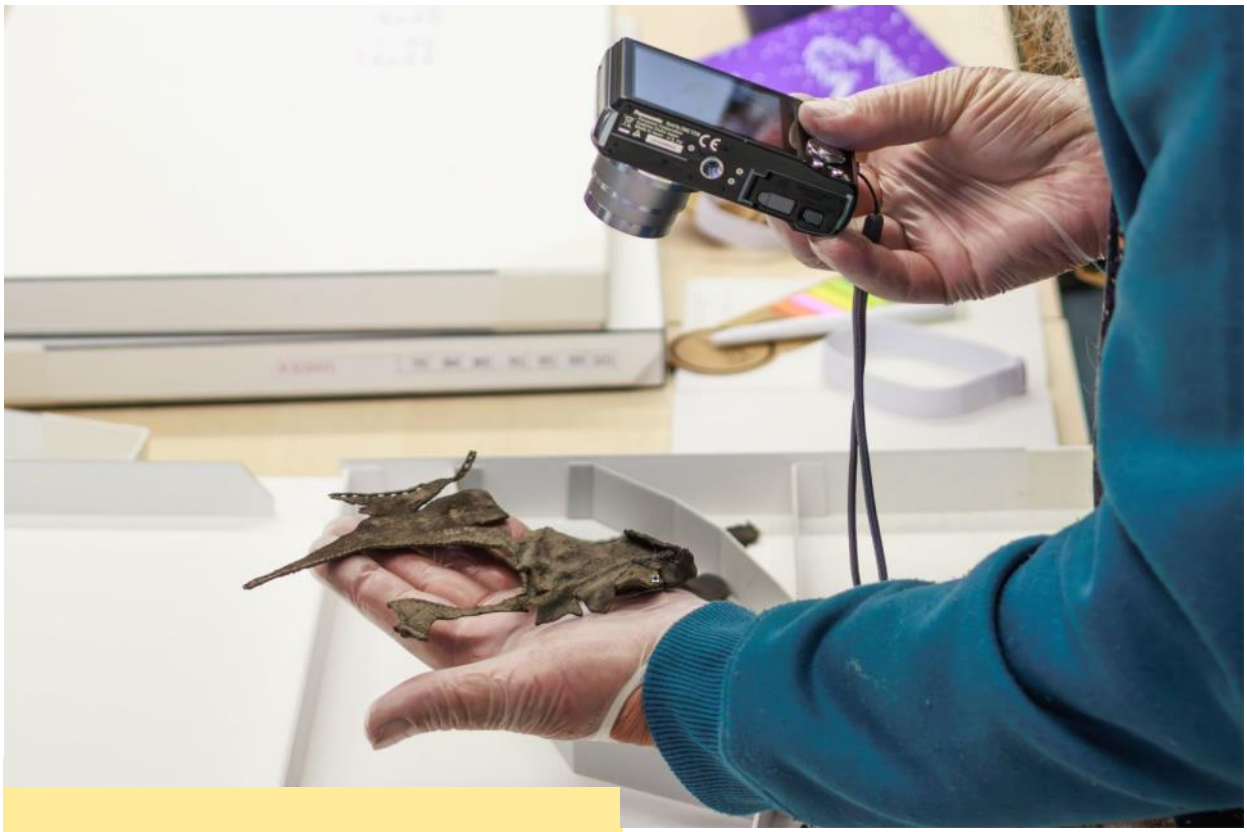


ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEATHER GROUP

NEWSLETTER

64 September 2026

visit the ALG website at
www.archleathgrp.org.uk



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Editor's note

It's Newsletter time again and this issue, while shorter than usual, reports some interesting developments. The two new Meeting Coordinators have come up with a new, more informal, format for some of our online meetings: 'Show and Tell', which is promising to be popular. Participants will volunteer short presentations, linked to a common theme, on their current or recently completed research. It will be an opportunity for them to test ideas on the audience and to benefit from the accumulated wisdom of the Group. Another popular idea, arising from this spring's Prague meeting, was the prospect of a future ALG visit to Gdańsk . Beata Ceynowa's presentation to the conference, on medieval leather from excavations there, was rounded off with a cordial invitation to the Group to visit the vast collections at the Gdańsk Archaeological Museum and see them for ourselves! A new exhibition is planned in around two years' time and this seemed the ideal opportunity.

Below you will find articles by Tuuli Jõesaar and Quita Mould - the latter a follow-up to her piece in the last newsletter on leather-lined boxes. There are also a few notes on forthcoming publications and other matters but sadly no section on 'Your Questions to ALG' as, until recently, we had not received a single leather-related query via the website for several months. Please remember that our members are only too happy to use their knowledge and experience to answer any such questions, whether from ALG members or the public. They should be sent to our contact email address:

archaeologicalleathergroup@gmail.com

The next newsletter will appear in March 2027 and the deadline will be the first of that month. Please send any articles or other material for the newsletter (book/exhibition reviews, news of excavated finds, new publications etc.), direct to me at the email address on the final page. Thank you!

Sue Winterbottom

The 2026 Annual General Meeting

At this year's AGM, held on 8 May, Arianne Panton and Angela Middleton stood down as Chair and Meetings Coordinator respectively. We are very grateful to them both for the distinctive contribution they have made to the development of the group and its smooth running. Arianne was replaced as Chair by Yvette Fletcher while Angela's role will be shared between Arianne and Elisabeth de Campenhout. Diana Friendship-Taylor was elected as Secretary and two new Ordinary Members, Ines Moreira Rato and Jana Obročníková were elected in place of Graham Lampard and Dominique Matthieu who had both stood down. The Treasurer and Newsletter Editor were both willing to continue in post, as the Constitution allows. and were duly re-elected.

18 members attended the meeting, with one apology for absence. A copy of the minutes can be found on the ALG's website at:

https://archleathgrp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/AGMminutes_2026.pdf

The ALG Spring Meeting 2026 in Prague

On a warm sunny morning in March the 22 registered participants arrived in dribs and drabs for the start of our 2026 Spring Meeting. The venue was Prague City Museum's conservation workshops on the outskirts of the city which some reached by taxi and others on a suburban tram. Singly, or in groups, those arriving introduced themselves and many were delighted to see old friends, colleagues or simply aquaintances known from other ALG meetings over the years. The atmosphere was friendly and collegial and so it remained for the duration of the two day meeting.

