



The Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)

Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology: An Interdisciplinary Programme in Material Culture Studies

(Approved by the Board of Studies of the Indian Institute of Archaeology (IIA/IndIA), Pattanam, North Paravur, Kerala, India)

Introduction

IndIA is the new academic centre of KCHR in Pattanam, Ernakulam District, Kerala, where the “*Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology: An Interdisciplinary Programme in Material Culture Studies*” was launched in 2015-16.

This fully residential Post Graduate Diploma programme draws profoundly on its unique location in Pattanam, an archaic coastal village in Kerala that is a potential World Heritage Site and has been excavated by KCHR since 2007. The Pattanam site has produced a plethora of artefacts belonging to the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Mediterranean littoral indicating an extensive transoceanic network in the Early Historic period. Presumed to be an integral part of the legendary Muziris, the “first emporium of India,” the Pattanam site provides a unique learning opportunity. The seven acres of KCHR plots and assets at Pattanam are in the process of transforming into an international academic campus specializing in interdisciplinary Material Culture Studies, with an advanced multidisciplinary library, multi-speciality archaeo-science laboratory, museums and interpretation centres.

Vision Statement

- The centre for archaeology at Pattanam is committed to scientific learning with a human face.
- The primary focus of the curriculum is to provide an alternative learning experience in archaeology following multi-, inter- and trans-disciplinary modes.
- The multi-disciplinary approach includes studies of early written sources, myths and legends; oral history and anthropology; archaeology, including archaeo-scientific processes; studies of early religious thought systems; and environmental science.
- Rooted in material evidence, the IIA programmes foster the exploration of the continuously reconstituting human relationships and their interface with the socio-cultural/bio-physical environment, journeying from prehistoric cultures until today.
- As part of their academic pursuits, students of IndIA will engage in both theoretical and practical learning activities in the classroom and the field. There will be consistent

effort to critique and undo the conventional modes and to seek innovative and alternative modes of learning.

- IndIA's students are expected to hone their analytical and critical thinking skills, so that they will have the training to both pose new and challenging questions and to seek the answers to those questions.

Course Goals

The interdisciplinary perspective of this course seeks to integrate research methods and theories from the social sciences, humanities and physical sciences. With this in mind, the overall goal of this course is to provide training that will enrich the cultural understanding and research potential of the students. The programme aims to provide training or exposure to the students in a variety of professional contexts allied to archaeology and its practical implications in contemporary life. This rigorous academic exercise aspires to bring out the potentially subversive knowledge that archaeology can provide in the everyday and public life of the society.

Course Structure

The course consists of eight thematically-based teaching modules and a dissertation. These modules are:

1. Theories in Archaeology
2. Introduction to Indian Archaeology
3. Exploration, Excavation and Documentation Methods
4. Cultural Archaeology and Environmental Archaeology
5. Material Culture Studies: Key concepts
6. Trade, Exchange and Maritime History
7. Archaeo-Sciences / Site Conservation / Heritage / Museum Studies
8. Technology and Craft Production
9. Dissertation

The course has been divided into three semesters, each four months long. The eight teaching-based modules will be covered in two semesters, with periodic evaluations. It is mandatory for the students to participate in any fieldwork (excavation, surveys, field trips to other sites, exploration, etc.) and other workshops organized during the course. The third semester is set apart for the dissertation, which is a research output of 10,000 - 15,000 words on a topic chosen by the student.

Teaching / Learning / Evaluation Methods

The course will have 20 hours per week of classroom instruction, with the rest of the time devoted to self-study, group discussions, seminars, and practical training on documentation and research methods. Topical specialists or IndIA faculty members will deliver lectures and provide practical training in field studies for each sub-module.

For each module, the students will be evaluated based on their performance in required activities, including academic essays, critiques, presentations, book reviews, archaeo-science tasks, tasks relating to site conservation, Green Archaeology Projects, weekly films/documentary sessions, heritage initiatives, museum studies, etc. Evaluation will also be based on classroom/ field involvement associated with each module/ activity.

Daily reports are mandatory and should reflect the day's academic activities, reports or reviews and special thoughts of the day, if any. It is sort of compulsory diary writing which must be emailed by the end of the day and will be stored as an academic record of the student at Pattanam.

O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
Ab (Absent)	0

As per UGC guidelines, the following grading system will be followed for evaluation:

Deadlines

Students are expected to hand in their assignments on time. The penalty for late submissions is the loss of a letter grade on that assignment. The assignments and the dissertation will not be accepted after midnight on the submission deadline.

