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Donations, cover illustrations and acknowledgments
Welcome to the Spring 2006 edition of *Archaeology Abroad*, our third on CD ROM and biggest issue ever! Here you will find over 200 pages packed with interesting articles, reports and reviews, information and advice for choosing and preparing to go on a dig and, of course, a wealth of exciting and varied archaeological fieldwork opportunities throughout the world - from Albania to Africa, Portugal to Peru, the Caribbean to the Black Sea, including a number of underwater archaeology projects. There is something to suit all pockets, archaeological interests and levels of experience. Be sure to choose wisely and get yourself well-prepared by first reading our Guidance Notes for Digging Abroad.

**ARTICLES**

In this issue we bring you a fascinating account of the *Excavations at Cnidus, Turkey* by Dr Ian Jenkins (British Museum). The project is a collaborative venture between the British Museum and the Selçuk University of Konya, Turkey, and work will be resuming again this summer. Following this piece is some useful information for those of you who'd like get involved with research excavation or survey projects in Turkey. Our thanks to the British Institute at Ankara for their help and advice in putting this together.

If you are new to digging, you may be thinking of buying your first trowel. In *Odd Tools for Digging Abroad?* Richard Hubbard gives us an informative and entertaining insight into some of the more unconventional digging tools and equipment he has encountered - even invented - during a long career in the field. Food for thought and an absorbing read!

**FIELDWORK AWARD REPORTS**

In this section you can read two accounts of very different digging experiences from subscribers who received Awards last year. Graeme McArthur spent a successful and rewarding four months on the US Forest Service International Heritage Resource Management Program in California and has since gone on the find permanent employment in archaeology. In contrast, Joanna Pembleton spent two weeks on the Copper Age site at Castanheiro do Vento, Portugal. What she encountered did not meet with her expectations, but due to her good humour and resourcefulness, she came away enriched with a lot more practical experience on which to build in the future! Share in more of the trials and tribulations of fellow subscribers as they dig around the world in our Reviews Archive section at the end of the bulletin.

**FIELDWORK AWARDS**

Congratulations to four more *Archaeology Abroad* subscribers who have successfully applied for Fieldwork Awards to join projects listed in the Autumn 2005 volume of *Archaeology Abroad*. They are Annika Tottenham (£400), Eleftheria Pappa (£300) and Elizabeth James (£300), who will in turn be joining digs this season at Santa Barbara (California), Chocola (Guatemala) and Val Camonica (Italy). Jack Hiscock also received an award of £400 and has recently completed two weeks at Bedford Shelter 2 in South Africa. We wish them a happy and rewarding digging season! If you need help with meeting your dig expenses, why not consider applying for a Fieldwork Award too? An application form is enclosed with this bulletin.

**EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS**

Obviously the most eagerly awaited section of the bulletin! With over 100 projects listed we are confident you will find something to suit you. And when you return, why not consider exchanging your trowel for a pen and writing about your dig experiences for the readership of *Archaeology Abroad* to enjoy? Happy digging and I look forward to hearing from you!

*Wendy Rix Morton*  
_Honorary Editor*_
Archaeology Abroad provides information about archaeological excavation and field school opportunities outside the UK suitable for both experienced and inexperienced participants. Projects are listed alphabetically by country in the Excavations and Field Schools section and give a summary of the information provided to us by directors and organisers. Many excavations are willing to accept people with little or no previous fieldwork experience. In order to make the most of your trip abroad, we recommend familiarising yourself with basic archaeological techniques before you depart. Information about UK digs and local archaeological and historical societies can be obtained from the Council for British Archaeology, or in the Current Archaeology Handbook.

Archaeology Abroad has not inspected the projects included here but aims to publish information only from reputable professional archaeologists and institutions. You join any excavation or field school at your own risk and Archaeology Abroad cannot be held responsible for any loss, damage or injury sustained by anyone joining a project listed in this publication. Projects may be cancelled or details change without notice - so do verify all arrangements with excavation directors or organisers in advance and do not go without being formally accepted.

Trowel ratings To help readers assess the projects listed in Archaeology Abroad, we have introduced a rating system which Fieldwork Award recipients are asked to use when preparing their reports. Ratings are given on a scale of 1-5 and are based on the quality of the fieldwork, the degree of archaeological training and supervision provided, how well they were looked after (accommodation, food, additional activities etc), safety, and degree of organisation. Five trowels = excellent in all aspects, 4 trowels = very good, 3 trowels = good, 2 trowels = fair and 1 trowel = poor in all aspects. Excavations and Field Schools with no trowels are not poor projects, but have not yet received a rating! Please note that ratings reflect the views of the individuals who attended those excavations and are not the views of Archaeology Abroad.

We'd like to hear from any of our subscribers, not just those who have been fortunate enough to receive a Fieldwork Award. Let us know what you think about the excavations that you have been on. Email comments and trowel ratings to arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk

CHOOSING A PROJECT

The attractions of joining an excavation or field school abroad are numerous and varied. Perhaps you're a newcomer to field archaeology looking for travel, adventure, the chance to meet new people and experience new situations and cultures. If you are a student of archaeology, anthropology, classics or related subjects, you may be required to undertake fieldwork as part of your course. In this event, you should check with your tutor or college that the excavation you intend to join can be credited. Whether this is your first taste of archaeological fieldwork or you are a seasoned digger with considerable site experience and skills to offer, it is important to ask yourself what you are seeking to gain from the experience. Find out as much information as possible about the project or projects which interest you before making an application, choose carefully, be realistic and well-prepared. The rewards can be great! Set out below is some advice and tips which should help you to make the right choice.
Whilst some projects are run specifically as field schools and offer a fully-structured programme of fieldwork training and tuition, at most sites you will be expected to 'learn on the job' from experienced team members and staff, supplemented by varying degrees of on- and off-site learning such as lectures, finds processing, lab work, etc. On the majority of projects the minimum age for participants will be 18, but there are a number of excavations which can accept younger applicants. There will normally be a minimum length of stay, which can be as little as one week, or you may need to commit to one 2 or 3 week session, or the entire season!

Participation fees also vary but can be quite high depending what is being offered and whether a project is self-funding, part- or wholly-supported by university, research foundation or other funding source, or state-run and financed. Be sure to choose something you can afford, and don't forget that you will also need to meet the costs of your train or air fares, which are not normally included in the participation fees. Undergraduates may be able to apply to their college for financial assistance with their dig expenses and, as a subscriber to *Archaeology Abroad*, you are eligible to apply for a Fieldwork Award to help cover your costs.

To take part in an archaeological dig you will need to be fit and healthy, enjoy working as part of a team (both on and off site), and prepared to muck-in and to put up with a few discomforts! Not all archaeology is digging, but at most excavations you will be expected to undertake varying degrees of physical labour for which you must be prepared. This may take the form of picking, shovelling and clearing spoil and heavy building rubble, (beware of blisters and aching muscles, especially in the first week!), alternatively you may be kneeling, crouching or laying in a trench undertaking careful and painstaking work for hours on end! Set out below are some important factors to consider when deciding which project to apply for:

- **does the archaeological/historical period(s) of the site really interest you?**
- distance and thus cost of getting to the country in which project taking place
- distance and ease of access to the site location
- the climate - hot and dry, tropical, temperate, cool, mixed
- location - urban or rural, at high altitude, riverside or coastal, in open country, a cave
- language - do you have basic knowledge of language in which project will be run?
- the size and type of site - massive, multi-period ancient settlement, Roman villa, cave site etc
- the size of the dig team (these vary from small units of 2-3 staff and 10-12 diggers, to the very large projects with 20+ staff and specialists and 70+ diggers)
- how long the project has been running and the aims for the forthcoming season
- the cost of participation and what is included - eg board, lodging, daily transportation to and from site, tuition/lectures, excursions on days off, credits or certificate of participation
- what is provided and what you will need to bring (especially if camping)
- nature/variation of the work you will be expected to undertake/degree of training given, if any
- length of the working day/week; what arrangements in place for days off eg trips, visits etc
- daily travel to and from site (car or bus ride, long trek up a hilly or mountain track, short walk)
- accommodation and catering arrangements - in shared rooms, level of facilities available, self-catering, meals provided, arrangements at weekend or on days off.
- how far from the nearest bank, shops, pharmacy, telephone etc.
APPLYING TO JOIN AN EXCAVATION OR FIELD SCHOOL
Many projects now have their own websites and if so you may also be able to apply online. Remember to print out a copy of your application and copies of responses from the organiser(s), including your notice of acceptance which you should carry with you. If applying by post, it is helpful to include a self-addressed envelope and pre-paid postal coupon (not stamps). Give your application the same care that you would give a job application; summarise clearly your education, skills, languages and previous archaeological experience. You should also state if you have any particular dietary or other health requirements as well as any other special requirements and check whether you can be accommodated.

In general, the earlier you apply for a place, the better your chances of being accepted and the more time you will have to make all the necessary arrangements for joining the project. If the final application deadline for a project which interests you is close or has passed, contact the director or organisers to check if all spaces have been filled. You may be lucky or, if not, it might be possible to go onto a waiting list in case someone drops out. Equally, should you be accepted on an excavation and then find you are not able to go, it is essential that you inform the director immediately, so that a replacement can be found. Once accepted on an excavation you can begin to make your own arrangements.

GETTING ORGANISED

Passport and Visa
Check your passport is valid for when you intend to be away or apply straightaway if you do not already have one. Directors usually indicate whether or not a visa is required, especially if there is a long lead time, as is the case for certain countries. Depending on your own nationality and where you are going, it is good idea to check visa regulations with the relevant embassy well in advance. Sometimes a visa can be bought at the airport on your arrival in which case you should ensure you have the correct amount of money available in the local currency.

Travel arrangements
Many projects will give advice about travel to their country and location and tell you what arrangements are in place for meeting and transfer from point of entry to the dig site or base, or whether you will be responsible for making your own way. Ensure you know exactly where you are going, arm yourself with a map, guidebook, phrase book and contact information in case you are delayed or experience any problems in reaching the pick-up point at a pre-arranged time or arriving on an agreed date. Search out the best deals and decide whether you want to travel before joining the excavation or continue travelling once your time there is complete. If so, make sure you have student international travel card, youth hostel membership, and driving licence in case you intend to hire a vehicle. For some of the best travel advice and deals, we recommend UK subscribers to contact STA Travel - visit their website at www.statravel.co.uk

Insurance
All participants should take out their own travel and medical insurance in addition to any offered by excavation organisers. Your policy should cover you for medical and emergency expenses (medication, ambulance, hospital, repatriation etc) as well as for theft, loss of luggage, personal belongings and money, flight delay or cancellation, change of return flight and excavation cancellation. Competitive rates can be found on the Internet, through Student Unions and from STA Travel (see above).

Most travel insurance policies will require UK citizens to have a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC), which has now replaced the old E111 form. The card entitles you to receive healthcare during a stay in an EEA country or Switzerland. The EEA consists of the European Union countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. You can apply for the new card by phone (0845 606 2030), by post (EHIC Applications, PO Box 1115, Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1SW), or online at: www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAdviceForTravellers/fs/en
Information about the new card is also available in a very useful booklet entitled "Health Advice for Travellers" available at Post Offices or online, which is packed with lots of helpful information about travelling abroad. If you do get a hard copy of this booklet, keep it safe, preferably with your passport and EHIC, and carry it with you when travelling in the EU.

**Health and safety**

Please advise the project organisers if you are taking medication or you have any particular health problems, allergies, asthma, etc. If you are asthmatic, be sure to take your inhaler and at least one spare canister. Anti-tetanus vaccination is strongly advised for those undertaking archaeological fieldwork and is obligatory on many sites. Check which vaccinations are needed for the country you are visiting well ahead of time as some courses, such as anti-malarial tablets, need to be started several weeks before departure. You can obtain advice on medical matters from your student or local health centres or from your General Practitioner. It is also advisable to have a dental check-up before you leave, particularly if you are going to an isolated site. You can also check out detailed information at www.cdc.gov/travel/

Excavation sites can pose a number of potential risks - deep trenches, unstable balks and deposits, shoring and scaffolding can all be hazardous. The project is responsible for keeping the worksite safe and should supply suitable safety equipment (eg: hardhats), well-maintained tools that are safe to use, and a fully-equipped first aid kit.

**Money**

We would recommend that you take a certain amount of local currency (enough to cover your entry visa if needed, local travel on arrival, food, incidentals and any balance of participation fees due). Take the rest in traveller’s cheques, plus a bank or credit card. In both cases, check what is acceptable in your destination country and the charges likely to be made for exchanging foreign currency. Ensure you have international emergency phone numbers for your bank/credit or debit card company in case of loss or theft. Remember that even if you have paid your field school or excavation project fees from home, you will need personal 'pocket money' once on the dig, to cover personal shopping, social life, outings, telephone, laundry costs, emergencies etc.

**Clothing and equipment**

Find out what equipment you are expected to bring and ask out about the appropriate clothing for the country (both on and off site), the climate and the terrain. If you are camping you will need to know what equipment is provided and what you have to supply. Plan ahead and consider taking the following: a 4-inch forged trowel (WHS or Marshalltown trowels are the best - available to order online at www.getatrowel.co.uk), gloves (a worn-in leather pair highly recommended), kneeling pad, lightweight luggage, maps/guidebooks/phrase book, personal first aid kit, a small backpack to take with you to the site each day, water bottle, sturdy footwear, a waterproof jacket, a sweater, sun hat, sunglasses, torch, batteries, sunscreen, mosquito repellent, note book, camera, and a good book! In Muslim countries women should wear loose long-sleeved shirts or blouses, long trousers or skirts and a headscarf when visiting a mosque.
BEFORE YOU LEAVE
Be sure you are entirely happy with all the arrangements and contact the organisers for clarification on any outstanding questions you may have before you depart. Check you have all your documents, eg: passport, visa, airline or other travel tickets, insurance documents, site information (including address and contact details), maps, immunisation certificates, together with your acceptance letter or email.

Make two sets of photocopies of the main page of your passport, airline tickets, insurance policy and instructions, EHIC, list of travellers’ cheques numbers and telephone contact numbers. Put one set in your luggage, separate from the originals. Give the other copies to someone at home (ideally a family member) so that you can contact them for help if you lose any or all of these. If you do lose your original documents, or they are stolen, you will be able to replace them far more quickly if you have made photocopies. Check you have entered your next-of-kin details into your passport. It is also important to give family members or close friends details on how you can be contacted (phone, fax, email, mobile).

Please note that as with other sharp implements, you should remember to pack your trowel and other similar equipment in your checked-in baggage and not in your hand luggage, otherwise you are likely to encounter problems at the airport!

SAFETY ABROAD
If you or your family are at all concerned about the political situation and safety in the country or region in which you propose to work, particularly in view of present circumstances, contact the appropriate department in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at www.fco.gov.uk

British nationals who get into difficulty abroad can seek help from the nearest British diplomatic mission 24 hours a day. Where there is no British representative in a country, British nationals may instead contact the nearest EU Mission in that country. If anything goes badly wrong, contact your relatives and friends at home so they can take appropriate action within the UK.

Participation in an excavation can be rewarding and fun, but it can also be difficult at times. You will be part of a team in which co-operation is essential for a successful outcome. A keen interest in the excavation is important. Don’t be afraid to ask questions, request help when needed or ask for additional responsibilities. Patience and a cheerful outlook will help enrich your experience.

Have a great time and let us know how it went!
arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk
The British Museum makes a substantial contribution to excavation and fieldwork throughout the world through its own projects or through collaboration with those of other institutions. Here, Dr Ian Jenkins, Senior Curator in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, describes the excavation project at Cnidus, Turkey, a collaborative venture between the British Museum and the Selçuk University of Konya in Turkey. The Museum's work has been funded by the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, The Caryatids (Supporters of the Greek and Roman Department), The Townley Group of British Museum Friends and The Philanthropic Fund. A permit to undertake research in Turkey is kindly granted by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Reports of each season's research since 1999 can be found in *Anatolian Archaeology*, published by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

The Classical city of Cnidus (or Knidos, if you prefer a Greek to a Latin spelling) is situated at the end of a long and narrow peninsula projecting into the Aegean Sea from the coast of south-west Turkey. In antiquity Cnidus commanded a prominent position amidst the sea lanes around the coast of ancient Caria, and the nearby islands of Cos, Nisyros, Tilos, Syme and more distant Rhodes. Mausolus, the powerful satrap of this province of the Persian Empire, was probably behind the Cnidians' decision around 360-340 BC to re-found their city using a rational street plan. Cnidus is just a day's sail away from Mausolus' capital at Halicarnassus, which was similarly developed at this time. In its heyday Cnidus boasted four stone-built theatres, a number of fine temples, substantial private houses, a vast cemetery, massive fortifications and two harbours - one military with a great chain suspended across its entrance, and the other commercial. Cnidus was best known for its now lost nude marble statue of Aphrodite by the celebrated Athenian sculptor Praxiteles.

Unlike Halicarnassus, with its busy tourist resort of Bodrum, Cnidus has no modern settlement. Today its Classical and later Byzantine remains lie strewn over the hillsides, and the place looks much as it did in nineteenth-century engravings and photographs. While Troy, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus and other sites along the Turkish coast have been robbed of their sea view by the alluvial action of rivers, Cnidus is fortunate in retaining its proximity to the sea and is much visited by pleasure boats in summer.

British travellers and archaeologists have a long history of involvement in the antiquities of the Cnidian peninsula. Sir William Gell and his companions pioneered modern understanding of the site when they went there under the auspices of the Dilettanti Society in the summer of 1812.
Their published account was the principal inspiration for Charles Newton's decision to excavate in 1857-9. In the twentieth century George Bean and John Cook surveyed the entire peninsula in 1949-50, while a number of British archaeologists joined Iris Love's international team for a series of excavations that began in July 1967.

The British Museum at Cnidus
More recently, the British Museum has developed a partnership to work at Cnidus with Professor Dr Ramazan Özgan, his wife Professor Dr Christine Bruns-Özgan and colleagues of the Selçuk University of Konya in Turkey, who have been excavating at Cnidus since the late 1980s. The purpose of the British Museum's current research project is to seek a better understanding of the ancient context for objects, especially marble sculptures, which came to the Museum from Charles Newton's excavations. Interest focuses on the Sanctuary of Demeter, on a place Newton called a Sanctuary of the Muses – now recognised as a Nymphaeum - and on his so-called Gymnasium.

Demeter Sanctuary
The Demeter Sanctuary is dramatically situated on the edge of the town under a towering cliff and set on a terrace retained by massive stone walls. It was from here that Newton recovered a number of very fine sculptures including the celebrated Demeter, a rare survival of an original fourth-century BC cult statue. The site was excavated by Newton and then again by Iris Love in the early 1970s. The British Museum has restricted its latest research to a survey, and the architectural remains have been redrawn by Ayse Dalyanci, architect to the British Museum's excavations. These drawings are now being prepared for publication.

Sanctuary of the Muses – a Fountain House and Nymphaeum
A fifth and final season of work in 2003 was completed in the Nymphaeum at Cnidus. This brings to a close the campaign to re-excavate the building first explored between 1857 and 1859 by Charles Newton. The aims of the excavation were threefold: to establish an accurate plan of the site; to understand the function of the building as a context for Newton's finds, now in the British Museum; and to achieve a date for its foundation and later history. The results have exceeded expectations and are summarised here in advance of a fuller publication.

Discovery and Rediscovery
The building identified by Charles Newton as a Sanctuary of the Muses was published with a plan by his assistant Robert Murdoch Smith in Newton's A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Branchidae (2 volumes 1862, 427-442). The identification of the cult depended upon an inscription that mentions a dedication to the Muses of a statue of Glykinna by members of her family. Other finds from the sanctuary include parts of a series of female statuettes in marble that Newton also identified as Muses. The Greek remains were extracted from the collapsed ruins of a later Byzantine reuse of the building. Sadly, after Newton's time, the exposed Greek masonry of the interior walls was reduced to rubble for building a goat pen and herdsman's hut. This destruction probably happened in the early twentieth century, and with it the sanctuary became forgotten.
It was never again mentioned in archaeological literature, and not until its rediscovery in 1997 was it possible accurately to locate it on the archaeological map of Cnidus. As almost nothing survived in its original position above ground, the decision was taken to re-excavate the sanctuary.

**Plan and Elevation of the Sanctuary**

The site occupies a terrace in the natural slope that descends to the sea from the lofty acropolis of Cnidus. The usual method of creating a building terrace for the ancient city was to construct a massive retaining wall, and then to level the slope behind this wall with imported dump material. In this case, however, the situation is strikingly different. Here the rock was cut away to form a level area, backed by a twenty foot artificial cliff. On this step were laid the foundations of the sanctuary walls to form a building measuring some 65 by 49 feet. The sloping side walls of the excavated platform are riddled with grottoes created by the action of spring water.

The foundations of walls have been exposed, along with what survives of ancient floor levels. The nineteenth-century published plan has broadly been confirmed with some important corrections and additions. From the archaeological evidence and from Newton's description of columns, walls and terracotta roof tiles, it has been possible to attempt a reconstruction on paper of the principal elevation.

A rectangular courtyard was contained on two sides by a wall of dressed limestone. On the north the courtyard was overlooked by a colonnaded façade, while the west side of the courtyard was open to give access via a flight of steps. These steps were reached by a way that led off a street running along the foot of the southern boundary wall. A second set of steps joined the courtyard stairs at right angles and led up to an entrance vestibule. This short passage was paved in a white mosaic of limestone cubes, each measuring a centimetre square. Newton recorded that this mosaic incorporated lead strips in the design, which is confirmed in the sample that he deposited in the Museum.

A door led off from the entrance passage into the principal room. This was open to the courtyard through a colonnade of four Doric columns standing on a footing (stylobate) of pale grey limestone blocks laid end to end. The east and west ends of this elevation were closed by walls. Cuttings in the top bed of this stylobate show that screens were fitted between each wall and the nearest column. A third screen closed the gap between the second and third columns, but the two other intercolumniations were left open. A door pierced the east wall of this room, but not on the same axis as the west door. This eastern door gave access to one of the three caves exposed by the cutting of the natural rock. The large room gave access through doorways on its north side into two back rooms, divided by a partition wall. The northern-most foundation block of this partition wall was cut with settings for pipes to carry water away from each of the two back rooms and into the channel running along the rear wall of the sanctuary.

Reconstructed plan and elevation of Hellenistic Nymphaeum
Function
The new excavation has shown that the sanctuary is better identified as a Nymphaeum, sacred to the spirits credited with the supply of fresh water that was so obviously a prominent feature of the place. Marble female statuettes from the site, naked to the waist, were identified by Newton as Muses, but this nudity fits better with the Nymphs than with the Muses. A fragment of a marble relief found by Newton shows Nymphs dancing with goat-footed Pan around an acanthus column and provides a direct link to the cult of Nymphs. The worship of Muses in a sanctuary of the Nymphs should not surprise us. The two groups of deities are connected by their association with the Olympian god Apollo and in ancient literature they tend to occupy the same physical and mythological landscape.

The sacred function of the sanctuary went hand in hand with its secular role as a fountain house supplying fresh water to the residential district of the city that lay to the south and east. In design the building stood mid-way between two types: on the one hand there is the simple country shrine found all over the Greek world at natural grottoes in rocky places, such as the Corycean cave near Delphi; on the other there is the large, formal Nymphaeum of the Roman period, such as that funded by Herodes Atticus for the great athletic sanctuary at Olympia in western mainland Greece.

Date
To judge from the style of masonry and the finds, the construction of the sanctuary probably occurred around 300 BC, not long after the foundation of the new city in the middle of the fourth century. The courtyard wall, with its rusticated facing, relieved by comb-picked margins, can be paralleled by identical walls in datable contexts all over the city. The blue limestone blocks standing back to back on plinths to form the lower part of the main walls of the building also represent a type of masonry that is known from other sites in the city. These include the Ionic gateway (propylon) at the western end of the main street of Cnidus, which is dated in a recent study to c 300 BC.

The earliest sherds of pottery from the site are black-glazed Athenian wares, or local imitations, that may be dated to the late fourth and the early third century BC. These fragments of pottery vessels must represent the first dedications in the sanctuary. A chronological sequence of pottery from the new excavation is being assembled by Dr Alexandra Villing of the British Museum. It descends through typical Hellenistic Cnidian and other local coarse and fine wares to the Roman period, when in the late first and second centuries AD the attractive red-slip Cnidian relief wares feature largely. The latest pottery, bar that of the modern era, relates to the Christian transformation of the sanctuary into a church.

Later history
The pottery provides some insight into the life-span of the sanctuary and accords with other archaeological evidence. In the Roman period the place continued to function. Water may not always have been in the same abundant supply as previously, and there were attempts to conserve it during dry spells. In the bedrock terrace of the courtyard two sets of terracotta pipes feed into a complex of cuttings that centre on a cistern with an estimated depth of up to thirty feet. The water that fell into this tank first passed through a shallower set of subsidiary cuttings that allowed sediment to fall and collect at the bottom of a sump, before the newly-filtered water was channelled into the main cistern. One set of pipes (identical with the other) lies over the filling of an earlier cutting. In this filling was found a sherd of Cnidian relief ware, firmly datable to the second century AD. The complex around the cistern, and probably the cistern itself, appear therefore to be Roman of the second century, or later. The sanctuary may have been allowed to fall into ruin in the late pagan and early Christian period. In the last quarter of the fifth century AD, it was converted into a church. The street was no longer in use; the old entrance was shut down and the stairwell filled in with stones.
Approaching at a higher level than before, an entrance was made in the colonnade wall of the sanctuary, the gaps between the columns having been filled in with rubble. Inside the church, the arrangement of rooms is largely lost. It seems clear, however, that a narthex of sorts was created at the west end out of the old entrance vestibule. The cross wall that closed the passage to the north was removed, and beyond it a new rubble wall was erected. A white plaster floor was laid over the bed of an old water pool and a series of reused blocks were put down on to it, one of them with a deep rectangular cutting for holding something in place. It is proposed that these blocks were the support of a baptismal font.

The latest pottery finds suggest that the sanctuary remained in use as a church for a couple of centuries before it was abandoned, perhaps as a result of Arab piratical raids. When the Cnidians reoccupied their city following this intrusion, the old Nymphaeum probably lay outside the perimeter of the new, smaller settlement. If not already wrecked, it seems then to have fallen into ruin, a thousand years after its foundation.

**The Gymnasium**

In summer 2004 excavation began at another of the places previously explored by Newton. His so-called gymnasium was subsequently lost and forgotten but has now been re-located on the ancient high street of Cnidus. The research objectives of the present excavation are to determine the layout of the building and to ascertain its date, function and history. Thus it is hoped to provide a better understanding of the archaeological context of objects in the collections of the British Museum.

The site comprises an enclosure measuring some 21 x 16 metres. Much survives of the lower courses of the perimeter walls, the northern of which is actually the massive wall of the street. As for the internal walls, the local farmers had destroyed these – as they did at the Nymphaeum - in order to make a goat pen. From Newton's plan and from our preliminary excavation, it is obvious that the building descended in three terraces towards the west and was entered from the street by a staircase that led down into the lowest terrace. The 2004 summer season of excavation concentrated on these steps and on clearing the highest terrace of the earth and stones that had accumulated since Newton's day. Part of a white pebble and tessara mosaic was uncovered, along with the setting for a pair of columns forming an entrance to the central one of three rooms.

Newton called the place a gymnasium, because of an inscription dated to the late first century BC or early first century AD that honoured G. Ioulios Artemidoros with the exceptional right to be buried in the gymnasium within the city. He was the son of Theopompos, friend of Julius Caesar. Artemidoros followed his father to Rome and dramatically entered written history when, as Plutarch famously records (Life of Caesar 65), he warned Caesar not to go into the Senate on the Ides of March, 44 BC.

Our site does not have the large open space that we might normally associate with a gymnasium, although it might have been attached to a gymnasium, which could lie in the large
unexcavated area to the south. The inscription that mentions Artemidoros' tomb also mentions the fact that he was priest of Artemis Hiakynthotrophos (she who nourishes the nymph Hiakynthos). Can the building have been the cult place of this deity? Another inscription from the site records a dedication to the same goddess. It is hoped that the answers to this and other questions will emerge as the excavation proceeds.

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Dr Jenkins will return to Cnidus in August 2006 to continue his investigation of the so-called 'Gymnasium', in partnership with students and staff of the University of Konya.

For more information about fieldwork projects in which the British Museum is involved, visit their website at: www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk (select Departments, click an icon of your choice, eg Greek and Roman Antiquities, then click research, then excavations).

JOINING AN EXCAVATION IN TURKEY AND THE BLACK SEA LITTORAL

UK projects in Turkey take a lot of forward planning as project directors are required to submit forms full of personal details about each individual team member to the Turkish Embassy at least six months ahead of the season.

For further information about projects in Turkey and countries around the Black Sea visit the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara's website at: www.biaa.ac.uk Click on Research for a short description of current and recent excavation projects and surveys supported by the BIAA, or on Links for a fuller list of projects in the region.

The BIAA advise that many of the projects listed will be continuing fieldwork in the future. If you are interested in applying to work on one or more of these projects you should contact those directors whose research interests coincide with your own before the end of October in the year preceding that in which you wish to participate. Applications must be made by this date to allow time for permits and visas to be processed. In general, project directors insist on some archaeological experience and may request specialist skills

Further information about the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara can be found in our British Schools and Institutes section. Details of a number of exciting projects running this summer in Georgia, Romania, Russia and the Ukraine can be found listed in our Excavations and Field Schools section.
For all archaeologists, whether novice and campaign-hardened, the tools of the trade are of great importance. You will have read in our Guidance Notes section some advice on basic equipment - usually a combination of items to bring yourself, such as a trowel, digging gloves, a favourite sun hat etc, and larger, heavy-duty or specialised equipment provided by the dig, such as pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow!

Archaeology Abroad Committee Member and veteran (not too veteran!) archaeo-botanist, Richard Hubbard, informs and entertains us below with a selection some of the more unconventional tools and equipment encountered in a range of different digging environments around the globe over many seasons in the field - and rounds off by giving us an insight into his own personal digging kit.

If one signs up for a well-run foreign excavation, one usually gets some information about the excavation, how to get there, the living conditions, et cetera, with a comment on the lines of ‘if you have a favourite trowel, bring it; but all digging equipment is provided’.

This is probably true as far as conventional tools are concerned. Good archaeologists are inventive, however, and there are a number of odd, neat gadgets which deserve to be better known that have been developed in various countries. Of course, some tools are suited to certain kinds of site and not to others – a Palaeolithic cave site is very different in character to a Near Eastern tell excavation. In South Africa, the Iron Age sites apparently have extremely hard floors, and a standard tool is a small gardener’s hand rake with short, rigid metal teeth – rather like a metal lion’s claw: it is a tool that would give most dig directors a fit of the vapours, but it seems to be the correct implement for those particular circumstances.

Some tools are of potentially near-universal application, however. Where a trowel can be used, so can a plasterer’s leaf. The bigger leaves are trowel-like at one end and spade-shaped at the other. They are smaller (if longer) than a standard trowel, and the nicest ones are made of firm but springy steel. This springiness allows one to excavate using the natural fracture-planes of the soil – a very important matter when doing extremely delicate work.

The smaller leaves are a bit like a big spatula. This kind can be improved upon by a neat French invention. Take a large, worn-out metal-cutting (HS) hacksaw blade (or similar stiff, springy steel strip) about 1.5-2cm wide and about 20cm long. Grind off the teeth on one half, grind that end into a point, and sharpen it (later!). This (obviously) makes the digging end. Take the middle part and de-temper it so that it can be bent without breaking, by heating it to dull red heat (keeping the ends cool) and allowing it to cool slowly. Now bend this middle bit into a shallow asymmetrical S-curve such that the pointed end is on the axis of the opposite end. Finally, find a bit of scrap plastic tube that can just be pushed over the unsharpened end to make a handle (the plastic may need a little heating). The S-bend keeps one’s knuckles clear of the work, and the springiness allows one to flick off little flakes of earth or to cut with great delicacy, using the energy stored in the springiness of the steel (rather than brute force) to overcome the resistance of the soil.

The hand-pick is a standard piece of equipment in some parts of the world, but unknown in others: its métier is excavation of deposits made of mud-brick or daub, where the natural cleavage-planes of the material can reflect the original structures. In Iraq for instance, the traditional tool is the Shergati pick, which only has a long unbalanced pick head which is fine for tracing wall faces, but no good for anything else.
Traditionally, the hand-pick is made of old automobile leaf-springs (which apparently have the appropriate size and temper). The head is 25-30cm long, with an adze blade 6-10cm wide and some 8mm thick at one end, and the other worked into a sharp pick about 1cm square in section. At the mid-point of the pick, the adze blade is pierced by a 2.5cm hole forced from the outside and reinforced by a 2cm deep sleeve welded on the inside. The two ends may be bent inwards at not more than about 5° to accommodate the swing of the pick. The pick head should weigh around 500g: this may seem heavy; but any soil with enough clay content to make decent daub or mud brick will be coherent enough to call for this sort of weight – half the art of using these tools is to use the unaided weight of the head to do all the cutting. (And if you are digging in a sand dune, it’s a reversed vacuum-cleaner that you need.) The only significant imperfection of the standard hand-pick as described is that the hole for the handle is normally circular: the handle therefore is constantly working loose, and a slightly elliptical hole would obviate this. It should be noted that a simple hole cut in the head is useless, as it gives no support to the handle against the torsion involved in use: a welded-on metal handle would be an alternative option, but it would be hellish in a hot (or cold) climate.

Yet another tool that deserves wider attention is the shovel used by Dutch archaeologists excavating sites on the cover-sands and in the polders. It was introduced to Greece by Rodden for the Nea Nikomedia excavations, and the three or four examples he imported are still doing good work, and are much favoured – so it is astonishing that they have neither been augmented, nor copied. It resembles a cross between a spade and a hand shovel. The head is about 25cm wide, parallel-sided, and made of quite thick, rigid, steel. The head is almost flat, and the sides are turned up in a curve to a height of about 2cm. The back of the head is rounded, with the upturned sides continuing round to the socket, giving a rigidity absent from the ordinary square English shovel. The socket is set at a quite steep angle, and into it is set an angled handle whose general shape resembles that of an old-fashioned wooden plough, rising for about 10cm before sweeping backwards. At the end of the handle is set a transverse handpiece. The geometry of this implement allows an ordinary-sized person to apply an almost perfect horizontal force at a distance of almost two metres, just by bending and pushing slightly. Because the head is almost flat and has rounded sides, when the head is sharp (which the thickness and hardness of the steel retains), the effect is of trowelling on a large scale. It is possible to clean large flat areas quickly and efficiently with this tool, with only slightly more smearing than by trowelling. In fact, the surfaces are often cleaner than trowelled ones, because the cut skin of soil is lifted off the surface and removed, while the operator does not approach the area being prepared.

These are the primary virtues of the Dutch shovel. (These virtues would, of course, count for naught on a stony site.) Despite its rather smaller capacity, it is often preferred by local workmen to the local tools for ordinary shovelling, partly because of its excellent balance. The transverse handpiece makes the tool less convenient for the tricky task of shovelling into a barrow up a high balk – but a good workman will not be foiled.

Plumb-bobs usually have two or three metres of line attached, which invariably unwinds and entangles everything else. The same goes for the ball of string that is usually used for laying out new trenches or section-lines. An excellent English excavator (Nick Taverner) produced a brilliant solution to this problem that is also an incomparable improvement. Take two 1cm diameter key-rings, two 1.5-2cm ones, two coarse-fishermen’s swivels, a simple but decent-quality fly-fisherman’s reel, and a hundred metres or so of the fine plaited terylene line that is used on things like Venetian blinds. Attach a small key-ring to one end of each of the swivels, and a bigger one to the other end. Anchor the line to the reel, and wind on the line until the reel is full. Thread the free end of the line through one small key-ring, and tie the end to the other small key-ring. Now the business end of the line can be anchored to the reel’s mounting-bracket by the bigger key-ring, the running key-ring-and-swivel can’t come off, and the whole lot will be kept from unwinding by the reel’s clutch mechanism. Finally, take one of the clips that coarse-fishermen use to attach their sinkers, paternosters et cetera to their main lines.
Tie it to a separate 10-15cm length of the line, and attach the other end to your plumb-bob. As long as the clip is always left closed, it won’t snag on other things, and the line is too short to cause trouble. If plumb-bobbing is called for, your plumb-bob is clipped to the end key-ring of your nightmare fishing-line, and the relevant length is run out: dropping a vertical down a 4-metre balk no longer poses the slightest problem. If you want to section a large pit, then push in a couple of large nails at the ends of the desired diagonal, hitch the end key-ring over one of the nails, run out line (holding the running key-ring-and-swivel), hitch the running key-ring over the other nail, and wind in the excess line: the weight of the reel and its clutch mechanism will keep the line under gentle tension.

A somewhat luxurious and exotic gadget that I developed in the early 1980s is a collapsible tripod table: the original idea was that of the late Cressida Ridley, who observed that a small table would allow trench supervisors to keep their books and paperwork out of the dust. Working in Romania, I saw foresters carrying collapsible tripod stools; and in due course, a kind friend brought me from America a very superior version with a very comfortable and durable leather seat. (Similar stools are currently available in Britain, for painters.) Sitting in comfort to one’s bureaucratic work was such a success that I made a matching table, constructed on similar lines, but with modified geometry, using plywood cut into a hexagonal shape for the top and broom handles for the legs.

The plain wood surface is near-ideal: it is neither light enough nor shiny enough to glare unpleasantly in bright sunshine. The table (plus legs) is a somewhat awkward item to transport; but it has the oblique advantage that it attracts innocent curiosity, and customs and immigration officials are often completely diverted by a demonstration of how this curious object works. That apart, the convenience of this tripod table and stool in the field repay the inconvenience of transporting it. One can sit comfortably to one’s writing and planning; and all one’s paperwork, labels, finds bags et cetera can be firmly attached to the table top with large foldback clips, safe from dirt and breezes. Faced with a Near Eastern dust-devil, one would know that everything that could blow away was in one place, attached to one thing, and one might (to quote Lytton Strachey) ‘attempt to interpose one’s own body’. At a pinch, one could probably clip a large plastic bag or piece of plastic sheet loosely over the table top, and be protected from rain. However, the table and the stool are not suitable for soft ground, for obvious reasons.

A smaller (but still odder) gadget is a numerator: a mechanical stamp that prints one (or more) copies of a number before moving automatically to the next number. Indispensable as they are to painless, foolproof, and efficient dig organisation, numerators are unfortunately very expensive. Any paperwork that has to be proof against duplication (like a series of sample sheets) calls for a numerator. In many places, all excavation is done by numbered excavation units. Where each trench is allocated an arbitrary series of numbers, you can be reasonably certain that a numerator will already be in use, saving vast amounts of time and endless confusion. In other places, unit numbers are the responsibility of the trench supervisors: here proselytisation is needed, but extreme tact is essential as the very heart of the excavation organisation is being questioned! However, if there is some autonomous area in which their use can be demonstrated innocuously, this is probably the best way of securing converts.

Environmentalists and conservators often carry tool-rolls containing sharp or fragile objects like scalpels, forceps, and needles. Just as Biro caps can be used as protection for (or from) the ends of propelling pencils, one can make protective sheaths for these other objects from suitable rigid polythene tubing. One needs a slightly smaller calibre plastic tube than the diameter of the tool to be protected. One heats the plastic over a low gas flame or a spirit lamp until the plastic is slightly soft, when the plastic is slipped over the object, moulded to fit using slightly dampened fingers, and then plunged under cold water to ‘freeze’ the plastic. On a larger scale, the same process can be used to render trowels, knives, picks, and other troublesome objects harmless.
Another old but useful and neglected piece of kit is a tiny metal tape measure. The ordinary large 3m metal tape measure is extremely useful, but somewhat inconvenient. There are tiny 3m metal tape measures that are about 4cm square and about one centimetre thick. They lack the locking devices of their bigger brothers, their tapes are nothing like as rigid, and they are rather more sensitive to dust and dirt — but they are so small and light that their presence in a pocket is hardly noticeable, and as a result, they are always there when you need them.

For what it’s worth, my personal field organisation (evolved over many seasons) involves a black waterproof Biro and two clutch-action propelling pencils (0.3mm for drawing, 0.5mm for writing) in my shirt pocket. (The pencils are checked for two spare leads every morning.) My shirt-front carries half-a-dozen wooden clothes-pegs (plastic ones are no use – they soften in the heat and break as a result of UV irradiation). Three or four of these pegs hold six-inch or eight-inch nails for marking the position of small finds and such like, the rest being for anchoring tapes et cetera. Rubber in left-hand trouser pocket, small tape measure in right. An A4 sized block of one centimetre-thick rigid white building plastic carries the ‘working’ paperwork and a ruler, all held down by a large foldback clip. The table has labels, bone bags et cetera clipped around the far side. Following Sebastian Payne, I have a small fibre suitcase (slightly larger than A4) that contains the trench book, long tapes, the fishing reel, leaves, bureaucratic supplies, plum-bob, hand lens, and any other intermittently-necessary bits and pieces.

Richard Hubbard
Hampstead
London
WORKING FOR THE US FOREST SERVICE IN NORTH-EASTERN CALIFORNIA

GRAEME McARTHUR

A placement on the US Forest Service’s Heritage Resource Management Program appealed to me as it paid enough to live on and I thought it would be a great experience to work for five months in a new and very different part of the world.

I was placed at the Modoc National Forest in north-eastern California under the supervision of the Forest Archaeologist Gerry Gates, who was also running the International Trainee system for the other 10-15 National Forests in the scheme. The forest consists of over 1.6 million acres so despite the years of hard work by forest archaeologists there are still large areas of forest unsurveyed and the opportunity to find an artefact untouched since it was last used is very real. The scenery was at times stunning and certainly contrasting as it features mountains, pine forests and meadows, lakes, streams, rugged canyons, wetlands, lava beds and high desert plateaus.

At any time there was normally around half a dozen other trainees, mostly from the US but they have had a large number from Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand over the years. This meant that there was always a good social side to the work and the nearby casino saw some action at the weekends! The local staff were also great to work with and were all very knowledgeable about the area. The working atmosphere was always very jovial and it was certainly a fun way to spend a summer.

Graeme McArthur graduated with a BSc in Natural Sciences from Durham University before studying for an MLitt in Archaeology at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. However, without the fieldwork experience that most students acquire as part of their undergraduate course, it was difficult for him to find archaeological work, even as a volunteer, that didn't cost a lot of money. Following his five-month placement on the US Forest Service HRM International Training Program in California, with financial assistance from Archaeology Abroad, Graeme has since found full-time paid employment as an archaeologist in Ireland. Great story!

Fig 1: Boles Creek in the Doublehead region of the forest. (Photograph: Racheal Campbell)
Native Americans have been living in the Modoc for around 10,000 years and have left plenty of evidence for their areas of habitation. Europeans didn’t arrive here until the mid-19th century and many of the early buildings built are still in use. So the vast majority of the archaeology we came across was prehistoric in nature. The region is rich in obsidian sources so the amount of Native American activity here is of no surprise. This obsidian could be traded far and wide and would have been very valuable to other native peoples in regions in which it was scarce.

Most of our work involved surveying sometimes very large areas looking to add new sites to the records. Prehistoric site boundaries are calculated based upon the spread of lithic debitage and can range from a small scatter of as little as ten obsidian flakes to an area covering hundreds of acres with hundreds of thousands if not millions of flakes. Trainees were heavily involved in the whole process of recording sites and our opinions were valued by the crew leaders. We also got valuable experience in writing reports, the use of digital cameras for recording purposes, archiving of artefacts and the use of a Garmin GPS to record sites and their features, taking tracks and waypoints and using it to navigate.

On some occasions we were taken to some of the more interesting sites that had already been recorded. These included examples of very well defined house circles (Fig 2) and rock art, and in one case, both!

Modoc National Forest has one of the highest concentrations of sites of any national forest in California or even the whole of the US. It wasn’t uncommon to discover several new sites a day, that is, when the sites weren’t so large that they took weeks to record! Some of the lithic scatters are of an extremely high density and you literally cannot walk without stepping on something cultural.

Although most areas have been hit hard by pot hunting there were still plenty of interesting discoveries with numerous points (spear and arrow) and ground stone (mortars and pestles) being found. One of the more exciting finds was a mortar with a rather large pestle still in situ (Fig 3), we obviously weren’t the only people to find this however as three twenty-five cent coins were also found in the mortar!
The Forest Service barracks where most trainees are housed were considerably better than the thoughts the word “barracks” conjures up and they had cable television and good cooking facilities all of which was paid for by the Forest Service. Although the town was small the local were all very friendly and interested in what you were doing and the local stores had plenty enough to live on.

Trowel rating I would give this a four-trowel rating, I had very little fieldwork experience before I was accepted by the US Forest Service and it allowed me to work for five months with experienced archaeologists in a beautiful and mostly very sunny part of the world. I feel that I learnt a lot, especially about large-scale surveying, and I met some fascinating people. I am especially thankful to Gerry Gates and his assistant Vicki Adkison for helping to get me out there and being great to work for. Thanks to this experience I have now managed to find a paid job on an excavation in Ireland.

You can also read Gerald Campbell's account of his internship at Modoc in 2004 in our Reviews Archive section by clicking here.

Bibliography/Further reading


Editor’s Note
Sad the USFS HRM International Program has been discontinued due to lack of funding from the US government. Our thanks to Gerry Gates and his team for their fantastic efforts over many years in helping a number of Archaeology Abroad subscribers to take part in this valuable and well-run programme.
CASTANHEIRO DO VENTO
NORTH-EASTERN PORTUGAL

JOANNA PEMBLETON

Joanna Pembleton graduated with a degree in Archaeology from the University of Wales Lampeter last year. With only limited fieldwork experience, she was accepted on the Copper and Bronze Age site at Castanheiro do Vento in Portugal for two weeks in September, and was successful in gaining a Fieldwork Award of £250 towards her expenses. Read here of her experiences and how she coped when her own expectations, and those of the project directors, did not match up. It provides a useful illustration of how very different projects can be and, regrettfully, the barriers that can be created by the lack of a common language.

My name is Joanna Pembleton. At 21 years of age I have earned a degree in archaeology from the University of Wales Lampeter and want to become a specialist in Viking archaeology. Having only had experience of working on two one-day digs in Cumbria (England) I thought I should get some experience “in the field”. After looking in Archaeology Abroad I soon located a dig that seemed to be ideal: a dig in Europe that did not cost anything except the flight to Portugal and the train fares to and from the village where the digging team was based.

The site itself is located in the north-eastern corner of Portugal about an hour’s drive from the border with Spain; the nearest airport however is in the city of Porto, in the north-west. After a taking a bus to the city centre I discovered that there was a train that arrived at Frexio De Numao train station (the village where everyone connected with the site would be staying) - but journey took three hours! All I knew at this stage was that the site was Copper Age (end of the 5th millennium to beginning of the 3rd millennium BC) and the surrounding area - the National Park of Foz Coa - was famous for its Palaeolithic engravings.

The first excavation at Castanheiro Do Vento took place in 1998, but work did not recommence until 2000. The site itself is made up of several structures that indicate that this was a large settlement. Discoveries in previous years included ‘D shaped’ and small, circular buildings (figs 1 and 2). Inside some of these structures there appeared to be some round shaped mortars that were too large to be removed.
Other finds from past seasons have included pottery and quartz (important as this was used in the walls, possibly as a show of wealth), the most significant finds however have been two pieces of metal that are from the Copper Age era although their purpose is not known. They could have been belt buckles or brooches.

My purpose for being there was to help uncover more sections of wall so that an accurate map of the site could be drawn. My finds were small in size but large in quantity, including several pieces of pottery (fig 3), some plain some with patterns, and pieces of quartz.

Over the two weeks a companion and me completed many squares, revealing not only more ‘D shaped’ structures but a possible pathway (fig 4). The major discovery of this season was a tower like structure at the very edge of the complex (fig 5), which according to Vitor Jorge (a director and specialist in the Copper Age) was unusual, as towers had never been discovered at a Copper Age site before. There were two metal objects that were discovered near the tower, which were round in shape and thought to be from the Iron Age (no photos available). This is significant, as it demonstrates the continuity of habitation this area. The aim of this season was to give university students from Porto and Salamanca (Spain) the chance to excavate, and also to uncover as much of the site as possible, with the aim next year to complete the work here and untangle the mystery of the tower.