On this first visit Jana Obročníková told us the history of the excavations in Wenceslaus Square which took place during a major redesign and resurfacing. Organic deposits from the mid 14th century were found, contemporary with the establishment of Prague's New Town. These de-

Cover: an image from the ALG's Spring Meeting in Prague. Photo by Jan Václav Patka

posits occurred between the paving levels of a central square housing a horse-market. Leather from the site was laid out for us to examine and, although it was often fragmentary, an exciting variety of objects was represented: shoe soles and vamps, decorative openwork, offcuts from glove and purse-making, part of a possible sword grip, and an intriguing long fringed piece of unknown origin (shown below, left). The staff showed us the conservation lab and described the cleaning, treatment and recording processes which are still ongoing for this material.



Discussing the leather finds from Wenceslas Square. Photo by Jan Václav Patka



Offcuts from purse making were among the finds



The unusual decorative fringe

At midday Jana and her helper Honza (Jan Václav Patka), a masters student, shepherded us all skillfully by tram into the centre of Prague and to lunch at a restaurant serving *Jiaozi* (Chinese dumplings) which proved to be an education for some of us! The afternoon session was a visit to the offices of the Czech National Heritage Institute in Prague's Old Town where we were hosted by Tomasz Cymbalak, head of the archaeological department and local conservator Anežka Hřebíčková. Once again, staff had kindly laid out material for us to examine. These finds were from the 'Jáma' site which was the name of a pit outside the Old Town city wall. It contained some very deep medieval deposits and the objects were noticeably more complete than those from Wenceslaus square. A highlight was the collection of decorated scabbards, some of which are shown overleaf. An unusual quantity of small rectangular cases also came from the site and several were on display. They vary in size and may have had different uses but some are believed to have held medieval writing tablets, as those identified at Gdańsk . There were well preserved gloves and shoes as well and these produced some excellent discussions. It was impressive to see how effectively – and quickly – a group of ALG specialists working together can



A slide shows the depth of stratigraphy at the 'Jama' excavation site.



Decorated scabbards from the 'Jama' site. Top left: possibly for scissors or shears?



evaluate such an assemblage in its wider context. What a pity not every site can afford this!

At the end of the afternoon there was an optional visit to a small museum in the Old Town with a multimedia exhibition on 14th century Prague. Later, some of us met again for a meal in a traditional cellar pub while others opted for something quieter and perhaps a lie down.

Early on Friday we all met again at an imposing building on Letenská street on the other side of the river from the Old Town. This was the home of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Science and its beautiful library was the scene for a day conference on archaeological leather from across Europe. Aleš Hoch, Jindřich Figura and Jana Obročníková gave us the wider Czech background to the material we had handled the day before. These talks were followed by a series of presentations by artefact specialists whose names will be known to many readers of this newsletter. They included Annemarieke Willemsen (National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden), Marquita Volken (Shoe Museum, Lausanne), Tuuli Jöesaar (Estonian Academy of Arts) and Beata Ceynowa (Archaeological Museum, Gdańsk) who had all made important contributions to the hands-on examination of finds the day before.

Victoria Stevens, of West Dean College in the south of England, gave a fascinating talk about the reuse of gloves for repairs to book bindings at the 18th-19th century Bar Convent in York. A pre-recorded presentation by Angela Middleton on the current approach to leather conservation in the UK then rounded off the day conference. Jana was once again assisted by Honza who operated the AV equipment and kept everything running smoothly.

Any account of the day must include the fabulous catering which Jana Obročníková had arranged for us, despite the apparent lack of any kitchen facilities in the building. This was provided by two white-coated chefs who made a series of hot and cold drinks, salads, fish, meat and vegetable dishes appear as if by magic – together with plates, cutlery and glassware which, once used, also magically disappeared. The whole was rounded off by the appearance of a mouth-watering selection of cakes and pastries as the afternoon session drew to a close.

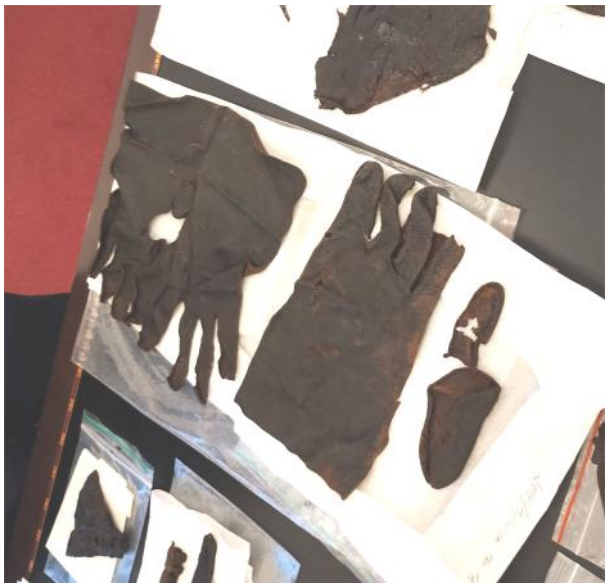


The Institute of Archaeology library, venue for the ALG's day conference



All the speakers must be warmly thanked for making this meeting such a memorable one. So too the staff at the three venues, who gave their time and made the locations available to ALG for free. And, as everyone acknowledged at the time, Jana Obročníková did a superb job of planning and managing the event.

Sue Winterbottom





More finds from Thursday afternoon's session on the 'Jama' site: a possible writing tablet case (top), gloves and a shoe upper (right)



Prague conference participants on the final day. Photo by Jan Václav Patka

Forthcoming ALG Events

25 September - Show and Tell Online)

Show and Tell is our newest online meeting format where members are able to informally present a recently completed or ongoing project related to the study, conservation, or reconstruction of archaeological leather finds and other skin-based items from a cultural heritage context.

