

from McMaster University identifies levels of vitamin D. Our results will be correlated, with a view to outlining the shape and variation of vitamin D deficiency across gender and status groups within a subset of the Roman population. While in Rome I had access to recent publications on burial assemblages in Italy, which enabled me to obtain some necessary grounding in the current state of the question, and which will be useful comparanda for analysing the provincial material that is part of this project. Best of all, I was able to plunge in and take advantage of the library's riches, as well as visiting the city's major museums in search of more material. The collection in the epigraphic museum at the Baths of Diocletian goes well beyond inscriptions, and is particularly valuable for material on Roman funerary culture; perusing the wealth of small finds over several visits helped me make this shift in the focus of my research. As always, I found it particularly valuable to alternate site visits with focused background research in the library, a combination that led to an especially intense and fruitful scholarly experience.

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PAUL MELLON CENTRE ROME FELLOWSHIP

doi: 10.1017/S0068246214000385

G.E. Street in Rome: a Victorian architect and his churches

The purpose of my research while at the BSR was to gather primary-source data on the two Anglican churches in Rome designed by the noted Victorian architect, George Edmund Street (1824–81). The churches are Saint Paul's Within-the-Walls (1873–6), via Nazionale, and All Saints' (1880–7), via del Babuino. Both these buildings are fine specimens of High Victorian church architecture by one of the most accomplished English architects of the nineteenth century. Saint Paul's, especially, is considered not only among Street's greatest works, but also (by the noted American architectural historian H.-R. Hitchcock) among the best Victorian churches anywhere in the world. They are interesting for what they tell us about religious politics in post-1870 Rome, when non-Catholic churches were keen to locate themselves inside the old city walls, as well as how intelligent Victorian architects went about 'adapting' their designs to suit particular social and environmental contexts. In this respect there is a distinct correspondence between the churches Street designed in Britain, Continental Europe and the wider British world.

My research involved consulting extant contemporary correspondence, vestry minute books (especially building committee minutes), and historic photographs and drawings (plans). The buildings themselves were also very useful and informative sources of information. Both churches contain vestry archives in which I worked throughout the duration of my Fellowship. Among the more interesting preliminary findings is that Saint Paul's was employed as a kind of 'Trojan Horse' to mark out and promulgate American liberal values in the new Rome, with funds raised and the site chosen specifically for this purpose. Although there is not the same direct evidence for it, one suspects that All Saints' was invested with a similar purpose (apart from its basic religious function). A close study of both buildings confirms that they are based almost

entirely on northern Italian medieval models, which was Street's favoured form of Italian architecture. This is significant with respect to All Saints', as it is often suggested that it is a very 'English-looking' church. To be sure, both buildings have different 'accents' — in the one case Roman, in the other English — but they are predominantly Lombardic in style, formation and materiality. This is intriguing in itself, for Street believed that northern Italian 'Gothic' was a particularly dignified and 'truthful' type of architecture, leading to the provocative possibility that he employed it intentionally as a visual marker pointing the way to a new age of propriety in Rome and, indeed, Italy. As John Ruskin would have said, perhaps Street intended his two churches to be 'sermons in stone'.

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doi: 10.1017/S0068246214000397

Micropolitical approaches to social inequality: case-studies from first-millennium BC Italy

This project explores the extent of extreme social inequality and the role of socially marginal individuals in the rise of increasingly sophisticated forms of political authority in first-millennium BC Italy. While scholarship usually has analysed social change in this crucial historical phase from the point of view of élite groups, only limited research has focused on marginal individuals representing the end of the social spectrum. However, anthropological research by scholars such as Lewis Morgan reveals that social attitudes towards marginality are embedded deeply into larger dynamics of power negotiation underpinning the tapestry of societies where inequality is a pervasive social feature. Hence, the investigation of marginality can be a powerful heuristic framework to explore not only the social roles of marginal people themselves, but also aspects of socio-political change that remain obscure when approached only by focusing on the élite.

Based on the analysis of a newly assembled database of 300+ abnormal burials potentially indicative of extreme social marginality, one of the major aspects of my project has been to assess the role and value of bioarchaeology in shedding light on potential occurrences of pre-mortem, peri-mortem and post-mortem violence, ritual abuse, human sacrifice and abnormal mortuary treatments, which might have been linked to the anomalous social status of the deceased, and/or their conditions of extreme social exclusion. In addition, the funerary evidence sampled from the Veneto region, Trentino-South Tyrol, Emilia Romagna, Etruria, Latium and the Ionian coast has been analysed to cast light on regional trends in the adoption of deviant funerary practices potentially related to the rise of different forms of coercive power. The results of this research are currently in press in different places, including the open-access journals *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* and *Mélanges de l'École Française de Rome. Antiquité*, and have been presented at different national and international symposia, including conferences and workshops in Rome, Padua and Buffalo.

During my stay at the BSR I also have been able to further develop interdisciplinary research in collaboration with scholars from UCL, Durham, Pavia, Universidade Federal