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Welcome to *Archaeology Abroad 2007*, our fourth edition on CD ROM, which is packed with articles and reports, information and advice for choosing and preparing to go on a dig and, of course, a wealth of exciting and varied archaeological fieldwork opportunities all around the world – from Albania to Africa, Portugal to Peru, the Mediterranean to the Black Sea – there is something to suit all pockets, archaeological interests and levels of experience. You will get the most out of your digging experience by choosing wisely and being well-prepared, so do first read our Guidance Notes for Digging Abroad.

**ARTICLES AND EXHIBITION REVIEW**

In this issue we bring you three very different but equally interesting articles which are a joy to read. We begin our adventures in Central America with an in-depth description of *The Lamanai Archaeological Project, Belize* by Dr Scott Simmons, Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina Wilmington. As Co-Principal Investigator, responsible primarily for the Maya Archaeometallurgy Project, he is well-placed to give an overview of the project as a whole. In a marvellous setting with a wealth of impressive Mayan structures and archaeological evidence, the site has been the subject of archaeological investigations since 1974 and has proved to be one of the most continuously inhabited Mayan sites yet discovered. If you are interested in joining the Lamanai Field School in 2008 (regretfully, there is no Field School this year), you can follow up the contact information given at the end of the article.

In *Archaeological Adventures in Ethiopia*, we are transported across continents to the Horn of Africa for an enthralling account by Louise Schofield, Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and Director of the Eyesus Hintsa Project, of her recent visit to that country in search of a millennium project (Ethiopia adheres to the old Julio-Claudian calendar which is several years behind the Gregorian one, thus the millennium will not arrive until September 2007). Her quest takes her (and us) through ancient landscapes and cultures to her chosen site – the rock-hewn church of Eyesus Hintsa in the Ethiopian highlands. We hope to report progress with this project in the future.

For our final article the location and era changes dramatically to Europe and the early pioneers of archaeological survey in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In *Walking and Archaeology*, Richard Hodges, Director of the Institute of World Archaeology at the University of East Anglia and one-time director of the British School at Rome, draws on the archives of the British Schools in Rome and Athens and his own extensive knowledge of Italy and Greece to describe how his predecessor, Thomas Ashby, and others set about walking across the European countryside and making important discoveries in the process.

*A Future for the Past: Petrie in Palestine* – was an exhibition organised by staff from the University College London’s Institute of Archaeology and held at the Brunei Gallery, School of Oriental and African Studies, London from January to March this year. For those who did not have a chance to visit this well-received exhibition which looked at the contribution made to archaeology by Flinders Petrie, Rupert Chapman, Librarian in the Department of the Middle East at the British Museum, takes you there.

**ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD FIELDWORK AWARDS AND REPORTS 2006**

A record number of subscribers applied for Fieldwork Awards last year and it was a challenge for the Judging Panel to spread the funds as far as they would go. In the end, a total of nine awards were made. Congratulations to all the successful candidates who duly went off to dig at various sites across the world from Italy to Africa. A full list of the 2006 Fieldwork Awards is given on page 120 and in the Fieldwork Award Reports section which follows you can read about their various experiences. All the projects reported on are running again this year, except for Arediou-Vouppes in Cyprus, but you can find further information about this project on the website at: [www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html](http://www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html) The Fieldwork Award fund is open for applications again this year and we hope you will apply – full details and an application form enclosed.

**EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS**

Last, but not least, the most eagerly awaited section of the bulletin for most of you! With over 95 projects listed here, we are confident you will find something to meet your needs and aspirations. With the launch of our new Email Updates this year, Archaeology Abroad subscribers will continue to receive information about new or additional archaeological fieldwork opportunities not included here throughout the rest of the year. Should you feel like swapping a trowel for a keyboard when you return from your archaeological adventures – do let us know how you got on. Happy digging!

*Wendy Rix Morton*  
Honorary Editor
ARTICLES

THE LAMANAI ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, BELIZE

SCOTT SIMMONS

Introduction

As the jungle mists begin rising at morning’s first light the intrepid archaeologists hack through dense tangles of vines hanging between them and an ancient Maya site that’s been lost for thousands of years, shrouded in mystery. Suddenly, in their path appear towering mounds covered in all manner of jungle vegetation that rise up from the rainforest floor and the archaeologists know they have reached their destination. Are these the kinds of images that cross your mind when you hear the words “Maya archaeology?” If so, you’re not far off of what actually happens when archaeologists set out to find the lost cities of the ancient Maya of Mesoamerica.

Fortunately for a team of archaeologists from University College London and the University of North Carolina Wilmington (US) getting to the ancient Maya site of Lamanai in northern Belize is much easier. Located on the New River Lagoon in the Orange Walk District of Belize (formerly British Honduras), Lamanai is the second largest ancient Maya site in the country (Fig 1). It is a relatively short boat ride from the district capital of Orange Walk town through the twisting bends of the beautiful New River. Crocodiles float past your boat, birds zip over the water’s surface and iguanas bask in the sun on the branches of trees lining the banks of one of Belize’s largest rivers. Suddenly the river opens onto a wide and very long (25 mile) freshwater lake and there are those large green mounds, on your right, rising up above the jungle canopy.

This ancient city spreads along the western shore of the lagoon, on a low bluff that the Maya settled over three millennia ago (Fig 2). Administered by the Belize Institute of Archaeology, the site is located within the Lamanai Archaeological Reserve, a 958.5 acre protected area for archaeological and natural resources. The site has the distinction of being the longest continuously occupied settlement anywhere in the Maya world. The first settlers arrived at the site by around 1500 BC and generations of people lived there up through the Spanish Colonial Period and beyond. Later in its long history, British workers and their families settled on the shore of the New River Lagoon in the mid-19th century to grow and process sugarcane. In addition to its exceptionally long occupation history, Lamanai is only one of a very few number of Maya sites for which researchers know its original name. Early historic documents note the location of Lama’anayin, which translates from Yucatec Mayan into “submerged crocodile.” Indeed, the crocodile appears to have been held in very high regard by the Maya who lived at the site (Fig 3).
One such document was a 1582 list of Spanish mission churches which included Lamanai. The Spanish built two such churches at Lamanai even though the site was located approximately 65 miles away from the nearest Spanish administrative centre, Salamanca de Bacalar. From Salamanca de Bacalar, located in the modern Mexican state of Quintana Roo, Catholic friars travelled to a number of mission towns in what is now Belize to baptize Mayas and administer the sacraments. But Spanish visits to these 16th and 17th century mission towns were infrequent, and there is no evidence that Spanish priests or administrators lived at Lamanai for any length of time.

Initial Research at Lamanai – The ROM Years

In 1974 David M Pendergast, of the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) in Toronto, began archaeological investigations at the site that would continue until 1986. When Pendergast began his fieldwork at Lamanai almost no archaeological research had been conducted at Spanish contact period sites in the Maya world. As a result, very little was known about Maya life during this time. Over the next 12 field seasons, each of which lasted for approximately six months during the dry season, Pendergast and his associates mapped over 940 Maya structures, 85 of which have either been sampled or intensively excavated (Fig 4). During the course of this large-scale, ambitious project, Pendergast and his associates succeeded in defining the site’s chronology, settlement characteristics and range of material culture types and architectural features. The ROM’s investigations of the site in the 1970s and 1980s revealed that Lamanai developed as a pre-eminent centre of political, economic and social life in the Southern Maya Lowland area by Late Preclassic times (c. 400 BC–AD 250). Pendergast’s work also showed that Lamanai not only enjoyed a long period of prosperity during the subsequent Classic Period (c. AD 250–900) but unlike most other Southern Lowland Maya centres the lakeside community continued to be occupied long after the so called Maya ‘collapse.’ In fact, Lamanai enjoyed a very long period of stability during the Postclassic Period (c. AD 900–1500), in large part because of the community’s proximity to the New River, which provided a reliable source of food and connected its residents to more distant parts of the Maya world and beyond.

Fig 3: Man’s face in crocodile vessel

Fig 4: Structure N10-9
Current Research – The Lamanai Archaeological Project

Current research endeavours at Lamanai have continued much of the earlier work conducted by the ROM at the site, but they also include new areas of research and exploration. Much of this work focuses on the period just prior to and during Spanish contact. Presently at Lamanai archaeologists work alongside researchers with specialised interests in ceramic and lithic analyses, household studies, faunal analyses, archaeometallurgy, human osteology, and heritage tourism. Today the Lamanai Archaeological Project (LAP) is a multi-disciplinary project involving researchers from England, Canada and the United States. Elizabeth Graham, a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at University College London and Scott Simmons, an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina Wilmington, are Co-Principal Investigators of the LAP. Graham began archaeological work at Lamanai with her husband, David Pendergast, in 1984. Prior to that time she served as Archaeological Commissioner of Belize and more recently she directed the archaeology field school at Lamanai from 1996 to 2000. From 1999 to the present, research excavations have been sponsored by Canadian, American and British funding bodies. During this time, Graham has focused on transition periods at Lamanai, particularly the period of the Spanish Conquest.

It appears that during the 16th century the first Christian church established at Lamanai conformed to a Franciscan model. It is likely that although the site was technically under the authority of the secular parish at Bacalar, the Franciscans were responsible for evangelization and later efforts at reduction, in which the Maya were forced to leave their villages and concentrated in larger towns. Archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence also suggests that English and other European pirates and privateers may well have periodically raided Maya villages along Belize’s coast and cayes from the early 1500s, which would mean that foreign disease and coastal depopulation were part of the Maya world in the early 16th century. The first church was a comparatively small Maya building adapted for Christian use that was built directly atop a Late Postclassic Period Maya ceremonial structure. In contrast, the second church at Lamanai, built just north of the first, was wholly of European design and construction methods. It was a substantially larger structure built probably sometime just before or after the beginning of the 17th century, and likely reflects even greater Spanish ambitions in Belize. Large cemeteries of baptized Maya individuals have been identified and partially excavated at each church. Many of the contact era human skeletal remains have been studied by Christine White of the University of Western Ontario.

Another area of current research focusing on this important period of social transition is metallurgy, a relatively new technology that appeared quite late in Maya history. Scott Simmons is Principal Investigator of the Maya Archaeometallurgy Project (MAP). The MAP is a research programme aimed at investigating Maya copper metallurgy and the role it played in the economic life of the Maya at the time of Spanish contact. With the exception of the Northern Lowland site of Mayapán, more copper and alloyed copper artefacts (187) have been recovered from controlled archaeological investigations at Lamanai than from any other Maya site. Copper objects, predominantly from West Mexico, began appearing at Lamanai via trade networks that included the New River sometime in the 12th century AD. These trade objects include rings, tweezers, button-like ornaments (Fig 5) and a variety of bells, many of which were found with elite burials.

In addition to those status and ritual objects, utilitarian tools such as axes, chisels, needles and fish hooks have been recovered, mainly from Late Postclassic Period (c AD 1250–1500) and Spanish Colonial Period (AD 1500–1700) residential contexts. But perhaps most interesting are the copper ingots, sheet fragments, prills (small, solidified droplets of metal) and other manufacturing debris, all of which come from these late deposits at the site. The presence of these artefacts indicates that while Lamanai’s earlier residents were importing finished copper objects from outside the Maya area, later members of the community were experimenting with metallurgy on their own at the site. Moreover, it appears that the Maya began experimenting with metalworking prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the mid-16th century. Since 2001 Simmons has directed the archaeology field school at Lamanai, with numerous undergraduate students assisting in this particular research project.

Ceramic studies are also an important component of the LAP. Currently Jim Aimers, Linda Howie and Jenny John are studying the thousands of ceramic artefacts that have been found at Lamanai. Jim Aimers, Lecturer in Mesoamerican Archaeology at University College London, is studying the pottery that was produced at Lamanai during the Postclassic Period. His task is to classify the ceramic material according to the dominant method used in Mesoamerican archaeology, in which pottery styles are divided into “types” and “varieties.” Ultimately, these type-variety classifications will allow the pottery of Lamanai to be systematically compared to that of other sites. The comparisons will tell us something about Lamanai’s relationships to other sites, both nearby and much farther away. For instance, it now appears that during Postclassic times the residents of Lamanai may have
been actively sharing ideas on both ceramic styles and metalworking technologies with their counterparts in northern Lowland Maya communities such as Mayapán.

Spanish contact period households are a focus of Darcy Wiewall's research. Using systematic survey techniques, sub-surface posthole sampling and chemical residue testing, Wiewall is working to identify continuity and change in settlement patterns, architectural features, activity areas, material types and refuse deposits in order to differentiate between the Late Postclassic and Spanish Colonial period occupation at the site. She is interested in understanding the effect of Spanish political change on the daily lives of Maya people and how the Maya were active participants in the adaptation, accommodation, and resistance processes of culture change. Her study integrates ethnohistoric documents and multiple lines of archaeological data to develop a socio-economic model of household organization, production and consumption strategies.

Thanks to the efforts of Norbert Stanchly, a faunal specialist or zooarchaeologist, we have a much better understanding of the kinds of animals the Maya were utilizing during Postclassic and Spanish colonial times at Lamanai. For instance, it appears that the residents of Lamanai so revered the crocodile that they only occasionally consumed the animal's meat; crocodile bones are only rarely found in the trash deposits (middens) we investigate at the site. In contrast, turtle and fish bones are very common in domestic refuse deposits. In addition, the results of faunal analyses suggest that there may have been a preference among some contact period Maya for turkey, one of the few animals domesticated in the Maya world.

**Heritage Tourism, Education and the Future of Lamanai**

Lamanai is one of several large ancient Maya sites in Belize to have been an important focus of the recently completed Tourism Development Project (TDP), undertaken between 2002 and 2004. The first phase of this project was undertaken in conjunction with the Belize Institute of Archaeology and under the direction of the Archaeological Commissioner of Belize, Jaime Awe, who received his PhD at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. During the TDP a number of Lamanai's most prominent features, including the largest structure at the site, (Str. N10-43, High Temple) were consolidated (Fig 6).
A new visitor centre, artisan shops and picnic areas were also constructed, all of which have greatly enhanced the visitor’s understanding and appreciation of this important ancient Maya centre. The number of site visits has jumped in recent years as a result of the success of the TDP; now over 33,000 people visit Lamanai each year. Visitors take guided site tours, examine artefacts on exhibit in the spacious Visitor Centre (Fig 7) and browse in artisan shops where they can purchase a variety of craft items, many of which are replicas of those recovered archaeologically at Lamanai. Current tourism development efforts at the site include consolidation of the two Spanish churches and the British sugar mill, a project funded through a grant from the US Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation.

