GLOBAL POST-MEDIEVAL/HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: WHAT’S HAPPENING AROUND THE WORLD 2019?

Compiled by:

Eric Tourigny a, Sarah Newstead b

Contributors:

Tânia Manuel Casimiro c, Dawid Grupa d, Maxime Poulain e, João Luís Sequeira f

a School of History, Classics and Archaeology, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, United Kingdom.

Email: eric.tourigny@ncl.ac.uk

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3262-9885

b Atlas Coal Mine National Historic Site, Box 521, East Coulee, Alberta, T0J 1B0, Canada

Email: pitboss@atlascoalmine.com

c Instituto de História Contemporânea, Faculdade de ciências sociais e humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Av. Berna, 26 C, 1069-061 Lisboa, Portugal.

Email: tmcasimiro@fcsh.unl.pt

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9471-6194
This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589

d Institute of Archaeology, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Szosa Bydgoska 44/48, 87-100 Toruń, Poland.

Email: d.m.grupa@gmail.com

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6393-8528


Historical Archaeology Research Group, Department of Archaeology, Ghent University

Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 35, 9000 Ghent (Belgium)

Email: maxime.poulain@ugent.be

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5385-7460


Institute of Social Sciences, Minho University, Lisboa e Região, Portugal.

Email: jlpbsequeira@gmail.com


Word count: 4,919

Date submitted: June 26th, 2019.
INTRODUCTION

By Eric Tourigny and Sarah Newstead

We return to Europe in the third edition of our series investigating the state of post-medieval archaeology in non-English speaking countries, with a focus on Belgium, Poland and Portugal. Reading through these essays, we are struck by how quickly our sub-discipline has expanded in the past few decades and how the value of post-medieval archaeology is being recognised by both state officials and the public across Europe. While research focus, dissemination activities, and the ways data are collected may differ from one region to the next, as post-medieval archaeology partly grows out of the local traditions in which they are practiced, there is increasing international participation bringing various projects to the attention of the global archaeological community.

Dominant research themes are very much a result of local interests and a response to regional historical narratives and circumstances. For example, WWII archaeology and projects related to the creation of the Polish state were at first the most common post-medieval archaeological interests in that country as nation-building type research drew funding and public interest. Similarly, Portuguese research appears to be increasingly dealing with its colonial legacies. No work is conducted in a bubble and post-medieval archaeologists across the regions included here are engaging with and pushing forward the global development of our practice.

It is gratifying to see that, in all three jurisdictions, some form of legislation is in place by various governing authorities to ensure recording and protection of post-medieval heritage, thus recognising its value. As a result, we are seeing an exponential amount of data being produced, often collected by commercial archaeology units (e.g., Belgium), providing many opportunities for research. University departments are recognising the potential for research as more post-medieval archaeologists are hired and more projects are run (e.g., Portugal).
Local communities are increasingly included in research projects and engaging with their heritage in meaningful ways (e.g., Poland). In all cases, dissemination of research results is not limited to local journals but include papers in major international journals and presentations to societies like our own. Post-medieval archaeological research from non-English speaking European countries is engaging with and productively challenging current discourse within our wider discipline, which gives us a great deal of hope for the future.

Despite this hopeful theme, most of the papers contributing to this young series over the years are written with a hint of defensiveness, as if the authors feel the need to continuously prove the inherent value of their discipline. This is unsurprising as many of us have felt the pressure, at one time or another, to justify the need to investigate material culture when text-based evidence also exists or when archaeological deposits were formed close to or within living memory. Endless words spent over the last few decades debating the relevancy of ‘later-period archaeology’, and we are not about to address it here. However, this collection of essays is increasingly pointing to the fact that our sub-discipline is not only growing, but is maturing, becoming valued by researchers, legislators and the public alike; particularly in the pan-European world. Continued engagement with all stakeholders and with international colleagues will only serve to strengthen our research, no matter where it is focussed.