Join us for our pilot session of this new meeting type *Show and Tell* on the **25th of September** at **7:00pm UK time.**

The theme of our first session is **shoes,** and includes these presentations:

Thom de Gooijer - *Applying photometric imaging to Roman shoe soles.*

John Nicholl - *An early 8th century shoe from an ecclesiastical site at Mungret, Co. Limerick.*

Elisabeth de Campenhout - *Anatomy of a Monk's Shoe.*

Inês Moreira Rato - *Wearing and Discarding Pantufos (Slippers): Footwear in Portugal (15th-16th Centuries).*

Tuuli Jõesaar - *The Revalia-PW and Revalia-PC Patten Styles.*

For the future: Have you recently completed an interesting project, or are looking to brainstorm research ideas with others in the field? If so, please reach out with your presentation ideas.

Presentation ideas can be sent to:

ALGArch1@outlook.com

(please include 'FAO Meetings Coordinators' in the subject line). Submissions are welcome all year round and once we have enough speakers for a session a date will be planned.

19 December - Christmas Gathering (Online)

Join us online for our annual ALG Christmas gathering on the **19th of December** at **1:00pm UK time.** The session will include an archaeological leather themed presentation (speaker to be announced), a new edition of the ALG Christmas Quiz, and debut of the ALG photo gallery.

The ALG Photo Gallery

We invite members to submit 'artistic' photos of their work to be entered into the ALG's first online gallery which will be showcased at the Christmas gathering. Think abstract, weird and wonderful. Photos do not need to tell a story and items do not need to be recognisable, instead we want to showcase the aesthetic beauty of the materials we work with.

As above, please send your photos to:

ALGArch1@outlook.com

With 'FAO Meetings Coordinators' in the subject line. Thank you!

Elisabeth de Campenhout
Arianne Panton

ALG Meetings Coordinators

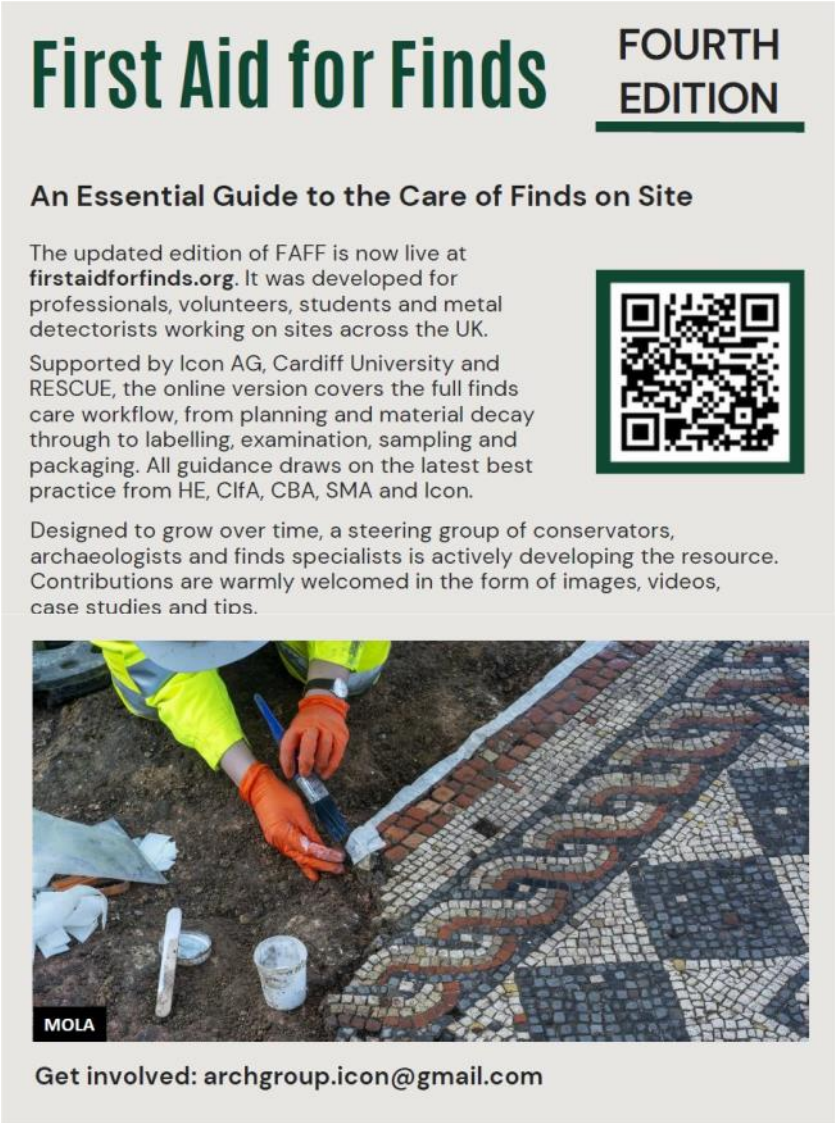
'First Aid for Finds' - a new edition

Helen Ganiaris at **London Museum** sent us the poster below announcing a new edition of the essential guide to the onsite care of archaeological finds.

The guide, which was first published in print in 1972, is now in online format and continues to be a basic resource for fieldworkers - including when they encounter vulnerable organic materials such as leather.

