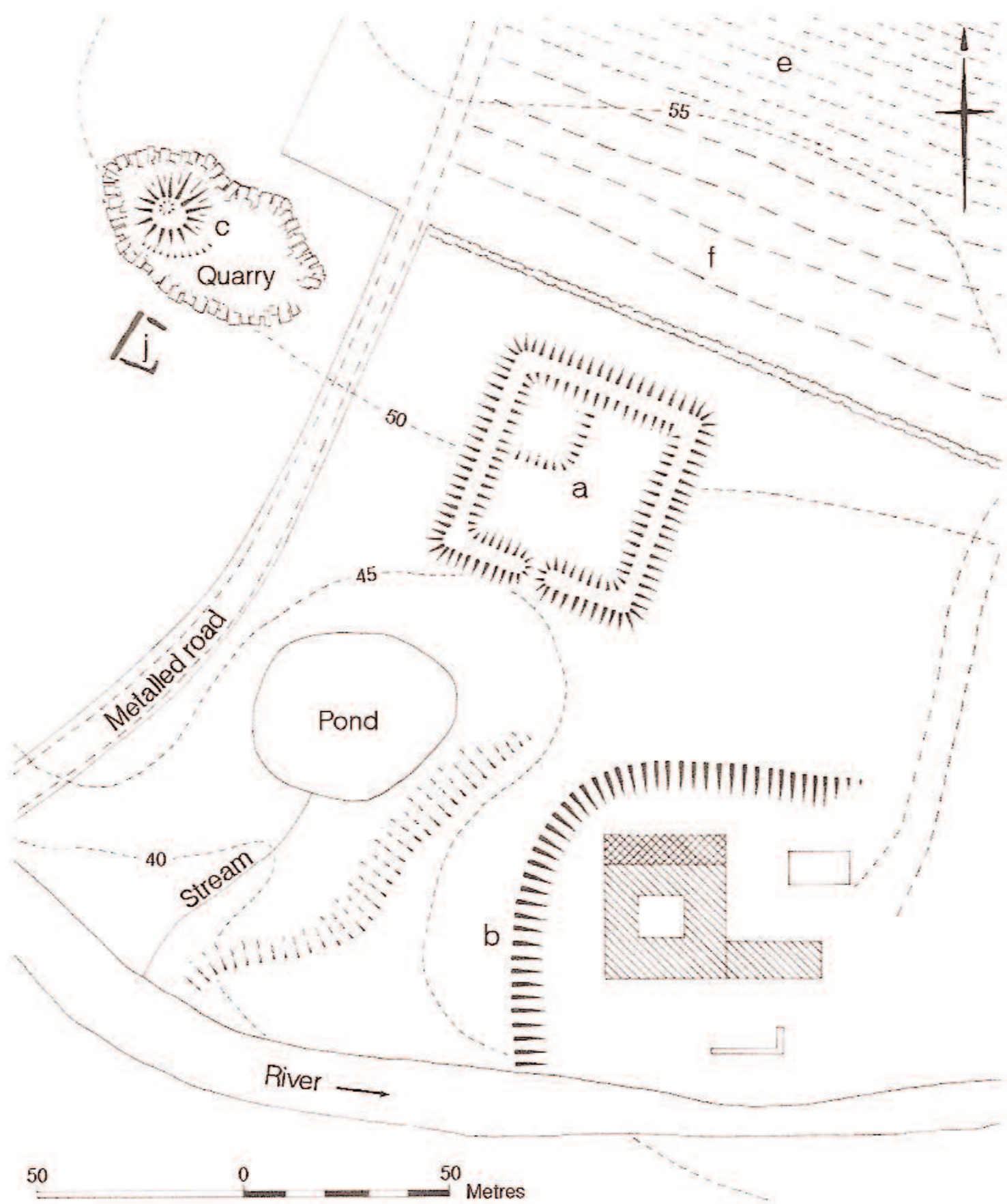
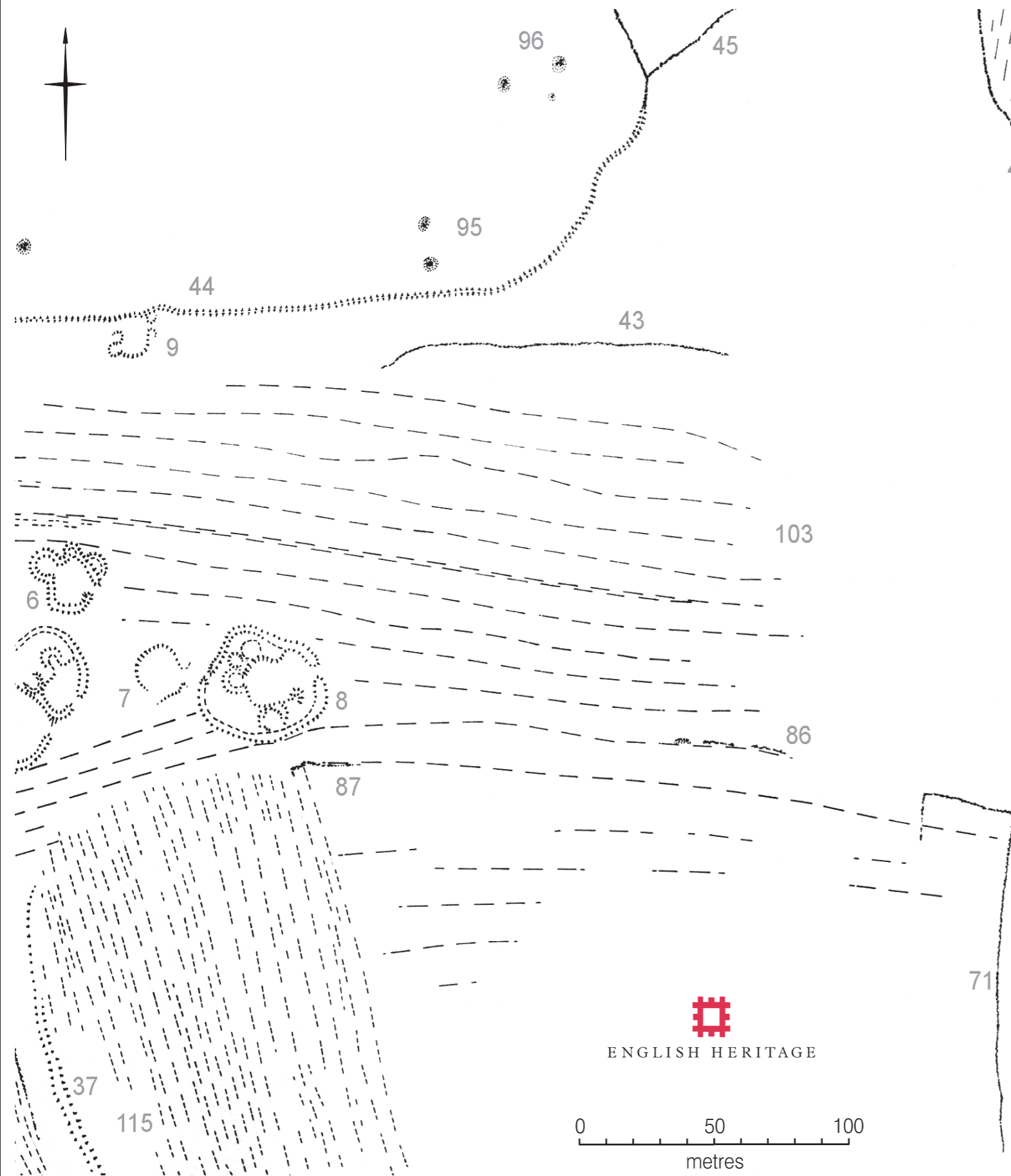


Fig. 3. Bronze Age settlement, Plumpton Plain, East Sussex. Irregular fields and settlement at Plumpton Plain.



Fig. 4. Reave system, Holne Moor, Dartmoor, Devon. Bronze Age field boundaries and settlement.





ENGLISH HERITAGE

