Read Free The Significance Of Monuments On The Shaping Of Human Experience In Neolithic And Bronze Age Europe

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Much of England’s rich archaeological heritage lies in the countryside. Many monuments, such as barrows, hillforts, and Roman villas, are familiar features of the landscape, while other sites lie buried or only partly visible. These remains are the result of the impact on the landscape of the countless generations of people who have lived, worked and died within it. The cumulative effect is the landscape we know today, in which the historical dimension is an integral component of the valued whole and an important part of what most people in England are increasingly concerned to see protected and conserved. The archaeological heritage, however, is a finite and fragile resource, and much of it has been lost in the last two decades as a result of increasing pressures on farming, industry, and commerce to maximise the return on investment in the land. The conservation of what remains, therefore, needs to be given urgent consideration.

This report has three main goals. First, it aims to present the background to the recognition, investigation, and management of the archaeological resource. Second, it attempts to review what is known of the resource, the threats currently posed to it, and the ways in which it can be exploited and conserved. Finally, it looks towards the development and promotion of a secure future for ancient monuments in the countryside.

A new generation of archaeologists has thrown down a challenge to post-processual theory, arguing that characterizing material symbols as arbitrary overlooks the material character and significance of artifacts. This volume showcases the significant departure from previous symbolic approaches that is underway in the discipline. It brings together key scholars advancing a variety of cutting-edge approaches, each emphasizing an understanding of artifacts and materials not in terms of symbols but relationally, as a set of associations that compose people’s understanding of the world. Authors draw on a diversity of intellectual sources and case studies, paving a dynamic road ahead for archaeology as a discipline and theoretical approaches to material culture.

Why do certain works of art make it into the canon while others just enjoy a brief moment of recognition, if at all? How do moments produce monuments, and why are monuments erased from our cultural memory in only a moment? - Taking into account these cultural processes of creating, storing, remembering and forgetting that are omnipresent and have an immense influence on how we perceive artefacts and cultural events, the articles in this collection analyze the phenomenon of cultural production, transmission and reception from various angles, drawing on approaches from both literary and cultural studies. With its transdisciplinary approach, this book uniquely responds to an everyday cultural phenomenon that so far has not received such wide-ranging attention.

Atlantic Europe is the zone par excellence of megalithic monuments, which encompass a wide range of earthen and stone constructions from impressive stone circles to modest chambered tombs. A single basic concept lies behind this volume - that the intrinsic qualities encountered within the diverse landscapes of Atlantic Europe both informed the settings chosen for the monuments and played a role in determining their form and visual appearance. Monuments and Landscape in Atlantic Europe goes significantly beyond the limits of existing debate by inviting archaeologists from different countries with the Atlantic zone (including Britain, France, Ireland, Spain and Sweden) to examine the relationship between landscape features and prehistoric monuments in their specialist regions. By placing the issue within a broader regional and intellectual context, the authors illustrate the diversity of current archaeological ideas and approaches converging around this central theme.

Long before astronomy was a science, humans used the stars to mark time, navigate, organize planting and dramatize myths. This encyclopaedia draws on archaeological evidence and oral traditions to reveal how prehistoric humans perceived the skies and celestial phenomena.

Can Parliament and the Union Government deprive Indians of their cultural heritage right to monuments? How has this deprivation been achieved by using the legislative process? Has the judicial culture of the Supreme Court been able to return to Indians this cultural heritage right? Can nationally important monuments be protected in a contrary political economy? How to retrieve and restore to Indians the fundamental right to the distinct culture of monuments by understanding what a monument is?
Europe

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This richly illustrated collection of fourteen essays examines the ways in which Confederate memorials - from Monument Avenue to Stone Mountain - and the public rituals surrounding them testify to the tenets of the Lost Cause, a romanticized narrative of the war. Several essays highlight the creative leading role played by women's groups in memorialization, while others explore the alternative ways in which people outside white southern culture wrote their very different histories on the southern landscape. The authors - who include Richard Guy Wilson, Catherine W. Bishir, W. Fitzhugh Brundage, and William M.S. Ramussen - trace the origins, objectives, and changing consequences of Confederate monuments over time and the dynamics of individuals and organizations that sponsored them. Thus these essays extend the growing literature on the rhetoric of the Lost Cause by shifting the focus to the realm of the visual. They are especially relevant in the present day when Confederate symbols and monuments continue to play a central role in a public - and often emotionally charged - debate about how the South's past should be remembered.

