

INVENTORY

NEWS FROM THE JOUKOWSKY INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE ANCIENT WORLD

DISSERTATIONS, DIVERSITY, FELLOWS, AND FIELDWORK

As I sit down to look back at my first year at the helm of the Jukowsky Institute, with our Commencement ceremonies kicking off in just a matter of days, it is clear that this year's celebration will be a particularly memorable event for us. No fewer than six graduate students have successfully defended their dissertations this year, and are in line to receive their diploma from Martha Jukowsky, with Sue Alcock, our founding director, returning to campus for the occasion. Six dissertations and defenses is a large number for a doctoral program as the Institute's – double the regular number, in fact! Accordingly, we've devoted much of this issue of *Inventory* to highlighting the work of these new graduates. It is fair to say that the defenses have largely defined the spring semester for the Institute faculty; and as each committee included one or more external members, we are grateful to our colleagues on campus and beyond, including overseas, for reading and discussing these dissertations.

Along with reading dissertation drafts, our time this spring has also been filled with discussions of how to address questions of diversity and inclusion – major topics of debate, as much in Rhode Island Hall as anywhere else on campus. These issues sprang to prominence, at Brown and around the country, in the fall, and quickly gave rise to as many protests by students as responses and initiatives by the provost and president. The Institute's approach to these important issues has been open, collaborative, and inclusive – based on our belief that the process should be part of the solution. We convened a series of conversations, among Institute faculty, staff, graduate students, and undergraduate concentrators, which led to the creation of our Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan, written and edited as a document shared among a working group of faculty, staff, and students. The plan was approved by the Institute faculty in May 2016, and subsequently formally submitted to the provost and to the Office of Institutional Diversity and Inclusion. Both the process and the many proposals for concrete action have been already helpful and hold out much promise for the coming years – evaluation of the plan and our actions in this regard

will henceforth be a fixture on the Institute's calendar.

This semester also witnessed the design and implementation of yet another initiative to integrate the Institute with our colleagues in the study of Archaeology and the Ancient World writ large. We've introduced a new role for tenure-track and tenured faculty on campus with

interests that intersect with the Institute's mission: Jukowsky Fellows.

We will invite between two and four faculty members to join the Institute for two years and actively to take part in our intellectual life. The inaugural Fellows are Itohan Osayimwese from the Department of History of Art and Architecture, and Graham Oliver from the Department of Classics. I look forward to seeing them become even more active members of our community.

The last weeks of the spring semester were also particularly busy for me as I prepared to take my Cities and Colonies class to Spain for ten days. The students in the course have written up their impressions of the trip, on the back page of this issue. For my part, I found the trip to be both fun and productive, and enjoyed getting to know the students in the class better. I am grateful to the Office of Global Engagement for launching this exciting grant program that makes it possible for Brown students to take their courses outside the classroom, and to discover new ways of learning. Fieldwork is crucial for archaeology, and the opportunity to incorporate it into courses is invaluable.

In just a few days, I will be heading back to Sardinia for a study season for our field project at S'Urachi. When I return to Brown, I am looking forward to being joined by Yannis Hamilakis, who is crossing the Atlantic to become Jukowsky Family Professor of Archaeology and Professor of Modern Greek Studies; as well as our newest postdoctoral fellows, Sophie Moore and Kate Brunson. It should be an exciting time for the Institute, as I'm learning is almost always the case!

Peter van Dommelen

Director, Jukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World
 Jukowsky Family Professor of Archaeology
 Professor of Anthropology and Professor of Italian Studies (by courtesy)





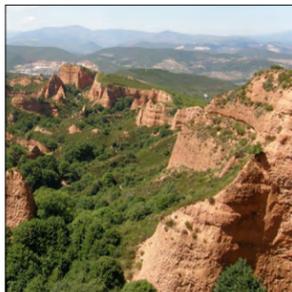
FIVE NEW DOCTORS (AND ONE MASTER) OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Joukowsky Institute is delighted to announce the successful defense of five doctoral dissertations, and one master's thesis, this spring – and Dr. Müge Durusu-Tanrıöver defended her dissertation in December 2015.

Linda M. Gosner

Mining Matters: Rural Communities and Industrial Landscapes in Roman Iberia (3rd Century BCE-2nd Century CE)

Dr. Gosner's dissertation examines the social and economic impacts of Roman conquest on the mining industry in the Iberian Peninsula, the Roman province of *Hispania*. Although indigenous traditions of mining in Iberia dated back to at least 3,000 BCE, the scale of metal extraction increased dramatically following Roman conquest. Under Roman rule, mining in Iberia contributed to an unprecedented scale of global atmospheric pollution, and Iberian metal ores and their products were distributed and used throughout the Roman Empire. Gosner's dissertation investigates the local impacts of these large-scale changes in the mining industry on the communities who lived and labored in industrial landscapes.



