

Material Connections: Mobility, Materiality and Mediterranean Identities

Edited by Peter van Dommelen and A. Bernard Knapp (Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, UK)

RATIONALE FOR THE BOOK

Background

Such current thinking as there is on mobility, materiality and identity in Mediterranean studies is framed by long-standing colonialist attitudes (e.g. the Hellenic roots of European civilisation) and by outdated perceptions of how the classical world and its material representations influence contemporary practices in modern (often postcolonial) contexts. Such viewpoints and prejudices demand reassessment. Moreover, the past encounters themselves necessarily require more meaningful, effectively theorised representations if we wish to develop new cultural and historical understandings of how factors such as mobility, materiality, conflict and co-presence impact(ed) on the formation of identity and subjectivity.

Mediterranean studies typically are characterised by an acute ‘hyper-specialisation’ that discourages comparative research of the many material, cultural and socio-economic features and trends that overlap and interconnect in this region. As a consequence, Mediterranean archaeological research has yet to explore adequately the multiple ways that material culture was used to establish, maintain or alter identities, especially during periods of transition, cultural encounter and change. Moreover, the rich material record of the Mediterranean tends to be described or classified in myriad ways rather than studied analytically: material culture studies have gone largely unnoticed in Mediterranean archaeology, while interpretations of material remains, even when mapped onto social, political or ethnic relations, are often derived directly from other (written) sources. The research published in this volume, by contrast, adopts a new perspective, namely the perception and use of material culture by prehistoric and historic Mediterranean peoples in formulating and/or changing their identities. It considers how objects and social identities are entangled in various cultural encounters and interconnections.

Because current fieldwork and research in the Mediterranean typically focus on a local or at most a regional scale, and lack any systematic comparison of distinctive cultural developments in different regions, there is ample scope for pioneering perspectives to study material culture. This holds true particularly for our themes of materiality, mobility and identity. Engaging these concepts in the study of a wide range of objects and ideas should breathe new life into current theoretical and methodological approaches, facilitating new dialogues and understandings of trans-regional and trans-cultural practices.

Mobility, Materiality and Mediterranean Identities

The movement of people as well as objects has always stood at the heart of attempts to understand the course and processes of human history. In the Mediterranean, evidence of such movements is particularly abundant and issues like migration, colonisation and trade have played prominent roles in archaeological, historical and anthropological discussions alike. Because migration and colonisation processes have linked the Mediterranean to temperate Europe in both the distant and recent past, the region occupies a critical place in the formulation of modern European identities.

The contributors to this book, expanding upon this base, embrace a dynamic new subject of enquiry — the social identity of prehistoric and historic Mediterranean peoples — and consider how materiality,

migration, colonial encounters, and connectivity or insularity influence social identities. Our main resource is the material culture that people used throughout their lives: it allows us to look well beyond the rather narrow lens that focuses on archival, epigraphic and literary written evidence. An approach based in materiality also provides far greater time-depth that enables us to venture deep into prehistory and to adopt a truly long-term perspective in examining how mobility (migrations, colonial encounters, trade/exchange) impacted on both the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the Mediterranean.

This volume includes a series of innovative, closely related case studies that are designed to amplify significantly the ways Mediterranean scholars have looked at the objects and subjects of their studies. Adopting a material and diachronic, socio-historical approach, the authors examine contacts amongst various Mediterranean islands — Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus, the Balearics — and their nearby shores to explore the social and cultural impact of migratory, colonial and exchange encounters.

Because material objects constitute an integral part of culture and society, we draw upon the key concept of materiality in formulating our perspectives on mobility and identity in the Mediterranean, applying experiences and interdisciplinary insight from archaeology, anthropology and classics. Our intention is not just to interrogate existing viewpoints, but actively to explore new ways of thinking about:

- how the dynamics of materiality, including object diasporas and transmissions, offer insights into migratory and colonial experiences;
- how factors such as mobility, exchange, communication and hybridisation impact on colonial and local identities and subjectivities.

Our primary aim is to investigate collaboratively and comparatively the interrelated issues of materiality, mobility and identity throughout the Mediterranean world, in particular to assess:

- how Mediterranean peoples used material culture to establish, maintain or alter their identities, especially during periods of transition, cultural encounter and change;
- how mobility, migration and colonisation, hybridisation, and the Mediterranean Sea itself influenced trans-regional and local subjectivities and identities;
- how recent colonial encounters can enhance understanding of materiality, mobility and identity as formative experiences embedded in territorial expansion or cultural transitions.