The editors: Art Historian Cynthia Mills, a specialist in nineteenth-century public sculpture, is executive editor of American Art, the scholarly journal of the Smithsonian American Art Museum. Pamela H. Simpson is the Ernest Williams II Professor of Art History at Washington and Lee University. She is the coauthor of The Architecture of Historic Lexington.

The great stone monuments, or megaliths, of Western Europe have for centuries excited the popular imagination. Recent years have seen an upsurge of interest in megalith studies involving a shift in emphasis away from traditional concerns with typology, chronology and megalithic ´origins´ toward attempts to understand the social significance of megalithic monuments and the cultural dimensions of monument construction and ritual. Statements in Stone is a detailed account of the megalithic traditions of North-Western France. In any consideration of recent excavations in Brittany must be seen as a core area, standing out from most other regions by virtue of the density and diversity of monuments. The book sets the various megalithic traditions into a social context and relates monumental traditions to changes in social organisation. These megaliths cover a period of over 2000 years, from the earliest Neolithic to the beginning of the Bronze Age. Mark Patton shows how recent excavations have contributed much important information to our understanding of megaliths, such as the discovery of early complexes beneath passage graves and evidence for multi-phase construction of megalithic cairns and tombs. Statements in Stone is based on the most recent - and controversial - theoretical perspectives in archaeology. It will be of great interest to students of archaeology and anthropology.

This book analyses war monuments by developing a multimodal social-semiotic approach to understand how they communicate as three-dimensional objects. The book provides a practical tool-kit approach to how critical multimodal social semiotics should be done through visual, textual and material analysis. It ties this material analysis into the social and political contexts of production. Using examples across the 20th and 21st century the book's chapters offer a way of analysing the way that monument designers have used specific semiotic choices in terms of things like iconography, objects, shape, form, angularity, height, materials and surface realisation to place representations of war in public places across Britain. This social-semiotic approach to the study of war monuments serves three innovative purposes. First, it provides a contribution to the work on the ideological representations of war in Media and Cultural Studies and in Critical Discourse Analysis applied specifically to more formal realisations of discourse. Second, it responds to calls by historians for innovative ways to study war commemoration by providing an approach that offers both specific analysis of the objects and attends to matters of design. Thirdly, following in the relatively recent tradition of multimodal analysis, the arguments draw on the ideas of Kress and van Leeuwen (1996, 2001), adapting and extending their theories and models to the analysis of British commemorative war monuments, in order to develop a multimodal framework for the analysis of three dimensional objects.

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Since 1989, two sites of memory with respect to the deportation and persecution of Jews in France and Germany have received intense public attention: the Ve? d'Hiv in Paris and the Monument for the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin. Why is this so? Both monuments, the author argues, are unique in the history of memorial projects.

New insights into inscribed and stone monuments from across Europe in the early middle ages.

This volume explores the pervasive influence exerted by some prehistoric monuments on European social life over thousands of years, and reveals how they can act as a node linking people through time, possessing huge ideological and political significance. Through the advancement of theoretical approaches and scientific methodologies, archaeologists have been able to investigate how some of these monuments provide resources to negotiate memories, identities, and power and social relations throughout European history. The essays in this collection examine the life-histories of carefully chosen megalithic monuments, stelae and statue-menhirs, and rock art sites of various European and Mediterranean regions during the Iron Age and Roman and Medieval times. By focusing on the concrete interaction between people, monuments, and places, the volume offers an innovative outlook on a variety of debated issues. Prominent among these is the role of ancient remains in the creation, institutionalization, contestation, and negotiation of social identities and memories, as well as their relationship with political economy in early historic European societies. By contributing to current theoretical debates on materiality, landscape, and place-making, The Lives of Prehistoric Monuments in Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval Europe seeks to overcome disciplinary boundaries between prehistory and history, and highlight the long-term, genealogical nature of our engagement with the world.