As part of the growing interest in heritage tourism LAP member Laura Howard has focused on the development of Beyond Touring Inc, which offers sustainable heritage tourism experiences for eco-tourists and students throughout the country of Belize. Howard has been a LAP member since 1996 when she and Elizabeth Graham began the archaeology field school at Lamanai. While offering educational opportunities in natural and cultural history, Ms. Howard is active in providing much-needed support, through financial and sustainability planning, for the residents of Indian Church, a small village located adjacent to the archaeological reserve. Laura Howard is especially interested in promoting innovative practices that benefit eco-tourists, students, and Belizeans alike.

In addition to college-level students, thousands of Belizean primary and secondary school students have visited the site in recent years, many coming from nearby towns such as Orange Walk as well as from more distant parts of the country. In addition to educational initiatives for younger students, the number of adult educational opportunities is growing as well. One such program is the Maya Teachers’ Institute. The Institute is aimed at helping public and private school teachers facilitate the introduction of archaeology concepts, social science research methods, and ancient Maya history into classrooms across the United States. Pending funding for the project, Lamanai will host the Maya Teachers’ Institute in August 2009.

The future for Lamanai looks very bright, indeed. Through the continued careful management of the site by the Belize Institute of Archaeology, Lamanai will grow in stature as an important cultural resource for Belizeans. The site’s status as one of the most significant archaeological sites in the Maya world has been enhanced in recent years by successes in innovative research projects as well as educational and heritage tourism endeavours. It looks as if the longest continuously occupied site in the Maya world will continue to be an important centre of activity for a number of years to come.

For further information about the Lamanai Archaeological Project contact Jaime Awe at jaimeawe@yahoo.com, Elizabeth Graham at tcrneg@ucl.ac.uk or Scott Simmons at simmonss@uncw.edu

For further information about the Lamanai Archaeological Project contact Jaime Awe at jaimeawe@yahoo.com, Elizabeth Graham at tcrneg@ucl.ac.uk or Scott Simmons at simmonss@uncw.edu

Dr Scott E Simmons  
Associate Professor  
Department of Anthropology  
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Standing in the hottest place on earth under a grilling sun with the ‘Fire Wind’ blowing across an unearthly landscape it was hard to picture my surroundings as one of the cradles of humankind. I was in the Danakil Depression in northern Ethiopia, the earth a brittle dry crust beneath my feet, barely holding my weight, with huge jagged rocks looking as thrown at random by an angry god. Yet 3.5 million years ago the landscape will have been dramatically different and it was here that ‘Lucy’ was found. Discovered in 1974 at Hadar in the Danakil Desert, ‘Lucy’ (named after the Beatles’ song *Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds*) belongs to a new species of australopithecine hominid, *A. afarensis*, common ancestor of both later *australopithecus* and the genus *Homo*, one branch of which evolved into *Homo Sapiens*, direct ancestor of modern man. More fossils of Lucy’s type have been found in the region since then, including that of a girl infant last year, and *A. afarensis* seem to have lived in the Danakil for over a million years.

And life lived by modern man today in the Danakil has much that remains timeless. The nomadic Afar tribesmen eke out a precarious living mining salt from Lake Asale, hacking blocks of it from the lake surface under a relentless sun (Fig 1). Approaching the scene through a heat-haze, what looks at first sight to be a strange forest gradually materialises into a sea of several hundred camels. They were being loaded, some patiently, others with noisy protests, with the heavy blocks of salt in readiness for the long walk through rough terrain to Mekele, provincial capital of Tigrai province, where the salt is then sold in the market. I had come from Mekele, and passed the camels on their way into the desert, laden with the hay that they ate along the way – a journey of several days. The camels at Lake Asale knew it was a long and hungry way back.

My adventures had begun in Tigrai, looking for a potential archaeological and conservation ‘millennium project’ for 2007. This is not as odd as it sounds, as when the rest of the Christian world adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1582, Ethiopia remained with the old Julio-Claudian one and is now several years behind, not due to reach the year 2000 until 11 September 2007. Travels in Tigrai took me through an extraordinary almost biblical landscape, where archaeological sites, herds of exotic animals, tribes people in colourful costumes and lively local markets vied for my attention (Fig 2).

The monumental remains of a great 5th century BC stone temple at Yeha, 50 km from Axum, testify to the existence of a city there, probably founded as far back as 800 BC. Yeha was the capital of the kingdom of Danor which appears to have flourished in...
the region until it was superseded by Axum c 100 BC. The temple, set in a dramatically beautiful landscape, has massive walls still standing 12m high (Fig 3). The culture represented at Yeha, which remains little understood, appears to have close links with that of the ancient Sabaeans of South Arabia. Inscriptions found at the temple refer to a deity called Ilmukah and carvings of ibex adorning the temple walls indicate that the animal was held sacred by the people who worshipped there. Remarkable stone statues of seated smiling women, their hair short and plaited in dreadlocks, have been found at sites associated with Yeha, particularly at Haoulti, where an elaborately carved throne was also unearthed (Figs 4 and 5). These are on display in the National Museum at Addis Ababa. The temple at Yeha has remained in an exceptionally good state of preservation because it became home in the 6th century AD to a Christian monastic community. As is common everywhere else in Ethiopia scores of children emerge from nowhere, scrambling over the ruins, even the smallest of them gripping doggedly to every available part of clothing and anatomy in their determination to accompany you on your visit.

Perhaps the most spectacular remains at Axum are the stelae fields. Little is really known about who made these monumental stelae and why, but local tradition links them to various named kings of Axum. The main stelae field is dominated by the stela said to have been erected in honour of King Ezana, the third largest ever erected there carved from a solid block of granite, it stands 23 m high, tilting slightly at an angle. The stone from which it was made came from a quarry 4 km away and was probably pulled there by elephants. How such a massive monolith was erected remains a mystery – though local tradition holds it was done with the aid of the Ark of the Covenant, which is said to be in the Maryam Tsion Church at Axum. The largest of all the stelae, was, according to tradition, erected in honour of King Remhai in the 3rd century AD. Its shattered bulk cascades downhill, buckled with the force of its fall like toppled dominoes (Fig 6). The stela of King Remhai, over 33 m high and weighing 500 tons, appears to have crashed to the ground when it was in the process of being erected, or very soon afterwards. The third of the great Axumite stelae, which stood 26 m high, was cut into three blocks and taken to Rome by the Italians. It was put up in the Piazza in Rome, where it stood until the Italians returned it to Axum in 2005, where it lays awaiting re-erection in its original position.
The Axumite kingdom declined in the 7th century AD. With the rise of Islam, the Arabs took over the Red Sea trade routes in AD 640. Axum turned its attention inland – to Lasta near Lalibela and Lake Tana and lands to the south – and the Axumite kingdom transmogrified into Christian communities that occupied great swathes of the Ethiopian highlands. Their enduring legacy is the 120 or more Tigraian rock-hewn churches that inhabit the landscape (Fig 7). Built to remain hidden from the forces of Islam, they are indeed often hard to find, and many can only be reached by dint of an alarming climb up sheer rock faces, watched by enthusiastic vultures hunched expectantly on ledges.

The project chosen – a prehistoric rock platform, carved over 1000 years ago into a fine rock-cut church complete with Axumite ceilings and columns – it was time to return home, plan a millennium timetable, and prepare for the next phase of archaeological adventures in Ethiopia.

Louise Schofield  
Director, Eyesus Hintsa Project  
Research Fellow  
Department of Archaeology  
University of Sheffield
Walking and archaeology were very much associated in the past, and have a new relationship in modern archaeology, given the role of systematic field survey. In the 19th century walking in the landscape was deemed to be an act of Garibaldian liberty. So, for example, Oxbridge scholars of antiquity and history set out on walking tours, much as their forefathers had embarked upon the Grand Tour. Greece and Italy, needless to say, were the chosen destinations. Mentor to many of these young academics was the historian, George Trevelyan who wrote a celebrated essay on walking in which he decided:

\[
\text{Italy is a land of hills and mountains, unenclosed, open in all directions to the wanderer at will, unlike some British mountain game-preserves.... The peasants are kind and generous to the wayfarer.... The pleasure of losing your way on those hills leads to a push over broken ground to a glimmer of light that proves to come from some lonely farmstead, with the family gathered round the burning brands in honest, cheerful poverty. They will, without bargain or demur, gladly show you the way across the brushwood moor, till the lights of Gubbio are seen beckoning down in the valley below.}
\]

Walking with such purpose was the stuff of the British School at Rome in its early years. Founded in 1901, its third and most celebrated director was Thomas Ashby (1874–1931) (Fig 1), an inveterate walker who fashioned his favourite past-time into his academic endeavour. So, with deliberate planning he traced the lengths of all the seven great winding aqueducts that served the ancient metropolis of Rome. This led him to wander more widely, following the radiating roads that started in the ancient capital and recording the archaeological remains beside each road.

\[\text{Fig 1: Thomas Ashby}\]

\[\text{Fig 2: Photography taken by Ashby during a walk}\]

Such research established Ashby’s fame; such was the wealth of archaeology published by the prodigious director. One of the School’s scholars, the artist Winfred Knights, recalls such a walk in detail:

\[\text{We took our lunch and started away at 8 am, caught the train to Frascati and arrived there at 9.30.... Ashby secured permessos and we spent a lovely morning wandering through [the villas]. After leaving the villas we climbed up through some woods, to the top of the hills, and camped for lunch. After lunch went still further on into some hills which once were the crater of a high volcano and we came to the remains of the Roman town, Tusculum. Ashby was quite, quite happy then and took off his funny little coat and began running down holes and drains like a terrier. Towards tea time we came down the hills and stopped at a Jesuit monastery and found some boy priests playing football so immediately our men began playing and Ashby joined in playing in goal...after that we rushed back to Frascati to catch the 5 ‘o’ clock train (Fig 2).}\]
Knights’s drawing of Ashby on this expedition depicts him from behind: he is holding a large (shepherd’s) umbrella in one hand and a string bag in the other; on his left side is his water bottle; in his right-hand pocket a ‘ginger-bread man in brown paper’.

Tusculum today is no less enchanting, if you know the paths through the skirt of woods that surround the archaeological park, but surrounded by the outermost suburbs of Rome, it is hard to imagine today that the School’s scholars would tramp here.

Sir Leonard Woolley, the legendary excavator of Ur-on-the-Chaldees, recounted in his autobiography a similar walk with Ashby. On this occasion, though, following a Roman road they ‘were all but arrested by too zealous carabinieri as German spies, and found that we had yet but ten miles to tramp through the dark before reaching Teano and our beds’.

The Oxford ancient historian, J L Myres (1869–1954) was the mentor of many of these young walkers – some of his pupils, such as Ashby, traversed Italy, as yet mostly unfenced in the first decades of the 20th century, while others made for Myres’s territory – the British School at Athens and the wilds of Greece. Two scholars of the School in Athens set huge walking records in the 1920s – S S Clarke and N G L Hammond. Clarke in 1922 was drawn to study northern Epirus and the new republic of Albania. Undeterred by bandits, he crossed twice into the new republic, keeping an accurate diary of each leg of his meandering journey. Now in the archive of the British School at Athens, Clarke’s diary written in fine, almost illegible script, notes not only the places and people he encountered but also, almost fetishistically, the time in minutes taken to travel over each section of his journey. Clearly he was walking at a blazing pace with an extraordinary energy. Remains of monuments were hastily sketched before he strode onwards, resorting only rarely to hitching lifts on the occasional vehicle that existed in these parts. Clarke was a pioneering visitor to south-west Albania and the territory of Butrint, ancient Buthrotum, now a Unesco World Heritage Site. Three years after his visit, an Italian Archaeological Mission arrived by motor launch, and the following year the Director of the American School at Athens arrived in the same area but in a car. N G L Hammond followed Clarke’s route at the end of the 1920s because by then S S Clarke had perished by drowning on an expedition. Hammond likewise walked into Albania and then pursued trails around it. Fifty years later he published his memories of this trip which included being arrested – as seems to have been fashionable for these young scholars – as a spy who happened to be bathing in the nude in the river near Butrint.

With the mechanisation of agriculture and the slow but inexorable end of peasant life in countries like Greece and Italy, the culture of walking archaeologists inevitably died out. Perhaps the last and certainly one of the most celebrated was the American archaeologist Kevin Andrews, who in the late 1940s while at the School ventured far and wide in the Peloponnese to record the medieval castles of the Morea (about which he published a groundbreaking book). These walks and his elegiac memories of peasants’ suffering during the Greek Civil War are described in his Flight over Ikarus (1959), surely one of those most eloquent books by a twentieth-century archaeologist.

Modern archaeology rarely involves following a Roman road as Ashby or Hammond did – though the recent survey of the remaining stretches of the trans-Balkan Via Egnatia would have been much to the taste of these earlier archaeologists. Today’s archaeologists make systematic surveys using GPS systems, describing all manner of remains in infinite detail in an attempt to define how landscapes were used at different times in different ways in the past. Major surveys of this kind began in South Etruria in the 1950s, consciously updating Ashby’s records. Today these surveys constitute one of the benchmarks of modern field research in the Mediterranean, where the evidence is quantified and the ups and downs of rural settlements are statistically charted. Such research has revolutionised our understanding of the ancient world, in particular. This said, though, as archaeological projects invariably involve living in communities where the old donkey paths and trails are rubble-strewn but still readily followed, there is a compelling urge to tramp off into the hills. At Butrint, Benen Hayden, a young Irish site supervisor on the Butrint Foundation’s excavations did just this (Fig 4). Much of Albania, he discovered, is unfenced while the donkey tracks remain more than clear as these were used until the country was overtaken by democracy in 1991.
His account, *Trekking through Southern Albania* (2005), charts not only the freedom that the mountains of Albania still offer, but also the unsuspecting pleasure of encountering monuments of different dates and forms in places that as yet are well off the beaten track (Fig 5). The enthusiastic description of his travels belongs to a long line of archaeologist-walkers that began with academic deliberation in Oxbridge and today, of course, takes myriad more forms.