You can find the guide at:

https://www.firstaidforfinds.org/



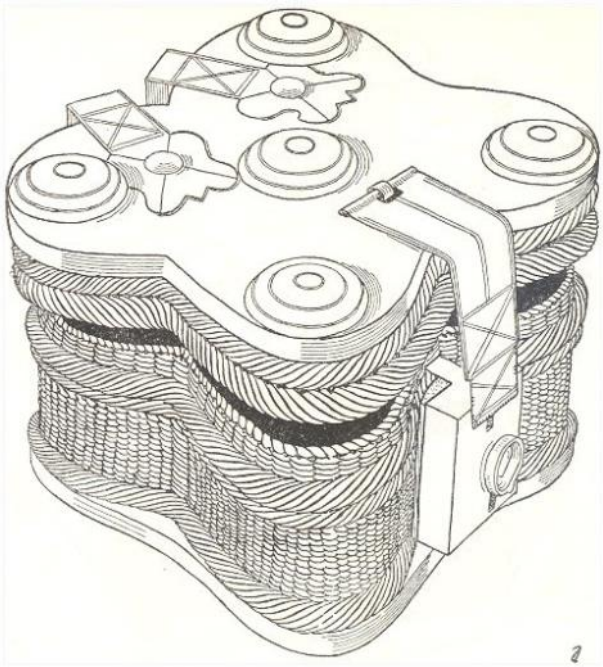
Further Roman bath slippers and leather-lined containers

by Quita Mould

Hilary Cool's investigations into Roman cylindrical glass flasks continue and, shortly after the article 'Unusual leather finds from a Gallo-Roman burial' (ALG Newsletter 63, 6-8) was drafted, details of two further burials of interest came to light. These German burials, published by Waldemar Haberey in the Bonner Jahrbücher, and which may be better known than the French burial from Quatremars, Rouen, also contained leather-lined boxes among their array of high status burial goods.

The first burial was found in the village of Dorweiler, Rhineland-Pfalz, south-west of Koblenz in 1943 (Haberey, 1949). Accompanying the female burial within a stone sarcophagus were, amongst a range of high status items, two wooden boxes with wicker sides and elaborate copper alloy fittings directly comparable with that in the Quatremars burial, but surviving in much a better condition and so enabling a better understanding of its construction. The two boxes, the larger being six-lobed, the smaller four-lobed in shape, had flat wooden bases and lids covered in leather with woven basketry sides. Photos of the surviving portions of both boxes appear in Haberey, 1949, Plates 3-5. The boxes placed at the feet of the burial, each still contained their glass bottles. We are told that 'inside the [smaller, four-lobed] box under the lock and hinge pin small leather remnants were preserved' confirming the presence of an internal leather lining. The reconstruction drawing of the smaller box is reproduced opposite. The smaller box was 9cm high, the larger measured 10cm.

The second burial is from Bonn and was found in Josefstrasse in 1954 (Haberey, 1961). Again this burial of a young female within a stone sarcophagus was accompanied by a range of high status jewellery, glassware and other goods. The burial goods included 'a wooden casket with metal fittings and a gold-decorated leather lining ' (cat. no. 33 Haberey 1961, 330). This was a rectangular box 25 x 37cm (height unknown) made of wooden boards 1.6cm thick with dove-tailed joints, with iron corner fittings, decorative copper alloy hinges and a lock. The supposed leather lining is illustrated in a line drawing captioned 'leather with gold leaf ornaments as the lining of a wooden casket' and a photograph captioned 'leather lining of the jewellery box with embossed ornaments made with thin gold foil'. Both illustrations are reproduced on page 9. Shown in the drawing and photograph are the remains - not of a box lining - but of shoe insoles with gilt decoration. Though the insoles are fragmentary two insole's seats (heel areas) survive intact suggesting that, in this case, a pair of bath slippers had been present within the wooden box.



Reconstruction drawing from Haberey, 1949, Abb.9, p.90.

The insoles are decorated with a gilded, probably rouletted, border running around the perimeter with various motifs ornamenting the tread area. These motifs including circular stamped rosettes and ring and dot (*oculi*), these last not dissimilar to those on the Quatremars insole, and rouletted lines - some resembling fern or palm fronds. Haberey was clearly aware of the presence of bath slippers in the burial, however, since in the last paragraph of the article (1961, 322) he noted that 'Not shown are further remains found in and around the box: …….fragments of 1cm thick cork sheet. One piece, still 5.5cm long, has the rounded shape of the heel end of a 3.1cm wide cork sandal sole.'

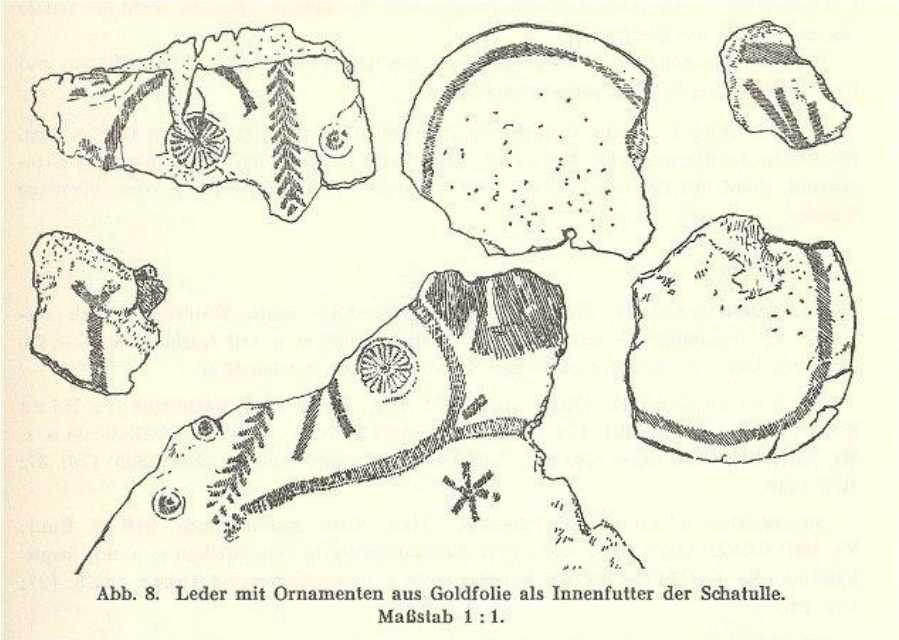


Abb. 8. Leder mit Ornamenten aus Goldfolie als Innenfutter der Schatulle.
Maßstab 1 : 1.

Drawings of leather with gold leaf decoration: from Haberey, 1961, 329, Abb. 8



Tafel 60

Abb. 1. Lederfutter der Schmuckschatulle mit eingeprägten Ornamenten
aus dünner Goldfolie. – Maßstab 1 : 1.