To pursue these aims, the following interlinked themes structure the research:

- **Materiality:** we highlight the material dimensions of cultural encounters and social contexts, focussing on the role material culture plays in identity formation and cultural transmission.
- **Mobility:** we examine connectivity, insularity, travel, transport and exchange as mechanisms that served to establish, motivate or modify diasporic, trans-regional and local identities.
- **Contact, conflict and co-presence:** we explore diverse contexts in which people of different cultural backgrounds met and interacted. Integral to these interactions were the physical co-presence of people and the resulting socio-cultural dynamics.
- **Identity:** we examine the material parameters involved in the emergence or change of island and coastal social identities in the Mediterranean during distinctive cultural encounters and periods of major social discontinuity or reorganisation.

GENERAL OUTLINE AND CONTENTS

The volume consists of ten papers, a detailed introduction, and a comprehensive overview at the end. Each chapter is limited to a maximum of 8000 words (including references), and the ten case studies can each have up to a maximum of seven illustrations (not all of them will). Thus we propose one volume of approximately 100,000 words, and about 60-70 illustrations.

Setting the Context: Mobility, Materiality and Mediterranean Identities, **A. Bernard Knapp and Peter van Dommelen**, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

From Colonization to Habitation: Early Cultural Adaptations in the Balearic Bronze Age, **Damià Ramis**, Institut Mediterrani, University of the Balearic Islands, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

This paper focuses on the earliest human colonisation of the Balearic islands during the 3rd millennium BC, which includes environmental parameters. Local developments in material culture are analysed in the attempt to understand better the progressive development of the first indigenous Balearic culture during the second millennium BC. Although the Balearics are not oceanic islands, an intense relationship with source regions may be assumed, and a linear historical trajectory can be understood for the late 3rd and early 2nd millennia Cal BC. Although cultural manifestations are quite similar throughout the archipelago during this period, diverse elements on each island — Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza — are considered, in particular with respect to the process of identity formation. The evidence emphasizes the persistence of most cultural traits in the Balearics during this period and constitutes a Mediterranean example of long-term insular settlement, development and change. The early record indicates a colonisation stage, while the so-called habitation phase can be seen later with the development of the first indigenous Balearic culture.

Prehistoric Social Identities in the Cretan Landscape, **Marina Gkiasta**, Department of Archaeology, Leiden University, The Netherlands.

This paper explores the variability of social identities in Bronze Age Crete through the medium of materiality and by assessing the role of landscape in constructing and perpetuating social identity. Reconstructions of large social systems often impose present ideology on the ways that prehistoric society is structured and evolves; they lack the fine-tuning of the multiple levels in which humans perceive themselves in their — by default — multi-scalar societies. In order to understand how people perceive themselves in relation to ‘others’ we need to define a theoretical and methodological framework of studying the construction, expression and perpetuation of social identities at the personal and community level. The mountainous landscape of the island of Crete has played a major role in connecting, but also in isolating people. Communities, their interconnections and their interdependent relationship with specific landscapes are key themes in this study, which will focus on basic, principle frameworks of social life and their signatures in material objects and the landscape. Research themes include the variability and materiality of social identities, their ideology and social practice. Observing these themes in the present and a psychoanalytical perspective on social identity are used to provide crucial aids in analysing past people.

Insularity, Connectivity and Elite Identity in Late Bronze Age Sardinia, **Anthony Russell**, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

This paper investigates the role cultural encounters played in the development of an elite identity on Sardinia during the Late Bronze Age (ca. 13th–9th centuries BC). Sardinian archaeologists tend to favour frameworks that either stress the importance of extra-insular contacts in the sociopolitical

development of Nuragic settlements, or claim that the increasing hierarchical complexes of the Late Bronze Age are best understood as an independent Sardinian phenomenon. The material record, however, indicates that the leaders of Nuragic polities both appropriated traditional, indigenous materials and acquired foreign exotica in order to legitimise and distinguish their social positions. The significance of both local and foreign goods would have changed continuously within the framework of emerging social identities, as local materials became more exclusive, and foreign exotica became entangled within the materiality of Sardinian society.

Negotiating Island Interactions: Cyprus, the Aegean and the Levant in the Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages, **Sarah Janes**, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland.

This paper assesses the complex and extensive mortuary remains of Cyprus as they relate to issues of identity, insularity and connectivity on the island during the Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages (ca. 1450-750 BC). I reconsider how material culture was actively involved in the multiple social and spatial dynamics — maritime interactions, migrations and colonial encounters — that occurred with the collapse of larger, regional palatial polities at the end of the Late Bronze Age, and the subsequent emergence of smaller, local, hybridised polities involving native Cypriotes and incoming peoples from the Aegean and Levant. In contrast to the Hellenisation perspective that has characterised most traditional work on negotiating island identities during these periods, this paper offers a more nuanced interpretation of the role material culture played in facilitating and mediating socio-cultural interactions between Cyprus, the Aegean and the Levant.