*Richard Hodges*
Institute of World Archaeology
University of East Anglia

Benen Hayden (2005), *Trekking through Southern Albania* (Tirana, Toena) is available from the International Centre for Albanian Archaeology, Rruga Ismail Qemali, Nr 9 12/1,Tirana, Albania. Tel: +355 4250465/4244870; Fax: +355 4250465; web: www.icaa.org.al
Sir Flinders Petrie was, arguably, one of the greatest of the pioneering archaeologists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As a man of his time, he was accustomed to bring home a substantial portion of his finds from each season’s work in Egypt, and, latterly, in Palestine. When Sir Mortimer Wheeler was seeking donations toward the founding of the Institute of Archaeology in London, Petrie, who famously had little money, donated his collection of Levantine artefacts, which has ever since formed the core of the teaching collection for the subject, on which generations of young Levantine archaeologists, including myself, learned the material. As a long-time admirer of Petrie and his work, I was particularly pleased to see this exhibition.

The exhibition was aimed at the widest possible audience, from children, for whom there were a number of interactive exhibits, including drawing and colouring, reconstructed headgear from various periods which the children could try on, and objects in boxes to be identified by feel – mysterious, and slightly scary, perhaps. For the grownups, the theme of the exhibition, and of the accompanying book, was the context of the archaeology in Petrie’s day, and in our own, the question of ‘Whose past is it anyway?’, and on the management and preservation of the remains of the past in a changing world.

The exhibits were designed to illustrate what a ‘tell’ is, with a reconstruction to illustrate a section of archaeological stratigraphy, and tomb cards to illustrate the system Petrie used to record burials. It is worth noting that, in spite of the criticisms (largely justified) of contemporary scholars, such as Albright and Wheeler, Petrie’s recording system had changed, and improved dramatically between his earliest excavations in Egypt and his last excavations in Palestine (which alone were covered in this exhibition). Dig life is well illustrated, with a description of Petrie’s working day by Olga Tufnell, and displays of photographs of both the western staff and the local workforce. Notable in the latter are the many women, girls and boys, not to be seen on any post-1945 excavation in the Levant. The loop film of the excavations at various sites excavated by Petrie and his students also provided a very good flavour of the work in progress, as did the reconstruction of part of Petrie’s dig house, the working area on site for the processing of the finds. The numerous artefacts both illustrated the collection itself, and showed what is actually found on excavations in the southern Levant. The section on the scientific analysis of archaeological finds was useful as showing the way in which archaeology has changed and moved on since Petrie’s day.

The displays which dealt with image and identity, and the employment of stereotypes in ancient and modern times were useful in illustrating the difficulties of interpreting archaeological discoveries, which do not speak for themselves. This is closely related to the display on the use, and abuse, of the past for present political ends – a growing problem throughout the world. The display on archaeology in the making, and on learning from the present, illustrated a topic which was of the enormous interest to Petrie, whose greatest contribution to Near Eastern archaeology could be said to be the focus on the artefacts of everyday life, and the interpretation of these objects from similar objects in use in his own time, as opposed to the art objects on which his predecessors had concentrated, particularly in Egypt.
The problems for the future of archaeology in the Levant, and everywhere else, as illustrated in this exhibition, are, or should be, a matter of concern for everyone. There are issues around the interpretation of the evidence recovered, the presentation of that evidence to the public, the agendas, conscious and unconscious, of those presenting it, and of the preservation of both artefacts and the sites themselves in the face of expanding populations which require land for housing and for jobs. Hopefully, this exhibition has helped to provoke serious thoughts on these issues among all those who are concerned with this particular portion of the world’s heritage.

Rupert Chapman
Department of the Middle East
British Museum, London

USEFUL LINKS
www.soas.ac.uk/gallery/palestine/home.html
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/future-past/
www.petrie.ucl.ac.uk/

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

A WORLD OF ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER ONE ROOF

The Institute of Archaeology, University College London, is one of the largest archaeological departments in the world. We have an unrivalled range of specialist staff (all based in one building) who between them cover an immense variety of topics, time periods and geographical regions around the world. Our students come from a wide range of backgrounds and enjoy studying many aspects of archaeology, as well as related subjects such as anthropology and history. Our students cover issues relating to archaeology from both a theoretical and a practical perspective.

Undergraduate Courses:
- Archaeology BA (UCAS F430)
- Archaeology BSc (UCAS F424)
- Egyptian Archaeology BA (UCAS F424)
- Archaeology, Classics and Classical Art BA (UCAS VQ49 – 4 year programme)

Postgraduate Masters Courses:
- MA in African Archaeology
- MA in Archaeology
- MA in Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East
- MA in Archaeology of London
- MA in Artefact Studies
- MA in Cultural Heritage Studies
- MA in Egyptian Archaeology
- MA in Field Archaeology (2 years)
- MA in Managing Archaeological Sites
- MA in Maritime Archaeology
- MA in Museum Studies
- MA in Principles of Conservation
- MA in Public Archaeology
- MA in Research Methods for Archaeology
- MSc in Conservation for Archaeology and Museums (2 years)
- MSc in Forensic Archaeological Science
- MSc in GIS and Spatial Analysis in Archaeology
- MSc in Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology
- MSc in Technology and Analysis of Archaeological Materials

To receive an application pack for any of these courses please email l.daniel@ucl.ac.uk or see our website at https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/.
GUIDANCE NOTES FOR DIGGING ABROAD

Archaeology Abroad provides information about archaeological excavation and field school opportunities 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, but to make the most of your trip abroad, we strongly recommend familiarising yourself with basic archaeological techniques before committing to digging abroad. Information about UK digs and local archaeological and historical societies can be obtained from the Council for British Archaeology or from Current Archaeology.

A number of excellent excavation training courses are run in the UK each year, for example those organised by the University of Sussex Centre for Continuing Education at Barcombe Roman Villa in Sussex. A leaflet detailing the courses available this summer is enclosed with this edition of Archaeology Abroad.

Archaeology Abroad is not able to inspect or vet the projects it lists, but aims to publish information only from reputable professional archaeologists and institutions. Participants join any excavation or field school at their 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.

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 is acceptable to meet your course requirements.

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. 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, laboratory 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 a two- or three-week field school session, or to 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 for a contribution towards your costs. An Application Form is enclosed with the bulletin or can be obtained from Archaeology Abroad.

To take part in an archaeological dig you should be fit and healthy, enjoy working as part of a team (both on and off site), and be 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! Here 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 cost of getting to the country in which project is 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 - large, 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 very large projects with 20+ staff and specialists and 70+ diggers)

how long the project has been running; aims for the forthcoming season

the cost of participation and what is included - eg board, lodging, daily transportation, 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 and 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 terrain or mountain track, short walk)

accommodation and catering arrangements - in shared rooms, camping, level of facilities available, self-catering or 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. State if you have any particular dietary or other health requirements and any other special requirements; 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/organisers 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 nationality and where you are going, it is advisable to check visa regulations with the relevant embassy well in advance. Sometimes a visa can be bought at the airport on your arrival at your destination, in which case 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 as well as to the site location. Once accepted on a project, you will be informed 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 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 project 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 entitles the holder 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 an EHIC 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 EHIC 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. It is also advisable to have a dental check-up before you leave, particularly if you are going to an isolated site. Advice on medical matters can normally be obtained from your student or local health centres or from your General Practitioner. Detailed advice and information for travellers is also available at www.cdc.gov/travel/

Excavation sites can pose a number of hazards - deep trenches, unstable balks and deposits, shoring and scaffolding and the spoil heap! The project is responsible for keeping the worksite safe and should provide safety instructions and supply suitable safety equipment (eg: hardhats), well-maintained tools that are safe to use, and a fully-equipped first aid kit. However, dig participants should heed the possible dangers, take note of safety advice, be sensible and take care when working on site and using potentially dangerous equipment, such as pick-axes.

**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 will be expected to bring with you. 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 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.

**Money**

It is recommended 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 travellers’ 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, excursions, telephone, laundry costs, emergencies etc
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
BEKTASHI TEKKE, SOUTHERN ALBANIA

This project has the unique opportunity to be one of the first surveys and excavations of Ottoman materials in Albania. The site chosen for the excavation is the area immediately around a Bektashi tekke in southern Albania, near the city of Gjirokaster, overlooking the breathtaking Drinos Valley. This area has remains of many early cultures, including Illyrian, Roman, and Byzantine. The valley was also controlled by the Ottoman Empire from the 15th until the late 19th century, bringing many changes, including the introduction of Islam. The site has remains of numerous periods, though the primary focus of the excavation will be on the Ottoman and Classical remains.

Both a survey in the Drinos Valley and excavation will be completed this season as part of an ongoing project in the Valley. Participants will be responsible for excavation and recording and should have basic levels of archaeological fieldwork training. Course credits not available. This excavation will be groundbreaking in its international cooperation and examination of the effects of numerous cultural periods upon modern Albania, and in bolstering the efforts to support the growing interest in cultural heritage and cultural heritage management. All participants will be staying at the Bektashi monastery (picture). It is hoped to provide the opportunity to visit other sites of interest in southern Albania.

Useful reading: Available on request.

Contact  Katie Johnson, (University of Chicago), 558 W37 St, Apt 3D, Chicago, IL, USA.
Tel +1-773-373-3109  Email  klj@chicago.edu
BULGARIA

CHERVEN FORTRESS, ROUSSE, NORTHERN BULGARIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors/Organisers</th>
<th>Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd, UK (GrEASE Project), with the Regional Museum of History, Rousse, Bulgaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval (12th – 14th centuries AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>2 July – 2 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements available</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>1 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>Available to graduates only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full placement period (9 weeks)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>GrEASE opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Further information from Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd is currently the promoter 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. Grampus encourages the accreditation of undergraduate placements as part of a course of study in the UK. Arrangements are in place with several UK university 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.

The GrEASE placement in Bulgaria will focus on the ongoing excavations at the impressive medieval Cherven Fortress. The host of the placement is the Regional Museum of History in Rousse. The previous four archaeology placements at Cherven have been a great success. Finds have included a great deal of pottery and the remains of small scale craft workshops and kiln bases outside of the fortifications. In previous years participants have excavated medieval graves close to one of the church sites in the Cherven complex, leading to the first re-burial ceremony of archaeologically excavated human remains in Bulgaria.

For further information/application details contact
Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 16973 21516
Fax +44 (0) 16973 23040

Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk
The Cambustica Field School was founded in 2006 as part of the ‘Expedition Cambustica’ research programme which began in 2001, to determine the character and importance of the Archar River Valley situated in contemporary north-west Bulgaria.

The site lies 7 km south west 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 villa was first investigated in 2002 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 and the 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 – 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 2007 investigations will include extensive stratigraphic excavations, as well as mapping of the archaeological features and architectural remains uncovered. The project incorporates daily laboratory work where students participate in the processing and documentation of artefacts recovered from the site. Several lectures are given as part of the field school. A bibliography is available on request.

The town of Belogradchik offers all facilities: post office + many street phone boxes, banks, cash machines, cafes, restaurants, Internet cafes, bars, discos, swimming pool and many other sport facilities.

Useful reading: Available on request.

Contact Sarra Tatarova, Historical Museum of Belogradchik, Vidin District 3900, Bulgaria

Tel +359-936-3469 Email tatarova@archbg.net
Web www.cambustica.archbg.net
Debelt National Archaeological Reserve is situated in a wide plain on the western shores of the Bay of Burgas, south-east 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. An inter-disciplinary research programme to study the site and its hinterland started in 2004.

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

### Director
Dr Lyudmil F Vagalinski

### Site/Period
Roman colony/1st – 6th century AD

### Team
9 staff; 35 volunteers

### Volunteers
6

### Dates
July 2007 – contact organisers for details

### Apply by
30 April 2007, but contact organisers for details

### Minimum stay
2 weeks

### Language
English

### Cost
€485 for a two-week stay including lodging (hotel), two lectures and two tours to the Black Sea coast.

### Vaccination/Health Insurance
No special immunisation; health insurance required

### Visa/work permit
Ask Bulgarian embassy about visas; work permit not required

Debelt National Archaeological Reserve is situated in a wide plain on the western shores of the Bay of Burgas, south-east 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.

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

The sanctuary complex on Dragoyna peak was first studied and recorded in the first half of the 20th century since when the site has suffered at the hands of numerous treasure hunters. No formal archaeological excavations were conducted until 2004. Two periods of occupation have been identified from the archaeological evidence:

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, Razsadnika bl 26 A, entr B, Sofia 1330, 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
**DRASTAR FIELD SCHOOL, SILISTRA, NORTH EAST BULGARIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Associate Professor Dr Stefka Angelova (Department of Archaeology, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”) and Dr Bojan Dumanov (Department of Archaeology, New Bulgarian University, Sofia)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>VIR Society for Alternative Culture and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Roman – Byzantine – Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff, 15 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>5 – no specific experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>16 July – 22 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>30 May 2007</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>€ 690 per month, which includes: (1) tuition fees and lectures; (2) board and lodging (with lunch and dinner). Optional field trips to (1) Pliska and Preslav, or (2) Varna available at additional cost of € 50 per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact GP/health centre for advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is located within the modern town of Silistra (North East Bulgaria), directly on the bank of river Danube. The 6th century level is marked with several monumental buildings and a new Early Byzantine fortress, whose walls were built at the reign of Justinian the Great. The Early Bulgarians had taken the fortress at the time of Constantine IV and Dorostol become the first city of the newborn Bulgarian Kingdom. During the Pagan period (7th – mid-9th century) Drastar was a centre of the local Bulgarian elite and one of the rulers’ residences.

The Roman, Byzantine and Medieval complex on the Danubian shore was first studied and recorded in the 1960s and since then has been studied systematically and a good chronological and stratigraphical record made. Volunteers will receive full training in two modules – Practical and Lecturing module.

The team will excavate on-site during each morning, with finds processing during the afternoon. Field trips are organised at the weekends (see above) and there is easy access to transport to Bulgarian and Romanian Black Sea resorts. The team and volunteers will be accommodated in a guest house in Silistra, a short walk from the site. The standard is basic, but includes running water, common bathroom and toilet. The volunteers will take their meals together with the Bulgarian students. Full travel information and assistance will be given to participants.