For more than a century, American communities erected monuments to western pioneers. Although many of these statues receive little attention today, the images they depict—sturdy white men, saintly mothers, and wholesome pioneer families—enshrine prevailing notions of American exceptionalism, race relations, and gender identity. Pioneer Mother Monuments is the first book to delve into the long and complex history of remembering, forgetting, and rediscovering pioneer monuments. In this book, historian Cynthia Culver Prescott combines visual analysis with a close reading of primary-source documents. Examining some two hundred monuments erected in the United States from the late nineteenth century to the present, Prescott begins her survey by focusing on the earliest pioneer statues, which celebrated the strong white men who settled—and conquered—the West. By the 1930s, she explains, when gender roles began shifting, new monuments came forth to honor the Pioneer Mother. The angelic woman in a sunbonnet, armed with a rifle or a Bible as she carried civilization forward—an iconic figure—resonated particularly with Mormon audiences. While interest in these traditional monuments began to wane in the postwar period, according to Prescott, a new wave of pioneer monuments emerged in smaller communities during the late twentieth century. Inspired by rural nostalgia, these statues helped promote heritage tourism. In recent years, Americans have engaged in heated debates about Confederate Civil War monuments and their implicit racism. Should these statues be removed or reinterpreted? Far less attention, however, has been paid to pioneer monuments, which, Prescott argues, also enshrine white cultural superiority—as well as gender stereotypes. Only a few western communities have
reexamined these values and erected statues with more inclusive imagery. Blending western history, visual culture, and memory studies, Prescott’s pathbreaking analysis is enhanced by a rich selection of color and black-and-white photographs depicting the statues along with detailed maps that chronologically chart the emergence of pioneer monuments.

Barrows, as burial markers, are ubiquitous throughout North-Western Europe. In some regions dense concentrations of monuments form peculiar configurations such as long alignments while in others they are spread out extensively, dotting vast areas with hundreds of mounds. These vast barrow landscapes came about through thousands of years of additions by several successive prehistoric and historic communities. Yet little is known about how these landscapes developed and came about. That is what this research set out to do. By unravelling the histories of specific barrow landscapes in the Low Countries, several distinct activity phases of intense barrow construction could be recognized. Each of these phases contributed in a particular fashion to how the barrow landscape developed and reveals shifting attitudes to these landscape monuments. By creating new monuments in a specific place and in a particular fashion, prehistoric communities purposefully transformed the form and shape of the barrow landscape. Using several GIS-techniques such as a skyline-analysis, this research was able to demonstrate how each barrow then took up a specific (and different) position within such a social landscape. While the majority of the barrows were only visible from relatively close by, specific monuments took up a dominating position, cresting the horizon, and they were visible from much further away. It was argued that these burial mounds remained important landscape monuments on the purple heathlands. They continued to attract attention, and by their visibility ensured to endure in the collective memory of the communities shaping themselves around these monuments. This publication is part of the Ancestral Mounds Research Project of the University of Leiden.

This dissertation represents the first thorough investigation of the innovative use of faience, a glazed material, and other substances as architectural inlays in certain royal cult monuments of the Egyptian New Kingdom dating mainly from Amenhotep III to Akhenaten. These purposeful additions to the monuments reveal concepts of royal ideology specific to these buildings. The inlays, rarely found in the original context, have survived in many collections. My research involved a first-hand analysis of material from early excavations involving the study of thousands of tile fragments and inlays and examining published and archival resources. I have reconstructed the contexts of use and have reassembled the material for the purpose of explaining the appearance, function, and iconography of the inlays in their original setting. My analysis focuses on the 18th Dynasty in order to explore the initial development of the practice, which utilized two trends followed later. The first is the use of symbolically significant blue faience combined with gold based on an Old Kingdom tradition and the second concerns polychrome faience. In the period of Amenhotep III blue and gold inlay embellished royal kiosks used during the celebration of the seed festival at Malkata. At el-Amarna after Akhenaten the extensive use of architectural inlay in polychrome faience flourished. My study reconstructs new forms designed for ceremonial settings in the Amarna Central Palace; their symbolic iconography reinforced royally endorsed concepts of kingship. Tile-clad throne room columns in brilliant orange colors resembled growing papyrus plants. Figurative tiles duplicating painted compositions portrayed the natural world over which the king held dominion. Lotus tiles symbolized regeneration. Plant plaques showed seasonal growth. Inlaid names of the Aten and the king were displayed throughout the palace. Other inlays include large-scale figures of the king and queen worshiping the Aten; these images perpetuated the offering cult, providing a focus for public veneration. I also demonstrate that forms and techniques of architectural inlay established in the 18th Dynasty continued in use with further developments in Ramesside royal monuments: the palaces of Seti I and Ramesses II at Qtirat, Merenptah at Memphis, and two cultic temples of Ramesses III.