Contacts, Movements and Identities in Iron Age East Iberia, **Jaime Vives-Ferrándiz**, Museo de Prehistoria, Valencia, Spain.

This paper examines the relationship between movements of people and material culture along the southeast coast of Iberia during the early Iron Age (8th-5th centuries BC). The focus falls on questions of connectivity in the context of a Phoenician commercial diaspora, because indigenous sites — e.g. Peña Negra, Saladares, Caramoro II — are likely to have played an important role in shaping the entire setting. I suggest that asymmetrical power relationships between Phoenicians and indigenous people were not a feature of this situation, and that there was no dramatic split between the two social groups. The creation and maintenance of social distances as well as social groups are examined by concentrating on production, exchange and consumption. Smelting remains and amphorae represent the materialization of local networks of exchange, and nodal points of transactions, but they also form ways of increasing power in these societies. Finally, daily cooking practices from two inland settlements (Peña Negra, Saladares), which show convergences between the *habitus* of indigenous peoples and that of the Phoenicians, shed more light on cultural encounters.

Entangled Identities on Iron Age Sardinia, **Jeremy Hayne**, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

This paper examines regional differentiation in Sardinia during the Iron Age and early historical periods (900-400 BC) as demonstrated through the island's material culture. Whilst traditional views of Iron Age Sardinia have focused on issues of resistance and isolation to create a distinctive islandwide identity, attention to regional differences reveals divergent developments and relationships with the outside world. In northern Sardinia, in particular, material evidence from sites such as Nurdole and Sant'Imbenia suggests gradual and regional hybridisation processes and practices involving various social groups that resulted in differences not just across but also within the island itself. Issues of mobility are explored by examining the contacts between Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks and

Etruscans, all of whom frequented the waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea at this time. Traditional ideas of isolation and resistance may be confronted with wider, overlapping movements and identities of people in the Mediterranean. The resulting entanglements and ever-shifting regional and intra-regional movements inform this study and allow the changing nature of identities to be investigated with respect to colonial and trading encounters.

Iron Technology, Connectivity and Social Change in the Ancient Mediterranean, **Maria Kostoglou**, School of Art History and Archaeology, University of Manchester, England.

This paper is concerned primarily with issues of intensity and visibility of cultural contacts and technological choices in iron production from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Understandings of connectivity and mobility during the Iron Age have been influenced largely by Bronze Age studies and cannot explain the archaeology of the Iron Age Mediterranean, because they take no account of the materiality of iron technology. A careful consideration of the ways that iron/steel technologies operate in the pre-industrial world, along with archaeological case studies from Greece, Italy and Spain, demonstrate that the idea of an easily transmitted technological knowledge in iron metallurgy, even in times of high connectivity between cultures (colonisation), is questionable. This is especially the case in Greece: in the transition to the use of iron, the archaeological record and analyses of hundreds of objects and industrial waste point to the existence of very distinctive regional patterns and technological traditions that are local and conservative. These technological traditions began in an experimental way in the Iron Age but became fully developed in later phases (after the 8th century BC). In many cases iron followed the life span of the settlements, showing a strong link to local community identities — contrary to stories based on other forms of material culture such as pottery or coinage. The approach adopted here exposes complex socio-cultural phenomena that often go unnoticed in more traditional archaeological studies of the ancient world; it also offers a methodological tool for integrating archaeological data, theory and science.

Connectivity and Shifting Identities in the North Tyrrhenian Sea, **Corinna Riva**, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

This paper examines the extent of connectivity in and around the north Tyrrhenian Sea. That area saw intensive movement by Carthaginians, Greeks, Etruscans, Sardinian and other Italic peoples during the Iron Age (7th-5th centuries BC), all interacting in diverse situations and socio-cultural circumstances. Investigating the shifting nature of identities in terms of people's materiality and mobility, and with respect to dynamic colonial encounters, particular attention is paid to the acquisition and use of Etruscan imports outside Etruria, with special reference to southern coastal France and Corsica. Taking into account studies that emphasise the ways in which objects that travel far are re-contextualised and given new meanings according to local value systems, I look at the ways in which imported Etruscan objects were incorporated into existing or new practices and traditions, namely wine-drinking, thus actively transforming the identities of the people — both indigenous and colonising — who imported these objects.