**Contact**  
Krystian Hrisov, VIR Society, Rassadnitsa bl 26 A, ent B, Sofia 1330, Bulgaria  
Tel  +359 898 844 013  
Email  hristov_kristian@yahoo.com  
Web  www.sace-vir.org  
or  
Dr B Dumanov, Department of Archaeology, New Bulgarian University, 21 Montevideo Str, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Tel  +359 2 8110 289  
Email  bdumanov@nbu.bg  
Web  www.nbu.bg
GORNO NOVA SELO FIELD SCHOOL

**Director**  
Dr Bojan Dumanov (Department of Archaeology, New Bulgarian University, Sofia)

**Sponsors**  
VIR Society for Alternative Culture and Education

**Period**  
Late Roman – Medieval fortress

**Team**  
5 staff, 15 volunteers

**Participants**  
5 – no specific experience required

**Dates**  
15 June – 15 July 2007

**Apply by**  
15 May 2007

**Minimum stay**  
Three weeks

**Minimum age**  
18

**Language**  
English

**Cost**  
€ 590 per three-week period, which includes lodging and all meals, in-country transport, tuition, plus field trips to Plovdiv (ancient Philippopolis) and Stara Zagora (ancient Augusta Traiana)

**Visa**  
None required

**Vaccination**  
Contact GP/health centre for advice.

**Insurance**  
Arrange own medical/travel insurance

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.

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.

**Contact**  
Kristian Hrisov, VIR Society, Razsadaaka bl 26 A, entr B, Sofia 1330, Bulgaria  
Tel +359 898 844 013  
Email hristov_kristian@yahoo.com  
Web www.sace-vir.org

or  
Dr B Dumanov, Department of Archaeology, New Bulgarian University, 21 Montevideo Str, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Tel +359 2 8110 289  
Email bdumanov@nbu.bg  
Web www.nbu.bg
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 north-west Bulgaria, and incorporates research excavations at a number of sites. In 2007 the project will offer a range of extra courses focused on participants' professional development (drawing, 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 Mezdra-Fortress site is situated in the vicinity of the town of Mezdra in north-west Bulgaria, 110 km from the capital, Sofia. The meeting point of the Field School is Sofia. The organisers will provide transport (included in the price) from Sofia to Mezdra and back. Accommodation and traditional Bulgarian food is provided at the Vaklinov*** Hotel in shared rooms with bathrooms, hot and cold running water, television and swimming pool. The Hotel is near the town and the site. Let organisers know in advance of any special dietary needs. The cost does not include airfares, transportation expenses to and from the rendezvous point or health insurance.

### MEZDRA–KALE ROMAN SANCTUARY AND FORTRESS

<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>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One session: 15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Total: €1075, which includes food, accommodation, and various other incidentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check with relevant authorities.</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 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 period of the First and Second Bulgarian Kingdoms, 7th –14th 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 revised 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 2006 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.

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.

Contact Krassimira Luka, Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 21 Tsarigradsko shosse Blv., 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria

Tel +359 878 440367 Email info@archbg.net
Fax +359 2 9440056 Web www.archaeology.archbg.net
## CAMBODIA

### ANGKOR WAT, CAMBODIA KHMER PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisers</th>
<th>Teaching &amp; Projects Abroad – placing and supervising volunteers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>Up to 10 at a time; no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>Various projects run all year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>6 weeks before departure minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>One month: £1395, Up to three months: £1845.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The price includes accommodation, food, fully comprehensive travel and medical insurance and back-up from our UK and Cambodian Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccinations /health Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Consult Health Centre or GP regarding immunisations. Medical Insurance for time on placement is included in the price, and can be extended if you wish to travel during or after your placement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>UK, EU, US, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand citizens require a visa, which can be obtained on arrival at Phnom Penh airport. One month business visa can be extended in-country for up to 12 months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explore the ancient civilisations and engaging culture of modern Cambodia on our Khmer Project. The allure of Angkor Wat and images of Khmer temples surrounded by jungles have captivated travellers for centuries and, as participants will discover, they are still some of the most amazing archaeological sites in the world. On the Khmer Project, volunteers not only get to learn about Khmer culture, past and present, but will also be able to aid local communities in this truly developing country through various community development projects.

Volunteers on the Khmer Project will be able to take part in a variety of different activities depending on the season and availability. During the months of the dry season, you will assist on several archaeological digs around the country under the supervision of local archaeologists. To supplement the archaeology work, volunteers will work on various cultural projects like helping at a new museum outside of Phnom Penh and working with a local organisation that promotes cultural preservation. Volunteers will also take part on monthly expeditions to less-visited temples and cultural sites. In addition, they may also be able to take part in weekly traditional puppet and dancing classes.

Another important component to the Khmer Project is community development work. Depending on the season, Khmer Project volunteers will lend a hand at English clubs for Cambodian university students or help with construction projects in local villages. This will raise the level of international awareness in the region, and prepare the locals for the wave of tourism that is sure to hit them in the coming years.

**Contact**
Scott McQuarrie, Teaching & Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex BN12 4TX

**Tel** +44 (0) 1903 708300  
**Fax** +44 (0) 1903 501026

**Email** info@projects-abroad.co.uk  
**Web** www.projects-abroad.co.uk
**FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG HISTORIC SITE, NOVA SCOTIA**

<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 Parks Canada Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>18th century French fortress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 – 4 staff, 10 – 12 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>9 – 10 per session, previous experience not needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Session 1: 13 – 17 August (arrive 12th); Session 2: 20 – 24 August (arrive 19th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>30 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One five-day session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English or French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$650 Canadian, including full day pass to the Fortress of Louisbourg 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Numerous options and information available on the website (see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your doctor/health centre for advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</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 2007 season will focus on field study at the De la Vallière 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. 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 colonial 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! Visit the program website for more information (see below).

**Contact** Rebecca Duggan, Fortress of Louisbourg, 259 Park Service Road, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada B1C 2L2

**Tel** +1 (902) 733-3532

**Email** rebecca.duggan@pc.gc.ca

**Fax** +1 (902) 733-2362

**Web** [http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE](http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE)
The massive stone torsos (or moai) that dot this remote Polynesian island have perplexed centuries of explorers. Expectantly facing the vast, open ocean, the statues are mute testimony to a vanished civilization. These giant heads are not the entire story, however. Participants will have the chance to probe deep into the past to discover what forces led to a disastrous political and religious revolution here in the 17th century. Before that, Easter Islanders apparently enjoyed a millennium of peace and prosperity, largely because of their innovative farming techniques on this inhospitable island.

Under the guidance of local archaeologist Sonia Haoa and Dr Chris Stevenson of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, participants will survey and excavate prehistoric settlements that hold lessons for today in Easter Island's central region and on the northern coast. Under the ever-watchful gaze of the giant stone moai, participants will conduct surface surveys of house sites and dig test-pits in gardens to document the evolution of farming technologies. An occasional obsidian spear point (mataa) or other artefacts may be found that help throw light on Easter Island's mysterious past. During spare time, participants can wander over what one team member called "one giant archaeological site," with nearby petroglyphs, caves, and ceremonial centres. Swimming at secluded beaches and horseback riding along rocky headlands are also options on this captivating island.

Teams stay in cozy double rooms in a residencia, or small family hotel, in "downtown" Hanga Roa, the only town on Easter Island. The house has a fine common room, dining room, garden, and conventional bathroom facilities, but electricity, propane, and water are expensive so expect to conserve. You will enjoy creative island cuisine, including fresh fruits and seafood, prepared by the house cook, but bringing snack food to share will be appreciated as many items are hard to find on the island.

For further information contact

Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383
**CHINA**

**XI’AN AREA: SALVAGE EXCAVATION AND FIELD SCHOOL**

**Director**  
Dr Alfonz Lengyel, RPA (American Director),  
Fudan Museum Foundation-Sino-American  
Field School of Archaeology.

**Period**  
Prehistory through Tang

**Volunteers**  
15 max – students only; a few interested  
adults may also be accepted as auditing  
students.

**Dates**  
2 July – 1 August 2007 (2 July departure to  
Shanghai and 1 August departure from  
Beijing).

**Applications**  
Until vacancies are filled. It is an educational  
project. No visitors allowed.

**Minimum stay**  
Full season

**Language**  
English

**Cost**  
Total: $2995 (including registration fee $200)

**Vaccination**  
Contact your local health centre.

**Insurance**  
Everybody is responsible for their own health  
insurance. Free emergency insurance  
provided by the medical school of Xi’an  
Jiaotong University.

**Visa/  
Work permits**  
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.

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.

**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
Ais Yiorkis is a Neolithic settlement in the upland margins of the Paphos District of western Cyprus. It is one of only a handful of sites that have recently been recognised as belonging to a very early stage in the human occupation of the island that is often referred to as the Cypro-Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (Cypro-PPNB). This lengthy period, dating from the later 9th to the end of the 8th millennium cal. BC, began with the colonisation of the island of Cyprus, most probably uninhabited at that time, by agro-pastoralists from the coastlands of mainland western Asia. The colonists brought with them the early domestic animals and plants that were necessary for their newly-developed way of life, and established the first village settlements on the island. Animals were imported to Cyprus at a time scarcely later than the earliest evidence presently available for the beginnings of the process of domestication in the mainland Near East. Discoveries made so far about the material culture and way of life in this recently discovered phase of Cypriot prehistory is sufficient to characterize it as a regional variant of the PPNB culture that was widespread in western Asia. Trial trenching in 1997 followed by several sessions of excavation on the site beginning in 2002, pointed to the very early date of the site. Work over the last four summers has revealed in situ features, including pits, a circular stone-built platform several metres in diameter (the “dancing platform” – see picture), and a thick lime plaster floor with an inset basin.

Prospective applicants are advised that days will be long and hot, and the work physically arduous. Participants will be expected to undertake not only on-site excavation work, but also finds processing as required. It is envisaged that each week will consist of five working days and two non-work days involving some combination of trips to sites, museums and other places of interest, and of free time.

Participants will be based at the University of Edinburgh’s Lemba Archaeological Research Centre. The Centre is an old stone house located in Lemba, a small village located some 4 km north of the town of Paphos on the west coast of Cyprus, which lies within sight of the Mediterranean, only a few minutes walk from the sea. Basic camping/outdoor living facilities (self-catering) exist here. The large, vine-shaded roof is ideal for outdoor living during summer, but participants are advised to bring their own small tent if privacy is particularly desired. Cooking facilities are available, and a large supermarket and several affordable tavernas are all located within a few minutes walk of the Research Centre. The village is reached by service bus or an inexpensive taxi ride from Paphos. Additional information, including items to bring, will be provided to applicants.

**AIS YIORKIS FIELD SCHOOL, PAPHOS**

**Directors**
Dr Paul Croft (University of Edinburgh Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, Cyprus (LARC)) and Professor Alan Simmons, (University of Nevada at Las Vegas, (UNLV))

**Period**
Early Neolithic settlement site

**Team**
3 staff; 12 volunteers

**Volunteers**
12 – no previous experience required.

**Dates**
4 – 29 June 2007. Session options: 4 – 22 June (three weeks) 4 – 29 June (four weeks) 11 – 29 June (three weeks)

**Apply by**
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**
Three weeks

**Minimum age**
18

**Language**
English

**Cost**
Three week participation: £440
Four week participation: £560
Deposit payable – contact organiser for details

**Visa**
Not required

**Vaccination**
Anti-tetanus recommended; contact doctor/health centre for advice

**Insurance**
Arrange own medical/travel insurance

For further information contact Dr Paul Croft, Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, Lemba 8260, Paphos, Cyprus.

Tel +357 2664-2697 Mobile +357 9985-3861 Email paulcroft@cytanet.com.cy
# EARLY PREHISTORIC SITES OF CYPRUS

- **Organisers**: Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd, UK – Graduate European Archaeology Skills Exchange (GrEASE) project, hosted by the Lemba Archaeological Research Centre
- **Period**: Pre- and Early Neolithic settlements sites
- **Dates**: 4 June – 11 August 2007
- **Placements**: 8
- **Apply by**: 1 June 2007
- **Eligibility**: Final year or recent UK graduates
- **Minimum stay**: Full placement period (9 weeks)
- **Language**: English
- **Costs**: GrEASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, food and accommodation will be covered by the project.

This nine week placement encompasses periods of excavation work on three separate early prehistoric sites in Cyprus. Six weeks of excavation on two sites are to be followed by a few days of relaxation prior to embarking on the final three weeks of excavation. The sites are of different ages, ranging from possibly pre-Neolithic (Epipalaeolithic), Pre-pottery Neolithic B to Late (Ceramic) Neolithic, and are located in highly contrasting environmental zones on the island of Cyprus. The itinerary provides an unrivalled opportunity for participants to develop their excavation skills on a diversity of important prehistoric sites. Placement supervisor Dr Paul Croft, a Cyprus-based field archaeologist and zooarchaeologist, will be working alongside participants.

### 4 – 29 June (4 weeks) at Ais Yiorkis, Paphos: Excavation on this Early Neolithic (Cypro-Pre-pottery Neolithic B or Cypro-PPNB) settlement site (University of Nevada/Lemba Archaeological Research Centre), located in the uplands of western Cyprus, this settlement dates to the 8th millennium cal BC. The site is about half an hour's drive from the accommodation down near the coast at the University of Edinburgh's Lemba Archaeological Research Centre. The site has been excavated for several seasons under the overall direction of Professor Alan Simmons, a prehistorian of wide-ranging interests, and specialist in chipped stone technology and pygmy hippopotami. More details of this project are to be found on the University of Edinburgh Archaeology website: click research, click Cyprus on the map, on the Lemba Archaeological Research Centre page that appears, click fieldschools and then select Ais Yiorkis.

### 30 June – 14 July (2 weeks) at Ayia Varvara-Aetokremnos, Nicosia: Excavation on the ?Epipalaeolithic site. (Cornell University/University of Cyprus) located in the central lowlands of Cyprus, south of the capital city, Lefkosia (Nicosia). Investigation this site was begun in 2006. Preliminary results suggest that it may have been a campsites that was occupied intermittently, and that it possesses a chipped stone assemblage that may well predate PPNB. A major objective of this summer's work here will be to locate suitable material to provide absolute (radiocarbon) dates. Work here is under the direction of Dr Carole McCartney, a chipped stone specialist, and Professor Stuart Manning.

### 15 July – 20 July (five days) at the Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, Paphos: Rest and recovery.

### 21 July – 11 August (3 weeks) at Kalavasos-Kokkinoyia: Excavation on this Late Neolithic site located close to the south coast of Cyprus between the towns of Lemesos (Limassol) and Larnaca. The purpose of this site remains to be established. The results of several seasons of excavation suggest that if it was a settlement, it was of a highly unusual kind. The main features that have come to light are mysterious subterranean chambers, sometimes connected to form complexes, that do not seem to have been used for living in or for the disposal of the dead. The site dates to around 4000 cal BC. Work here is conducted under the direction of Dr Joanne Clarke of the University of East Anglia, UK.

