

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910511369103321
Autore	Knight Matthew G
Titolo	Objects of the Past in the Past
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Summertown : , : Archaeopress, , 2019 ©2019
ISBN	1-78969-249-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (77 fig., 11 tables)
Altri autori (Persone)	BoughtonDot WilkinsonRachel E
Disciplina	930.1
Soggetti	Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Copyright Information -- Contents -- Contributors -- Chapter 1 -- Objects of the Past in the Past -- Figure 1.1: The Hammer of St Martin (image courtesy of Museum Catharijneconvent, Utrecht / Ruben de Heer) -- Figure 1.2: Two Late Bronze Age amber beads used as charms against blindness by the Macdonalds of Glencoe, Scotland, in the 19th century (NMS Acc. Nos H.NO 4-5). © National Museums Scotland. -- Figure 1.3: A prehistoric flint arrowhead mounted in a gold pendant to be worn as an amulet (NMS Acc. No. H.NO 75). © National Museums Scotland. -- Chapter 2 -- Doubtful associations? Assessing Bronze Age 'multi-period' hoards from northern England, Scotland and Wales -- Matthew G. Knight -- Figure 2.1: Frequency of different out-of-time object types found in Late Bronze Age multi-period hoards from northern England, Scotland and Wales. -- Figure 2.2: A map of Britain and Ireland showing the distribution of the case studies described in this paper (numbers correlate with Table 1 and the appendix). Case studies are plotted according to the likelihood of truly representing an out-of-time depo -- Figure 2.3: The Callander hoard. Illustration: Alan Braby © National Museums Scotland -- Figure 2.4: The Kincardine hoard. Photo: M. Knight, courtesy of the Highland Folk Museum -- Figure 2.5: The Corsbie Moss spearhead and sword. Photo: M. Knight © National Museums Scotland -- Figure 2.6: A selection of worn and fragmentary blades from Duddingston Loch. The Middle

Bronze Age rapier is illustrated bottom right. Illustration: Marion O'Neil © National Museums Scotland -- Figure 2.7: The expected typological durations of the objects in the Kincardine and Callander hoards (following information in Burgess and Gerloff 1981 -- Davis 2012 -- Schmidt and Burgess 1981) -- Chapter 3 -- Connecting with the past: Earliest Iron Age multi-period hoards in Wessex.

Dot Boughton -- Figure 3.1: Melksham Hoard (Wiltshire). Image used with kind permission of Devizes Museum. -- Figure 3.2: Stockbury Hoard (Kent). Treasure Number 2011T110. Image courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0. -- Figure 3.3: Distribution of Earliest Iron Age socketed axeheads in South England, South West England and South Wales. Key: 1 = Hindon, Wiltshire (WILT-9439A7) -- 2 = Hindon II, Wiltshire (WILT-A74356) -- 3 = Tisbury, Wiltshire (WILT-0594F7) -- 4 = Vale of War -- Figure 3.4: Examples of Portland-type axes from the Portland Hoard (Dorset). Image used with kind permission of The Salisbury Museum (Pitt Rivers Collection). -- Figure 3.5: Top (left to right): socketed axeheads from Salisbury Hoard (1, 2), socketed axehead from Blandford Hoard (3). Bottom: socketed gouges from Blandford Hoard, (Dorset). Illustration: D. Boughton. -- Figure 3.6: The Vale of Wardour Hoard (Wiltshire). Treasure Number 2011T684. Image used with kind permission of The Salisbury Museum. -- Figure 3.7: Part of Figheldean Down Hoard (Wiltshire). Image used with kind permission of The Salisbury Museum. -- Figure 3.8: Comparison of two socketed axeheads from the Salisbury Hoard (left) and Figheldean Down Hoard (right), (Wiltshire). Illustration: D. Boughton. -- Figure 3.9: Socketed axehead from Rookley Farm, Stockbridge (Hampshire). Portable Antiquities Number: HAMP1871. Image courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0. -- Figure 3.10: Danebury Hoard (Hampshire). Andover Museum (Hampshire Cultural Trust). -- Figure 3.11: Razors, socketed leather-working knives and chape from Salisbury Hoard. Illustration: D. Boughton. -- Figure 3.12: One of over five hundred socketed axehead of Portland type from Langton Matravers Hoard (Dorset). Image used with kind permission of Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.

