



EDITORIAL

Johannes Müller, Speaker Graduate School 'Human Development in Landscapes'

"Societies" and "networks" are two different approaches to the construction of social intercourse: whereas the first establishes a co-operation of social groups, the latter strives for a restriction of the individual to status activities within increasingly competitive areas. The New Guinean Neolithic Big Men and the modern banker behave similarly in their will to gain power through the acquisition of human and natural resources by networking. Both Neolithic men as well as western business men play their part in the defragmentation of societies and the destabilization of environmental conditions.



Photo: private

This is not the only example in which cultural anthropology comes into play. The reconstruction of a monument and its environment informs us about the façade, but not its meaning in the landscape. Although we can gain as much scientific, architectural, or historical data as possible, the role of an object is not better understood through whatever gathering of facts we compose about its "face". Moreover, the meaning of individuals, material culture, architecture, and man-made environments is only detectable by a combination of cultural theory and descriptive approaches. In this sense, cultural and social theories are not only needed in discussions relating to more recent societies and networks, but also at our Graduate School – to decipher human behaviour in landscapes.

TEN SESSIONS IN THREE DAYS

The Graduate School's interdisciplinary Open Workshop "Socio-environmental Dynamics over the last 12.000 years: The creation of Landscape II" in March features numerous scientific highlights. "For example, session 1 assembles experts in tell research from Kiel with their colleagues coming from as far as Budapest or Chicago. It's one of the most important meetings on settlement hills in 2011", says Oliver Nelle, Scientific Coordinator of the GS. In session 8, which deals with faunal remains and the reconstruction of landscape, the British take over. The scheduled speakers from London, Cambridge, Nottingham, Durham, and Cardiff nearly outnumber their German fellows.



On Monday evening participants of the International Workshop will come together for an "icebreaker" in the Leibniz Laboratory. Photo: Bauer

Together with the established scientists, many GS doctoral students are going to use the Workshop for presenting and discussing their results. Numerous first generation PhD candidates of the GS are about to

finish their theses this spring. Some of them even took the opportunity to co-organize one of the ten sessions.

Gerhard Fouquet, President of the Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, will welcome the participants of the Workshop on March 14th at 1:30 p.m. Hans-Dieter Bienert of the German Research Council (DFG) is then going to talk about the Excellence Initiative with a specific view on graduate schools before GS junior professors and international guests expand on some of the main research fields the sessions will deal with. Day one ends with an icebreaker at the Leibniz Laboratory. After three days of scientific exchange in talks, discussions and posters, two concluding field trips are offered. One takes the participants to Lübeck, the other to East Schleswig-Holstein. *jnm*

More information is provided here:
www.uni-kiel.de/landscapes/allgemein/workshop.shtml

IN THE DUTCH MOUNTAINS

Usually when you think of the Netherlands, a plain, tranquil landscape rather than majestic mountains comes to mind. Though, taking a closer look at Dutch art from 1550 to 1680, you can hardly get round Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Rembrandt or Jacob van Ruisdael – trailblazers of Dutch landscape painting. Many artists concentrated not only on the native landscape, but also on mountain sceneries. Why did they do so? Philipp Meurer, PhD student at the Graduate School, is looking for an explanation in his PhD project "Landscape, Perception and Imagination. Concepts of Identity and Alterity in Dutch Landscape Painting of the 16th and 17th Centuries".

During the 16th century, when the Netherlands shook off Spanish rule and when new technologies reclaimed the land, interest in nature and in traveling to foreign countries increased. A special focus was on the mountains. Italy with the Alps often served as inspiration; its culture was regarded as an antique ideal that was acculturated by Christian iconography. The mood of upheaval throughout the country was reflected in painting. Philipp Meurer sees a downright "hunger for landscape paintings", which should satisfy the longing for foreign countries. Travellers' reports nurtured the fantasy of the painters, who put their ideas and impressions down on screen in the Netherlands. However, the depicted landscapes had little to do with reality, nor were they based on scientific findings alone. Therefore, countless works were created with fantastic mountain sceneries caught in light and shadow – far from Dutch reality. Just the way Rembrandt saw them.

Danica-Elena Kielhorn

CATCHING ATTENTION

Journalists have little time. This is a commonplace and therefore not a good lead-in for a press release. On the other hand, it is advisable to keep this in mind when trying to arouse a journalist's interest in a certain topic. Tanjev Schultz of *Süddeutsche Zeitung* supplied the participants of the Platform 1 workshop "Communicating Science" with many practical tips. Schultz was on the threshold of pursuing an academic career before he switched to media. Therefore, he knows about the difficulties of translating science into journalism. He used several examples to illustrate how research results can be spread as wacky, scary, or breakthrough stories. And, also a commonplace: sex sells. Even a press bulletin about the chemical composition of female tears made