Mimesis/Mimicry: Colonialism and Imitation in Roman Baetica, **Alicia Jiménez**, Instituto de Historia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, Spain.

The ancient Greeks used the term mimesis to refer to the ability to simulate the appearance of something or somebody. This concept was especially important in the context of Greek theatre to understand the philosophical relation between play and reality. According to Aristotle, every instance of imitation produced learning. The concept of mimesis reappeared implicitly in modern scientific

literature, in particular in evolutionist theories envisioning the imitation or emulation of superior cultures (i.e. Greek or Roman), as one way leading native cultures to ‘civilisation’. Homi Bhabha renewed the notion of mimesis/mimicry from a postcolonial viewpoint, analysing the subversive aspects of imitation, now understood as one way to reformulate the image of the coloniser by local populations. In this paper I explore different questions related to the complex interplay between copy and model in colonial contexts like Roman Baetica. How shall we interpret examples of appropriating foreign traits in colonial contexts? Why were some traits chosen and other dismissed? Was there a conscious desire to imitate the coloniser’s culture by local populations? What were the consequences of the mimesis processes for the constructing the identity of these communities?

Classifying an Oxymoron. On Black-Boxes, Materiality and Identity in the Scientific Representation of the Mediterranean, **Carlos Cañete**, Department of Ancient History, University of Málaga, Spain.

Given the current controversy concerning the notion of ‘the Mediterranean’, expressed in several recent publications, a reflexive approach seems necessary. This contribution seeks to evaluate the role of classificatory practices in the configuration of modern perceptions of the Mediterranean. For that goal it focuses on the ‘order of things’ that emerged as the result of various scientific commissions promoted by the French Government during the 19th century throughout that region. Environment, human anatomy and material culture as signs of a general process of representation are reviewed synthetically. The variable identities resulting from the relations established between these elements form the focus for discussion. Finally the consideration of the Mediterranean itself as a hybrid entity, both natural and cultural, is proposed as a way to resolve the dichotomies affecting current research in the region.

Overview: Mobility, Materiality and Mediterranean Identities in Wider Context, **Michael Rowlands**, Department of Anthropology, University College London.

MARKET NICHE

The readership for **Material Connections** includes all prehistoric and historical archaeologists (in particular Mediterranean and classical archaeologists), material culture specialists, socio-cultural anthropologists, ancient historians, and human geographers. Because the contributors conduct fieldwork throughout the Mediterranean and during multiple time periods, this volume will appeal to a broad and diverse international market. The importance and timeliness of the topics treated was evident not only in the acceptance of the original session in which the papers were first presented (14th Annual Meeting, European Association of Archaeologists, Valetta, Malta, 16-21 September 2008) but also in the number and diversity of people who attended that session. The topics of mobility, materiality and Mediterranean identities *per se* have never been treated in a comprehensive manner, and certainly not with the diversity of approach in space and time that this volume represents. A moderately priced volume would make this study accessible to all sectors of the market, in particular to younger academics, research staff and students, who will certainly find the topic highly relevant and of very current interest. In stricter disciplinary terms, there would be a market for this volume amongst prehistorians, historical archaeologists, classicists, social scientists, and regional specialists throughout Europe, the Mediterranean, the Near East and north Africa, whence the several case studies derive.

COMPETITIVE STUDIES

No published volumes treat the archaeology and materiality associated with Mediterranean island and coastal identities, and certainly not from the specific perspectives we propose. The following perhaps simply whet the appetite for a conceptually distinctive volume that confronts unexplored ideas and crosses traditional boundaries in order to gain new insights into issues of materiality, mobility and identity in the Mediterranean world.

Harris, W.V. (ed.)

2005 *Rethinking the Mediterranean*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

In this collection of essays, several renowned scholars attempt to establish the theoretical basis for studying the ancient and medieval history of the Mediterranean Sea and the lands around it. Ranging as far afield as Brazil and Japan to consider real and imaginary Mediterraneans, this volume appeals primarily to classicists, ancient and medieval historians, much less so to archaeologists or anthropologists. It does not even broach concepts of materiality or identity.

Papadopoulos, J.K., and R M. Leventhal (eds)

2003 *Theory and Practice in Mediterranean Archaeology*. Cotsen Advanced Seminar 1. Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA.

This volume includes authors from the Old World and the Americas and treats a wide variety of issues such as archaeology and text, the future of large-scale archaeological projects in the Mediterranean, preservation of archaeological sites and landscapes, regional survey archaeology and landscapes. Several essays deal with the history of archaeological research in the region, its successes and shortcomings. Directed at archaeologists working throughout the Old and New World, it treats some issues relating to archaeological theory, method and practice but once again does not even mention issues of materiality, mobility or identity.