Photographs of two of the leather pieces: from Haberey, 1961, Tafel 60

The Josefstrasse, Bonn burial is well known to those interested in Roman glass flasks and, understandably, the original identification of a gilt-leather lining for the wooden box has been taken at face value and has entered the literature as such. Here we can take the opportunity to put the record straight. Whereas one can be confident of the identification of leather linings for the lobed boxes with basketry sides in the burials from Dorweiler and Quatremars, in contrast the rectangular wooden box from Bonn has no evidence of a leather lining. In compensation the Bonn burial has gained a pair of cork-soled gold decorated bath slippers.

Hilary Cool is keen to try and track down where these finds from the Josefstrasse burials are currently held - possibly in Bonn? If any member knows anything about their whereabouts ALG will happily pass on to Hilary any information you have.

References

Haberey, W. 1949 'Ein spatrömisches Frauengräb aus Dorweiler, Kr. Euskirchen'. Bonner Jährbücher 149, 82-93

DOI https://doi.org/10.11588/bjb.1949.0.73797

Haberey, W. 1961 'Ein Mädchengrab römischer Zeit aus der Josefstrasse in Bonn'. Bonner Jährbücher 161, 319-332

DOI https://doi.org/10.11588/bjb.1961.1.80823

A digression, by way of a leather sheath for a pair of knives from Dorweiler…

The two wicker-sided boxes were not the only things of interest to ALG members in the richly furnished female sarcophagus burial found at Dorweiler in 1943 (Haberey 1949). In addition, it was recorded that:

'Neben der linken Schulter ein ledernes Etui mit vergoldetem Silberbeschlag, in feiner Durchbruchsarbeit verziert, darin zwei kleine Messer mit goldbeschlagenen Beingriffen, vom zugehörigen Lederriemchen war noch die silberne Riemenzunge erhalten.'

[Next to the left shoulder was a leather case with silver gilt fittings, decorated with fine openwork, containing two small knives with gold-mounted bone handles; the silver strap-end of one of the associated leather straps was still preserved.]

This 'cutlery pouch made of leather' was illustrated in Tafel 3, Abb. 2 (reproduced below). We are told that much of the leather had rotted away but that remains of the leather were visible. The round-bottomed double sheath is represented primarily by a decoratively pierced, pelta-shaped plate of gilded silver sheet and a pair of retaining straps, still containing a pair of narrow-bladed knives within. Finely perforated knife fittings of this type are found throughout the Roman Empire during the later second and the third centuries (Berger, 2002). Those with the pierced 'Gemellianus' inscription, considered to have been produced in the region of Baden, Switzerland were discussed by Marquita Volken (Volken and Goubitz 2020, 41-2, figs 16 and 17) and I am grateful to Marquita for bringing the publication by Ludwig Berger to my attention. The identification of a sheath for a pair of knives, as found here, is more of a rarity but another comes from a sarcophagus burial from

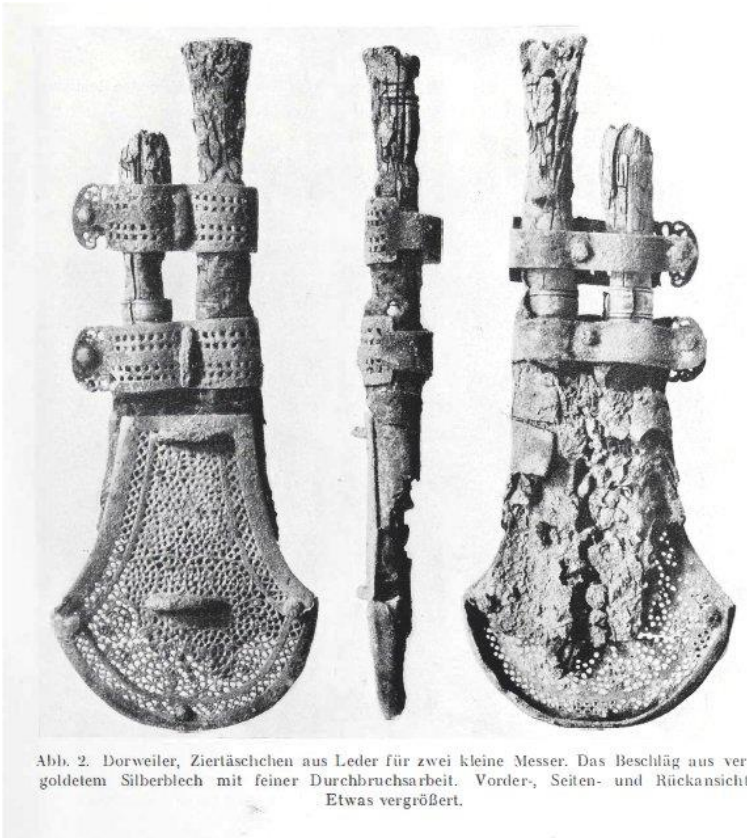


Abb. 2. Dorweiler, Ziertäschchen aus Leder für zwei kleine Messer. Das Beschläg aus vergoldetem Silberblech mit feiner Durchbruchsarbeit. Vorder-, Seiten- und Rückansicht. Etwas vergrößert.

Photograph of the leather case with two knives: from Haberey, 1949, Tafel 3

Medardstrasse 46, Trier (Cüppers 1973, 372, Abb. 12): in that case no leather had survived. Both the Trier and the Dorweiler burials contained glass vessels which can be dated to the fourth century AD (Hilary Cool. pers. comm.)

