

My time at the British School at Rome was spent transforming and updating my doctoral dissertation for publication. The process was informed by a second project that I began while in residence: an exploration into the causes surrounding the decline of stela production in Daunia and the subsequent shifting landscape of Daunian cultural identity up until the region came under formal Roman rule in 89 BC. How the self-perception of the inhabitants of Daunia evolved under pressure from the Samnites and ensuing interactions with the Romans and other Mediterranean populations, and how this was expressed in the material record, is a fascinating topic.

Although the first Roman settlements were founded in Daunia in the late fourth century BC, only after the Second Punic War did the process of urbanization really kick off. The shift in elite self-representation from warrior to citizen is also very late, reflecting the control that that class had over the population and the longevity of a chiefdom style of rule. It is the varied responses and loyalties this ruling class of Daunia had to the Roman Patrician families, as reported retrospectively by the likes of Livy, which best demonstrate the mental topographies of Daunia in the Republican era. The region itself was not of one mind, and changes to the Daunian socio-political landscape and ethnic make-up in this period are significant, due in no small part to the activities of the Roman army.

As Mario Torelli noted in 1995, in his *Studies in the Romanization of Italy* (University of Alberta Press), there had traditionally been a disconnect between the archaeological evidence for Daunia and the historical evidence. The former was typically generated and interpreted by scholars interested in the local indigenous populations who saw the Romans as a deconstructing force, while the latter was the preserve of those interested in the political and military organization of the Roman commonwealth. New research aims to redress this situation, and to marry the literary and material evidence without the bias of an agenda. In this way we see the Romanization of Daunia as one part of a continuous, fluid history of the region. It is proving far more nuanced than previously considered, and includes individuals who functioned freely across the Greek, Roman and indigenous spheres. The process was very much a two-way street.

It is with deep gratitude that I thank Suzy Coleman and Jeffrey Hilton, and all at the BSR, for their support. My tenure at the BSR was an extraordinary experience, affording me the time and resources necessary for research at a pivotal point in my career, as well as a host of new opportunities. I am honoured to have lived among such inspirational people, in the most splendid of institutions, in the most splendid of cities.

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MACQUARIE GALE ROME SCHOLARSHIP

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Roman viticulture and the provinces: an archaeological study on wine production and the socio-cultural connectivity it stimulates

From October 2015 to March 2016 I undertook six months of research at the British School at Rome, thanks to the generosity of Mrs Janet and the late Dr William Gale,

which contributed towards both my doctoral dissertation and additional projects. My time at the BSR was streamlined and made more pleasant by the extraordinary staff; by the extensive resources, particularly the library; and by the stimulating, resident academic community.

My research focuses on the viticulture and wine production of antiquity, and, in particular, the productive methods, products and agricultural structures used during the Roman and late antique periods. Previously, this has involved the excavation and analysis of a vinicultural installation at the site of Antiochia ad Cragum, within modern Turkey, and ground surveys of the wine presses found across the island of Delos, Greece. Immediately before arriving at the BSR, I completed a field survey of chronologically widespread vinicultural installations in Athens, including ancient remains scattered across the modern city and the sixteenth-century winery found within the Archbishop's Palace on the Areios Pagos — an important cross-chronological, ethnographic component of my work.

While the pace of scholarly research into ancient viticulture is accelerating, certain regions and chronologies are often overlooked or neglected. The sites of Antiochia ad Cragum and Delos thus form the centrepiece of the present project, utilizing the material culture of the late Roman and early Christian periods. The archaeological data and interpretation of the installation at Antiochia ad Cragum will be published for the first time within my doctoral dissertation, along with semi-published and unpublished viticultural structures from Delos. Many agricultural remains went unrecognized or were interpreted incorrectly during early excavations, and thus the present project also serves to reassess and remedy errors in historical scholarship.

Research was divided into three general areas during my time at the BSR: fleshing out and completing thesis chapters regarding the material culture at Antiochia ad Cragum and within the broader region of Rough Cilicia; analysing and integrating data collected from Delos to form a new case-study; and investigating the potential for new Italian sites to add to the present project or form future projects. The extensive library of the BSR was particularly useful to supplement the data from Antiochia ad Cragum, to provide a comprehensive historical and archaeological backbone, and to contextualize interpretation within the contemporary socio-political, cultural and economic climate. It was the material from Delos, however, that provided the most interesting results during my residency. For the first time on Delos, archaeological survey results allowed quantifiable calculations to be made regarding early Christian viticulture. These also relate the utilization and extent of agricultural land and quantities of wine produced to how it was used, both in domestic and ritual contexts, along with the possibility of surplus export. The quantities revealed now call for an investigation into the place and significance of such an industry within the local and regional Church economy. The impact of these conclusions more generally demands a re-evaluation of existing theories regarding population size and character on Delos from the third to the sixth centuries CE. Our outdated understanding of the early Christian community on the island is being reshaped by the present interpretation, which also lends further support to the notion of a vitally important viticultural industry within the early Christian eastern Mediterranean.

The opportunity to investigate Italian sites was also facilitated by the BSR. This included the re-examination of a number of Pompeiian *insulae*, in one of which was discovered a previously unrecognized (or unseen) viticultural element. The interpretation of this *insula* must now be corrected to accurately reflect the *in situ* evidence; in this case, that both mechanical pressing and the treading of grapes occurred.

The support of the BSR, and time spent amongst new friends and colleagues there, has not only increased the quality and depth of my research, but also illuminated fresh perspectives that only come from residency in such an intellectually stimulating, interdisciplinary environment.

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ROME AWARD

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'The genteel thing to do': British travellers hunting Italian animals, 1700–1900

This research project emerged during investigations into the cultural histories and cultural-historical geographies of animals in Italy. An element of this research focused on British travellers' perceptions of Italian animals, their attitudes towards human–animal interactions and relations in Italy, and the ways in which these attitudes and perceptions influenced their descriptions and interpretations of Italian cultural-historical and more-than-human landscapes; in short, the role of the animal 'other' in mediating ways of seeing. During these explorations, I came across a report detailing the meet of the Roman Foxhounds — later the Società Romana della Caccia alla Volpe — a hunting society created by the 6th Lord Chesterfield in the early 1830s. I was immediately captivated by the image it evoked of British travellers and residents, and increasingly members of the Italian aristocracy, mustering at the tomb of Cecilia Metalla on the Appian Way, replete in red jackets and top boots, riding to hounds astride Irish horses, performing a spectacle of quintessentially English rurality in the Campagna Romana. The ensuing microhistorical research into the cultural histories and cultural-historical geographies of fox hunting in the environs of Rome sought to explore the processes and perceptions associated with and imbued within the invention of this tradition, to identify competition and exchange between this imported cultural expression and existing, inherited hunting and animal husbandry traditions, and to contextualize findings within wider changes in the physical, political and psychological landscapes of the Roman Campagna.

This project built on my doctoral research into the comparative environmental histories and cultural-historical geographies of wolf and wild boar hunting in the northwestern Italian region of Liguria, specifically in the municipality of Varese Ligure in the Alta Val di Vara. Having grown accustomed to relatively scant historical sources concerning the hunting of these two species in Liguria, initial investigations conducted before arriving at the British School at Rome into the Roman fox hunt in British nineteenth- and early twentieth-century journals and newspapers proved surprisingly fruitful. Indeed, upon arriving at the BSR, it quickly became apparent that these sources were only the tip of the iceberg, and during the following three months I encountered a delightfully diverse range of written and visual sources located in a multitude of archival and bibliographic repositories throughout Rome. The research comprised of consulting written documents at the BSR, École Française de Rome and the American