If students have a valid excuse for not submitting an assignment by the deadline, they are expected to inform their instructor at the earliest possible opportunity. The instructors have the right to evaluate each excuse on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the situation warrants an extension. If an assignment is not submitted by the extended deadline, the student will lose one letter grade for that assignment.

Citation Methods

All academic essays and the final dissertation need to follow proper citation method. The recommended citation method is Harvard style. Workshops will be organized to provide training on citation methods and promote awareness of plagiarism. Any assignment without proper citations will not be accepted.

Eligibility

Post graduates from any discipline or professional graduates with a) a minimum of

60% marks or an equivalent grade in the point scale system and b) a proven interest in archaeology are eligible to apply. Socially/ physically deprived students will receive a 5% concession in minimum marks and are eligible for other due benefits.

Selection Procedure

Selection will be on the basis of interview and, if necessary, a written test. Proven interest in archaeology and an aptitude for methodological research will be the major criteria for selection.

Fee structure

A fee of Rs. 5000 per semester (Rs. 15,000 total) or the amount decided by the Academic Monitoring Committee will have to be paid at the beginning of each semester in addition to the establishment fees, examination fees, etc. as applicable to the Master level programmes in a state government professional institution.

This is a residential program. Basic shared accommodation will be provided by the institute to all students, free of cost.

Scholarship

Each student will be provided with a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10,000. This amount is for the academic wellbeing of the students at Pattanam. Charges for the mess fee and other establishment charges, amounting to approximately Rs. 3,600, will be automatically deducted from the scholarship amount every month. The availing of scholarship is conditional on the student's performance and IndIA/IIA reserves the right to discontinue it if the academic performance of the student is not satisfactory. A review of each student's progress will be done every two months.

Normal Schedule for a Working Day

(Monthly schedules will be announced at the beginning of every month)

Meditation	:	6:30 am
Cycling	:	7:00 am
Breakfast	:	9:00-9:45 am
Class/Library	:	10:00 am-12:00 pm
Library	:	12:00 am-1:00 pm
Lunch	:	1:00 pm- 2:00 pm
Class/Library	:	2:00 pm-4:00 pm
Green Archaeology/ Community interactions	:	4:00 pm- 6:00 pm
Tea	:	4:30 pm
Dinner	:	8:30 pm-9:30 pm

Note:

1. It is mandatory to file daily report every day. Students can use the time between/after tea/dinner.
2. Documentaries/ Films may be screened during the class time/ evenings.
3. Punctuality is essential.
4. Apart from the scheduled library times, students are expected to use any extra time for studying in order to complete their assignments or tasks.

SEMESTER I

The basic textbooks for the course are:

Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn, Eds. (2005). *Archaeology: The key concepts*. Routledge.

Greene, K. and T. Moore. (2010). *Archaeology: An introduction*. Routledge.

The reading list for each of the following modules and sub-modules will be updated periodically.

Module 1: Theories in Archaeology

Themes:

1. Introduction to archaeology: development of archaeology as a discipline
2. Early approaches: Structural Functionalism (Durkheim, Mauss, Malinowski etc.)
3. Culture historical archaeology (Childe etc.)
4. Towards new archaeology: ecological approach (Grahame Clark)
5. Processual/New Archaeology
6. Post-Processual Archaeologies: contextual, gender etc.
7. Marxist and Evolutionary approaches in archaeology

Suggested Readings:

Binford, L. R. (1962). "Archaeology as anthropology." *American Antiquity*, Vol. 28, No.2: 217-225.

Binford, L. R. (1965). "Archaeological Systematics and the Study of Culture Process." *American Antiquity*, 31(2): 203-210.

Childe, V. G. (1956). *Piecing together the past: the interpretation of archaeological data*. Routledge.

Clark, G. (1954). *Excavations at Star Carr: an early mesolithic site at Seamer near Scarborough, Yorkshire*. CUP Archive.

Clarke, D. L. (1968). *Analytical Archaeology*. Routledge.

Donald, M., & Hurcombe, L. (2000). *Gender and material culture in archaeological perspective*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Durkheim, E. (1915). *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Giesen, B. (2006). "Performing the sacred: A Durkheimian perspective on the performative turn in the social sciences." In Alexander, Jeffery C. et al. ed *Social performance: Symbolic action, cultural pragmatics, and ritual*: 325-367.