References

Berger, L. 2002 Durchbrochene Messerfutteral-Beschläge (Thekenbeschläge) Aus Augusta Raurica: ein Beitrag zur provinzial-Römischen Ornamentik, *Forschungen in Augst vol. 32,* Römermuseum Augst

Cüppers, H. 1973 'Jahresbericht des Staatlichen Amtes für Vor- und Frühgeschichte im Regierungsbezirk Trier und im Kreis Birkenfeld für die Jahre 1968-1972 - Stadtbereich Trier' in Trierer Zeitschrift 36, 349-379

Haberey, W. 1949 'Ein spatrömisches Frauengräb aus Dorweiler, Kr. Euskirchen'. Bonner Jährbücher 149, 82-93

Volken, M. and Goubitz, O. 2020 Covering the Blade. Archaeological leather sheaths and scabbards. Zwolle: SPA Uitgevers

Caerlaverock Castle: Two Leather Reports

Two new illustrated catalogues are now available online of leather finds from the excavations at Caerlaverock Castle which took place between 1955 and 1966. They are the result of examination of the conserved finds in the Historic Environment Scotland collection. **Clare Thom**as reported on the shoes, while **Quita Mould** and **Esther Cameron** have studied the rest of the leather, whcich included dagger and knife sheaths, decorated and moulded panels, saddlery and harness.

The finds span the 11th to the 16th centuries with many items being datable to the 13th-15th centuries based on their style and construction.

You can download the two publications by following these links:

Thomas - https://bit.ly/3UycBPM

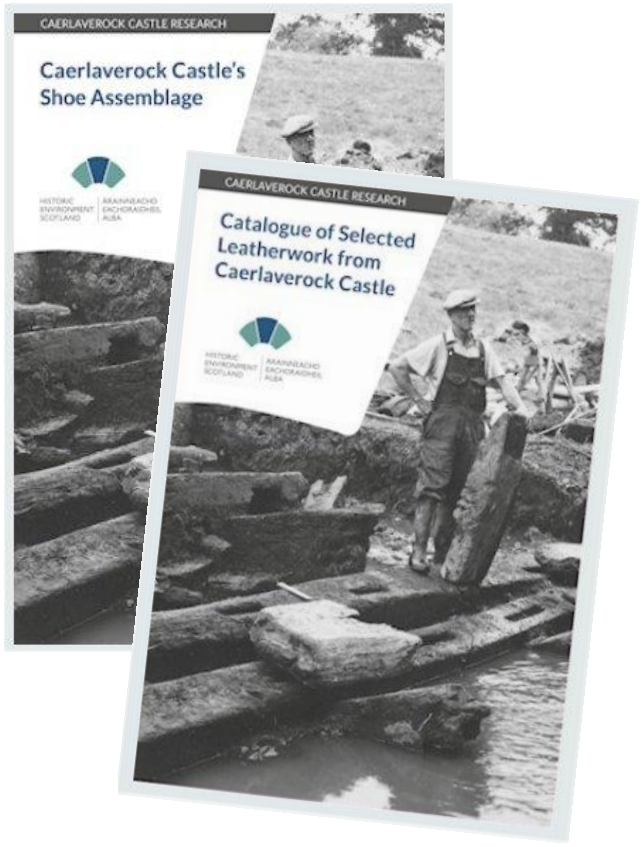
Mould and Cameron - https://bit.ly/461duTt

Coming soon…

A second edition of **Conservation of Leather and Related Materials** (eds. R. Thomson and M. Kite) is due to be published early next year by Routledge in its *Conservation and Museology* Series. The new title is **Conservation of Leather, Skin and Related Materials** and the editors are Arianne Panton and Rosie Bolton. The original edition (2006) has since become the authoritative text on leather conservation.

The new edition contains many new and expanded chapters and a wide-ranging collection of case studies by international practitioners. The hardback price for pre-orders (from 21/9/26) is a hefty £260. A full list of contents and pre-ordering details can be found on this web page:

https://bit.ly/46Um1lo



The Revalia-PW and Revalia-PC Patten Styles

by Tuuli Jõesaar

Estonian Academy of Arts/TLU Archaeological Research Collection

tuuli.joesaar@artun.ee

Recent research on archaeological footwear in the eastern Baltic has illuminated several patten styles from the late Middle Ages, many similar to those found in north and central Europe. Among this material was a previously undefined style resembling the established Enkhuizen-PC and Snellestraat-PC patten styles, both dated to the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries and described by Volken (2022, 267). The triangular vent and general upper morphology are comparable to Enkhuizen-PC, while the leather lace braiding and lace-hole arrangement show closer similarities to Snellestraat-PC pattens and to contemporary chopines. This article presents the first comprehensive description and analysis of the Revalia-PW/PC patten style, identified from archaeological material recovered from the Kalamaja assemblage in Tallinn, Estonia, and dated to the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Two closely related substyles can be distinguished: Revalia-PW with a wooden sole and Revalia-PC with a leather-covered cork sole. The article describes their construction and morphology, clarifying their typological and technological relationships within the broader north European patten tradition of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

Definition, Construction and Morphology

The Revalia-PW/PC patten style is characterised by a short upper positioned toward the toe of the sole, creating a distinctive triangular vent at the toe opening. Based on sole construction, two substyles can be distinguished: Revalia-PW has a wooden sole, while Revalia-PC has a leather-covered cork sole. Despite these technological differences, both substyles share similar upper morphology and lacing arrangements, indicating that they belong to a single stylistic tradition rather than representing separate styles.

Most of what we know about this style comes from finds recovered from the Kalamaja assemblage in Tallinn. The figures include registration



Figure 1: Revalia-PW strap fragment with preserved wooden sole. Photo: J. Ratas.

drawings of the original finds (Figure 2) and separate reconstruction drawings showing how the pattens may have looked when new (Figure 4). Keeping these separate helps avoid confusion between preserved archaeological evidence and modern reconstructions. The photograph in Figure 1 provides additional visual confirmation of the preserved material.

The method by which the straps were attached to the sole helped distinguish the two substyles. In the Revalia-PW examples (wooden sole), the straps were fixed with two to three nails, often with a nailing strip placed between the nail heads and the leather strap. Nail thickness sometimes varied. In the Revalia-PC examples (cork sole), the straps were attached to the sewing form with tacks during manufacture, and some may originally have had a lining. The upper construction was otherwise the same in both substyles, indicating that the method used to attach the upper to the sole depended on the sole material rather than stylistic differences.