Barnard, H., and W Wendrich (eds)

2008 *The Archaeology of Mobility: Old World and New World Nomadism*. Cotsen Advanced Seminars 4. Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA. Although the 15 chapters in this volume purport to treat an 'archaeology of mobility' as well as material culture, the focus is worldwide, and the case studies deal mainly with nomadism or pastoralism, treating materiality more in terms of objects than of ideas and practices.

Blake, E., and A. B. Knapp (eds)

2004 *The Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to Mediterranean archaeology, treating all major regions of the Mediterranean's coast and islands but limited to their prehistory (Neolithic—Iron Ages). Although it presents some of the central debates in Mediterranean prehistory (trade and interaction, rural economies, ritual, social structure, gender, monumentality, insularity, archaeometallurgy and the metals trade, stone technologies, settlement, and maritime traffic), once again the issues of mobility and identity are scarcely considered, and once again the papers engage with materiality more in terms of objects than of social practices.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (brief CVs at end of document)

Peter van Dommelen is Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow (Scotland, UK), where he has taught since 1997. He received his Ph.D. in Archaeology from the University of Leiden, the Netherlands (1998), where he had previously been awarded MA degrees in Archaeology and in Classics. He has also held a visiting professorship in the Department of Prehistory and Archaeology at the University of Valencia (2005-06). His main interest lies in the archaeology and anthropology of the rural western Mediterranean. Within this field, postcolonial approaches to ancient and (early) modern colonialism, and the archaeology of rural communities and agrarian production are the main headings of his research activities. These interests come together in detailed studies of social and economic interaction and hybrid practices in rural landscapes and among colonial societies. In chronological and regional terms, his focus falls on the western Mediterranean between the Iron Age and Hellenistic or Roman Republican periods. In conventional terms, his work may therefore be grouped together in the categories of Phoenician and Punic archaeology and to a lesser extent in the archaeologies of Republican Rome and Classical and Hellenistic Magna Graecia. He recently published, with Carlos Gómez Bellard, *Rural Landscapes of the Punic World* (Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 11, London: Equinox, 2008). He has carried out long-term fieldwork in Sardinia with the Riu Mannu Regional Survey Project (1991–99) and he currently directs the Terralba Punic Rural Settlement Project (2002–present), which includes the excavation of several rural settlement sites in collaboration with Carlos Gómez Bellard (University of Valencia). He co-edits the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* with John F. Cherry and Bernard Knapp and is a member of the editorial board of *World Archaeology*. A former founding co-editor of *Archaeological Dialogues* (1994-2005), he now sits on their advisory board.

A. Bernard Knapp is Research Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow. He received his PhD in Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1979. He has held research fellowships at the University of Sydney, the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, Cambridge University, and Macquarie University (Sydney). His research interests include archaeological theory, social identity, gender, island archaeology, hybridisation practices, archaeometallurgy, regional survey archaeology, and the archaeologies of landscape. The time and area of focus generally is Mediterranean prehistory, in particular the Cypriot Bronze Age. He has undertaken two major field survey projects (SCSP, TÆSP) and one excavation (Politiko *Phorades*) on Cyprus, all stemming from research interests in landscape archaeology and archaeometallurgy. A recently published monograph (*Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus: Identity, Insularity, and Connectivity*, 2008, Oxford: Oxford University Press) seeks to construct a new island archaeology and island history of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Cyprus, set in its Mediterranean context. This work addresses issues surrounding the social identity of prehistoric and protohistoric Mediterranean islanders, and seeks to lay the basis for examining these issues on some of the large Mediterranean islands (Crete, Sardinia, Corsica) as well as other, smaller islands (Malta, Balearics, Aeolian islands) that have been key points of contact and connectivity throughout later prehistory. He co-edits the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* with John F. Cherry and Peter van Dommelen, and is general editor of the series *Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology* (both published by Equinox Press, London). He is a member of the editorial board of two other journals: *Time and Mind* (Oxford: Berg Publishers), and *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* (Rhodes, Greece: University of the Aegean). He is also a Trustee of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (Nicosia, Boston).

Michael Rowlands (discussant and co-organiser of overall project) is Professor of Material Culture in the Department of Anthropology at University College London. His research interests concern theories of material culture in relation to identities, regional systems and long-term social and cultural change. His major fieldwork areas have been in Cameroon, Mali and Liberia in west Africa where he considers local development combining archaeological and ethnographic evidence within a larger regional and comparative framework. More recently he has focused on issues of cultural heritage and identities and has been concerned with issues of materiality and memory in cultural transmission. He is co-editor, with Chris Tilley *et al.* of the *Handbook of Material Culture* (London: Sage, 2006), and with Ferdinand de Jong of *Reclaiming Heritage* (Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press, 2007).