- Hays-Gilpin, K. and D. S. Whitley. (1998). *Reader in gender archaeology*. Psychology Press.
- Hodder, I. and S. Hutson. (2003). *Reading the Past*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hodder, I., Ed. (2001). *Archaeological Theory Today*. Blackwell.
- Hodder, I. (1985). "Postprocessual archaeology." *Advances in archaeological method and theory*: Vol. 8 (1985), 1-26.
- Johnson, M. (1999). *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. Blackwell.
- Jones, A. (2001). *Archaeological theory and scientific practice*. Cambridge University Press.
- Malinowski, B. and E. R. Leach. (1966). *Coral Gardens and Their Magic: Soil-tilling and Agricultural Rites in the Trobriand Islands*. George Allen & Unwin Limited.
- Mauss, M. (2006). *The Gift: The form and reason for exchange in archaic societies*. Routledge.
- Praetzellis, A. (2011). *Death by theory: a tale of mystery and archaeological theory*. Rowman Altamira.
- Shanks, M. and I. Hodder. (2007). "Processual, postprocessual and interpretive archaeologies." In Knell, Simon J. ed. *Museums in the material world*: 144-165. Routledge
- Trigger, B. G. (2006). *A history of archaeological thought*, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press.
- Webster, G. S. (2008). "Culture history: a culture-historical approach." in Bentley, R. A. et al. Eds. *Handbook of archaeological theories*: 11-27.

Module 2: Introduction to Indian Archaeology

Themes:

1. Indian Pre-history: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
2. Indian Proto-history: The Bronze Age: The Indus Valley Civilization
3. Other Chalcolithic cultures
4. Iron Age: The Gangetic Valley, Peninsular India
5. The Early Historic Period: Second urbanisation and socio-economic and political formations in the Indian subcontinent
6. Early Medieval and Medieval: Vijayanagara and others

Suggested Readings:

- Abraham, S. A. (2003). "Chera, Chola, Pandya: Using archaeological evidence to identify the Tamil kingdoms of early historic South India." *Asian Perspectives*, 42(2): 207-223.
- Allchin, F. R. and G. Erdosy. (1995). *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge University Press.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (2006). *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (2009). *India: an archaeological history*. Oxford University Press.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2008). "Early Historical in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional

- Problems,” in Sengupta, G. and S. Chakraborty, Eds. *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Dhavalikar, M. K. (1997). *Indian Protohistory*. Books & Books.
- Erdosy, G., 1985. The origin of cities in the Ganges valley. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, 28(1): 81-109.
- Erdosy, G. (1988). *Urbanisation in early historic India*. BAR Oxford.
- Ghosh, A. (1989). *Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology, Vol. 1-2*. Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Gullapalli, P. (2009). “Early Metal in South India: Copper and Iron in Megalithic Contexts.” *Journal of World Prehistory*, 22(4): 439-459.
- Habib, I. (2001). *Prehistory*. Tulika.
- Habib, I. (2004). *The Indus civilization: including other copper age cultures and history of language change till c. 1500 BC*. Tulika.
- Jarrige, J.-F., Ed. (1982). *Excavations at Mehrgarh: their significance for understanding the background of the Harappan civilization*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Kenoyer, J. M. (1995). “Interaction Systems, Specialised Crafts and Culture Change: The Indus Valley Tradition and the Indo-Gangetic Tradition in South Asia.” In Erdosy, George, Ed. *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient South Asia: Language, Material Culture and Ethnicity*: 213-257.
- Korisettar, R. et al. (2001). “Archaeological Re-investigation and Archaeozoology of Southern Neolithic Sites in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh” in *Man and Environment* Vol. XXVI. 2:47-66.
- Malik, S. C. (1968). *Indian civilization: the formative period: a study of archaeology as anthropology*. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.
- Mathpal, Y. (1974). *Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka in Central India*. Abhinav Publications.
- Mani, B. R. (1997). *Delhi, Threshold of the Orient: Studies in Archaeological Investigations*. Aryan Books International.
- Menon, J. (2008). “Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: A Review,” in Sengupta, G. and S. Chakraborty, Eds. *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Morrison, K. D. (1993). “Supplying the city: The role of reservoirs in an Indian urban landscape.” *Asian Perspectives*: 133-151.
- Morrison, K. D. and M. T. Lycett. (1997). “Inscriptions as Artifacts: Precolonial South India and the Analysis of Texts.” *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 4(3/4): 215-237.
- Misra, V. D. (2002). “A review of the copper hoards and the OCP culture,” in Settar S. and Korisettar, R., Eds., *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect 1*: 277-86.
- Moorti, U. S. (1994). *Megalithic culture of South India: Socioeconomic perspectives*. Ganga Kaveri Publishing House.
- Nagarajarao, M. (1974). “Iron Age in South India: Fresh Evidence on Chronology,” in Ghosh A., Ed., *Perspectives in Palaeoanthropology*: 357-362. Mukhopadhyaya.
- Neumayer, E. (1983). *Prehistoric Indian rock paintings*. Oxford University Press.