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**For further information/application details contact**

Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+44 (0) 16973 21516</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+44 (0) 16973 23040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk">enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk">www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk</a></td>
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</table>
FIJI

ROVE PENINSULA, VITI LEVU

The first humans to live on these idyllic, tropical islands more than 3,000 years ago were the most accomplished seafarers of their time. Known as the Lapita people, they routinely crossed more than 1500 km of ocean long before people in other parts of the world sailed one-tenth that far. Their earliest human settlement in Fiji is on Bourewa Beach overlooking one of the broadest fringing coral reefs in the islands. Greenstone tools and pottery sherds with intricate Lapita designs have been found here, as well as obsidian traded from Papua New Guinea. Take part in the excavation of this exciting site, and explore others nearby, to help understand the cultural history of the region.

Rove Peninsula is a scenic peninsula fringed by a vast mangrove forest on one side and white sand beaches with coral reefs on the other. Participants will work with local university students to excavate at Bourewa Beach and other nearby sites, taking down the layers and sifting sediments to find exciting evidence of the Lapita culture. Time may also be spent searching out other sites and using other archaeological techniques. An exciting part of the expedition will be living and interacting with local villagers, who are eager to share their colourful culture, starting with a bowl of mildly soporific kava. During spare time there is Natadola Beach, rated one of the ten most beautiful in the world, and exploring the grassy landscape on horseback for beautiful views of the ocean.

The villagers of Vusama will welcome participants with their gracious hospitality. Some team members will stay with village families, sharing a bedroom with two simple beds, while others will stretch out on mattresses in the local community hall. Bucket showers and pit toilets are the norm, and a village generator supplies electricity each evening. Villagers will prepare breakfasts and dinners to serve in the community hall and lunches to pack into the field. Local fare includes bounteous seafood, ranging from mangrove lobsters to fried fish, and root crops like taro and cassava. Alcohol is not permitted.

For further information 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/
The EASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, provides funded six-week archaeology placements, for archaeology undergraduates studying in the UK, to join a range of excavations throughout Europe. Placements will take place in the Summer of 2007 to coincide with student holidays.

Participants are encouraged to use the EASE placements as a source of accreditation for compulsory fieldwork modules in their UK course of study. Opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project. All host partners in the project will be happy to complete field assessment sheets and to provide evidence and feedback to assist in this process.

The Kierikkikangas Stone Age Excavations are hosted by the Kierikki Stone Age Centre which has been running an international archaeological field school for several years – visit www.oulu.fi/intl/nocu/fieldschool/index.html for more information.

The coastline of the Baltic extended to Kierikki around 7000 – 5000 years ago. Since then, land rise has moved the mouth of the River Iijoki 30 km westwards. Five thousand years ago, the population was concentrated close to the coast in several large villages, the remains of which have been preserved nearly untouched in the area stretching from the village of Yli-Ii eastwards to the Pahkakoski rapids. This complex constitutes one of the most important archaeological sites in Finland. In 1993, archaeologists from the University of Oulu discovered the rich Kuuselankangas site, and a few years later the prehistoric wood deposits of Purkajasuo bog. Since then, the region has been the focus of continuing archaeological research under the combined auspices of the University of Oulu and the National Board of Antiquities.

The UK participants will be working alongside Finnish archaeologists and students from Oulu University. The main aim of the placement will be to complete the excavation of a Stone Age house depression and, time allowing, to complete some test pits in the area. The village is located less than half a kilometre from the Stone Age Centre and during the summer it will be open to visitors. Participants will be required to interact with tourists and site visitors as the wooden pathway to the Stone Age village goes through the site. Tour guides usually show visitors stone polishing or archery and there will be opportunities for participants to take part in some experimental archaeology, depending on skills, experience and interests. Participants will also be taken on field trips in the surrounding area to visit different kinds of sites and monuments and visit Oulu University's archaeology department and laboratory.

For further information/application details contact
Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill,

Tel +44 (0) 16973 21516
Fax +44 (0) 16973 23040

Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk
## 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.

**Contact**  
Ministère de la Culture, Direction de l’architecture et du patrimoine, Sous-direction ARCHETIS, 182, rue Saint-Honoré 75033 Paris Cedex 01.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+33 (0)1 40 15 77 41</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+33 (0)1 40 15 77 00</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr">chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr">archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
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</table>

## ARRAS, NORTHERN FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Alain Jacques, Service Archéologique Ville d'Arras</th>
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</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>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Knowledge of French preferred, but not essential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€15 registration fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation/</td>
<td>Provided - contact organiser for full details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/ Equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<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-excavation and finds work. A tent and personal insurance is required and the project provides meals.

**Contact**  
Professor Alain Tuffreau, Laboratoire de Préhistoire et Quaternaire, Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille, F-59655 Villeneuve d’Ascq cedex, France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+33 3 20 43 46 88</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th><a href="mailto:alain.tuffreau@univ-lille1.fr">alain.tuffreau@univ-lille1.fr</a></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
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**Contact**  
CAGNY, SOMME
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 carried out excavations 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 be given training and hands-on experience in the techniques of excavation, survey and registering finds, etc. and will receive ample background information relating to the period and the type of monument under excavation. For those requiring one, a certificate of participation can be provided. Updates on the progress of the project are available on the website (see below).

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 sufficiently fluent in French:


Contact Dominique Jagu, BP 13037, 28130 Maintenon, France.
Tel +33 2 37 23 04 48
Fax +33 2 37 23 04 48
Email dominique.jagu@wanadoo.fr
Web http://www.dominiquejagu-archeo.com/
The excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic cave site of Menez-Dregan are sponsored by the CNRS and the French Ministry of Culture and have been ongoing since 1990. 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

REMPART

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).

MENEZ-DREGAN, PLOUHINEC, FINISTÈRE, BRITTANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Jean Laurent Monnier (University of Rennes)</th>
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<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Lower Palaeolithic</td>
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<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Experience required</strong></td>
<td>Students of archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Excavation Dates</strong></td>
<td>13 August – 21 September 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application deadline</strong></td>
<td>31 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English or French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>€ 8 payable on arrival to cover on-site insurance € 50 returnable deposit payable on acceptance to guarantee place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation/Food</strong></td>
<td>Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Anti-tetanus essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Not required for EU citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact**

Dr Jean Laurent Monnier, Université de Rennes 1, UMR 6566, Archéosciences, bat 24-45, CS 74205, 35042, Rennes Cedex, France.

Tel +33 2 23 23 56 26 or 61 09
Fax +33 2 23 23 69 34
Email jean-laurent.monnier@univ-rennes1.fr
Web www.archeologie.univ-rennes1.fr/

**Contact**

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

Tel +33 1 42 71 96 55
Fax +33 1 42 71 73 00
Email monpert@rempart.com
Web www.rempart.com
LIFE ON THE FRINGES OF CIVILISATION
HEIDELBERG INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN ANCIENT STUDIES

The Centre for Ancient Studies at the University of Heidelberg will offer its first ever International Summer Seminar. The seminar is a pilot project for what we hope will become an enlarged and regular programme (summer school) beginning in 2008. The theme chosen for this year’s programme is: Life on the Fringes of Civilization. Many inhabitants of the ancient world spent their entire lives far removed from the areas we usually consider as central to ancient civilizations. Such fringe areas often included boundaries between one cultural group and another. Where overlap occurred, there was both the promise of positive interaction (eg trade), but also the threat of conflict and war. As its main case study, the seminar will consider the frontier of the Roman Empire in Germany and its immediate hinterland. The developments and events that occurred in and around this border zone were often instrumental in determining the history of the entire Roman Empire. Participants will receive a series of classes on Roman Germany and the limes, including excursions to major monuments and archaeological sites. Additionally, a series of distinguished guest lecturers will discuss theoretical aspects of frontier and border archaeology both within Roman Germany, and in other regions, cultures and periods of the ancient world. Can useful generalisations about life in fringe areas be made? We hope to develop a lively discussion and interaction with the participants about this topic.

The seminar will be based in the Centre for Ancient Studies, in the heart of old Heidelberg. Participants interested in learning German at an introductory or advanced level can enrol in the International Summer School for German Language and Culture, which is organised by the International Office of the University of Heidelberg, and runs from August 3 – 30 2007. Further information is available at: or more information click here: www.zuv.uni-heidelberg.de/AAA/ifk/english/index.htm

Contact Philip Kiernan, Institut für klassische Archäologie, Marstallhof 4, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany.
Email SummerSchool@uni-web.org  Web www.summerschool.uni-web.org
The EASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, provides funded six-week archaeology placements, for archaeology undergraduates studying in the UK, to join a range of excavations throughout Europe. Placements will take place in the Summer of 2007 to coincide with student holidays. Participants are encouraged to use the EASE placements as a source of accreditation for compulsory fieldwork modules in their UK course of study. Opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project. All host partners in the project will be happy to complete field assessment sheets and to provide evidence and feedback to assist in this process.

For the past four years Grampus Leonardo da Vinci groups have joined the excavations in the centre of the city of Magdeburg. Working alongside archaeologists from the Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen Anhalt, participants were able to develop key skills related to archaeological excavation in the urban environment. The 2007 EASE placement in Germany will once again offer participants the chance to work alongside the archaeology unit from the region of Sachsen Anhalt for a six week period.

The excavations will again focus on the city centre market place close to the cathedral. Accommodation will be arranged at the University for participants. All participants will be expected to work alongside archaeologists from the Sachsen Anhalt Unit. This may involve changing excavation locations at short notice if the unit is required to carry out rescue archaeology. The main aim of the excavation is to explore the extent of the palace of Otto 1st. The archaeology involves the careful excavation of many occupation layers. For further information, visit the Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen Anhalt museum website at: www.archlsa.de/ or visit the homepage of the excavations at: www.archlsa.de/funde-der-monate/06.04/index.htm

Reports from previous participants are available on the Grampus website and provide an excellent insight into this placement opportunity in Germany. Grampus staff will gladly deal with further enquiries via email (see below).

For further information and application details contact
Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 16973 21516
Fax  +44 (0) 16973 23040
Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk
GEORGIA

ANGLO-GEORGIAN EXPEDITION TO NOKALAKEVI

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, a ‘palace’, 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  ask@nokalakevi.org
Tel  +44 (0) 1223 691015  (Ian Colvin)  Web  www.nokalakevi.org
ICELAND

SKRIOUKLAUSTUR MEDIEVAL MONASTERY

Directors/Organisers | Grampus Heritage & Training Ltd, UK – Graduate European Archaeology Skills Exchange (GrEASE) project, hosted by the National Museum of Iceland
---|---
Period | Medieval
Dates | 18 June – 17 August 2007
Placements available | 6
Application deadline | 1 June 2007
Eligibility | Final-year or recent graduates
Minimum stay | Full placement period (9 weeks)
Language | English
Costs | GrEASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, food and accommodation will be covered by the project.

The project is run by Skriðuklaustursrannsóknir (SKR) for the Institute of Gunnar Gunnarsson (Gunnarsstofnun), the East Iceland Heritage Museum and the National Museum of Iceland under the direction of archaeologist Dr Steinunn Kristjánsdóttir, Assistant Professor at the National Museum of Iceland and University of Iceland in Reykjavik. The archaeological project was begun in January 2002. Its aim is to investigate the Augustinian monastery that was operated on the farmstead Skriða in the Fljótsdalur Valley, East Iceland, during the period from 1493 to the Reformation in 1550. Despite its short tenure, the monastery acquired a large amount of land, and its library was comparable to that of other Icelandic cloisters. It is known that both a hospice and a children's school was operated there. The ruins of the monastery stretch over an area of approximately 1200 m², and include a church, cemetery, monastic houses and a garden. The skeletal material from the cemetery indicates that the Augustinians at the Skriðuklaustur monastery ran a hospice for sick and elderly people. Botanical evidence and surgical equipment indicate medical as well as surgical knowledge. During 2007 excavations will continue on two rooms of the monastic building, inside the church's nave and cemetery.

The working week is Monday to Thursday from 8 am to 5 pm and Fridays from 8am to midday. Participants will be expected to spend one weekend during the season at the site helping with guiding visitors. Participants should bring suitable clothing for cold days as well as for warm days as the weather can change from 5° – 25° C. On days with heavy rain the team will work at the conservation lab at Skriðuklaustur with excavated material, ie cleaning and packing artefacts, preparing samples and so on. There will be a shed on the site, where the participants can take refreshments at break times. A common lunch will be served at Skriðuklaustur every working day. All equipment needed for the excavation will be provided by the project.

The site at Skriðuklaustur is located approximately 45 km away from Egilsstadir, the largest town in East Iceland. There is an international as well as an internal airport, hospital, pubs and most common types of stores, tourist centre, swimming pool (out-door) and museums. A ferry, sailing between Norway, Faeroe Islands and Iceland, stops at Seydisfjordur harbour, 25 km away from Egilsstaðir, once a week.

For further information and application details contact Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 16973 21516
Fax  +44 (0) 16973 23040
Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.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 Archaeology 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 self-catering hostel accommodation next door to the Achill Archaeology Centre. Rooms are shared by a maximum of four students. All equipment (trowel, kneeling pad) is provided. A full reading list is available on the website (see below). The Archaeology Centre has a purpose-built lecture hall as well as laboratory 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 take part in one day archaeological tours of Mayo, Galway and Sligo. Travel information to and from Ireland and the site will be provided. Reading list available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field School Manager</th>
<th>Theresa McDonald, Achill Folklife Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Achill Archaeology Centre, Co Mayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type/Period</td>
<td>Multi-period site (Prehistoric to post-Medieval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Numbers vary from year to year - see website or contact organisers for latest availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field School Dates 2007</td>
<td>6-week Field School: 4 June – 14 July or 16 July – 25 August 4-week Field School: 4 June – 2 July or 16 July – 13 August 2-week Bare Bones Field School: 9 – 20 April, 14 – 25 May or 21 – 31 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Courses 2007</td>
<td>5-day Introduction to Archaeology: Weekly from June – August 3-day Archaeology Taster: 21– 23 May or 27 – 29 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadlines</td>
<td>30 April for Field Schools; two months prior for Short Courses. Deadlines may roll back if places available, contact Centre to check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Duration of Field School or Course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English; (written English if academic credit is required for 6-week course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs - (including tuition, accommodation, and academic credit for 6-week course)</td>
<td>6-week Field School: €3550 4-week Field School: €2750 2-week Field School: €499 5-day Intro to Archaeology: €795 3-day Archaeology Taster: €250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation/Food</td>
<td>Provided - cost included in fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/work permit</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/Insurance</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus. Own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For further information contact**  
The Administrator, Achill Archaeology 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
Founded in 1134, Rushen Abbey was the largest monastic establishment on the Island. Now under the protection of Manx National Heritage, the history of the site is slowly being uncovered by archaeologists from the Centre for Manx Studies, University of Liverpool.