TIMETABLE

With support from an Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK) Research Workshops award (£15,000), the co-editors of this volume organised a session on the project theme of *Material Connections: Mobility, Materiality and Mediterranean* at the 14th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists held in Valetta, Malta (16-21 September 2008). The culture areas examined, comparatively and interactively, were Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus and the Balearic islands, as well as their nearest mainland shores (Italy, Greece, Spain, northwest Africa, the Levant). Each case study investigated specific objects or material culture categories that played a critical role in facilitating contacts or creating distance between two or more social groups. Following the session, all participants met and discussed briefly their papers and how they might revise them for the next stage of this project, a two-day workshop to be held in Glasgow on 19-20 March 2009. The workshop, funded by the same AHRC award, will bring together all project members who took part in the EAA session, to discuss revised versions of the papers presented in Malta. Our format for this workshop is that everyone reads all the papers, but one person is assigned to provide extensive comments on a single paper other than their own (as is the procedure in the School of American Research seminars held in Sante Fe, New Mexico, USA). The co-editors along with Prof. Michael Rowlands (discussant at the Malta symposium and for the final papers in the edited volume) will coordinate the workshop and provide their own form of feedback to all participants. All participants will then have until the end of April 2009 to carry out further revisions to their papers, based on the discussions and feedback stemming from the workshop. The co-editors and discussant will then have one month more to edit the papers and prepare their own introduction and concluding overview to the volume. We propose to submit the final version of all papers, illustrations, and supporting material to Left Coast Press no later than 15 June 2009.

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Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology (2008-Present): Senior Lecturer in Archaeology 2005-2007; Lecturer in Archaeology 1997-2005)
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Degrees

MA Archaeology, University of Leiden, 1990 (*cum laude*)
MA Classics, University of Leiden, 1990
PhD Archaeology, University of Leiden, 1998 (*cum laude*)

Major Fellowships/Awards

National Geographic Research and Exploration Fund	\$15,000	2009
Leverhulme Trust, share in Large Research Project Grant	£175,000	2008
AHRC network grant	£15,000	2008
British Academy (Small Grant)	£7,500	2007
Spanish Ministry of Education and Science	€30,800	2005
Leverhulme Trust	£13,710	2005
Royal Society of Edinburgh (European Visiting Research Fellowship)	£5,950	2005
AHRB (Study Leave)	£10,510	2004
British Academy (Large Grant)	£19,705	2002

Publications**BOOKS**

2008

- with C. Gómez Bellard: *Rural Landscapes of the Punic World* (Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 11), London: Equinox.

2007

- with N. Terrenato (eds): *Articulating Local Cultures. Power and Identity under the Expanding Roman Republic*, (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 64), Portsmouth, Rhode Island: Journal of Roman Archaeology.
- with A.M. Arruda and C. Gómez Bellard (eds) *Sítios e paisagens rurais no Mediterrâneo púnico*. Cadernos da Uniarq 3; 6o Congresso Internacional de Estudos Fenícios e Púnicos. Lisbon: Colibri/Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa.

1998

- On Colonial Grounds. A Comparative Study of Colonialism and Rural Settlement in 1st Millennium B.C. West Central Sardinia*, (Archaeological Studies Leiden University 2), Leiden: Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University.

1996

- with M. Prent (eds), *The History, Theory and Methodology of Regional Archaeological Projects*, (Archaeological Dialogues 3, 137-255), Leiden and Assen: Archaeological Dialogues Foundation and van Gorcum Publishers.

JOURNAL ARTICLES (selected, since 2000)

2008

- with A.B. Knapp, Past Practices: Rethinking individuals and agents in archaeology, *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 18.1: 15-34

2006

- Punic farms and Carthaginian colonists: surveying Punic rural settlement in the central Mediterranean. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 19: 1-22.

2005

- with C. Tronchetti: Entangled objects and hybrid practices. Colonial contacts and elite connections at Monte Prama, Sardinia, *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 18: 183-208.

BOOK CHAPTERS (selected, since 2000)

2008

- Colonialismo: Presente y Pasado. Prospectivas poscoloniales y arqueológicas sobre contextos coloniales, in A. Delgado Hervás and G. Cano (eds), *De Tartessos a Manila: siete estudios coloniales y postcoloniales*. Valencia: Universitat de València, 47-86.