- Paddayya, K. (2002). *Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology*. ICHR.
- Sahu, B. P. (2006). *Iron and Social Change in Early India*. Oxford University Press.
- Sengupta, G. and S. Chakraborty. (2008). *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Settar S. and Korisettar R.,Eds. (2004). *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Volume I: Prehistory- The Early Archaeology of South Asia*. Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
- Tiwari, R. (2003). "The Origins of Iron Working in India: New Evidence from Central Ganga Plain and Eastern Vindhyas." *Antiquity*, 77(297): 536-544.
- Tripathi, V. (2001). *The Age of Iron in South Asia: legacy and tradition*. Aryan Books International.
- Sankalia, H. D. (1962). *The prehistory and protohistory of India and Pakistan*. University of Bombay.
- Selvakumar, V. (2008). "Ceramics of the Iron—Early Historic Period in Tamil Nadu and Kerala" in Sengupta, G. and S. Chakraborty, Eds., *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Settar, S. and R. Korisettar. (2002). *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Prehistory: archaeology of South Asia (4 Volumes)*. ICHR.
- Sharma, D. V. (2008). *Archaeology of Fatehpur Sikri: New Discoveries*. Aryan Books International.
- Singh, U. (2008). *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: from the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Pearson Education India.
- Thapar, R. (2003). *Penguin History of Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*. Penguin Books.

Module 3: Exploration, Excavation and Documentation Methods

Themes

1. Discovery of sites and features; scientific aids and methods in explorations
2. Formation processes: cultural and natural
3. Assessing the layout of sites and features
4. Evolution of archaeological excavation methods
5. Documentation methods
6. Processes of recovery, conservation and storage
7. Post-excavation studies
8. Dating methods: relative and absolute dating

Suggested Readings:

- Banning, E.B. (2002). *Archaeological survey*. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Barker, P. (1993). *Techniques of archaeological excavation*. Psychology Press.
- Catling, C. (2007). *Practical Archaeology: A step-by-step guide to uncovering the past*. Hermes House.

- Cherian, P. J., Ed. (2007 to 2015). *Pattanam Excavation Interim Reports*. KCHR.
- Collis, J. (2004). *Digging up the Past: An introduction to archaeological excavation*. The History Press.
- Drennan, R.D. (2010). *Statistics for archaeologists*. Springer.
- Drewett, P. I. (2011). *Field Archaeology: An introduction*, 2nd edition. Routledge.
- Harris, E.C. (1989). *Principles of archaeological stratigraphy*, 2nd edition. Academic Press.
- Hester, T. R., Shafer, H. J. and Feder, K.L. (2009). *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Left Coast Press.
- Lucas, G. (2002). *Critical approaches to fieldwork: contemporary and historical archaeological practice*. Routledge.
- Rajan, K. (2002). *Archaeology: Principles and Methods*. ManooPathippakkam.
- Ray, H.P. (2007). *Colonial Archaeology in South Asia (1944-1948): The Legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Roskams, S. (2001). *Excavation*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sankalia, H. D. (1965). *An Introduction to Archaeology*. Deccan College
- VanPool, T.L. and Leonard, R.D. (2011). *Quantitative Analysis in Archaeology*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Wheeler, REM. (1954). *Archaeology from the Earth*. Oxford University Press.

Module 4: Cultural and Environmental Archaeology

Themes

1. Discovering varieties of human experience: how societies were organised; nature and scale of society
2. Study of mobile, hunter-gatherer societies and segmentary societies, including chiefdoms and states.
3. Emergence of identities: individual, gender and childhood; molecular genetics of social groups and lineages
4. Environmental Archaeology: the study of environments on a global scale; the study of landscape: Geo-archaeology
5. Reconstructing the plant, animal, and human environments
6. Archaeology of food and food ways

Suggested Reading

- Binford, L. R. (2002). *The Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record*. Thames and Hudson.
- Bray, T.L., Ed. (2003). *The archaeology and politics of food and feasting in early states and empires*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
- Brothwell D. R. and Pollard A. M., Eds. (2005). *Handbook of Archaeological Science*. J. Wiley.
- Butzer, K. W. (1982). *Archaeology as Human Ecology*. Cambridge University Press.