Chapter 4 -- The Devil or the Divine? Supernatural objects and multi-period hoards in later prehistory -- Alex Davies -- Figure 4.1: Part of the Minster hoard, showing a palstave belonging to the Penard stage, and other later objects of the Ewart Park stage (adapted from Turner 2010: Illustrations 108, 113 and 115) Reproduced with kind permission of BAR Publishing [www.barpu](http://www.barpu) -- Figure 4.2: Six axes from the Crooksbury Hill hoard (Anon 1854, except palstave on right is from Needham 1980: fig. 5.4). Courtesy of Surrey Archaeological Society -- Figure 4.3: Part of the Shoebury 1 hoard, showing a palstave belonging to the Taunton stage, a large decorated bracelet from the Alps, and a selection of Ewart Park objects (adapted from Smith 1958). © Trustees of the British Museum -- Figure 4.4: Earliest and Early Iron Age exotic objects from the continent. -- Chapter 5 -- Iron Age antiques: Assessing the functions of old objects in Britain from 400 BC to AD 100 -- Helen Chittock -- Figure 5.1: A sketch of RF40 from the South Cave Hoard, and a close-up of its replacement chape. H. Chittock, with kind permission from David Marchant, Beverley Treasure House. -- Figure 5.2: The Grotesque Torc, Snettisham (British Museum 1991,0407.37) © Trustees of the British Museum, with kind permission. -- Figure 5.3: An x-ray of the Kirkburn sword, showing repair to its front plate (British Museum, 1987,0404.2) © Trustees of the British Museum, with kind permission. -- Figure 5.4: The Grimthorpe shield (British Museum 1876,0208.1) © Trustees of the British Museum, with kind permission.

-- Figure 5.5: Sketches showing the varied patterns observed on the fittings of the Grimthorpe Shield. Top left: central boss. Top right: small disc. Bottom: border of crescentic plaque. See Figure 5.4 for scale. Illustration: H. Chittock. -- Chapter 6 -- The Antique Antique? -- Mark Lewis.

Figure 6.1: The Museum of Antiquities, Caerleon, 1850, by James Flewitt Mullock (1818-1892). By permission of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru / National Library of Wales. TIRLUN CYMRU Monmouthshire Top. B10/1 B024 -- Figure 6.2: (a) The tombstone of Tadia Vallaunius from Caerleon with Latin capital letters cut at Caerleon during the second or third centuries AD (AC-NMW Acc. No. 31.78, RIB I 369). (b) Silver finger ring bezel from the Caerleon Fortress Baths (AC-NMW Ac -- Figure 6.3:

(a) and (b) Glass and nicolo paste ring settings imitating gem stones from the Caerleon Fortress Baths excavations (AC-NMW Acc. No. 81.79 H/4.52 (3a) and 81.79H/4.34 (3b)). (c) and (d) Contemporary forgeries from the Llanvaches Coin Hoard (AC-N -- Figure 6.4: Caerleon Prysog Field Nereid gem and iron finger ring (AC-NMW Acc. No. 32.60/4. (stolen)). © Amgueddfa Cymru-National Museum Wales -- Figure 6.5: Glass counters from the Praetorium deposit (AC-NMW Acc. No. 31.78, Caerleon Number 6.1). © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales -- Figure 6.6: Repurposed Roman ceramic antefixa from Caerleon (AC-NMW Acc. Nos left to right (a): 63.228B F37b, (b): 81.79H/55.1 and (c): 56.214B F47 73). © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales -- Figure 6.7: The Caerleon 'Roman Gates' excavation 'Celtic Horse stud' (AC-NMW Acc. No. 88.165H/71). © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales -- Figure 6.8: (a) An epoxy resin cast from a pewter replica of the Caerleon 'Roman Gates' genius togatus figurine made at the time of its discovery and owned by Graham Oxlade. (b) The replica figure during mould making for making the epoxy resin replica sho -- Figure 6.9: Published illustration and photograph of geological fossils from excavations at (a) Roman Caerleon and (b) Roman Usk (AC-NMW Acc. Nos (a): 81.79H/44.23 -- (b): 82.11H). © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales -- Chapter 7.

Rethinking heirlooms in early medieval graves -- Chapter 7 -- Rethinking heirlooms in early medieval graves -- Brian Costello and Howard Williams -- Figure 7.1: Map of east Kent showing the Mill Hill, Deal, and Saltwood Tunnel, Saltwood, cemeteries in relation to the overall distribution of known early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Base map of historic coastline re-drawn after Brookes and Harrington (2010: -- Figure 7.2: Schematic annotated grave-plans of the four early Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves that form the focus of this study. Top-left: grave 61, Mill Hill, Deal (after Parfitt and Brugmann 1997: 201) -- top-right: grave 102, Mill Hill, Deal (after Parfitt -- Chapter 8 -- Medieval engagements with the material past: some evidence from European coin hoards, AD c. 1000-1500 -- Murray Andrews -- Figure 8.1: Pierced gold aureus of Nunerian (RIC V Carus 443), issued in AD 283-284, from the late fourteenth-century Erfurt hoard (Weissenborn 1878: 211) -- Figure 8.2: Impression of a medieval silver signet ring, incorporating a Roman carnelian intaglio, from the Evesham Abbey Gardens hoard (Cuming 1876: 116) -- Chapter 9 -- Deep Time in the ruins of a Tudor Palace? - Fossils from the Palace of Placentia, Greenwich -- Peter J. Leeming -- Figure 9.1: A variety of fossil belemnites, showing the ends of two larger examples (A and B) -- the cross section of one specimen showing the concentric growth-rings and the siphuncle (C) -- a specimen where the siphuncle is not preserved -- the join of the gu -- Figure 9.2: A fossil belemnite in cross section in a slab of polished Jura Limestone now used decoratively in the Arndale Centre, Manchester. This specimen has the

usual hard bullet-like rostrum surviving, but also has the rarer survival of the phragmocon -- Figure 9.3: (a) Belemnite from Greenwich, BM Acc. No. 1954,1102.60.