2007

- Beyond resistance: Roman power and local traditions in Punic Sardinia, in P. van Dommelen and N. Terrenato (eds), *Articulating local cultures. Power and identity under the expanding Roman Republic* (Journal of Roman archaeology supplementary series 64). Portsmouth, RI: Journal of Roman archaeology, 55-70.

2006

- The orientalisising phenomenon: hybridity and material culture in the western Mediterranean, in C. Riva and N. Vella (eds), *Approaching Orientalisation* (Monographs in Mediterranean archaeology), London: Equinox, 136-154.

2005

- Colonial interactions and hybrid practices. Phoenician and Carthaginian settlement in the ancient Mediterranean, in G. Stein (ed.), *The Archaeology of Colonial Encounters. Comparative Perspectives* (School of American research advanced seminars series), Santa Fe: School of American Research, 109-141.
- Urban foundations? Colonial settlement and urbanisation in the western Mediterranean, in B. Cunliffe and R. Osborne (eds), *Mediterranean Urbanisation, 800-600 BC* (Proceedings of the British Academy 126), London: British Academy, 143-167.
- Colonial matters. Material culture and postcolonial theory in colonial situations, in C. Tilley, W. Keane, S. Kuechler, M. Rowlands and P. Spyer (eds), *Handbook of Material Culture*, London: Sage, 267-308.

2003

- Insiediamento rurale ed organizzazione agraria nella Sardegna centro-occidentale, in C. Gómez Bellard (ed.), *Ecohistoria del paisaje agrario. La agricultura fenicio-púnica en el Mediterráneo*, Valencia: Universitat de València, 129-149.

2002

- Ambiguous matters: colonialism and local identities in Punic Sardinia, in C. Lyons and J. Papadopoulos (eds), *The Archaeology of Colonialism* (Issues & Debates), Los Angeles: Getty Research Institute, 121-147.
- with A.B. Knapp: The Mediterranean, in D. Hardesty (ed.), *World Cultural Heritage, UNESCO Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (<http://www.eolss.net>), Paris and Oxford: Unesco and EOLSS Publishers.

2001

- Cultural imaginings. Punic tradition and local identity in Roman Republican Sardinia, in S. Keay and N. Terrenato (eds), *Italy and the West. Comparative Issues in Romanisation*, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 54-70.
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Current Position (2007-)

Research Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology (1999-2007: Professor of Mediterranean Archaeology; 1996-99: Reader In Archaeology)

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Nationality:

British, Australian, American

Degrees

BA Classics, University of Akron, 1967 (*magna cum laude*)

MA Mediterranean Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, 1973

PhD Mediterranean Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, 1979

Major Fellowships/Awards

2002-2006 Arts and Humanities Research Board Large Grant (£151,302); Troodos Survey Project

1998-2005 British Academy Institutional Research Fellowship (with Dr Michael Given)

1995-97 Australian Research Council Large Grant (A\$135,000); Sydney-Cyprus Survey Project

1992-96 Australian Research Fellowship, School of History, Philosophy, Politics, Macquarie University

1989-91 Archaeological Research Assistant, British Academy Project *Bronze Age Trade in the Aegean and Adjacent Areas*. Dept. of Archaeology, Museum of Classical Archaeology, Cambridge University

1988 Fulbright Fellowship (Research and Lecturing). Cyprus-American Archaeological Research Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus

1984-87 National Research Fellowship, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney

1973 UC Berkeley Regents Fellowship (declined for Teaching Assistantship)

1967-69 UC Berkeley, National Defence Foreign Language Fellowship (Hebrew)

Publications

Selected Books and Monograph

1985 *Prehistoric Production and Exchange: The Aegean and East Mediterranean*. UCLA Institute of Archaeology, Monograph 25. Los Angeles: UCLA Institute of Archaeology. (co-ed. T. Stech)

1986 *Copper Production and Divine Protection: Archaeology, Ideology and Social Complexity on Bronze Age Cyprus*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, Pocketbook 42. Göteborg, Sweden: P. Åström's Förlag.

1992 *Archaeology, Annales and Ethnohistory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1994 *Provenance Studies and Bronze Age Cyprus: Production, Exchange, and Politico-Economic Change*. Monographs in World Archaeology 21. Madison: Prehistory Press. (with J.F. Cherry)

1998 *Social Approaches to an Industrial Past: The Archaeology and Anthropology of Mining*. London: Routledge. (co-edited with Vincent Pigott and Eugenia Herbert)

1999 *Archaeologies of Landscape: Contemporary Perspectives*. Social Archaeology series. Oxford: Blackwell. (co-edited with Wendy Ashmore)

2003 *The Sydney Cyprus Survey Project: Social Approaches to Regional Archaeological Survey*. Monumenta Archaeologica 21. Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA. (co-authored with M. Given)

2005 *Archaeology of Mediterranean Prehistory*. Oxford: Blackwell. (co-edited with Emma Blake)

2008 *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus: Identity, Insularity, and Connectivity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Selected Articles (single authored)

1985 *Alashiya, Caphtor/Keftiu, and Eastern Mediterranean trade: recent studies in Cypriote archaeology and history*. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12: 231-250.