- Davis, S. J. M. (1987). *The Archaeology of Animals*. Psychology Press.
- Diaz-Andreu, M., S. Lucy, S. Babic and D. N. Edwards. (2005). *The Archaeology of Identity*. London.
- Dimbleby, G. (1978). *Plants and Archaeology*. John Baker.
- Hodder, I. (2009). *Symbols in Action* (reissued), Cambridge University Press.
- Jones, S. (1997). *The Archaeology of Ethnicity: Constructing Identities in the Past and Present*. Psychology Press.
- Limbrey, S. (1975). *Soil Science and Archaeology*. Academic Press.
- O'Connor, T. and J. G. Ewans. (2005). *Environmental Archaeology: Principles and methods*, 2nd edition. Sutton Publishing Limited.
- O'Connor, T. (2000). *The Archaeology of Animal Bones*. Texas A & M University Press.
- Pearsall, D. M. (2009). *Paleoethnobotany: A handbook of Procedures*, 2nd edition. Left Coast Press.
- Pyburn, K. A., Ed. (2004). *Ungendering Civilizations*. Psychology Press.
- Rapp, G. and C. L. Hill. (1998). *Geoarchaeology: The Earth Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation*. Yale University Press.
- Reitz, E.J. and E.S. Wing. (1999). *Zooarchaeology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Service, E.R. (1971). *Primitive social organization: an evolutionary perspective*, 2nd edition. Random House.

SEMESTER II

Module 5: Material Culture Studies: Key concepts

Themes

1. Introduction to material culture
2. Archaeology and anthropology of everyday things
3. Material culture of childhood
4. Phenomenology of landscape
5. Agency, symbols, networks, and affordances

Suggested Readings:

- Baxter, J. E. (2005). *The Archaeology of Childhood: Children, Gender, and Material Culture*. Rowman Altamira.
- Buchli, V., Ed. (2002). *The Material Culture Reader*. Oxford University Press..
- Dobres, M. A., & J. E. Robb. (2000). *Agency in Archaeology*. Psychology Press.
- Dornan, J. L. (2002). "Agency and archaeology: Past, present, and future directions." *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 9(4): 303-329.
- Hodder, I. (2012). *Entangled: An Archaeology of the Relationships between Humans and Things*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Hurcombe, L. (2014). *Archaeological Artefacts as Material Culture*. Routledge.
- Kamp, K. A. (2001). "Where have all the children gone?: the archaeology of

childhood.” *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 8(1): 1-34.

Knappett, C. (2004). “The affordances of things: a post-Gibsonian perspective on the relationality of mind and matter.” *Rethinking materiality: The engagement of mind with the material world*, 43-51.

Knappett, C. (2011). *An Archaeology of Interaction: Network Perspectives on Material Culture and Society*. Oxford University Press.

Latour, B. (2000). “The Berlin Key or How to do Words with Things.” *Matter, materiality, and modern culture*, Vol. 10

Layton, R., & P. Ucko, Eds. (2003). *The Archaeology and Anthropology of Landscape: Shaping Your Landscape*. Routledge.

Norman, D. A. (2013). *The Design of Everyday Things: Revised and Expanded Edition*. Basic books.

Petroski, H. (1993). *The Evolution of Useful Things*. New York.

Preucel, R. W. (2008). *Archaeological Semiotics*. John Wiley & Sons.

Tilley, C. (1994). *A Phenomenology Of Landscape: Places, Paths, and Monuments*. Oxford University Press.

Tilley, C. (1999). *Metaphor and Material Culture*. Blackwell Publishing.

Module 6: Trade, Exchange and Maritime History

Themes

1. History of interaction
2. Discovering the sources of traded goods - characterization
3. Study of consumption patterns
4. Exchange and interpretation: the complete system
5. Trade and markets in early India:
 - a) Overland trade networks in the Indian subcontinent
 - b) Early Historic and medieval maritime trade from textual and archaeological sources
6. Pattanam and trans-oceanic links

Suggested Readings

Begley, V. (2004). *The Ancient Port of Arikamedu: New Excavations and Researches, 1989-1992*. Centre d'histoire et d'archéologie, École française d'Extrême-Orient.

Bellina, B. (2003). “Beads, social change and interaction between India and South-east Asia.” *Antiquity*, 77(296): 285-297.

Boivin, N., and D. Q. Fuller. (2009). “Shell middens, ships and seeds: exploring coastal subsistence, maritime trade and the dispersal of domesticates in and around the ancient Arabian Peninsula.” *Journal of World Prehistory*, 22(2): 113-180.

Champakalakshmi, R. (1996). *Trade, Ideology and Urbanisation - 300 BC to AD 1300*. Oxford University Press.

Cherian, P. J., Ed. (2007 to 2015). *Pattanam Excavation Interim Reports*. KCHR.