My initial impression of the site and the directors was that this was an unorganised excavation, despite the fact that the majority of people who were working there were archaeology students from Porto and Salamanca who did not have much experience of excavation. When I arrived I was not told much about past excavations nor what was expected of me. None of the directors introduced themselves; I had to rely on other people to indicate who was who. Although there was a lecture on the second night, this was mainly in Portuguese with no opportunity to ask afterwards what the lecture had actually been about.
There were four people from England at this site, and all of them were largely ignored, except to be asked to dig in another area. This made me feel quite lonely as I only had three other people with whom I could communicate on a regular basis, and because of this I wanted to leave after the first three days. The other people on the excavation, a mixture of Portuguese and Spanish, were also very aloof. If you spoke to them they would answer you but they did not appear to have any desire to talk to me for longer. The Spanish people, although they could not speak much English and I know no Spanish, were friendlier and invited the English people to play pool with them and go for a drink and game of table football at one of the cafes in town.

One day, tired of being ignored at the site I asked if I could go to the museum in the town to work. This involved washing and labelling pottery found at the site (fig 6). This was done without the supervision of any of the directors and again I had to ask the other people who were there what to do. On another day I was curious to see if I would be missed at the site if I went to the museum without permission. It turned out I was not; this was how much I was noticed. Another English girl had the same experience, except she had been at the museum for a week and no-one at the site noticed!

As an archaeology graduate, albeit with limited excavation experience, I do not feel that the excavation met my expectations. Nonetheless, the experience has helped me in that I now have over 60 hours of practical fieldwork. The fact that we were not given sufficient instruction or guidance as to what was expected, and that the language barrier made me feel lonely and not appreciated, has shown me that if I can cope with this then I think I can carve out a career in archaeology. This was an unorganised dig, an organised one could only be better! Having said that, I would not return to Castanheiro Do Vento and would recommend that anyone interested in joining this project should be an experienced archaeologist with a good knowledge of Portuguese or Spanish.

Trowel rating: 2 out of 5. This is due to the unorganised nature of the project, the unwillingness of the directors to offer guidance or to share much information with me (even stopping me from taking certain photos), and the other people working on the excavation not being willing to talk to me. However, the food was good, accommodation in dormitories was better than I thought it would be, and meeting the three other English people who felt as bad as I did also helped!

Further Reading


Note: We have not been advised whether excavations at Castanheiro do Vento will be continuing this September, but any experienced archaeologist with a working knowledge of Portuguese or Spanish who is interested in the project, can contact Professor Vitor Jorge at: vojorge@elix.pt or visit the website: http://castanheiro.no.sapo.pt/
RUM & PETRA

A stay in Petra combined with the Red Sea at Aqaba and the chance to explore Wadi Rum

7 nights from £395

We are delighted to announce a new direct flight for a limited winter season from London Gatwick to the Red Sea resort of Aqaba. This exclusive arrangement offers quicker access and lower tariffs to all points in Jordan. This particular arrangement provides a visit to the rose red city of Petra and the opportunity to explore, later at leisure, the pleasures of salt, sea and sand along the shoreline of the Gulf of Aqaba.

The city of Aqaba stands, on the northern tip of the Red Sea, in dramatic contrast to the desert landscape to the north. Its sandy beaches and coral reefs are the most pristine on the Gulf with indigo-coloured deep water and a kaleidoscope of marine life. A short swim brings the roar with its variety of coral and fish within easy reach.

ITINERARY
Day 1 Fly Gatwick direct to Aqaba, transfer to chosen hotel in Petra for three nights.
Day 2 A full day excursion to the Nabataen city of Petra. On foot through the Siq to the Treasury. Then to the Street of Facades, the Theatre, Royal Tombs, Colonnaded Street, Byzantine church, the Temple, Monumental Arch, Qasr el-Bint. Farown before finally climbing up to the Monastery – el-Deir. A drink at the Nabataen ‘Cave Bar’ has been arranged.
Day 3 Either re-visit Petra independently or join an optional morning visit to Little Petra. Optional ‘Petra by Night’ excursion.
Day 4 Return to Aqaba for a four-night stay.
Day 5 An optional tour of Aqaba includes a glass-bottom boat ride, Aquarium, Fort and Archaeological Museum.
Day 6 An optional yacht excursion to Phoenicia’s Island for storytelling includes a barbecue lunch.
Day 7 Morning free. Optional excursion to Wadi Rum includes a 90-minute 4-wheel drive and dinner in a Bedouin tent with local musicians.
Day 8 Morning free. Return flight.

DATES & PRICES
per person in a twin room
2006 - Tuesdays
May 2, 9, 23, £395 Nov 7, 14, £495
May 16, 23, £475 Nov 21, £445
Oct 3, 10, £495 Nov 28, £425
Oct 17, 24, £505 Dec 5, £505
Oct 24, 31, £525 Dec 12, £495

SUPPLEMENTS
per person
NO SINGLE SUPPLEMENT*
4-star hotel .......................... £150
5-star hotel ................................ £160
Single supplement ........................ £150
Optional excursions
Little Petra ................................ £12
Red Sea cruise ................................ £24
Yellow Submarine .......................... £21
Wadi Rum ................................ £35
Full day Dead Sea ....................... £30
Petra by night ................................ £39

Price includes: Air travel, UK departure taxes, overseas airport taxes, 4-star hotel tax, visa procurement, all transportation. 7 nights’ accommodation, transfer daily, transfers as described, services of guides and local representatives, guidebook. Jordanian visa permitting British passports will be arranged by Voyages Jules Verne. Not included: Travel insurance, optional excursions, gratuities, any government taxes or compulsory charges introduced after publication. Note: The Petra site entrance fee is payable locally (choice of 1 or 2 day ticket). Our current Conditions of Booking (see next page) shall apply to all reservations.

Telephone reservations 9am to 8pm weekdays, 9am to 5pm Saturdays & 10am to 4pm Sundays
0845 166 7371 calls are charged at local rate
www.vjv.com information & on-line booking

RESTORATION STORY

The great ancient civilisations of Damascus, Aleppo, Palmyra, Grae des Chevaliers, Baalbeck, Beirut & Byblos

8 nights from £615

The varied history and conflicts of the Levant since the time of the Phoenicians has seen the influence of Europe, Asia and Africa interplay, creating a fascinating and complicated archaeological and cultural heritage. Current excavations at the site of the citadel in Aleppo are revealing traces of civilisations as far back as the Hittites under the Roman, Byzantine and Araba kingdoms. Whilst earlier restoration in Syria included some arguably misguided reconstruction of ancient sites the focus today has shifted to using original materials to prevent further decay. The richness of this itinerary is reflected in the fact that it includes no fewer than six sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List: Palmyra, Baalbeck, Byblos and Anjar and the ancient cities of Aleppo and Damascus.

ITINERARY
Day 1 Fly from London Heathrow to Damascus and transfer to the 4-star Hotel International for two nights.
Day 2 A full day tour of Damascus includes the Old City, National Museum, Omayyad Mosque, Saladin’s Tomb and the Church of Annunciation at the end of a Street Called Straight. An evening reception.
Day 3 An extended visit to Palmyra including the Temple of Baal, colonnaded street, theatre, monumental arches and tombs. Overnight at the 4-star Hotel Grand or Wadi near Homs.
Day 4 Visit Grae des Chevaliers. Later drive north to the ancient site of Apamea. Continue to Aleppo for a two-night stay.
Day 5 Visit the Citadel, National Museum, souk and bazaars before driving to the 5th century church of St Simon.
Day 6 Drive to the coastal town of Latakia to visit the Phoenician city of Ugarit. Continue into Lebanon for two nights.
Day 7 At Byblos visit the Citadel, church of St John the Baptist and the old port. In Beirut, visit the Corniche, restored city centre and the National Museum.
Day 8 Drive through the Chouf Mountains to visit the palace complex at Beiteddine. Continue to the Beka Valley to visit the temple of Baalbeck. Overnight at a 5-star Hotel Chateau Park near Zahle.
Day 9 Visit the Ommayad city of Anjar. Continue to Damascus for return flight.

DATES & PRICES
per person in a twin room
2006 – Sundays
May 7, 14, £595 Oct 1, 8, £595
May 21, 28, £605 Oct 29, £595
Jun 4, 11, £545 Nov 5, 12, 19, £545
Sep 10, 17, £545 Nov 26, £515
Sep 17, 24, £545 Dec 3, £515

SUPPLEMENTS
per person
Single supplement ........................ £145

Price includes: Air travel, UK departure taxes, 8 nights’ accommodation, half board, itinerary as described, services of guides and local representatives, guidebook. Site accommodation is in locally-rated 4 and 5-star hotels which are listed by our agents. Jordanian visa permitting British passports will be arranged by Voyages Jules Verne. Not included: Travel insurance, visa procurement fee, entrance fees, overseas departure taxes, gratuities, any government taxes or compulsory charges introduced after publication. Our current Conditions of Booking (see next page) shall apply to all reservations.
Archaeological work at Butrint started in 1994 and is a collaborative project between the Albanian Institute of Archaeology (Tirana) and the Butrint Foundation (London). Its purpose is the investigation of the Roman, late-Antique and Medieval phases of the town’s history, through a combination of excavation, field survey, geophysical survey and the recording of standing remains. Other aspects of the Project include archival research, the archaeology of the Communist period, heritage management conservation initiatives, and economic capacity building.

**Director**
Professor Richard Hodges, University of East Anglia

**Sponsors**
Packard Humanities Institute/Butrint Foundation

**Period**
Roman, late Antique, early Medieval - city and environs

**Team**
up to 20 staff, and up to 130 diggers, including students

**Participants required**
20 with a minimum of 6 months' practical experience

**Excavation dates**
3 June – 29 July 2006

**Application deadline**
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**
4 weeks

**Cost**
Project covers cost of flights from UK, accommodation and food in Butrint. Accommodation is based in hotels with 2-3 sharing. All other costs at participant's expense. No stipend paid.

**Vaccination**
Anti-tetanus; consult GP for other recommended immunisations.

**Insurance**
European Health Insurance Card; own travel and possessions insurance

**Visa/ Work permits**
€10 visa payment for all foreign nationals at point of entry to Albania

**Language**
English or Albanian preferred, but not necessary as a first language
The city’s rich history, from its early days as a Hellenistic sanctuary, to its heyday as a Roman colony and then a flourishing early Christian centre, to its ultimate incarnation as a fortified medieval market town, can be traced through the extensive remains of defensive walls, castles, towers, and religious and secular buildings that still dominate the ruined cityscape today.

Experienced volunteer participants are sought to staff the on-going summer excavations. The team comprises an international element, including visiting specialists, working alongside Albanian archaeologists. A training school is held in July only for Albanian students. No training is offered to foreign participants. A full information pack, including travel information, is available on application.

Useful reading


Contact
Andy Crowson, Project Manager, International Centre for Albanian Archaeology, University of East Anglia, 64a The Close, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4DH, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1603 615932 Email a.crowson@uea.ac.uk Web www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com
AUSTRIA

PETRONELL: CARNUNTUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

The Carnuntum Archaeological Park was opened in 2001 and is situated at Petronell, 32 km east of Vienna. It runs extensive educational programmes and between April and August each year can offer practice in archaeological fieldwork techniques and/or experience with handling finds. From Petronell, it is also possible to visit Vienna, the medieval town of Hainburg an der Donau, Bratislava, Marchfeld castle and the National Park at Donau-Auen.

Useful reading


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**Director**
Mag. Franz Humer

**Sponsors**
NÖ-Landersregierung (Government of Lower Austria)

**Period**
Roman: 1st - 4th centuries AD

**Team**
15 staff, 8 volunteers

**Participants required**
2 places still available for volunteers

**Excavation Dates**
April - August 2006

**Application deadline**
Rolling

**Minimum stay**
4 weeks

**Costs**
Accommodation is provided by the project in single and double rooms with bathroom. Travel and food are not covered.

**Language**
German and/or English

**Vaccination**
Anti-tetanus advised; none other required for Austria

**Insurance**
Own health and travel insurance recommended

**Visa/ Work permit**
Proof of registration at university - check full details with organiser

Contact
Mag Franz Humer, Amt der NÖ-Landesregierung, Archäologisher Park Carnuntum, Hauptstraße1, A-2404 Petronell Carnuntum, Austria

Tel  +43 (0) 2163/2882  Email  franz.humer@noel.gv.at
Fax  +43 (0) 2163/2884  Web  www.carnuntum.co.at
**GROTTA SCLADINA, SCLAYN**

Scladina is the only permanent prehistoric cave excavation in Belgium. Excavations have uncovered a large number of stone tools and bones, including the jawbone of a Neanderthal child. The site has become very important in the study of human culture and climate in north-western Europe during the middle Palaeolithic. The excavation at Scladina is organised for students studying archaeology at the University of Liège as well as archaeologists and students from Belgium and abroad. Comprehensive fieldwork training will be provided.

Participants will be expected to excavate, record, and prepare plans to illustrate the distribution of lithics and bones. Laboratory tasks include washing, drying, restoring and labelling the archaeological material. It is damp in the cave and participants are advised to bring warm clothes and knee protection for excavating. Participants will also need to bring their own tent, sleeping equipment and raingear.

The workday is from 8.30 am to 5.00 pm with an hour for lunch. Three meals are provided per day during the week. On weekends, when students from Liège generally go home, participants from abroad will have use of the dig house, kitchen and shower facilities.

They are free to visit the sites of Belgium, such as the nearby city of Andenne (an important Middle Age centre for pottery), Namur (the capital city of Wallonia), Liège, Brussels, Bruges and Antwerp. Find out more at: www.scladina.be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dominique Bonjean &amp; Kévin Di Modica, University of Liège</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Middle Palaeolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff; 20 volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participants required</td>
<td>5 archaeology students; minimum age 18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>26 June – 28 July 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>30 April 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€40 per week which included administrative, food and lodging expenses Mon-Fri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fare</td>
<td>Not included</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Own health and travel insurance essential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passport/Visa/ Work permits</td>
<td>Valid passport; no visa or work permits required for EU citizens.</td>
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**Contact** Dominique Bonjean or Kévin Di Modica, Archéologie Andenneaise, 339d rue Fond des Vaux, B- 5300 Sclayn, BELGIUM

**Tel** +32 81 58 29 58  
**Fax** +32 81 58 29 58  
**Email** scladina@swing.be  
**Web** http://www.scladina.be/
**BULGARIA**

**BELOGRADCHIK DISTRICT: ROMAN ROAD STATION**

| **Director** | Dr Nartsis Torbov  
| Regional Historical Museum, Vratsa |
| **Sponsors** | Bulgarian Archaeological Association, Municipality of Belogradchik |
| **Period** | Roman (early 2nd - late 4th century AD) |
| **Team** | 5 staff; 10 volunteers |
| **Participants required** | 10 per 15-day session. Postgraduate and undergraduate students are welcome; volunteers with no experience are also invited to apply. |
| **Excavation Dates** |  
| Session 1: 15 – 29 July 2006  
| Session 2: 1 – 15 August 2006  
| Session 3: 18 August – 1 Sept 2006  
| Session 4: 4 - 18 September 2006 |
| **Application deadline** | 1 May 2006 |
| **Minimum stay** | One session: 15 days |
| **Minimum age** | 16 |
| **Language** | English |
| **Cost** | Total: €1075, which includes accommodation, food and various other incidentals. Contact course organiser for further details |
| **Visa** | Not required, but you should check with relevant authorities. |
| **Vaccination** | Contact doctor/health centre for advice |
| **Insurance** | Arrange own health insurance |

The Belogradchik Field School is part of a Bulgarian Archaeological Association project involving the study of Roman culture in NW Bulgaria. The project includes excavation work on a Roman site, lecture courses on excavation methodology and site interpretation and organized visits to nearby sites. Volunteers and students will be supervised by specialists, who will provide on-site training.

This practical course provides an ideal introduction to the world of archaeology and is suitable both for beginners or experienced archaeologists wishing to develop their skills and knowledge.

The Roman road station site is in the locality of Aniste, 7 km south west from the town of Belogradchik and just 7 km from the Bulgarian-Serbian border. It is situated directly on the bank of the river - a position which probably shows it to be the main point on the Roman road between major towns in the Roman province at Pannonia and Dacia Mediteranea.

The Roman road station was first discovered by archaeologists in 1994 and further buildings excavated during 2003 and 2004 in the north-west part of the site. Recent excavations conducted by Dr Nartsis Torbov (Regional Historical Museum - Vratsa) have traced out the measurements of the site. New foundations of rectangular premises were discovered including the remains of a Roman bath. A rich array of finds, including bronze and copper coins, has enabled the archaeologists to identify two periods of habitation: from 1st - 2nd centuries AD and from the 3rd century to the end of the 4th century AD. Traces of an extensive fire mark the demolition of the buildings and the end of habitation at the site.

The cost of the field school covers room and board. Accommodation is provided in a three star hotel in the town of Belogradchik, which offers shared double-rooms with bathrooms, hot and cold running water, and television. Meals include early morning breakfast, lunch, and dinner in the hotel. The food will be traditional Bulgarian. Any special dietary needs will be taken into consideration, but you must let us know in advance. Guided field trips will be offered to participants at the weekends.
The meeting point of the Field School is in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, which is some 150 km from Belogradchik. Transport from Sofia to Belogradchik will be organized by the project and is included in the project fees.

**Contact**  
Krassimira Luka, Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 17 Mizia Str, 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria  
**Tel** +359 887 075961  
**Fax** +359 2 9440056  
**Email** info@archbg.net  
**Web** www.archaeology.archbg.net/field/index2.html

**DEBELT: COLONIA FLAVIA PACIS DEULTENSUM**

Debelt National Archaeological Reserve is situated in a wide plain on the western shores of the Bay of Burgas, SE Bulgaria. It lies 20 km south along the main road which runs from Burgas to Sredets and the border with Turkey. The Reserve covers an area of 830,000 sq m. Sites dating from the Late Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC) to the 14th century AD have been located in this area.

The main site at Debelt is a Roman colony (Colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium) founded in c AD 76. Excavations were carried out during 1980-1991 and resumed in 2003 in cooperation with Birkbeck College, University of London. An interdisciplinary research programme to study the site and its hinterland started in 2004.

Volunteers will be involved in excavation, finds processing and other post-exavocation work depending on their previous experience. Tours to Strandza Mountain and the ancient Greek Black Sea colonies of Apollonia (now Sozopol) and Mesambria (now Nessebar) will be provided as well as four lectures (in any two weeks) on the archaeology south of Lower Danube and along the western Black Sea coast.

**Director**  
Dr Lyudmil F Vagalinski

**Site/Period**  
Roman colony/1st - 6th century AD

**Team**  
12 staff; 50 volunteers

**Participants required**  
15

**Project dates**  
Summer 2006 - contact organisers for details

**Application deadline**  
Likely to be 30 May 2006 but contact organisers for details

**Minimum stay**  
2 weeks

**Language**  
English

**Cost**  
In 2005 cost was €800 for a two week stay including board and lodging (hotel), four lectures and tours to the Black Sea coast and the Strandzha Mountains (on the border with Turkey)

**Vaccination/Insurance**  
No special immunisation; health insurance required

**Visa/work permit**  
Ask local Bulgarian embassy about visas; work permits are not required

**Contact**  
Dr L F Vagalinski, Archaeological Institute with Museum, Saborna 2 St, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria  
**Tel** +359 2 8659688  
**Fax** +359 2 8659688  
**Email** lvagalin@mail.techno-link.com  
**Web** www.techno-link.com/clients/lvagalin/

**During season**  
Krassimira Kostova, History Museum, 3 Georgi Dimitrov St, Sredets 8300, Bulgaria  
**Tel/Fax** +359 5551 4809  
**Email** kr.kostova@mail.bg or lvagalin@mail.techno-link.com
**DRAGOYNA FIELD SCHOOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Kostadin Kisiov, Plovdiv Archaeological Museum and Elena Bojinova, Department of Archaeology, Sofia University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>VIR Society for Alternative Culture and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late Bronze - Late Iron Age Thracian Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3-5 staff; 6 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Five field school places available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>1 July - 30 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>30 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€550 per session, which includes lodging and food, in-country transport, plus field trips to Plovdiv and Assenovgrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact doctor/health centre for advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is located in the northern part of the Rhodopa Mountains in the Parvomai district of Southern Bulgaria. The peak of Dragoyna is 8136 m above sea level on the edge of the Maritsa river valley near to the ancient town of Philippolis (modern Plovdiv). An area of up to 40 km can be seen from this height. This religious complex is one of the many sacred places, established by the Thracians on high mountain peaks. Sanctuaries of this type originated and developed as religious centres in the period between the Late Bronze Age and the end of the Roman Empire.

13th - 5th centuries BC: the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, but also the Dark Ages in the Aegean and Anatolia. At this time the hill had no floral and soil cover. The archaeological finds from the period are fire places, which served as altars for various fire-related rituals.

4th - 3rd centuries BC: the Late Iron Age or the period of Classics and Hellenism. In this period the region of the Eastern Mediterranean had its cultural consolidation provoked by the military campaigns of the Macedonian rulers Philip II and Alexander the Great. This was also the period of the most active utilization of the sanctuary.

Field school participants will receive on-site training from specialists in basic archaeological field skills, including the processing of archaeological material. Lectures will be given on the archaeological heritage of the region, and field trips to nearby archaeological and heritage sites and museums will be arranged at the weekends, which are free.

Accommodation will be in local houses in the nearby village. The standard is basic, but includes running water, common bathroom and toilet. Food will be arranged for field school participants and the archaeological team. Full travel information and assistance will be given to participants.

**Contact** Kristian Hrisov, VIR Society, Levski-V bl 4, entr A, Sofia 1836, Bulgaria

**Tel** +359 898 844 013  **Email** hristov_kristian@yahoo.com  **Web** www.sace-vir.org

or Elena Bojinova, Department of Archaeology, University of Sofia, Bulgaria

**Tel** +359 877 226 548  **Email** elenbg@yahoo.com
The site is 35 km northwest of the town of Chirpan and about 40 km from Stara Zagora City. The fortress is located in the south ridges of Sarmena Sredna Gora - the last mountain of the great Balkan range before the Thracian lowlands. The fortress was built on the “Kaleto” peak east of the important “St Nikola” pass. The fortress walls embrace the peak's highest point, maximizing the fortifying features of the landscape. The position also optimizes the view towards the valley and the lowlands.

The fortress at Gorno Novo Selo was a part of the stronghold system in the Balkan interior that had been created after the decrease of power and significance of the Danubian limes. By the 6th century, as well as their military function, the fortresses also served as settlements for the civil population, and served as local trade and craft centre before their final abandonment at the end of the Late Roman period.

The fortified system is composed of two sections – outer wall (proteihisma) that runs around the massive main wall of the fortress. Both walls are built of local stone – granite and gneiss, bound together with lime. The wall is best preserved in the southwest corner around the main gate. The single rectangular tower in the northeast corner protects the passage from the entrance of the proteihisma towards the main gate of the inner wall.

All Field school participants will receive on-site training from specialists in basic archaeological field skills, including the processing of archaeological material. Lectures will be given on the archaeological heritage of the region and field trips to nearby archaeological and heritage sites and museums will be arranged at the weekends, which are free.

Accommodation will be in local houses in the nearby village. The standard is basic, but includes running water, common bathroom and toilet. Food will be arranged for field school participants and the archaeological team. Lodging in the hotel in Chirpan (individual bathroom and toilet, single and double rooms) can be arranged separately for an additional charge of €150. Full travel information and assistance will be given to participants.
**MEZDRA-KALE: ROMAN SANCTUARY AND FORTRESS**

The Bulgarian Archaeological Association’s Archaeological Field School was founded in 2001 as a training school for archaeological students. The Field School is involved in the study of Roman culture in northwest Bulgaria, and incorporates research excavations at a number of sites.

In 2006 the project will offer a range of extra courses focussed on participants’ professional development (drawing, photography and ceramic workshop). The practical courses are intended to provide an ideal introduction to the world of archaeology. The project will also offer daily laboratory work and several lectures focussed on architecture, ceramic remains and illustration. The project is suitable both for beginners and professional archaeologists wishing to develop their skills and knowledge.

The first research on the site began in 1963 and was interrupted in 1989. This initial research discovered a well-preserved fortress (wrongly dated to the Ages of First and Second Bulgarian Kingdom 7-14 centuries AD) and several layers which belong to the Late Roman Period. In 2003 the excavations restarted with the financial support of the Municipality of Mezdra. The new studies of the site reversed its dating and interpretation. It determined that the fortification of the fortress was built in the Roman period and nowadays it represents one of the earliest well preserved Roman military buildings on the Balkan Peninsula.

There have been many important finds in past seasons. The excavations in 2005 provided extensive material, amongst which was a rich collection of coins, dating to the first half of the 3rd century AD; a unique medallion appertaining to the reign of Emperor Sever Alexander as well as some pieces of jewellery and pottery of exceptional high quality. The analysis of these finds shows the presence of big production centre situated near the excavated site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Sergei Torbatov, Institute of Archaeology with Museum, Sofia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Roman (first half of 3rd century AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff; 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants required:</td>
<td>10 per 15-day session. Postgraduate and undergraduate students are welcome; volunteers with no experience are also invited to apply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation Dates  | Session 1: 15 – 29 July 2006  
|                   | Session 2: 1 – 15 August 2006  
|                   | Session 3: 18 August – 1 Sept 2006  
|                   | Session 4: 4 – 18 September 2006                               |
| Apply by          | 1 May 2006                                                      |
| Minimum stay      | One session: 15 days                                            |
| Minimum age       | 16                                                              |
| Language          | English                                                         |
| Cost              | Total: €1075, which includes accommodation, food and various other incidentals. |
| Visa              | Check with relevant authorities.                                |
| Vaccination       | Contact doctor/health centre for advice                         |
| Insurance         | Arrange own medical/travel insurance                            |

The photo shows archaeologists at work on the site.
The site Mezdra-Kale (Mezdra-Fortress) is situated in the vicinity of the town of Mezdra in northwest Bulgaria, 110 km from the capital, Sofia. The meeting point of the Field School is Sofia. The organizers will provide transport (included in the price) from Sofia to Mezdra and back. Travel arrangements to and from Bulgaria can be made by any travel agency.

The project includes excavation work on this Roman site, lecture courses on excavation methodology and site interpretation. There will also be organised visits to other nearby archaeological sites. The project will supply all basic equipment needs for the duration of the field school.

The cost to participants is €1075, which includes accommodation which is provided by the Vaklinov*** Hotel which offers shared rooms with bathrooms, hot and cold running water, television and swimming pool. The Hotel is near the town and the site. Meals include early morning breakfast, lunch and dinner in the hotel. The food will be traditional Bulgarian. Any special dietary needs will be taken into consideration, but you must let us know in advance.

The cost does not include airfares, transportation expenses to and from the rendezvous point or health insurance. You should contact the organisers for further details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Krassimira Luka, Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 17 Mizia Str, 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+359 887 075961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@archbg.net">info@archbg.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+359 2 9440056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.archaeology.archbg.net/field/index.html">www.archaeology.archbg.net/field/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact during season:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site address</td>
<td>27 Hristo Botev Str, 3100 Mezdra, Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+359 910 92523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mezdra@mail.bg">mezdra@mail.bg</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Louisbourg Public Archaeology Program provides a unique opportunity for archaeology enthusiasts to join supervised digs at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada.

The 2006 season will focus on field study at the De la Valliere property, occupied by French, British and New Englanders between 1720-1758. The program consists of two 5-day field schools. During each session, a crew of 10-12 participants will excavate a portion of the De la Valliere property, receive full training in archaeological field and laboratory techniques, and attend presentations on historical research at the Fortress. Although the crew will spend much of their time with trowel in hand, there will be ample opportunity to experience the sites and sounds of Fortress Louisbourg and explore the rugged coastline of Cape Breton. Relatively untouched since the fall of the Fortress, the remnants of the colonial settlement have survived the centuries in a remarkable state of preservation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Rebecca Duggan and Dr Bruce Fry, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Fortress Louisbourg Association and the Fortress of Louisbourg NHSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>18th century French fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff, 10-12 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>9-10 per session, previous experience not needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation Dates | Session 1: 7 - 11 August (arrive 6th)  
                     Session 2: 14 - 18 August (arrive 13th) |
| Apply by  | 30 June 2006                                                                            |
| Minimum stay | One five day session                                                                   |
| Minimum age | 18                                                                                      |
| Language  | English or French                                                                     |
| Cost      | $650 Canadian, including full day pass to the Fortress on the Sunday prior to the field session, daily transportation, lunches, tea/coffee, first-day lunch and last-day dinner, all archaeological training, presentations, excavation equipment and supervision. |
| Accommodation/ travel etc | Numerous options and information available on the website (see below) |
| Visa      | None required                                                                          |
| Vaccination | Contact your doctor/health centre for advice                                               |
| Insurance | Arrange own travel/medical insurance                                                    |

Extensive archaeological excavations and historical research in the mid-20th century guided partial reconstruction of the fortified town and defensive walls. Approximately 25 percent (15 acres) of the Fortress has been brought to life and stands as the largest reconstruction project in North America. Three decades of archaeological and archival research has produced a staggering amount of information about eighteenth century colonial life at Louisbourg, but there’s much more to discover! The Louisbourg Public Archaeology Program is a great opportunity to unearth the past. Visit the program website for more information (see below).

Contact Rebecca Duggan, Fortress of Louisbourg NHSC, 259 Park Service Road, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada B1C 2L2  
Tel +1 (902) 733-3532  
Fax +1 (902) 733-2362  
Email rebecca.duggan@pc.gc.ca  
Web http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE
ST EUSTATIUS: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeological sites on St Eustatius include plantations, religious sites, military fortifications, merchant warehouses and enslaved African sites. St Eustatius (or Statia) was the primary transhipment centre between Europe, the West Indies and the Americas between 1770 and 1800. For much of the American Revolution, Holland and France supplied US forces with much-needed arms and ammunition through this port. The existence of the United States was first recognised by a foreign power here in November 1776 when a salute was fired to the USS Andrew Doria. Statia is considered to have the densest concentration of Colonial period sites in the Americas. A wide range of archaeological projects have been undertaken since 1979 by the College of William and Mary (USA), Leiden University (The Netherlands), and the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UK). The St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR) has been established on the island as a permanent research facility designed to permit a continuous excavation program during the entire year. Negotiations are currently ongoing with several US and UK universities to allow academic credit to be earned through participation in SECAR projects. Even after over 25 years of archaeological work there are still new discoveries every day.
The St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research aims to provide the most rewarding Colonial period, field school experience in the West Indies. SECAR runs field schools continuously from January through to August. During the autumn hurricane season we operate artefact processing, cataloguing and conservation lab experiences. The course of fieldwork training that you receive on St Eustatius is based on extensive hands-on archaeological skills development. You will learn or improve upon all aspects of excavation including: digging, sifting, photography, surveying, drawing, and artefact processing.

An excavation experience on Statia will truly take you back in time. Island life remains relatively untouched by commercial development. The clear Caribbean or blue Atlantic is within sight of most excavation sites. Participants are encouraged to immerse themselves in local culture and cuisine, enjoy the spectacular diving and explore the National Parks, including the rainforest in the Quill volcano.

There are three potential sites that we may be excavating in 2006. Our primary site is the continued excavation of four structures on Oranje Bay, as we hope to maximise the information we can gain from this site prior to a beach restoration project due to begin next year. Other potential sites of interest are the Pleasures Estate, which was a sugar plantation and rum distillery complex. The third possibility is a 17th century Dutch Reformed Church that was abandoned in the 1740’s in favour of a new site for the church.

In participating on an excavation on St Eustatius you not only learn about historical archaeology, but also about the political, social and economic dimensions of conducting archaeology in a Caribbean society. Please see our website for details regarding current events and excavation opportunities on the "Historic Gem".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr R Grant Gilmore III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval/Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5-25 per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>Excavations from January-August; laboratory sessions from September-December. Summer field school dates for 2006 are as follows: 5 – 30 June; 10 July – 4 August and 7 August – 1 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>1 month before start date of session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>1 week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Although the island is Dutch, English is the primary language. French, Spanish, Italian, and Dutch speakers are welcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Fees begin at $500 per person per week for tuition, maintenance of the not-for-profit foundation, the St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), and all equipment including vehicles, survey equipment, excavation tools, conservation and storage of artefacts. The fees decrease with increased length of stay. Food and accommodation costs begin at $225 in total per person per week, and also decrease per week. Tuition, accommodation and food for one month costs approximately £900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/work permit</td>
<td>Only if staying longer than one month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact Dr R Grant Gilmore, St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research, (SECAR), Oranjestad, St Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles

Email grant.gilmore@secar.org  Web www.secar.org
ST EUSTATIUS: ORANJE BAY

We are seeking two qualified archaeologists who would like to gain "real world" experience in excavation, public archaeology, cultural resource management, and lab and conservation work. GIS and artifact knowledge are a must. Interns will be expected to stay for three months.

Successful applicants will be helping with the widest possible range of projects: Young Archaeologists' Club, development of GIS mapping, radio/tv programming, conservation laboratory development, reorganization of artifacts from the past thirty years, cataloguing, emergency excavations, report writing, architectural assessments, and grant applications etc. Interns will be fully trained in how to complete these tasks but are expected to have previous experience. If you have a desire to work in a challenging (mentally and physically) environment and would enjoy living in the Caribbean for few months - then please contact us as soon as possible.

Although the island is only 7 km by 5 km (5 miles by 2 miles), there are over 90 documented plantation sites, 300 warehouse ruins, 6 church sites, numerous urban domestic and commercial structures (houses, taverns, brothels, stores, printing presses etc), 20+ fortifications and an estimated 200+ shipwrecks located on and around the island. As a result, the island is considered to have the densest concentration of colonial period artefacts for any location of comparable size anywhere in the world. The St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR) has been established on the island as a permanent research facility designed to permit a continuous excavation program during the entire year.

Accommodation is in shared bedrooms (max. 4 persons per bathroom) in our archaeology building, which also has a fully-equipped kitchen, the SECAR office, artifact processing space, storage, and a conservation area. It is free for interns. All archaeological equipment is provided.

The exact location of the site is Oranje Bay which was the trading center of the island and is on the Caribbean Sea. By air, you would reach the site by flying from the UK via Air France or KLM fly directly (via Amsterdam or Paris) to St Maarten (SXM), the neighbouring island. Then a small flight (20 minutes) can be taken to St Eustatius (EUX) with WinAir. There are also direct flights to St Eustatius from Puerto Rico and St Kitts with Caribbean Sun Airlines. Funding may be available for subsistence or flights. The SECAR vehicle will be used to transport interns to and from the airport and the archaeology site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr R Grant Gilmore III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Colonial period – trade warehouses, taverns or brothels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>4 plus 1-25 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interns required</td>
<td>We require two experienced interns to work with SECAR for 3 months as soon as possible. Interns will preferably have post-graduate degrees and have taken courses in historical/post-medieval period archaeology, public archaeology, artefact analysis or GIS. Qualified BA or BSc graduates may also apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>As soon as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application by</td>
<td>No final date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>This is an English-speaking island, although locals also speak Dutch, Spanish and Papiamento.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Housing will be provided for free but you will need to pay for your own flight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>We would require a photocopy/scan of your passport to arrange for a work permit on the island. Bring your driving licence just in case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Useful reading/websites
www.secar.org
www.statiatourism.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Dr R Grant Gilmore, St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research, (SECAR), Oranjestad, St Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:grant.gilmore@secar.org">grant.gilmore@secar.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.secar.org">www.secar.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When Christopher Columbus approached this island off the coast of Venezuela in 1498, he recorded strange navigational readings suggesting to him that he was sailing uphill. He concluded that he had reached the Garden of Eden, which no man could sail to without God’s permission. Meanwhile, the residents of this Eden had been leading lives rich in natural resources and culture for more than 1,000 years before Columbus “discovered” them. Veteran Earthwatch archaeologist Bill Keegan is investigating this wealth of cultural history at two sites on Trinidad. These are the first comprehensive archaeological excavations in Trinidad, and stand to reveal if the island’s indigenous culture had more in common with South American cultures or those of the West Indies.

In the company of parrots and monkeys, you will work at two remote sites on the south end of the island during the morning, then wash and sort artifacts back at the bungalow in the afternoon. An inland site has deposits, including decorated pottery, mammal bones, and other unusual artifacts dating back to AD 200. The other site is on a bluff overlooking the beach, and is being washed into the sea by erosion, with deposits such as European glass trade beads, massive sherds, and animal bones dating between AD 600 - 1600. You will be involved with all stages of the process, including excavating with trowel and brush, mapping, surveying, screening, and sorting artifacts. Eager local volunteers may also join your team, offering a unique cross-cultural opportunity.

You will stay in a private, two-story bungalow in a quiet location, a five-minute drive from the two sites. The bungalow has three large bedrooms with three bunk beds each, large windows and a fan. There are three bathrooms and two showers, with hot and cold running water to wash the soil of centuries from your hands. You’ll fix yourself breakfast and a local cook will deliver lunch and dinner, including both local dishes and American favorites. Most evenings will find your team relaxing on the covered porch together.

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
The massive, cold-faced stone torsos (or moai) that dot this remote Polynesian island testify to a vanished civilization, but the heads are not the entire story. Earthwatch excavations on Easter Island will provide the opportunity to investigate what forces caused a disastrous political and religious revolution here in the 17th century.

Dr Stevenson’s findings suggest that islanders enjoyed a millennium of peace and prosperity, in large part because of their innovative farming techniques on this inhospitable island. Then rapid environmental and climatic changes (during the Little Ice Age, c AD 1400-1800) undermined the economic and ideological authority of tribal leaders, and the society unravelled.

In the island’s central region and on the northern coast, under the watch of the moai, participants will conduct surface surveys of house sites and dig test-pits in gardens to document settlement distribution and the evolution of farming technologies. Accommodation is in double rooms with conventional bath facilities in a rented house in Hanga Roa, the only town on the island. The team will enjoy island cuisine, including fresh fruits and seafood.
CHINA

XI’AN AREA: SALVAGE EXCAVATION AND FIELD SCHOOL

Salvage excavation in the Xi’an area, the Capital City of Shaanxi Province, is sponsored by the Fudan Museum Foundation, Xi’an Jiaotong University, the Shaanxi Institute of Archaeology, Xi’an, China and the Museum of Asian Art, Sarasota, Florida, USA.

There are two courses: Excavation Practical, and Chinese Cultural History. There will also be study trips in and around Shanghai, weekend visits with lectures in and around Xi’an and at the end of the programme there will be a study trip in and around Beijing. Guest lecturers will be arranged by Xi’an Jiaotong University. The Xi’an Jiaotong University (Xi’an, Shaanxi Province) and the Institute will only accept students wishing to take undergraduate or graduate credits. The students should arrange the acceptance of the credits at their own institution prior to their departure.

The total fee of $2995 includes travel from Shanghai to Xi’an, from Xi’an to Beijing. The University provides the bus transportation to and from the site and for all weekend study excursions. Room and board is in government approved double occupancy hotel rooms. All equipment is provided by the Institute.

After registering, the participants will receive two books, about 40 pages of study material, and a list of questions related to the books and study material. The completed answers are due upon arrival in Shanghai. At the end of the programme there will be a final examination, which covers the reading material, guest lectures and knowledge gained from the archaeological and laboratory work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Alfonz Lengyel, RPA (American Director), Fudan Museum Foundation-Sino-American Field School of Archaeology.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Prehistory through Tang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>15 max - students only; a few interested adults may also be accepted as auditing students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>2 July - 1 August 2006 (2 July departure to Shanghai and 1 August departure from Beijing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>ASAP until vacancies are filled. It is an educational project. No visitors allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>No minimum stay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Total: $2995 (including registration fee $200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your local health centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Everybody is responsible for their own health insurance. Free emergency insurance provided by the medical school of Xi’an Jiaotong University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport/Visa/Work permits</td>
<td>The Education Commission of Shaanxi Province, through Xi'an Jiaotong University, will issue a permit for enrolment to the programme. It should be sent with a valid passport to the nearest Chinese Consulate to obtain a visa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Dr Alfonz Lengyel, 4206, 73rd Terrace East, Sarasota FL 34243, USA.
Tel +1 (941) 351 8208 Email fmfsafsa@Juno.com
Web www.geocities.com/fmfsafsa
This is a small Late Bronze Age agricultural settlement at the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains. There is some evidence for trading contacts with Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant. The site has already revealed some interesting finds, including several gaming stones and vast amounts of pottery (including some rare Iron Age wares). In addition there is a wide range of ground and chipped stone tools and some evidence for metallurgy.

Team members will be given the opportunity to gain hands-on experience of a wide range of skills, from basic excavation and survey techniques (including EDM), single context recording, section drawing, planning, through to the final sorting and recording of artefacts in preparation for handing in to the Cyprus Museum. There is a weekly site tour.

Accommodation and food is provided by the excavation, and is based in the local village school. Team members will need to provide their own bed linen for the camp beds provided within the communal dormitory. Shower, toilet and cooking facilities are available 24 hours a day. There is no washing machine in the school. Participants should bring their own 4-inch trowel and sensible foot-wear. Remember that temperatures can reach over 40ºC, therefore it is essential to bring adequate sun protection. Team members will all be met at Larnaca airport and daily transport to and from the site is also provided.

Useful reading


IDALION

The island of Cyprus was an important trade center and cultural 'crossroad' in antiquity, controlled and influenced in different periods by the Mycenaean civilization, the sea-faring Phoenicians and the Philistines of the Bible, Athens of Archaic Greece, the Persians in Mesopotamia, the Roman Empire, and even Christian Byzantium! But Cyprus also influenced other cultures, as evidenced by the presence of Cypriot pottery all over the Mediterranean world—even in important sites like Bronze Age biblical Megiddo. Idalion itself was the center of a thriving copper trade operating throughout the ancient Mediterranean world. It also housed the religious cult of the Great Mother and her consort, later known to the Greeks as Aphrodite and Adonis, and includes a great Adonis sanctuary.

The site of Ancient Idalion has attracted attention because of the similarity between the temple we have been excavating and sites in Israel. There are a number of apparent similarities between worship at Idalion in ancient times, and worship in Biblical Israel. Recent papers presented at the American Schools of Oriental Research national meetings in San Antonio, and Archaeological Institute of America meetings in Boston highlighted these connections.

The greatest advantage to students and volunteers who come to Idalion to dig is the level of participation and instruction available to them. No one is treated as a “pack animal.” Everyone is instructed in the use of tools, recording, pottery reading, object processing and specialist analysis. Everyone is invited to attend lectures and join field trips to other sites where excavators present their newest unpublished discoveries. For college credit, applicants must apply directly through Lycoming College.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Pamela Gaber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age through Roman Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Between 25 and 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>Not digging in 2006 but we are accepting applications for 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>To be confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Check with organiser for 2007 costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, accommodation and equipment</td>
<td>Volunteers and students live in a village school house with full running water and showers available. Food is prepared by local cooks and is fresh and plentiful. Please visit the Expedition’s web site for application forms and a list of “What You Should Bring”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Please see our health questionnaire on our web site. Doctor’s signature required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Dr Pamela Gaber, 30 Winding Lane, Bedford Hills, NY 10507, USA
Tel     +1 (914) 666-7636  Email Idalion1@aol.com
Fax     +1 (914) 273-2285  Web www.lycoming.edu/arch/idalion2004.htm  (Google “Idalion”)
FRANCE

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE

Each year the French Ministry of Culture publishes *Chantiers archéologiques ouverts aux bénévoles*, a directory of French excavations that accept volunteers aged 18 years and over. It includes accommodation details and a list of archaeological districts (*Services régionaux de l’archéologie*) with contact names and addresses. Information on the many archaeological excavations planned throughout the country is also available on the Ministry of Culture website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Ministère de la Culture, Direction du patrimoine, Sous-direction ARCHETIS, 182, rue Saint-Honoré 75033 Paris Cedex 01.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+33 (0)1 40 15 77 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr">chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr</a> or <a href="mailto:archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr">archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+33 (0)1 40 15 77 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.culture.gouv.fr/fouilles">www.culture.gouv.fr/fouilles</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARRAS, NORTHERN FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Alain Jacques, Service Archéologique Ville d’Arras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval, Gallo-Roman town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5 volunteers required (must be 18 years +); no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>1 June - 14 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>please apply as soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Knowledge of French preferred, but not essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€15 registration fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation/Food/Equipment</td>
<td>Provided - contact organiser for full details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/Insurance</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus required. Participants should arrange own travel/medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport/visa</td>
<td>Valid passport; visa not required for EU citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Contact     | M. Alain Jacques, Service Archéologique Ville d’Arras, 77 rue Baudimont, 62000 Arras, FRANCE             |
| Tel/Fax     | +33 (0)3 21 71 42 62                                                                                  |
| Email       | serv.archeologie.arras@wanadoo.fr                                                                       |
CAGNY, SOMME

The open-air Acheulean site of Cagny-L’Epinette is located 4 km from Amiens, between Paris and Lille. Excavations started 1981 and are sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the General Council of the Somme. Volunteers will be involved in excavation, post-extraction and finds work. A tent and personal insurance is required and the project provides meals.

Useful reading


Contact
Professor Alain Tuffreau, Laboratoire de Préhistoire et Quaternaire, Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille, F-59655 Villeneuve d’Ascq cedex, France
Tel +33 3 20 43 46 88 Email alain.tuffreau@univ-lille1.fr
Address during season Fouilles préhistoriques, c/o Ets Mouly, Rte de Boves, 80330 Cagny, France

DOLMEN DE LA PIERRE FRITTE, YERMENONVILLE, EURE-ET-LOIR

Excavations at Dolmen de la Pierre Fritte, located just over one hour from Paris, began in 2001. The site is in the immediate vicinity of the roughly contemporaneous site, Les Dolmens de Changé, where this same team of archaeologists excavated for 18 years. The project is sponsored by the French Ministry of Culture, the Regional Council ‘Région Centre’ and the Departmental Council of Eure-et-Loir.

Volunteers will receive training and hands-on experience in excavation, survey and registering finds, etc. Participants will be given ample background information relating to the period and the type of monument under excavation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dominique Jagu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Neolithic megalithic monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>30 (4 needed); no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>29 July – 3 September 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 June 2006; volunteers accepted on a first-come first-served basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Knowledge of French is an asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€35 payable on arrival to cover on-site insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fare</td>
<td>Not included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/Accommodation</td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus (certificate must be produced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for EU and North American citizens - other nationalities should check with your local French consulate).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visits are organised to Les Dolmens de Changé and neighbouring excavations such as the Mesolithic and Neolithic site at Auneau (le Parc du Château), as well as to local museums and other sites of historical interest. A campsite with WC and shower facilities is provided free of charge at the Centre Aéré de Changé, about 10 minutes by car from the site. Campers must be at least 18 years old. Volunteers should bring their own tents and sleeping equipment. Although temperatures are usually warm, some cool-weather clothing is also strongly advised. All food is provided free of charge. Volunteers and staff members are expected to help with the shopping and cooking chores in addition to serving and washing up. Transportation to and from the site is provided. Full details of the excavation logistics will be sent to volunteers.

**Useful reading:** For those persons insufficiently fluent in French:


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**MENEZ-DREGAN, PLOUHINEC, FINISTÈRE, BRITTANY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Jean Laurent Monnier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Lower Palaeolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience required</td>
<td>Archaeological students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>14 August – 22 September 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>31 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fare</td>
<td>Not paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation/Food</td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for EU citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic cave site of Menez-Dregan are sponsored by the CNRS and the French Ministry of Culture. Thousands of stone tools and hearths have been discovered. The site is situated on the coast close to several beautiful beaches and accommodation is in a house by the sea. Volunteers will carry out a full range of excavation work.

Please enclose an international postal coupon with application.

**Useful reading**

MONTIGNAC/LASCAUX, VEZERE VALLEY, DORDOGNE

This is a new experimental archaeology initiative in the middle of the Vezere Valley, SW France. A number of projects are planned, starting in the autumn with a week-long workshop focussing on the production and use of prehistoric tools as part of site preparation for the erection of an abri or hut structure. Authentic techniques and materials will be used wherever possible.

Future projects will include the building of coracles and other river craft, textile production, wall painting, pottery, cookery and other facets of daily.

REPART

Created in 1966, REMPART is a union of more than 150 non-profit-making local associations promoting cultural heritage preservation. Each summer REMPART organises work camps providing a wide variety of work projects, which involve the restoration of medieval towns, castles, churches, ancient walls, and industrial sites. Work includes masonry restoration, excavations, woodwork, stone cutting, interior decoration conservation and clearance.

REMPART’s basic philosophy is to be open to many different people. Participants are usually between 18-25 years old and come from different groups of society, different regions and different countries. Previous experience is not necessary. Some knowledge of French is required. Volunteers help with camp duties, pay their own fares and should bring their own sleeping bag. Applicants choose projects where they would like to work from the national catalogue (available from April, upon request or on-line).

Contact Antoine Monpert, Chargé des relations internationales, Union REMPART, 1 rue des Guillemites, F-75004 Paris, FRANCE.