The Centre began its research programme in 1998, undertaking an initial phase of assessment and has since returned to the site to run annual field schools, training undergraduate students and volunteers the basics of archaeological excavation. These field schools have significantly advanced understanding of the pre- and post-monastic periods on the site, alongside a growing understanding of the nature and extent of the monastic complex. Excavations in 2006 focused on buildings to the west of the West Range. The exact nature of the buildings is as yet unclear as work to date has focused on the evidence relating to the Dissolution of 1540 when the monastery was demolished. This in itself has yielded much information regarding the nature of the demolition process alongside a wealth of metal, ceramic and bone finds.

The 2007 season will see a continuation of work in this area, below the demolition material, with the primary aim of clarifying the nature and phasing of the walls. This season will also see the development of a two-level field school. Level 1 will provide training for first year undergraduates (or the equivalent) with little or no previous excavation experience. Level 2 will teach more advance skills in drawing, survey, finds and Harris matrix. A total of 15 credits will be available for each field school.

Volunteers and field school members are asked to find their own accommodation. The Isle of Man Tourist Board provides details of all holiday accommodation on the Island through its website (www.gov.im/tourism). The cheapest accommodation close to the excavation is provided by King William’s College which has beds in a dorm room at £14.00 per night or twin room accommodation at £16.00 per night. This includes the use of a common room, TV room and fully equipped self-catering kitchen. For booking details contact King William’s College directly on +44 (0)1624 820470 or visit their website www.kwc.sch.im (early booking is essential). Full details regarding travel to the site will be given to participants once they have arranged their accommodation.
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).

BETHSAIDA, NORTH 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 Geshur 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.

All participants will receive on-site orientation. The working week is from Monday to Friday, 5.30 am – 12:30 pm, with breakfast on site at 9.00 am. Other duties include cataloguing, analysis preparation, laboratory work and restoration. Accommodation is in Kibbutz Ginsar Inn which 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.

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. Payments details, travel and all other information will be provided to participants.

Recommended reading

Contact Dr Rami Arav, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 6001 Dodge Street, Omaha, NE 68182-0227, USA
Tel +1 402 554 4986 Email rarav@mail.unomaha.edu
Fax +1402 554 3681 Web www.unomaha.edu/bethsaida/
HAZOR, NORTHERN SEA OF 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 2007 with the exploration of the Israelite and Canaanite levels.

Participants will undertake excavation and post-excision activities Monday to Friday and weekends are free. Training in all facets of archaeological work will be given in the field and during post-excision 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 a nearby Kibbutz inn (two-three persons per room, air-condition, kitchenette), 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/
HIPPOS (ANCIENT SUSSITA), SEA OF GALILEE

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 2007, 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); transportation from the airport will be organized only for groups or five or more.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Professor Arthur Segal (Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>University of Haifa; private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>9 staff, 50+ volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>50, no experience required</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Excavation Dates</strong></td>
<td>1 July – 28 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applications by</strong></td>
<td>15 June 2007 (rolling deadline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English/Polish/Arabic/Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>$410 per full week; $1450 for entire four week season; fares not included</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation</strong></td>
<td>Included, Kibbutz Ein Gev</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Own full health and travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passport/visa</strong></td>
<td>Valid passport; visa not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Check with GP/Anti-tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Michael Eisenberg, Assistant Project Director, Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa.

Tel  +972-4-824 9392
Fax  +972-4-824 9876
Email  hippos@research.haifa.ac.il
Web  http://hippos.haifa.ac.il
RAMAT RACHEL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Oded Lipschits (Tel Aviv University); Dr Manfred Oeming (Heidelberg University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Biblical, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and early Islamic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>29 July – 25 August 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>30 May 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food</td>
<td>Ramat Rachel Hotel (4 star), plus 3 meals a day, use of hotel facilities, etc (see below)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Weekly fee per person:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four Star Ramat Rachel Hotel, 2 per room: $550 per person ($816 for a single)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hostel (without private bathroom), 2 per room: $460 per person ($687 for a single)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Own full health and travel insurance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passport/visa</td>
<td>Valid passport; visa not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Check with GP/Anti-tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ramat Rachel is located on a hilltop about midway between the Old City of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Earlier excavations at this impressive site revealed that it served as a magnificent seventh century BCE 'Royal Citadel' from the time of Kings of Judah. Until now it is the only royal palace to have been found within the borders of the biblical kingdom of Judah, and it is not yet clear who built it. Was it the citadel of the last Judean kings? Was it an Assyrian residence?

Other important finds from the excavations include dozens of "lmlk" (means "to the king") seal impressions (from the time of King Hezekiah); late eighth/early seventh century BCE pottery and other finds, seal impressions with the name yršlm (Jerusalem) from the Hasmonean period and 200 Yehud seal impressions from the Persian period. All these impressions indicate that Ramat Rachel served as an important administrative centre of Judah from the late Iron Age at least to the Hellenistic period. In addition, a villa and a bathhouse of the Roman Tenth Legion were found in the site, plus a large monastery and Byzantine church.

Two seasons of excavations have been carried out as part of the current project and already a number of surprising and important finds have been made. In the south-western sector of the site, a beautiful and mysterious water system dating back to the days of the last kings of biblical Judah is being excavated. Rain water collected from roof tops was stored in reservoirs and then used to water gardens planted around the royal edifice at the site. If the reconstruction is correct this would be the first time royal gardens dating to the Iron and Persian periods have been found in Israel. Another surprising find is a large public building dating to the Abbasid (tenth century AD), a period in which it was not previously known that the site was inhabited.

During the 2007 season, excavations of the water system and the gardens around it will continue. Other goals will include detecting the nature and the limits of the site during the Persian and Hellenistic period, periods which remained elusive so far. Investigation for remains dating to the early Iron Age (the eighth century BCE), a period little known about, will be undertaken. The Byzantine church will also be studied afresh: its architectural layout, function, theological significance and its place within the site. These and many other questions promise an adventurous and stimulating summer at Ramat Rachel.

The Ramat Rachel Archaeological Project also allows student participating in the excavations to gain academic credits by attending the project educational programme. Full details of the courses offered, costs and credits available from the organisers.

All the volunteers are guests of the Ramat Rachel Hotel, a 4 star class hotel. The participation fee includes full room and board (including 3 meals a day at the hotel restaurant and coffee and cake break twice a day), 24 hour refreshment and internet services, TV, use of the hotel facilities (swimming pool, etc), two academic lectures, evening trips to Jerusalem (including the city museums), afternoon archaeological programs and social activities. Travel information, useful reading and all other information available on the project website.

**Contact**  Dr Oded Lipschits, Sonya and Marco Nadler Archaeology Institute, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel.

**Email**  lipschit@post.tau.ac.il  
**Web**  www.tau.ac.il/~rmtrachl/index.html  www.ramatrachel.co.il/ARCHAEOLOGY/VolunteerPrograms.htm
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 – 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, the 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 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 entrepôt and a gateway between the East and West.

Objectives for the 2007 season will include: (1) Completion of the excavation of a large Hellenistic temple (possibly one of a pair), and investigation of early Roman industrial installations above and around it (2) Digging the elite section of the city, with large Iron Age Phoenician public structures (3) Excavating area D5 on the southern slope of the acropolis, aiming to reach the Bronze Age city, never before exposed at Dor, and (4) Analysis of both finds and stratigraphy at the site museum.

Participants will be 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. See website for further information. Accommodation will be at the Nahsholim hotel (www.nahsholim.co.il/) – at one of the best-rated seaside resort in the country, a two-minute walk from the site, the beach and the museum. All units – up to four persons per unit – are air-conditioned, have en-suite showers and kitchenettes and cable TV (upgrades and other amenities, eg: in-room phone or internet connection may be available at extra cost). The hotel provides half board, and a light lunch will be provided by the expedition. Various amenities (sports facilities, diving, boating and sailing, trips, bar, restaurants) are available at the resort and/or adjacent beach.

**Contact**

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

Tel +972-2-588 1304

Fax +972-2-582 5548

Email dor-proj@mscc.huji.ac.il

Web www.hum.huji.ac.il/dor

Click here to read Ken Ristau’s Fieldwork Award Report on the 2006 season at Tel Dor.
**TEL KINROT (KINNERET REGIONAL PROJECT), SEA OF GALILEE**

| Directors | VDM Stefan Münger (Bern)  
| Dos Dr Juha Pakkala (Helsinki)  
| Prof Dr Jürgen Zangerberg (Leiden)  
| Prof Dr Wolfgang Zwickel (Mainz) |
| Sponsors | The Universities of Bern, Helsinki, Leiden and Mainz |
| **Period/site type** | Neolithic – Ottoman periods; focusing currently on the Iron Age I period (c 1150 – 950 BCE) |
| Team | 22 – 25 staff; 50 – 60 volunteers |
| Volunteers | 50 – 60; no previous experience required |
| Dates | 5 – 31 August 2007 |
| Apply by | 1 May 2007 or until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay | Full season |
| Minimum age | 18 |
| Language | English |
| Board/lodging | Karei Deshe Youth Hostel |
| Cost | €650 (full season), including board and room. Transport to/from excavation site (air fare) and insurance are NOT included! |
| Vaccination | Anti-tetanus compulsory; hepatitis recommended |
| Insurance | Full health/accident insurance required |
| Visa | Not required |

Excavations in the vicinity of the Iron I complex there will be plenty of opportunity to actively participate in field research that ultimately leads to a written report. Additionally, a survey of Hellenistic to Byzantine remains in the Plain of Ginnosar South of Tel Kinrot will be started.

Participants will be given two or three evening lectures per week by excavation staff and invited scholars from Israel; excursions to nearby sites will be arranged for the afternoons; week-end excursion to important sites in the north of the country. Volunteers will get a participation certificate and can earn a minimum of 4 ECTS credits through the sponsoring universities.

Accommodation will be at the Karei Deshe youth hostel/guest house, less than a mile from the site with four to six persons per room; showers, air-conditioning, fridge and TV in room. Private beach at the sea of Galilee.

Details of how to get to the site will be provided to the participants upon approval of their application. Visitors should announce themselves well in advance. For further information visit: [www.kinneret-excavations.org](http://www.kinneret-excavations.org) Useful reading (partially with downloads) available at: [www.kinneret-excavations.org/publications.html](http://www.kinneret-excavations.org/publications.html)

| Contact | Stefan Münger, Kinneret Regional Project, University of Bern, CETHol Faculty, Laenggassstrasse 51, 3000 Bern 9, Switzerland. |
| **Tel** | +41-31-631-80 63 |
| **Fax** | +41-31-631 82 24 |
| **Email** | stefan.muenger@theol.unibe.ch |
| **Web** | [www.kinneret-excavations.org](http://www.kinneret-excavations.org) |
TEL REHOV, BETH SHEAN VALLEY

Director
Professor Amihai Mazar (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)

Sponsors
Hebrew University

Period
Bronze Age – Iron Age

Team
5 senior, 10 junior staff; 50 volunteers

Volunteers
60; no previous experience required

Dates
24 June – 2 August 2007
Session 1: 24 June – 13 July
Session 2: 15 July – 2 August

Apply by
Until spaces filled

Minimum stay
Two weeks

Minimum age
18

Language
English

Board & lodging
Kibbutz Nir David

Costs
First three weeks: $300 per 7-day week, for full room and board plus weekly laundry service
Second three weeks: $270 per week, if staying for full six-week season.

Vaccination
Contact your local health centre/GP.

Insurance
Proof of valid health insurance required

Visa
Not required

Tel Rehov is located in the Beth Shean Valley, part of the Jordan Valley, in north-eastern Israel. In Antiquity, this was a fertile, densely inhabited region scattered with numerous archaeological sites. Tel Rehov is located between the Gilboa ridge and the Jordan River and is the largest mound in the valley and one of the largest in Israel. It was the centre of a Canaanite city state during the second millennium BCE. During the Iron Age it was the location of a large city in the kingdom of Northern Israel. The Tel Rehov excavations are part of the Beth-Shean Valley Archaeological Regional Project, led by Professor Amihai Mazar (Hebrew University in Jerusalem). An international staff of professional archaeologists will lead the field work and academic programme.

The seven seasons of excavations carried out so far at Tel Rehov have revealed successive occupational layers from the Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. The main finds are related to the flourishing city of the 10th – 9th centuries BCE, the time of the United Monarchy of David and Solomon and the Divided Monarchy under Omri and Ahab. Destruction levels dating to this period have yielded rich architectural remains as well as a huge variety of objects, including many pottery vessels, seals, clay figurines, and cult objects. The Iron Age city was violently destroyed by the Assyrians in 732 BCE. Major goals of the 2007 season will be the continued study of the Iron Age city as well as examination of the Late Bronze and Iron Age I occupation layers.

The excavation also offers a three- or six-week academic credit field school Four credits can be earned when participating in the field school for three weeks, and six credits when participating in the field school for six weeks. There is a $60 registration fee for the academic credit program and each credit costs $150. Weekly evening lectures are given and afternoon field trips to Tel Beth Shean, the local archaeological museum at Tel Amal, and other sites in the area will be offered, including two full-day trips to the Galilee area at extra cost.

Volunteers will live at Kibbutz Nir David, located about eight kilometres from the site, in recently-built air-conditioned wooden cabins that accommodate up to five people in a bedroom, with main living room, and loft. Each cabin is equipped with a shower, toilet, kitchenette with dishes, and cable TV and all have a comfortable front porch. Linens and towels are provided (changed once a week). The world renowned Sahne Springs adjoin the kibbutz and are open to the volunteers for afternoon and weekend swimming. The kibbutz also has a pool and sports facilities. Volunteers need to bring their personal supplies (clothing, work shoes, bathing suit, sunscreen, insect repellent, medical needs, etc). A detailed information packet will be sent to registered volunteers and full information can also be found on the project’s website at: www.rehov.org

Contact
Nava Panitz-Cohen, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.
Tel +972-2-588-2437
Fax +972-2-582-5548
Email rehov@mssc.huji.ac.il
Web www.rehov.org
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 in 2005 by a large scale excavation to expose dwellings, installations and open areas in the ancient settlement.