- De Romanis, F., and A. Tchernia, Eds. (1997). *Crossings: Early Mediterranean Contacts with India*. Manohar.
- Earle, T. K. (1982). "Prehistoric economics and the archaeology of exchange." *Contexts for prehistoric exchange*. Academic Press.
- Francis, Peter, Jr. (2002). *Asia's maritime bead trade: 300 B.C to the present*. University of Hawaii Press.
- Lahiri, N. (1992). *The archaeology of Indian trade routes (up to c. 200 BC)*. Oxford University Press.
- Magee, P. (2010). "Revisiting Indian Rouletted Ware and the impact of Indian Ocean trade in Early Historic South Asia" *Antiquity* 84: 1043–1054.
- Morrison, K. D. (1995). "Trade, urbanism, and agricultural expansion: Buddhist monastic institutions and the state in the Early Historic western Deccan." *World Archaeology* 27(2): 203-221.
- Ray, H. P. (2003). *The archaeology of seafaring in ancient South Asia*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ray H. P. (1990). *The Winds of Change: Buddhism and the Maritime Trade of South Asia*. Oxford University Press.
- Seland, E. H. (2007). *The Indian Ocean in the ancient period: Definite places, translocal exchange* (Vol. 1593). British Archaeological Reports.
- Smith, M. L. (1999). "'Indianization' from the Indian Point of View: Trade and Cultural Contacts with Southeast Asia in the Early First Millennium CE." *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, 42(1): 1-26.
- Thapar, R. (1992). "Black gold: South Asia and the Roman maritime trade." *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 15(2): 1-27.
- Thapar, R. (2013). *Early Indian History: A Reader*. Oxford University Press.
- Tomber, R. (2008). *Indo Roman Trade: from Pots to Pepper*. Duckworth.
- Wheeler, R. E. M., Ghosh, A., & Deva, K. (1946). "Arikamedu: an Indo-Roman trading station on the east coast of India." *Ancient India* 2: 17-124.
- Xia, N. (2014). *Ancient Egyptian Beads*. Springer
- Young, G. K. (2003). *Rome's Eastern Trade: International Commerce and Imperial Policy 31 BC-AD 305*. Routledge.

Module 7: Archaeo-sciences/Site conservation /Heritage/Museum studies

Themes

1. Conservation of artefacts
2. Site conservation
3. Heritage management, Museology and tourism
4. Public archaeology: Who interprets and presents the past?

5. The past for all people and all peoples

Suggested Readings

- Brothwell, D. R., & Pollard, A. M., Eds. (2001). *Handbook of archaeological sciences*. J. Wiley & Sons.
- Carman, J. (2003). *Archaeology and heritage: an introduction*. A&C Black.
- Damm, C. (2005). "Archaeology, Ethno-history and Oral Traditions: Approaches to the Indigenous Past." *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 38(2): 73-87.
- Fyfe, G., & Macdonald, S. (1996). *Theorizing Museums: Representing Identity and Diversity in a Changing World*. Blackwell:Oxford.
- Graham, B., Ashworth, G. J., & Tunbridge, J. E. (2000). *A Geography Of Heritage: Power, Culture, and Economy*. Oxford University Press.
- Knight, D.H. and King, T. F. (2007). *Doing Archaeology: A Cultural Resource Management Perspective*. Left Coast Press.
- Marshall, Y. (2002). "What is community archaeology?" *World archaeology*, 34(2): 211-219.
- McKercher, B., Cros, H. D., & McKercher, R. B. (2002). *Cultural tourism: the partnership between tourism and cultural heritage management*. Haworth Hospitality Press.
- Moser, S., Glazier, D. et al. (2002). "Transforming archaeology through practice: strategies for collaborative archaeology and the Community Archaeology Project at Quseir, Egypt." *World Archaeology*, 34(2): 220-248.
- Peers, L. L., & Brown, A. K. (2003). *Museums and source communities: A Routledge reader*. Psychology Press.
- Pinter, T. L. (2005). "Heritage tourism and archaeology: Critical issues." *The SAA archaeological record*, 5:9-11.
- Porter, G. (1995). "Seeing through solidity: a feminist perspective on museums." *The Sociological Review*, 43(S1): 105-126.
- Pratap, A. (2009). *Indigenous archaeology in India: prospects for an archaeology of the Subaltern*. British Archaeological Reports.
- Thompson, J. M., Ed. (2015). *Manual of curatorship: a guide to museum practice*. Routledge.
- Tully, G. (2007). "Community archaeology: general methods and standards of practice." *Public Archaeology*, 6(3): 155-187.