If you would like to contribute a review to a future edition of this series, please contact Eric or Sarah.
INTRODUCTION

The preservation of archaeological heritage in Portugal is mandatory and regulated by a national law. Its definition is simple and wide: “every archaeological evidence of the planet’s evolution and the life of human beings”\(^6\). In this sense all evidence of human occupation should be accepted as archaeology by archaeologists in Portugal. Post-Medieval archaeology, therefore, should not be an exception.

The specific designation of ‘post-medieval archaeology’ is seldom used in Portugal thus its chronological scope hard to define within the country. While in many countries around the world, this term represents the archaeology since 1500 to the present day, in Portugal it is more complicated. The most common designation for post-medieval archaeology would be *Arqueologia Moderna*; a direct reference to the early modern period. However, defining the start of this period is not as easy as defining a simple date that separates medieval and early modern periods. It is assumed that the Portuguese discoveries (Ceuta was conquered in 1415; marking the beginning of the Portuguese colonial expansion) represent a major turning point in the evolution from medieval to early modern in Portugal. However, no evident changes are distinguishable in the archaeological record prior to the late 15th century when contact with sub-Saharan populations resulted in new materials appearing in Portuguese contexts\(^7\).

If one assumes the late 15th /early 16th centuries to be the starting point for *Arqueologia Moderna*, defining the end of this period is more straightforward. In Portugal, the iconic date of 1\(^{st}\) November 1755, when nearly the entire country was affected by a major earthquake, marks the end of early modern period archaeology. Although researchers do not assume that the late 18th century is no longer early modern, archaeological studies tend to stop around this
time. In central and southern Portugal, debris from the 1755 earthquake is frequently found in the archaeological record, and, in archaeological practice, it seems that only things from below this layer are considered to be worth studying or excavated properly by Portuguese archaeologists. In this sense, 19th- and 20th-century archaeology is a rarity and still lacks a proper definition.

Industrial archaeology is an exception to the general lack of interest in 19th-century or later archaeology, and has become a leading aspect of archaeological studies on post-18th-century contexts. This has led some authors in Portugal to suggest that all archaeology dating to 19th-century contexts is intrinsically industrial and that the labels of historical or contemporary archaeology cannot be assigned to these contexts and materials. Others argue that not all aspects of human life in these recent centuries are directly related to industrial phenomena and prefer the broad designation of Contemporary Archaeology for contexts from the 19th and 20th centuries.

For the purpose of this paper all archaeology conducted in Portugal on contexts from after the late 15th century will be considered post-medieval including studies of Arqueologia Moderna, industrial archaeology and contemporary archaeology. However, if 16th- through mid-18th-century contexts are properly excavated and frequently published and industrial heritage is acknowledged as a research subject, contemporary archaeology is comparatively in its infancy as a sub-discipline with only a handful of existing projects.

PRACTICING POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN PORTUGAL

Interest in post-medieval archaeology in Portugal developed in the 1980s, although it took a few decades for it to be recognized as a discipline. Three different groups are responsible for the development of post-medieval archaeology in Portugal. The legal obligation of excavating and recording all archaeological sites and keeping all recovered materials, made commercial
archaeology companies the primary excavators of post-medieval contexts, though most professionals are not trained as post-medieval experts. This resulted in a vast number of records and archaeological stores filled with unstudied items. With a few exceptions, the majority of these sites were never investigated or properly published. Secondly, some universities, such as at NOVA University of Lisbon, became increasingly interested in post-1500AD archaeology and projects and PhD students based in these institutions focused on post-medieval contexts and theoretical debates. Finally, archaeologists working for municipalities or museums also conducted excavations of this period. Except for a few isolated cases, universities, municipalities and archaeological companies rarely work together in research projects.

