1. Record Nr. UNINA9910574869103321 Autore Rippon Stephen Titolo Roman and Medieval Exeter and Their Hinterlands: From Isca to Escanceaster: Exeter, a Place in Time Volume I Pubbl/distr/stampa Havertown:,: Oxbow Books, Limited,, 2021 ©2021 **ISBN** 1-78925-616-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (417 pages) Altri autori (Persone) HolbrookNeil Disciplina 936.235604 Soggetti Romans Classical antiquities Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. List of FiguresList of TablesList of AppendicesList of AbbreviationsList Nota di contenuto of ContributorsPreface AcknowledgmentsSummaryForeign Language Summaries -- 1. Introduction: Roman and Medieval Exeter and their Hinterlands - From Isca to ExcesterStephen Rippon and Neil Holbrook -- 2. Exeter's Local and Regional Hinterlands: The Landscape of South-West BritainStephen Rippon and David Gould -- 3. Regional Identities in the Roman Period: Dumnonia and the Wider South-West of BritainStephen Rippon and David Gould, with a contribution by Gundula Muldner and Delphine Fremondeau -- 4. 'Richer in its bowels than in the face thereof': The Hinterland of Exeter during the Medieval PeriodStephen Rippon and David Gould, with a contribution by Gundula Muldner and Delphine Fremondeau -- 5. The Legionary Fortress and its Landscape ContextPaul Bidwell, with a contribution by Mark Maltby --6. The Civitas CapitalNeil Holbrook, with contributions by Paul Bidwell and Mark Maltby -- 7. The Early Medieval Period c. 410-900 and Urban Revival c. 900-1200 John Allan, with contributions by Robert Higham, Mark Maltby and Stephen Rippon -- 8. The Medieval City, 1200-1550John Allan, with a contribution by Mark Maltby -- 9. Conclusions: Exeter - A Changing Place in TimeStephen Rippon, John Allan, Paul Bidwell, David Gould and Neil Holbrook -- Bibliography -- Index.

This first volume, presenting research carried out through the Exeter: A Place in Time project, provides a synthesis of the development of

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Exeter within its local, regional, national and international hinterlands. Exeter began life in c. AD 55 as one of the most important legionary bases within early Roman Britain, and for two brief periods in the early and late 60s AD, Exeter was a critical centre of Roman power within the new province. When the legion moved to Wales the fortress was converted into the civitas capital for the Dumnonii. Its development as a town was, however, relatively slow, reflecting the gradual pace at which the region as a whole adapted to being part of the Roman world. The only evidence we have for occupation within Exeter between the 5th and 8th centuries is for a church in what was later to become the Cathedral Close. In the late 9th century, however, Exeter became a defended burh, and this was followed by the revival of urban life. Exeter's wealth was in part derived from its central role in the southwest's tin industry, and by the late 10th century Exeter was the fifth most productive mint in England. Exeter's importance continued to grow as it became an episcopal and royal centre, and excavations within Exeter have revealed important material culture assemblages that reflect its role as an international port.