Module 8: Technology and Craft Production**Themes**

1. Archaeological approaches to the study of craft production
 - a) Manufacture: *Chaîneopératoire*; technological choices and styles
 - b) Craft specialization

- c) Standardization
- d) Distribution
- 2. Technology of production:
 - a) Stone
 - b) Pottery
 - c) Metallurgy
 - d) Glass

Suggested Readings:

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World Archaeology (1989) 20(3) Archaeometallurgy

World Archaeology (1989) 21(1) Ceramic Technology

SEMESTER III

Dissertation

The dissertation will be based on a theme of student's preference from among the subject areas of the course or allied fields. The dissertation should be an original work of 10,000-15,000 words. Students are expected to give presentations on their dissertation topic throughout the third semester.

Year-long Capacity Building programme:

Students will also have the opportunity to receive in-depth training on the following topics, among others:

Academic English: Reading, writing, critiques

Presentation skills: speaking, powerpoint and poster

Citations and plagiarism awareness

CV and resume writing

Note: The curriculum will be reviewed and updated every three years by the Board of Studies or within three years, if the Academic Monitoring Committee recommends for the same.

Faculty at Indian Institute of Archaeology

Senior Faculty

P. J. Cherian

Professor P. J. Cherian is the founding Director of the Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR). He started his academic career in 1978, as a teacher in the department of History, Union Christian College (Mahatma Gandhi University).

Dr Cherian began his archaeology career as the coordinator of the Archaeology Diploma program in the Union Christian College, Aluva, in 1995. He has directed the Pattanam excavations since 2006-07, which have evolved into a major research endeavour with collaboration with leading Universities and research institutes worldwide.

The Indian Institute of Archaeology (IndIA/IIA), the academic centre of the KCHR at

Pattanam, is the outcome of the long term vision and hard-work of the Pattanam team led by Prof. Cherian. The Green Archaeology Project initiated by Prof. Cherian and his team hopes to transform the Pattanam village into a garden of organically grown spices and medicinal plants to conserve the site by employing pro-people approach.

Prof. Cherian has more than 60 research publications, and has edited the 9 Pattanam excavation reports. His latest publications include *Pattanam Excavation Report*, KCHR, Trivandrum (2015) and *Unearthing Pattanam: Histories, Cultures, Crossings*, National Museum, New Delhi (2014). He was the curator of the “Unearthing Pattanam” exhibition at the National Museum, New Delhi (2014) and has directed a documentary on Pattanam excavation methodology.

He received the Award of Excellence for the Pattanam Research from the National Maritime Foundation, India (2011) and was the co-recipient of the British Academy Award for International Research Partnership (2010). Dr Cherian was Senior Research Fellow at the School of Archaeology, Oxford University (2010) and Hon. Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham (2012). He is the Co- convenor of the “Ports and Indian Ocean Exchanges” Research Group of the BASAS, UK.

He is member of the Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Archaeology Forum, People’s Republic of China (2013) and Scientific Board (World Heritage Archaeology Parks), ICOMOS, Sultanate of Oman (2014).

He has also participated in several archaeological excavations/explorations in India and abroad, most notably, in Khor Rori in Oman, Berenike in Egypt and Hepu site in South China, all sites contemporary with Pattanam.

Dr. Cherian was the Dean of Social Science Faculty (2014) and is presently the Chairman of the Archaeology Board of Studies, University of Kerala.

Preeta Nayar

Dr. Preeta Nayar took her Post Graduate degree in Archaeology from MS University of Baroda. She specializes in Iconography and received her PhD from the same University for her work on *Vaishnava Iconography of Kerala*, with an ICHR Fellowship. Upon a Junior Fellowship from the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, she undertook a special study on the Ramayana theme in sculptural art of Kerala. She has to her credit 22 research papers in Iconography and has reported four new varieties of Shiva and Vishnu sculptures from Kerala. Her two manuscripts *Vaishnava Sculptures of Kerala* and

Ramayana theme in Sculptural Art of Kerala are in press. She has lectured widely on Indian Iconography at many academic platforms in India.

She taught Archaeology for nine years in the Department of Archaeology, University of Kerala. Presently, she works as Research Officer at the Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR). As Research Officer, she has been functioning as the Antiquity Registrar and Codirector of the Pattanam Archaeological Excavation for the last six years.

Her current area of interest, besides Iconography, is Beads of the Early Historic period. She has been studying the stone and glass beads excavated from Pattanam and Vizhinjam archaeological sites in Kerala, Madaripattinam in Tamil Nadu and has made a comparative study of Pattanam and Sumhuram (Khor Rori in Oman) beads for Pisa University, Italy. She is a member, Board of Studies in Archaeology, Kerala University. She is associated with many academic bodies including the Indian Archaeological Society, All India Oriental Conference, The Kerala Philatelic and Numismatic Association and the International Association for Women Archaeologists Working in South Asia (IAAWWSA). She is an Executive Committee member of Indian Art History Congress.