Drawing from archaeological and epigraphic evidence, Gosner investigates four major mining areas: Las Médulas, Cartagena/Mazarrón, the Sierra Morena, and the Iberian Pyrite Belt. Using extant evidence from these industrial landscapes in comparative perspective, she investigates changes and continuities in landscape use, daily life in settlements and households, technology and labor organization, and economic interactions in mining communities. Through this analysis, she illustrates the impacts of empire in the everyday lives of those living mining communities, including indigenous people, slaves, immigrants, and Roman officials. This project highlights the complex relationship between imperialism, resource extraction, and local communities in the Roman Empire and it presents a framework for studying mining, community, and empire in other times and places in world history.

Katherine B. Harrington

Home Economics: Domestic Production and Household Industry in Classical and Hellenistic Greece

Dr. Harrington's dissertation examines the everyday lives of small-scale craft producers in mainland Greece and Crete during the Classical and Hellenistic periods (ca. 480-30 BCE). She examines how research questions regarding the domestic and political economies, the identity of craftspeople, temporality and seasonality, and specialization and intensity can be fruitfully employed using Greek data at the scalar levels of the house and the neighborhood.



At the level of the house, Harrington investigates the social and economic roles of craft production and how that production was organized in relation to other household activities through three case studies: the Terracotta Factory in the Potters' Quarter of

Corinth, Bau Z in the inner Kerameikos of Athens, and House A at Nisi-Eleutherna on Crete. Widening scalar focus to the level of the neighborhood, she explores how domestic industry impacted community formation in four neighborhoods: the Corinthian Potters' Quarter, the Rachi Settlement at Isthmia, the neighborhood north of the agora at Olynthos, and the Industrial District of Athens.

Ultimately, Harrington argues that household industry was much more common than has previously been acknowledged and that households often used craft production dynamically and adaptably as a part of their wider economic strategies. Further, production in urban settings facilitated community formation through the transfer of technical knowledge and shared practices, including religious rites. This dissertation illuminates the ways in which these domestic productive units influenced larger social structures and were in turn impacted by them.

Jessica C. Nowlin

Reorienting Orientalization: Intrasite Networks of Value and Consumption in Central Italy

In her dissertation, Dr. Nowlin examines the local outcomes of increased economic interaction and culture contact in central Italy during the first millennium BCE, a period that has been described traditionally as the "Orientalizing" period. Nowlin reorients the study of this period toward a fuller view of society, combining quantitative methods of archaeological analysis with anthropological theories of value, post-colonialism, and art historical approaches. She employs multivariate statistics and network science in order to understand changes in funerary ritual from a bottom-up perspective.

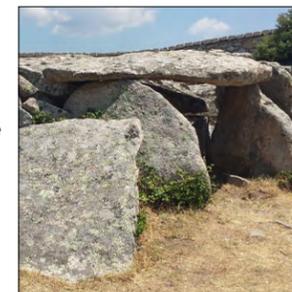


Working from a diachronic perspective, Nowlin analyzes the funerary ritual at two sites in central Abruzzo (Fossa) and the coastal Adriatic (Campovalano). At Campovalano, the integration of a communal funerary feast is part of the invention of tradition, which was instituted by enmeshing this new practice among a series of both older traditions and markers of status and authority designed to legitimize the new practice. Fossa manages increased outside contact by folding imported objects into already existing practices, maintaining the prevailing funerary tradition with some modest expansion. Network analysis of decorative styles indicated that at Campovalano, imported imagery on feasting objects was physically transformed into a local style and deposited in centrally-positioned tombs, while new decorative motifs at Fossa were positioned on the exterior of tomb networks, which reflects their lack of general acceptance within the community. These methods have shown that although certain communities adopted new practices while incorporating local elements and traditions, other communities maintained substantial continuity even when encountering new ideas and practices.

Clive Vella

The Diminishing Collective: Inequality and Social Complexity in Later Central Mediterranean Prehistory

Dr. Vella's dissertation investigates the origins and variable nature of inequality in pre-hierarchical Central Mediterranean communities between the 4th and 1st millennia BC. The arguments for this study are dual. First, all human societies struggle in some way with inequality. Second, archaeology has to divest itself from problematic assumptions that only expect evidence of inequality in settings of considerable hierarchical division. To explain the origins of inequality and its continued presence over time, Vella argues that inequality was largely hidden by a false sense of collectivity. Individuals, seeking to control others in a pre-hierarchical context, were only able to assert their power by emphasizing the collective nature of their settings, despite clear indications of manipulation and exploitation of their peers.