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About the Book Books about Travel in Europe describe travels, tourism and adventures in the diverse continent that became the birthplace of Western Civilization. Titles include: Bilder und Träume aus Wien, Journal of a Tour to Moscow, in the Summer of 1836, Montenegro: Its People and Their History, Sketches of European Capitals, Boston-1851, The Ethnology of Europe, The Royal Marriage Market of Europe, Travels in the island of Cyprus, The European Tour, The European slave trade in English girls, and Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe. About us Trieste Publishing’s aim is to provide readers with the highest quality reproductions of fiction and non-fiction literature that has stood the test of time. Our titles are produced from scans of the original books and as a result may sometimes have imperfections. To ensure a high-quality product we have: thoroughly reviewed every page of all the books in the catalog repaired some of the text in some cases, and rejected titles that are not of the highest quality. You can look up “Trieste Publishing” in categories that interest you to find other titles in our large collection. Come home to the books that made a difference!

This volume brings together the results of many decades of field survey, excavation and research, to describe almost 580 archaeological sites outside the city of Armagh, up to about AD 1550, including internationally-known monuments such as Haughey's Fort and Navan, the Dorsey, Kilmacolgarr Pillar Stone, and Killavey Churches. Individual descriptions and illustrations are complemented by detailed discussions on the significance of the monuments and setting the various monument types in their chronological, cultural, economic and environmental contexts. The volume is divided into two main parts, chronologically, with both parts beginning with an introductory section followed by inventory entries. The first is a general introduction to the prehistoric archaeology of the county followed by the prehistoric inventory. The second part focuses on the Early Christian/Early Medieval and Medieval discussion, again followed by the inventory entries. The discussion on the Early Christian and Medieval history of Armagh is by Dr Katherine Simms and the discussion sections on the ecclesiastical heritage of the county were written by the late Dr Ann Hamlin.

This study is a broad cultural history of Russian war monuments in the twentieth century. It provides a unique analysis of the importance of war in Russian and Soviet cultural history and contributes to scholarship on the historical context of contemporary Russian politics and culture.--Karen Petrone, University of Kentucky

This volume considers the significance of stone monuments in Preclassic Mesoamerica, focusing on the period following the precocious appearance of monumental sculpture at the Olmec site of San Lorenzo and preceding the rise of the Classic polities in the Maya region and Central Mexico. By quite literally “placing” sculptures in their cultural, historical, social, political, religious, and cognitive contexts, the seventeen contributors utilize archaeological and art historical methods to understand the origins, growth, and spread of civilization in Middle America. They present abundant new data and new ways of thinking about sculpture and society in Preclassic Mesoamerica, and call into question the traditional dividing line between Preclassic and Classic cultures. They offer not only a fruitful way of rethinking the beginnings of civilization in Mesoamerica, but provide a series of detailed discussions concerning how these beginnings were dynamically visualized through sculptural programming during the Preclassic period.
Atlantic Europe is the zone par excellence of megalithic monuments, which encompass a wide range of earthen and stone constructions from impressive stone circles to modest chambered tombs. A single basic concept lies behind this volume - that the intrinsic qualities encountered within the diverse landscapes of Atlantic Europe both informed the settings chosen for the monuments and played a role in determining their form and visual appearance. Monuments and Landscape in Atlantic Europe goes significantly beyond the limits of existing debate by inviting archaeologists from different countries with the Atlantic zone (including Britain, France, Ireland, Spain and Sweden) to examine the relationship between landscape features and prehistoric monuments in their specialist regions. By placing the issue within a broader regional and intellectual context, the authors illustrate the diversity of current archaeological ideas and approaches converging around this central theme.

“The International Centre for Cultural & Heritage Studies Newcastle University”—Cover.

The Neolithic period, when agriculture began and many monuments - including Stonehenge - were constructed, is an era fraught with paradoxes and ambiguities. Starting in the Mesolithic and carrying his analysis through to the Late Bronze Age, Richard Bradley sheds light on this complex period and the changing consciousness of these prehistoric peoples. The Significance of Monuments studies the importance of monuments tracing their history from their first creation over six thousand years later. Part One discusses how monuments first developed and their role in developing a new sense of time and space among the inhabitants of prehistoric Europe. Other features of the prehistoric landscape - such as mounds and enclosures - across Continental Europe are also examined. Part Two studies how such monuments were modified and reinterpreted to suit the changing needs of society through a series of detailed case studies. The Significance of Monuments is an indispensable text for all students of European prehistory. It is also an enlightening read for professional archaeologists and all those interested in this fascinating period.