Junior Permanent Faculty

Deepak Nair

Dr Deepak K Nair has been working in KCHR for the past one year. He earned his PhD in archaeology from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His doctoral research focused on *Understanding Ceramic Variability from the Archaeological Sites of Ganga-Yamuna Doab*. Dr. Nair's research interests include ceramic studies, archaeology of the early historic and early medieval period in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, and the archaeology of the Harappan and Late Harappan cultures. He was part of excavations at Pattanam in the fourth season (2010) and ninth season (2015). At the Indian Institute of Archaeology, he teaches the modules on Indian Archaeology, Field methods- survey and excavations, and Technology and craft production.

Tathagata Neogi

Tathagata has been working at KCHR since November 2015. He is finishing his PhD from the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom, funded by the Intangible Histories Studentship. Tathagata's doctoral research is titled *Technology and Identity: an ethnoarchaeological study of the social context of traditional iron-working in northern Telangana, India*. His research interests include ethnoarchaeology, anthropological theory, technology and craft production in archaeology, semiotics and archaeology of food. Tathagata teaches the modules on Archaeological Theory, Material Culture Studies and Craft Production at the Indian Institute of Archaeology, Pattanam.

Senior and other Experienced Guest Lecturers

The Indian Institute of Archaeology regularly invites retired professors, senior and junior lecturers employed in colleges, universities and research institutes in India and abroad to teach classes and deliver lectures and workshops in the areas of their expertise for the students of the Indian Institute of Archaeology.

PhD Students and Post-Doctoral Researchers

KCHR offers teaching opportunities to current PhD students and Post-Doctoral scholars at India. These early career researchers are welcome to intimate the KCHR their interest to take classes/organize workshops if their expertise coincides with any part of the academic curriculum of Indian Institute of Archaeology.

Administrative and Academic Bodies

The Board of Studies:

Chairman, Prof. K. Rajan (University of Pondicherry), Convenor, Prof. P. J. Cherian (KCHR) Members: Prof. Vineetha Menon (University of Kannur), Prof. Jaya Menon, (Shiv Nadar University, New Delhi), Dr. Sanal Mohan (MG University, Kottayam), Dr. Alok Kanungo, (IIT, Gandhi Nagar) Dr. V. Selvakumar, (Tamil University, Thanjavur), HoD, Archaeology Department, Kerala University and the Director, Dept. of Archaeology, Govt of Kerala as members

The Academic Monitoring Committee:

Chairman Prof. P. J. Cherian, Convenor, Dr. Preeta Nayar, Members: 1. Prof. K. Rajan (University of Pondicherry) 2. Dr. V. Selvakumar (Tamil University, Thanjavur) 3. Dr. Sanal Mohan (MG University, Kottayam) 4. Prof. Vineetha Menon (University of Kannur) 5. Dr. Jenee Peter (U C College, Aluva) 6. Ms. Madhavi K (Formerly of Mar Thoma College, Perumbavoor) 7. Mr. Abhayan G (University of Kerala)

Academic Collaboration: Institutions having MoU/affiliation with KCHR

Oxford University, UK; British Museum, London, UK; University of Rome (Tor Vergata), Italy; University of Pisa, Italy; Camilo Jose Cela University, Spain; The Palace Museum, China; University of Durham, UK; University of Delaware, USA; St. Lawrence University, USA; University of Georgia, USA;

Deccan College of Archaeology, Pune; Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Thrissur Circle; National Institute for Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore; National Geo-physical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad; Centre for Cellular &Molecular Biology (CCMB),

Trivandrum; MS University, Baroda; Tamil University, Thanjavur; University of Pondicherry, Puducherry; Indus Research Centre, Chennai; Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Thiruvananthapuram; Institute of Physics (IOP), Bhubaneswar; Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Trichur; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee; The College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram; National Museum, New Delhi; Spices Board India – Kerala, Kochi; Kerala Ayurveda Ltd., Athani, Alwaye; Christ College, Irinjalakuda; Union Christian College (UCC), Alwaye; Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Technology, Kottayam; Inspiration, Ernakulam; Environmental Creations, Thiruvananthapuram

Academic and administrative authority: KCHR Research Committee and Executive Council with Prof. K. N. Panikkar as Chairman and respective Committee/ Council members

Administrative and Financial Support: Higher Education Department, Government of Kerala

Place : Pondicherry

Date : 23.03.2016

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Chairman
Board of Studies



past for a positive future

Kerala Council for Historical Research

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