Tel +33 1 42 71 96 55 Email monpert@rempart.com
Fax +33 1 42 71 73 00 Web www.rempart.com
THE imposing ruins of the fortress at Nokalakevi are distributed over 20 Hectares of hill and river terrace set in a loop of the River Tekhuri where it emerges from a gorge onto the plain of Colchis (of Jason and the Argonauts fame). The site consists of an acropolis and a lower town protected by fortifications. Standing remains and structures excavated so far include walls, 6 churches, 2 bath houses, 2 ‘palaces’, a cistern and 2 kilns. Two cemeteries date from the Hellenistic and late Roman periods.

The Anglo-Georgian Expedition will include students in all aspects of the work, based on the MoLAS single context system; this coming season will comprise (when applicable) excavation, recording layers, drawing plans, sections and elevations, washing and recording artefacts and possibly some immediate conservation. Volunteers will receive a site tour and excursions will be arranged for rest days to other sites in West Georgia and the Black Sea coast.

The standard of accommodation is basic and its cost is included in the maintenance fee. Volunteers live a few minutes walk away from site with host families in the village, sharing their facilities. Water comes from a well; electricity is usually a few hours a day and toilets are of the squat variety. Meals are taken together at the dig house on site. The locally produced food is excellent and can accommodate vegetarians and other dietary requirements. For full details, including travel and what equipment to bring, visit the project website.

Contact  Nokalakevi Expedition, 85-89 Mill Road, Cambridge CB1 2UB, UK
Tel  +44 (0) 1903 873306 (Benjamin Neil)  Email  enquiry@nokalakevi.org
Tel  +44 (0) 1223 691015 (Ian Colvin)  Web  www.nokalakevi.org
GREECE

AEGEAN ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL, CYCLADES

The Archaeology in the Aegean Sea Field School was started in 1999 and aims to provide a comprehensive training course at undergraduate level in Marine and Coastal Archaeology. It is based at the Aegean Institute on the island of Paros.

Participants will be accommodated in single or double rooms with kitchen facilities, fridge and own shower. The sites worked on or visited are in shallow, clear water around the islands of Paros, Antiparos, Saliagos, Despotiko, and Keros (most are well-known in the literature). Time lines start in the Neolithic and continue through to the Cycladic, Mycenaean, Minoan, Geometric, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Peter Nicolaides, Aegean Institute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Subsea Scientific &amp; Technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type/Period</td>
<td>Multi-period sites around a number of islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff + a number of specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field school places</td>
<td>10 maximum. Some experience in or under the sea is normally preferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>19 June - 7 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>Normally mid-May, but may roll back if places still available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Duration of Field School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Full details of costs and what is included at: <a href="http://www.aegeaninstitute.org">www.aegeaninstitute.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board / lodging</td>
<td>Provided - cost included in fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>None required, but anti-tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full details of Field School costs, what equipment to bring and what is provided etc are posted on the website. In addition, once accepted onto the course, participants will be provided with detailed information on travel to Paros, living conditions, and a comprehensive reading list.

Contact  Dr Peter Nicolaides, Director, Aegean Institute, Golden Beach, Cyclades, Paros 84400, Greece
Tel      +30 693 2289 649
Fax      +30 228 4043 347
Email    info@aegeaninstitute.org
Web      www.aegeaninstitute.org
The great complex of Chocolá, consisting of more than 100 mounds, was discovered before the turn of the last century but, until now, no-one has undertaken systematic and comprehensive excavations. A long-term permit from the Guatemalan government and continuing cooperation from a local agricultural collective allows Earthwatch volunteers to work here with Dr Jonathan Kaplan (University of New Mexico and Museum of New Mexico), and eminent Guatemalan archaeologist, Dr Juan Antonio Valdés (University of San Carlos), are exploring the social and cultural developments that led to the rise of the Classic Maya, with sophisticated city-states, hieroglyphic literacy, exquisite ceramics, and the most advanced mathematics and astronomy in the New World.

The first two seasons of Earthwatch work here demonstrated that this site, perched between the coast and a chain of volcanoes, can rightfully be called a great lost Maya city. Participants will be engaged in survey, mapping, excavation, lab work and archival work with material from the days of German ownership of the great plantation. Intensive excavations began in 2004, so you will have the opportunity to be among the first to reveal this site’s role in seminal Maya developments. An extraordinary monumental sculpture unearthed here in the 1920s, plus the sheer size of the site, and major monumental architecture and hydraulics discovered by the Chocolá project to date, indicate that Chocolá could be one of the most significant cities of the Preclassic Maya period. Field trips to Lago de Atitlán or colourful local markets are possibilities for your free time.

You will stay in shared rooms in a large plantation-era building or in other facilities in the center of the village of Chocolá, within walking distance of the site. The accommodations are basic but have electricity and shared bathrooms with conventional facilities. A local cook will prepare wonderful meals consisting of the traditional fare.

**GUATEMALA**

**CHOCOLA: GUATEMALA’S ANCIENT MAYA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Jonathan H Kaplan (University and Museum of New Mexico) and Dr Juan Antonio Valdés (University of San Carlos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>1st century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>Minimum 6, maximum 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project dates</strong></td>
<td>Six sessions of 14 days length:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 May - 6 June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 – 22 June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 June - 25 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 – 24 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 July – 8 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 – 23 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>£1,240 - board/lodging included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Contact your doctor/ health centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Contact relevant embassy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK

Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
IRELAND

ACHILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, COUNTY MAYO

The Achill Archaeological Field School was founded in 1991 as a Training School for students of archaeology and anthropology. The Field School is based at the Achill Folklife Centre in Dooagh and at the Deserted Village of Slievemore, both of which are located in the west of Ireland on Achill Island in County Mayo. The Field School is involved in a study of the prehistoric and historic landscape at Slievemore, incorporating a research excavation at a number of sites within the village. Slievemore is rich in archaeological monuments that span a 5000 year period from the Neolithic to the Post Medieval. Academic Credit for overseas students is provided by the National University of Ireland at Galway with whom the school has formal linkage. In addition to their chosen course of study, students will get a tour of the archaeology and heritage of Achill Island and have free access to the weekly lectures provided by invited speakers from various academic and private institutions in Ireland.

The facilities include high-quality newly-built self-catering hostel accommodation next door to the Achill Folklife Centre. Rooms are shared by a maximum of 4 students. All equipment (trowel, kneeling pad) is provided. A full reading list is available on the website (see below). The Folklife Centre has a purpose built lecture hall as well as lab and computing facilities (internet access not included in course fees). For an additional fee, students attending the six- and four-week Field Schools have the chance to partake in one day archaeological tours of Mayo, Galway and Sligo. Travel information to and from Ireland and the site will be provided.

Field School Manager Dr Christopher Duke, Achill Folklife Centre
Sponsors Achill Folklife Centre, Co Mayo
Site type/Period Multi-period site (Prehistoric to post-Medieval)
Team 4 staff
Volunteers Numbers vary from year to year - see website or contact organizers for latest availability on field schools and courses
Field School Dates 6-week Field School:
29 May - 7 July or 10 July -18 August 2006
4-week Field School:
29 May - 23 June or 10 July -4 August 2006
2-week Field School:
15 - 26 May or 14-25 August 2006
Short Courses: 5-day Introduction to Archaeology: Weekly from June - August 2006
3-day Archaeology Taster
1-3 May or 21-23 August 2006
Apply by 30 April for Field Schools; two months prior for Short Courses. Deadlines may roll back if places available, contact Centre to check
Minimum stay Duration of Field School or Course
Language English; (written English if academic credit is required for 6-week course)
Costs: (including tuition, accommodation, and academic credit for 6-week course) 6-week Field School: €3500
4-week Field School: €2650
2-week Field School: €499
5-day Intro to Archaeology: €765
3-day Archaeology Taster: €325
Accommodation/Food Provided - cost included in fees
Visa/work permit None required
Vaccination/Insurance Anti-tetanus. Own travel/medical insurance

Contact Dr Christopher Duke, Achill Folklife Centre, Dooagh, Achill Island, Co Mayo, Ireland
Tel +353 (0) 98 43564
Fax +353 (0) 98 43595
Email info@achill-fieldschool.com
Web www.achill-fieldschool.com
ISRAEL

ISRAEL ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY

The main excavation season in Israel runs from May to September when universities are not in session. Work can be strenuous and volunteers should be in good physical condition and able to work long hours in very hot weather. Each expedition has its own accommodation arrangements, frequently in a kibbutz; a fee is normally charged. A five-day week is normal, with weekends free. Most expeditions offer lectures on the excavation, occasional trips to sites and/or museums and some offer course credits. Usually no previous experience is necessary. Volunteers are responsible for their own travel arrangements to and from Israel. An Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs list of archaeological excavations and advice for volunteers is available online: www.mfa.gov.il/mfa (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Israel Antiquities Authority</th>
<th><a href="http://www.antiquities.org.il/">www.antiquities.org.il/</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry for Foreign Affairs:</td>
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APOLLONIA-ARSUF, MEDITERRANEAN COAST

The site of Apollonia-Arsuf is located on the Mediterranean shore, some 15 km. north of Tel Aviv, overlooking a natural haven on the shore of the modern town of Herzliya. More than a century of research and two decades of excavations have revealed its long and interesting history. A modest coastal settlement in proto-historical and biblical times, it became the only maritime centre of the southern Sharon Plain from the late 6th century BCE until the mid-13th century CE. The most impressive finds at the site include a Crusader period castle and a Roman period peristyle villa.

The excavation is set up as a field school for students from Tel Aviv and Brown Universities. However, students and volunteers with no background or experience are welcome to join.

Directors

Professor K Galor, (Brown University, USA)
Professor I Roll and Dr O Tal, (Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University).

Period

Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Early Islamic, Crusader

Team

7 plus 20 volunteers

Volunteers

40 maximum

Excavation Dates

6 August - 1 September 2006

Application deadline

Until spaces filled

Minimum stay

One week

Language

Languages spoken among staff members: Hebrew, English, German and French.

Cost

$320 for 1 week or $900 for 3 weeks. Cost includes room and board, lecture, workshop and field trip series.

Vaccination

Contact your local health centre.

Insurance

Volunteers should have health, accident and personal possessions (theft and damage) insurance, valid in Israel. They should be medically fit and up to the exertions of manual work in a hot climate

Visa

Not required
Area supervisors, staff and directors will instruct students and volunteers, since the season is mostly planned as a field school for Tel Aviv University and Brown University students. Workshops, lectures and field trips are offered during the week and on weekends. The project began in 1977 and volunteers will, amongst other activities, carry out excavations, surveys, pottery washing and sorting.

The participants will be accommodated at Reshef Camp, which is within easy walking distance to the excavations. Volunteers have to be aware that they will be living under field conditions, with basic amenities only. The accommodation comprises small huts or bungalows, mostly newly built, suitable for 3-4 persons. Showers and toilets are communal (separate for male and female!). The huts are not air-conditioned, but the seaside cliff top location usually assures pleasant breezes, even in August. And the beach is just a stone’s throw away.

Full travel information will be given to participants. A staff member will be waiting at the Reshef camp for all incoming volunteers, introduce them to the facilities at the camp and lead them to the excavation site and locations of other activities.

Useful reading


Contact  Professor Katharina Galor, Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, USA.

Tel  +1 401 863 3838    Email  Katharina_Galor@brown.edu
Fax  +1 401 863 9423    Web  http://www.brown.edu/Apollonia

Contact address during field season  Ilan Shachar, 17 Basel Street, Herzliya 46660, Israel.

Tel  +972 99513479    Fax  +972 9951 3479    Email  ilansh@neviton.net.il
BETHSAIDA, SEA OF GALILEE

Tell Bethsaida is situated 1.5 km off the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee. Research at Bethsaida began in 1987 and has revealed that it was probably the fortified city known as Zer on the Sea of Galilee which is mentioned in the Hebrew Bible. According to the New Testament, Jesus performed some of his most important miracles there, including the feeding of the multitudes and the healing of the blind man and from the Bethsaida shores he was seen walking on the Sea of Galilee.

The excavation season is divided into three sessions: 21 May - 9 June; 11 - 30 June and 9 - 21 July 2006. On-site orientation will be provided. Participants excavate Monday-Friday, 5.30am to 12:30pm, with breakfast on site at 9.00am.

Other duties include cataloguing, analysis preparation, lab work and restoration. Accommodation is in Kibbutz Ginosar and costs c. $460 per week (room and board, 7 nights). A limited number of single, double, and triple occupancy rooms are available at additional cost. Kibbutz Ginosar is located on the Sea of Galilee and offers a range of facilities, including a swimming pool. Weekend tours are arranged throughout the season for an additional charge.

Students are encouraged to arrange credit with their home institutions (Independent Study). Participants can get up to nine hours of undergraduate credit from the University of Nebraska at Omaha for an additional charge. For application and payment deadlines see the website. All applications must include a $200 deposit to reserve a space; $100 is non-refundable. In addition, all applicants are charged a $25 processing fee, which will be calculated in the final cost. All participants must have health insurance that covers international travel to Israel and are encouraged to seek additional travel and flight insurance. Travel information is provided in the volunteer manual that will be provided.

Recommended reading

HAZOR, NORTHERN GALILEE

Hazor, situated north of the Sea of Galilee, is the largest biblical-era site in Israel, covering some 200 acres. The population of Hazor in the second millennium BCE is estimated at some 20,000, making it the largest city in the region. The Book of Kings says King Solomon built it, together with Megiddo and Gezer. The King of Hazor was also called the 'King of Canaan' and Joshua refers to the site as the 'head of all those Kingdoms'. Current work began at this major site in 1990 and will carry on in 2006 with the exploration of the Israelite and Canaanite levels.

Participants will undertake excavation and post-excavation activities Monday to Friday and weekends are free. Training in all facets of archaeological work will be given in the field and during post-excavation work. There will be a series of lectures during the week that will provide training in field archaeology and the interpretation of finds. Academic credits are available - contact organisers for full details.

Costs include accommodation in an air-conditioned hotel (two persons per room), 4 meals a day, transportation to the site and several tours of the site. Team members should bring personal equipment (clothes, working shoes, gloves etc) and must have accident and travel insurance on arrival. An information pack will be sent to all participants. Please consult the website for more details: http://hazor.huji.ac.il/

Contact Dr Sharon Zuckerman, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.

Tel +972-2-5882403 Email mssharon@mscc.huji.ac.il
Fax +972-2-5825548 Web http://hazor.huji.ac.il/
HIPPOS (ANCIENT SUSSITA), SEA OF GALILEE

Aerial view of Hippos from the West
(Photo courtesy of Michael Eisenberg)

The Hippos Project is a joint Israeli-Polish-American expedition devoted to uncovering the important Graeco-Roman and Byzantine town of Hippos (Ancient Sussita) on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. The town, known to be of the Decapolis, was inhabited between the 3rd century BC and the mid-8th century AD and now forms part of a network of National Parks in Israel.

In July 2006, the team will continue uncovering two lavishly decorated churches (6th-7th century AD), the remains of public buildings, including a pagan sanctuary adjacent to the public square and a Byzantine bath. A Hellenistic temenos, Roman Temple, the forum area, a Roman gate and fortifications are also in the process of excavation. Temples, synagogue, a theatre, dwellings and city streets are yet to be uncovered. The city remains are in a unique state of preservation due to the Mt Sussita location, overlooking the entire Sea of Galilee region.

Field training includes: stratigraphy, drawing and measuring and hard work! Afternoon activities: ceramic workshops, lectures, lessons and surveys. Volunteers should bring: working shoes and clothing for daily work in the sun (hat and blocking lotion) as well as bathing suit and sandals. All the team stays at the Kibbutz Ein Gev in air-conditioned rooms (about 3 per room) with three meals per day. There is a public transport to the site from the airport (about 2.5 hr drive) with three meals per day. There is a public transport to the site from the airport (about 2.5 hr drive); transportation from the airport will be organized only for groups or five or more.

Recommended reading
http://hippos.haifa.ac.il/report.htm

Contact  Michael Eisenberg, Assistant Project Director, Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa.
Tel   +972-4-824 9392   Email  hippos@research.haifa.ac.il
Fax   +972-4-824 9876   Web  http://hippos.haifa.ac.il

| Director    | Professor Arthur Segal  
|             | Zinman Institute of Archaeology  
|             | University of Haifa  |
| Sponsors    | University of Haifa; Concordia University, Minnesota, USA; private  |
| Period      | Hellenistic - Umayyad City  |
| Team        | 9 staff, 50+ volunteers  |
| Volunteers  | 40-50, no experience required  |
| Excavation Dates | 2 July - 27 July 2006  |
| Applications by | 15 June 2006 (rolling deadline)  |
| Minimum stay | One week  |
| Language    | English/Polish/Arabic/Hebrew  |
| Cost        | $390 per full week; $1390 for entire 4 week season; fares not included  |
| Accommodation | Included, Kibbutz Ein Gev  |
| Insurance   | Own full health and travel insurance  |
| Passport/visa | Valid passport; visa not required  |
| Vaccination | Check with GP/Anti-tetanus advisable  |
**TEL DOR, CARMEL COAST**

The Tel Dor project is devoted to investigating one of the largest coastal cities in ancient Israel. Excavations were carried out from 1980 to 2000 by an expedition headed by Ephraim Stern of the Hebrew University. A new consortium, consisting of two Israeli and several American universities, as well as a large multi-disciplinary and multi-national team of scholars and experts, has reopened the excavation, using it as a testing-ground for new techniques and technologies for extracting information about the past. In addition to continued archaeological exploration of this fascinating site, our consortium is committed to bring the finds of the previous expedition to final publication, and to begin to conserve the site and prepare it more fully for public access.

The site is a large mound located on the Mediterranean coast of Israel, about 15 km south of Haifa. The documented history of the site begins in the Late Bronze Age (although the town itself was founded in the Middle Bronze Age, c 2000 BCE), and ends in the Crusader period. The site was successively ruled by Canaanites, Sea peoples, Phoenicians, Israelites, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and it served primarily as a commercial enterpôt and a gateway between the East and West.

Our objectives for the 2006 season will include searching for a Hellenistic palace or temple(?) complex in the south-western quarter of the mound, digging a monumental Iron Age complex and limited probes to answer stratigraphic questions and to obtain scientific samples, preliminary site-conservation work on some of the old excavation areas, and analysis of both finds and stratigraphy at the site museum.

Participants are engaged in all facets of the field archaeology, including excavation, digital registration of architecture and artefacts using advanced graphics and data-base software, on-site scientific sampling and analysis of deposits and other eco-facts using a variety of techniques, analysis of finds and stratigraphy, and site conservation. Volunteers will gain proficiency in these subjects as they work closely with the professional and academic staff on this international interdisciplinary project.
Accommodation is at the seaside resort of Nahsholim, situated just off the beach of historical Dor Bay, Tantura, on a spectacular stretch of Israel's Mediterranean coast. The hotel provides shared rooms (up to four persons per room), three meals a day, cable TV at the cost of around US$88 per day (discounts are available). Upgrades, water sport facilities, diving and trips are available at an extra charge.

**Trowel rating**

“I made many new friends in the time I was at Dor and thought that it was a valuable experience, which I will always remember. I would recommend it to anyone with an interest in excavating remains covering a broad time period and who is not afraid of hard work. Digging is very physical and requires a lot of energy. Dor is a beautiful site and if you research the history of the area beforehand it really helps you to realise the importance of this port in ancient times. I did find that getting into Israel is a pretty scary procedure! Airport security is pretty tough, so be prepared for extensive questioning, but don’t let this put you off as it is definitely an interesting site worthy of your time and enthusiasm.”

*Jennifer Wightwick, BA student (Archaeology Abroad, Autumn 2004)*

To read the full review of the 2004 excavation season by Jennifer Wightwick click here

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**Contact**

Dr Ilan Sharon, Tel Dor Excavation Project, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, ISRAEL.

**Tel** +972-2-588 1304  
**Email** Dor-proj@h2.hum.huji.ac.il

**Fax** +972-2-582 5548  
**Web** www.hum.huji.ac.il/dor

**Contact address during season**  
Nahsholim Sea Side Resort, M.P. Hof Carmel 30815, ISRAEL

**Tel** +972-4-639 9533

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**TEL MEGIDDO, JEZREEL VALLEY**

**Directors**  
Israel Finkelstein & David Ussishkin  
Tel Aviv University, and  
Eric Cline, George Washington University (associate, USA)

**Period**  
Chalcolithic to Persian period

**Team**  
15 staff, 100-150 volunteers

**Volunteers**  
18-70+ Experience not required

**Season Dates**  
11 June - 27 July 2006

**Applications by**  
Preference given to those applying before the end of April

**Minimum stay**  
Three weeks

**Cost**  
$390 per full week; $1390 for entire 4 week season; fares not included

**Accommodation**  
Included, Kibbutz Ein Gev

**Insurance**  
Own medical and travel insurance

**Visa**  
None required

**Vaccination**  
Check with GP/Anti-tetanus advised

Megiddo (Biblical Armageddon), located in Megiddo National Park, Jezreel Valley, central Israel, is widely regarded as the most important biblical period site in Israel.

Surrounded by mighty fortifications, outfitted with sophisticated water installations, and adorned with impressive palaces and temples, Megiddo was the queen of cities of Canaan and Israel. Megiddo began to dominate the surrounding countryside in the 4th millennium BCE (c 3500) – at the dawn of urbanization in the Levant. Its monumental architecture provides impressive evidence of the rise of the first cities in the region.
The excavation work on the tel and in the camp begins at 5am and finishes by 1pm. All excavation work takes place under large shades. Work resumes in camp at 4pm with pottery washing and recording pottery and other artefacts. Optional activities include computer input, flotation work, assisting the archaeo-zoologist or photographer, survey work, etc. Most afternoons and evenings include pottery reading and lectures.

An intensive credit course is available which aims to integrate the excavation experience into archaeological theory and into contemporary archaeological and historical knowledge of Megiddo, the Jezreel Valley and the wider region. Experienced team members can apply for scholarship positions as junior/trainee staff members. Field trips are included for registrants. Those not registered in the courses for credit will be required to attend certain lectures in order to learn how to handle finds properly.

Accommodation is in the nearby Kibbutz Guest House in air-conditioned rooms with en-suite bathrooms, plus TV, fridge, telephone, and small kitchenette. There is a swimming pool and sports field. Breakfast, lunch and dinner provided 5 days a week (on dig days). Accommodation without meals provided on weekends. Bring work clothes, sturdy boots or shoes, hat, sunscreen etc for digging, swimming costume, beach towel, and good humour!

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<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Norma Franklin, Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University, Israel.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+972 (0) 522 291664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:megexc@post.tau.ac.il">megexc@post.tau.ac.il</a></td>
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<td>Web</td>
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**TEL TSAF, JORDAN VALLEY**

Tel Tsaf is a 7,000 year old prehistoric village located near Beth-Shean in the Jordan Valley. Chronologically, the site represents a virtually unknown transitional phase in the archaeology of Israel, from the Late Neolithic to the Ghassulian-Beer Sheva Chalcolithic.

The project started in 2004, with a survey and test excavation, and was followed by a large scale excavation to expose dwellings, installations and open areas in the ancient settlement in 2005.
The systematic collection of pottery, flint, stone vessels, art objects and animal bones has established the largest database available for this poorly understood transitional period from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic. This database will enable us to address critical questions related to the social, economic, technological and environmental issues of the period. Most notable at the site, is a pottery group characterized by red and black geometric patterns painted on a white background, known in Israel only from Tel Tsaf.

We work five days a week, from early Monday until Friday noon, excavating on site from 5am until 1pm, with cleaning and sorting taking place in the afternoon. In addition to fieldwork, the academic program includes two lectures and a tour each week to historical sites in the region, such as Beth Shean, Megiddo or Sha’ar Hagolan. Academic credits are available through the Hebrew University at a cost of $375 for three credits and $675 for six.

The exact location of the site is Kibbutz Kfar Ruppin, near Beth Shean. The nearest airport is Tel Aviv. For local transportation in Israel see our website at www.tel-tsaf.tk. Accommodation is in a youth hostel at the Kibbutz Kfar Ruppin Bird Watch Center (air-conditioned bedrooms with 3-4 sharing. Meals are eaten in the Kibbutz dining room and are Kosher.

Contact  Professor Yosef Garfinkel, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91905, Israel
Tel    +972 2 585 4591    Email  garfinkel@mscc.huji.ac.il
Fax    +972 2 852 5548    Web    www.tel-tsaf.tk
Contact address during field season  Tel Tsaf Expedition, Kibbutz Kfar Ruppin, Jordan Valley, Israel
Tel    Not provided    Email  ygarf@hotmail.com
Tell es-Safi is a large, multi-period ancient tell (mound), situated in central Israel, halfway between and Ashkelon Jerusalem. The site was occupied from the protohistoric through to the modern periods and has been identified as the Canaanite (Late Bronze Age) and Philistine (Iron Age) city of Gath, a site that is often mentioned in the Bible (home of Goliath).

Excavations are concentrating on the Late Bronze and Iron Age levels, with particular emphasis on the impressive Philistine remains (including several rich destruction levels) and an unparalleled Iron Age siege system that surrounds the site (apparently by the Arameans in the late 9th century BCE). Finds from last season include rich EBIII levels, Iron I Philistine remains (including cultic finds), various Iron IIA finds, including earliest Philistine inscription known), and a new excavation area near the site summit (area F) in which a rich Iron IIA destruction level (c 8th century BCE) and Crusader period remains were discovered.

An academic field school is conducted as part of the excavation and four or six academic credits are offered through Bar-Ilan University. Workdays are Sunday-Friday 6am –1pm, as well as various dig-related activities on Sunday through Thursday afternoons. Participants will be expected to excavate, wash pottery and register finds. You will be taught basic field techniques and other required skills as you work. Most volunteers participate in the actual excavation, although it is possible to be assigned less-arduous work. There are weekly tours to archaeological sites in the region and lectures will be given on archaeological-related topics.

Participants stay in Kibbutz Revadim, 6 miles from site. Accommodation is in a dorm-like, air-conditioned room for 4-6 people, with shared bathrooms/showers; price includes accommodation Sunday - Friday (weekends are extra); three kosher meals a day (one in the field); swimming pool; access to small general store; possibility of laundry at extra cost. Single or double rooms with private bathrooms are available for an additional fee. For a list of suggested equipment (personal and otherwise), see the website www.dig-gath.org

Air travel to and from Israel and travel in Israel (to and from Kibbutz Revadim) is the volunteer’s responsibility. Travel to and from the site from the base camp on work days will be provided by the project. Details on how to get to Kibbutz Revadim will be provided to volunteers that have been accepted on the programme.
Useful reading


**Trowel rating**
“The project deserves a very good, 4-trowel rating. It has first-class fieldwork and is a superb educational experience, in a region rich in archaeology. The project is strongly oriented towards giving volunteers and students both training and enjoyment, and it offers excellent opportunities to mix with a multi-national group of individuals from a range of academic and other backgrounds. Kibbutz life is an experience! One has to be relaxed about changes of plan, but overall I would certainly recommend the project for anyone wanting to dig abroad.”

Jill Goulder, Archaeology student, University of Reading (*Archaeology Abroad*, Autumn 2004)
To read Jill Goulder’s full report on the 2004 season at Tell es-Safi click here.

**Contact**
Dr Aren Maeir, Institute of Archaeology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, Israel
Tel +972-3-531 8299/8350
Email maeira@mail.biu.ac.il
Fax +972-3-535 1233
Web www.dig-gath.org

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**TIBERIAS, SEA OF GALILEE**

| Directors        | Professor Yizhar Hirschfeld  
|                  | Hebrew University, Jerusalem |
| Sponsors         | Hebrew University; Israel Antiquities Authority; City of Tiberias |
| Period           | Roman, Byzantine, Islamic |
| Team             | 20 staff |
| Volunteers       | 30-40 volunteers |
| Excavation Dates | 15 October - 16 November 2006 |
| Applications by  | 1 October 2006; apply as soon as possible as places are limited |
| Minimum stay     | One week |
| Language         | English |
| Cost             | Registration fee $30 (non-refundable); vary according to length of stay - check with organisers |
| Accommodation    | Aviv Hotel, Tiberia; included in cost |
| Insurance        | Own medical and travel insurance |
| Visa             | Tourist visa as obtained on arrival at Ben Gurion Airport |
| Vaccination      | Anti-tetanus advisable |

© Y Hirschfeld
Join us for an adventure of a lifetime - digging in Tiberias on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. The excavation of this Roman, Byzantine and Islamic site began in March 2004. Excavation methods will be taught during work on site and through lectures about methods, ceramics and the history and archaeology of the site. Excavation members stay at the Aviv Hotel in Tiberias, just a short walking distance from the excavation site. The rooms have air-conditioning, TV, telephone and private bathroom. Breakfast and lunch will be eaten at the site while dinner will be served in the hotel dining room. The prices include accommodation at $350 per person, per week, in a double occupancy room or $450 in private room. Volunteers should bring work clothes, heavy shoes for the field, work gloves, hat and sunscreen, mosquito repellent, water bottle, bathing suit, waterproof jacket and sweater.

**Useful reading**  

**Trowel rating** "As a whole I thoroughly enjoyed my experience in Tiberias, and would highly recommend it to anyone wishing to excavate and learn about an amazing site in an enjoyable working environment. Israel itself is a beautiful country, steeped in history and religion. Despite obvious turmoil within the country (the presence of armed soldiers everywhere was at first surprising), I never felt threatened and had no problems travelling around on my own. I found both the Jewish Israelis and the Arabs I encountered to be friendly and hospitable. Professor Hirschfeld is hoping to excavate the amphitheatre above the site in future seasons. Although this should not be approached as a training excavation, I would give the excavation 4 trowel ratings and thank *Archaeology Abroad* for giving me this amazing opportunity!"

Rebecca Miller, Archaeology Graduate (*Archaeology Abroad*, Autumn 2005)  
To read the full review of the 2005 excavation season by Rebecca Miller click here.

Edward Purchase also took part in the Tiberias excavations last year and gave the project a 3-trowel rating.  
To read Edward's account of his digging experiences on the project click here.

**Contact**  
Professor Y Hirschfeld, Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel  
Tel +972-2-588 1512  
Email tiberiasexcavation@yahoo.com  
Web http://archaeology.huji.ac.il/Tiberias

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<tr>
<td>Prof Hirschfeld: +972 (0) 5284 54092 or Shulamit: (0) 5445 75152 or Anna: (0) 5230 22813</td>
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**YOTVATA ROMAN FORT, ARAVA VALLEY**

In June 2006 we will be conducting our fourth season of excavations in the Roman fort at Yotvata. The fort is located to the west of and next to the main highway to Eilat. A stone police station of the British Mandate period sits atop the remains of the fort. In plan the fort is a typical Roman quadriburgium: a square enclosure measuring c 40 x 40m with projecting corner towers.

In the 1970s some soundings were made at the site by Z.Meshel (Tel Aviv University) and in the 1980s a monumental Latin inscription was discovered by accident. Originally set above the main entrance, this inscription tells us that the fort was built c 300 CE by Priscus a governor of the province of Syria-Palaestina during the reign of Diocletian. The fort would have guarded this important oasis and its garrison would have escorted caravan traffic along the valley road.

Our excavations have revealed a complex occupational sequence indicating four phases of Roman occupation followed (after a hiatus) by a significant early Islamic (7th - 8th centuries) horizon. Our excavations in 2006 will be continuing in areas already opened in 2005 and will be extended to encompass the south-west corner tower and its associated postern.
We will dig Sunday to Friday from the crack of dawn (c 5.15 am) until lunchtime (c 1 pm). After lunch and a siesta, participants will wash pottery and work in the laboratory. Two or three nights a week, staff members will give lectures after dinner.

As a remote desert site far from major urban centres, Yotvata is a safe area. Nevertheless, for security reasons, participants will not be allowed to travel on their own during the excavation. Instead we will organize field trips to local archaeological sites on Saturdays (an optional two-night trip to Sinai may be included in the programme of visits in 2006 at additional cost).

All volunteers are accommodated in air-conditioned rooms (2 volunteers per room) at Kibbutz Lotan with their own private bathrooms and with access to limited kitchen facilities. All meals are provided at the Kibbutz. There is a good swimming pool at the kibbutz. Clothing suitable for work in a hot desert environment is required, particularly strong footwear, hats and sunscreen!

The exact location of site is Yotvata, Arava Valley, Israel (c 40 kms north of Eilat). By air you would fly to Ben Gurion or to Eilat. Bus transport to and from the Kibbutz is provided on 31 May and 1 July only.

Useful reading

Further interim reports in *ESI* and *IEJ.*
ITALY

CASTELFIORENTINO, TUSCANY

When attractive pottery sherds turned up during roadwork in the old quarter of the Tuscan town of Castelfiorentino, a policeman and amateur archaeologist knew they were significant. A decade later, more than 5,000 fragments have been found, many of them bearing the coats of arms of noble Tuscan families in the distinctive graffito style - with incised decorations -confirming that Castelfiorentino was a centre for the ceramics industry in the 16th century.

Now you can help undertake the first systematic excavation of a ceramics dump and potential kiln site here, working with pottery experts Marja Mendera and Dr Anna Valeri (former principal investigator of Earthwatch's popular Late Renaissance Ceramics project). Your finds will help clarify the history of the ceramics industry in this cradle of the Renaissance culture.

The excavation site is in a small plaza in charming Castelfiorentino, in the heart of historic Tuscany. The inland Mediterranean climate is pleasant to work in, and canopies will block the intense sun from excavation areas. Working in pairs, you will rotate between excavating, sorting finds, washing pottery and labelling for later analysis. As you take down the layers of your quadrant, each layer will be recorded using digital photography and written notes, and all of the soil will be screened for tiny finds. Expect a crash course in Italian Medieval and Renaissance history and culture and great field experience. Your weekend is free, and you may want to stroll around Castelfiorentino or hop on a train to attractions in nearby Florence, Siena, or Pisa.

After your full day under the Tuscan sun you will return to a charming hotel, a short walk from the excavation site. The hotel has period furniture and frescoed ceilings, with shared rooms and private bathrooms with hot showers. You'll wake up to a continental breakfast of coffee and a roll, and enjoy a cold buffet lunch of salads and sandwiches catered by a local restaurant and served at the site. Dinner will be the main meal, and is served at 8 pm as per the local custom, including a pasta course followed by meat and vegetable dishes.

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
CENTRO CAMUNO DI STUDI PREISTORICI

WARA-World Archives of Rock Art
An archivist, competent in information technology and with an interest in archaeology and anthropology is required for a minimum stay of six months to help in this project. Volunteer will work with computer graphics programs, make inventories and reports, and archive rock art. Tutoring is provided on request. Funding is available for those under 29 years on the EVS (European Voluntary Service) programme. Volunteers may receive free accommodation. Applications are accepted throughout the year.

Valcamonica Rock Art Archives
A research assistant with an interest in archaeology and anthropology is required for a minimum of one year to assist in research, data analysis, editing and research. Experience in archiving is useful. Tutoring is provided on request. Funding is available for those under 29 year on the EVS (European Voluntary Service) programme. Volunteers may receive free accommodation. Applications are accepted throughout the year.

Sinai Project: Art and Archaeology of a Sacred Mountain
Two volunteers with an interest in archaeology and Biblical Studies are required for a minimum of four months to do data analysis, editing and graphics for the Har Karkom Project. Experience in archiving and editing preferred. Tutoring is provided on request. A limited number of grants are available. Volunteers may receive free accommodation. Applications are accepted throughout the year.

Decoding Prehistoric Art
A volunteer with abilities in internet and interest in cultural anthropology is required for a period of 6 months to help activate a website on prehistoric and tribal art to stimulate a world-wide debate. Applications considered from April to June.

For further details on these and other CCSP projects and opportunities contact Professor E Anati, Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, Via Marconi 7, 25044 Capo di Ponte (BS), Italy.
Tel +39 (0) 364 42091 Email info@ccsp.it
Fax +39 (0) 364 42572 Web www.ccsp.it or www.harkarkom.com
KALAT PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMER CAMP, SICILY

Roman age tomb of a small child carved in the rocks
Photo courtesy of Kalat Project

The summer camps of the Kalat Archaeological Project have made possible the discovery of more than 200 new archaeological sites, the mapping of kilometres of ancient pathways, the establishment of two museums and the Archaeological Park called “Ancient Park of Iachinu Fili”.

The Kalat Project is one of a number of projects of the Archeoclub d’Italia - a non-profit organization located in Campobello di Licata, Sicily. The main aim of the project is the protection and development of the Sicilian archaeological heritage. Through the activities of the summer camps, young people from all around the world can come together to undertake interesting archaeological research, cultural activities and to spend an enjoyable summer vacation.

The 2006 programme is aimed at the recovery of the Bronze Age necropolis of Iachinu Fili and of an Arabic site. The field activities are guided by scientific collaborators from the University and the Superintendence BBCCAA, supported by foreign University students, will be carried out with the permission of the Superintendence BBCCAA of Agrigento and the advice of the teaching staff of the Universities of Palermo and Napoli.

In addition to the research activities (excavation, cleaning the prehistoric graves, mapping of the area using a Total station, cleaning of finds), participants will have the opportunity to join in cooperative and intercultural games at the start of the programme and to go on an excursion and guided visit to the Agrigento Temple valley. Accommodation will be provided in the Kalat Centre with typical Sicilian food. East participant will receive a certificate of participation.

Directors
Professor Oscar Belvedere, University of Palermo
Professor Sebastiano Tusa, University of Naples

Sponsors
Archeoclub d’Italia (Campobello di Licata); the Universities of Palermo and Naples, and the Soprintendenza BBCCAA Agrigento e Trapani

Period
Bronze Age/Roman/Hellenistic/Byzantine

Participants
10 foreign students per session

Excavation Dates
22 July - 1 September 2006
There will be three fortnightly sessions starting 22 July, 5 and 19 August

Applications by
until places filled

Minimum stay
one session

Cost
not stated - contact organisers for full details

Accommodation and food
Provided at the Kalat Centre

Visa
None

Vaccination
Anti-tetanus advisable

Insurance
Arrange own travel/medical insurance

Contact
Emilia Bella, Project Coordinator, Via Trieste (Centro Polivalente), 92023 Campobello di Licata (AG), Sicily
Tel/fax: +39 (0)922 883508
Email campi@kalat.org
Web www.kalat.org
Between the first and third centuries AD, millions of amphorae arrived at the ports of Rome with products from the provinces. Not being able to recycle them, many were dumped at a specific location near the port in Rome. Over the years, they formed an artificial hill of testae and crockery 45 metres (135 ft) high. Originally these amphorae had been used to hold the olive oil imported from the provinces, mainly from Betica (presently Andalusia, in Southern Spain).

Many of the amphorae still have the maker’s seal stamped on their handles, while others retain titles and notes written with a brush or quill listing the exporter’s name and indicating the contents, the export controls, and consular date. All these notes make Testaccio the largest archive of Roman commerce in the world. The epigraphy on the pottery provides firsthand documentation of the Roman Empire’s economy, the commercial relations between the capital and provinces, as well as the alimentary habits of antique culture.

You can take part in this truly captivating research project along with the Spanish Academy of History and the Universities of Barcelona and Rome. Participants at this site will interact in all aspects of the archaeological process, including artifact extraction, documentation, drawing, recording and restoration. All tools and equipment will be provided on site. Accommodation will be in double rooms in a three star hotel close to the site. Meals will be taken at the hotel and local restaurants. The city of Rome offers unlimited options for the lovers of the Classical world. There will be multiple opportunities for the participants to enjoy what the city has to offer, from its busy cafes and restaurants to all the historical sites of interest.

Contact  Santiago Enrique, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA
Tel     +1 860 751 6895  Email  info2006@archaeospain.com
Fax    +1 860 751 6895  Web    www.archaeospain.com/testaccio
PAVA EXCAVATION PROJECT, SAN GIOVANNI D’ASSO, SIENA

In 2004, parts of a church and cemetery were uncovered during excavations at Pava organised by the Department of Archaeology, University of Siena.

The plan and the form of the church suggest an early Christian date and there are traces which indicate that use of the site continued into the 11th century. The church can possibly be related to 8th century documentary evidence for the parish of San Pietro in Pava in this locality.

Recent field survey for an archaeological map of the province in Sienahas, has outlined traces of a substantial domestic settlement of the Roman period and Late Antiquity in and around the excavation site, from which the church may well have taken its origin. The 2006 season will involve further excavation work, along with finds processing and recording using the latest desktop and mobile computer techniques. This excavation is open to archaeological students, professionals and experienced volunteers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Ricardo Francovich, Department of Medieval Archaeology, University of Siena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Project dates | Session 1: 30 July - 18 August 2006  
Session 2: 20 August - 8 Sept 2006  
Session 3: 10 - 25 September 2006 |
| Minimum stay  | One session                                                                 |
| Apply by      | 10 July 2006                                                               |
| Cost          | Participants must cover their own travel costs and arrange their own personal insurance |
| Accommodation and Food | Free food and dormitory accommodation in the former school at San Giovanni d’Asso |

Applications with a brief CV to Maria Corsi, Pava Excavation Project, Department of Archaeology, University of Siena at: pava@lapetlab.it

Tel +39 (0) 329 006 5181  
Web www.lapetlab.it

UK applicants should contact Chris Musson for further information at: abermusson@btinternet.com
The excavation project San Vito Lo Capo is sponsored by the Istituto Attività Subacquee (IAS). The wreckage site is around 20 m deep and consists of remains scattered over a wide area. So far finds include a large number of Roman amphorae (three were intact and sealed with cork) and fragments of plates, lids, bottles, iron nails, glass, weights, wood and anchors. A 12\textsuperscript{th} century wreck a few hundred metres from the lighthouse of San Vito Lo Capo has already been excavated.

Since 1993, the IAS has organised numerous courses in underwater archaeology. The IAS courses start with a general introduction to archaeology with particular reference to underwater archaeology.

This is followed by the study of ancient trade, methods of the archaeological research, naval constructing techniques, archaeological drawing and survey techniques. Participants will have theoretical lessons and aquatic training and will then take part in the archaeological excavation. Participants will be provided with all the necessary equipment. They will be expected to excavate with the air-lift, conduct soundings and graphic survey, take photos, map the site, recover, draw, catalogue and restore finds. Knowledge of English and Italian is recommended.

Contact Marcello Rocca, Technical Director, Istituto Attività Subacquee, via Lombardia 12, Palermo, Italy
Email marcello@infcom.it
Tel/Fax +39 (0) 923 621340 Web www.infcom.it/subarcheo
Contact tel/fax during season +39 (0) 335 451533
The municipality of Paspardo owns some of the most interesting rock art sites in Valcamonica, Lombardy. Based between 300 - 1200 m above sea level the sandstone rocks have been polished by glacial action during the prehistoric period and engraved between the Late Neolithic and Medieval times. In 1990 the Municipality of Paspardo, owner of the area and conscious of the historical and cultural importance of the rocks engraved of his land, decided to start a methodical campaign of documentation, entrusting the realization to the Cooperativa Archeologica "Le Orme dell'Uomo", under the permission of the Archaeological Superintendency of Lombardy and with the accordance of the Regional Park of the Rock Engravings (the rocks engraved are amid the territory of this park). The works started at the site called Vite (La 'it in Camunian dialect, that is “the grapes”, due to the fact that in the past grapes were cultivated in the territory) is found in the Vite-Deria area. It is based on the left side of the middle Valley, and borders the upper part of the new road that puts in connection Paspardo (1000 m on the sea level) and Capo di Ponte (350 m).

The construction of this new road, called "new Deria road" - in fact there still exists an ancient road with the name of "Deria road" following more or less the same itinerary - has obliged the beginning of a work of cataloguing and drawing of the rocks engraved, especially after the damage to some of the engraved rocks by the workers of the new road. Between 1990 and 1998 the following engraved sites have been analyzed: "La 'it", “Al de Plaha”, “La Bosca”, “Bröscaroeula del diavol”, “Le Scale”, “Dos Baitì”, “Deria”, “Castagneto” and “Valle di Fuos”. The rock art complex of the Vite-Deria area today analyzed, constituted almost 100 engraved rocks, can be dated to two different phases: an old period, that can be attributed to the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Copper Age, composed by topographical representations, and one more recent phase, datable to the Iron Age, in which one can find the usual iconographic repertoire based on the warrior figures engaged in duels, hunting, dancing, and other armed attitudes. The Bronze Age figures are less numerous, but these are known in other sites and rupestrian areas of Paspardo (eg: In Valle, Dos Costapeta, Dos Sulif). The last engraving phase can be attributed to mediaeval and more recent phases: there are crosses, keys and dates, but also soldiers with trident pikes.

### VAL CAMONICA ROCK ART FIELDWORK, PASPARDO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Professor Angelo Fossati, Catholic University of Brescia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Neolithic to Iron Age, Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>No previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project dates</strong></td>
<td>17 July – 7 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>30 June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>1 week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>€370 per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fare</strong></td>
<td>Not included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation/Food</strong></td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English and Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Not required for EU citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dos Sulif is the highest site from those discovered until now at Paspardo, at 1100 m above sea level. This area is constituted by a long rocky tongue that reclines to the south, in a very open and sunny position, from which it takes its name, Sulif (the rock that on the sunlight), an interesting name also for the interpretation of the site. The themes visible among the engravings are quite numerous, even if included into two very well-defined chronologies: the Middle-Final Bronze Age – with the usual repertoire of incised spears, shovels and praying anthropomorphs - and the First Iron Age with the 13 Camunnian roses in the shape of a swastika, horsemen balancing on the horse, animals and the Camunnian inscription, finely scratched and the many duellists with a characteristic U-shaped weapon arm, holding the sword, in the so-called style of the “Paspardo Master”, well-known in the rock art of Paspardo but also on several rocks in the National Park of Naquane at Capo di Ponte. The figures were probably created during initiation rites of the youth of the noble class: they probably used to engrave the rocks during fairs or ritual anniversaries in which happened competitions, duels and physical exercises. The harshness of the area, the difficulty of reaching the rock (almost an hour’s walk and climb from Paspardo town), due to the extreme gradient of the surface, let us to think that this rock art activity itself can be considered as a trial for the youth, particularly during the Iron Age. Probably the rock art imageries are part of the rituals of the warrior and aristocratic youth of the Camunni. During the fieldwork participants will also visit other rock art sites at the National Park of Naquane, at Capo di Ponte, the park of Foppe di Nadro, at Ceto, and other rock art areas in the valley.

Accommodation, food, publications and working material will be provided at a cost of €370 per week paid in Euro. At the moment of the application it is necessary to send a deposit. The secretary will send the necessary information. No fares or wages are offered. In Paspardo accommodation is provided in a communal house with rooms, dormitories, showers and kitchen. Volunteers should bring: personal towels, work clothes and gloves, gym shoes, sleeping bag, solar cream and sun glasses.

You reach Paspardo in one of two ways: by bus or by train. BUS: from the Piazza Garibaldi Station (Bus Terminal) in Milan (that you can easily reach with the green line of the underground, get off at the Garibaldi station) there is a bus (at 2.00 pm) that takes you to Valcamonica where you get off at Ceto-Cerveno station. TRAIN: from the National Railway (FS) station in Brescia there is a train (at 17.00 pm) that goes to Valcamonica. You get off at Ceto-Cerveno station. Meeting point is at the Ceto-Cerveno bus stop, where you will find a member of the staff that will collect you and take you to Paspardo.

Trowel ratings

“Overall, this fieldwork has interested me so much in the subject and the organization that I would consider taking part again in the future. I would give this a five trowel rating and would recommend it to others”

Francesca Mazzilli, Archaeology student, University of Durham. (Archaeology Abroad, Autumn 2005)
To read Francesca’s full report in the Reviews Archive in this edition click here
“The time flew by while in Valcamonica. We had a busy schedule and the people I met were interesting and fun. We were fed endless traditional delights, explored our idyllic surroundings and became a close team. The accommodation constituted of comfortable dorm rooms in the old village of Paspardo. I give Valcamonica a trowel rating of 4 out of 5 and I would recommend this dig to anyone who appreciates beautiful views, great food, good weather (on the whole) and, most importantly, rock art”

Nicola Kalimeris, Archaeology student, University of Nottingham (Archaeology Abroad, Autumn 2004)
For a full report on the 2004 rock art survey by Nicola Kalimeris click here.

Useful reading


But they are only puppets. Problems of management and educational programs in the rock art of Valcamonica and Valtellina, Lombardy, Italy. Rock Art Research. 20(1): 25-30.


Contact  Professor Angelo Forssati, Catholic University of Brescia, Piazzale Donatori di Sangue, 1 - 25040 Cerveno (BS), Italy
Tel  +39 (0) 364 433983  Email  fossati@numerica.it
Fax  +39 (0) 364 434351  Valcamonica Rock Art Information  www.rupestre.net
Mobile  +39 333 2875920
This project aims to identify those processes that led to the emergence of one of the first historic state level societies in the southern Levant – the Biblical kingdom of Edom in Jordan. This will be accomplished through the large scale excavations at the site of Khirbat en-Nahas (Arabic = ruins of copper).