(b) Piece of stone with cast of fossil, BM Acc. No. 1954,1102.59. Sketches by the author.

---

## Sommario/riassunto

How did past communities view, understand and communicate their pasts? And how can we, as archaeologists, understand this? In recent years these questions have been approached through studies of the extended occupation and use of landscapes, monuments and artefacts to explore concepts of time and memory. But what of objects that were already old in the past? Interpretations for these items have ranged from the discard of scrap to objects of veneration. Evidence from a range of periods would suggest objects of the past were an important part of many later societies that encountered them, either as heirlooms with remembered histories or rediscovered curiosities from a more distant past. For the first time, this volume brings together a range of case studies in which objects of the past were encountered and reappropriated. It follows a conference session at the Theoretical Archaeological Group in Cardiff 2017, in which historians, archaeologists, heritage professionals and commercial archaeologists gathered to discuss this topic on a broad (pre)historical scale, highlighting similarities and contrast in depositional practices and reactions to relics of the past in different periods. Through case studies spanning the Bronze Age through to the 18th century AD, this volume presents new research demonstrating that the reappropriation of these already old objects was not anomalous, but instead represents a practice that recurs throughout (pre)history.

---

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910974993503321
Autore	Waddock Sandra
Titolo	Total Responsibility Management : the Manual // Sandra Waddock
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : Taylor and Francis, , 2017
ISBN	1-351-28038-4 1-351-28039-2 1-351-28040-6 1-907643-01-X
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (194 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BodwellCharles
Disciplina	658.4083
Soggetti	Social responsibility of business
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front cover; About the authors; Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Acknowledgements; List of boxes, figures and tables; 1. What is responsibility management? And why bother?; 2. The business case for responsibility management: the new business imperative; 3. Building integrity and sustainability systemically; 4. Inspiration: vision setting and commitment processes; 5. Integration; 6. Improvement and innovation systems; 7. Indicators measuring responsibility management; 8. Getting started: change management and the complexity of being "glocal"; References; Index; Back cover
Sommario/riassunto	"Almost every manager today knows that satisfying customers by meeting their quality demands is a critical component of business success. Quality management is a given in modern companies - a competitive imperative. Yet it was not always so. Back when the quality movement was getting started, few managers really understood either the importance of quality to customers or how to manage for quality. Much the same could be said today about managing responsibility. Why and how should responsibility be managed? What is responsibility management? Total Responsibility Management answers these questions while at the same time providing a systemic framework for managing a company's responsibilities to stakeholders and the natural environment that can be applied in a wide range of contexts. This

framework uses managerial familiarity with quality management to illustrate the drivers for responsibility management. Companies know that product or service quality affects their customer relationships and the trust customers have in the company's products and services. So, too, a company's management of its responsibilities to other constituencies affects its relationships with those other stakeholders and the natural environment. But why bother? The answer is quite simple. Never has it been easier for employees, reporters, activists, investors, community members, the media and other critical observers to find fault with companies and their subsidiaries. A problem identified, even in a remote region or within a remote supplier, can instantaneously be transmitted around the world at the click of a mouse. Ask footwear, toy, clothing and other highly visible branded companies what their recent experience with corporate critics has been and they will tell you about the need to manage their stakeholder responsibilities (human rights, labour relations, environmental, integrity-related) or face significant consequences in the limelight of public opinion. Managers will discover that whether they do it consciously or not, they are already managing responsibility, just as companies were already managing quality when the quality movement hit. This manual makes the process of managing responsibilities to and relationships with stakeholders and nature explicit. Making the process explicit is important because too few of today's decisions-makers yet understand how they are managing stakeholder responsibilities as well as they understand how to manage quality. Managing responsibilities goes well beyond traditional 'do good' or discretionary activities associated with philanthropy and volunteerism, which are frequently termed 'corporate social responsibility'. In its broadest sense, responsibility management means taking corporate citizenship seriously as a core part of the way the company develops and implements its business model. The specifics of responsibility management are unique to each company, its industry, its products and its stakeholders, yet, as this manual illustrates, a general approach to managing responsibility is feasible - indeed, is increasingly necessary. Based on work undertaken by Boston College and the International Labour Office, Total Responsibility Management is the first CSR manual. Its original case studies add value to a range of tools and exercises that will make it required reading for all managers in need of a practical guide to managing responsibility and to students and researchers looking for an overarching framework to contextualise the changing responsibilities of global business."--Provided by publisher.

---