1986 Production, exchange, and socio-political complexity on Bronze Age Cyprus. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 5: 35-60.

1988 Ideology, Archaeology and Polity. *Man* 23: 133-163.

1988 *Hoard's D'Oeuvres: of metals and men on Bronze Age Cyprus*. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 7: 147-176.

1989 Complexity and collapse in the North Jordan Valley: archaeometry and society in the Middle-Late Bronze Ages. *Israel Exploration Journal* 39: 129-148.

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- 1990 Entrepreneurship, ethnicity and exchange: Mediterranean inter-island relations in the Late Bronze Age. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 85: 115-153.
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- 1992 Bronze Age Mediterranean island cultures and the Ancient Near East, Part 1. *Biblical Archaeologist* 55(2): 52-72. Part 2. *Biblical Archaeologist* 55(3): 112-128.
- 1993 Thalassocracies in Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean trade: making and breaking a myth. *World Archaeology* 24: 332-347.
- 1993 Social complexity: incipience, emergence and development on prehistoric Cyprus. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 292: 85-106.
- 1994 Emergence, development and decline on Bronze Age Cyprus. In C. Mathers and S. Stoddart (eds), *Development and Decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age*. Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 8: 271-304. Sheffield: John Collis Publications.
- 1994 Problems and prospects in Cypriot prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 8: 377-453.
- 1996 Archaeology without gravity? Postmodernism and the past. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 3: 127-158.
- 1998 Mediterranean Bronze Age trade: distance, power and place. In E.H. Cline and D. Harris-Cline (eds), *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium: Proceedings of the 50th Anniversary Symposium, Cincinnati 18-20 April 1997*. Aegaeum 18:193-207. Liège: Université de Liège.
1998. Who's come a long way, baby? Masculinist approaches to a gendered archaeology. *Archaeological Dialogues* 5: 91-125.
- 2000 Archaeology, science-based archaeology, and the Mediterranean Bronze Age metals trade. *European Journal of Archaeology* 3: 31-56.
- 2001 Archaeology and ethnicity: a dangerous liaison. *Archaeologia Cypria* 4: 29-46.
- 2003 The archaeology of community on Bronze Age Cyprus: Politiko *Phorades* in context. *American Journal of Archaeology* 107: 559-580.
- 2006 Orientalisation and prehistoric Cyprus: the social life of Oriental goods. In Corinna Riva and Nicholas Vella (eds), *Debating Orientalization: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Change in the Ancient Mediterranean*. Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 10: 48-65. London: Equinox Press.

Selected Articles (co-authored):

- 1997 Bodies of evidence on prehistoric Cyprus. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 7: 183-204. (with Lynn Meskell)
- 1998 Archaeology, politics and the cultural heritage of Cyprus. In L.M. Meskell (ed.), *Archaeology Under Fire: Nationalism, Politics and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*, pp. 13-43. London: Routledge. (with Sophia Antoniadou)
- 2001 Copper smelting in Late Bronze Age Cyprus: the excavations at Politiko *Phorades*. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 64(4): 204-210. (with V. Kassianidou and M. Donnelly).
- 2002 Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project: report on the 2001 season. *Levant* 34: 25-38. (with M. Given, V. Kassianidou, and J. Noller)
- 2002 The Mediterranean. In D. Hardesty (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems*. EOLSS Publishers: Oxford and UNESCO: Paris. (with Peter van Dommelen) (Internet publication)
- 2003 Bronze Age boundaries and social exchange in northwest Cyprus. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 22: 213-223. (with P.S. Keswani)
- 2008 Past practices: rethinking individuals and agents in archaeology. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 19: 15-34. (with Peter van Dommelen)
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- 2008 The archaeology of Late Bronze Age copper production: Politiko *Phorades* on Cyprus. In Ü. Yalçın (ed.), *Anatolian Metal IV: Frühe Rohstoffgewinnung in Anatolien und seinen Nachbarländern*. Die Anschnitt, Beiheft 21. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum 157: 135-147. Bochum: Deutsches Bergbau-Museum. (with Vasiliki Kassianidou)