Initial excavations carried out in 2002 at the site revealed one of the largest Iron Age (c 1200 – 500 BCE) fortresses in the desert zone of Jordan - Israel - Sinai. Massive metal production activities at the site coupled with a wide range of imported artefacts such as pottery and scarabs, along with a large corpus of high precision radiocarbon dates have effectively pushed back the Iron Age history of this part of Jordan by some 300 - 400 years. The early radiocarbon dates from the 2002 excavations have challenged the accepted chronology Iron Age Edom making Khirbat en-Nahas a key site for understanding how the kingdom of Edom evolved.

The new 2006 excavations at the site are aimed at solving a number of anthropological and historical models. Three to four weekly illustrated lectures, local tours of the research area given. All participants live in a tent camp on the edge of a Bedouin village. Toilets, running water, cooked meals, medical clinic and full time doctor in village.
Volunteers/students learn all aspects of field excavation and digital archaeology recording methods. Thus, in addition to field work, there is a critical laboratory component to this field school. Participants learn state-of-the-art GIS data collection and analyses and different aspects of inter-disciplinary archaeological research.

All volunteers/students are collected at the Queen Alia Airport in Amman at the beginning of the project and returned to the airport at the end of the project.

Recommended reading


SEMIRECHIE AND STH KAZAKHSTAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMPS

During the summer and autumn of 2006, the ISP - International Scientific Projects (Laboratory of Geoarchaeology, Centre of Geologo-Geographical Research) Ministry of Education and Science, Kazakhstan) is organising archaeological investigations covering late Palaeolithic to Medieval periods in southern Kazakhstan (region of Turkestan) and Semirechie (region of South Balkhash, Talas and Ili valleys).

The programme of work includes surveys and excavations, as well as open-air lectures in the history and archaeology of Central Asia and visits of local sites. Sessions will take place between May and October 2006 and are between 15 days and one month in duration. Volunteers and students of archaeology are welcome to join us. The participation fee is €250 per week and academic credit is given by the Laboratory of Geoarchaeology. Volunteers and students will be lodged in a student hotel in Almaty and in tents or private house on the field. Interested volunteers and students of archaeology should contact the ISP to ask for full details on the various survey and excavation opportunities on offer. Updated information will also be available on the Laboratory of Geoarchaeology web site: http://www.lgakz.org

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF PASTORAL SOCIETIES: SURVEY OF THE CHU-ILI MOUNTAINS AND NW BALKHASH REGIONS

The Chu-Ili mountains are smooth undulations up to a maximum height of 1500m in a semi-desertic landscape south-west of Lake Balkhash. Their springs and oases constituted a refuge and a corridor for cultures from Palaeolithic to ethnographic times, represented archaeologically by cemeteries, houses, steles and, most predominantly, petroglyphs. From the Middle Bronze - Turkic periods the area was a crossroads for tribal migrations reflected in the character and range of petroglyphs, which now represent the most important monuments of the area and are among the most important rock art sites of Central Asia and Siberia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Renato Sala and Jean-Marc Deom (ISP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Late Palaeolithic to modern times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience required</td>
<td>No previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>15 July - 15 September 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€250 per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fare</td>
<td>Not included</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation/ Food</td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Contact organiser 6 weeks in advance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fieldwork will be directed by specialists from the Laboratory of Geoarchaeology (Center of Geologo-Geographical Research, Academy of Sciences, KZ). During this survey, the camp will be nomadic. You will work various sites including the recently discovered petroglyph sites of the southern border of the Chu-Ili range (site of Kuldzhabasy) and the disseminated petroglyph sites located in the gorges around the Balkash lake.

The objective of this camp is to continue the survey and documentation of the petroglyph sites existing in the region and to map the archaeological monuments. Volunteers will be introduced to modern techniques of preliminary geographical study using satellite, aerial photography and detailed maps. Microlight flight will provide the possibility of aerial exploration and photography. Documentation will be provided by traditional and new advanced methods (GIS, digital-video). The ecological features of the landscape (summer-winter camps, tracks etc.) will be studied. Geological and trial trenches will be excavated to collect palaeosoils for dating and palaeo-environmental reconstruction. The weather is extremely dry. Volunteers should bring a sleeping bag, a mat, a sweater, some strong shoes, and a flashlight. Further tours can be organised at the end of the fieldwork.

Useful reading


Contact

Jean-Marc Deom, Laboratory of Geoarchaeology - ISP (International Scientific Projects), Tole Bi 21, Room 31, 480100 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN

Tel  +7 3272 914386  
Email  ispkz@nursat.kz
Fax  +7 3272 916111  
Web  www.lgakz.org/

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GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TURKESTAN OASIS

The volunteer camp is organized within the context of a project aimed at the study of the medieval water use system in the region of Otrar and Turkestan. In the region of Turkestan, the specific water supply system is known as karez (line of wells excavated in the underground water). During the last three years, the research teams have worked in the area of the medieval town of Sauran and have discovered more than 240 previously unknown karez lines. According to historical sources, the karez technique was imported at the beginning of the 16th century but the recent investigations lead to an older and probably aboriginal sophisticated technology.

**Directors**  
Renato Sala and Jean-Marc Deom (ISP)

**Period**  
Early Iron - Middle Ages

**Volunteers**  
5-10

**Experience**  
No previous experience necessary

**Project dates**  
15 September - 30 October 2006

**Applications by**  
As soon as possible

**Minimum stay**  
2 weeks

**Cost**  
€250 per week

**Fare**  
Not included

**Accommodation**  
Accommodation and food provided

**Vaccination**  
Anti-tetanus recommended; volunteers should be fit and healthy

**Visa**  
Contact organiser 6 weeks in advance
The work of the coming season will consist of surveying, mapping the ancient hydrology (water courses, canals, ground water, karez, basins…) and also investigate the ancient settlements and land use of the region of Turkestan. The study will be made in cooperation between specialists from different disciplines - laboratory analysts, computer specialists and archaeologists from several Institutes of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences (Geology, Soil Sciences, Archaeology).

A line of karez leading to the walled medieval town of Sauran

**Useful reading**


**Contact**  
Jean-Marc Deom, Laboratory of Geoarchaeology - ISP (International Scientific Projects), Tole Bi 21, Room 31, 480100 Almaty, KAZAHKSTAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+7 3272 914386</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th><a href="mailto:ispkz@nursat.kz">ispkz@nursat.kz</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+7 3272 916111</td>
<td>Web</td>
<td>www/lgakz.org/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TALAS VALLEY

This camp aims to initiate a full geo-archaeological study of the valley of the Talas River (mapping the monuments and their modern and ancient environmental settings). The Talas river flows down the south Tienshan range in Kyrgyzstan (Talas) and Kazakhstan (Taraz) is one of the oldest regions and richest in monuments in NE Central Asia. In the upper valley there are numerous important Saka, Hunnic, Turkic and Medieval settlements, cemeteries and towns while the delta of the Talas river around the city of Taraz has more than 50 important tobe (mound-village and town) and tortkul (square fort). According to historical sources, there was already an important North Hunnic fort near Taraz during the 1st century BC (destroyed by the Chinese Han dynasty army) and during the 6th century AD Sogdian colonies (from Bukhara) settled in the valley. During the Turgesh and Karakhanid Turkic dynasties (7th - 12th centuries AD) Taraz was often made capital.

The work of the coming season will involve a team of archaeologists and palaeo-environmentalists (geologist, botanists), include land and air surveys and excavations in the city of Taraz and the medieval tobe of the valley. Volunteers will be taught all the successive phases and methods of geo-archaeological investigation. They will undertake survey (with the help of satellite images, aerial photos, maps, mini-van, microlight flights for detailed documentation), take part in a geo-morphological, pedological and palaeo-botanical preliminary study of the site, collect samples for detailed laboratory analyses and undertake advanced computerized documentation techniques. The weather is extremely dry. Volunteers should bring a sleeping bag, a mat, a sweater, some strong shoes, and a flashlight. Further tours can be organised at the end of the fieldwork.

Useful reading


Contact  Jean-Marc Deom, Laboratory of Geoarchaeology - ISP (International Scientific Projects), Tole Bi 21, Room 31, 480100 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN

Tel +7 3272 914386  Email ispkz@nursat.kz
Fax +7 3272 916111  Web www/lgakz.org/
EXCAVATIONS IN THE MEDIEVAL TOWNS OF SIDAK AND SAURAN (TURKESTAN OASIS)

This volunteer camp is organized by the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition (“Margulan” Institute of Archaeology and the Museum of Turkestan) involved for the last three years in the excavation of two important early medieval (Sidak-tobe) and late medieval (Sauran) towns of the region of Turkestan.

During the first part of the summer season the TAE will excavate the lowest early medieval (3rd-5th centuries AD) layers of the citadel of Sidak where a Zoroastrian fire temple was unearthed previously. It will also proceed with the excavations of other buildings in the shahristan and in the periphery of the tobe. The second part of the summer will be devoted to the excavations of huge public building complexes (mosque, palace, baths) in the centre of the walled town of Sauran. In several periods Sauran was the most important town of Southern Kazakhstan and the capital of the White Horde during the 14th and 15th centuries AD.

Accommodation will be arranged in very comfortable local farm houses. Volunteers should bring a sleeping bag, a mat, a sweater, some strong shoes, and a flashlight. The surroundings offer facilities for excursions to the Syrdaria river, the desert, the Karatau mountains, the medieval towns of Otrar and Turkestan; for camel riding and hot springs. Further tours could be organised at the end of the fieldwork (the Aral Lake and Samarkand are just five hours away).

Useful reading


Contact  Jean-Marc Deom, Laboratory of Geoarchaeology - ISP (International Scientific Projects), Tole Bi 21, Room 31, 480100 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN
Tel    +7 3272 914386  Email ispkz@nursat.kz
Fax    +7 3272 916111  Web www.lgakz.org/
The Karatau range is a young mountain chain rich in mineral resources and prehistoric sites (from early Palaeolithic to Iron Age) with many ancient petroglyph sites located on rocky outcrops in small river valleys. Among the most well-known rock art sites figure Arpauzen and Koibagar, but many other sites still need to be fully documented. Fieldwork will be directed by specialists from the State Research Institute on Nomads (Ministry of Culture, Kazakhstan). The camp will carry out surveys and will move along the eastern slopes of the Karatau mountains. It will include survey and recording of petroglyph groups, mapping all the monuments of the region and initiating trial trenches in settlements and burials connected with petroglyphs.

Volunteers will be introduced to modern techniques of preliminary geographical study using satellite, aerial photography and detailed maps. Documentation will be provided by traditional and new advanced methods (GIS, digital-video). The ecological features of the landscape (summer-winter camps, marching routes, etc.) will be studied. Tombs and villages will be excavated to investigate any correlation between petroglyph styles and cultural phases. The weather is extremely dry. Volunteers should bring a sleeping bag, a mat, a sweater, some strong shoes, and a flashlight. Further tours can be organised at the end of the fieldwork.

Useful reading


You can read two very different reviews of the Kazakhstan projects in our Reviews Archive section. One by Christine Hopwood, who gave the season of work she participated in a four trowel rating, and another by Jill Goulder who had a very different experience the following year and gave three trowels.
KENYA

KOOBI FORA, EAST LAKE TURKANA, NORTHERN KENYA

The Koobi Fora Field School started in June 1997 and is an educational summer programme conducted by Rutgers University Anthropology Department (through Rutgers Study Abroad) in conjunction with the National Museums of Kenya. Students receive introductory and advanced undergraduate training in palaeoanthropology in one of the most famous human origin localities. Koobi Fora (in northern Kenya) has been studied for the last 35 years. The field school is the most pre-eminent field-training program in palaeoanthropology.

Students interested in the study of human origins are recruited from North America, Europe, Asia and Africa each year. Participants will be trained in excavation, survey techniques and bone and artefact laboratory analysis. Additionally a week long program in wildlife ecology and primatology is conducted at Segera Ranch on the Lakipia Plateau in Central Kenya. More information can be obtained by visiting the field schools website at www.koobifora.rutgers.edu/ A field school booklet (100 pages) will be provided by request.

Director
Professor J W K Harris
(Dept of Archaeology, Rutgers University, USA)

Sponsors
Rutgers University/National Museums of Kenya

Period
Plio-Pleistocene, Holocene and Modern

Volunteers
30 students + 5 East African fellowship students

Project dates
12 June - 23 July 2006

Apply by
1 May 2006

Minimum stay
Full length of project (6 weeks)

Cost
New Jersey/International: $4,250
Others: $4,750
All participants are responsible for own airfare from Europe, Asia and North America to Nairobi

Food and Accommodation
Included in fee, but bring own tent and other personal gear

Language
English

Vaccination
Hepatitis B, Yellow Fever, Malaria

Insurance
Flying Doctors, Rutgers Health Insurance

Visa
Tourist visa

Contact
Professor J W K Harris, Department of Archaeology, Rutgers University, 131 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA
Tel +1 732 932 8083
Fax +1 732 932 1564
Email jwharris@rci.rutgers.edu or kffs@rci.rutgers.edu
Web www.koobifora.rutgers.edu

Contact during season
National Museums of Kenya, PO Box 40658, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel/Fax +254 20 3742133 ext 217
Email kffs04@yahoo.com
The Swahili Field School, now in its second year, offers a unique opportunity for students to learn about Swahili culture, history and language as well as to study the peoples living along the coast of Kenya today. A major focus of the field school is the historical archaeology of the coast and during the field school students may participate in documenting and mapping these locations.

The National Museums of Kenya (NMK) is uniquely placed to facilitate such a Field School with regional museums at Fort Jesus (Mombasa), Gedi (Malindi) and on the island of Lamu off the coast of Kenya.

Students will be formally lectured on Swahili culture, history and language in the museum setting during the mornings, followed in the afternoons by visits to places and sites, as well as interviews with local peoples in communities, villages or town settings. The visits include the old town in Mombasa (architecture), Gedi (archaeological site) and Lamu (traditional culture).

Full details and application form available on the website.

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**Directors**
Dr Mzalendo Kibunjia (Director, Sites and Monuments, National Museums of Kenya) and Purity Kiura (Anthropology Department, Rutgers University and National Museums of Kenya)

**Sponsors**
Rutgers University/ National Museums of Kenya

**Period**
Colonial and Modern

**Volunteers**
15 students

**Project dates**
28 July - 28 August 2006

**Apply by**
until places filled

**Minimum stay**
Full length of project (4 weeks)

**Cost**
$4,000 + airfare to Mombasa

**Food and Accommodation**
Included in fee

**Language**
English; the field school provides training in Swahili

**Vaccination**
Hepatitis B, Yellow Fever, Malaria

**Insurance**
Provided by Rutgers University

**Visa**
Tourist visa

Contact Purity Kiura, Head of Archaeology, National Museums of Kenya, PO Box 40658, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel/Fax +254 20 3742133

Email pkiura@eden.rutgers.edu or swahili@rci.rutgers.edu

Web http://swahili.rutgers.edu/
ILE DE LA PASSE, FRENCH FORT OF MAURITIUS

Home of the dodo of extinction fame, the fabled island of Mauritius was the gateway from southern Africa to India, an obligatory mid-ocean stop for European colonists. Because of its strategic importance, Mauritius boasts well-preserved defensive fortifications, first of the Dutch in the 17th century, then French civilians, then the Napoleonic Empire, and finally of British soldiers from 1810 until World War II. Many of these fortifications are concentrated on the coral harbour islands of what used to be the main port city (Grand Port, later Mahebourg). These islets are also critical refuges for endemic plants, birds, and marine life. Both the Mauritian National Heritage Trust and the Mauritian Wildlife Trust envision these fortifications and the islets’ wildlife as featured attractions of a growing tourism industry.

You will help the husband-and-wife team of archaeologist Dr Geoffrey Summers and architect Françoise Summers document what’s there and assess conservation needs. Philippe la Hausse de Lalouvière, chair of the National Heritage Trust of Mauritius, will use the data you collect to apply for listing these gorgeous islets in UNESCO’s World Heritage Site programme. The nuts and bolts of your days will consist of clearing off vegetation, accumulated sand, and debris from the site, and documenting standing architecture and pre-1917 graffiti, often beautifully carved. Where necessary, you’ll use lime mortars to stabilize critical stonework. Expect to reveal foundations and cannon emplacements, as well as take a lot of measurements and digital photographs. In your free time, you can enjoy spectacular beaches, do some snorkelling or hiking, and see the sights of Mauritius.

You will share a comfortable bungalow at a beach hotel with all modern facilities, including a kitchenette. Daily transport to Ile de la Passe will be provided by boat. The hotel offers a range of Mauritian cuisine, an excellent and varied mixture of French and tropical dishes. There is excellent fresh fruit and a variety of local vegetables. Rice tends to be the staple, rather than potatoes. You will take packed lunches and snacks for your day’s work on the island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Geoffrey Summers and Françoise Summers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>pre-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Maximum 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>6 – 19 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>£1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation/</td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Contact appropriate embassy about visa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel     +44 (0) 1865 318831       Email  projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax     +44 (0) 1865 311383       Web  www.earthwatch.org.uk/europe
If you are uncertain about how global change can result in extinctions, ask a glyptodont, an armadillo-like creature the size of a Volkswagon that once roamed this region. Past Earthwatch teams working here with Dr Oscar Carranza Castañeda have found fossils of glyptodonts, giant ground sloths, camels, horses, and many more, each with a story to tell about the road to extinction. The wealth of fossils found here includes at least 45 genera of mammals, from mastodons to mice, revising current models about the biogeography and evolution of major taxa, such as horses, dogs, camels, and rabbits. You can help Carranza discover more clues to the effects of future climate change on modern ecosystems at this productive site.

You will help uncover further fossils in the scenic mountains and valleys of Central Mexico, where, Carranza reports, there are still "zillions of fossils to be unearthed." You will excavate specimens under the hot sun using brushes, ice picks, or chisels, and then plaster-jacket them for protection during transport. You will also screen-wash sediments for smaller vertebrates, photograph and sketch finds, and even help prepare some of the fossils. With more than 25 years of field experience, Carranza will bring the prehistoric landscape of Mexico to life for your team. In your spare time, San Miguel de Allende is a regional cultural centre with the historic atmosphere of a 16th century colonial town. Museums, churches, art galleries, bird watching, beautiful sunsets, and hot springs are all a short drive away.

Back at the Hotel Sakkarah, a comfortable western-style hotel with gardens and a swimming pool, a short drive from San Miguel City, you'll share a hotel room with one of your team mates, including a private bath and reliable electricity. You'll enjoy continental breakfasts and hearty homemade Mexican dinners at the hotel. In the field you will have sandwiches, fruit, cheese, chips, chorizo and eggs, or an occasional barbecue with Carranza's secret recipe.

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Fax  +44 (0) 1865 311383  Web  www.earthwatch.org.uk/
Nigeria contains nearly twenty percent of Africa’s population and arguably a corresponding proportion of its visible archaeology. This includes the 10,000 mile long Benin ear thworks; the 100 mile long 70 feet high Sungbo’s Eredo kingdom boundary rampart (associated with the Islamic Queen of Sheba); hundreds of unmapped lost cities and deserted settlements; vast clusters of iron-smelting ruins; ancient rock-shelters and two UNESCO World Heritage Sites – the Sukur cultural landscape in mountainous terrain and Oshogbo in the rainforest.

African Legacy has been at the heart of numerous initiatives to encourage the survey of its rich, visible archaeology and vibrant cultural landscapes, where sacred values still underpin most monuments and different invisible patches of ‘bush’ are associated with life rituals. African Legacy can take anyone who has the right positive attitude, is prepared to rough it where necessary and does not suffer serious health problems. In the past, it has worked with small mobile teams of less then six; but larger numbers can be catered for. Experience is helpful though not essential as Rapid Survey Technology (RST) training is given on-the-job to everyone, including Nigerian colleagues.

In addition to RST, work may also involve recording the often invisible cultural landscape, gathering ancient oral histories (with a Nigerian colleague), or just quietly working with local farmers on the processing of palm-oil, cassava, cocoa, rubber, palm-wine or other crops and listen to the local gossip. For those with special interests, the itinerary can be geared to cater for those interests – be it iron-smelting, African music, rock-shelters, ceramic analyses, wildlife studies or natural/cultural conservation.

An unlimited number of volunteers can be taken as long as they can pay their way, meet the costs of their Nigerian colleague and pay for contingencies and overheads. After one month with African legacy, they would be expected (and helped) to make their own way).

The return airfare is the main cost; this varies over the year, being about £700 in August, Christmas and Easter and down to about £400 at other times of the year. The visa is about £40. Comprehensive insurance is about £60 a month.
Costs of travel, food, drink and accommodation for oneself plus Nigerian colleague average out at about £10-15 a day, depending largely on how much travel or local guides are used. A £50 contribution towards contingency expenses is requested; and, should funding be absent or low, a modest contribution towards overheads (£100-200) is a possibility, although it has yet to be invoked.

As the African Legacy work involves travelling all over Nigeria, accommodation varies from palaces to rock-shelters, from five star hotels to tents. Generally, it is in local houses or hotels; and it helps if one has an ability to squat on toilets, endure a lack of privacy, and sleep on anything. Everyone must bring a mosquito net impregnated with insecticide; and those also requiring sleeping mats or blow-up mattresses are forgiven – so long as they carry them themselves!

Local food is eaten wherever possible, with a particular emphasis on eating recently grilled suya (meat) and dodo (plantain), boiled yam, maize or rice, bread and fresh fruit. Other foods will be tried; but many prove unpalatable to those not brought up on them. Tinned food from urban stores is pricy, but can provide a welcome change. Soft drinks are available universally; bottled water is available at most roadsides and urban centres; and beer can be found in all towns and cities. Volunteers are requested to bring their own orienteering compass and, perhaps, one to give to their Nigerian colleague. Those wishing to bring their own handheld GPS are encouraged to do so. Paper, biros, spirit levels and metre rules can be bought or made in Nigeria. Those with mobile phones are encouraged to bring them and use a local SIM card.

Everyone wanting worthwhile adventure and real archaeology covering everything from whole empires and kingdoms to emergency loopholes, iron arrowheads and phytoliths is welcome. Archaeologists, however, are warned that, after this African experience, they may no longer be satisfied with the pale imitation of the subject they have in their own country.
The Acari Valley is found in the South Coast region of Peru. The region is normally dry, but is irrigated by the Acari River. The valley had a long period of pre-Columbian occupation. One of the early important settlements is represented by the already famous site of Hacha, occupied when pottery technology was introduced for the first time to the south coast region. By the time of the Spanish conquest, Tambo Viejo, an Inca facility, was the main settlement. The Inca highway linked Tambo Viejo with other Inca settlements. Currently the main settlement in the valley is Acari, a town whose inhabitants are friendly.

The Acari Valley Archaeological Project is looking for volunteers. You will participate in excavating, cleaning and cataloguing archaeological remains. Participants will also receive basic training in field archaeology (excavating and recording) and lab work. Volunteers are provided with a double occupancy room; there is hot water, electricity, and phone. You should bring jackets for cold nights and appropriate clothing for the dig. Days are hot, but nights cold. A hat is a must. For extra comfort bring a sleeping bag. Further details can be obtained from the Director.

**ACARI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Lidio M Valdez (University of Victoria, BC, Canada)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>California Institute for Peruvian Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>1 - 400 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>4 plus 14 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>14 students will be accepted; preference for MA or PhD students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>3 July – 26 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>Check place availability with organiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>US$2500 per month or US$4000 per full season; this covers housing, meals in the field, local transportation, hotels and meals in Lima upon arrival and before departure. It does NOT include phone calls, alcoholic beverages or air travel!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>Included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/health Insurance</td>
<td>Contact your health centre before travelling Arrange own medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Most countries (USA, Canada, England) don’t need a visa to enter Peru but ask your nearest Peruvian Consulate or Embassy</td>
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</tbody>
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**Contact**

Dr Lidio M. Valdez, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8W 3P5, Canada.  
Tel +1 250 472 5094 Email lvaldez@uvic.ca  
Fax +1 250 721 6215 Web www.cipstudies.org
HUARI-ANCASH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

The project started in 1997 with the aim of understanding the lifestyle of the pre-Hispanic population in the Puccha Valley. The area of research is based in the ravines of Huaritambo and the current excavations undertaken on the Marcajirca site, 3800m above sea level, 12 miles north of Chavin de Huántar in Huari Province. The Huari province is in Ancash state, 350 miles north of Lima, about 9 hours by bus, on an asphalted road (except the last 20 miles).

During the early years, survey work was carried out to determine patterns of settlement and the chronology of sites. The most researched cultures in this territory are Chavin (Early Horizon: (900-300 BC), and Recuay (Early Intermediate: 300 BC-600 AD). The nature of occupation during the Middle Horizon (600-1200 AD) is not very well known. For the Late Intermediate period (1200 -1474 AD), the ethno-historical information provides evidence of two ethnic groups Huaris and Pincos. For Late Horizon or Inca, the Royal Inca Way goes through this territory.

Archaeological excavations started in 2004 and have focussed on funeral aspects, ancestral cults and the relationship of Early Horizon with Chavin de Huántars sites. Work will continue this season digging test pits on Marcajirca's funerary sector and with anthropological physical analyses. Students will be taught archaeological field techniques (recording and drawing), anthropological skills (recognition of sex, age and deformations), architectural styles and the classification of material (lithic and ceramic). Full details of travel, accommodation, costs and what to expect are available on the website.

Contact Bebel Ibarra, Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, Paris 1 University, Pantheon Sorbonne, Paris, France or 104 Impasse Cheret, 94000 Creteil, France
Tel +33 (0) 1 70 25 58 20 Email bebel_chevin@yahoo.com
Web http://arqueologiadeancashenglish.blogspot.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Bebel Ibarra (Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, Paris 1 University, France)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, the Municipality of Huari and the Instituto Cultural Rvna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Pre-Columbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff, plus 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Up to 10 students can be accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project dates</td>
<td>21 July – 28 August 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application by</td>
<td>30 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€500 for minimum of two weeks, then €50 for each additional week. See website for full details of what is included in the cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Included in cost - but check website for full details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Basic Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus; Diphtheria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>No information given, check with organiser or nearest Peruvian Consulate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MAUCALLACTA: INCA ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORACLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Maciej Sobczyk and Dr Mariusz Ziolkowski (University of Warsaw, Poland)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Inca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates              | 28 May - 10 June 2006  
11 June - 24 June 2006  
25 June - 8 July 2006 |
| Apply by           | Not specified                                                          |
| Cost               | £1195, airfares not included                                          |
| Board/lodging      | Included in cost                                                       |
| Vaccination        | Contact your health centre before travelling                           |
| Insurance          | Arrange own medical/travel insurance                                   |
| Visa               | Contact appropriate embassy about visa                                 |

The Inca Empire was one of the most elaborate and monumental structures built by the Inca. This site, called Maucallacta (3500-4500 m above sea level), was probably an important religious, ceremonial, and administrative site, and possibly the administrative center for the empire. A large pyramidal structure remains, as do some enormous platforms, and numerous tombs and cemeteries. By excavating and restoring some of these ruins, archaeologists hope not only to unearth clues about this fascinating civilization, but also to conserve the cultural heritage of the site and foster community education and awareness.

Join a team of seasoned archaeologists, led by Maciej Sobczyk and Dr Mariusz Ziolkowski (Warsaw University), to survey and excavate 14 sites in the Maucallacta region, including burial structures and related buildings. You will learn an archaeologist’s tricks of the trade, from surveying ruins to preserving artifacts to preparing human bones and preserved organic material for DNA analysis. Expect to be immersed in architecture conservation methods while delving deep into the mysteries of this ancient culture. On your time off, you can soak in the aguas calientes (hot springs), visit the nearby tombs, check out the fresh-air markets, and take in the stunning Andes landscape, with grazing llamas and alpacas, and stands of fragrant eucalyptus. Spending a few days in Arequipa before the expedition will help you acclimatize to the altitude. Arequipa offers the Colca Canyon, where condors fly, the Santa Catalina Convent, and a vibrant plaza de armas.

You will stay with the expedition staff members in the modest but new and clean Hotel Grande in the town of Pampaloca, a quick ride from the research site. You will share comfortable but sparsely furnished rooms, some with ensuite bathrooms. The hotel provides continental breakfasts, boxed lunches, and full dinners, featuring local specialties.

**Contact** Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK

**Tel** +44 (0) 1865 318831  
**Fax** +44 (0) 1865 311383  
**Email** projects@earthwatch.org.uk  
**Web** www.earthwatch.org.uk/europe
The Wari of the Peruvian Middle Horizon (AD 540-900) are considered to be the first expansionist state or empire of the ancient Andes. During this period, the Wari expanded their territory from the central highlands, Ayacucho region, into many parts of the sierra and adjacent coast. In the southern highlands, they established an extensive valley-wide settlement known as Huaro. The Wari settlement of Cotocotuyoc might have been the last stronghold of a civilization in collapse. Excavating this area may reveal the reasons for the collapse of the Wari Empire, and shed light on the failure of this complex cultural system. The collapse of ancient states has not been widely studied by archaeologists, and we may have something to learn, not only about the Wari Empire, but about other civilizations and ourselves through this excavation.

Working closely with Dr Mary Glowacki and other staff, your team will be assigned a specific structure for which you will record mapping and excavation data. With a partner, you will rotate between mapping the structure and excavating and processing the s. Because you will be working at high altitude, the heavy labor of excavation will mostly be done by local people hired from neighboring towns who are at home in this elevation. When you are working on the excavation portion of the project, you will process and record s as they are recovered, and then take them to the field laboratory, where you will also mark, sort, classify, sketch, and photograph diagnostic s. In your free time, you will have the opportunity to explore the classic and friendly town of Cuzco and, of course, visit incredible Machu Picchu on an overnight trip.

You will be staying at a comfortable Cuzco hotel, with hot showers, conventional plumbing, and laundry service. The hotel is a short walk to the Plaza de Armas in the center of town. Continental breakfasts and sandwich lunches will be provided by the hotel. Teams will eat dinner at local restaurants, giving you an opportunity to sample local fare, such as fried trout, pollo a la braza and other chicken dishes, as well as a diversity of options from cuy (guinea pig) to pizza.

**Contact** Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
ZURITE SACRED VALLEY INCA PROJECTS

We have a number of Inca Projects in and around the Sacred Valley of Peru, in Zurite, Sacsayhuaman, Tambo-cancha, Ollantaytambo, Pisac, and even the Historical Center of Cusco in the Andes. We also have two sites in the cloud forest: Lauramarca and Incatambo! Our placements give volunteers the opportunity to do valuable work in picturesque and historic surroundings. You will be involved in a range of different projects, from reconstructing Inca irrigation channels to community work. You will be involved in a major reconstruction project of Inca terracing, run by Teaching & Projects Abroad through a formal agreement with Peru’s national heritage body, the Instituto Nacional de Cultura.

Due to the mountainous landscape of the Cusco region, a terracing system was created by the Incas to ensure crops could grow and the civilisation could continue to feed its growing population. Many of these terraced networks have lain in ruins since the Spanish conquest and our volunteers are helping to redevelop them for contemporary agricultural use. These terraces are hundreds of years old, so you never know what you’ll find as you dig and move rocks. A local expert is on hand to explain anything you find in the course of the work. As different areas become reconstructed, the places where our volunteers work changes. You will also have opportunities to visit Macchu Picchu and other, less well-known archaeological sites.

We provide full training for the work to be done. During bad weather volunteers work in local communities helping with care work and teaching English. Accommodation varies depending on the location of the project you are working on. In Zurite you will live in a large house with other volunteers. If working on our other sites you may be living with local families near to the centre of Cusco, enabling you to become very much part of the community. If you want to do an amazing project and to be part of the normal way of life in the Andes, Inca Projects is for you.

Check our website for more details on this and other placements.

Contact Ian Birbeck, Teaching & Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex BN12 4TX
Tel +44 (0) 1903 708300  Email info@teaching-abroad.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1903 501026  Web www.teaching-abroad.co.uk
UNIRADZE, POMERANIAN PROVINCE

In the cultural heartland near the Baltic coast of Poland, home of the Kashubian people, lies one of the most impressive burial grounds in Europe. More than 4,000 burial mounds can be found at Uniradze, ranging from small stone heaps to earthen mounds 30 m in diameter, within a total area of seven square kilometres. The burials cover a vast period, revealing at least 2,000 years of local history—from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. Preliminary excavations in the 1920s and 30s yielded spectacular finds, but most of the artefacts and documentation were lost during World War II. You can be part of the first comprehensive survey and excavation at this historic site, working with archaeologists Dr Mariusz Ziółkowski and Henryk Paner.

Working in the rich beech, pine, and spruce forests of Kashubian Park, on the banks of Radunskie Lake, you will help catalogue all of the burial mounds at the site. Paired up with a Polish archaeology student, you will also excavate burial mounds that may contain numerous graves or may produce little, making an inventory of any artefacts you find. Back at the lab on some afternoons, you will assist in the preservation and documentation of artefacts, through drawings and photographs. Visits to historic, picturesque Gdansk and a tour of Kashubian Park will round out the project. Your valuable findings will not only help define the regional history of the Kashubians and the cultural development of Pomerania, but they will also assist the development of a valuable resource for local tourism.

You will stay in double rooms in a simple hotel, a short drive from the research site. The hotel includes conventional bathroom facilities, hot water, showers, refrigerators, and other amenities. Meals will be prepared by hotel staff, including a lunch of sandwiches, fruits, and pies served at the research site. You can expect standard European foods plus traditional local fare, such as the outstanding Polish bigos with pork chops, a national specialty based on several kinds of meat and cooked sauerkraut. Legendary Polish beer is available in the hotel pub, at your own expense.

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
PORTUGAL

MATANÇA ROMAN VILLA, VAIAMONTE, ALENTEJO

The Roman site of Matança has only recently been classified as a Roman site although archaeological material from this site has been surfacing for many years...possibly centuries. The area around the site is mentioned in the 18th century church records as being the location of a great battle between local Muslims and Christian invaders during the Christian Conquesta. Given that this site is embedded mid-slope and appears to be properly oriented and located, it is an ideal setting for a Roman villa.

This new excavation seeks to establish the extent and depth of the archaeological remains. The project also aims to address important questions regarding land distribution and spatial distances between independent villa sites, and those sites that were dependencies of the major latifundias. It is also hoped to investigate the legitimacy of the fabled Conquesta battle. Several trenches will be opened and students will receive a “crash course” in archaeological excavating techniques as all aspects of an excavation will be exercised here: opening a new site and setting up all equipment and necessary drawings and photographs that must be taken. The existing material from this site, as well as that collected from this excavation, will be cleaned, identified and catalogued by crew members.

Participants will be taken to and from the excavation site following arrival in Portugal, and will be transported on and off site daily, as well as on any field trips arranged by the director. For further information, including credits available and a reading list, contact PortAnta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Maia M Langley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta - Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early Roman villa/religious sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff, 14 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces for</td>
<td>7 volunteers, no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project dates</td>
<td>3 - 28 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>31 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€800 - two weeks \ €1,500 - four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Housing included for duration of excavation, plus breakfast and lunch Monday - Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus advisable. Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/shots if suffer from severe allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Maia M Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No1, 4 Dto 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel +351 96 889 4336  Email matanca@portanta.com or maialangley@portanta.com  Web www.portanta.com
# OSTEOLOGY AND DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY  
PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LISBON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Cidália Duarte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta - Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Neolithic/Chalcolithic Iberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>1 staff, 6 interns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces for</td>
<td>6 interns, some experience preferred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates          | 3 July - 28 July 2006  
|               | 31 July - 25 August 2006 |
| Apply by       | 31 May 2006 |
| Minimum stay   | Two weeks |
| Cost           | €350 - four weeks |
| Board/lodging and transport | Housing for the duration of the program has been located and will cost €300 for 4 weeks. Participants will be responsible for their own transport to and from the lab |
| Language       | English |
| Health         | Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/shots if suffer from severe allergies |
| Insurance      | Arrange own travel/medical insurance |
| Visa           | Not required |

This internship project will be directed by Cidáliu Duarte at the Instituto Português de Arqueologia, located in Belem, Lisbon, Portugal. The internship will focus on the skeletal remains from the Final Neolithic-Chalcolithic dolmens (burial tombs) of Monte Abraão, Estria and Pedra dos Mouros that were excavated in the late 19th century and later housed in the Geological Museum though never thoroughly studied. The information obtained from these studies will be used in the doctoral dissertation of Rui Boaventura who is studying the dolmens in the region of Lisbon.

Students will be given more latitude and independent work loads in this internship program and are expected to be already familiar with the basic principles and methodologies of osteology and/or dental anthropology. While other skeletal material will be reviewed and studied, the bulk of the collections to be considered are the dental remains. This internship will deal primarily with dental anthropology and morphology, the description and classification of teeth as well as the various pathologies that are evident in teeth.

Students will begin by washing and cataloguing the various collections which are comprised of hundreds of teeth. Within individual collections, or dolmen, students will be instructed how to properly study, classify and analyze the skeletal remains in order to answer such questions as the quantity of individuals in each tomb, their age, sex and any evident pathologies. Graduate students and undergraduates serious about pursuing a career in bioarchaeology, physical anthropology and archaeology are encouraged to apply. All applications will be considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Rui Boaventura, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No1, 4 Dto 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Tel          | +351 96 274 2506  
| Email        | osteology@portanta.com |
| Web          | www.portanta.com |
RABUJE MEGALITHIC CLUSTER, MONFORTE, ALENTEJO

The Neolithic/Chalcolithic dolmen of Rabuje 4 is part of a larger cluster of 7 dolmens. Within this cluster there exists a large red granite outcrop with cup marks which suggests that this entire cluster was an active center for cult and ancestral worship during the 4th millennium. The cluster of Rabuje has proven to be an important site as it is comprised of dolmens that are constructed of schist-only and granite-only dolmens - and dolmens that use both materials. Although this may not appear to be of great importance, it may be proof that different groups, who were tied to their “territories” by geological divisions, may have eventually made contact in this area.

The orientation of the dolmen corridors in this cluster have an orientation that suggests another phenomena may have occurred here as well. This excavation will be the 4th dolmen excavated in this cluster in addition to the excavation at the settlement site of Moreiros. The proximity of this cluster to a settlement site makes this a unique area as well.

Students here will be excavating more than one dolmen in this cluster but the primary work will be at Rabuje 4. As at Matança, this site will be showing students how to open and manage a site from beginning, proper excavation and recording techniques as well as scientific lab techniques for recording all material taken from the site.

Participants will be taken to and from the excavation site following arrival in Portugal, and will be transported on and off site daily, as well as on any field trips arranged by the director.

For further information, including credits available and a reading list, contact PortAnta.
TERA IRON AGE NECROPOLIS, PAVIA

The cremation necropolis of Tera is located outside the town of Pavia (about 150 km from Lisbon) and dates to the 5th century BCE. Work already conducted here has provided some clarity regarding the complex rituals associated with burial customs at the site. The other incinerations were mainly deposited in urns that were then placed in a small pit and were associated with various personal items of the deceased. After deposition, the pits were covered with rocks.

The spolia here are diverse and consist of perfume and imported unguentarian vessels, necklace beads, glass and fibulas. The burial goods may allow for a better understanding of the social stratification from this period. On the other hand, the anthropological data may supply relevant information regarding the life and death of Iron Age people in the Alentejo. The work here will focus on the pathology, dietary habits and ages of the individuals interred here.

The work will take place during July and August 2006 and are being coordinated under the scientific direction of Rui Mataloto, UNIARQ, Universidade de Lisboa, and with the collaboration of Prof Leonor Rocha from the University of Évora. The excavation will be managed by Carlos Oliveira, who is currently finishing his Masters at the Universidade de Lisboa in Iron Age Studies, and Vera Teixeira de Freitas, MA, Universidade de Lisboa, Iron Age Studies. Coordination of the anthropological work will be carried out by Cidália Duarte, Bioarchaeologist.

Participants will be taken to and from the excavation site following arrival in Portugal, and will be transported on and off site daily, as well as on any field trips arranged by the director. For further information, including details of credits available and a reading list, contact PortAnta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Rui Mataloto</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta - Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Iron Age Necropolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>4 staff, 24 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces for</td>
<td>10 volunteers, no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project dates</td>
<td>3 July - 25 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>31 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€800 - two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€1,500 - four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Housing included for duration of excavation, plus breakfast and lunch Monday - Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus advisable. Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/shots if suffer from severe allergies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact: Rui Mataloto, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No1, 4 Dto 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel: +351 96 889 4336
Email: tera@portanta.com
Web: www.portanta.com
In 1996 and 2000, Dr Mary Lucas Powell conducted a rigorous and systematic study of all the osteological material from the cemeteries and church at the site of Torre de Palma. During her research here she was assisted by Nathalie Antunes and together in 1999 and 2000, they managed to study and document the material in this collection and the necropolis of Pombal - both held in the collections of the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Belem, Portugal.

To date, the research has yielded a wealth of important information regarding the “mortuary context of the burials, the demographic profile [of the site], adult stature and sexual dimorphism, bone chemistry analysis of stable isotopes, and [a] selected examples of skeletal pathology.” (Powell: preliminary report, 2002). In 2000, Maia Langley began the accessioning of the collection from both the IPPAR and MNA material as well as a transcription and translation of the notes from Dr Manuel Heleno’s campaigns at this site. In 2002-2005, the artefacts from both collections were accessioned and entered on to a database and with the consultation of notes from the museum, many of the formerly lost provenances from this site were put back into context (Langley: forthcoming publication, Arqueologo Portugues).

Eight interns will be accepted into this program and will learn the essentials in cataloguing and making an inventory of an osteological collection. The program will also focus on the problems involved in studying excavated materials from collections complicated by poor scientific documentation and lost information. The age, stature, sex, number of individuals and the palaeopathology from the 3 necropoli here will be studied and the methodologies, scientific observations and documentation that are involved will be explained thoroughly to the interns. A materials packet will be provided for participants. A trip to visit the Roman city of Merida is planned in addition to a trip to visit the villa of Torre de Palma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Maia Langley</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta - Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early - Late Roman burial customs and osteological remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>2 staff, 8 interns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces for</td>
<td>6 interns, no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>21 August - 15 September 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>14 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€400 - four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging and transport</td>
<td>Furnished apartment costing €300 for 4 weeks. Participants responsible for daily travel to and from museum (by bus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/ shots if suffer from severe allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
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Eight interns will be accepted into this program and will learn the essentials in cataloguing and making an inventory of an osteological collection. The program will also focus on the problems involved in studying excavated materials from collections complicated by poor scientific documentation and lost information. The age, stature, sex, number of individuals and the palaeopathology from the 3 necropoli here will be studied and the methodologies, scientific observations and documentation that are involved will be explained thoroughly to the interns. A materials packet will be provided for participants. A trip to visit the Roman city of Merida is planned in addition to a trip to visit the villa of Torre de Palma.

**Contact**
Maia M Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No1, 4 Dto 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.

**Tel** +351 96 889 4336  
**Email** torredemalpa@portanta.com  
**Web** www.portanta.com
Our archaeology programme in Romania is based around the historic town of Braşov in Transylvania, considered to be an area of huge archaeological importance. Artefacts dating to 4000 BC have been found as well as Greek, Roman and Dacic remains.

Dacia was a Roman province corresponding roughly to modern Romania. Inhabited before the Christian era by a people of Thracian stock who had an advanced material culture, the region was abandoned to the Goths after AD 270. It is a region steeped in history and volunteers will be able to join some of the many excavations taking place. Work varies, but in the summer, there are opportunities to help on an archaeological dig, and supervise the restoration of a medieval church. If you wish to travel out of ‘digging’ season we can arrange work in the local archaeology and history museum, displaying artefacts and creating literature for visitors. Call and chat to us about what’s on offer and your own preferences.

Full training is provided. Accommodation is in local hostels, with local families or on site depending on the location of work to be done. All accommodation is thoroughly checked and approved by our staff and is deemed to be of a good standard. Food is provided on the placement by staff or local host families/supervisors. You will receive details before departure of any equipment and kit you may need to bring with you. All volunteers are met by a member of our Romania staff at the airport in Bucharest, or at the bus or train station in Bucharest or Braşov. We shall discuss arrival details with you after application. Look at our website at: www.teaching-abroad.co.uk for more details on this and other placements. For more information on art, culture and social issues in Braşov please see: http://www.brasov-visitor.ro

**Organisers**
Teaching & Projects Abroad - placing and supervising volunteers

**Period**
Roman/ Dacian and Medieval

**Staff**
2

**Volunteers**
Up to 10 at a time

**Excavation Dates**
May – September; museum and church work available outside excavation season.

**Minimum stay**
4 weeks

**Applications by**
4 weeks before departure minimum

**Cost**
Up to three months: £1545; 1 month £1145. This price includes food, accommodation, fully comprehensive travel and medical insurance and back-up from both our UK and Romania Staff.

**Vaccination**
Please consult your GP regarding immunisations. Medical Insurance for your time on placement is included in the price, and can be extended if you wish to travel during or after your placement.

**Visa/work permit**
Most will not require a visa to work on this placement. We shall advise on application.

**Contact**
Teaching & Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex BN12 4TX, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1903 708300  Email info@teaching-abroad.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1903 501026  Web www.teaching-abroad.co.uk
HALMYRIS, TULCEA

Where the Danube River empties into the Black Sea lies the historic Roman fort and military supply depot at Halmyris. It took the Roman Emperor Trajan two wars to win this vital strategic location from the Dacians, giving the Romans undisputed hegemony over the fertile Danube Delta and control over a gateway to Asia. For the next 600 years, Halmyris served as a legionary base, naval port, and critical supply depot for Roman colonization and cultural exchange. In all, Halmyris was occupied for 1,100 years, from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period, an astounding sweep of colourful history. You can help Dr Mihail Zahariade find out how Romans accommodated local customs and introduced their own.

You'll help Zahariade and colleagues excavate sites such as the military barracks, the northwestern tower, and the area near the historic harbour. The latter, discovered by earlier Earthwatch teams, confirmed that Halmyris was a wealthy bishopric in the sixth century AD, as literary sources had claimed. Using magnetometry and gradiometry, you'll look for other important sites outside the fort and research the harbour area. Along the way you will learn to survey and make measured drawings and process finds. You will spend some time exploring other Roman and Greek sites of interest along the Danube and the Black Sea coast, to better understand local historical evolution. In your spare time, the Danube Delta also offers some of the best bird watching in Europe.

Headquarters is a short drive from the excavation site in a simple motel on the shore of Lake Murighiol (Turkish for 'dark blue lake'), where sunsets can be spectacular. The hotel has double rooms with electricity and private baths with hot showers, but bear in mind that fixtures and plumbing hark back to the Communist Era and are by no means luxurious. Romanian cooks will serve breakfasts and lunches at the excavation site, and dinners at the motel. You'll find local food as diverse as it is delicious.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Mihail Zahariade, Romanian Institute of Thracology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>6-8; no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation Dates| 9 - 22 June 2006  
25 June - 8 July 2006  
11 - 24 July 2006  
28 July - 10 August 2006  
14 - 27 August 2006 |
| Cost           | £995                                                 |
| Accommodation/ Food | Provided                                         |
| Vaccination    | Contact your GP/ health centre                      |
| Visa           | Contact appropriate embassy                         |

Contact  Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831  Email  projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383  Web  www.earthwatch.org.uk/
MEDIAS EXCAVATION PROJECT, SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA

The Medias region is located near the Carpathian Mountains in south-eastern Transylvania. Straddling a fertile valley close to the most important trade routes, the region has been continuously inhabited since the Early Neolithic period. The Medias excavation project, at Mosna and Valea Viilor, is a joint Canadian-Romanian venture, and is following the evolution of a prehistoric community from village to village from the Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age. In 2005, one of the Early Neolithic houses was fully excavated. Next to it, two very complex and rich ritual/worship pits were found. The quality and uniqueness of the artefacts, such as painted pottery, stone and bone tools, and a gold pendant (a unique and rare discovery), are truly exceptional. In 2006, we will explore the worship area surrounding the house.

Participants will be guests of Romanian families and will have a chance to discover the true sense of old fashion Transylvanian hospitality. Most of the products used to prepare the meals are home grown and of very high quality. And the cook is very good! Bottled water is provided every day during workdays.

Several field trips are also available. You can explore the medieval castles in the area (the "Dracula" and Sibiu Tours), the Daco-Roman past, and the medieval painted monasteries of Northern Moldova. Visit the website for additional information.

Contact  Andre Gonciar, Project Director, Archaeo Tek, 166 Presland Road, Ottawa, Canada
Tel  +40 (0)745 792795  Email  archaeotek@yahoo.ca
Web  http://www3.sympatico.ca/gonciar/
TILISCA DACIAN FORTRESS, SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA

The Dacian fortress of Tilisca is an imposing monument built around the end of the 4th century BC and destroyed by the Romans in 106 AD, hence the abundance of Hallstatt and La Tene artifacts. It is situated on a rather steep hill, overlooking the village of Tilisca and the surrounding plateau. Because of its steep southern slopes, the system of fortifications defends only the North side of the complex. There are two sets of fortified walls: the outer wall is 260m and the inner Acropolis wall is 30m long. The surface between the walls is divided into at least five large man-made terraces used in war time as battle terraces and in peace time as urban zones.