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 critical questions related to the social, economic, technological and environmental issues of the period to be addressed. 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.

This year work will be carried out in three sessions, each lasting 11 days, from early Monday until Friday, Saturday is a free day, and then from Sunday till Thursday. After three free days the next session will start on Monday. Excavation work takes place on site from 5 am until 1 pm, with cleaning and sorting taking place in the afternoon. In addition to fieldwork, the academic programme includes two lectures and a tour each week to historical sites in the region, such as Beth Shean and 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 at Kibbutz Kfar Ruppip, near Beth Shean. The nearest airport is Tel Aviv. For local transportation in Israel visit the project website at www.tel-tsaf.org Accommodation is at the Kibbutz Kfar Ruppip 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  
**Fax**  +972 2 852 5548  
**Email**  garfinkel@mscc.huji.ac.il  
**Web**  www.tel-tsaf.org
### TELL ES-SAFI/GATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Professor Aren M Maeir (Bar-Ilan University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Proto-historic through Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td>20 – 30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>30 – 70 volunteers; no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>8 July – 3 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>1 May 2007. Application forms available on the website. Those applying on time, with payment and meeting the preferred profile will be accepted. Below 16s with parental consent.</td>
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<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
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<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Registration fee: $25. Weekly fee: $350. (4 weeks $1350). Academic field school: $500/$1000, in addition to 2 or 4 week volunteer payment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Own health and accident insurance, valid in Israel. Relevant forms (available from website) must be completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Volunteers come to Israel as tourists. Those that require visas must take care of this on their own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>None required; anti-tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell es-Saf is a large, multi-period ancient tell (mound), situated in central Israel, halfway between Ashkelon and 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 (but with other periods revealed as well) 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 constructed by the Arameans in the late 9th century BCE). Finds from recent seasons include rich EBIII levels, Iron I Philistine remains (including cultic finds), various Iron IIA finds (including the so-called "Goliath inscription"), one of the first Philistine burials ever to be found, MB II fortifications, LB levels (with an Egyptian inscription), rich Iron II levels (c 8th and 9th centuries BCE), and Crusader period fortifications.

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, 6 am – 1 pm, as well as various dig-related activities on Sunday through Thursday afternoons. Participants will be expected to excavate, wash pottery and register finds. They will be taught basic field techniques and other required skills as they 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), bibliography and other information visit the project website at www.dig-gath.org and weblog at http://gath.wordpress.com

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.

To read Andrew Sibley’s Fieldwork Award Report on the 2006 season at Tell es Safi/Gath [click here](http://gath.wordpress.com).

### Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Professor Aren Maeir, Institute of Archaeology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, Israel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td>+972-3-531 8299/8350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+972-3-535 1233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:maeira@mail.biu.ac.il">maeira@mail.biu.ac.il</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dig-gath.org">www.dig-gath.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOTVATA ROMAN FORT, ARAVA VALLEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Professor Gwyn Davies (Florida International University) and Professor Jodi Magness (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Late Roman/early Islamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>8, plus 30 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Up to 20 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>03 – 29 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of work</td>
<td>Excavation and recording and finds processing. Full training in the requisite techniques will be provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>As soon as possible – until places filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Daily participation fee of $50 which includes full accommodation, food and local transport. Participants will have to meet the cost of their flights to and from Israel. There is also a non-refundable application fee of $70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Consult your local health centre; anti-tetanus is advised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Each participant must provide proof of appropriate insurance cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>US and UK citizens: 3 month visitor's visa granted at port of entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June 2007 will be the fifth and final 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. In plan it is a typical Roman quadraburgium: 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.

The current excavation project has revealed a complex occupational sequence indicating four phases of Roman occupation followed (after a hiatus) by a significant early Islamic (7th – 8th centuries) horizon. Work has also commenced on the extensive bath complex situated c 50 m north of the fort. The 2007 excavations will continue in areas already opened in 2006 and will be extended to encompass the south-west corner tower and its associated postern. Digging will take place from 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 alone during the excavation. Instead field trips will be organised to local archaeological sites on Saturdays (an optional two-night trip may be included in the programme of visits in 2007 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 km north of Eilat). By air you would fly to Ben Gurion or to Eilat. Bus transport to and from the Kibbutz is provided on 02 June and 30 June only. Bibliography available on request.

Contact  Professor Gwyn Davies, Florida International University, Department of History, DM388A, University Park, Miami, FL 33199, USA

Tel  +1 305 348 2974  Email daviesg@fiu.edu

or  Professor Jodi Magness, Dept of Religious Studies, CB #3225, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3225, USA

Tel  +1 919-962-3928  Email magness@email.unc.edu
### CENTRO CAMUNO DI STUDI PREISTORICI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Professor Emmanuel Anati, Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Rock art from Palaeolithic to Historic times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project dates</strong></td>
<td>All year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One year, 6 months or 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Lodging in double room €40 per week per person, single room €60 per week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation</strong></td>
<td>Provided in a shared house basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>Self-catering or 10 € per meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passport/visa</strong></td>
<td>Valid passport, no visa for EU or North American citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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. Limited funding is available for those under 29 year on the EVS (European Voluntary Service) programme.

**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.

**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  
**Fax** +39 (0) 364 42572  
**Email** ccspreist@tin.it  
**Web** www.ccsp.it or www.harkarkom.com
KALAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMER SCHOOL
CAMPOBELLO DI LICATA, SICILY

Directors
Emilia Bella (Kalat Project),
Professor Oscar Belvedere,
(University of Palermo)
Professor Sebastiano Tusa,
(University of Naples)

Sponsors
Commune of Campobello di Licata; the
Universities of Palermo and Naples; the
Soprintendenza (Heritage) for Agrigento e
Trapani

Period
Bronze Age/Roman/Hellenistic/ Byzantine

Participants
20 foreign students per session
No previous experience required

Dates
7 July – 1 September 2007
There will be four fortnightly sessions
starting 7 July, 21 July, 4 and 18 August

Apply by
until places filled

Minimum stay
Two weeks (one session)

Minimum age
18

Language
Italian and English

Cost
€300 per two-week session.
€280 if reservation made before 27 May.

Board & lodging
Provided at the Kalat Centre

Visa
None

Vaccination
Anti-tetanus advisable

Insurance
Arrange own travel/medical insurance

The 2007 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, 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. Each participant will receive a certificate of participation.

Details of travel to Sicily and what to bring will be provided to registered participants, or visit the website for further information.

Contact
Emilia Bella, Coordinator, Kalat Archaeological Projects, Archeoclub di Campobello di Licata, 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, millions of amphorae arrived at the ports of Rome with products from the provinces. Unable to recycle them, many were dumped at a location near the port. Over the years, they formed an artificial hill of testae and crockery 45 m high. Originally these amphorae had been used to hold the olive oil imported from the provinces, mainly from Betica (modern 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 first-hand documentation of the Roman Empire’s economy, the commercial relations between the capital and provinces, as well as ancient eating habits.

Participants will take part in this research project along with the Spanish Academy of History and the Universities of Barcelona, Madrid and Rome. The program will involve artifact extraction, documentation, drawing, recording and restoration. All tools and equipment will be provided on site. In collaboration with students’ universities, the program can offer academic credit.

Accommodation will be in double rooms in a three-star hotel close to the site. Meals will be eaten at a nearby restaurant. And of course the city of Rome offers plenty of options for lovers of the classical world.

Useful reading
www.archaeospain.com/testaccio
http://ceipac.gh.ub.es/MOSTRA/u_expo.htm
PAVA EXCAVATION PROJECT, SAN GIOVANNI D’ASSO, SIENA

Director

Professor Ricardo Francovich,
(Department of Medieval Archaeology,
University of Siena)

Project dates

Session 1: 1 July – 20 July 2007
Session 2: 22 July – 10 August 2007
Session 3: 12 August – 1 September 2007

Weekends are free for touring Tuscany etc.

Minimum stay

One full session.

Apply by

31 May 2007

Cost

Participants will need to cover their own travel costs and arrange their own personal accident insurance

Accommodation and Food

Free food and dormitory accommodation are provided in a former school at the nearby village of San Giovanni d’Asso

Visa

None

Vaccination

Anti-tetanus advisable

Insurance

Arrange own travel/medical insurance

The third season of excavation, in 2006, brought to light a rare find in the form of a cache of Gothic coins of the mid-6th century, in both gold and silver. Earlier field survey undertaken in the preparation for an archaeological map of the Siena region identified 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 2007 season will involve further excavation work, along with finds processing and recording using the latest desktop and mobile computer techniques. During the 2007 season it is also planned to conduct a new field survey of the Asso Valley.

The excavation is open to archaeological students, professionals and experienced volunteers. Particular value will be placed on applicants who can offer previous experience at supervisor or site-supervisor level.

Applications, with brief CV to

Pava Excavation Project, Landscape Archaeology and Remote Sensing Laboratory,
University of Siena at: pava@lapetlab.it

Tel +39 (0) 347 0436120
or +39 (0) 347 9193050

Web www.pavaproject.org or www.lapetlab.it

UK applicants should contact Chris Musson for further information at abermusson@btinternet.com

During the first three seasons, from 2004 – 2006, large parts of a church, cemetery and adjacent kiln area were uncovered during excavations organised by the Department of Archaeology, University of Siena. The early Christian church (founded in the 6th century) has a highly unusual plan with apses at both east and west, the shape suggesting a relationship with an urban or settlement context. The church remained in use until the 12th century. It can possibly be related to 8th century documentary evidence for the parish of San Pietro in Pava, in this locality.
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES 2007
SAN VITO LO CAPO, TRAPANI, SICILY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Professor Sebastiano Tusa, Technical Director: Marcello Rocca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Istituto Attività Subacquee (IAS), Palermo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Roman wreckage site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>2 scuba divers with archaeological experience; 3 underwater archaeology technicians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Project dates      | Session 1: 25 August – 15 September  
                      | Session 2: 15 September – 6 October  
                      | Session 3: 6 October – 27 October |
| Minimum stay       | One week                                                      |
| Minimum age        | 18                                                           |
| Applications       | 15 days before chosen course                                  |
| Cost               | € 1,300 for three weeks  
                      | € 980 for two weeks  
                      | € 680 for one week  
                      | Cost includes:  
                      | - lodging in residence for 2 or 4 people  
                      | - Boats, bottles and weights  
                      | - Diving licence NASE (archaeology diver)  
                      | All other expenses must be met by the participant |
| Accommodation      | Included; field school participants will share rooms with 2 – 4 people |
| Vaccination/health | None required, but anti-tetanus advisable  
                      | Medical certificate for diving essential                      |
| Visa               | No visa for EU or North American citizens                     |

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
Tel/Fax  +39 (0) 923 621340
Email marcello@infcom.it
Web www.infcom.it/subarcheo
VALCAMONICA ROCK ART FIELDWORK & FIELD SCHOOL, PASPARDO

The Cooperativa Archeologica "Le Orme Dell'uomo" (Footsteps of Man Archaeological Cooperative Society) is based in Valcamonica, an alpine valley between the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia in Northern Italy, where rock art constitutes an archaeological, artistic, ethnographic and historical patrimony of immense value, not only for its antiquity but, for the thematic and iconographic wealth. As an active rock art centre, member of IRFAO (International Federation of Rock Art Organizations), the Footsteps of Man in collaboration with the Catholic University of Brescia, organises annual archaeology fieldwork at Paspardo, one of the major concentrations of engravings in the area, giving those interested (archaeologists and scholars, students and enthusiasts) the opportunity to help the research and learn how to study rock art at Valcamonica.

Project participants will: survey, excavate, clean, photograph, draw and catalogue the rocks engraved in two main sites at Paspardo, Valcamonica: Vite-Deria and Dos Sulif. Based between 300 – 1200 m above sea level, the rock at these two sites is made up of sandstone polished by glaciers during prehistoric times and engraved between the end of Neolithic and the Medieval period. Training will be given. During each week-long fieldwork session, participants will also have evening lectures on rock art subjects, watch films, and have the opportunity to visit other rock art sites (such as the National Park of Naquane, at Capo di Ponte, the park of Foppe di Nadro, at Ceto, and the Park of Bedolina-Seradina at Capo di Ponte), the Roman National Museum and some medieval churches with beautiful frescoes and sculptures.

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, sun cream, sun hat and sun glasses. Full information including travel to Paspardo and a bibliography will be given to participants.

Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award recipients Francesca Griffin and Elizabeth James each spent a week working at Valcamonica last summer. Read their reports in the Fieldwork Award Reports section.

Contact Prof. Angelo Fossati, Catholic University of Brescia, Piazzale Donatori di Sangue, 1 - 25040 Cerveno (BS), Italy
Tel +39 (0) 364 433983
Fax +39 (0) 364 434351
Mobile +39 333 2875920
Email fossati@numerica.it or angelo.fossati@unicatt.it

Valcamonica Rock Art Information www.rupestre.net
EDOM LOWLANDS PROJECT

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. This will be accomplished through the surveys and small soundings around the ancient industrial site of Khirbat en-Nahas (Arabic = ruins of copper; KEN). It also focuses on a paleo-magnetic study of ancient metalurgical slag and some conservation work.

Initial excavations carried out in 2002 revealed one of the largest Iron Age (c 1200 – 500 BCE) fortresses in the desert zone of Jordan–Israel–Sinai. Massive metal production activities 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. Recent excavations in 2006 have demonstrated aspects of the ancient administration of the site.

The new 2007 surveys and test excavations at sites in the vicinity of Khirbat en-Nahas from both the Iron Age and Bronze Age will be sampled and aimed at solving a number of anthropological, historical, and paleo-magnetic 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 interdisciplinary archaeological research.