RESEARCH THEMES

In post-medieval research, there is a strong interest in studying the more outstanding buildings – primarily churches and convents, palaces, fortresses, and factories (some being medieval in origin but still active in the following centuries); military archaeology; or material culture studies (i.e. ceramics). While ceramic studies were initially grounded in culture-historical approaches throughout the 1980s, scholars since made use of new theoretical approaches and themes such as inequality and identity, among others, were approached. Archaeometry has also been a major focus of material culture studies. Other specialist archaeological approaches such as the archaeology of death or zooarchaeology are just occasionally studied. Material culture studies are among the most researched in Portuguese post-medieval archaeology, owing to the abundance of material but also due to the fact that Portuguese ceramics were exported in large quantities, which makes them an important object for understanding globalisation.
Although Portugal was heavily involved in Atlantic and worldwide expansion, the discussion of colonial encounters is still very recent and few publications have dealt with this subject\textsuperscript{17}, in spite of the work made by Portuguese archaeologists abroad\textsuperscript{18}.

Underwater archaeology of one of the most active subjects in this field with several research projects focusing on ship building and navigation being conducted since the 1990s\textsuperscript{19}. The chronological range of underwater studies is wide and there is research and evidence dating from the late fifteen century up until the Second World War\textsuperscript{20}.

Despite the small number of university staff, post-medieval archaeology is taught in four universities in Portugal (Lisbon, Porto, Minho and Évora). However, 19th- and 20th- century archaeology is generally approached from an industrial archaeology perspective\textsuperscript{21} and all other aspects are still ignored, especially how archaeology can inform on the histories of everyday lives of people. The geographical disparities are also considerable since most of the work is focused on the Lisbon area with only casual research taking place in areas such as Coimbra or Porto\textsuperscript{22}.

VENUES OF PUBLICATION

Although a lot of studies have been conducted in Portugal, publications largely relate to site reports and the study of specific collections. Broader debates on major research themes remain largely absent from archaeological publications. Research is often only published in conference proceedings\textsuperscript{23}, small regional journals, or in the national Portuguese-language archaeology journals Almadan or O Arqueólogo Português. However, some post-medieval archaeological research has been published in a range of English-language proceedings and journals, such as Post-Medieval Archaeology\textsuperscript{24}.

CONCLUSION
In sum, there is no lack of research in Portuguese post-medieval archaeology, with numerous papers published every year. The problem remains that most of this research continues to be produced for an internal public and written in Portuguese. Considering the global impact this country had in the last 500 years in cultural, political and economic aspects, there is a comparable lack of internationally oriented research.
DEFINING THE CONTEMPORARY PAST

Trying to define archaeology of modern times in Poland we can divide it in accordance with the historical periods they refer to. In this text, “historical archaeology” includes the period from the late middle ages until the end of the 19th century, while “contemporary archaeology” includes the study of material culture originating from the beginning of 20th century onwards. Contemporary archaeology is closely related to the significant social, cultural and military events of 20th century, referred to by some of researchers as the ‘age of extermination’.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology of the contemporary past in Poland has had its followers and opponents. Conventional boundaries between archaeology and history declare the period following the end of the Middle Ages as the purview of historians. However, significant contributions were provided by archaeologists working in the country in the aftermath of WWII. War damages and the change in authority structures influenced the creation of an interdisciplinary project to initiate studies on The First Piasts. The project was supported by scientific, political and religious institutions, each with their own research agendas. The study’s goal was to explore the beginnings of the Polish state in time for the approaching anniversary of ‘the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland’, an anniversary marking the Polish state’s conversion to Christianity. In 1948, complex archaeological exploration started all over the country in the cities destroyed by warfare (e.g., Gdańsk, Poznań, Wolin and Opole). With the intensification of "Millennium" archaeological research in 1953, The State Academy of Science of the Institute of History of Material Culture (PAN) was established, gathering cooperating specialists of various disciplines. In the beginning, archaeological studies were used for confirming or
negating information from historical sources. The ‘Millennium’ project recovered a large amount of material culture coming from both medieval and post-medieval contexts, piquing interests for research into later periods.

A crucial event took place in 1988, when the Rada Ochrony Pamięci Walk i Męczeństwa, (Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites) was established. One of its tasks was documenting war crimes of WWI and WWII and commemorating the events and victims. This opened the gate for creating an archaeology of the 20th century. Thanks to these projects, the Katyn Massacre and murders ‘in name of the fight for socialism’ could be discussed in public, although with little documented information. The 1990s witnessed an arduous search for any sources connected with activists of the Polish underground army. Investigations by the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN), established in 1999, continues until this day and resulted in exhumations of many victims.

UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE

Over the last few decades many archaeological institutes within Polish universities specialized in excavations of sites of particular periods, which unfortunately has led to various academic controversies between researchers of different centers about the value and significance of research into different periods in archaeology. In many cases, projects have gone forward thanks to complex interdisciplinary collaborations financed by the National Science Center (NCN). Obtaining grants for archaeological research of the modern period and processing the collected material is strictly regulated by Polish legislation related to historical heritage protection. All historical objects and locations within Poland belong to protected zones and all building works within each area must be supervised by archaeologists. This enables quick involvement of proper resources and expertise in case necessary rescue archaeology is required. There are similar regulations in place for restoration works (e.g. in churches), when excavations
inside and outside historical buildings are planned. In many instances, this process results in delayed construction until rescue archaeology is completed. This unfortunately leads to building developers attempting to avoid standstill, preferring to risk getting caught breaking the rules and paying a fine instead of reporting the discovery of protected artefacts, burials or evidence of early settlements to the proper authorities.

Rapid development of new archaeology branches can be also attributed to easily accessed, free university education in Poland. Because of a lack of new positions in more established research departments in archaeology institutes at Polish universities, numerous early-career researchers were forced to expand their skill and focus on new or developing archaeological subfields and developing scientific contacts at home and abroad. Technological development and interdisciplinary research contributed greatly to creating research projects concerning various aspects of daily and spiritual life. In the beginning, archaeologies of the medieval and modern periods were the purview of historians. The situation changed with increased publications of historical material culture. New grant projects equally emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary archaeological, anthropological, historical and environmental approaches towards the analysis and interpretation of archaeological sites.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Modern period archaeology in Poland also has significant social impact, as numerous archaeological excavations attract attention from local communities, who are often interested in the excavation works and learning more about their local histories. Archaeologists, anthropologists and historians, associated with the Institute of Archeology of the NCU in Toruń, reported such situations while conducting archaeological explorations inside churches, during inventory works of grave crypts, e.g. in Gdańsk, Gniew, Piaseczno (Pomeranian
province)\textsuperscript{36}, Stargard (Zachodnio-Pomorskie province)\textsuperscript{37}, Lublin, Radzyń Podlaski (Lubelskie province)\textsuperscript{38}, Pszczyna (Śląskie province) or Szczuczyn (Podlaskie province)\textsuperscript{39}. Included in these projects were lectures for interested groups and social events such as historical reenactments from medieval to modern times. Such projects not only provide new scientific and historical data, but also have a positive impact on general inhabitants’ awareness of the importance of archaeological research.

Unfortunately, technologies that help archaeologists do their work, also disadvantages the discipline. Many archaeological sites are looted by metal detectorists in Poland. Detectorists often include people with some archaeological and historical knowledge, who intentionally search for artefacts to collect or sell on the black market.

CONCLUSION

Archaeology of the historical and contemporary past in Poland has come a long way as a scientific discipline. Its unique development was possible because of extensive war damage, changes in country borders, extensive re-developments, and the cultural and social transformations in Poland within the 20th century.
THE CURRENT STATE OF POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN BELGIUM

By Maxime Poulain

INTRODUCTION

A short review of post-medieval archaeology in a country as little as Belgium proves to be a challenging task. As a result of Belgium’s evolution into a federal state since the 1970s, its archaeological policy has now been split up between the Brussels Capital Region, the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region (since 1989), and the German-speaking Community (since 2000). Consequently, multiple pieces of legislation are in place, all affecting post-medieval archaeology to a different degree. For reasons of brevity, post-medieval archaeology in the German-speaking Community – home to the stoneware production centre of Raeren, for example – is left out of this discussion.