Both substyles use leather lace braiding, as shown by the traces preserved on the patten straps, although the number and arrangement of lace holes vary (Figure 3). Single rows generally contain three to four holes, while double-row arrangements usually have four upper holes and two lower holes. Simplified forms with only two lace holes also occur. Despite these differences,

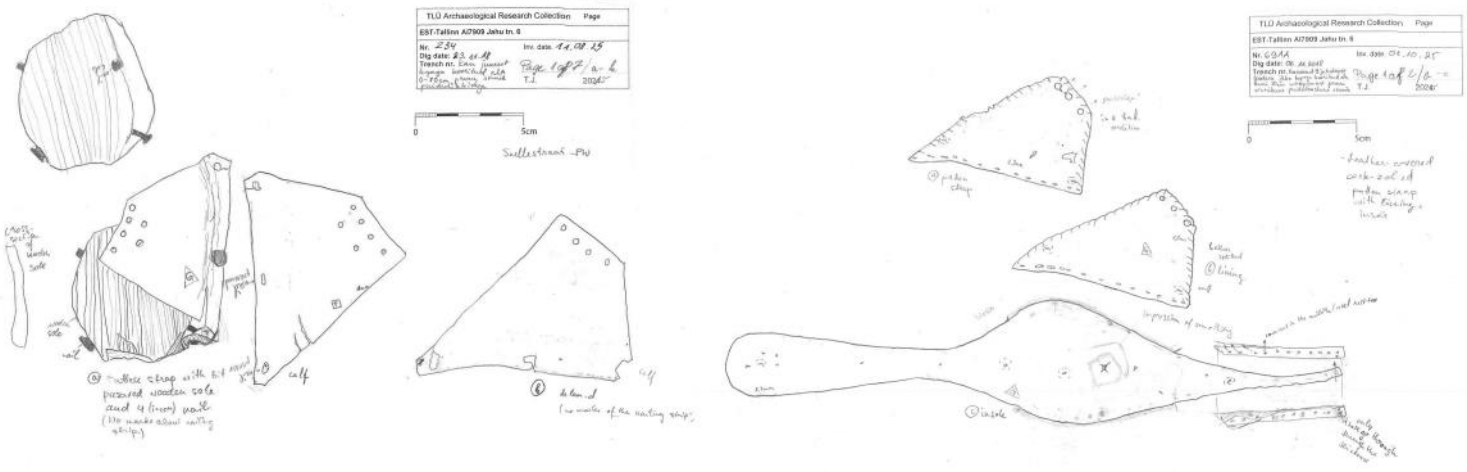


Figure 2: Archaeological drawings of Revalia patten strap elements and associated components from the Kalamaja assemblage - illustrating preservation state, fastening-hole placement and construction details underlying the typological interpretation. Drawings by the author.

all examples retain the same overall structure and triangular vent formation.

No complete wooden soles have survived for Revalia-PW, likely because wood does not preserve as well as leather, and discarded wooden soles were often reused as fuel. As a result, the reconstruction of sole morphology remains provisional and partly relies on comparative material from other north European patten assemblages. Future discoveries of more complete examples may refine current interpretations of sole shape and proportions. For Revalia-PC, only a single insole has been recovered from the Kalamaja assemblage. This example has an elongated toe and a relatively narrow waist, providing the only direct evidence for sole morphology within the group. However, because it is small and may represent an adolescent or child's patten, its proportions cannot be assumed to reflect all adult examples.

Several smaller straps with only two lace holes have also been identified. These retain all the diagnostic features of the style, including the triangular vent, but their reduced dimensions suggest that they represent children's pattens and scaled-down versions of adult forms.

Comparative Evidence and Interpretation

Comparative material suggests that the Revalia-PW/PC style formed part of a broader north European patten tradition during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Archaeological parallels include a leather patten upper fragment from the Damrak site in Amsterdam, preserving a complete wooden-soled patten strap with two rows of lace holes - four in the upper row and two in the lower row ('Below the Surface' database, find no. NZD1.00095LEE013). Similar wooden-soled patten straps were recovered from the Rotta Nova excavations in Rotterdam (Elisabeth de Campenhout pers. comm., 2026). A broadly comparable fragment related to forefoot upper construction is known from Kołobrzeg (Wywrot-Wyszkowska 2008, 208). Although the drawing is schematic and the fragment is incompletely preserved, it shares a similar low triangular profile and comparable lace-hole arrangement. Comparative iconographic evidence is provided by textile decoration associated with the choir stalls of Bern Minster (1515).

Overall, the evidence indicates that upper morphology, rather than the sole construction, was the main defining feature of patten styles. The Revalia-PW/PC material further suggests that different sole-manufacturing techniques could coexist within a shared stylistic tradition, possibly reflecting workshop traditions, material availability, or functional adaptation within the broader north European patten tradition. Variation in lace-hole number and attachment details likewise appears to reflect differences in size, workshop practice, or function rather than distinct stylistic categories.