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worldwide headlines thanks to a single sexual aspect. Given these examples, the attending PhD students of the Graduate School analyzed and discussed the texts about their projects which they had submitted before the workshop. Non-written communication with journalists was trained in several mock interviews. The event showed that it is not easy to 'sell' scientific news to the media but that, if certain rules are followed, it is not impossible either. *jnm*

HUMANIST RESEARCHERS – NETWORKED

Integrated research, a networked pool of data and expertise, and an enriched scholarship are the three pillar stones for the European project "Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities" (DARIAH). Currently the project is traversing the threshold between the preparatory phase (2008-10) and the construction phase (2011-16) – striving for a successful operational phase from 2016 onwards. In the final stages of the preparatory phase, two coordinators were invited to give a talk on projects and perspectives within the field of the Humanities and on DARIAH itself. Dr Tobias Blanke (King's College, London) described several Europe-wide initiatives showing both a decentralised and, at the same time, a networked environment of scholarly projects from archaeology, philology, social sciences, and adjacent disciplines conjoined with computational methods and GIS expertise. Christiane Fritze (Göttingen State and University Library) gave a detailed insight into the infrastructural efforts of DARIAH carried out by the participating countries and especially by Germany. A multifaceted collaboration across research institutes and their mutual need for common tools and technologies alerted the audience to reflect on the topic. *F. Förster*

STAFF & PERSONAL NEWS

Stefan Inderwies MA participated in the conference "Slesvig gennem tiden" at Syddansk Universitet, Odense, on 21st January. There he presented a paper on "The relations between the Counts of Holstein and urban management committees shown by the example of towns built by the House of Schauenburger in the 13th century".

Michael Teichmann MA has been granted a one-term visiting fellowship at the Digital Institute for Archaeology, University of Arkansas. Having started on 18th January, he plans to work in the fields of Advanced Raster GIS, Society and Environment and Settlement Archaeology during his stay in Fayetteville.

On 15th December, Michael presented a paper at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies (Rethymno/Crete) on geo- and landscape archaeological investigations in central Italy. He presented an additional paper at the University of Vienna on 13th January.

Q&A - Cheryl Makarewicz

Cheryl Makarewicz is taking a key position in the research network of the Graduate School: She has been professor for Archaeological Stable Isotope Research and Zooarchaeology at the Institute for Pre- and Protohistory of Christian-Albrechts-Universität since October 2010. Before coming to Kiel, she was a PostDoc in Archaeological Science at Stanford University. Cheryl did her PhD thesis at Harvard University. She is currently running an excavation project at el-Hemmeh, a Pre-Pottery Neolithic site located in Jordan. Among Cheryl's main research interests are animal domestication processes, pastoral nomadism, the origins of agriculture, and the emergence of social differentiation.

What motivated you to become a member of the Graduate School?

I was really attracted to the tremendous opportunities to conduct innovative research here on an interdisciplinary scale, and I found the collegial and collaborative atmosphere here energizing.



Photo: Kloedt / CAU
Cheryl Makarewicz

If you had unlimited access to money and manpower, which research issue would you investigate?

Predictably, I would continue to investigate the transition from hunting and gathering to agropastoralism and village life in the Near East and, with colleagues, really try to expand and develop new analytical techniques that can offer detailed new insights into this process. And to really run away with the theme

of unlimited access to money and people power – and the wild ideas these kinds of scenarios tend to generate, it would also be fun and interesting to examine domestication processes and the emergence of social complexity in the New World, which would require doing some intensive survey work, finding new sites, and doing some excavation work somewhere in Mesoamerica.

Your opinion about Kiel?

Kiel is a really pleasant place to live. It has all of the cultural attractions found in cities, yet it is easy to get outdoors and enjoy the water and the surrounding countryside.

What do you do on a free weekend?

I usually spend time puttering around my flat. I also enjoy exploring the outdoor farmer's market on the weekend, and investigating new places outside of Kiel. I often end up doing a bit of work as well.

SELECTED EVENTS (complete calendar: www.uni-kiel.de/landscapes)

March 2011

Open Workshop "Socio-environmental dynamics over the last 12.000 years: the creation of landscape II"

Monday, 14th March

11:00-18:15: Registration, Introduction, Public lectures – Olshausenstraße 75, Building 3

19:30: Icebreaker – Leibniz Labor, Max-Eyth-Str. 11-13

Tuesday, 15th – Thursday 17th March: Sessions 1-10 – Olshausenstraße 75, Building 3

Friday, 18th March: Field trips – East Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck

April 2011

Graduate School Lecture Series (in German): Professor Dr Hans-Rudolf Bork – **Rapa Nui**: Kollaps oder innovativer Wandel? Die faszinierende Gesellschafts- und Umweltgeschichte der Osterinsel.

Wednesday, 6th April, 18:15 – Audimax, Christian-Albrechts-Platz 2, lecture hall B



Sunrise at Ahu Tongariki, Easter Island.

Photo: Bork