Initial excavations carried out between 1959 -1965 by Prof Dr Nicolae Lupu, General Director of the Brukenthal National Museum in Sibiu (Romania) identified and recorded some of the key elements: the two fortified walls, the Acropolis main tower and the possibility of a second one, the cistern, a few houses and the amazing discovery of a mint. However, the sacral area and the cemetery were not identified and no attempt was made to map the urban development of the site. More than 70% of the Acropolis remains unexplored, including the highest plateau of the fortress. The main objective for this season is to identify the sacral area and dig several exploration trenches in the Acropolis. The Tilisca excavation will not be a normal, open dig. It is meant for people with a passion for archaeology. We will dig a multitude of narrow trenches through the most promising areas of the fortress; therefore it will be quite technical.

Participants will camp - free of charge – in the acropolis or in a garden in the village. Full room and board options if requested at $200 per week. Field trips to explore specific sites can also be arranged. Visit the website for additional information.

Contact  Andre Gonciar, Project Director, Archaeo Tek, 166 Presland Road, Ottawa, Canada
Tel  +40 (0)745 792795  Email  archaeotek@yahoo.ca
Web  http://www3.sympatico.ca/gonciar/Dacian_Excavation.html

Director  Andre Gonciar, ArchaeoTek
Site/Period  Iron Age (Hallstatt and La Tene)
Volunteers  Numbers not specified - minimal archaeological background and strong personal motivation
Excavation Dates  17 July - 19 August 2006
Minimum age  18
Apply by  11 July 2006
Cost  $250 registration tax
Board/lodging  Free camping on the acropolis or in a garden in the village. Full room and board options if requested at $200 per week.
Vaccination/heath:  Anti-tetanus is strongly advised. Participants have to arrange for their own health insurance.
Visa/work permit  Consult Romanian Consulate for visa details. Excavation permits arranged by the field director.

A Dacian Perspective. Tilisca Fortress Excavation
TROPAEUM TRAIANI ROMAN CITY AND AQUEDUCT SURVEY

This project started in 2002, is sponsored by Terra Europaea, Inc. (non-profit, charitable organization, registered in California), and offers opportunities to excavate in the Roman city of Tropaeum Traiani and to participate in the survey and test excavations of the Roman aqueduct system in the surrounding region. The Roman city is walking distance from the village of Adamclisi, south-east Romania. Volunteers will be taught all necessary skills and tasks include excavation, surveying, and processing finds. A professional photographer will provide classes in field and object photography. The project director provides instruction in local archaeology and field methods. A varied number of specialists are needed to volunteer (no compensation available); enquire about specifics via e-mail. Participants’ fees are used to support the local school and other charitable work in Romania.

The fee includes good lodging at local school in Adamclisi, three multi-course meals everyday made by a team of Romanian cooks, all train transport to/from Bucharest to Constantza, transport to/from airport, transport from Constantza to Adamclisi, and reading materials. Accommodation is dormitory-style in local school with clean conditions, outdoor flushing toilet and one shower. All food is fresh, locally grown farm food. Please note that we cannot accommodate special diets. We provide a list of items to bring for travel comfort and personal hygiene needs. Volunteers need to bring their own trowel. The fee does not include hotel stays before/after excavation and does not include airfare. The fee includes all excursions (day trips) to Greco-Roman cities on Romania’s Black Sea coastline and an all-day boat cruise through the Danube Delta.

Volunteers should have anti-tetanus and hepatitis vaccinations and have insurance for travel and overseas medical expenses. Volunteers must be in good health. Medical services are not available in Adamclisi. Also local conditions have no infrastructure for disabilities. Volunteers must be able to walk 1.5 km and climb grassy hills. Please see our web site with photos and application directions: www.terraeuropaea.org

Useful reading

Rossi, Lino (1971) Trajan's Column and the Dacian Wars. London

Contact

Professor Linda Ellis, Museum Studies Program, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave, San Francisco, California 94132, USA
Tel +1 415 338 1612 Email ellis@terraeuropaea.org or ellisl@sfsu.edu
Fax +1 415-338 1775 Web www.terraeuropaea.org
GELENJIK: PREHISTORIC MEGALITHS IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS

The project aims to study, restore, protect and eventually present a unique group of prehistoric megalithic tombs to the public in their recreated cultural landscape. It is planned to establish an archaeological park consisting of prehistoric megalithic dolmens (3rd Millennium BC) and Medieval burial mounds which would be the first park of its kind in Russia.

Although more than 3,000 dolmens are known in the North-western Caucasian area, many are in disrepair and will be completely lost if they are not protected from vandals and general neglect. The site chosen for the Park is near Gelenjik, a resort town on the Black Sea coast. The site is already part of a preservation area that has been developed in cooperation with the National Forest Service and local administration since 1997. Within this area are fifteen dolmens separated into three distinct groups. Some of these dolmens are unique in terms of architecture, building technique, and decoration. In 2003, the Project was awarded the European Archaeological Heritage prize by the European Archaeological Association.

The strategy of this year’s fieldwork is to further investigate three groups of dolmens by means of a systematic survey of valleys, to consider the sites within the wider Gelenjik area environment. This way we hope to build up a pattern of the regional distribution of the dolmen cemeteries, quarries and settlements.

For further information about the project, the 2006 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc visit the project website.

Director          Viktor Trifonov (Russian Academy of Sciences)
Period             3rd millennium BC megaliths
Staff              12 staff plus 10 volunteers
Volunteers        10
Dates              1 – 31 August 2006.
Apply by          15 June 2006
Minimum stay      2 – 4 weeks
Language          English spoken by most project staff and students
Cost              €175 for one week covers tuition, fees, accommodation and meals. Local commute.
Vaccination       Contact your local health centre. Tetanus is the only one recommended for health reasons.
Insurance         Not specified.
Visa              Letter of invitation from Russian Academy of Sciences required for visa - details on website.

Contact          Viktor Trifonov, Department of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Institute For Study of Material Culture History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Dvortsovaya nab 18, Saint-Petersburg 191186, Russia.
Tel    +7 812 517 50 92 or +7 812 743 73 38      Email wacfund@nevsky.net
Fax    +7 812 3116271      Web http://www.admiral.ru/hp/wacfund
GOLDEN HILLS KHAZAR FORTRESS EXCAVATIONS

The Golden Hills (Zolotiye Gorki) Khazar settlement is located along the picturesque right-bank of the lower Don River. Golden Hills is one of the very few known fortresses of the Khazar Kaganate era, dating between the 8th-10th centuries AD. Systematic excavations of the site began in the summer of 2002, continued in 2003-05 and will take place again in 2006. Zolotiye Gorki is the first Khazar fortress to undergo prolonged scientific research and could become an archaeological preservation museum. The results of the excavation are of prime importance in the study of the Judaic Khazars.

A group of volunteers is needed to assist in the excavation of the Golden Hills Fortress. This programme will include lectures on Don region history, and three excursions: Tanais (archaeological site and museum) on the Don delta, Rostov historical museum, and Starocherkassk, an old capital of the Don Cossacks. The excavation camp-site is located in a small grove, 10 km from the nearest village. There are cold showers at the camp but each day a bus will take people to the nearby river where the water is clean enough to swim. The temperature in July is usually 25-30°C in the daytime, but a light jacket may be needed in the evening.

Professional cooks will prepare the food. Vegetarians and those with special dietary needs can be catered for. Breakfast is at 6:00 am followed by excavation from 7:00 am -1:00 pm. After a 2:00 pm lunch there will be the chance to go swimming and go on excursions. In the evening after supper, there will be the opportunity to relax in the camp, sing around the fire and listen to the guitar - a popular activity in Russia.
Everything is included in the cost apart from travel to Rostov-on-Don and health and travel insurance. The cost also covers the service of a camp doctor and Russian/English interpreter (one for 10-12 volunteers). Volunteers should take their own bedding (tents are provided).

The first excavation results and photographs of life at our international camps in 2002 - 2005 can be seen on our website:  http://www.da.aaanet.ru/exped/exped_en_fr.htm - Additional information is available on http://www.csen.org and www.da.aaanet.ru

RAZDORY II, ROSTOV REGION

The Don Archaeological Society is a public scientific organisation whose members carry out research on the archaeological monuments of the Southern Russian steppes. The purpose of the society is to rescue monuments that are being threatened by human economic activity and adverse natural factors. The region is extremely rich with monuments from all prehistoric periods, left by various ancient cultures, but many of these archaeological sites are being lost to science each year.

Interested organisations, private persons, and enthusiasts of ancient history are invited to participate in excavations at the Neolithic site of Razdory II, located in the Rostov region between the villages of Razdorskaja and Puhljakovskaja, in a picturesque setting on the banks of the Don. The results of the first year’s excavation have surpassed all expectations: polished axes, net weights and large amounts of fish bones were recovered. Excursions to local museums in neighbouring cities are provided to better acquaint our archaeological teams with the history and culture of the region. Find out about this and other excavation opportunities on offer at: www.archaeologist.ru
**SOUTH AFRICA**

**BEDFORD SHELTER 2, KWAZULU-NATAL**

Bedford Shelter 2 is situated on the top of the Drakensberg escarpment on the border of the Free State and KwaZulu Natal. Bedford Shelter 2, adjacent to a river and a large waterfall, is a Late Stone Age site with a deposit at least 2m deep. The aim of the excavations, which started in February 2004, is to find the depth and age of the deposit, in addition to potential spatial features. The deposit has very high stone tool content and well-preserved faunal remains. At least half of the site will be excavated before it is flooded by a dam.

Volunteers will be mapping, surveying, conducting on-site sorting and excavating. Each excavation is for a two week period. Rock art analyses, photography and tracing may also be involved (the images at the site are minimal) as well as historical graffiti. Stone Age cave excavation and mapping and stratigraphic drawing will be taught as well as stone tool analysis and basic rock art analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson &amp; Louise Anderson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late Stone Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Approximately 2-3 needed; experienced workers required, particularly students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>2006: excavations will continue throughout the next two years on a monthly basis. Each month has approx. 2 weeks of excavation. Winters (June-August) are cold (with snow), while summers (December-February) are hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>Excavations continue throughout the year, however apply at least 2 months prior to each trip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>R8000.00 (approx. £690) for 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health / vaccination / Insurance</td>
<td>Provide own health insurance. Speak to own local health officer regarding necessary / preferred immunisations/vaccinations. Contrary to popular belief this is a malaria-free area!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work permits/ Visa</td>
<td>No work permits required; participants from some countries are required to obtain a visa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excavation costs R8000.00 (approximately £690) for 2 weeks and this includes self-catering accommodation in a house with a pool, subsistence, and transport to/from site. Transport from the airport may be arranged separately. All excavation equipment is provided. Volunteers should bring clothing appropriate to the season. Details will be provided with enquiry.

**Contact**  Gavin Anderson, PO Box 102532, Meerensee, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, 3965

**Tel**  +27 (0) 357531785  **Fax**  +27 (0) 357531785  **Email**  umlando@telkomsa.net
MAROTHODI, NORTH WEST PROVINCE - CANCELLED

Situated in the natural and cultural heart of southern Africa, the Late Iron Age ‘megasite’ at Marothodi was home to a formidable Tswana tribe during the early 19th century. Stretching for some 2.5 km through the bush, the complex dry-stone walling defines hundreds of domestic courtyards, collapsed mud-huts and artefact-rich middens. ‘High status’ enclosures reveal the political and judicial centres of the settlement, while the innumerable copper and iron smelting furnaces indicate technological specialisation on an unprecedented scale.

Mark Anderson writes:

We regret to announce that, due to the limited availability of field and managerial staff during the July/August period, the University of Cape Town Department of Archaeology will be unable to run the Marothodi Field School this season. We realise that this will come as a disappointment to many students hoping to join us from around the world, and we wish you every success arranging alternative fieldwork for the 2006. Please bear in mind that the Marothodi Institute for Archaeology in Africa (MIAA) will have a number of field projects planned on the African continent from 2007, and we hope we can look forward to your participation in future initiatives. Please check the MIAA website at www.marothodi-institute.org for details of these opportunities as they emerge.

Trowel rating

‘I give the Marothodi Field School a trowel rating of 4 out of 5. I definitely recommend it and it is particularly good for students. Mark Anderson has put a lot of thought into the Field School and has organised it very well. Participants receive a good deal of tuition, literature and background information about the site and archaeological techniques in general. The seminars are a useful addition. I wondered how I might fit in as the rest of the group were mostly students, but there was a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere and any reservations I had were gone by the time I got to know everybody. I feel I know much more about the archaeology of South Africa and Mark Anderson has encouraged me to consider going back into academic archaeology and to study abroad’.

Stuart Randall (Archaeology Abroad, Autumn 2004)

To read Stuart Randall's full review of his Marothodi experience click here.

Contact  Mark Anderson, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, PB 7701, Cape Town, South Africa.

Email  marka@age.uct.ac.za  Web  www.marothodi.org
### PONGOLA, GOLELA & MZUKE SURVEY, NORTH KWAZULU-NATAL

**Director**  Gavin Anderson & Louise Anderson  
**Period**  Early/Middle/Late Stone Age; Early/Late Iron Age, Historical Period  
**Staff**  2  
**Volunteers**  4-10 needed; no experience necessary as site training will be given.  
**Excavation Dates**  April – October: Surveys are continuous throughout the year; however preference is for the (southern hemisphere) winter months up to October.  
**Application deadline**  Surveys will take place from April - September each year. Applications received 2 months beforehand will be considered.  
**Minimum stay**  2 weeks (negotiable). May be linked to our Richards Bay Dune mining trips, thus 1 week each.  
**Language**  English  
**Cost**  R8000 (approx. £690)  
**Health / vaccination / Insurance**  Provide own health insurance. Speak to own local health officer regarding necessary/preferred immunisations/vaccinations.  
**Work permits/ Visa**  No work permits required; participants from some countries are required to obtain a visa.  

The Pongola-Mkuze area in northern KwaZulu-Natal is a very archaeologically rich area. Border Cave, which is on the very edge of the study area, (a day trip can be provided), represents what is believed to be some of the oldest evidence of anatomically modern humans in the world. The area includes all time periods relating to human evolution in southern Africa. It is also historically important in relation to trade routes through the Mkuze and Pongola “poorts” to Maputo. It was also an important area during the time of Shaka’s expansion and his attempts to subvert the Ndwindwe tribe of this area.

This project, directed by Louise Anderson and Gavin Anderson, started in March 2005; most of the work this year will involve site survey within the game reserve(s). Sites will need to be assessed and a management plan given. Some sites will be mapped (various mapping techniques involved), and sampled. Applicants will be trained in site identification, assessment and management planning. Training in mapping, drawing, etc will also be provided.

The game reserves are home to the Big 5. Game guard(s) will be provided and are a necessity. One half-day safety induction will be given regarding local fauna. Field trips only occur in winter as it is much cooler (minimum of 15°C) and less humid. The area is also known for its very high diversity of birds (for those who enjoy bird watching on weekends).

The survey costs R8000.00 (approximately £690) for two weeks and includes self-catering accommodation in a house, subsistence, and transport to/from site. Transport from airport, may be arranged separately. All equipment provided. Accommodation will be on a game farm. The nearest town will be approximately 30km away.

**Contact**  Gavin Anderson, PO Box 102532, Meerensee, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, 3965  
**Tel**  +27 (0) 357531785  
**Fax**  +27 (0) 357531785  
**Email**  umlando@telkomsa.net
**RICHARD’S BAY EXCAVATIONS, EASTERN SEABOARD**

The Richard’s Bay project started in 1995 and is sponsored by Richard’s Bay Minerals. There are a variety of archaeological sites including a Late Stone age stratified site, consisting of shell middens with well preserved faunal remains, an Early Iron site in the coastal valley, and a Late Iron site on the coastal dunes.

The project involves the identification, assessment and mitigation of sites to be affected by dune mining. The area is on the eastern seaboard of South Africa along the dune cordon. The vegetation is coastal dune forest and very dense. Preservation of organic material is mediocre in many areas, but the shell middens are excellent “preservers” of organic remains and are therefore targeted for excavation and sampling. The Iron Age settlements at Richard’s Bay vary in size: some are a few acres in size while the smaller ones consist of 2-3 houses/huts.

Volunteers are needed to excavate Iron Age villages (in dunes), shell middens and to undertake site survey, mapping, assessment and mitigation. During the course of the 2 weeks all the necessary skills will be taught. The type of excavation site will vary according to the time of the year volunteers choose to participate. Volunteers can take a Pongola-Mkuze survey trip if requested.

The cost of the excavation is approximately R10,000 (approximately £840) per student, which includes accommodation, subsistence, training, transportation from the airport, etc. Accommodation is in house with air-conditioning and access to the beach. The house is self-catering; the food will be provided. Participants should bring leather gloves and steel-tipped (safety) boots to comply with mining safety regulations. Hard hats and safety glasses will be provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson &amp; Louise Anderson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late Stone Age, Early - Late Iron Age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Approximately 2-3 needed; experienced workers required, particularly students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>Excavations are open for most of the year, depending on the groups of students that are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Apply at any time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Approximately R10,000 (approx. £840) per student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health / vaccination / insurance</td>
<td>Applicants will be required to undertake a 1 day Health and Safety Induction course (general), a 2 hour site specific safety course, and a 3 hour medical examination as part of Richard’s Bay Minerals safety requirements; participants are responsible for their own health insurance; see your doctor for advice about vaccinations; this is not a malaria area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Participants from some countries are required to obtain a Visa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact**  Gavin Anderson, PO Box 102532, Meerensee, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, 3965
**Tel** +27 (0) 357531785  **Fax** +27 (0) 357531785  **Email** umlando@telkomsa.net
Excavations at the Kudu Koppie site

This month-long field school will include tours of three famous palaeoanthropological sites at Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, and Kromdraai, home of hominin fossils of Australopithecus, Paranthropus, and Homo ergaster. We will learn about cave formation, the fossilization process (4 to 1 mya) and palaeo-environments.

Professor Ron Clarke, distinguished palaeo-anthropologist and discoverer of the most complete Australopithecus skeleton ever found, will provide a seminar at the Wits University fossil lab. Dr Kathleen Kuman, archaeologist at Sterkfontein caves and senior lecturer at Wits, will conduct the hominid site tours and practical exercises in stone tool identification. Professor Travis Pickering, Pickering of Indiana University, will conduct additional seminars on taphonomy.

The group will then travel to the first excavation site in the Cradle of Humankind, not far from Johannesburg. Here we will be excavating the renowned hominid site at Swartkrans reopened in 2005 by Professor Travis Pickering and Morris Sutton. We will then travel to the second excavation site in the beautiful Limpopo River Valley along the northern border of South Africa, where students will excavate open-air lithic sites atop an ancient terrace of the river where Dr Kuman and Dr Luca Pollarolo and their students are doing research on the Earlier Stone Age and the Middle Stone Age. Trips to the famous palaeoanthropological sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans and Makapansgat are included, as well as the Mapungubwe Iron Age site complex.

The month-long field school includes a reading pack, informal seminars and carries an upper-level university credit through the University of the Witwatersrand. Accommodation in the field is in a large house on the Limpopo River with baths and flush toilets. Participants need to arrange travel to Johannesburg, but the field school staff provides all subsequent transportation.

**Contact**  
Morris Sutton, School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of Witwatersrand, Private bag 3, PO WITS 2050, South Africa

**Tel**  +27 (0) 11 717 6047  
**Email**  suttonm@science.pg.wits.ac.za

**Fax**  +27 (0) 11 339 1620  
**Web**  www.wits.ac.za/archaeology/fieldschool/
SPAIN

COLONIA CLUNIA SULPICIA, BURGOS

Colonia Clunia Sulpicia is one of Spain's most fascinating Roman cities and was the hub of northern Hispania during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, only to be abandoned in the 5th century AD. We will be excavating its impressive 7,000-seat theatre, the largest of its kind in the Iberian Peninsula. The project began in 1993 and is sponsored by ArchaeoSpain, Diputación Provincial de Burgos and the University of Burgos.
Staff members will assist volunteers so that they can participate in all aspects of the excavation process. They will learn excavation techniques, stratigraphy, cleaning, analysis, the classification and recording of archaeological finds, conservation of ceramic artefacts, mapping and land survey. Participants will also visit some of the important Celtiberian, Roman and Medieval sites in the area.

Accommodation is in rooms for 1-3 people in a shared house near the site. Four meals per day are provided at a local restaurant. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided. Additional instructions on how to reach the site will be sent with programme information.

Useful reading
www.arqueoturismoclunia.com
www.clunia.es
www.archaeospain.com/clunia/clunia1.htm

Contact Santiago Enrique, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331 Farmington, CT 06034. USA
Tel +1 860 751 6895 Email info2006@archaeospain.com
Fax +1 860 751 6895 Web www.archaeospain.com/clunia
Contact during season Yacimiento Arqueológico de Clunia. 09454 Peñalba de Castro. Spain
Tel +34 620 500 822 Email info2006@archaeospain.com
**COVA GRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, CATALONIA**

La Cova Gran is an impressive rock-shelter located in the pre-Pyrenees mountain ranges, near to the town of Balaguer. It is also close to La Roca dels Bous, another Palaeolithic site being excavated as part of our research project. The access to the archaeological site is easy, but the landscape is quite rugged and wild, with deep ravines and sheer cliffs.

Archaeological levels found so far range from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic and include several occupations attributed to the first anatomically modern humans. The presence of lithic artefacts, bones and hearths suggest that this site can help us to understand the evolutionary changes in hunter-gatherers between 15,000-8,000 years BP.

During the 2006 field season, work will continue on the Late Middle Palaeolithic - Early Upper Palaeolithic levels. Participants will take part in different tasks related to the excavation, survey and laboratory work. La Cova Gran is located in an impressive ecological and historical landscape. The nearby towns offer numerous opportunities for exploring the history of the region.

For full details about the 2006 season at Cova Gran and other CEPAP projects visit the website: www.uab.es/cepap/wcg/Hoja1.htm

**Useful reading**  http://seneca.uab.es/arqueologia/Webroca/roca.htm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Professor Jorge Martinez, Professor Rafael Mora &amp; Professor Ignacio de la Torre (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and Centro de Estudios Historicos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Middle - Upper Palaeolithic (15,000 – 8,000 BP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff; 15-20 volunteers; no experience required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation Dates                  | 1 - 30 July 2006  
  Session 1: 3 – 16 July 2006  
  Session 2: 16 – 30 July 2006                                                                                                  |
| Minimum stay                      | 2 weeks                                                                                                                                 |
| Cost                              | contact jorge.martinez@uab.es                                                                                                       |
| Board / lodging                   | Included - in a rural house with shared rooms                                                                                       |
| Health/Insurance                  | Volunteers should be fit and healthy. They should arrange their own travel and medical insurance.                                   |
| Visa                              | Not required                                                                                                                        |
| Vaccination                       | Not required, though anti-tetanus advisable                                                                                        |

**Contact**  Jorge Martinez-Moreno, CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Tel  +34 93 402 0720  
Fax  +34 93 402 0704  
Email  jorge.martinez@uab.es  
Web  http://seneca.uab.es/arqueologia/
CUEVA NEGRA DEL ESTRECHO DEL RÍO QUÍPAR AND SIMA DE LAS PALOMAS DEL CABEZO GORDO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Professor Michael J. Walker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Middle Palaeolithic with Neanderthal hominids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excavation Dates</strong></td>
<td>Cueva Negra: 4 – 25 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sima de las Palomas: 25 July – 15 August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>28 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>No minimum although in order to get a full cycle of instruction and lectures either of the three-week periods is recommended as a minimum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coeval Negara Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quípar (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia, SE Spain) is a Neanderthal shelter on a mountain slope in the Murcia province of southeast Spain. The mouth of the cave is about 12 m wide, and it goes back about 12 m into the hillside. The sedimentary fill contains remains from the Middle Pleistocene: bones and teeth of pre-Neanderthals as well as many stone tools including an ovate Acheulian hand-axe and Levalloiso-Mousterian flake tools. Faunal remains include: elephantids (bones often burnt), steppe rhinoceros, extinct giant deer, red deer, hyena, bear, wild horse, bison, aurochs (wild cattle), wild goats, wild boar, rabbits, hares, tortoises, and over sixty bird species. Micromammals include extinct Middle Pleistocene species such as Mimomys savini and Prolagus calpensis.

Sima de las Palomas del Cabezo Gordo (Torre Pacheco, Murcia, SE Spain) is situated in a Triassic dolomitic limestone hill that rises abruptly in the coastal plain. Many Neanderthal bones and teeth have been excavated here, as well as Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic stone tools and early Upper Pleistocene fauna.

Inexperienced archaeology undergraduates are welcome; volunteers can come for either three-week period or for both excavations. Volunteers will learn field techniques, discover the history of research at the sites, receive a basic introduction to human evolution and clean and sort finds. Accommodation is in dormitories with beds. Washrooms have hot and cold showers. Meals, equipment and a basic laundry service are provided. Volunteers should bring sheets, pillow cover, towel, sun cream, sunhat, sun-glasses, working gloves, swimming trunks, light clothes for work, walking boots, flat-soled plimsolls or similar for working inside Cueva Negra.
Participants must fund their own travel to and from Murcia Airport (Ryanair offers cheap flights). Arrivals at Murcia-San Javier Airport will be met on the 4th or 25th July, and returned on the 25th July and the 15th August by us, and taken free of charge to our base camps at Caravaca (4-25 July) and Dolores de Pacheco (25 July –15 August). All volunteers are required to pay 30 euros per day for full board and lodging, and provide a non-returnable deposit of 150 euros per seven-day week (or part thereof) of their intended stay, with the balance payable on arrival. Further details are available at our website or by contacting Professor Michael Walker by email (see contact information below).

**Useful reading**


**Contact**

Professor Michael J Walker
Departamento de Zoología y Antropología Física, Facultad de Biología, Campus Universitario de Espinardo, 30100 Murcia, Spain.

Tel +34-968-364997
Email walker@um.es
Fax +34-968-363963
Web: http://www.um.es/antropfisica
Palaeontologists have found fossils of 54 vertebrate species and human remains thought to be 1.2 million years old in Cueva Victoria. Though the human remains recovered are few in number, they are some of the oldest in Western Europe and may provide information about when humans first migrated from Africa to Europe. A father and son team, Dr Josep Gibert Clols and Luis Gibert Beotas are studying the origin of the cave and the age of the fossils, as well as the geologic history of the cave. The Giberts are also exploring a Palaeolithic site outside the cave in which different types of stone tools have been found, as well as a variety of bones.

Working in this large cave with six large rooms and more than two kilometres of galleries, you will be trained to excavate the sediment disturbed by mining, remove fossils and artifacts, and map the remains. You’ll also clean, number, and catalogue the finds, and you’ll sieve sediments for microfossils. Volunteers will focus on searching for fossils in the main room, the Sala Union, which is connected to the outside and filled with natural light from various holes, and also spend some time excavating using more traditional methods in the outdoor site. Typical work hours are in the morning and early evening, with the hottest hours of midday reserved for refreshing swims, lunch, and siestas. The team usually visits the beach for an hour before a late dinner, as the site is about three kilometres from the sea.

You will stay in the restored 100-year-old main house or in the smaller house adjacent. The grounds include gardens and a pool. Volunteers will stay in spacious rooms, with two or three people per room, and share bathrooms with all the modern conveniences. Meals will be served in the main house, and evening lectures or work will be done in the garden. Staff will prepare all meals, which will include delightful and healthy Mediterranean salads, lamb, and paella.

**Contact**  Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK

**Tel** +44 (0) 1865 318831  **Email** projects@earthwatch.org.uk

**Fax** +44 (0) 1865 311383  **Web** www.earthwatch.org.uk/
When Earthwatch teams on Mallorca found the remains of a prehistoric antelope thought to be extinct for 10,000 years, along with evidence of humans dated to about 3900 BC, the prehistory of the region was changed forever. The project has gone on to reveal how the later Beaker people brought metallurgy to the island and influenced local architecture and agriculture. Recent teams have investigated the activities of various cultures that used Son Mas Sanctuary, among the oldest known ritual sites in the western Mediterranean. You can continue to interpret the migrations of peoples to this melting pot of the Mediterranean, and their impact on the ecology and development of the islands, working with social anthropologist Dr Jacqueline Waldren and archaeologist Dr Josep Ensenyat Alcover.

Deià, a quaint village in the northern sierras of Mallorca, provides a timeless backdrop for your explorations, with terraces of olive, fig, almond, and lemon groves climbing the steep slopes from the Mediterranean Sea. You will help in all facets of the investigations, both at Son Mas and at an Olezian Copper Age settlement, one of the oldest documented settlements in the region. In 2006, Earthwatch teams will excavate one of four talyots, T-shaped megalithic structures unique to this region, to reveal the sequence of prehistoric living conditions practised here. Mornings will be spent excavating and afternoons washing, sorting, and classifying finds which may include pottery, flint blades, animal bones, beads, and copper-working instruments.

In the unique, artist-built Waldren home overlooking the classic, tile-roofed Mediterranean village of Deià, you will share dormitory rooms, showers, and toilets. The rustic but spacious, attractive building serves as home and research centre for your lab activities, and includes a large stone lounge and terrace for socializing and lectures. A cook, or visiting friends and colleagues, will prepare a range of cuisines, as befits this crossroads of Mediterranean cultures, from Mallorquin specialties to paella, spaghetti, or curries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Jacqueline Waldren (University of Oxford) &amp; Dr Josep Ensenyat Alcover (Universitat de Les Illes Balears).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>3900 BC (Copper Age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation Dates | 14 – 28 June 2006  
5 – 19 July 2006  
26 July - 9 August 2006  
16 – 30 August 2006  
6 – 20 September 2006 |
| Cost | £1,185 - airfares not included |
| Board and lodging | Provided |
| Vaccination | Contact your GP/ health centre |
| Visa | Contact appropriate embassy |

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
The Roman oppidum of Pintia is a key archaeological site in the Mid-Duero Valley in central Spain. The Vaccean (Iron Age) culture settled in this area around the 6th century BC and continued to occupy the region through Roman times. The site of Pintia is providing very important information to researchers through its well preserved buildings and its necropolis.

In the summer of 2006, the object of our work will be to continue the excavation of both the Vaccean necropolis and the living quarters of the oppidum. The project started in 1980 and the excavation sponsors are ArchaeoSpain and the University of Valladolid.

Excavation staff members will assist volunteers to participate in all aspects of the excavation process. Participants will learn about excavation techniques, stratigraphy, cleaning, analysis, classification and recording of archaeological finds, conservation of ceramic artefacts and mapping and will receive a certificate from University of Valladolid for official academic credit recognition. Participants will also visit some important sites in the area.

Accommodation is in dormitory style rooms for 10-12 people at the site’s research facilities. A local cook prepares four meals per day for the group. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided. Additional instructions will be sent with programme information.

Useful reading  www.archaeospain.com/pintia/pintia1.htm
SANISERA, MENORCA: THE ROMAN CONQUEST

Sanisera is situated on the spectacular natural reserve of the Cap de Cavalleria. The Romans first arrived on Menorca in the year 123 BC when the Roman army conquered the Balearic Islands. For 600 years more, Menorca would form a part of the immense Roman empire. On the island they formed three Roman cities. Of those cities, Sanisera was built around the port of Sanitja in the northernmost part of the island. The city flourished due to the heavy maritime commercial industry that received boats going from Spain to Italy and from France to Africa. The impressiveness of Sanisera can be appreciated by the quantity and quality of the amphoras and other roman artifacts that have been found in recent excavations.

The excavation will be situated in a Roman fort (123 BC - 50 BC), investigating the buildings and artifacts of the soldier’s provisions stockrooms and living quarters. Students will learn and gain experience in excavation using the Harris Matrix. Various instruments and tools will be used to record stratigraphy and document the plans and photographs of the excavation. In the museum laboratory, students will process excavated material and will be trained in the basic techniques of artifact recording, focusing on roman pottery, such as amphoras. In addition to the daily excavation and laboratory work, students will also participate in conferences on methodology and roman archaeology, and will visit other museums and archaeological sites on the island. Courses will be given in English and Spanish.

Participants will stay in the Ecomuseum's Student Residency in Ciutadella, within walking distance of the historic center, port and beaches. Ciutadella is an enchanting Mediterranean town, lively with cafés and outdoor terraces hidden among narrow cobble stone streets. Transportation to and from the excavation site and planned excursions are included. Cost includes full room and board, accidental medical insurance, application fee and administrative cost. Airfare not included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Fernando Contreras and Regine Müller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>Early Roman excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>6 staff; 12 volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates              | 1 – 30 June 2006  
                  1 – 30 July 2006  
                  1 – 30 August 2006  
                  1 – 30 September 2006  
                  1 – 30 October 2006 |
| Apply by           | Contact for details - 1 October     |
| Minimum stay       | Two weeks                            |
| Language           | Courses given in English and Spanish|
| Cost               | $1,825 for four weeks, $1,100 for two|
|                    | An application fee of $200 applies, discounted from balance which is due 30 days before the elected session |
| Health and Insurance| No vaccinations are required. Participants will have accidental medical insurance during course hours, but should arrange own travel/medical insurance in addition |
| Visa               | Not required                         |

Contact    Lana Johnson, Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria, 68 APDO Es Mercadel 07740, Menorca, Spain
Tel        +34 971 35 9999
Fax        +34 971 35 9999
Email      archaeology@ecomuseodecavalleria.com
Web        www.ecomuseodecavalleria.com
SANITJA, MENORCA: ROMAN PORT AND SHIPWRECKS

Starting in 2006, the Ecomuseum of the Cap de Cavalleria will be exploring the Roman port of Sanitja and the coast of the Cape of Cavalleria identifying structures of the Roman city of Sanisera as well as Roman shipwrecks. The port of Sanitja was not only occupied by the Romans. There are also ruins of a Muslim mosque and English defense tower which lead us to believe that we will find other vessels from these periods.

The course is designed to provide practical experience in underwater archaeological field work, from site discovery to lab analysis. Participants will gain experience in various activities such as surveying, site reconnaissance, recording, drawing, mapping, position fixing, photography, and laboratory processing. Students will also attend lectures on Roman archaeology.

The course runs six hours a day, six days a week. The day will be divided between diving in the port of Sanitja, lab work, exercises, lectures, videos and excursions. The course schedule is designed to be flexible because this operation is dependent on conditions at sea. In addition to daily research activities, participants will learn about the history and culture of Menorca through organized excursions. The course is taught in English and Spanish. Participants will be able to choose between Group 1: No open water diving certificate, or Group 2: Experienced diver with an open water diving certificate from an internationally recognized organization.

Participants will stay in the Ecomuseum's Student Residency in Ciutadella, within walking distance of the historic center, port and beaches. Ciutadella is an enchanting Mediterranean town, with lively cafés and outdoor terraces hidden among narrow cobble stone streets. Transport to and from the site and planned excursions are included, as are the cost of full room and board, accidental medical insurance, application fee and administrative cost.

Contact  Lana Johnson, Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria, 68 APDO Es Mercadel 07740, Menorca, Spain
Tel  +34 971 35 9999  Email  archaeology@ecomuseodecavalleria.com
Fax  +34 971 35 9999  Web  www.ecomuseodecavalleria.com
This project involves the excavation of a rock shelter with levels corresponding to the late Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic (the Neanderthal and early modern human occupations) and associated work at the field laboratory.

Access to the cave involves a somewhat steep trek up a mountain for 20 minutes. If working at the cave, volunteers will be expected to participate in the daily carrying of tools, finds, and sediments to and from the site. You will need strong mountain boots, preferably waterproof, and rain gear, as well as flat-soled shoes to work at the site.

We work Monday through Saturday, from 08:00 to 20:00, with two meal breaks, one is half-hour and other one hour. Sunday is free and you can organise your own activities. Participants will work both in the laboratory and in the field and your tasks will include digging and recording finds with Total Station, finds washing and labelling, sediment sieving and sorting, database management and fossil restoration. Participants must cover their own journey expenses to one of the nearby towns (Llanes, Arriondas or Cangas de Onís) where we will collect you. We require a basic fee of $500; the cost goes towards house rental and food. Lodging is provided in bunk beds in a house. It can be cold at night so you should bring a warm sleeping bag.

Useful reading
http://www.accuca.conectia.es/
http://www.mundoalea.com/ingles/asturias.htm

Contact  Ana C Pinto, Instituto de Historia CSIC, c/ Duque de Medinaceli 8, 28014 Madrid, Spain
Tel   +34 480 727 6579 or +34 480 829 3860  Email  acpinto@las.es or acpinto@ih.csic.es
Fax   +34 480 727 6570  Web  http://accuca.conectia.es/
TEDEJA ROMAN FORTRESS, BURGOS

ArchaeoSpain participants at this program will have the opportunity to perform archaeological research at the ancient fortress of Tedeja. The first defensive tower of this fortress was built by the Romans around the year 300 AD. The fortress would then be enlarged and used for defensive purposes almost continuously until the 14th century AD.

The ArchaeoSpain crew will be working alongside local archaeologists appointed by the regional government of Castilla y León and local university students. The research focus at this site is the study of the late Roman Empire in the provinces and the transition to Medieval times from the point of view of their defensive structures. ArchaeoSpain members are expected to contribute to all aspects of the excavation, including land survey, mapping, photography, excavation, conservation, cataloguing and exhibition of artifacts.

The late summer heat and the physical nature of the excavation will make the work demanding, so participants should be in reasonable physical condition and in good health. But hard work always reaps its benefits once an archaeologist relaxes and reflects on the day's excavation. The group will make time each day to experience Spain away from the shovels and picks, either by visiting a café bar or by touring several nearby Roman and Medieval sites of interest. In cooperation with students' universities, ArchaeoSpain will offer credits toward their majors and degrees.

| Directors | Ignacio Ruiz and Jose R Bohigas |
| Period    | Roman                           |
| Team      | Not specified                   |
| Apply by  | Until all spaces filled.        |
| Minimum stay | 2 weeks                       |
| Language  | Some knowledge of Spanish recommended. |
| Cost      | 2 weeks: US$1375; full season (30 days): US$1,995. This includes room and three meals per day, transport from Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability insurance, visits and excursions, museum fees, administrative costs. |
| Insurance | Health insurance included with the programme costs. Full medical and surgical coverage in case of illness or accident during the programme. |
| Visa      | Not required                    |
| Vaccination | None                          |

Contact   Santiago Enrique, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331 Farmington, CT 06034, USA  
Tel       +1 860 751 6895  
Email     info2006@archaeospain.com  
Fax       +1 860 751 6895  
Web       www.archaeospain.com/tedja
**TIERMES, SORIA**

ArchaeoSpain

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**Director**  Santiago Martinez Caballero  
**Period**  Celtiberian, Roman, Medieval  
**Team**  12 staff; 26 volunteers - no experience necessary  
**Dates**  5 July – 16 August 2006  
**Apply by**  Until all spaces filled.  
**Minimum stay**  3 weeks  
**Language**  Some knowledge of Spanish useful.  
**Cost**  3 weeks: US$ 1975; 6 weeks: US$ 2975; includes full room and board, transportation from Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability insurance, visits and excursions, museum fees, administrative costs.  
**Insurance**  Health insurance included with the programme costs. Full medical and surgical coverage in case of illness or accident during the programme  
**Visa**  Not required.  
**Vaccination**  None

Tiermes, in central Spain, is a Celtiberian and Roman site. The Romans added important public works to the already significant Celtiberian city, which is excavated into the bedrock. The 2006 summer season will continue concentrating on the Roman Forum at the site. The project started in 1975 and ArchaeoSpain, and a LIFE project from European Union sponsor the excavation.

Excavation staff members will assist volunteers so they can participate in all aspects of the excavation process. Participants will practise excavation techniques and stratigraphy, cleaning, analysis, excavation and study of architectural structures, classification and recording of archaeological finds, drawing, restoration and conservation of ceramic artefacts and mapping. Participants will receive a certificate from Universidad Complutense de Madrid. The Tiermes area comprises sites that represent a large part of Spain's history over the past four millennia. Participants will visit some of important Celtiberian, Roman and Medieval sites in the area.

Accommodation is in cabins for 4-8 people in research facilities near the site. Four meals per day are provided at a local restaurant. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided. Additional instructions will be sent with programme information.

**Useful reading**  [www.tiermes.net](http://www.tiermes.net) and [www.archaeospain.com/tiermes/tiermes1.htm](http://www.archaeospain.com/tiermes/tiermes1.htm)

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**Contact**  Santiago Enrique, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331 Farmington, CT 06034, USA  
**Tel**  +1 860 751 6895  
**Fax**  +1 860 751 6895  
**Email**  info2006@archaeospain.com  
**Web**  [www.archaeospain.com/tiermes](http://www.archaeospain.com/tiermes)
Following in the Leakeys’ footsteps to work in this legendary, arid gorge, you will help survey for evidence of hominid activity and dig 4 x 2 m trenches and sieve dirt for smaller artefacts and fossils. You may work where earlier Earthwatch teams found two hominin teeth and a skull fragment, or excavate and conserve a complete, million-year-old elephant fossil. You will wash, sort, record, and carefully wrap your finds for the bone-jarring drive back to the National Natural History Museum in Arusha. You will work alongside field assistants who include local Maasai, and have opportunities to visit their bomas (villages). At the southern end of the Serengeti Plain, Olduvai is just 50 minutes’ drive from the Ngorongoro Crater and harbors abundant wildlife as well, including giraffes, elephants, antelopes, hyenas, and more.

You will stay in the same camp that the Leakeys used when making their discoveries, a 15-minute drive from the excavation site, sleeping in your own sleeping bag and tent. The camp provides an outhouse and cold bucket baths or solar showers for your basic comforts, and solar-powered electricity in the lab. You will enjoy tasty meals prepared by an experienced cook whose father cooked for the Leakeys.

Trowel rating  “I would undoubtedly give this expedition 5 trowels out of 5: the highest possible. Assisting Prof. Masao and Mr. Temba in their intriguing and highly important work was a true pleasure, and the outstanding hospitality of the local staff made us all gain a richer overall experience than archaeology alone could have offered. Anyone with an interest in archaeology, anthropology, geology, or mere wildlife will most certainly benefit from participating in a similar project”

Sandra Modh, Archaeology Abroad, Autumn 2005.
To read Sandra Modh’s full review of her Tanzanian experience click here.
UKRAINE

SUDAK - NOVY SVET, CRIMEA: BLACK SEA SHIPWRECKS

The primary objective of the Black Sea Shipwreck Research Project is to explore and study archaeological materials found on the shelf of the Black Sea. A particular focus has been the excavation and study of a medieval shipwreck located in the Bay of Sudak. The practical focus is to provide basic training in the field techniques of underwater archaeology, and to further the study of Ukrainian history and that of the Crimean Peninsula.

The field school is run by Kiev University's Center for Underwater Archaeology (CUA); participants will learn how to survey and excavate underwater and how to handle, preserve and record artifacts in the field. Students will also take part in post-exca vat and technical activities, including the maintenance of their equipment. A number of lectures and field excursions will also take place given or led by archaeologists and from the CUA, Kiev National University, Brown University, and other participating institutions. Knowledge of Russian or Ukrainian, though helpful, is not required as the Ukrainian team members are proficient English speakers.

The accommodation is located in the Sudak - Novy Svet resort, either at the expedition camp or in one of the small private hotels. The camp is rustic with 2-4 sharing. Electricity is available, as well as portable cold water, and pit toilets. Hot showers are available in nearby hotels. There will be a team cook and the kitchen is well stocked with familiar foods.

Visit the website for full Field School details and for information about training sessions run for experienced divers who have not taken part in underwater archaeology before.

Contact Sergiy Zelenko, Department of Archaeology and Museum Study, Faculty of History, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, 64 Volodymyrskaya Street, Kiev 01033, Ukraine
Tel +380 44 23 93292 Email maritime@univ.kiev.ua
Fax +44 (0)207 681 1610 Web www.fieldschool.univ.kiev.ua
SUDAK FORTRESS, CRIMEA

The Sudak Fortress Excavation is based at a stunning Open Air Museum in the south-east Crimea, at Sudak’s Medieval Italian Fortress. The site itself is of great historic importance, being the largest and most important manor in the region during the 12th and 16th centuries, and the home of the famous Italian consuls. In addition, the famous Italian explorer Marco Polo visited the fortress, and his family owned property here.

The Sudak Fortress excavations have been conducted every year since 1995, under the auspices of Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University and the Ukrainian Institute of Oriental Studies. Volunteers will be taking part in a renowned Ukrainian research program along with other university students, discovering new and important information about the past whilst learning about the techniques of archaeology and experiencing the local landscape, history and culture of the Crimea and Ukraine.

Under the direction of KNU faculty members and senior specialists at the SFEP, volunteers and students spend three weeks learning and experiencing excavation and recording techniques, including mapping, surveying, and field photography inside of the fort. Volunteers and students will learn to excavate deposits and features, using a range of hand tools. They will be trained to record the location of finds and undertake on-site survey using tapes and level. They will produce text records and undertake drawing of both plans and sections (profiles) under supervision.

Volunteers will be housed in small rented private hotels. Shared rooms are for 2-4 people, with limited shower facilities and a separate toilet block. The residence site is just around a corner form the excavation site and half an hour's walk from an outdoor payphone, next to traditional cafés. All meals are self-service, cooked by students in a student camp. All volunteers and students assist in camp and kitchen duties on a rotating basis. Visit the website for full project details, including what equipment to bring, recommended reading and full travel information.

Contact  Sergiy Zelenko, Department of Archaeology and Museum Study, Faculty of History, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, 64 Volodymyrska Street, Kiev 01033, Ukraine
Tel +380 4423 93292  Email maritime@univ.kiev.ua
Fax +44 (0)207 681 1610  Web www.fieldschool.univ.kiev.ua

Director  Sergiy Zelenko, University of Kiev
Sponsors  National Tara Shevchenko University of Kiev and the Ukrainian Institute of Oriental Studies
Period/site  Roman - Medieval
Team  10 staff; 4 - 6 volunteers places available
Dates  5 July - 15 August 2006
Apply by  Until places filled
Cost  €840, including food and accommodation, insurance, local transport on the expedition and excursions, and a charitable contribution to the CUA to facilitate archaeological excavations and research in Ukraine
Language  English; some Russian or Ukrainian would be great!
Insurance  Recommended to have international diving and medical insurance in addition to that provided whilst on the expedition
Vaccinations  Anti-tetanus; Hepatitis A and B
Visa  Not required

Period/site
Roman - Medieval
Team
10 staff; 4 - 6 volunteers places available
Dates
5 July - 15 August 2006
Apply by
Until places filled
Cost
€840, including food and accommodation, insurance, local transport on the expedition and excursions, and a charitable contribution to the CUA to facilitate archaeological excavations and research in Ukraine
Language
English; some Russian or Ukrainian would be great!
Insurance
Recommended to have international diving and medical insurance in addition to that provided whilst on the expedition
Vaccinations
Anti-tetanus; Hepatitis A and B
Visa
Not required
CAHOKIA MOUNDS HISTORIC SITE, ILLINOIS

Nearly a thousand years ago, the most sophisticated and powerful community in the Western Hemisphere north of Mexico flourished in the Mississippi River’s rich bottomland. Their “City of the Sun”, now known as the Cahokia Mounds Historic Site, included at least 120 mounds, crowned at the center by “Monks Mound,” 30 meters tall and covering over 6 hectares, the largest earthen platform in North America. After thriving there for five centuries, the Mississippian, as they are known by archaeologists, went the way of other great civilizations such as the Maya and Egyptians, and the site was abandoned by AD 1400. You can help assist archaeologists Dr John Kelly and William Iseminger excavate at Cahokia Mounds, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, to find out why.

Aerial photographs helped identify the southern and eastern walls of an enormous log wall, or palisade, around the central sacred precinct of Cahokia, but the rest of the palisade has remained elusive. Kelly and Iseminger need your help conducting hand excavations, in conjunction with modern geophysical techniques and soil cores, to identify the extent of the wall. Although reaching the field site is not rigorous, excavations can be hot and hard on your back. In your spare time, St Louis offers many cultural and historic attractions from the Lewis & Clark State Historic Site to the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

You will stay in a university dormitory with shared rooms, double beds, dressers, desks, microwaves, and refrigerators, and shared bathrooms with hot showers. You will pack your own lunches from sandwich ingredients provided and enjoy breakfasts and hearty dinners at a university cafeteria. Many other restaurants of diverse cuisines are a short drive from site, including a Mexican restaurant next to the lab, to supplement your meals at your own expense.