To best tackle these arguments, this study examines the Central Mediterranean region through five intersecting "avenues": the Mediterranean as a marine and terrestrial space, broad distribution networks, limited production of certain ideological objects, burial customs and rituals, and the variable monumentality found across this region. Overall, the sense of a collective was being manipulated by individuals seeking to hold power because it was easier to project a false sense of collectivity than outrightly stress the power of an individual over others.

Robert S. Weiner

The Archaeology and Mythology of Gambling at Chaco Canyon

Mr. Weiner's thesis combines evidence from archaeology, mythology, and ethnography to suggest that gambling was a key social practice at the ancient ceremonial center of Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico (AD 850-1180). Oral traditions of the descendent Pueblo and Navajo Indians describe gaming and gambling at Chaco, though little scholarship up to this point has seriously considered the possibility that these stories reflect historical practices. One aspect of Weiner's research involved performing a structural analysis comparing different versions of Pueblo and Navajo gambling myths that have appeared in print over the last century to determine shared themes between them and derive elements of a potential source version of the story. He also traveled to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC to analyze 248 gambling artifacts from Chacoan sites including kick sticks, dice, and shinny sticks. Ethnographic accounts of Native American societies show that gambling was not the recreational leisure activity of today, but rather an important ceremonial, economic, social, and political practice that facilitated the exchange of goods, playing out of rivalries, war and rain divination, and intergroup interaction.



Additional Doctoral Dissertation and Undergraduate Honors Theses:

Emanuela Bocancea: *Ad Fines Imperii: The Roman Army in Dacia and Arabia (2nd-3rd Centuries CE)*

Nathan C. Lovejoy: *Monumental Memories and Engagements with the Past: The Reception of Anatolian Tumuli from the Archaic Period to the Present*

Monica J. Roth: *Anabaptists in America: A Multidisciplinary Approach to 18th Century Palatine Mennonite Migration to Pennsylvania*

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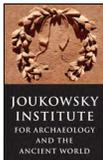
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MORE THAN A FREE TRIP: STUDENTS' IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN

During reading period, Peter van Dommelen's Cities & Colonies class traveled to Spain with support from a GELT grant. The purpose of the trip was to meet and work on-site with Spanish students from a sister course at Barcelona's Pompeu Fabra University, with whom we had been working online all semester. Meeting and collaborating in person was so much better than web-conferencing over a spotty internet connection!



When we landed in Barcelona, the first half of our week was spent in Empúries, a site of Greek colonial ruins that date to the fifth to second centuries BCE. Reading about a site from afar

is interesting, but being there (and literally living amongst the ruins for a couple of days) was an incredible experience that none of us had quite expected. One thing we definitely hadn't anticipated was the Tramuntana – the famous and unrelenting wind that pretty much dominates (read:

terrorizes) the region and probably blows a couple of tourists away every once in a while. No one really took enough warm clothing, so we froze. But getting the opportunity to study the artifacts in person – so many potsherds! – to traverse the landscape, to interview locals and tourists, all definitely made it more than worth it. And a couple of us even embraced the windiness and went swimming in the frigid water! (*cough* Ian *cough*)



While staying in Empúries, we also visited several nearby sites: Pontós, Roses, and Ullastret. These had all been discussed in class, and being able to walk around the ruins and see things for ourselves increased our understanding of the region and its people immensely. Other highlights of the trip included our stay in Barcelona itself – we spent quite a bit of time on the Pompeu Fabra campus working with the Spanish students, but also were able to walk around and visit some of the major attractions, including the beautiful Sagrada Familia and the Gothic Quarter – and the food. We ate so much food. (Peter has fantastic taste. Food is such an important part of learning about other cultures, right? Yes.)



Working closely with not only the Spanish students, but also their instructors, Ana Delgado and Meritxell Ferrer, with Peter and our TA Catie Steidl was what really made the trip worth it. (Did we mention food, though?) The Pompeu Fabra students

were gracious in their hospitality, despite the language barriers, and welcomed us with bright smiles and infectious enthusiasm. Not many people get the opportunity to travel to sites they have been studying, and to closely examine artifacts and work alongside locals to develop joint projects and presentations. This course was truly one of a kind, and we are all so thankful for the opportunity to have taken part in it. *Muchas gracias por todo, Peter!* We hope you had at least half as much fun as we did.