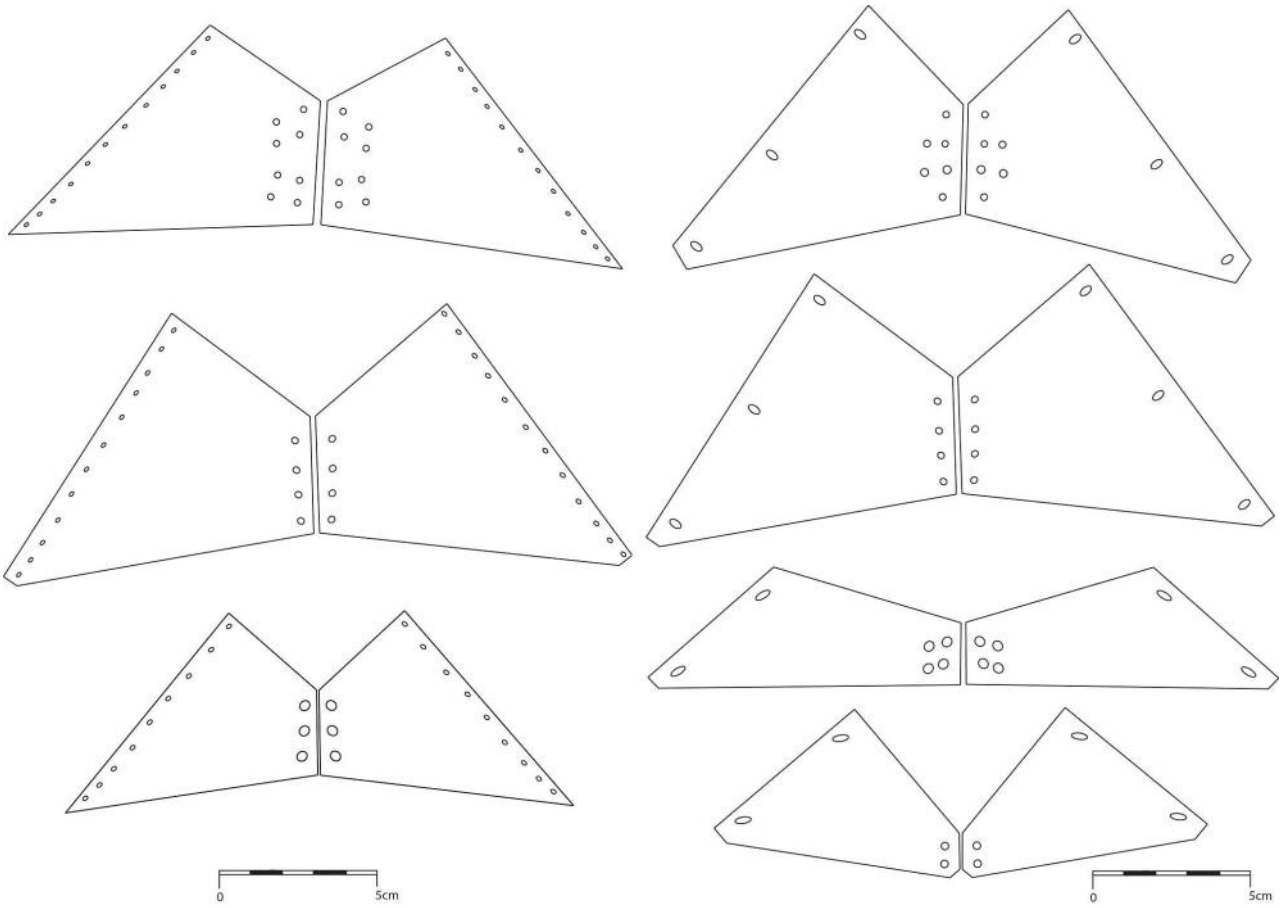


Figure 3: Variation in strap morphology and lace-hole arrangement in Revalia pattens: Revalia-PC on the left and Revalia-PW on the right. Drawing by the author.

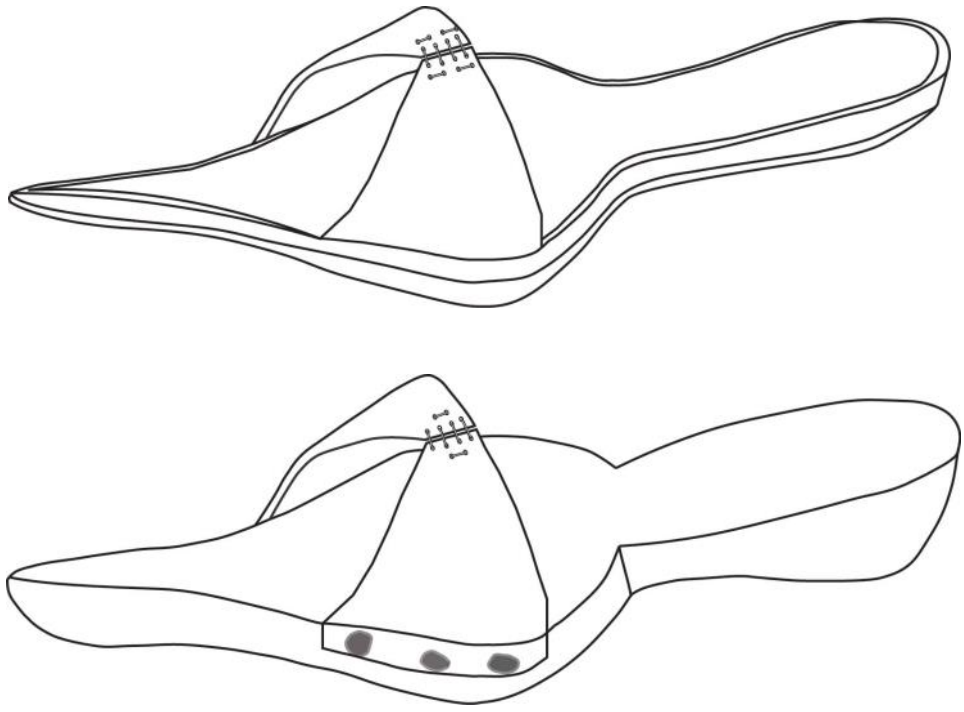


Figure 4: Reconstruction of Revalia-PC (above) and Revalia-PW (below) pattens based on the Kalamaja assemblage. Drawing by the author.

Acknowledgements

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In gremio - in praxi:
the durability of the ephemeral

Recordings of the 6th annual conference held in February 2026

On the YouTube channel of the **National Museum in Szczecin**, Poland, you can find recordings of this year's conference which took place over three days in February. The talks were wide-ranging and covered current research on leather and textiles from prehistoric times to the present day. Some were delivered by those present, while others were given online. Among the contributors were Anna Kowalska, David Nicolle, Marquita Volken, Karolina Blusiewicz, Jana Obročnikova, Wojciech Kawka, Marloes Rijkelijkhuizen and many others.

This web page contains links to recordings of each day of the conference, which ran from 4-6 February:

https://bit.ly/4pQ8jim



IN GREMIO – IN PRAXI Day 2 (5th February) part two: 15:00 - 17:20

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