Contact  Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel  +44 (0) 1865 318831  Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax  +44 (0) 1865 311383  Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
EL PRESIDIO DE SANTA BARBARA STATE HISTORIC PARK

El Presidio is a Spanish Colonial site located in Santa Barbara State Historic Park, in modern downtown Santa Barbara, California. The excavation sponsors are California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. The project began in 2005 and offers volunteers an intensive six-week combination of excavations and laboratory analysis from the northern yard of the Spanish presidio of Santa Barbara. Founded in 1782, it was the last of the four military posts established in California to defend against foreign invasion. Attention will be focused on the architectural remains. The presidio is located in downtown Santa Barbara, a tourist spot with many good restaurants and diversions. Climate includes cool foggy nights and warm sunny afternoons. Beaches are spectacular.

Volunteers are needed for excavation, recording and laboratory processing. Lectures on these and other related topics (history, Native American cultures, architecture, Hispanic culture, etc.) are provided by the excavation staff members. Complete basic training in fieldwork and laboratory methods is provided. An orientation tour is given at the beginning of the project. Volunteers have opportunities for fieldtrips and weekend sightseeing (weekends free). There is a fantastic beach a few meters from the campground and there are many cultural activities on weekends and in the evenings in Santa Barbara. The site is easily accessible with easy connections to the site from all points by car. By air, United American and American West have connections with San Fransisco, Los Angeles and Phoenix. By train there is a daily Amtrak service from Oakland and Los Angeles as well as a Greyhound bus service to Santa Barbara.

Useful Reading
Colombian Consequences (vol. 1), Smithsonian Institution Press (1985)

Contact  Dr Robert L Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA
Tel +1 805 544 0176  Email Ulrich1614@aol.com
Fax +1 805 544 2528  Web http://sbthp.org/presidio.htm
During season Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, PO Box 388, Santa Barbara, CA 93102, USA
Tel +1 805 965 0093  Fax +1 805 568 1999  Email docjj@sbthp.org
GOODMAN POINT PUEBLO, COLORADO

A Crow Canyon program provides an intensive introduction to Southwest archaeology, archaeological field work and laboratory methods. Our fieldwork will adhere to the principles of conservation archaeology; that is, impact to sites will be minimized, and the amount of information obtained will be maximized. Fieldwork will include precise mapping, and the testing of middens and selected architectural contexts both at the village site and at several smaller habitations in the Unit.

The Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument encompasses 142 acres and contains sites that, in 1889, were the first archaeological resources to be set aside for protection by the federal government. Because of this early effort and its continued protection as part of the National Park system, Goodman Point contains one of the best-preserved archaeological landscapes in the Mesa Verde region. Surveys revealed the presence of 42 sites, including single- and multiple-habitation sites, an isolated great kiva, limited-activity sites, ancient roads and trails, and historic sites. Goodman Point Pueblo is the largest site in the Unit and one of the largest sites in the region. This extensive pueblo contained a great kiva, multiple plazas, at least one compact multi-storey building that might have been a great house, and a bi-wall complex of four small, circular structures encircled by a single row of rooms.

Shared accommodation is provided in comfortable Navajo-style log cabins (hogans). Shared, modern shower and toilet facilities are located in a separate building adjacent to the hogans. You will need to provide your own bedding and towels. Three delicious, home-cooked meals are served each day. Travel/access to site provided by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, once on campus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Mark Varien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crow Canyon Archaeological Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Colorado Historical Society (State Historical Fund grant) and National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>700 - 1300 AD: Ancestral puebloan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>8 staff; up to 20 volunteers per week. Novices welcome - all participants must complete a training session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Weekly from 28 May to 7 October 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>A deposit of $300 per person is required to confirm your reservation(s). Final payment is due 40 days before your program begins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cost           | $995 for first time participants  
|                | $975 for Senior Novice, age 55+  
|                | $800 for full-time college student age 18+ with at least 12 credit hours.  
|                | Cost includes tuition, room & board, and local transportation after arrival in Cortez |
| Health and Insurance | Standard US requirements. Own travel/medical insurance recommended |
| Visa           | Not required |

Contact Dr Mark Varien, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 Road K, Cortez, Colorado 81321, USA

Tel +1 970 565 8975 Email mvarien@crowcanyon.org

Fax +1 970 565 4859 Web www.crowcanyon.org
HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA: MAMMOTH GRAVEYARD

On a winter afternoon 26,000 years ago, in an effort to find greener fodder, a teenage male Columbian mammoth stumbled over the edge of a sinkhole and perished in the muddy bottom. Over the years, this tragedy was repeated until eventually the deadly pond filled in, preserving at least 100 mammoth victims. Their deaths were unmarked until 1974, when geologist Dr Larry Agenbroad was called to investigate a tusk hit by a bulldozer. More than three decades later, you can help Agenbroad continue to investigate the New World’s largest natural deposit of Columbian mammoth remains. So far, 23 seasons of Earthwatch crews have excavated more than 52 mammoths, as well as camels, llamas, and the first wolf and giant short-faced bear fossils found in the north-central plains.

A master at building esprit de corps, Agenbroad will give you a complete perspective on prehistoric environments and Pleistocene extinctions. Working with his field staff, you'll learn how to excavate, record, and preserve bone fragments from terraces and how to computer-map your finds. You'll also share your new knowledge with the many visitors to the site, now a $1.1 million museum and a National Natural Landmark thanks to Agenbroad’s efforts. Expect a warm welcome from Hot Springs locals, who are proud of their mammoths. You will also have a chance to visit natural areas nearby, and perhaps see free-ranging buffalo (bison), deer, antelope, wild turkeys, and if you are really lucky, bighorn sheep or mountain goats.

After digging through 20,000-year-old sediments, you’ll welcome showers at a comfortable motel located close to the site. You will share a same-gender room provided with two double beds and a full bath, with laundry facilities a short walk away. There are modern bathroom facilities and snack food vending machines at the dig site as well. Enjoy hearty meals prepared by a local ranch woman served family style, including a meat dish, vegetables, and salads, served with freshly prepared breads and desserts. Team members and staff rotate for kitchen duties.

Contact
Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383
Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
LUBBOCK LAKE LANDMARK, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Lubbock Lake Landmark is an archaeological and natural history preserve containing evidence of habitation by a variety of ancient peoples on the Southern High Plains. Lubbock Lake Landmark is a multi-component, geologically stratified site that exhibits a virtually complete cultural sequence from the Clovis Period (11,500 years BP) to Historic times (AD 1930s). Extensive archaeological, geological and paleontological work has been conducted at the site since 1972.

Unpaid volunteers are needed to work in the field and laboratory. Appropriate training to complete the survey, excavation, and laboratory tasks will be provided. Participants should be interested in prehistory/history, be willing to learn, to work hard, and be cooperative and good mixers. Lubbock Lake Landmark is open to the public on a daily basis; exhibits in the Interpretive Centre and guided tours of the excavation areas are given. While the Landmark will continue to be the centrepiece of research, the summer 2006, field crews will also participate in survey, testing and block excavation at several regional locations within the Brazos River system that span the late Quaternary. Among the new areas is the first quarry ever recorded of local quartzites and cherts that are common on sites on the Southern High Plains.

Volunteers have the opportunity to assist with special programmes and give tours to the public. Housing is in wooden-floored, 6-person tents with electricity and showers (hot and cold running water). Meals are provided; volunteers are expected to help with daily kitchen and camp chores, including cooking duties. A subsidiary field camp and lab will be set up for some of the locations. Participants need to bring sleeping bags, field clothes and toiletries. An excavation kit can be purchased at Lubbock Lake Landmark for US$40. Arrival to site will be provided from Lubbock International Airport or Lubbock Bus Station. Volunteers are responsible for all travel and personal expenses, international health and accident insurance. Medical exam required.

Contact  Dr Eileen Johnson, Lubbock Lake Landmark Project, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, Texas 79409-3191, USA.
Tel       +1 806 742 2481 (Museum); +1 806 742 1116 (Landmark)  Email  eileen.johnson@ttu.edu
Fax       +1 806 742 2048  Web  www.museum.ttu.edu/lll/index.html
MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA, CALIFORNIA

Research at this remote pristine mission site, in southern Monterey County California, has been conducted since 1976. We will be excavating the married Indian neophyte quarters. An intensive six-week combination of excavation, recording and laboratory processing of finds. Lectures on these and other related topics (history, Native American cultures, architecture, Hispanic culture etc.) are provided by the excavation staff members. Each participant is assigned an individual room. Expect hot dry weather. Cool clothing with sun protective hats is necessary.

Students are housed in furnished dormitory rooms with closets and sink. Showers and bathrooms are shared and dining arrangements take place communally in the Mission’s refectory.

The exact location of the site is at Jolon in California (inside Fort Hunter Liggett). You can reach the site in a variety of ways. By air, you would fly to San Luis Obispo from San Francisco or Los Angeles or there are daily Amtrak train services to San Luis Obispo from LA or San Francisco as well as a frequent bus service to San Luis Obispo.

Useful Reading

Colombian Consequences (vol 1), Smithsonian Institution Press (1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Robert L Hoover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Spanish Colonial (1771-1834)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Variable – no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>18 June – 28 July 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>12 June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>6 weeks (length of course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$1,625 inclusive of tuition, room and board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/ Accommodation</td>
<td>Students will be housed in furnished dormitory rooms with closets and sink. Shower and bathrooms shared; dining communally in refectory of mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health:</td>
<td>Anti-Tetanus immunisation required; health insurance to be arranged by student/volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/work permit</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact Dr Robert L Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA
Tel +1 805 544 0176 Email Ulrich1614@aol.com
Fax +1 805 544 2528 Web http://sbthp.org/
During season Mission San Antonio, PO Box 803, Jolon, CA 93928, USA
Tel +1 831 385 4478 Fax +1 831 386 9332 Email samretreats@reshift.com
The Rio Alamosa forms the strategic borderland between the Anasazi to the north and the Mogollon to the south, two ancient Pueblo cultures typically considered to be distinct. Ruins reflecting more than 2,000 years of settlement, cultural interaction, and migration dot this extensive watershed, giving an exceptional cross-section of the region’s past. Fortunately, this well-preserved treasure trove of cultural evolution is relatively untouched and awaits your investigation. You will work with Karl Laumbach and Dr Dennis O’Toole, who plan to make the vibrant prehistory of the whole Rio Alamosa drainage available to educators, government agencies, and Native Americans. You will help shed light on the biological and cultural relationships between prehistoric populations here, with lessons for the future.

In a dramatic canyon lined with willows, cottonwoods, juniper, and piñon pine, you will help excavate one or more of four major sites dating from the earliest Pueblo settlement to the latest (AD 600–1400). Your team will also explore the canyon to find and record previously unknown sites. Mornings, you will prospect for new sites or excavate a meter-square grid, digging and clearing with trowels and shovels, while making notes and drawings of your excavations. In the afternoons you will retreat from the heat to wash, sort, and catalogue artefacts and review data. Orientation and training will include an excursion to the historic Ojo Caliente warm spring, lectures by visiting professionals, and demonstrations of flint-knapping and atlatl-propelled spear-throwing.

At an established field camp, a 20-minute walk from the excavation sites, you will sleep in your own cosy sleeping bag in a large tent equipped with two or three light bed frames and mattresses. A nearby cabin with electricity features two full bathrooms, with hot showers and flush toilets, a two-hole privy, and an outdoor shower. The cabin also has a kitchen, where volunteers will cook their own breakfasts and lunches. Dinners of hearty camp fare will be prepared by a cook and served in a 100-year-old adobe building a short walk from the campsite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Karl Laumbach (Human Systems Research) &amp; Dr Dennis O’Toole (Cañada Alamosa Institute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>AD 600 – 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Min. 6; max. 15; no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excavation dates | 1 – 10 June 2006  
15 - 24 June 2006  
12 – 21 October 2006 |
| Cost      | £850                                                                                  |
| Accommodation/food | Provided                                    |
| Vaccination | Contact your GP/ health centre                                                       |
| Visa      | Contact appropriate embassy                                                           |

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831 Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383 Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/
The recent discovery that some dinosaurs were active, warm-blooded animals, with feathers, has ushered in an exciting new era of palaeontology. One of the most productive new hotbeds for dinosaur discovery in North America has been the Cedar Mountain Formation of eastern Utah, the source of 10 recently named species and many more to be described. The formation represents the last 30 million years of the Early Cretaceous, a dynamic time when extreme global warming melted the polar icecaps and the origin of flowering plants changed the face of the Earth. Dr Jim Kirkland and Lindsay Zanno are excavating specimens of one rare and remarkable new species, Falcarius utahensis, that died here in the hundreds, to learn more about dinosaur populations and ecology during that period.

Against the backdrop of the classic red-rock mesa and canyon country, you will work with your team to excavate dinosaur bones. The quarry, a kilometer-long hike to the top of a mesa, boasts a phenomenal 100-400 bones per cubic meter. You will exercise your patience freeing bones from the soft rock with fine picks and brushes, recording and mapping exposed bones, and wrapping large specimens in plaster jackets for removal. Other days you will hike slowly along the rock formation, prospecting for new sites that may prove just as productive. Your team will make side trips to other local palaeontological sites, for a complete perspective on the life and times of dinosaurs. Plan extra time to visit nearby Canyonlands or Capital Reef National Parks.

You will stay at a comfortable lodge in Green River, with double rooms and all the amenities, a short walk from stores and restaurants. The hotel has a pool open 24 hours, a welcome site after fieldwork in the hot sun, but you may also opt for a swim in the Green River at Crystal Geyser, the largest cold-water mineral geyser in the world. You'll take breakfast and dinner at nearby restaurants, and carry bag lunches (and lots of extra water) into the field.
KAZAKL’I-YATKAN, NORTH-WESTERN UZBEKISTAN

The medieval city of Khiva

Share in the thrill of excavating a long-lost temple and uncovering some of Central Asia’s oldest wall paintings as a volunteer on the University of Sydney excavations in Uzbekistan. Follow this up with a magnificent ‘once-in-a-lifetime’ tour of the Silk Road Cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The blue-tiled madrasahs, minarets and mausolea of Central Asia are among the most spectacular medieval monuments in the world and stand testimony to the culture and civilisation of these remote and ancient lands.

Beyond the oases of the Silk Road lie the remains of even older cities, fortresses whose walls were standing in the time of Alexander the Great, as his soldiers marched by on their way to India. These citadels, long lost under the desert sands, lie in the land once known as Chorasmia at the western end of Uzbekistan, where the Amu-Dariya River spreads into a delta before draining into the Aral Sea. Here USCAP (University of Sydney Central Asia Programme) has established a field project in collaboration with the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography (IHAE), Karakalpak Academy of Sciences.

In 2006 we will be working at two sites, the temple/palace within the ancient walled city of Kazakl’i-yatkan and the nearby Tash-k’irman-tepe Fire Temple. The Kazakl’i-yatkan temple / palace has produced painted plaster and moulded stucco decorated with gold leaf. Stone column bases inside and out give hints of the former splendour of the architecture. Volunteers will be primarily assisting in uncovering the wall paintings.

| Director            | Dr Alison Betts  
| University of Sydney |
| Site/Period         | Fortified city, 4th century BC – 2nd century AD |
| Staff               | 6-8 |
| Volunteers          | 24; no experience required. |
| Dates               | 31 August - 20 September 2006 |
| Apply by            | 30 June 2006 |
| Minimum stay        | 13 days (plus 8 day tour) |
| Insurance           | Volunteers must provide their own travel insurance. Work at the site is covered by workplace insurance provided by the University of Sydney. |
| Visa                | Visa invitation letter provided. Volunteer must obtain visa from their nearest Embassy prior to departure. |
| Vaccination         | Consult your GP and see excavation information |
We invite you to join us in 2006 to share in the excitement of archaeological discovery. Volunteers work alongside our trained excavation staff and help in the excavation of buildings and artefacts, cleaning and processing of finds, photography, drawing and recording of evidence. Weekend trips are arranged to spectacular local monuments such as the Kushan city of Toprak-kala and the mountain citadel of Ayaz-kala. After two weeks on the excavations, the trip continues overland to Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand.

The cost is £1800 plus airfare and visa. The fee covers all costs for 13 days on-site, local site tours, plus an 8-day tour of Silk Road cities in mid-range hotels. Volunteers must arrange their own flight to Tashkent where they will meet USCAP representatives. All other transport will be provided.

We live in purpose built excavation headquarters in scenic countryside next to Kazakl'i-yatkan. The house has dormitory style accommodation, mains water and electricity, hot showers and outside 'squat' toilets. A cook and cleaning lady looks after the house. Volunteers will be provided with full information on health, local conditions and what to pack when they register with the project.

**Contact**  
Dr Alison Betts,  
Archaeology A17, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia  
Tel +61 2 9351 2090  
Email alison.betts@arts.usyd.edu.au  
Fax +61 2 9351 7760  
Web www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/archaeology/CentralAsia/homepage.htm
WEBSITES

ARCHEOLOGY FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES

Archaeologic
http://archaeologic.com/fieldwork_directory.htm

Archaeology Fieldwork Service
www.archaeologyfieldwork.com/

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)
www.archaeological.org/

Archaeo-volunteers
www.greenvolunteers.com/arkeo/

Biblical Archaeology Society
www.bib-arch.org

Council for British Archaeology
www.britarch.ac.uk/briefing/field.html

University of Calgary, Canada - Field School
www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/field_schools.htm

What you need to know about archaeology
http://archaeology.about.com

ON-LINE RESOURCES FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Training On-Line Resource Centre for Archaeology: an information service for anyone interested in courses and training in archaeology, from GCSE and A level courses through to specialised training for professional archaeologists. www.torc.org.uk

Archaeology Odyssey: an archaeology magazine with on-line articles.
www.archaeologyodyssey.org

BBC Archaeology
www.bbc.co.uk/history/archaeology/
The main British effort in archaeology abroad is made through the British Schools and Institutes, sponsored primarily by the British Academy, which also supports a number of UK-based societies concerned with archaeological work overseas. Six of the organisations maintain premises overseas - in Amman, Ankara, Athens, Nairobi, Rome and Tehran. The organisations sponsored by the British Academy are as follows:

- The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara
- The British School at Athens
- The British Institute in Eastern Africa
- The British School of Archaeology in Iraq
- The British Institute of Persian Studies
- The British School at Rome
- The Council for British Research in the Levant
- The Egypt Exploration Society
- The Society for Libyan Studies
- The Society for South Asian Studies
- The Committee for Southeast Asian Studies

The British Academy also supports the work of the Council for British Archaeology. A number of other organisations, all based in London (some c/o the British Academy) are involved or maintain a close interest in archaeological work in their respective countries or regions. Information about the history, aims, research activities, grants and scholarships, publications etc. of these organisations is set out below. For further information about individual institutes and the CBA visit the Academy's website www.britac.ac.uk/

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**ANGLO-ISRAEL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

(Affiliated to the Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Membership of the Society is open to all interested parties. The annual subscription is £20.00 (£10.00 for students) and includes a copy of the Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society as well as preferential rates for the Israel Exploration Journal, a scholarly quarterly published in Israel by the Israel Exploration Society. Members receive a list of lectures to be given during the year in London and Manchester - lectures are open to members and non-members - and details of museum visits. The Society offers annual grants to assist a postgraduate student of archaeology with his or her research in Israel and/or a limited number of travel grants to students who wish to excavate in Israel. Applications must be submitted by end February to be considered for summer travel. To download the application form, please go to www.aias.org.uk

Further information from
Diana Davis, Exec Secretary, Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society, 126 Albert Street, London NW1 7NE, UK.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+44 (0) 20 7691 1467</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th><a href="mailto:dianadavis@onetel.com">dianadavis@onetel.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>+44 (0) 20 7691 1501</td>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aias.org.uk">www.aias.org.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION IN YEMEN

The British Archaeological Mission in Yemen (BAMY) came formally into being in December 1993 with the signing in Sana’a of a General Agreement by the British Council, on behalf of BAMY, and the General Organisation of Antiquities and Museums (GOAM), Ministry of Culture, Sana’a. The BAMY Committee, an autonomous body under the auspices of the Society of Arabian Studies, is composed of leading authorities in the disciplines listed below. At the request of GOAM, BAMY is now responsible for screening all British research carried out in the Republic of Yemen in the fields of archaeology, history, epigraphy, numismatics, pre-Islamic and Islamic architecture and all manuscript and museum-based studies.

All UK applications for permission to carry out research in the Yemen in the above mentioned disciplines should be referred to BAMY. The BAMY Committee will be happy to advise potential applicants on any aspect of their application. The applications it approves will become official BAMY projects and BAMY will apply for permits from GOAM on behalf of applicants.

Application deadlines are 30 April and 30 September each year.

Further information/applications forms from
The Honorary Secretary, BAMY, c/o The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

The British Association for Near Eastern Archaeology (BANEA) was set up to bring together people from universities, museums and the public interested in the archaeology and history of the ancient Near East. The Association exists to encourage interest in, and to disseminate information about the archaeology and history of the area. It does this through an annual newsletter, which contains short reports on relevant excavations, books and exhibitions, and an annual conference open to all members.

Local area groups have been established in different parts of the country and these run their own programmes of lectures and events. The BANEA conference for the academic year 2005-2006 was held in Edinburgh on 5-7 January 2006 with a focus on ‘Environments of Complexity’.

Conference web-site:  http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/banea/
Conference e-mail:  banea@arcl.ed.ac.uk

For further information about BANEA contact  Dr Louise Steel, Honorary Secretary, BANEA, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Wales, Lampeter, Ceredigion, Wales, SA48 7ED, UK.
Email l.steel@lamp.ac.uk  Web  www.art.man.ac.uk/ARTHIST/banea.htm

For further information about membership contact  Jan Picton, Membership Secretary, BANEA, c/o Friends of the Petrie Museum, Institute of Archaeology, UCL, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY
Email janpicton@ijnet.demon.co.uk  Web  www.art.man.ac.uk/ARTHIST/banea.htm
The Institute is active in several countries of eastern Africa, between Zimbabwe and the Middle Nile, concentrating on African history and later archaeology, principally the African Iron Age and ‘Neolithic’. Current interests include the development of early farming and pastoralist communities and their interactions with hunter-gatherers in the varied environments of the region, including studies of diets, ancient fields and exchange systems. The Institute has also been deeply involved in research of the Swahili coast and its place in the cultural, agricultural and economic history of the Indian Ocean from the earliest times, and especially in the Islamic period.

Other recently completed projects include the origins of the Buganda state, the linguistic and settlement history of Upper Nubia, Sudan and landscape and settlement change in semi-arid areas of East and Southern Africa.

During 2006, the Institute will be launching a new project on reconstructing the historical ecology of the Mafia archipelago, Tanzania, and will continue comparative investigations of the emergence of state-level societies in Sudanic Africa. The Institute will also be running a season of archaeological and ethnographic surveys in South Sudan – the first to be conducted there for over twenty years. These projects are likely to offer fieldwork opportunities for experienced excavators and surveyors and initial enquiries should be addressed to the Director.

The current state of archaeology in eastern Africa is documented in the Institute’s journal *Azania* (annual since 1966); this is available by subscription to the Institute at £22.00 per volume (£12.00 to students). The work of the Institute is also summarised in its Annual Report, on its recently re-vamped website (http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/efrica/index.htm) and in its new biannual newsletter. Major excavations and research projects, on the coast and interior alike, are published in book form as memoirs of the Institute, of which seventeen have appeared so far (list and prices are available from the Research & Publications Officer, BIEA, PO Box 30710, GPO 00100, Nairobi, and from the website). A more popular publication, *A Thousand Years of East Africa*, is a digest of current knowledge, much of it deriving from the Institute’s research and costs £8.00, or £5.50 to members. The biannual newsletter of African archaeology, *Nyame Akuma*, includes notes of current field activities. The Institute maintains a working library at its base in Nairobi, which is open to members and researchers.
Awards and Scholarships
The Institute is always interested to know of intended research in archaeology, pre-colonial history and related studies in the region. Subject to funding, it is able to award Minor Grants (up to £1000) on an annual basis, to assist independent scholars from Eastern Africa and the UK in original fieldwork. Details and application forms are available from the Director after 1 April each year. Requests for the loan of field and camping equipment and hire of the Institute’s research vehicles are also considered although the Institute has to give priority to its own projects and project directors and consequently it may not be possible accommodate all requests.

The Institute also offers annually a limited number of three- to six-month placements to selected recent graduates (normally of British and/or Eastern African universities) with good degrees and references. Interested graduates or final-year undergraduates should contact the Director. The scheme is usually advertised in early March of each year.

Opportunities for short-term volunteer assistance arise occasionally; but these are very limited, since the Institute has to give priority to its own students and those of the East African museums and universities with which it works closely. The Institute regrets that it cannot cover travel costs to East Africa for such purposes.

For further information contact the Director in Nairobi
The Director, British Institute in Eastern Africa, Box 30710, GPO, Nairobi, Kenya, EAST AFRICA
Email pjlane@africaonline.co.ke Web http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/eafrika/index.htm

The London Secretary Mrs Jeanie Moyo, London Secretary, British Institute in Eastern Africa, c/o The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK
Email biea@britac.ac.uk Web http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/eafrika/index.htm

The British Institute at Ankara supports, promotes and publishes British research focused on Turkey and the Black Sea littoral in all academic disciplines within the arts, humanities and social sciences, whilst maintaining a centre of research excellence in Ankara focused on the archaeology and related subjects of Turkey and the Black Sea region.

A small staff at the Institute’s premises in Ankara, headed by Dr Hugh Elton as Director, conduct their own research, assist scholars and maintain the centre of research. The centre houses a library of over 42,000 volumes, research collections of archaeobotanical, is available free of charge to members of the Institute. The Institute is able to offer to members, for a reasonable charge, the use of accommodation, surveying and photographic equipment, and vehicles.
The Institute currently sponsors a range of field-based projects, as well as archive and museum-based research and publication projects. Excavations presently supported include the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük directed by Ian Hodder of the University of Cambridge, the Byzantine city of Amorium directed by Chris Lightfoot of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York and Pichvnari in the Republic of Georgia directed by Michael Vickers of the Ashmolean Museum. Surveys range from the investigation of the Iron Age city of Kerkenes Dağ by Geoff Summers of the Middle East Technical University, to the study of the Byzantine Anastasian Wall and associated features conducted by Jim Crow of the University of Newcastle-upon -Tyne.

In the UK, the Institute publishes a prestigious and substantial annual journal, Anatolian Studies, as well as a magazine on current research, Anatolian Archaeology. The Institute also publishes a monograph series on major projects and conferences it has supported, as well as significant works of individual scholarship. Several lectures are organised each year, as are occasional conferences. The London office is open for advice and information.

An annual subscription to the Institute is £30.00 (£15.00 for students or the unwaged). Members receive Anatolian Studies, the Institute’s journal, and its annual publication on current research, Anatolian Archaeology, a discount on other Institute publications, notification of conferences and lectures, and access to the library, accommodation and other facilities in Ankara.

Grants and Fellowships
The Institute offers support through a range of strategic research initiatives and project initiation funding to help scholars undertake research in Turkey and the Black Sea region; study grants to support scholars in defined aspects of doctoral research which will significantly progress the research, the completion of PhDs or discrete pieces of post-doctoral research; travel grants to enable students to travel to and in Turkey and the Black Sea region; a fieldwork grant (sponsored by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies) to enable a student to participate in a field project that relates to Hellenic Studies; and conference grants to support conferences, day schools or seminars. In addition, the Institute funds an annual Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship and Post-graduate Research Scholarship. Information about all of these schemes can be found on the Institute’s website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To join the Institute, or for further information about its work, please contact</th>
<th>British Institute at Ankara, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Email</strong> <a href="mailto:biaa@britac.ac.uk">biaa@britac.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td><strong>Web</strong> <a href="http://www.biaa.ac.uk">www.biaa.ac.uk</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The BIPS building in Tehran is now fully operational and used by a number of students and scholars throughout the year. Contact in Tehran is by telephone (+98 212601937) and email: bips@parsonline.net

Membership of BIPS for 2006 is available to UK residents for £30.00 per annum including journal (£10.00 without the journal). Student membership is £8.00. The rate for members resident outside the UK is £30.00. The Institute’s refereed journal Iran is published annually and includes articles on all aspects of Iranian studies.

**Awards and Research Grants**

Applications for grants to assist scholars wishing to pursue research at postgraduate and post-doctoral level in all fields of Persian Studies are invited. These include anthropology, art, archaeology, history, literature, linguistics, religion, philosophy and cognate subjects. Most of BIPS’ research income is set aside for collaborative research projects. However, a small part of the research budget is set aside to support the research of individuals rather than projects. Preference will be given to those wishing to study material within Iran, but grants may also be available to those wishing to study similar material in universities, museums and other learned institutions outside Iran. Grants may also be awarded to applicants in the final stages of a major piece of research, such as a doctorate. Grants are mainly awarded to cover travel and research in Iran. Funds are not available for course work and university and college fees will not be paid. Candidates are required to satisfy the selectors that their proposals are realistic in this respect. All applications must include careful budgeting and a detailed breakdown of costs. Early publication of the research is an absolute condition of the award.

**Undergraduate Bursary Grant**

The British Institute of Persian Studies is aware of the steady interest among British undergraduates in visiting Iran and will again award bursary grants for the year 2005/2006. Applicants should submit a one page proposal outlining the project that they have in mind, including the time-scale, the itinerary and breakdown of expenses. Any topic that is relevant to an academic study bearing on Iran will be considered. Since it is unlikely that the total income from the grant fund will exceed £1400, students should not expect a bursary to cover all the costs of a journey to Iran; they should be prepared to supplement it from other sources. Grants will be paid after the students have obtained a visa.

There is no application form. Applications should be typed, not exceed one side of A4 paper and be accompanied by a reference from an academic who knows the student's work. This should be in a sealed envelope, signed across the seal. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that these references arrive in time; without them the application will not be considered. Grants are also available. Completed application forms and references for all awards and grants should reach the Secretary by 1 May 2006.

**For further information contact**
The Secretary, BIPS, The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

**Tel** +44 (0) 20 7969 5203  **Email** bips@britac.ac.uk

**Fax** +44 (0) 20 7969 5401  **Web** [www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/bips](http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/bips)
The British School at Athens is primarily a research centre providing facilities for graduate students and others engaged in research on subjects concerning the history and culture of Greece from prehistoric to modern times. Undergraduates studying Classics, Archaeology or related subjects are eligible for admission as Associate Students. Each August the School offers a three-week introductory course for undergraduates on the Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece. Details are circulated to all universities early in the year. The School conducts excavations and field surveys each year under permits issued by the Greek Government. All field staff are expected to have had training under a professional archaeologist. There are sometimes occasional vacancies for architects, archaeological draughtspersons and skilled photographers, but manual labour is recruited locally and student volunteers are not required.

Annual subscribers to the School paying £15.00 per annum receive the Annual Report, and for a further £8.00 the Archaeological Reports. The School’s Annual, which contains major publications of archaeological sites and materials, is available for an extra £30.00 (£15.00 to students). Information about the School may be obtained from The Secretary at the address below or from the website: www.bsa.gla.ac.uk

Macmillan-Rodewald and School Studentships
The British School at Athens invites applications for the above Studentships, which are open to graduates of British, Irish or Commonwealth nationality and are tenable at the School for one year. The holder may reapply in each case for a second tenure. The following are the conditions of the awards:

- The Student shall be conducting research into the archaeology, architecture, art, history, language, literature, religion or topography of Greece in ancient, medieval or modern times.

- The Student is normally required to spend a minimum of eight months in Greece, residing in the School when in Athens.

- The amount of the award for the Macmillan-Rodewald Student and School Student shall be based on Arts and Humanities Research Board London-based rate for post-graduate awards. Travel grants for shorter periods of research in Greece may also be funded.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and a research proposal (maximum 1000 words). Applications with the names of two referees should be forwarded to the Secretary at the London address below. Enquire from the Secretary or the website about annual submission dates.
The Hector and Elizabeth Catling Bursary
The Catling Bursary was established in 1989 in honour of Hector and Elizabeth Catling on the occasion of Dr Catling's retirement after 18 years as Director of the British School at Athens. The purpose of the Fund is to provide modest financial assistance to applicants of British, Irish or Commonwealth nationality whose current research in Greek lands lies within the following topics - archaeology, art, history, language, literature, religion, ethnography, anthropology, geography and all branches of archaeological science. Please note that the Bursary is not intended for publication costs, nor can it be awarded to an excavation or field survey team. The Bursary will be awarded, to a maximum of £500, as follows:

- To assist in travel and maintenance costs incurred in fieldwork.
- To pay for the use of scientific or other specialised equipment in or outside a laboratory in Greece or elsewhere.
- To buy necessary supplies.

Applicants should send a CV and state the nature of the intended work, the amount requested from the Fund, and a breakdown of the likely budget. Applications, with two references, should be sent to: The Assistant Director, The British School at Athens, Odos Souedias 52, Athens GR 106 76, Greece (Fax: 3010 723 6560), to arrive not later than 15 December each year.

Successful applicant(s) will be notified by the end of February. The Bursary will be tenable immediately and should be taken up within the calendar year from March to the following March. On completion of the project the Bursary holder must submit a short report. He/she may not reapply to the Fund the following year.

The Knossos Donated Fund
This Fund has been established by an anonymous donation to further Bronze Age research at Knossos. Applications are invited for grants from the Fund to support the expenses of research projects on Knossian Bronze Age material (in corpore). Intending applicants are advised that a grant in any one year (October to September) is at present unlikely to exceed £1000 and may well be considerably less than that sum. References are not required. Applications should be sent to: The Secretary, British School at Athens (address below).

For details of new research awards for Archaeological Draughtsmanship, Aegean Studies and Landscape Studies, please contact the London office or the website.

For further information about all activities of the BSA contact Helen Fields, London Secretary, British School at Athens, Senate House (3rd Floor), Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.

Tel +44 (0) 207 862 8732
Fax +44 (0) 207 862 8733
Email bsa@sas.ac.uk
Web www.bsa.gla.ac.uk
The mission of the British School at Rome is to promote knowledge of and deep engagement with all aspects of the art, history and culture of Italy by scholars and fine artists from Britain and the Commonwealth, and to foster international and interdisciplinary exchange. The BSR promotes:

- residential awards for research in the archaeology, history, art history, society and culture of Italy
- residential awards for visual artists and architects
- an interdisciplinary programme of lectures and conferences, as well as exhibitions
- research projects, including archaeological fieldwork
- a specialist research library
- a programme of publications (including an annual journal (Papers of the British School at Rome), a series of Archaeological Monographs, and other volumes).

Since its foundation, the School has sustained an important role in Italian archaeology, undertaking a wide range of projects. It is distinguished for its studies of the ancient and medieval countryside around Rome. The Tiber Valley Project, which studies the changing landscape of the Tiber Valley over two millennia, has involved the re-evaluation of these data, as well as new research excavations and surveys. The Director's Pompeii project and the Tiber Valley Project bring together the work of many British and Italian institutions. Further information is on www.bsr.ac.uk

Essential back up for these and other projects is provided by the School's library, which contains c 50,000 books and takes some 600 periodicals, specialising in Mediterranean archaeology, prehistory, ancient history and texts, the history of ancient religions, ecclesiastical and medieval history, Italian topography, history of art, architectural history, and the writings of travellers in Italy.

A basic individual subscription to the School is £25.00 per year. Subscribers receive the Annual Report and Notes from Rome; discounts on BSR publications; can request assistance in securing permission to visit sites; and can attend Subscriber events in the UK or Rome.
A full individual subscription, of £45.00 a year, includes all the above and, in addition, a copy of the School’s annual research journal, *Papers of the British School at Rome*. A UK institutional subscription (£100.00 per year) includes the above, and allows a discounted rate on accommodation bookings by attached scholars.

**Awards for research in the humanities**

Every year the School offers a range of awards in its principal fields of interest:

The **Tim Potter Memorial Award** is a two- to four-month residency intended to promote the study of Italian archaeological material by those of high academic potential who have had limited previous opportunity to visit Italy. Applicants must have graduated prior to taking up the Award, but will not necessarily be registered for postgraduate study. Applications are also invited from those working in museums who could benefit from studying comparable Italian archaeological material.

**Rome Fellowships** are nine-month residencies for research on the archaeology, art history, history, society and culture of Italy, from prehistory to the modern period. The Fellowships are intended to launch a major piece of post-doctoral research.

**Rome Scholarships** are nine-month residencies for research on the archaeology, art history, history, society and culture of Italy, from prehistory to the modern period. Scholarships are intended for those at pre-doctoral level, who have begun a programme of research.

**Rome Awards** are for an extended period of study in Italy, up to four months, for research on the archaeology, art history, history, society and culture of Italy.

The **Balsdon Fellowship** is a three-month residency for research on the archaeology, art history, history, society and culture of Italy, from prehistory to the modern period.

The **Hugh Last Fellowship** is a three-month residency for research on classical antiquity (excluding archaeological fieldwork and work on Roman Britain).

The closing date for applications for 2006–7 was 13 January 2006. Information upon the awards available for 2007-8 and application forms can be found at [www.bsr.ac.uk](http://www.bsr.ac.uk) or can be requested from the London office from October.

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**For further information on awards at the BSR and on BSR publications contact** The Registrar, The British School at Rome, The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

**Tel** +44 (0)20 7969 5202  **Email** bsr@britac.ac.uk  **Web** www.bsr.ac.uk

**All other enquiries (including those about subscriptions) should be addressed to** The British School at Rome, Via Gramsci 61, 00197 Rome, ITALY.

**Tel** +39 (0) 63264939  **Fax** +39 (0) 63221201  **Email** info@bsrome.it
The School was established in 1932 to promote, support and undertake research relating to the archaeology of Iraq and neighbouring countries, including excavation. The Journal Iraq is devoted to studies of the history, art, archaeology, religion and social life of Iraq and, to a lesser degree, of the neighbouring countries from the earliest times to c1700 AD. The journal is published annually in November or December and is sent post-free to full members of the School. The School also has a programme of occasional publications, a list of which may be from the Secretary and ordered from Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford OX1 1HN, UK.

Membership is open to all. The full membership subscription for 2006 is £30.00 and members receive the Journal Iraq, the Annual Report and Accounts, a six-monthly newsletter and invitations to at least three lectures a year, as well as a 20% discount on the School's publications except Iraq. Associate Membership is £10.00 per annum and carries all the benefits of full membership, except receipt of the journal Iraq and the right to vote at the AGM. There is a special subscription rate of £10.00 per annum for students accredited in the UK and £15.00 for overseas students (proof of student status required). Please make all cheques payable to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and send it with your name, full address and email address to the address below.

Fieldwork and Research
Ancient Mesopotamia straddles modern political boundaries and this is reflected in the Institute's current fieldwork. Work on the ground in Iraq has been impossible for much of the last 15 years; consequently, the BSAI has sponsored fieldwork in the neighbouring countries of Kuwait, Syria and Turkey at Tell Brak (Syria), Chagar Bazar (Syria), Es-Subiyah (Kuwait), Ziyaret Tepe (Turkey - jointly sponsored by BIAA).

The BSAI is also currently engaged in projects designed to help our Iraqi colleagues protect their sites from illicit excavations, contain and repair the damage that continues to be inflicted on their heritage and to build up their museums and conservation skills-base.

Grants 2006
There is no immediate prospect of resuming research activities in Iraq but the School continues to maintain friendly contact and exchange information with Iraqi scholars and the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage and the Iraq Museum. The School hopes to resume its research activities in Iraq as soon as the situation permits. Grants will be available to support research into the archaeology, history or languages of Iraq and some neighbouring countries, including Syria and the Gulf. The School considers applications for individual research, conference and travel grants twice a year.
Until work with Iraq can be resumed, grants are available to assist students and scholars in meeting the expenses of studying primary material outside Iraq, whether in the field or in museums. Awards are intended to enable individuals to pursue research projects or to participate in fieldwork. They will normally fall within a limit of £1,000, though more substantial awards may be made in exceptional cases. Grants will not be made to fund university or other courses.

Grantees will be required to provide a written report of their work, with a statement of accounts with supporting documents, as soon as possible and in any case within six months of the work for which the grant was awarded being completed. Further applications from the grantee will not be considered until a report has been received. Abstracts from the grantees’ reports will be published in the BSAI Newsletter (May and November). Applicants must be permanent residents of the UK or Commonwealth citizens. Applications (which should not exceed 3 pages in length) should include curriculum vitae, details of the proposed research, a detailed estimate of costs and the names of two referees (only one of whom may be on the BSAI Council but not a member of the BSAI Fieldwork & Research Committee).

Student applicants should have one of their references from their academic supervisor. It is the applicant’s responsibility to arrange for references to be sent directly to the BSAI Secretary. All necessary permissions/permits should be obtained for the proposed research projects before applications are submitted. Applicants are required to state whether or not they have publications outstanding. Candidates should also give details of other grants, which have been given or are being sought for their research. At the present moment, due to funding changes at the British Academy, the School is no longer able to support Major Fieldwork Projects. Applicants should check the British Academy website for Research opportunities www.britac.ac.uk

Applications should be sent to the Secretary at the address below by 15 April or 15 October on an annual basis. Applications will be considered on an ad hoc basis and applicants will be informed of the decision of the Council in June/July and December/January respectively.

For further information contact  Mrs J Porter MacIver, Secretary, The British School of Archaeology in Iraq, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.
Tel  +44 (0) 20 7969 5274  Email bsai@britac.ac.uk
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7969 5401  Web www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/iraq

In 1998 the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem amalgamated to create the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL). The CBRL promotes the study of the arts, humanities and social sciences (eg: archaeology, economics, geography, historical studies, legal studies, literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, politics, social anthropology, sociology and theology/religious studies) as relevant to the countries of the Levant (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria). The CBRL Regional Headquarters are in Amman and have a range of facilities, including a library, networked computer facilities, laboratory workspace with reference collections, a dark room and a hostel. The Kenyon Institute in East Jerusalem provides similar facilities for researchers working in Israel and the Palestinian Territories. Both bases serve as contact
points with local universities, museums, other research institutions and government agencies. The use of accommodation and equipment is available to members at a reasonable charge in both Amman and Jerusalem. The British Council in Damascus acts as an agent for the CBRL in Syria, where we also have a field base in Homs, while the British Council in Beirut assists CBRL in Lebanon. The CBRL hosts two lectures a year in the UK and a variety of seminars, exhibitions and lectures in the various countries of the Levant. The CBRL publishes an annual academic journal (Levant) as well as a less formal newsletter.

Details of membership are available either from the UK Secretary, the offices in Amman and Jerusalem, or via the website. Current membership rates are £35.00 or £15.00 for students. Members receive invitations to all CBRL functions in the UK and are entitled to stay, subject to availability, at the hostels in Amman and Jerusalem (prices currently £10.00 - £20.00 per day, depending on status and length of stay).

Grants
The CBRL offers Research Awards annually to support research projects in the Levant. Travel grants are also available to help students with smaller research projects and travel in the Levant region. Visiting Research Fellowships are also offered to enable established scholars to spend a period of between three and nine months at the British Institute in Amman or the Kenyon Institute in Jerusalem in order to undertake postdoctoral research. Further details of the grant schemes available in 2006/2007 are available from the UK Secretary or the CBRL website.

The Director of the CBRL may be able to give advice on proposed research in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon but cannot act as a referee for grant applications. An information sheet on current regulations for fieldwork in Jordan can also be obtained from the Director in Amman. The Jerusalem Research Officer may be able to give advice on proposed research in Israel and Palestine. An information sheet on current regulations for fieldwork in Israel and Palestine is available from the Jerusalem Research Officer.

For general enquiries contact
Penny Wiggins, UK Secretary, CBRL, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.
Tel +44 (0) 20 7969 5296  Email cbrl@britac.ac.uk
Fax +44 (0) 20 7969 5401  Web www.cbrl.org.uk/

Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus
Professor Bill Finlayson, Regional Director, CBRL, PO Box 519, Jubaiha, 11941, Amman, JORDAN.
Tel +962 6 5341317  Fax +962 6 5337197  Email b.finlayson@cbrl.org.uk

Palestine and Israel, Jerusalem
Dr Robert Allan, Research Officer, The Kenyon Institute (CBRL), PO Box 19283, Jerusalem, 91192, ISRAEL.
Tel +972 2 5828101  Fax +972 2 5323844  Email cbrl@netvision.net.il
Egypt Exploration Society

Membership
Open to anyone interested in ancient Egypt
Membership fees support archaeological work
Access to London library
Attend lectures and events
Reduced subscription-rate for students

Publications
Receive copies of Egyptian Archaeology (left)
Subscribe to the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
Subscribe to the Graeco Roman Memoir
Receive discounts on other publications

UK Contact
Dr. Andrew Bednarski
Membership and Outreach Secretary
3 Doughty Mews, London, WC1N 2PG
phone: +44 (0)20 7242 1880
fax: +44 (0)20 7242 6118
contact@ees.ac.uk

Egypt Contact
Dr. Rawya Ismail
EES Cairo Representative
c/o The British Council
192 Sharia el-Nil, Agouza, Cairo
phone: 20 2 300 1886
fax: 20 2 344 3076
ees.cairo@britishcouncil.org.eg

www.ees.ac.uk

The Society’s purpose is to undertake surveys, explorations and excavations of ancient sites in Egypt and to publish the results of this work. The Society’s work encompasses all periods of Egyptian history from earliest times to the Arab conquest. All team-members on the Society’s expeditions, including field directors, are unpaid, but all expedition expenses are covered by the Society.

The Society rents an office in the British Council’s premises in Cairo. The London Office houses the Society’s Archives, the records of over one hundred years of excavations in Egypt, and the Members’ Library, which contains in excess of 10,000 books and periodicals. Membership of the Society is open to anyone with an interest in ancient Egypt. Full Members may borrow books and study in the Library, attend lectures and social functions in London, Cairo and Manchester and receive the annual Journal of Egyptian Archaeology in addition to the Society’s colour magazine Egyptian Archaeology. Reduced subscriptions are available for registered students and for those who do not wish to receive the annual volume. Full Membership is also available to libraries. The Society does not have the resources to fund non-Society expeditions but every two years awards grants (totalling approximately £4000) from the Centenary Award Fund, for specific research projects related to the Society’s aims and purposes.

For further information contact
The Secretary, Egypt Exploration Society, 3 Doughty Mews, London WC1N 2PG, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 20 7242 1880  Email contact@ees.ac.uk
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7404 6118  Web http://www.ees.ac.uk/
Founded in 1865, the Palestine Exploration Fund is the world’s oldest established organisation for the study of the ancient Levant. As a non-political and non-sectarian society, it welcomes subscribers from all nations and faiths. The Fund promotes and organises a wide variety of activities, including a regular lecture programme (held at The British Museum - see below), study days, conferences, weekend schools and archaeological tours. Each year the Fund offers grants for research into topics connected with history, archaeology, art, languages, ethnology, geography, natural and earth sciences of the Levant. It also awards a number of travel grants aimed at assisting research students.

The Fund publishes numerous books and monographs, but its flagship publication is the Palestine Exploration Quarterly (PEQ), one of the most respected international journals. Subscribers to the PEQ will receive two issues of the journal each year, discounted rates on PEF publications and full details of all lectures and events. Rates for 2006 are: Full Individual: £30.00 (US$60.00); Student: £15.00 (US$30.00); Institutions: £40.00 (US$80.00).

Subscribers are welcome to visit the Fund’s premises in Marylebone, London, where they will have access to an extensive library, and may also consult the archives and collections. The archives include excavation journals and records, photographs, plans, maps, paintings, and drawings of scholars, explorers, and other individuals who have worked for the PEF, or who have generously donated their valuable research to its permanent care. Official, and occasionally, the personal correspondence of significant individuals is also included in these archives, an invaluable resource for the historian and biographer. The Fund also holds a diverse collection of archaeological and ethnographic artefacts, ranging in date from the Middle Palaeolithic to the early 20th century, as well as a collection of preserved flora and fauna from the Levant. These collections will be useful to people with varied interests in the Holy Land, from archaeology and anthropology, to geology, cartography and art. The Fund also has a unique photographic archive with images of Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Palestine, Israel, and Egypt dating from the 1850’s to the present day. The subjects covered are as broad as the time range, and include photographs taken by professional photographers such as Robertson & Beato, Bonfils, and James Graham, as well as photographs taken specifically for the PEF as part of its activities in the field. The archive is substantially supplemented with photographs taken by independent travellers and scholars who have donated their material to the PEF.

Forthcoming lectures for 2006 are: Thursday 15 June (following the AGM) Moab in the Iron Age (Bruce Routledge, School of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology, University of Liverpool), and then on Thursday 12 October, Thursday 9 November and Thursday 14 December - details to be announced. All lectures are free and open to anyone; they are at 6.00 pm in the Stevenson Lecture Theatre at The British Museum.