GENERAL REMARKS

Before discussing individual regions, some overarching observations should be made on post-medieval archaeology in Belgium. Chronologically defined as the period post-1500, post-medieval archaeology grew as a by-product of the development of urban archaeology in the 1970s. Although a conference on early modern archaeology of Belgium was organised in 1985, at the request of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, its main objective of stimulating research on this period never really took off. At the heart of this problem lies the fact that many professional and academic archaeologists – like in most Continental European countries – fail to see the research potential of post-medieval times, because of the prevalence of historical and art-historical sources and the deprivation of theoretical discussions amongst the majority of Belgian archaeologists.

While an obvious solution lies with education, prospects are not very bright as no full independent professorships exist for the post-medieval period and other academic staff are
bound to short-term contracts with limited teaching assignments. At best, post-medieval archaeology forms a part of the student’s medieval archaeology curriculum, illustrating the current position of the discipline as a mere chronological extension of the Middle Ages, with no proper research agenda.46

The close ties between medieval and post-medieval archaeology are further illustrated by the fact that the main event for networking and national dissemination of research results on modern matters remains the *Archaeologia Mediaevalis* colloquium and chronicle.47 Only for World War archaeology does a separate network exist in the form of the *Conflict in Contact* workshop and associated publications.

**POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRUSSELS**

The organisation of archaeology in the Brussels Capital Region lies with the Directorate of Cultural Heritage and its Archaeology Department, either conducting excavations itself or entrusting archaeological research to recognised partners. Prescriptions for excavation build on the so-called ‘atlas of the archaeological subsoil’,48 which serves as a reference to determine the archaeological potential of a site.

Urban archaeology in Brussels only really took off after the named regionalisation of 1989. Before then, there was limited interest in the city’s archaeological heritage, particularly that of the post-medieval period.49 However, from its very beginning, the archaeology service of the Capital Region did attribute importance to its recent past, exemplified by the 1991-1993 excavations on the Rich Clares convent.50 Nowadays, modern layers – as subsoil features or in extant buildings – are always documented, and are esteemed to be of equal importance for the understanding of Brussels’ history and that of its surrounding communities as those structures and finds dating to older periods.51 Results of these excavations are published in the ‘Archaeology in Brussels’ series.52 As is also the case with the Flemish and Walloon regions,
there is a backlog in the processing of (early) modern assemblages, largely due to the amount, diversity and complexity of finds.  

One of the major events defining early modern Brussels, is the 1695 bombardment of the city by Louis XIV’s French troops. As a result, many buildings in the historical heart of the city date to the late 17th and early 18th century. Building archaeology provides a particular insight into practices of rebuilding and reusing what remained after the bombardment, for example through a typological and dendrochronological inventory of roofs, or the study of bricks and cellars. Large infrastructural works of the 19th century, for example the vaulting of the Zenne river, have similarly impacted the urban topography of Brussels. Both the river and the 19th-century market hall have recently been uncovered at the ongoing excavations on the site of Parking 58.

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN FLANDERS

Studies of post-medieval archaeology in Flanders were published on various occasions. These writings stated that modern layers were, at best, properly recorded but mainly seen as obstructions to older deposits. Several years later, these attitudes largely hold true. However, since the full implementation of the Valletta Convention in 2016, Flemish archaeology became entirely developer-led. In this commercial context of time and financial restraints, the selective or superficial study of (early) modern features and the generally rich assemblages they contain, offers an easy way of keeping the project budget and planning in control. The increasing responsibility of individual companies and archaeologists, with the government disposing of control mechanisms, may further victimise our discipline. This is especially the case if education and the recognition of research potential fails to become evident during highly variable assessments (e.g. an 18th-century military camp site might be prescribed for excavation in one subregion of Flanders, but not in another). Information on those sites that
have been studied can be retrieved via the Centrale Archeologische Inventaris database, with all excavation and trial trenching reports since 2004 made freely accessible through the Open Archive of the Flanders Heritage Agency.

In spite of the issues raised, several recent projects do show that a mental shift is on its way, especially archaeologies of the 16th and 17th centuries. Academic studies mainly explored the links between identity and material culture, or focussed on human remains. The diversity of developer-led projects is hard to grasp in a few references, but the ongoing excavations of the Antwerp fortifications are undoubtedly amongst the most impressive ones. For the more recent periods, on both an academic and commercial level, research into World War I and II archaeology is especially thriving. However, these studies are limited to a landscape-archaeological perspective or to the excavation of structures and finds directly related to the conflicts. The first prescription for the excavation of a 19th- or 20th-century ordinary household is yet to be written.

POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN WALLONIA

Whereas Flanders followed the commercial path, archaeology in Wallonia is executed by a State Service: l’Agence wallonne du Patrimoine. Although this results in fewer excavations, they are generally better processed and their results more widely disseminated. The reader is referred to the Chronique de l’Archéologie wallonne, a yearbook with an overview of finds and excavations in the southern part of Belgium, published since 1993, which is now easy to query and consult online. Like other areas of Belgium, the increase of publications on post-medieval sites in the chronicle since the late 1990s indicates to what extent the discipline is still in its infancy. Only since 2011, a special section was dedicated to the archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries.
Of particular importance are two publications offering the first tentative syntheses of the research up to 2013. Archaeology of conflict can be distilled as one of the major research focuses with, for example, various fortifications unveiled in the cities of Charleroi, Liège and Tournai, a landscape-archaeological study of 17th-century French lines, the excavation of military camp sites at Bouge, or the battlefield research project at Waterloo. Understandably, the latter site received particular interest from abroad, especially through the *Waterloo Uncovered* project which combined archaeological research with a support programme for veterans. A big difference when compared to Flanders, is the near absence of World War archaeology, even though WWI front lines run through a part of Wallonia and the region witnessed heavy fighting during WWII.

Urban archaeology holds a lot of research potential, for example with the cities of Philippeville and Charleroi respectively founded in 1554 and 1666. However, much of the research focussed on the port-site of Grognon at Namur, a city quarter situated at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre rivers. There is a strong tradition in the study of built heritage, both within cities and in the countryside. Besides some more well-studied castle sites, much remains to be done with ordinary households in rural Wallonia, and on its rich industrial heritage. Concerning the latter, the stoneware production centres at Bouffioulx and Châtelet, and the many stone quarries and mines must of course be mentioned, but lesser-known industries, such as a soap factory, have also been excavated. Finally, multiple inquiries focussed on the religious world, with the interdisciplinary research of the Cistercian abbey of Clairefontaine representing a textbook case.

**CONCLUSION**

As an important crossroads in early modern times, a pioneer in the Industrial Revolution of the European Continent and theatre of myriad conflicts, it is clear that post-medieval archaeology
in Belgium has a lot to offer. Several of the projects cited here afford a glimpse at this potential. However, in order to fully exploit it, we must urgently invest in education and establish a proper research agenda through international collaboration, combining traditional data-driven research with new theoretical discussions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere gratitude goes out to Ann Degraeve and Stephan Van Bellingen and to Michèle Dosogne for their respective input on post-medieval archaeology in the Brussels Capital Region and the Walloon Region.

JOINT BIBLIOGRAPHY


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.  
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589