For further information contact the
Executive Secretary, Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, London W1M 5RR, UK.
Tel  +44 (0) 20 7935 5379  Email  execsec@pef.org.uk
Fax  +44 (0)20 7486-7438  Web  www.pef.org.uk

For information regarding the collections and archives (including photographs), please contact the
Curator, Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, London W1M 5RR, UK.
Email  curator@pef.org.uk
The Committee for Arabian Studies was founded in 1973 under the presidency of the late Sir Mortimer Wheeler, with the aim of initiating archaeological work in the area. Realising that many opportunities now exist in the Arabian Peninsula for scholars in a variety of disciplines, the Committee decided in 1987 to extend its role and became The Society for Arabian Studies, a body with charitable status. Membership of the Society is open to all who are interested in the history and culture of Arabia. The annual subscription is £20.00 for Ordinary Members, £7.00 for Student Members.

An Annual General Meeting as well as lectures by recognised authorities are held. As part of its Red Sea Studies Project the Society has held two 2-day conferences on the Red Sea, at the British Museum: the next conference is planned for October 2006. The annual *Bulletin* contains information on current archaeological, historical, and scientific studies in or pertaining to the countries of the Arabian Peninsula that may be of interest to our members. The Society is not in receipt of a regular government grant and its future is entirely dependent upon donations and subscriptions. Anyone interested in joining the Society should write by post or email to the Hon. Secretary at the addresses given below.

**Grants in aid of research**

These awards are intended primarily for small projects and are insufficient in themselves to finance a major research project, although they may be used as grants-in-aid towards larger projects which have already attracted, or can reasonably expect to attract further independent funding. Grants will not be awarded to fund university or other courses. The maximum grant to be awarded will be £500. Applications should state the following: title of research project, name and address of the applicant, his or her academic or other status, and details of the proposed project including the objectives, brief financial breakdown and plans for publication. Applicants must also enclose a brief CV and the names and addresses of two referees. Application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, at the address below, and are also to be found on the Society's website: [www.societyforarabianstudies.org](http://www.societyforarabianstudies.org)

Recipients will be required to provide a written report on their research with an account of expenditure, to be submitted within six months of the expiry period for which the grant was made. Successful applicants will also be required to submit a summary of their research for publication to the *Society for Arabian Studies Bulletin*. Applications may be submitted twice a year by 31 October or 31 May.

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SOCIETY FOR LIBYAN STUDIES

The Society for Libyan Studies was founded in 1969 to encourage scholarly research on the country and peoples of ancient and modern Libya. Most of the Society’s resources are devoted to archaeological survey and excavation in Libya, but the Society also sponsors research in such fields as geology, geography, natural history, education, linguistics and law. Membership is open to individuals and corporate bodies in Britain and overseas, and entitles members to the Society’s annual journal of record *Libyan Studies* and discounts on all Society publications. Members and friends based in the UK are invited to attend at least four lecture meetings held in London each year, the December lecture being preceded by the Annual General Meeting. Meetings are held at the British Academy and are open to members and non-members.

The Society has a considerable collection of books on Libyan and related North African studies, built on the collection of the late RG Goodchild and housed in the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP. Members are entitled to a letter of introduction that will enable them to consult the Society’s holdings and have borrowing rights. The Society’s archive of documents, photographs and drawings is housed in the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle upon Tyne and is open to members by arrangement.

The Society produces the journal *Libyan Studies*, and a number of major excavation reports with the Department of Antiquities, Tripoli, notably relating to British excavations and survey at Sidi Khrebish (Benghazi), Sabratha, Lepcis Magna, the UNESCO Libyan Valleys Archaeological Survey, Euesperides and the Fazzan.

**Grants** The Society provides discretionary grants both large and small for research and publication of projects taking place within its remit.

**Subscriptions** The current subscription rate is £25.00 *per annum*.

For further information about the Society contact
The General Secretary, Society for Libyan Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK.

Email  sstrong@btconnect.com  Web  http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/libya/index.html

SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

The Society for South Asian Studies is one of the Schools and Institutes founded and grant aided by the British Academy. The aim of the Society is to promote and support study and research in the humanities and social sciences of Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. To this end it offers annually a number of travel and small personal research grants. As a learned Society it organises a regular programme of meetings and publishes an annual journal *South Asian Studies*. Membership is open to individuals and institutions in Britain and overseas, and entitles members to attend all lectures and other meetings organised by the Society and to bring guests. They receive the Annual Report of the Society and its journal free of charge. The Society also supports the work of the Indian Art Circle, and members are entitled to attend lectures given under their auspices.
Grant Portfolio

**Project Grants** (Maximum annual award: £15,000 for a period of up to three years)
The Society supports new projects of several years duration but normally expects proposals to have passed through a developmental phase under the Society's guidance. The scope of all project proposals will have to be well defined and focused in term of their research questions and methodology. The Society will require project directors to provide a schedule for the completion of fieldwork and the preparation of reports and publications. Further details about the Society's management style and approach to projects are outlined in the Corporate Plan, available on the Society's website.

**Project Development Grants** (Maximum award: £3,000)
These grants provide seed funding for scholars – working independently or in groups – to develop distinctive research projects. The Society uses these grants to help define research agendas, to set up new projects and to steer South Asian studies toward innovative areas of study and research.

**Research Group Grants** (Maximum annual award: £1,000)
The Society supports the formation of autonomous research groups. These groups – effectively think tanks – are designed to generate distinctive research initiatives which can be submitted to the Society for funding, usually in partnership with other grant-awarding bodies. The Society encourages the creation of new research groups and holds a limited number ‘seed’ grants to be used to cover the expense associated with the convening of initial meetings, website design and the preparation of applications.

**Language Training Grants** (Maximum award: £3,000)
The Society offers a small number of language training grants for graduates and postgraduates. The grants are intended to fund periods of language training in South Asia. They are not available for work or study in Europe or the US. Students who are not resident in the UK are ineligible.

**Fieldwork Access Grants for Undergraduate Students** (Maximum award: £500)
These grants support students enrolled in UK institutions to visit the countries of South Asia. The grants are designed to encourage students of the highest calibre to pursue a South Asian specialisation. The Society will contribute towards travel and subsistence for a maximum period of two months. Preference will be given to students who have not previously visited South Asia. Note: Students must fulfil UK residency requirements as defined by the AHRC. Applications must be made by university departments on behalf of nominated students. Individual applications will not be accepted.

**South Asia Conference Grants** (Maximum award: £5,000)
These grants support workshops, seminars and conferences in South Asia organised by UK-based scholars in collaboration with their research partners in South Asia. Preference is to be given to proposals that are strategically designed to establish, develop or enhance Society research groups and projects.

**Academic Exchange Programme**
This scheme facilitates exchange between UK institutions and those in South Asia. The programme is currently under review. For more information, please contact the Society’s Assistant Secretary.

The submission deadline for all grant applications is 15 April. For full descriptions, application forms, notes and information about awards made in the past, please visit the Society’s website at: [http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/SSAS/grants.htm](http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/SSAS/grants.htm)

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**Further information on the work of the Society is available from**
The Assistant Secretary, Society for South Asian Studies, 73 Collier Street, Ground Floor, London N1 9BE  
Tel/Fax +44 (0) 20 7812 1422  Email secretary@societyforsouthasianstudies.org  Web [www.societyforsouthasianstudies.org](http://www.societyforsouthasianstudies.org)
SCHOLARSHIPS & AWARDS

Have a look at the British Schools and Institutes Abroad and Related Organisations section above for information on the numerous scholarships, grants and awards offered by these institutions.

ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD FIELDWORK AWARDS

Supported by The Headley Trust

If you are short of funds to join the dig of your choice - Archaeology Abroad is here to help! Archaeology Abroad subscribers of any nationality are eligible to apply for a Fieldwork Award of up to a maximum of £500 to help meet their excavation or field school expenses for any project listed in either the Spring or Autumn bulletins.

Autumn 2005 Awards
A total of £1,400 has been awarded to Archaeology Abroad subscribers who applied for funding to help them join a wide range of archaeological fieldwork projects listed in the Autumn 2005 volume. Our warmest congratulations to them all - we wish them every success in their endeavours and look forward to hearing about their experiences in due course!

- Annika Tottenham (Final year Archaeology undergraduate, Glasgow University)
  £400 - Six weeks at El Presidio de Santa Barbara Historic State Park, California, USA

- Jack Hiscock (Gap year student starting Archaeology degree at Sheffield University in 2006)
  £400 - Two weeks' fieldwork at Bedford Shelter 2, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

- Eleftheria Pappa (Final year Archaeology MPhil student, Hertford College, Cambridge)
  £300 - Two weeks' fieldwork studying Mayan Civilisation at Chocola, Guatemala.

- Elizabeth James (Cambridge Classics graduate, now teaching)
  £300 - One week session on the rock art project at Paspardo, Valcamonica, Italy.

A selection of fascinating reports from all our 2005 Fieldwork Award winners on their various experiences digging abroad can be found in the Reviews Archive section.

Spring 2006 applications
Fieldwork Award applications are now invited for excavation projects or field schools listed in this issue and an application form is enclosed with this bulletin. A separate application form must be submitted for each project applied for up to a maximum of two per subscriber. There is no closing date for applications, but early application is advised as Awards are limited and may be given on a first-come, first-served basis. Applications will be judged promptly and on merit. Successful applicants will be notified as soon as possible in advance of their chosen excavation, although in certain circumstances it may be possible to pay Awards retrospectively. Recipients are required to submit a short report about their experiences which may be published in a future issue of Archaeology Abroad. Successful applicants may not reapply for 12 months following receipt of their Award.

For further details or additional application forms, contact
Wendy Rix Morton, Honorary Secretary, Archaeology Abroad, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK

Tel +44 (0) 20 8537 0849 Email arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk
The AHRC provides funding and support in three programmes: research, postgraduate research and training and special funding for university museums and galleries. For full details of awards available see website: www.ahrc.ac.uk

Research

The following AHRC research schemes may be of interest to archaeologists:

The Research Grants scheme provides up to £1 million full economic costs for up to five years, to substantial research projects, which may involve some teamwork. The scheme is open to full-time and part-time members of the academic and academic-related staff of Higher Education Institutions directly funded by the UK Funding Councils. Applicants should be actively engaged in research and be of postdoctoral standing.

The Research Leave scheme provides funding for research leave of three or four months. The period funded by the AHRC must be matched by a (preceding) period funded by the Institution. Eligibility is as for Research Grants above.

For full details of all advanced research awards, please see our website or contact
Research Division, The Arts and Humanities Research Council, Whitefriars, Lewins Mead, Bristol BS1 2AE, UK.

Research Preparation Master's scheme

This scheme will support students undertaking Master's courses that focus on advanced study and research training explicitly intended to provide a foundation for further research at doctoral level. Awards will normally be for one year, but funding for two years will exceptionally be considered, where the value and necessity of the additional year's training is demonstrated.

Professional Preparation Master's scheme

This new scheme will support students undertaking Master's or Postgraduate Diploma courses that focus on developing high-level skills and competencies for professional practice. Awards will normally be for one year, but funding for two years will exceptionally be considered, where the value and necessity of the additional year's training is demonstrated.

Doctoral awards are distributed through one scheme covering the AHRC's entire subject domain. The Doctoral Awards Scheme provides awards for up to three years full-time study or up to five year's part-time study, to enable students to gain a PhD. Exceptionally, the AHRC will provide support for up to four years' full-time or up to seven years' part-time study (see the Guide for Doctoral applicants for further details).
Small Research Grants (up to £7,500) are available to archaeologists for the direct costs of primary research including fieldwork and post-excavation studies. Closing dates are 15 October, 15 January and 15 April.

Larger Research Grants (£15,000 to £100,000 FEC) tenable over 3 years are available for self-contained pieces of research. The annual closing date is 15 October.

British Conference Grants (up to £2000) are also available for bringing key speakers to conferences held in the UK.

Overseas Conference Grants (up to £800) are available for travel expenses of a scholar delivering a paper at a conference overseas. The deadline dates for these schemes are 15 October, 15 January and 15 April.

Further details and applications form
The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London  SW1Y 5AH, UK.
Tel  +44 (0) 20 7969 5217  Web  www.brit.ac.uk
ORGANISATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, SOCIETIES

ACCORDIA

Accordia is a research institute in the University of London. It operates in association with the Institute of Archaeology UCL and with the Institute of Classical Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London. It is dedicated to the promotion and co-ordination of research into all aspects of early Italy, from first settlement to the end of the pre-industrial period.

We organise lectures, research seminars, conferences and exhibitions on aspects of Italian archaeology and history, and have an extensive programme of research publications. We publish specialist volumes, seminars, conferences and excavation reports, as well as our own journal, the *Accordia Research Papers*. Our policy is to encourage and support research into early Italy, especially by younger scholars, to get new work disseminated as rapidly as possible, and to improve access to recent and innovative research. We believe our books and our journal represent a valuable contribution to the development of the subject area. We also run, or are associated with, a number of research and fieldwork projects based in Britain and in Italy.

For further information, including membership details, contact
Accordia Research Institute, c/o Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK
Fax +44 (0) 1784 741602
Email Accordia@ntlworld.com
Web www.ucl.ac.uk/accordia/

ANCIENT EGYPT MAGAZINE

ANCIENT EGYPT published in the UK bi-monthly, features the history, people and culture of the Nile valley, concentrating on ancient Egypt, but also including occasional articles on Coptic, Islamic and modern Egypt. With sixty-eight pages, the magazine includes the latest archaeological news and research from Egypt, featured in articles which are profusely illustrated in colour. Also included are reviews of the latest books on ancient Egypt, news of exhibitions, and a full listing of the many Egyptology Societies in the UK and the many Egyptology lectures, study days and conferences held around the country. The magazine is written by internationally-known Egyptologists and is aimed at anyone interested in ancient Egypt, from the absolute beginner to the expert. **Subscription rates** For the UK: 1 year - £21, 2 years - £36; Europe: 1 year - £25.50, 2 years - £46; Rest of the World: 1 year - £34.50, 2 years - £65.

Further information from Bob Partridge. 6 Branden Drive, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 8EJ, UK
Tel/fax +44 (0) 1565 754450 Email bobegyptpl@aol.com Web www.ancientegyptmagazine.com
Subscriptions Empire Publications, I Newton Street, Manchester M1 1HW, UK
Tel +44 (0) 161 872 3319 Fax +44 (0)161 872 4721 Email info@ancientegyptmagazine.com
ANTIQUITY

ANTIQUITY the international journal of archaeology, presents new archaeological research and methods in an accessible way to a wide audience. Each issue - published in March, June, September and December - makes a book of about 250 pages and includes an editorial, research reports, new methodology, debates and issues, and reviews of books and exhibitions. Papers range in time focus from the Palaeolithic to present, and over all parts of the world.

Our Premium subscription offers unlimited online access to our entire back archive containing all the papers published in Antiquity since 1927, allowing full-text searching and instant download. Annual Subscription rates: Personal from £36.00, Institutional from £100.00.

Antiquity also publishes a series of edited volumes reprinting themed classic papers: Landscapes from Antiquity, Celts from Antiquity and Megaliths & Monuments from Antiquity.

Further information from Professor Martin Carver, Editor, Antiquity, King’s Manor, York YO1 7E, UK
Tel/Fax +44 (0)1904 433994 Email editor@antiquity.ac.uk Web http://antiquity.ac.uk/

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA

Archaeologia Bulgarica appears three times a year and provides a publishing forum for research in archaeology in the broadest sense of the term. There are no restrictions as to time and territory but the emphasis is on south-eastern Europe. All articles are submitted to peer review. Annual price: €57 (plus postage). Single numbers: €19 (plus postage). Electronic versions of a paper/review: €5. Payment by credit card accepted: VISA, Mastercard, JCB.

For further information contact Dr Lyudmil Vagalinski, Editor-in-Chief
Email LVagalin@mail.techno-link.com Web www.techno-link.com/clients/lvagalin/index.html
The oldest archaeological organisation in America, the AIA is a non-profit, scientific and educational organisation dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication, to informing the public about archaeology, and to the protection of the world’s cultural heritage. For 25 years, the AIA has published the *Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin*, a comprehensive guide to excavations, field schools, and special programmes with openings for volunteers, students, and staff throughout the world. *AFOB* has expanded online as a fully searchable database and provides information beyond a simple list of excavation opportunities, including general and site-specific bibliographies, advice on preparing to participate in an excavation, employment opportunities in field archaeology, and information on programmes for students under 18. *AFOB* can be ordered through David Brown Books in North America on (1) 800 791 9354 or through Oxbow Books outside North America on +44 (0) 1865 241249 or www.oxbowbooks.com

The AIA also produces the *American Journal of Archaeology*, a broad-based journal "devoted to the art and archaeology of ancient Europe and the Mediterranean world, including the Near East and Egypt, from prehistoric to late antique times." and *Archaeology*, a richly illustrated magazine containing articles written by professionals, for both the public and the scholar, accounts of the latest discoveries in archaeology worldwide, together with book and film reviews, listings of museum exhibits, and archaeological news.

**Further information contact**
The Archaeological Institute of America, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass 02215-2006, USA.

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**ARCHÄOLOGIE IN DEUTSCHLAND**

Archäologie in Deutschland is a well-illustrated German archaeological magazine published six times a year. It is aimed at both the scholar and the public, carries reports, notes and news on current fieldwork in Germany, a round-up of the work of the regional archaeological services (Archäologische Landesämter), book reviews, current exhibitions and a feature article on archaeological activity elsewhere in Europe. For further information, including current subscriptions rates, visit the website.

**Contact**
Konrad Theiss Verlag, Postfach 10 48 27, D-70042 Stuttgart, Germany

**Web**
www.theiss.de
ARCHÉOLOGIA

ARCHÉOLOGIA is a French archaeological magazine published 11 times a year (double issue in July-August). It presents a range of news, articles and reports on archaeological discovery, fieldwork and exhibitions to a wide public. It usually carries two or three articles about sites in France and three or four articles on work in other countries around the world. Archéologia also accepts contributions from students, especially relating to new technology or rare subjects.

For subscription rates and other enquiries contact
Archéologia, Editions Faton, BP 90, 21803 Quétigny Cedex, FRANCE.
Tel +33 3 80 48 98 48
Fax +33 3 80 48 98 46
Email redaction@archeologia-magazine.com
Web www.archeologia-magazine.com

biab online: BRITISH & IRISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

biab online – the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography – is the online abstracts and indexing service for British and Irish archaeology. biab online contains references and abstracts from a wide variety of journals, monographs, conference proceedings, postgraduate theses and many articles of relevance to British and Irish archaeology which appear in the literature of other disciplines. biab online contains links to online documents and other relevant information so users can navigate straight to the sites they want. biab online is now a free access service with no subscription payable. The database contains c 200,000 bibliographic references dating from 1695AD to the present day - and regularly updated- and can be accessed at www.biab.ac.uk The website also contains information about standards and other helps for users. Some value-added services will be charged for (see website or contact office for details).

biab online office  The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AH, UK.
Tel +44 (0) 207 969 5223
Fax +44 (0) 207 969 5300
Email info@biab.ac.uk
Web www.biab.ac.uk

BRITISH EPIGRAPHY SOCIETY

The British Epigraphy Society exists to promote the study of inscriptions, texts and historical documents in Greek, Latin and other languages. The Society holds colloquia each year in the spring and autumn on epigraphic themes (recent themes include “Dedications”, “Making Inscriptions”, “Displaying Inscriptions”, and “Language, Power and Politics”), and these colloquia include opportunities for members to present their own epigraphic research to an informed and friendly audience through short reports or posters. The Society sponsors a Summer School in epigraphy for the training of graduates and others every three years (to be held next in July 2007).
We keep in touch with subscribers through a bi-annual newsletter giving notices of forthcoming events, news of recent discoveries, and reports on BES-supported activities. In addition to the newsletter, members receive occasional electronic communications with more immediate alerts of events and exhibitions, or requests for epigraphic assistance (eg. with excavation projects). We are especially eager to foster interest in epigraphy among students and each year make available bursaries to assist with the costs of attending epigraphic workshops and conferences.

For September 2007, the Society is organising the XIII International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (CIEGL) in Oxford. This is the major meeting of epigraphists from across the world, and takes place only once every five years. Members of the Society will receive a discount to this event.

Further information, including archives of previous events, reports, and back-issues of newsletters may be viewed on the Society's web-pages at http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/BES/

Annual subscription to the BES is currently £6, and the subscription year runs from October to September. Membership application forms may be downloaded from our web-site, or obtained by writing to the secretary, Peter Haarer, who will also be happy to answer general enquiries.

The Society comprises an independent 'chapter' of the Association Internationale d'Epigraphie Grecque et Latine (AIEGL), and is a registered charity.

For further information contact
Dr Peter Haarer, Secretary, The British Epigraphy Society, c/o 19 Purcell Road, Marston, Oxford OX3 0EX, UK

Email  peter.haarer@classics.ox.ac.uk
Web  www.csad.ox.ac.uk/BES/

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) is an educational charity working throughout the UK to involve people in archaeology and to promote the appreciation and care of the historic environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

The CBA publishes British Archaeology six times a year, which contains news on topics of archaeological interest. The magazine incorporates Briefing which carries advance information about sites in Britain where volunteers are needed, with brief details of period and nature of the site, location, dates, accommodation, etc, to enable volunteers to plan ahead and book places to work. Most digs occur during the summer months, and there is usually (though not always) a minimum age limit of 16 years. Briefing also has information about archaeological courses, conferences, tours, and training excavations. The Briefing text can also be accessed on the CBA’s website and includes links to other web pages, which give details of fieldwork projects. In addition, the CBA publishes a free fact sheet series. Especially useful for those starting out is, Everything you always wanted to know about archaeology but were afraid to ask (Factsheet 8). Fact sheets are also available on the CBA website at: www.britarch.ac.uk/cba/factshts.html
The Young Archaeologists’ Club, for the 8 - 16 age group, is also run under the auspices of the CBA. Over 16s can convert to CBA student membership. Current CBA membership rates are: £32.00 (individual), £19.00 (student) and £40.00 (family, including membership of the Young Archaeologists’ Club).

For further information on the work of the CBA or YAC contact
Council for British Archaeology or Young Archaeologists’ Club, St Mary’s House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ
Tel +44 (0) 1904 671417 Email info@britarch.ac.uk
Fax +44 (0) 1904 671384 Web www.britarch.ac.uk

COUNCIL FOR INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Independent Archaeology was set up to explore how amateurs and local societies can contribute more effectively to archaeology. It no longer runs a UK placement service for volunteers but is prepared to offer advice to amateur archaeologists.

For further details contact Tony Clifford, Council for Independent Archaeology, 7 The Street, Boughton-Under-Blean, Faversham, Kent ME13 9AX, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1227 752639 Email tonyc@e-kent.freeserve.co.uk

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY
CURRENT WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY

Current Archaeology is published six times a year and describes archaeological sites in full colour concentrating on British archaeology. It is Britain's leading archaeological magazine, and aims to bridge the gap between the amateur and the professional. A subscription to Current Archaeology costs £20.00 per annum (£25.00 for overseas subscribers). Subscribers may also pay by Visa or MasterCard or Switch/Maestro, by phone, mail, fax or securely on the website.

Subscribers also receive the Archaeology Handbook, published annually, listing around 1000 archaeological organisations in Britain, including universities and societies. The Handbook also lists over 100 of the major digs going on during the summer, many with opportunities for volunteers. The Handbook can be bought separately and costs £7.95, and is also available on the website.
Current World Archaeology is a new British magazine that covers the archaeology of the whole world, from the first emergence of man down to the present day. It covers all periods and all areas. In particular it looks at the origins of our own civilisation, at Egypt, the Ancient Near East and the Holy Land, and at Greece and Rome. Current World Archaeology seeks out the latest discoveries, ranging from the palaces of kings to the workshops of the humble artisans. At the core of each issue is at least four major articles looking in depth at a major excavation, and putting the results into context. We also look at some of the well-known classic sites, and see how the latest theories and discoveries enable you to visit these sites and look at them through fresh eyes.

For further information contact
Current Archaeology/Current World Archaeology, 9 Nassington Road, London NW3 2TX, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 20 7435 7517
Fax +44 (0) 20 7916 2405
Email ca@archaeology.co.uk or cwa@archaeology.co.uk
Web www.archaeology.co.uk

EARTHWATCH

Earthwatch is an international environmental organisation that is committed to conserving the diversity and integrity of life on earth to meet the needs of current and future generations. Earthwatch (Europe) currently supports over 130 research projects in 50 countries and works in partnership with scientific institutions, companies, educational bodies and the general public. Since 1971, Earthwatch has recruited over 80,000 volunteers in support of 2,800 field research projects, including archaeology projects, in 118 countries. The Earthwatch Volunteer Programme provides an opportunity for the general public to work directly in the field with leading field scientists and researchers. Projects range from sifting through the prehistory of settlement and cultural evolution on ‘Mallorca’s Copper Age’ to excavating mammoths in South Dakota. No previous training is required and most projects are open to anyone over 16. Prices range from £400 to £2199 and projects last from three to twenty days. Earthwatch members receive regular mailings on Earthwatch activities and volunteering opportunities and preferential rates on certain projects.

For more information contact Earthwatch (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383
Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Web www.earthwatch.org/europe
EXPEDITION ADVISORY CENTRE

The Expedition Advisory Centre of the Royal Geographical Society (with The Institute of British Geographers - IBG) provides advice, information and training to those planning expeditions overseas. Their publications include Joining an Expedition (price £7.50), which lists 90 organisations recruiting members for overseas projects, and a booklet on Fundraising to Join an Expedition (price £2.50). An annual Expedition Planning Seminar is held each November for those planning overseas research projects, and there are further courses throughout the year. The Society gave grants worth £100,000 to those undertaking expeditions and field research in remote and challenging environments last year.

Read the grant application procedures on: www.rgs.org/grants. For information on the many courses on offer see: www.rgs.org/eacseminars or email: eac@rgs.org

GRAMPUS HERITAGE AND TRAINING LTD

Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd is a non-profit making organisation based in the North West of England. Since 1997 we have been involved in the management and promotion of European projects concerned with culture, heritage, archaeology and the environment.

Leonardo Da Vinci projects: European Archaeology Skills Exchange (EASE)
Grampus are currently promoters of the EU Leonardo da Vinci projects – European Archaeology Skills Exchange (EASE) and Graduate European Archaeology Skills Exchange (GrEASE). The aim of these projects is to provide access for UK undergraduates and recent graduates to archaeological excavations throughout Europe. These opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project.

All excavations will take place in the summer of 2006. Grampus encourages the accreditation of undergraduate placements as part of a course of study in the UK. We have arrangements in place with several UK departments to ensure that the achievements of students are assessed and accredited appropriately. All applicants must produce a report upon their return to the UK.

For further information/application details contact
Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 16973 21516 Email grampus@clark-mactavish.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 16973 23040 Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk/
MUSEUM BOOKS

Museum Books supplies new, secondhand and out of print books on Egyptology, the Ancient Near East and some selected titles on the Classical World and General Archaeology.

If you would like to receive email lists on Egyptology or the Ancient Near East, or both subjects, please supply your email address. Alternatively, visit the website to view the wide range of books available.

For further information contact Shirley Lancaster, Museum Books, PO Box 852, Enfield EN2 7XU, UK.

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NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

The Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) is a UK-based voluntary organisation formed to further interest in the nautical heritage. Membership includes archaeologists, divers, conservators, historians and the public, from the UK and abroad.

The NAS edits the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, and members receive a regular newsletter with information on projects. The Society forms a valuable point of contact with underwater/ maritime projects, as well as new discoveries.

The NAS also provides training in all aspects of nautical archaeology through its Training Courses, which are supported by the Government. The qualifications are recognised abroad (courses have been held in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the USA). Some projects now prefer to recruit volunteers who have completed part or all of the Training.

Further information from Nautical Archaeology Society, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD, UK.

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The Scientific Exploration Society (SES) was founded by John Blashford-Snell and colleagues in 1969 after the successful Blue Nile Expedition to Ethiopia. From this an international fraternity was formed which has undertaken many ambitious expeditions. Today the Society, which is a registered charity, is at the forefront of scientific exploration and endeavour. It organises global expeditions on land and sea, giving approval and support to projects organised by members, associate members and universities. The SES is especially interested in scientific research, archaeology, conservation, education, community and medical aid. It is one of the leading proponents of innovative expeditions combining both science and adventure. It is a friendly, informal society of like-minded people.

SES Global Expeditions include a varied number of projects, such as underwater archaeology in India, elephant research and conservation in Asia and Africa and archaeological investigations in Panama. They are open to all age groups. Whilst relevant skills are useful, no special experience or qualifications are necessary. Above all we look for enthusiasm and compatibility plus a reasonable level of fitness. These expeditions are ideal for grown up gappers and mini sabbaticals. Each expedition ranges from 2 - 4 weeks in duration and has an average team size of 12 - 16 members.

MONGOLIA - mid June to mid August 2006
Following the highly successful reconnaissance in 2005, the SES has identified a number of projects which will form the basis of an ongoing programme of expeditions to Mongolia over the next three years. Guided by Mongolian scientists the team will undertake botanical research into the distribution of rare plants and medicinal herbs, palaeontological studies of the numerous fossil beds scattered across the Gobi and further zoological investigations. With the aid of the British charity Just a Drop the team will re-dig wells which have fallen into disrepair and also take out simple educational supplies for school children.

ABERDARES NATIONAL PARK (KENYA) - September 2006
This initial expedition, undertaking work alongside Rhino Ark & Kenya Wildlife Society, will include building a rangers post to support further monitoring of and conservation work for all wildlife including the endangered Black Rhino, conducting surveillance work with the Rhino Ark/KWS Bongo project, study flora and fauna and help install a clean water supply for villagers and livestock.

PATAGONIA (CHILE) - November to December 2006
Led by Colonel Blashford-Snell, this will be an exciting survey of the wreck of HMS Wager, which sank in a remote part of Chilean Patagonia in 1741. The survival of the crew is one of the great sagas of the sea. The team of around 20 will use a chartered Chilean vessel to sail to Wager Island where they will set up a base and carry out the survey. The team will also carry out a water supply project and glacier studies, assisting CONAF (The Chilean Environmental and Wildlife Agency) and seek a cave, believed to contain most unusual mummified bodies.
Cost: All the above expeditions cost between £2,500 - £3,000 per person which includes domestic air flights, accommodation, food, transport, comprehensive insurance, in-country fees (if applicable) and the briefing day, held in the UK. International flights are not included and can be booked through Wexas, our appointed agents. Exact dates and cost to be confirmed on application.

For further information and application forms on these expeditions and many more contact
Expedition Base, Scientific Exploration Society, Motcombe, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 9PB, England, UK.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies (SPBS) was established in 1983, with the object of furthering study and knowledge of the history and culture, language and literature of the Byzantine Empire and its neighbours. The Executive of the SPBS also serves as the British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Études Byzantines (AIEB), which was founded in 1948, and, among its other functions, sponsors an International Congress every five years. The 21st International Congress on the theme of Display will be held in August 2006 in London. For further details see: http://www.byzantinecongress.org.uk

Among other activities, the Society sponsors an annual Symposium, which is held every spring at different locations in the British Isles; the Symposium normally incorporates the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The Society also compiles the annual Bulletin of British Byzantine Studies which is circulated to all members. The Bulletin includes reports on recent publications and work in progress by all members of the Society; news of fieldwork; abstracts of newly completed theses; a bibliography of books in the field published during the year; reports on recent conferences, including a regular feature on the annual Spring Symposium of the Society; and a calendar of events of interest to members. There are also special features on a variety of topics. It is an indispensable tool for anyone with a serious interest in Byzantine Studies.

The Society publishes the main papers delivered at its annual Symposia; these volumes always deal with a particular theme or topic in Byzantine Studies. The Society also organises special events, including museum openings, study days for postgraduate students, and special lectures at held at various venues. The Society sponsors a one-day meeting called ‘Byzantium in the North’ which is held at a university in the north of England usually in October. Special fellowships and bursaries for students are also administered by the Society on an annual basis.

For further information please contact
Dr Fiona Haarer, SPBS, 19 Purcell Road, Marston, Oxford OX3 OEZ, UK

Email fiona.haarer@kcl.ac.uk Web http://www.byzantium.ac.uk
The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (Hellenic Society) was founded in 1879 to advance the study of Greek language, literature, history, art and archaeology in the Ancient, Byzantine and Modern periods.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies was first issued in 1880 and is internationally recognized as one of the foremost periodicals in the field of Classical scholarship. It contains articles on a wide variety of Hellenic topics, and reviews of recent books of importance to Greek studies. It often includes articles on Greek archaeology and art and reviews of the most important new works in the field. The supplement Archaeological Reports (published now for 52 years) provides fully illustrated accounts of archaeological work in Greece and other parts of the world that were sites of Greek culture. It is the essential digest for current reports in Greek archaeology.

In conjunction with the Roman Society and the Institute of Classical Studies, we run the Joint Library based at Senate House, and members are entitled to borrow from this collection: one of the world's leading libraries for the study of the Greek and Roman worlds. The SPHS makes annual grant awards to conferences and the British Schools and Institutes abroad to support such activities as the British School in Athens' summer school and fieldwork grants for the British School at Athens and the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara.

For more information contact
The Executive Secretary, Hellenic Society, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, UK
Tel +44 (0) 20 7862 8730
Fax +44 (0) 20 7862 8731
Email office@hellenicsociety.org.uk
Web www.hellenicsociety.org.uk

Based in Oxford, Vacation Work Publications has for many years compiled and published a wide range of directories and handbooks for those interested in travelling and/or working overseas including: The Directory of Summer Jobs Abroad, Work Your Way Around the World, Taking a Gap Year and The International Directory of Voluntary Work. Enquire about Archaeo-Volunteers, a guide to voluntary work on digs, in museums, etc.

For further information contact Vacation Work Publications, 9 Park End St, Oxford OX1 1HJ, UK.
Tel +44 (0) 1865 241978
Fax +44 (0) 1865 790885
Email info@vacationwork.co.uk
Web www.vacationwork.co.uk
Here is our 'reviews archive' - reports written by subscribers who have received Fieldwork Awards over the last two to three years - providing readers with first-hand accounts of what it is really like digging on projects of all types around the world.

FIELDWORK IN DOS SULIF, VAL CAMONICA

FRANCESCA MAZZILLI

Francesca Mazzilli is an archaeology undergraduate student at the University of Durham. She has taken part in fieldwork on prehistoric and Roman sites in Italy and in the UK. She hopes to pursue a career in the research and study of Western ancient cultures working on archaeological sites as a professional archaeologist. In this report she writes of her experiences last summer in Dos Sulif where she was engaged in fieldwork, having received an Award of £100 towards her expenses.

I participated in the rock art fieldwork organised by “The Footsteps of Man” Archaeological Cooperative for the session 25 July – 1 August, 2005. This took place in two different parts of the Paspardo area: Dos Costa Pet and Dos Sulif. Both are close to the Capitello dei due Pini, a famous rock art site; one with a height difference of 30m from the Capitello dei due Pini (Arca’ et al 1995:144) and the other with even an higher elevation. The Dos Sulif site consists of a series of prehistoric engravings dated from the Neolithic to Iron Age as demonstrated by the presence of petroglyphs in the whole area, including the famous ones in Valle.

The engravings at Dos Sulif dated to the Neolithic are anthropomorphic figures with raised arms and legs, some of them with “U” shape, denominated prayers. Anthropomorphic representations were believed to have shamanic or particular religious/magical power. Moreover, other engravings from the Neolithic depict dogs and shovels. The depiction of dogs could be the symbolical representation of divine animals, representing a good omen for the hunting or grazing of animals (Fossati et al 1991:13), (Fig 1).

The shovels (Fig 2), instead, are regarded as every day tools; however, apart from their practical function, the shovels could have been perceived as having a magical function, as most of the depictions of the shovels have been found near the so-called prayers symbolising fertility. (Fossati et al 1991:13). The engravings dated to the Iron Age and warriors and four lobed swastika symbols have been discovered. The first ones do not seem to represent military scenes but are more likely representative of initiation rites.
This is due to the youthfulness of the subjects and the simplicity in depicting the war picture, usually consisted of two people as initiated duellists (Fossati 1996:49) (Fig 3). The second Iron Age depictions are the four-lobed swastika symbols (Fig 4). These could have different symbolic meanings such as tribal totem, representation of the solar or lunar calendar, or a game similar to the draughts. (Fossati et al. 1991:20). However, neither of these hypotheses can be ascertained.

Those petroglyphs are only some of the ones found on the rocks at Dos Sulif and were brought to light only two years ago and have started to be cleaned from trees and bushes only last year. During my time at Dos Sulif, my group cleaned the engraved rocks to remove the outcropping surface, bushes, lichen, moss, and other organic material. After the cleaning process, we began to compile our findings by tracing (Fig 5) and photographing them with the help of mirrors, which enabled us to capture each detail of the depictions. My group did not finish the project, but it is likely to continue next year.

With regards to the documentation, my group traced meticulously pecking, scratching and polissoir patterns - polished part of a possible scratched hammered smoothed “V” (Fossati et al 1991:7) - and natural breakings of the rocks on a transparent sheet of paper 90 x 120cm (Anati 1977:23). In the laboratory, we subsequently reduced the size of the drawings and put the reductions together as a mosaic in order to have the whole picture documentation collected together for future publication. The fieldwork activities helped us to contextualise the rock art in Val Camonica and our work.
The range of activities was not only limited to the research and recording of engraved rocks but also included evening lectures where theoretical information on the surrounding rock engravings was given. Classes of sketching pottery and flints, used to pick the rock, and formal classification of the engravings were also provided. We also went on a variety of trips. Nonetheless, previous research about prehistoric engravings is highly recommended, especially on those at Val Camonica, before taking part in the fieldwork.

The evening lectures were introductory lectures held by the director Dr Angelo Fossati. One lecture dealt with the medieval engravings in Val Camonica, and the other with the specific study of one rock, number 44, at Foppe di Nadro and its relative thematic comparison with other engravings and prehistoric sites. Evening lectures were not the only time where the archaeological director and the supervisors gave clear and detailed explanations on engravings to the group; they were always present on the site and during spare time for any archaeological and non-archaeological matters.

As far as the trips were concerned, we went to Foppe di Nadro and In Valle (Val Camonica), and Grosio (Valtellina), which enhanced our understanding of the site my group was working on, as well as of the surrounding engravings and the repetitive presence of certain topics in the depictions. For instance, even in Grosio, out of the Val Camonica area, prayer depictions and initiated warriors have been found (Fig 6) (Fossati 1996: 49). The recurrent appearance of these themes might have led to the idea that the production of engravings could have been made by the same engravers in different places or the diffusion of the same subjects could have led to similar depictions by different engravers. Therefore, petroglyphs cannot be seen only as significant examples of the first forms of prehistoric art or rituality, but also as an important example of the culture of their communities and the relationships between communities. The general overview of the archaeological area concerning prehistoric engravings, albeit given in a limited period of one week, increases our perspective of the single site - in my case, Do Sulif - and in relation to the surrounded landscape.

The location of the site is at an elevated height where it is possible to view the valley and the surrounding mountains, the difficult access, and the inclination of the steep rocks which enabled us to see clearly the engravings through the sun. For these reasons, the place has been traditionally called Dos Sulif meaning “the bump of the sun”: the former word assigned as indication of the inclination of the rocks, and the latter referred to the action of the sunshine.

On a social level, the presence of international students on the fieldwork was remarkable. There were Italian, English, American, Portuguese, and German people, all of whom shared a common interest for rock art. We all integrated really well with each other by exchanging our archaeological as well as non-archaeological ideas and experiences. All of this added tremendous value to the experience of the fieldwork.
On the whole, I can say that the Val Camonica fieldwork satisfied my expectations. I feel professionally more knowledgeable about engravings thanks to the practical experience and theoretical explanations given by the archaeological director and the supervisors. At any time during lectures, trips, on the site, the director and staff were always willing to help and advise. Moreover, I believe that the teamwork and accommodation arrangements have helped me to grow both as an individual as well as a team-member.

Despite the variety of activities during the fieldwork, the only negative aspect of this fieldwork was the lack of a more specific knowledge of one distinct site - Dos Sulif. However, this does not mean that those “extra-activities” were unnecessary. Indeed, the activities were essential for a good understanding of the engravings, the study and research methods and the area in general; but more focused study would have been appropriate. Moreover, I personally believe that a one week session does not give enough time to focus on the archaeological development of one site. Therefore, I would recommend attending the fieldwork for at least two weeks.

Trowel rating
Overall, this fieldwork has interested me so much in the subject and the organization that I would consider taking part again in the future. I would give this a five trowel rating and would recommend it to others.

References


Since graduating with a degree in Archaeology from University College London in 2001, Rebecca Miller has worked on many varied and interesting excavations, ranging from Roman sites in Turkey to medieval castles in the Czech Republic.

Last year, Rebecca was granted a £350 Fieldwork Award towards a two week session in March working on the excavations in Tiberias. Here she writes about her experiences.

I chose to participate on the project at Tiberias on the shores of the Sea of Galilee in Israel, which is run by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in conjunction with Brown University, USA. In doing so I hoped to increase my archaeological experience whilst learning about a region and culture that was entirely new to me. Having seen the excavation in Archaeology Abroad, my next port of call was the excavation website http://archaeology.huji.ac.il/Tiberias/ which I found to be informative and easy to navigate. The website boasted the site to be ‘so rich in antiquities that archaeologists in Israel call it “the city of treasures”’. I was not disappointed by the scale and breathtaking aspect of the city, which lies directly on the shore of the Sea of Galilee with Mount Berenice rising above it.

The city of Ancient Tiberias lies south of the modern city and was founded c 20 CE by Herod Antipas, son of Herod The Great, who reigned from 4 BCE to 39 CE. The area has been almost continuously settled since. For the first 1200 years of existence, up until its conquest by the Mamluks in 1247 CE, the city was an important centre for both the political and spiritual leadership of the country. The site is important because the city holds significance to all three of the major religions of Israel.

Christian pilgrims have visited the area since the Byzantine period due to its biblical associations. The Sea of Galilee is said to have been the area where Jesus had his ministry,
and there are numerous important sites around the Sea, which can be easily visited from the base of Tiberias. Indeed one of the major finds of the first week was a rare ‘Jesus coin’, minted by the Vatican in the 10th century, with a likeness of Jesus one side and a Greek inscription on the other that translates ‘Jesus Christ King of Kings’.

From the time of the Arab conquest in the 7th century CE Tiberias served as capital for the whole of northern Palestine. The city is also of great importance to the Jewish faith, as it is believed to be here that the Jewish leaders of Roman Palestine and the Diaspora resided. Written sources have indicated that the Sanhedrin, the highest Jewish court, moved from near by Sephoris to Tiberias around the 2nd-3rd centuries CE.

Excavations have been carried out on Ancient Tiberias since 1934 by various different groups, exposing much of the city centre including a basilica complex, a bathhouse and a cardo flanked by stores on both sides. As well as monumental marble structures that made up the city, and the remains of a cistern that lay underneath the cardo, there are also some beautiful fragments of mosaic floor remaining, which makes for a very interesting site to both visit and work on.

This season’s excavations centred on the basilica complex, with the main aim being to date its foundation, as well as that of the later addition to the east (see Fig. 1). Professor Hirschfeld, the director, believes that the Basilica was in fact the site of the Sanhedrin. It was hoped that the date discovered by our excavations would tie up with written sources regarding the location of Sanhedrine. The directors were also hoping to uncover some kind of evidence, such as an inscription, which would further corroborate this assertion. During the session volunteers also worked on further uncovering the cardo area.

During the first week workers consisted of around 15 volunteers from the UK, USA, Denmark, Germany and South Africa (primarily working on the basilica), 35 pre-army Israelis (working on the cardo), a group from a local Kibbutz, and about 20 paid Arab workers, as well as the excavation staff. This made for a lively and friendly working atmosphere, which was very encouraging when we were faced with a seemingly never ended pile of infill, which needed to be removed from the basilica in order to reach the floor level.
Work could be very strenuous at times, and a few people unaccustomed to working on digs were surprised by the amount of manual labour involved. However there was always the opportunity to process finds, which mainly involved washing the bucket loads of pot sherds which were found, sorting them into those which were indicative (bases, rims, handles and anything with a glaze), and could be kept for further analysis and dating, and those which were not (any other pottery). If you take part on this dig, do not be disheartened by the large amounts of pottery littering the floor around the processing area! This was also a good opportunity to see other finds which had been found around the site, such as animal bones, glass including an intact intricate glass vessel (2.5 cm high and 0.5 cm across), Islamic oil lamps, several coins including the Jesus coin, pot handles decorated with the Star of David, marble pillar bases and tessera from mosaics.

At the end of each week a summary was given of the excavation progress, which included a tour of the site given by Professor Hirschfeld and a talk on the small finds given by Dr Anna de Vincenz. This enabled us to see the progress in each area, and to put our own excavations into context. It was also a great relief to see that many interesting finds were emerging when all the mud was washed off, and our hard work had not gone to waste!

Excavation became more interesting in the second week, when we finally hit the foundation level of the basilica. We had been finding large lumps of beautiful marble as we dug, and more delicate excavation methods uncovered the remnants of what must have been a spectacular marble floor, still in-situ, made from slabs measuring roughly 0.5 metre square. Such marble was not quarried locally, and so would have come from Rome or Asia Minor. This material is rarely found in Israel, and so its importation points to the presence of a building of importance.

Professor Hirschfeld speculated that this was the floor of the palace of Herod Antipas himself, which would have lain under the foundations of the later basilica building. This theory was further highlighted by the discovery of a marble pillar base within another part of the foundations, which would have lined up with other pillars to form a colonnade.

Work commenced at 6am Monday to Thursday, with a break for breakfast on site at 9am, a fruit break at midday, and lunch back at the hotel at 1.15pm, with plenty of water being supplied throughout the day. Work was often strenuous, and the day began to heat up around breakfast.
time, with temperatures reaching the mid-20°C. However I found that there were adequate opportunities to take breaks, and large mesh covers were erected over much of the Basilica to provide shade whilst working. There was also plenty of pottery to be washed should the need to sit down arise! Although each area was supervised by a member of staff, who were keen to explain and discuss what we were uncovering, at times I found excavation methods to be a little unstructured, and lack of proper guidance meant that sometimes digging was a little gung-ho. Parts of the marble floor were dug up, when they could perhaps have been left in place with more careful excavation. If your sole purpose in choosing this dig was to learn ‘proper’ excavation methods and techniques, then I would not recommend it. However for those wishing to broaden their knowledge of the area and gain more experience, I would highly recommend working on this site.

A series of lectures were given twice weekly in the evenings, by the directors and guest speakers. These were very informative, serving the purpose of putting the site into context of the surrounding area, and broadening our knowledge of local history. Guided tours were also given once a week, taking us to the immediate area around the site, and into Tiberias. Although these were informative, I felt that with the wealth of archaeological sites surrounding the Sea of Galilee, more effort could have been made into taking us further afield. That said, with digging finishing at 1pm Thursday and not commencing until Monday morning, there was ample opportunity to arrange weekends away. I visited Jerusalem and the Dead Sea with three other volunteers.

Accommodation from Sunday to Thursday was provided in a near by hotel, in comfortable single or double occupancy rooms. Meals were also provided by the friendly hotel staff, which was of good standard, and lectures took place in the hotel in the evenings. The majority of the cost of the excavation was in fact paying for the hotel, which I thought was good value. If you are on a tight budget, there is an YHA hostel in Tiberias that you could stay in. It is also possible to camp on site for free, and although this is safe, it was not a popular option when I was there, with only one volunteer and an erratic security guard camping. However, it was nice to be able to socialise with other volunteers and staff at the hotel in the evenings, and I met some interesting and fun new people.

Trowel rating
As a whole I thoroughly enjoyed my experience in Tiberias, and would highly recommend it to anyone wishing to excavate and learn about an amazing site in an enjoyable working environment. Israel itself is a beautiful country, steeped in history and religion. Despite obvious turmoil within the country (the presence of armed soldiers everywhere was at first surprising), I never felt threatened and had no problems travelling around on my own. I found both the Jewish Israelis and the Arabs I encountered to be friendly and hospitable. Professor Hirschfeld is hoping to excavate the amphitheatre above the site in future seasons. Although this should not be approached as a training excavation, I would give the excavation 4 trowel ratings and thank Archaeology Abroad for giving me this amazing opportunity!
It was already dawn when the fifty passenger PW 725 circled over Mt Kilimanjaro, rendering me some of my first glimpses of Tanzania. Used as I might be to travelling I had never before set my foot on the African continent, less yet dreamed of actually being able to study its fascinating history in situ. As a matter of fact, I didn’t even have any previous experience in archaeological fieldwork despite a life-long passion for the past. ‘Revolving’, I say, since it proved to me that in my heart I’m not really an mzungu [Kiswahili: European; white person].

I don’t really know what expectations I had on the Earthwatch expedition to Olduvai Gorge prior to leaving Sweden. A dozen or so books from the briefing document’s ‘recommended reading’ list had helped me complete my already substantial knowledge of what kind of work had been conducted at Olduvai so far – amongst others by Mary and Louis Leakey – so I felt fairly well prepared for whatever I would come to encounter. Besides, the prospect of possibly finding a hominid lay tickling like a tarantula in the back of my mind.

Situated about an hour and a half’s drive into the Ngorongoro Wildlife Conservation Area west of Arusha, Olduvai is a remote haven only sparsely frequented by tourists. Depending on accommodation the normal fee for spending a day within the reserve may amount to as much as $1000, not including the mandatory cost for a guide. Fortunately, scientists are excluded from regular charges. For approximately $2,600 Earthwatch volunteers get the privilege to reside at the Leakey Camp for nearly three weeks, all facilities included except laundry (paid on each separate occasion) and the driver, who is paid jointly by the team at the end of their stay. Should anyone feel discomfited by the immediate presence of game around camp (hyenas, giraffes, lions, zebras and elephants) it should be remembered that a number of experienced Maasai guards are on duty around the clock. In addition, a hedge of thorny bushes encircles the entire encampment.
Around 2 million years ago Olduvai bore great resemblance to present day alkaline Lake Manyara and the Ngorongoro Crater with its abundant wildlife. Where there was water, food, and shade to be found, our ancestors began settling down within walking distance from sources of raw material for tool making such as Naibor Soit (quartzite), Naisiusiu Hill (quartzite), and Kelogi Hill (gneiss). The prevalence of predators also had a decisive effect on the location of early hominid settlement.

Some scientists argue that early man was not the exemplary hunter once believed, but a mere scavenger grabbing his share of the kill after the vultures and hyenas had finished with the carcass. As a part of an experiment conducted by Professor Masao’s Olduvai Landscape Paleoanthropological Project, colleague Professor Robert Blumenschine and PhD candidate Mr Jackson Njau, the six Earthwatch volunteers got to fabricate their own stone tools for skinning and butchering a goat, after which certain limbs of the dead animal were put out in the bush overnight for the hyenas to feast on. Whatever remained in the morning would hopefully reflect what possible scavenger hominids would have had to eat.

By means of natural rifting and erosion the landscape of Olduvai changed radically less than a million years ago, leaving the former ‘oasis’ an arid and inhospitable place. Remains of long since thriving organisms that had been buried beneath lake, alluvial, and volcanic deposits were once again brought into day, thereby creating a virtual paradise for modern day archaeologists, anthropologists, and geologists, to mention a few. Alas, continued erosion has now proved devastating for the area.

The scientific importance of Olduvai Gorge cannot be overstated; Africa’s rift valleys offer mankind a unique opportunity to, in a relatively simple way, access humanity’s very roots. Hitherto, more than forty hominids have been discovered at Olduvai, there amongst Australopithecus Boisei – also known as Zinjanthropus – found in 1959 by Mary and Louis Leakey. Other unearthings include Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, and Homo Sapiens, generally alongside the respective tool industries of the periods in question; Oldowan, Developed Oldowan, Acheulian, and Levalois (Middle and Later Stone Age industry). Due to the different coloration and composition of the soil from different time epochs, the stratification of Olduvai Gorge is fairly easy to follow. Each main layer is referred to as a ‘Bed’, at places run through by one or several thin volcanic deposits called ‘tuffs’. As Bed I is the oldest of seven (2.03-1.75 mya) it rests directly upon the basalt. Thereafter follow in chronological order Beds II, III, and IV (or III/IV undivided), and the Masek, Ndutu, and Naisiusiu Beds.
Mary Leakey based her work at Olduvai on the general assumption of archaeology that the finds on the surface reflect what lies underneath – a supposition which regretfully does not apply to Olduvai Gorge. As a result, present-day archaeologists are now excavating at sites where the Leakeys wouldn’t have expected to find so much as a tooth, oftentimes with great success.

The main objective of the June Earthwatch team was to excavate and lift as much as possible of a partly exposed elephant skeleton in Bed III at the Douglas Korongo (DK) site, Olduvai Gorge. After initial surveying and mapping a grid was laid over the area with highest bone concentration, and a small trench (which was later re-filled) was subsequently dug. It is possible that the elephant skeleton was brought down from Bed IV by the heavy erosion that so acutely threatens to ruin the majority of Olduvai’s wealth of fossils, but that remains to be determined after further curation and examination at the Museum of Natural History at Arusha where the bones were taken after preliminary washing. Apart from working at the DK site, the Earthwatch team’s tasks included surveying in previously hominid-rich areas as well as analyzing and labelling a small amount of the thereby retrieved bones and artefacts. We didn’t actually find that longed-for hominid, I’m sad to say, but the DK elephant fossil retrieved under the lead of Principal Investigator Professor Fidelis T Masao and Chief Conservator Mr Jesuit Temba was a significant exertion nevertheless.

Summarizing the project I found it well adapted to all levels of pre-hand knowledge. Lectures and hands-on experience were constantly filled in by the local staff’s specialized skills, and work was regularly intersected by educative outings such as a safari in the nearby Serengeti National Park and a visit to the local Maasai market.

Workdays usually began one hour after breakfast (8 am) when the two cars set out to the site, some 15 minutes' drive away. At about 10.30 screening and digging was halted for a short ‘sandwich break’, after which a substantial meal filled the longer gap between 1 and 3 pm. Preceded by 2-3 more hours of work (often surveying) the hot solar shower bags offered a welcome retreat before an even more generous meal reached the tables shortly after dusk. Some evenings were enriched by dancing and a cosy campfire, others by mere chatting over a beer at the hut-like ‘bar’.
On one occasion a group of Maasai dancers even performed one of their traditional dances. Additionally, knowing that every extra hand in the salvation of Olduvai’s ancient ‘treasury’ helps contribute to saving some of humanity’s most threatened heritages makes it all worth the effort of getting there. I for one know I will go again.

Maasai boys during initiation, Olduvai

**Trowel rating**

I would undoubtedly give this expedition 5 trowels out of 5: the highest possible. Assisting Professor Masao and Mr Temba in their intriguing and highly important work was a true pleasure, and the outstanding hospitality of the local staff made us all gain a richer overall experience than archaeology alone could have offered. Anyone with an interest in archaeology, anthropology, geology, or mere wildlife will most certainly benefit from participating in a similar project.

**References**


EXCAVATIONS IN TIBERIAS

EDWARD PURCHASE

As a student of Theology, with a background in Archaeology, I was keen to take part in the excavation of Ancient Tiberias carried out over the Easter of 2005. The site is of great significance to the field of 'Jesus Studies', as a source of evidence for the nature of society in first century Galilee.

Although current excavations, under the direction of Professor Yizhar Hirschfeld, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem have been focused very much on the hotly disputed Talmudic tradition that it may once have been the seat of power for the High Court of the Sanhedrin.

The site lies, amongst a claustrophobic abundance of cheap spas, which crowd the natural hot springs that were once enjoyed by the neighbouring town of Hammath Tiberias, along the western shore of Lake Kinneret, the Sea of Galilee. In fact the close proximity between Tiberias and Hammath Tiberias has led to them, at certain points in history, being considered as a single town, although Tiberias has been, throughout much of its 2000 years of continuous occupation, a town of great importance in its own right. Founded in honour of Emperor Tiberius in 20 CE, during the reign of Herod Antipas, the town enjoyed a certain level of autonomy and was even permitted to mint its own copper coinage. We are told by Josephus (War III 446-70) that the city remained loyal to Agrippa during the Jewish Revolt of 66-70 CE, and went on to enjoy the economic and cultural benefits of direct Roman rule as of 100 CE. This is demonstrated by the presence of a large theatre and bath house complex, as well as an intricate drainage system, uncovered by previous excavations. The city was later paganized by Hadrian, who ordered the construction of a large Temple, as displayed on a series of coins minted in Tiberias in 119 CE.

After the resolution of problems concerning the location of the city on a gravesite, culminating in the Bar Kokhba Revol (132-135 CE), the way was cleared for Jewish emigration. A number of eminent Jewish scholars settled in the city and, as is stated in the Talmuld, the Sanhedrin may have been moved here from Sehoris at some point in the third century CE. Although the historicity of the tradition that the Palestinian Talmuld was codified here is uncertain, it certainly seems that the town became a spiritual and judicial centre for Palestinian Judaism during the 3rd century CE. This assumption has been supported by the discovery of a number of ‘miikvehs’, ceremonial baths used in purification rituals. There is even evidence to suggest that various Jewish institutions survived, alongside a large Christian community, through the Arab conquest of 635 CE. During which the city became the Muslim capital of northern Palestine. The continued prosperity of the town throughout this period was indicated with the recent discovery of a large Bronze Chain, in the higher levels of the area currently under excavation.
The relocation of the town during the crusader period, marks the end of occupation with regards to the current area of study. This has resulted in ideal conditions for research with no disruption by modern construction, save for an unfortunately positioned sewage treatment plant about a hundred meters North West of the excavations. For the last fifty years the site has been studied with a series of preliminary test trenches. More extensive excavations were started by Professor Hirschfeld, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in 1989. Since then a number of major structures have been discovered most notably the bathhouse, theatre and large Basilica complex. Excavations continue with the aid and financial backing of Brown University, and have benefited from the diligence of Professor Katharina Galor as Assistant Director. The current area of research is roughly 300m by 150m and lies a few hundred metres to the south of the modern town centre.

Excavations are currently focused upon the Basilica complex which has been identified by Professor Hirschfeld as the location of the high court of the Sanhedrin in the third century. Advances were made with the understanding of this structure during my stay with the discovery of an anomalous floor level, which leads to the establishment of a second phase of construction. The discovery of a monumental entrance to the complex was also uncovered, supporting the view of the building as being of public, ceremonial importance, something already implied by the presence of a double apse. There was, however, no epigraphical evidence or small finds to suggest anything more specific about the function of the building.

Although their importance was played down, there were also discoveries which were of great significance to both Church History and ‘Jesus Studies’. Over the four-week period, three, so-called, ‘Jesus Coins’ were discovered. These were gold coins bearing the image of Christ and marked with the distinct bi-lingual phrase: ‘Jesus Christ; King of Kings’. Minted in Constantinople, by order of the Pope, to celebrate the millennium of Christ's birth. These are the only coins of this mint to have been discovered outside Turkey and are perhaps the most compelling pieces of evidence we have for pilgrimage to Tiberias during Muslim rule.

Another discovery of major importance was that of an ornate marble floor, dating from the first century. Although there is not enough supporting evidence to justify the largely speculative claim that this was the floor of Herod’s palace, a day-dreaming Theology student could not help

Monumental column base: proposed entrance to the Basilica complex

Tiberias coins
but allow his idle mind to wander to thoughts of Mark Chapter 6; of dancing feet, scheming wives, and severed heads. Although it is of little academic value in its own right, if the necessary funding could be raised, the excavations of this floor and its surrounding level has the potential of providing significant insights for Biblical scholarship. Currently attention is focused upon the theatre and there are plans for a further excavation of the Basilica over Easter 2006.

There was a certain degree of ‘slumming it’ at a youth hostel in town as well as space to stay on site, although most volunteers stayed in an over-priced nearby hotel. In general the funding required for the extensive excavation of the site, and the business-like way in which the excavation was carried out, had a detrimental effect on the experience of volunteering. Other volunteers consisted largely of elderly Americans in search of distraction, rather than serious students. As a result there was a general sense of being regarded with contempt.

Attempts to charge students for lectures and trips seemed inappropriate, while the relaxed work ethic and arguments as to the quality of breakfast on offer resulted in the sense of being trapped in a pensioners’ package holiday rather than that of taking part in an academic survey. Tough in many ways this was a shame since it was perhaps not altogether appropriate given the importance of the site. Despite a distinct lack of archaeological evidence for Professor Hirschfeld’s Sanhedrin theory, and its shameless use as a PR tool, it has gained increasing support, most notably from Professor Oppenheimer of Tel Aviv University. There is, however, certainly potential, if restored in a similar fashion to the remains of neighbouring towns such as Hammath Tiberias and Sephoris, for the site to become an established tourist attraction which would be likely to boost the declining local tourist trade.

For the student who wishes to gain a greater familiarity with the methods of archaeological research it would be preferable to get involved with an excavation organised by a university with the primary intention of educating its students. However, it has the potential for providing insight into a variety of different areas of study and I would strongly advise anyone who has the opportunity of visiting the Ancient Tiberias to do so.

Trowel rating
It is difficult to assess all the elements with a single score out of five but I think, probably, 3 out of 5 would be an appropriate level.

References

Roman, Byzantine and Early Muslim Tiberias: A Handbook of Primary Sources. Prof Y Hirschfeld
A Guide to Antiquity Sites in Tiberias. Prof Y Hirschfeld
Gerald Campbell graduated with a BSc in Archaeology-Paleoecology, from Queen’s University of Belfast, Ireland, in December 2003, following which he worked on excavations in Ireland and Bulgaria. However, he had his sights set further afield and in 2004, Gerald was awarded an Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award of £300 to go on an 18-week placement with the US Forest Service in California.

**US FOREST SERVICE’S HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**GERALD CAMPBELL**

Archaeology Abroad helped me to take part in the US Forest Service’s International Trainee Program in Heritage Resource Management in the Modoc National Forest, California between June and November 2004. The Forest Archaeologist, Gerry Gates, devised the volunteer programme, which has been in operation since 1978 and went international in 1991. I am one in a long line of volunteers who have received training in Heritage Resource Management (HRM) in the Modoc Forest.

The administrative headquarters of the Modoc Forest is in Alturas, a town of 3,000 and the county seat. The county with a total population of just under 10,000 is sparsely populated now and has been throughout prehistory. Historically the Modoc area was home to three Native American groups, the Modoc, the Paiute and the Pit River tribes. There is evidence of their presence, and of the culture-groups that came before them, littering the forest. Still an active volcanic region, the Modoc Forest has multiple sources of obsidian, a volcanic glass and highly prized toolstone. This material was used to manufacture projectile points, and cutting tools. The distinctive flake scatters that were left behind document 10,000 years of occupation of the area by highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups.

Prehistoric archaeology on the Modoc Forest encompasses the western most edge of the ‘Great Basin’ cultures, and the northern extent of the California culture groups. The lithic scatters (representing hunter-gatherer foraging and logistical locations) are the focus of an ongoing research project by Gerry Gates who aims to determine whether these sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Historical archaeology begins with first European contact between fur trappers and native groups in the 1820s. The Gold Rush of the 1840s brought emigrants through the area and a more intense campaign of settlement began in the 1860s with the establishment of homesteads and ranches. From the 1850s there was increasing conflict between settlers and native groups. This culminated in the Modoc Wars in the early 1870s, a clash between the Modoc tribe and the US government, which resulted in the Modoc being removed from their historic lands and relocated to Oklahoma. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the region was intensively logged and saw some mining activity. Many sites associated with these industries have been identified.

The main goal of HRM on the forest is to manage and conserve the archaeological resources to ensure the potential for future research. To this end most of the archaeological work on the forest undertaken by field crews involves field survey ahead of proposed works that could potentially disturb archaeological sites within project areas, such as logging, eco-system restoration, and the allocation of grazing allotments. Survey is conducted by walking ten to thirty metre transects through the forest looking for ‘flakes’, can dumps, or other artefacts indicating prehistoric or historic habitation and activities.
When sufficient artefacts are found to constitute a site, the area is taped off, the position of the artefacts and the boundary of the site are recorded, the site is located and marked on a topographic map and it is given a unique identification number. Through this method roughly 200 new sites are located annually and added to the forest’s ever growing database.

During June and July, the population of Modoc County tripled, as it became the reluctant host to around 20,000 aging hippies and new-agers. The Rainbow Family Gathering 2004 (1-7 July) was to take place on Forest Service land at Bearcamp Flat, 25 miles south-east of Alturas. Modoc had played host to the Rainbow Family Gathering twenty years earlier.

I spent my first few weeks conducting archaeological survey and monitoring sites on and adjacent to the area designated for the gathering. The purpose of this survey was to estimate the damage to archaeological sites in the immediate area. The land on which the gathering took place is the historic territory of the Northern Paiute tribe. Stipulations resulting from consultation with the Northern Paiute tribal government meant that artefacts could not be removed from the sites for further analysis and could not be archived to contribute to a database for the archaeology of north eastern California. The Forest Service’s retrieval policy had to be suspended in relation to archaeological survey in this area. All the artefacts we discovered were measured, photographed and then buried where they were found. It was difficult to get used to this ‘reverse’ archaeology. The precedent this set for future archaeological fieldwork concerned many of the archaeologists.

In September I had the opportunity to work on a Bureau of Land Management excavation at a prehistoric village site on the shores of Bayley Reservoir, southwest of Alturas. The excavation was conducted by the Archaeological Research Consultancy of California State University Sacramento (see photo above) and was undertaken to evaluate the site’s eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

I attended the Great Basin Anthropological Conference (GBAC) in Sparks, Nevada and the Society for California Archaeology, north eastern California data-sharing session, held in Redding in October and November. This allowed me to see what archaeological research was going on at a regional level and put the archaeology of the Modoc Forest in context.

We had an abrupt end to the field season towards the end of October due to early snowfall. I spent the last few weeks working with archive materials from excavations and historic collections and creating a GIS layer for late 19th and early 20th century homestead patents. Approximately 75% of my time was spent on field survey, 10% processing finds and working with archival materials, 10% working with GIS and 5% excavating.

Trowel Rating:
I highly recommend the volunteer program as an opportunity to be introduced to the complex world of HRM and to receive training in the methods of archaeology in the US. I give it a 4-trowel rating.
Rosie Fuller has spent many summers working on archaeological sites as a field technician and interpreter. Since graduating from the University of Sheffield with a BA in Archaeology and Prehistory in 2003, she has worked in commercial archaeology and the museums sector. In 2004, she received £500 for one month on the SCAPE project at Elkwater, Alberta, Canada.

I joined the dig at the Stampede site in Alberta, Canada in the fifth season of excavation at the site. A cavernous trench had been created and some fantastic finds had already been discovered. Working in the spectacular surroundings of the Cypress Hills, the team has uncovered an extraordinary site, providing insights into geo-archaeology, paleobotany, and climate change as well as ethnohistory.

My own interests lie in interpretation, education and the presentation of archaeology to the public. The Stampede site was certainly the right place to go, with an average of 20 visitors per day receiving guided tours as well as education programmes. There were cultural history days for local schools and an evening lecture series running throughout the season. My own experience of the project as a field archaeologist, interpreter and impromptu tour guide, was a very positive one.

The excavation at the Stampede site is part of SCAPE (Social and Cultural Adaptation of the Prairie Ecozone), a major collaborative research initiative that aims to study human perceptions and uses of upland sites on the Northern Plains. The site is located on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills, an interprovincial park that spans the border between Alberta and Saskatchewan. This location offers an opportunity to gain insight into a locale that is important to Indigenous populations, but that until recently has rarely been the focus of archaeological investigation. In addition, the situation of the excavation enables park interpreters to incorporate the project into the park’s scheme of interpretive sites and activities.

The Stampede site has great significance within plains archaeology for three main reasons. The first is that the period of 8000 to 5000 years BP is well represented, enabling research into a period that is poorly represented on the plains both in Canada and in the United States. This ‘time slice’ is associated with a period of global climate change, and the site offers an opportunity to study human adaptations to the changing physical and ecological environment. Secondly, the archaeological deposits uncovered represent an occupation site in a region where deeply stratified kill sites such as buffalo jumps are common but campsites are very rare. The excavated materials include artefacts associated with preparing and using hides, such as lithic scrapers and bone awls, materials associated with stone tool manufacture, stone boiling pits, fire broken rock and bone fragments indicative of food preparation. (I had no major finds, but I took great satisfaction in excavating articulated bison vertebrae from a paleosol dated to approximately 3000 years BP).
This diverse assemblage illuminates the activities performed by successive occupants of the site. Numerous hearths and associated activity areas have been identified, some of which were directly super-imposed, partially overlapping, or very close together, suggesting repeated occupation of the same location. Finds such as these have thrown into light questions regarding the use of space and the designation of particular areas for specific activities. The nature of these deposits allows human activity beyond hunting and butchering to be explored.

Finally, the site is exceptional as it is deeply stratified, with evidence of human activity continuing 6 metres below the ground surface. Paleosols containing cultural material are clearly separated by essentially sterile sediments deposited by flooding. This separation of soils, unusual in plains archaeology, has limited (although not eliminated) mixing of paleosols and associated artefacts, and provides an opportunity to study entire assemblages representing episodes of human occupation.

The summer of 2004 was, officially, the concluding season of the project, which has run for five years. This project was intended to build upon the work of Eugene Gryba, who conducted an excavation at this site in the early 1970s. Previous years' excavations have expanded the trench from Gryba’s 4 metres by 4 metres to 9 by 6 metres. The aim of this year's excavation was to uncover remains deeper than those found during Gryba's excavation, over 5 metres deep, in order to explore earlier occupations. Unfortunately, problems with the water table prevented further excavation.

Although excavations are currently drawing to a close, continued interest in the site is being generated and maintained by the continued recovery of material. The Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park has expressed an interest in keeping the excavation open as an interpretive display, since a “real archaeological dig” has proved a popular attraction. However issues of funding and the logistic challenges of keeping the site open have yet to be overcome.

The site director, Gerry Oetelaar, has worked with the interpretation staff at the Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park to develop an education programme focused around the archaeological site. This includes practical ‘hands-on’ sessions for children involving guided tours, flint knapping, atlatl throwing, and soil screening activities that enabled participants to uncover artefacts themselves I often supervised the soil screening activity and enjoyed sharing ideas about archaeology with participants of all ages, and, hopefully, some of them went away with greater enthusiasm for the past.
This programme was also combined with activities devised and led by First Nation and Métis educators for “History in the Hills,” a series of cultural history days for local schools. This was enormously successful, with over 1000 children participating over 3 days, with opportunities to learn about many facets of Canada’s culture and past in an unusual setting.

This was a fantastic opportunity to experience unfamiliar archaeology as well as different approaches and methodology. It set a great contrast to the industrial archaeology and 18th and 19th century halls that I had worked on over the past year as a site assistant with a commercial unit in South Yorkshire. Having worked in the main on historic sites since I began my training, I learned an enormous amount about prehistoric archaeology in general and plains archaeology in particular. However, it was quite unsettling to work on a site with neither wall foundations nor pottery. The methodology, too, was alien to me, working in 1 metre units and three point provenancing of all finds. Fortunately my mistakes and ceaseless questions were met with patience and amusement, and all contributed to the learning experience.

**Trowel rating**
Should the project continue, I would recommend the Stampede Site to anyone with a sense of humour and tolerance for unusual weather conditions. My Canadian colleagues were friendly, welcoming, generous and funny. Canada is a remarkable country, beautiful in parts, alienating in others, with a diverse culture both fascinating and bizarre. Medical insurance is essential and don’t miss the Gopher Hole Museum in Torrington, which must be seen to be believed. The Stampede site deserves a 5 trowel rating at the very least. I was exceptionally well looked after, on a site with enormous significance within plains archaeology. I could not have wished for more entertaining colleagues, or a more beautiful setting in which to live and work.

**Websites**
The SCAPE Project  [http://scape.brandonu.ca/](http://scape.brandonu.ca/)
I enrolled with the Tell es-Safi excavation project in order to gain practical fieldwork experience and to broaden my understanding of Near Eastern archaeology. The site at Tell es-Safi is a large multi-period occupation mound at the edge of the foothills between Jerusalem and Ashkelon. It is widely suspected to be the site of the Biblical Philistine city of Gath, home of Goliath and one of the Philistine Pentapolis of Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath, Ekron and Gaza. Ashdod, Ashkelon and Ekron have been excavated (the Gaza site lies under the present-day city), and since 1996, Dr Aren Maeir of Bar-Ilan University has been conducting large-scale excavations at Tell es-Safi to establish the history and archaeology of the site.

Preliminary work indicates continuous occupation from Chalcolithic times (5th millennium BC). Excavation on the tell in the first few seasons uncovered clear evidence of urban occupation over a wide area, with a cultural sequence running from Early Bronze Age II-III. A destruction layer at the end of the Late Bronze may be traceable to the arrival of the Philistines, and examples of this group’s culture, such as Mycenaean IIIC and bichrome ceramics, are plentiful.

An interesting additional outcome of the initial survey was evidence of a probable siege trench over 2 km long, surrounding most of the tell. A destruction layer on the tell, tentatively dated to the late 9th century BC and containing vast quantities of complete ceramic vessels and other artefacts, is the focus of much attention. The destruction layer may be associated with this trench, a huge Iron Age IIA construction 5m deep x 4m wide, with a berm on the side away from the tell. It must have taken months to build. The excavators consider that the indications of siege and attack may be linked to the capture of Gath by King Hazael of Damascus, which is mentioned in the Old Testament (2 Kings 12:18).

Tell es-Safi is a long-term, large-scale excavation project, with a large and well-organised volunteer programme. The project offers a summer field school for several seasons. Volunteers can attend out of interest or for general experience (as in my case) and students can gain academic credits (available via Bar-Ilan University). The dig website www.dig-gath.org gives comprehensive information on what to bring, daily timetable, dig progress etc.
Most of the volunteers at the site with me were American or Israeli, including several groups of university students. There was also a German - Swiss - Austrian group (see European students, above). We were of all ages from 14 to 70, mainly students and beginners, but my team also included a professional American archaeologist who was taking a ‘busman’s holiday’ to experience Near Eastern fieldwork. Accommodation, which is on a kibbutz, is pretty basic: a bed in a 2-4 person room in a building with a dozen bedrooms and a few shower-rooms. Communal areas tended to be a bit scruffy – but hey, this was a dig not a holiday! Our day started horribly early, with a 4.45 am wake-up call and bus departure (to the site 20 minutes’ drive away) at 5.30 am sharp. This assured that there was enough time to dig in the early part of the day when the heat was less intense. Breakfast on-site was at 9 am. At 11 am - one of the best daily moments – we had a short break when we enjoyed big chunks of wonderful cooling watermelon and could sit on the hilltop gazing out at the Judaean hills and the Bedouin tending their flocks.

We dug until 1 pm, and in the afternoon back at base there was sometimes pottery washing (very sociable, sitting on the grass scrubbing away and chatting to other volunteers). On a couple of afternoons we were taken on a field trip. We went to a museum at another Philistine site not far away. If no other tasks beckoned, the kibbutz had a gorgeous, tranquil, sparkling swimming pool with shady lawn around it for an idle couple of hours.

The organisation of the dig site was excellent. We volunteers knew at all times what we should be doing and why, and the supervisors assigned us interesting tasks whenever possible (not always, of course!). Our supervisor Rona worked very hard to instruct and inform us about the archaeology of the site, the use of techniques, and about our daily and longer-term aims. The dig is conducted in 5 x 5m squares with balks in between, and operates a carefully documented locus system. English is the site language, and supervisors are encouraged to speak in English, even among themselves, whenever they are discussing the site, so that volunteers can listen and learn.

After an introductory couple of days we were divided into teams of three people, working together on a particular part of a square and following the archaeology down. This first hand experience was particularly interesting and educational. There was pride and excitement when we made a significant ‘find’. My team’s ‘patch’ consisted of a fine Iron Age IIA room with a stone floor and some possible pillar-bases in the walls. Our task was to uncover the floor and...
walls, while watching carefully for finds, inscriptions and evidence of destruction, and work out the order of construction of the various elements. This was quite complex, as the wall had evidently been altered and added to at various times, so we had to study the relationships of individual stones to each other to ascertain the order of events.

Then, once the Iron Age IIA material was examined, we progressed down into Early Iron, eventually finding – to our excitement – a plaster floor associated with several indications of possible industrial activity. My special task was to excavate carefully two small pits apparently sunk into the plaster floor and full of fine black soil, probably ash. In one of the pits, I found a group of four flattened pear-shaped items (3 stone, 1 ceramic) c 8 cm long, with a spherical stone: possibly tools? or a game?

The broader educational side of the project was also of very good quality. On several evenings a top-level archaeologist – Gitin Mazar Tappy de Miroschedji – gave a lecture. This was a terrific opportunity to learn about current archaeology in the region. Although there was little formal socialising – there is no central common-room or bar, and evenings tended to end early because of the dawn starts – there was plenty of opportunity to get to know people as you worked alongside them, at meals, or in your ‘dorm’. Most volunteers spoke at least some English, and there was plenty of mixing and getting to know about each other’s culture.

Food was plentiful and healthy, though rather unvarying. There was a small mini-mart on the kibbutz, with limited opening hours, but no public transport to get to other shops/eating-places etc, so we were fairly cut off. Most people left the kibbutz at the weekend (Friday to Sunday midday) to visit friends or to travel. There was little to do at the kibbutz, so it was worth making plans (eg a visit to Jerusalem, see Damascus gate right). Transport to the nearest bus interchange could be arranged.

In contrast with the highly organised dig, it was sometimes difficult to know what was happening when at the base. Timetables changed a good deal, and to find out about alterations one had to be at the right place at the right time. There’s scope for a clear central noticeboard kept constantly up-to-date. On the security front, this area is not a dangerous one but the dig does have an armed guard in the unlikely event of trouble.

**Trowel rating**

The project deserves a very good, 4-trowel rating. It has first-class fieldwork and is a superb educational experience, in a region rich in archaeology. The project is strongly oriented towards giving volunteers and students both training and enjoyment, and it offers excellent opportunities to mix with a multinational group of individuals from a range of academic and other backgrounds. Kibbutz life is an experience! One has to be relaxed about changes of plan, but overall I would certainly recommend the project for anyone wanting to dig abroad.
Jill Goulder received a maximum £500 Fieldwork Award for fieldwork at the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and Turkic settlement sites at Eshkeolmes, Kazakhstan in the summer of 2004.

On my arrival, serious organisational issues reduced my days of actual fieldwork to one week (the other week was spent waiting around in Almaty) and resulted in the excavation element having to be cut out. I recommend that intending volunteers press the organiser of this project hard both before and during the trip. Never assume that anything will happen! However, a colleague of the unseen organiser arranged an excellent week for me, camping in East Kazakhstan in spectacularly beautiful landscapes with a small, lively team of Kazakh archaeologists. We roamed the grassy hills with GPS equipment to record burial mounds, settlement traces and petroglyphs dating from the Bronze Age to the 19th century. The area, Eshkeolmes, is due for listing as a World Heritage site, and the archaeological work is vital for recording fast-disappearing monuments and convincing the authorities of the cultural importance of this fascinating, remote place.

**Trowel rating**

If volunteers participating in this expedition have a very flexible attitude and a spirit of adventure, they will have an unforgettable experience of pioneering archaeology in a huge, wild, beautiful country with a rich heritage. The trowel rating for this expedition is very good for the archaeology and for the friendships and the scenery, satisfactory for the facilities, much less good for the organisation, and therefore I give the project a three trowel rating.
THE ROCK ART OF VALCAMONICA, ITALY

NICOLA KALIMERIS

I recently spent two weeks on an excavation in the scenic area of Valcamonica, a valley situated in the southern alpine region of northern Italy, in the province of Brescia. Our job was primarily to find, record and analyse rock engravings. The area of Valcamonica is one of the most engraved localities in the world, with tens of thousands of engraved markings already found. There is an endless amount of work to be done to record the art before further erosion affects their visibility. Excavation of the rock art in Valcamonica began in the 1930s and was initiated by scholars such as Giovanni Battista Maffessoli and Emmanuel Anati. Angelo Fossati is now directing the ongoing research. In 1979 the area was designated a UNESCO world heritage site, and every year some more of the puzzle at Valcamonica is pieced together.

The engravings date from the Neolithic, Copper age, Bronze age, Iron age and Medieval era. A chronology of the art can often be established by making comparisons with other archaeological materials. For instance, the depictions of Remadello daggers on the rocks can be dated because the date when the weapons were in use is already established. The style and subject of the engravings also give clues to the chronology. The introduction of images depicting ploughing scenes and domesticated animals suggests the onset of the Neolithic period. The majority of the markings in Valcamonica date to the Iron Age, with the main subject matter being warriors and weaponry. Another technique of establishing the chronology of the art is to look at the superimposition of the engravings. The principle is that the image on top originates from a later period, but the order is more difficult to establish than you might think.

In order to closely examine and trace the art, we first had to remove the mosses and lichens that live on the rocks and make sure that the rock was completely clear of sediment. Then the process of tracing the art could begin. When I first arrived in Valcamonica, we were given ample opportunity to learn and practice the technique of tracing the engravings so that they accurately reflected the peck marks and superimpositions.

With the help of mirrors, the carvings became easier to decipher. Different coloured pens were used to distinguish between prehistoric and modern carvings, and even the natural cracks and crevices of the rocks were recorded on translucent plastic sheets. With over forty sheets being used for large areas, the traced images were reduced and combined to obtain an overall view of the rock.
My experience in Valcamonica was my first taste of practical archaeology. Although the investigation of rock engravings is not typical of archaeological excavation work, I learned a great deal. The experience has improved my understanding of the principles of practical archaeology and the interpretation of finds. In addition to the research and documentation we carried out on site, we visited a couple of National rock engraving parks and attended a series of informative evening lectures on related subjects. The work at Valcamonica is ongoing and people of any level of experience are welcome to learn about and help in the study of the art.

### Trowel rating

The time flew by in Valcamonica. We had a busy schedule and the people I met were interesting and fun. We were fed endless traditional delights, explored our idyllic surroundings and became a close team. The accommodation constituted of comfortable dorm rooms in the old village of Paspardo. I give Valcamonica a trowel rating of 4 out of 5 and I would recommend this dig to anyone who appreciates beautiful views, great food, good weather (on the whole) and, most importantly, rock art.

### References


_Nicola tracing rock art at the site of Dos Costa Peta, where she spent the majority of her time._
After I graduated from the Institute of Archaeology in 1999, it was my intention to travel and excavate in as many places as possible, especially abroad. I have been a regular subscriber to *Archaeology Abroad* ever since. I have been a ‘circuit’ digger for the last four years and I have also been fortunate enough to excavate in Syria, Tunisia, Israel, Spain and Portugal. I was looking for somewhere further afield when the Autumn 2003 edition of *Archaeology Abroad* arrived through the post. I wanted to visit an area where I knew little about the place or the archaeology, where I could learn something completely new in a much more exciting and memorable way than reading about it in a book.

The Field School at Marothodi immediately stood out. I had never really considered visiting South Africa and I knew very little about its history and archaeology. The description in *Archaeology Abroad* encouraged graduates and professionals to join the project and offered supervisory roles on site. I thought that some experience of supervising students would help me to find similar positions at sites back in England. I was therefore very pleased when Mark Anderson offered me a place at Marothodi.

The site of Marothodi is situated in the North-West Province of South Africa, near the border with Botswana and about three hours drive north of Johannesburg. Marothodi is described as one of the Late African Iron Age ‘mega-sites’, discovered in the 1980s through aerial photography. The site is simply huge. On the ground, miles and miles of dry stone walling can be seen forming both large and small enclosures. Generally, the site is divided up into ‘units’, perhaps for each individual family. Each unit consists of a courtyard with huts and working areas, kraals (cattle enclosures) and places known as smelting precincts.

Marothodi was established around 1810 by the Batlokwa tribe, under Chief Bogatsu and later his son, Kgosi. The site was abandoned in the 1820s. The late date of the site seemed strange at first, as I had been working on an Iron Age site in Cornwall that was two thousand years older. However, the burial practices were certainly similar. Women and children were buried below the floors or close to the hut, whereas important male members of the tribe were buried in middens or in large pots. Other than archaeological evidence, the types of burial practices are also known from ethnographic and oral histories. The availability of the oral histories is the main difference with the Iron Age in Europe. Oral history indicates that a wave of warfare, known as ‘Difagane’, swept through the area during the 1820s, and this probably resulted in the destruction of Marothodi. This is corroborated by the fact that all the excavated hut structures are covered with layers of collapse and burning.
One of the most interesting extra curricular activities of my trip was a visit to the Mphebatho Cultural Centre. We met an inspiring woman called Grace Musuku and had a traditional African lunch. Grace is a descendant of the Bakgatla tribe (a Tswana speaking tribe) and has transformed the school, where she taught for many years, into a cultural center. She is trying to encourage the local children to learn about their cultural roots. It is people like Grace who provide the oral histories that are so valuable to African Iron Age studies. We know from these oral accounts that ash was used in the performance of ‘cooling’ rituals, which explained a discovery that a group of us made during the first week of excavations. We excavated a midden and found ash deposits that were-actually cold. They felt like they had been in the fridge for a few hours! You can see how the almost miraculous cooling properties of ash gained ritual significance in the heat of African summer. Within the midden we found bone tools for leather working, beads (in the sieved samples) and some fabrics, which may have been of European origin (Mark Anderson pers. comm.).

Two weeks of the excavation were spent clearing one of the courtyards and excavating a smelting precinct attached to the courtyard. The furnaces, which were used for smelting copper ore, are in groups of five or six and are arranged in a circle, facing outwards. The furnaces consist of small orthostatic or upright stones, held together with wet soil that was fired in the smelting process. This fired earth is known as ‘daga’. The furnace stones were covered in daga and also occasionally some slag. There is evidence of smelting on a huge scale at Marothodi and the site is thought to have supplied metal goods to the whole region.

Marothodi is set in the spectacular scenery of the Transvaal region, which has rich and diverse wildlife. An important reason for my choosing this project was the chance to see the wildlife and the ‘Big Five’. The accommodation is at the Bosele camp, next to the Pilannesburg National Park. We stayed in dormitories with good facilities and a canteen where we ate breakfast and dinner. There was an incredible amount of wildlife to be seen in the camp, such as impala, springbok, waterbuck, baboons, ostrich, thieving vervet monkeys and my favourite, warthogs. There were also rumours of a leopard within the camp. By the campfire at night, we could hear roaring lions from within the National Park. One game drive was included in the cost of the expedition but there was ample opportunity to see as much wildlife as you wanted. I went on a night game drive and a game hike and this was probably my favourite memory. I was lucky enough to see black and white rhino, elephants, hippos, giraffes, zebras, and wildebeest.

Trowel rating
I give the Marothodi Field School a trowel rating of 4 out of 5. I definitely recommend it and it is particularly good for students. Mark Anderson has put a lot of thought into the Field School and has organised it very well. Participants receive a good deal of tuition, literature and background information about the site and archaeological techniques in general. The seminars are a useful addition. I wondered how I might fit in as the rest of the group were mostly students, but there was a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere and any reservations I had were gone by the time I got to know everybody. I feel I know much more about the archaeology of South Africa and Mark Anderson has encouraged me to consider going back into academic archaeology and to study abroad.
EXCAVATIONS AT TEL DOR, ISRAEL

JENNIFER WIGHTWICK

I wanted to undertake archaeology abroad because I felt that the experience would help me stand out from other students. Therefore, last year I participated in the rock art survey in Valcamonica, Italy (found through Archaeology Abroad 2003) and decided to follow this up with excavation at Tel Dor on the Mediterranean coast of Israel. I find the Hellenistic period fascinating and I was particularly interested in excavating this site as the main objective of the season was to search for a Hellenistic temple.

The ancient shipping port of Dor is situated about an hour’s drive from Tel Aviv airport. Initially a Canaanite settlement, it was later ruled by Sea Peoples, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans (among others). The varied occupation history means that buildings of different eras overlap each other because when new peoples arrived they often destroyed and built over the top of earlier structures. The archaeological layering is known as a ‘tel’.

I arrived in Israel late on a Friday and was rather disappointed to find that a long weekend had been scheduled and most volunteers had decided to travel for a few days. This left me free until Monday so I was able to become acquainted with the staff and to visit the site museum and the beautiful beach. The site museum displays varied finds from across the site and covers many time periods. One of the most intriguing finds is a statue of the goddess Nike to whom the missing temple is likely to have been dedicated. There are also important collections of pottery and articles of daily life on display.

By far the most impressive part of the exhibit is a section of Hellenistic mosaic floor featuring a finely constructed face typical of the style of mask used in the New Comedy plays of this period. The detail of this fragment can only be appreciated at close range; just to give an idea of its impressive delicacy, it is constructed of 9 –16 stones (no glass) per square centimetre. Sections of this mosaic are still being found on the tel.

Hellenistic mosaic from Tel Dor. Photo courtesy of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
On Monday morning I began the day by waking at 4.15 am for a 5 am start at the site. This early start meant that the day could end at 1 pm to avoid the 35°C+ heat. I had no experience of this sort of digging and it was a fairly strenuous affair! At first, I was put to work in an Iron Age area and on my very first day I made a fairly significant find in my trench. While brushing down an area, I discovered a large chunk of charcoal. I soon found that it was actually a fallen roof beam that had been left where it fell on a stone floor that was later paved over. This provides an illustration of how old destruction levels were simply built over by new inhabitants of the site.

In the afternoon there were optional pottery reading events. The directors of the site and the area supervisors met to view the pottery that had been excavated and to discuss what pieces should be kept for analysis. I attended the pottery reading for the Hellenistic and Roman era, as this is my main area of interest. It was generally informative. The importance of the finds was discussed and volunteers were free to examine the pieces. Discussion of the pottery types and their uses also provided information with which to build a picture of daily life in the port. A rather more mundane task for the volunteers was to wash pottery in order to prepare it for reading. I spent a whole day pot washing and, although it got a little monotonous, it provided the opportunity to examine exactly what was coming out of our trench.

Later in the dig, I was moved to the Hellenistic and Roman period trenches where I excavated a robber trench. There had once been a wall in this area but the stones had been robbed out and the space was filled in with pottery, rubble and earth. I found a lot of interesting pottery and glass wear. The most interesting find in our trench was a stone wall which incorporated half of a column drum and a mutilated column capital. Professor Stewart from UCL Berkeley, USA, confirmed that we had discovered a drum and capital from his missing Hellenistic temple. This was only the fourth capital to be found on the site.

In the evenings volunteers were able to attend a series of lectures provided by the staff from UCL Berkeley. These consisted of an hour discussion with slides and artefacts covering subjects ranging from the Jewish influence at Dor, chemical soil composition, and pottery of the Greek periods. Again these were interesting and informative and highly useful to anyone on an archaeological degree course. The evening meal was the main social event of the day where volunteers met up to discuss the day and also to learn about each other.

Volunteers were predominantly American although there was a fair mix of other nationalities taking part. There was lively conversation in the evenings that tended to carry on outside the accommodation if we weren’t too exhausted from the day’s activities! Rooms were small and shared between 3 people but each room had its own small shower room, satellite TV and fridge.

**Trowel rating** I made many new friends in the time I was at Dor and thought that it was a valuable experience, which I will always remember. I would recommend it to anyone with an interest in excavating remains covering a broad time period and who is not afraid of hard work. Digging is very physical and requires a lot of energy. Dor is a beautiful site and if you research the history of the area beforehand it really helps you to realise the importance of this port in ancient times. I did find that getting into Israel is a pretty scary procedure! Airport security is pretty tough, so be prepared for extensive questioning, but don’t let this put you off as it is definitely an interesting site worthy of your time and enthusiasm.
Due to bad weather (including landslides) in the mountains the original Iron Age excavation project for this year’s Semirechie and South Kazakhstan Archaeological camps had to be abandoned. Instead we were involved in another project, also in association with the State Institute for Scientific Research and Planning on Monuments of Material Culture, which focused on the Bronze Age. There were four of us in our group: me (a professional field archaeologist) and three students with varying levels of fieldwork experience.

The aim of the project was to map the petroglyph (engraved rock art) sites in the Eshkeolmes hills along the Koksu river valley (Almaty Province), and Kuldjabacy in the Chu-Ili Mountains (Zhambyl Province), both in Southern Kazakhstan. We planned to map the previously known petroglyph locations using Global Positioning System technology (GPS), and to survey further areas in order to define the boundaries of these complexes. We also planned to systematically record and document these petroglyphs, using photography and ink rubbings. We were to be involved in some targeted excavation work, designed to obtain radio-carbon samples for dating the archaeology (and by extension the petroglyphs) in this area, and pollen samples in order to reconstruct the past environment around the archaeological sites.

Previous excavations at Eshkeolmes had been undertaken in the 1980s and had revealed two Bronze Age houses (part of a larger settlement), several Bronze Age cist tombs (also part of a larger complex), and some large clusters of petroglyphs, dating from the Bronze Age through to modern times. This work was halted due to intensive agricultural use of the land during the Soviet period and could only be resumed this year. The petroglyphs and archaeological complexes at Kuldjabacy were discovered during the 2002 field season, as part of a larger survey project; they were sufficiently complex and unique to warrant further study and some excavation work. One wall of a Bronze Age house had already been revealed on the top terrace of Kuldjabacy (Valley 5), and excavations had begun on the Bronze Age cemetery at the foot of the valley.
During our season, several sites were investigated on the river terraces near the Eshkeolmes hills. We partially excavated a Bronze Age house at Talapty 1, revealing two external walls and a baked clay floor surface cut by a large pit, which was possibly used for meat storage. Unfortunately no hearth was found and we were unable to find any material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Two Bronze Age cist tombs were also opened at Talapty 1. One had been disturbed and the contents removed, however the second contained an intact child burial (see photo right). This crouched inhumation had a small bowl positioned behind its head; both are awaiting analysis. Two test pits were excavated at Kuigan 1, located near a previous excavation which had revealed evidence of Bronze Age occupation. Although one trench proved sterile, the second trench contained a pit containing Bronze Age pottery. At Kuigan 2 we discovered traces of a Bronze Age house in the third of three test pits. Although no walls were uncovered within the trench, a baked clay floor and hearth were discovered; the hearth has been sampled for radiocarbon dating.

Excavations continued on the top terrace of Valley 5 in an attempt to find the extent of the Bronze Age house. Unfortunately, the thick layers of rock which had fallen from the mountainside made it impossible for us to reach the occupation layers in the time available, but further work is planned for next year. The Bronze Age tombs had been robbed in antiquity however several bronze rings were found which suggests that they had previously contained rich grave goods.

The petroglyph survey proved fantastically successful. The groups at Kuldjabacy contained several images including Bronze Age bird footed humans and Iron Age Saka figures with axes and pointed caps, which have not been seen anywhere else in Central Asia. The petroglyphs at Eshkeolmes were exceptional for their density and quantity, and the site was continually used for ritual purposes. The petroglyphs included many Bronze Age miniature stick figures, stylised ‘animal style’ Saka representations of sheep and goats, Turkic (Medieval) pictures of camels and warriors, and modern Kazakh clan symbols (photo below).

The working language on site was Russian as in many former Soviet states. With some knowledge of Russian and fairly extensive archaeological experience, I had the opportunity to work with the Kazakh archaeologists on the excavation sites. The students worked mainly with the English-speaking staff, either excavating on the settlement or cemetery sites, or climbing in the hills on the petroglyph survey (depending on their physical ability). We all quickly built up a Russian working vocabulary and found ourselves able to socialise with the local staff outside of working hours, playing chess and chequers, and drinking vodka. Our working hours were fairly long, starting early and finishing late but with a 4 hour lunch break during the heat of the day where we often went swimming in the river.
Working in Kazakhstan involved learning a new set of skills, different to those used in commercial archaeology in the UK. Excavation was conducted in spits rather than by archaeological context. Surveys were conducted using manual equipment such as geological compasses and dumpy levels, rather than using a Total Station with datalogger or laptop computer. Without access to detailed maps (Soviet military maps contain deliberate inaccuracies and omissions) the GPS systems became critical for locating sites accurately. Many of these skills would be useful in remote areas of the UK, such as the Scottish Highlands or Welsh mountains. As well as differences in working practices, there were the obvious difficulties of adapting to a different environment. The heat was extreme and we were warned to watch out for snakes, scorpions and poisonous spiders. We did, however, all end up with spectacular tans!

I would recommend this project to anyone. However in order to enjoy the experience it is important to be fairly physically fit as conditions were extremely primitive and the weather was very hot. It is also important to be flexible as arrangements were often subject to change. As well as having the opportunity to see some spectacular archaeology we also went on several field trips to museums and archaeological sites, and also a visit to a local Kazakh shaman. We had the opportunity to spend time in Almaty (the former capital of Kazakhstan) and to see the sites there, as well as gaining an opportunity to meet a wide variety of Kazakh people and to see areas not usually accessible to tourists.

Trowel rating
I would give my experience in Kazakhstan a very good 4-trowel rating. Although the fieldwork opportunities were world class (literally, as Eshkeolmes and Kuldjabacy are proposed World Heritage sites), and the people we worked with were excellent colleagues and companions, there were some difficulties with the more practical arrangements. It was quite difficult for the vegetarians in our party to get a suitable diet in Kazakhstan, and there were several hitches with visa and travel arrangements prior to flying out to Kazakhstan. However, all of these things were overcome eventually and did not manage to spoil a truly excellent experience!
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