COMBINED NOTES

1 For examples of this type of research within Europe and beyond, see Brooks and Mehler 2017.
2 For example, Casimiro et al 2019a.
3 As well as in the two European countries discussed in the first issue of this series, Tourigny et al 2017.
4 Tourigny et al 2017; 2018.
5 For a summary of the debate, see Moreland 2001.
6 Law n.º 107/2001, 8 September
7 Gomes, 2012
8 Custódio, 2002; Ribeiro and Silva, 2008; Sequeira and Silva, 2017.
9 Custódio, 2015: 93.
10 Casimiro and Sequeira, 2019.
11 Casimiro and Sequeira, 2019.
12 Such as Teixeira et. al, 2015.
13 Casimiro et al., 2019b
14 Such as Ferreira et. al, 2018a; Ferreira et. al., 2018b
15 Moreno-Garcia and Detry, 2010; Davis et al, 2012.
16 Casimiro, Gomes and Gomes, 2015; Casimiro and Newstead, 2019
17 Casimiro et al., 2019a; Coelho, 2018; Teixeira et al., 2015
18 Azzeddine and Teixeira, 2011; Gomes et. al, 2016.
19 Several MA and PhD disserations have been produced on the subject such as Bettencourt, 2019: Martins,
20 Alves, 2001; Castro et. al, 2011;
21 Sequeira and Casimiro, 2018: Ramos, 2017
22 Silva, 2019
23 Such as Texeira and Bettencourt, 2012; Arnaud and Martins 2017
24 Gomes and Casimiro, 2013
25 e.g. Zalewska 2016.
26 e.g. Borejsza 2011.
27 Defined by the first publication of the Gutenberg Bible in 1455.
28 Piasts are the founders and first rulers of the Polish state.
30 e.g. Grupa et al 2001; Kola 2011; This was a war crime involving the execution of at least 21,768 Polish citizens in the spring of 1940 (including over 10,000 army and police officers). From 1940-1990, the USSR authorities denied their responsibilities for committing this crime.
31 e.g. Kola 2011
32 The institutions most involved in contemporary archaeology include Institute of Archaeology Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń and the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Łódz in Łodz.
33 e.g. contemporary archaeology, experimental archaeology.
34 e.g. Zbierski 1978; Filipowiak 1986; Hensel 1959; Hołubowicz 1956; Bukowska-Gedigowa et al 1986.
35 For an example of one of these grants, see The National Science Centre - Panel HS3: The study of the human past. https://www.ncn.gov.pl/finansowanie-nauki/panele-ncn?language=en
This is a pre-print version of a series of reviews published in Post-Medieval Archaeology.
DOI: 10.1080/00794236.2019.1659589

36 e.g. Grupa et al. 2015a; 2015b; Grupa 2018.
37 e.g. Majewski 2016
38 e.g. Drążkowska et al 2012
39 e.g. Grupa et al. 2014; Dudziński et al. 2015; Dudziński et al. 2017.
40 Gaimster 1997; Mennicken 2013.
41 See the chronological definition put forward in the research framework of the Flemish Heritage Agency:
42 De Clercq et al. 2012, 37.
44 For Central Europe, see Mehler 2013a.
45 Herremans & De Clercq 2013, 93.
46 Gaimster 2009, 527; also see the limited attention attributed to Belgium by Courtney 2009, 178.
47 All issues accessible via the Archaeologia Mediaevalis website:
48 See <http://erfgoed.brussels/ontdekkken/publicaties/reeksen-over-archeologie/atlas-van-de-archeologische-ondergrond-van-het-gewest-brussel> [accessed 3 May 2019]. Whereas post-1700 features are generally lacking in the original paper version of this atlas, they have now been incorporated in the online, freely accessible BruGIS platform: <https://mybrugis.irisnet.be/brugis/> [accessed 3 May 2019].
49 Ann Degraeve, pers. comm.
50 De Poorter 1995.
51 Ann Degraeve, pers. comm.
52 Volumes since 2013 available online:
53 Ann Degraeve, pers. comm.
54 e.g. Hoffsummer et al. 2013; 2017; Weitz et al. 2018.
55 e.g. Blary et al. n.d.
56 Herremans & De Clercq (2013) and, specifically for the conflict of the Eighty Years’ War: Poulain & De Clercq (2015).
57 A permission is needed to access the Centrale Archeologische Inventaris: see <https://cai.onroerenderfgoed.be/> or the Heritage Geoportal <https://geo.onroerenderfgoed.be> [accessed 3 May 2019].
59 e.g. Poulain et al. 2017; 2018.
60 e.g. Palmer 2019.
62 e.g. Stichelbaut 2018.
64 Dosogne 2013a, 4.
65 Dosogne 2013a; 2013b.
66 Blanchaert & Bourgeois 2010.
67 Siebrand & Collette 2014.
68 Bosquet et al. 2015.
70 Bolle et al. 2014.
71 Van Bastelaer 1880; Matthys 1971.
72 Dosogne 2013b, 15-6.
73 Herremans 2013.
74 Dhondt & Pomerans 1970; Declercq & Vanhaute 2018, 51.