Students help raise the digital photography 'Wonder Pole' over an ancient cemetery, with mixed success.
KAZAKHSTAN

SEMIRECHIE AND SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMPS

During the summer and autumn of 2007, the ISP – International Scientific Projects (Laboratory of Geoarchaeology, Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Science-Kazakhstan) in cooperation with the State Research Institute on the Cultural Heritage of the Nomads (SRI-Nomads, Ministry of Culture, Kazakhstan) is organising archaeological investigations covering all periods from Palaeolithic to Modern times in southern Kazakhstan (region of Chimkent and Turkestan) and Semirechie (region of Taraz and Almaty). 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 2007 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 Institute of Geology and SRI-Nomads. Volunteers and students will be lodged in a student hotel in Almaty and in tents or private houses in 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. Revised information is also available on the Laboratory of Geoarchaeology's web site at: http://www.lgakz.org

BRONZE AND IRON AGE OF PASTORAL SOCIETIES, SURVEY OF THE CHU-ILI MOUNTAINS AND NORTH-WEST BALKHASH REGIONS

Directors: Renato Sala & Jean-Marc Deom (International Scientific Projects – ISP)

Period: Bronze, Early Iron, Wusun, Turkic

Volunteers: 5 – 10; no previous experience required

Dates: 15 July – 15 September 2007

Application deadline: As soon as possible

Minimum stay: Two weeks

Cost: €250 per week

Accommodation: Provided – see above

Food: Vegetarian and non-vegetarian

Vaccination/health: Anti-tetanus recommended; volunteers should be fit and healthy

Passport/visa: Valid passport; for visa contact organiser 6 weeks in advance

The Chu-Ili mountains are smooth undulations of a maximum altitude 1500m in a semi-desert 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 to the 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.

Fieldwork will be directed by specialists from the Laboratory of Geoarchaeology (Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Science-Kazakhstan). 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 petroglyphs sites located in the gorges around the Balkash lake.

The objective of this camp is to continue the survey and documentation of the petroglyphs 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 paleosols for dating and paleoenvironmental 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  
Fax +7-3272-916111  
Email ispkz@nursat.kz  
Web http://www.lgakz.org

**Iron Age of Pastoral Societies, Saka Kurgans of Besshatyr, North Ili River, Almaty Region, Semirechie**

**Directors**  
Renato Sala & Jean-Marc Deom (International Scientific Projects – ISP)

**Period**  
Early Iron, Wusun

**Volunteers**  
5 – 10; no previous experience required

**Dates**  
15 July – 30 August 2007

**Application deadline**  
As soon as possible

**Minimum stay**  
Two weeks

**Cost**  
€250 per week

**Accommodation**  
Provided – see above

**Food**  
Vegetarian and non-vegetarian

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

**Passport/visa**  
Valid passport; for visa contact organiser 6 weeks in advance

The *Besshatyr kurgans complex* (V-IV BC) is one of the most impressive and best-known historical monuments of Kazakhstan and the most significant remain of the hypertrophic funerary works of the classic Early–Iron Saka culture of Semirechie. It is located, well-protected, in the territory of the National State Natural Park Altyн-Emel (Almaty province). The kurgan complex (31 kurgans) is located on the southern slopes of the Altyн-Emel range, 4 km from the right bank of the Ili river facing the delta of the Chilik river and it covers an area of 1 x 2 km of desert landscape.

The biggest kurgans reach 15 m high with a diameter of up to 100 m. They were erected by stone and earth layers loaded above a wooden frame construction standing above a catacomb chamber reached by underground tunnel. The complex was studied between 1954 – 1961 by the archaeologist K.A. Akiшev and was dated to around the V – IV centuries BC. Since that time, the monument has not been investigated, nor have any conservation, restoration, or exhibition measures been taken.

The main objective of the fieldwork in 2007 is to focus on several basic tasks, which in order of priority, are as follows: geo-archaeological study (mapping, paleo-landscape); archaeological study (excavation, possibly including the kurgan complex using new technologies); restoration of former excavations and elaboration of some first plans and steps for conservation, accessibility and exhibition to visitors.
During the fieldwork the volunteers will have the opportunity to survey and visit the other interesting sites of the region: the petroglyph sites of Chulak, the archaeological complex of Kyzylaus, the high sand dunes of Ulken Kalkan, the archaeological complex of the Chilik delta. 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, march routes, etc) will be studied. 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

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

**GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TALAS VALLEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Renato Sala &amp; Bolat Aubekrov (International Scientific Projects – ISP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>All periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5 – 10; no previous experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 – 30 July and 1 – 30 October 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</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>Accommodation</td>
<td>Provided – see above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Vegetarian and non-vegetarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/health</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus recommended; volunteers should be fit and healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport/visa</td>
<td>Valid passport; for visa contact organiser 6 weeks in advance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The volunteer 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 flowing down the south Tienshan range in Kyrgyzstan (Talas) and Kazakhstan (Taraz) is one of the oldest and richest region in monuments in NE Central Asia. The upper valley contains important Saka, Hunnic, Turkic and medieval settlements, cemeteries and towns while the delta of the Talas river around the city of Taraz has more then 50 important tobe (mound-village and town) and tortkul (square fort). The lower delta ending in the sands of the Kyzylkum is much less known but had irrigation and fortified towns during the Middle Ages.

According to historical sources, there was already an important North Hunnic fort near Taraz during the first century BC (destroyed by the Chinese Han dynasty army) and during the sixth century AD Sogdian colonies (from Bukhara) settled in the valley. During the Turgesh and Karakhanid Turkic dynasties (VII – XII AD) Taraz was often made capital.

The work of the coming season will involve a team of archaeologists and paleoenvironmentalists (geologist, botanists), include land and air surveys and excavations in the city of Taraz and of 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 paleobotanical preliminary study of the site, collect samples for detailed laboratory analyses and undertake advanced computerized documentation techniques.

The camp in tents will be itinerant and move along the Talas river. Volunteers should bring a sleeping bag, a mat, a sweater, some strong shoes, and a flashlight.

**Useful reading**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Jean-Marc Deom, Laboratory of Geoarchaeology – ISP (International Scientific Projects), Tole Bi 21, Room 31, 480100 Almaty, Kazakhstan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+7-3272-914386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:isp@nursat.kz">isp@nursat.kz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+7-3272-916111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lgakz.org">http://www.lgakz.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KENYA

KOOBI FORA, EAST LAKE TURKANA, NORTHERN KENYA

| Director          | Professor J W K Harris  
(Dept of Archaeology, Rutgers University, USA) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Rutgers University/National Museums of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Plio-Pleistocene, Holocene and Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>30 students + 5 East African fellowship students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project dates</td>
<td>17 June – 28 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2007/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full length of project (6 weeks)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cost              | New Jersey/International: $4,250  
Others: $4,750 |
| Food and Accommodation | Included in fee, but bring own tent and other personal gear |
| Language          | English |
| Vaccination       | Hepatitis B, Yellow Fever, Malaria.  
Visit local Health Centre or GP |
| Insurance         | Flying Doctors, Rutgers Health Insurance |
| Visa              | Tourist visa |

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 palaeo-anthropology in one of the most famous human origin localities. Koobi Fora (northern Kenya) has been studied for the last 35 years. The field school is the most pre-eminent field-training program in palaeo-anthropology. 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 Sousian on the Lakipia Plateau in Central Kenya.

More information can be obtained by visiting the field schools web site at www.koobifora.rutgers.edu A field school booklet (10 pages) will be provided by request.

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
SWAHILI CULTURE: HISTORY, LANGUAGE & COASTAL PEOPLES

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 receive lectures on Swahili culture, history and language in the museum setting during the mornings, followed by visits to places and sites in the afternoons, 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.

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 and the National Museums of Kenya

Period
Colonial and Modern

Volunteers
15 students

Project dates
1 – 28 August 2007

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; training in Swahili provided

Vaccination
Hepatitis B, Yellow Fever, Malaria. Visit local Health Centre or GP

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/
CESIS CASTLE EXCAVATIONS

The EASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Limited provides funded six-week archaeology placements, for archaeology undergraduates studying in the UK, to join a range of excavations throughout Europe. Placements will take place in the Summer of 2007 to coincide with student holidays. Participants are encouraged to use the EASE placements as a source of accreditation for compulsory fieldwork modules in their UK course of study. Opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project. All host partners in the project will be happy to complete field assessment sheets and to provide evidence and feedback to assist in this process.

The Eerily museum is located approximately one hour away from the Latvian capital Riga. For the past three years groups of UK archaeology students, funded by the EASE Leonardo da Vinci project, joined the medieval excavations at Cess Castle. These placements were a great success and the positive feedback from participants shows that the excavations are exciting and that the participants were made to feel extremely welcome on the dig. Grampus is delighted to work in cooperation with the Ezerpils Museum in 2007 and to once again provide this exciting opportunity for UK archaeology students. The 2007 excavations will focus on the castle courtyard and may also include the excavation of a Latgallian (8th –11th Century) cemetery.

For further information/application details contact Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 16973 21516
Fax  +44 (0) 16973 23040
Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Web www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk
The glyptodont, an armadillo the size of a Volkswagen, was probably a common sight in central México millions of years ago. In the canyons and arroyos of the Transmexican Volcanic Belt, Dr. Oscar Carranza Castañeda (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México) and his research team found fossils of glyptodonts and many other amazing animals. These fossils are helping to piece together a puzzle whose origin lies millions of years in the past. North and South America were not always connected, as they are today, by the Isthmus of Panama. When, exactly, Panama rose out of the sea to connect these two continents has been the subject of debate. Scientists have turned to fossils to answer this question. By dating the fossils, scientists are able to pinpoint with increasing accuracy when the bridge formed, and when animals started migrating across this land bridge in what is known as "The Great American Biotic Interchange." Recent finds on Carranza's project indicate that the land bridge may have been complete at least 4 million years ago, more than a million years earlier than previously thought. You can help Carranza discover more clues about the effects of future climate change on modern ecosystems at this productive site.

You will help uncover 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 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 free time, you can relax at the pool and catch up on your reading.

At the Hotel Parador El Cortijo, 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, from soup to salsa. In the field you will have sandwiches, fruit, cheese, chips, choriso and eggs, or an occasional barbecue with Carranza's secret recipe.
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 earthworks; 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 than 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 year.
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 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.

Click here to read Fieldwork Award 2006 recipient Daniel Reynolds’ report on working in Nigeria last year on African Legacy projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Dr Patrick Darling, African Legacy, 46a Ophir Road, Bournemouth, Dorset BH8 8LT, UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:explore@africanlegacy.info">explore@africanlegacy.info</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://apollo5.bournemouth.ac.uk/africanlegacy/">http://apollo5.bournemouth.ac.uk/africanlegacy/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teaching & Projects Abroad

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- Khmer Project in Cambodia
- Medieval & Dacian in Romania

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- Institute of National Culture in Peru
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- Expeditions

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- Learn skills & strategies of survey and excavation
- Ability to handle archaeological materials
- Spend a significant period of time on digs, in laboratory’s and museums

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- Archaeological Publications
- Archaeological Associations / Societies

www.projects-abroad.co.uk

info@projects-abroad.co.uk
Tel: +44 (0) 1903 708300
HUARI–ANCASH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

| **Director** | Bebel Ibarra  
(centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, Paris 1 University, France) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, the Municipality of Huari and the Instituto Cultural Rvna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Pre-Columbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>5 staff, plus 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Volunteers** | Up to 10 students can be accepted  
Previous experience not required – training will be given |
| **Project dates** | 10 June – 10 July 2007 |
| **Application by** | As soon as possible |
| **Minimum stay** | Two weeks |
| **Cost** | Contact organiser for 2007 costs |
| **Board/lodging** | Included in cost – check website for details |
| **Language** | English/Spanish. Basic Spanish useful! |
| **Vaccination** | Anti-tetanus; Diphtheria |
| **Insurance** | Arrange own medical/travel insurance |
| **Visa** | No information given, check with organiser or nearest Peruvian Consulate |

During the early years of the project, survey work was carried out to determine patterns of settlement and the chronology of sites. The most researched cultures in this territory are Chain (Early Horizon: (900 – 300 BC), and Recopy (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 Hubris and Pintos. For Late Horizon or Inca, the Royal Inca Way goes through this territory.

Archaeological excavations started in 2004 and have focused 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 participating in this field school will have the opportunity to spend more than 160 hours of archaeological work at the site. The supervisors of each excavation area will teach students basic concepts of archaeological excavation, registry of materials, and technical drawing of excavation areas. The program also provides resources for developing skills in digital photography documentation of archaeological artefacts in the field laboratory. Programmed activities also include archaeological investigations at other sites in the valley as well as visits to nearby foreign and national archaeological digs (Chain de Hunter). Full details of travel, accommodation, costs and what to expect are available on the website.

**Contact**  
Babel 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
Teaching & Projects Abroad have a number of Inca Projects in and around the Sacred Valley of Peru, in Huyro, Sacsayhuaman, Lucumayo Valley and the historical centre of Cusco in the Andes. Placements give volunteers the opportunity to undertake valuable work in picturesque and historic surroundings. Participants will be involved in a range of different projects from reconstructing Inca irrigation channels to community work and will have the opportunity to experience archaeological discoveries firsthand. Volunteers also help with 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. A community house has also been set up in the Lucumayo Valley to allow the combination of the archaeological work with community work and exploration of the Vilcabamba region and the newfound ruins – check out the discovery at http://www.teaching-abroad.co.uk/news/displaynews.php?n=11102006

Full training is provided for the work to be done. During bad weather volunteers will focus more on the community aspect of the Inca programme. In Huyro, participants will live in a large house with other volunteers and frequent visits to the Sacsayhuaman Park in Cusco will be organised as part of the project. For those who want to be involved in an amazing project and to be part of the normal way of life in the Andes, Inca Projects is for you. Check the Training & Projects Abroad website for more details on this and other placements.
The Wari of the Peruvian Middle Horizon (540 – 900 AD) 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 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 excavation.

Working closely with Dr Mary Glowacki and other staff, your team will be assigned a specific site area. With a partner, you will excavate domestic and mortuary architectural contexts associated with Wari culture and its later manifestation, Lucre. Because you will be working at high altitude (11,000 feet), we encourage participants to physically prepare for rigorous work. When you are in the field, you will be excavating and screening cultural material. While working in the laboratory, you will wash and sort diagnostic artefacts. In your free time, you will have the opportunity to explore the historic and friendly town of Cuzco and, of course, visit incredible Machu Picchu on an overnight trip.

You will be staying at a comfortable Cuzco hostel, with conventional plumbing. Most of the time, hot showers are available. The hostel offers laundry service. The hostel is a short walk to the Plaza de Armas in the centre of town. Continental breakfasts, sandwich lunches, and dinners will be provided by the hostel. On occasion, teams will eat dinner at local restaurants, giving you an opportunity to sample local fare.
CASTELO DA DEFESINHA (CALADINHO), REDONDO, ALTO ALENTEJO

The archaeological site of Castelo da Defesinha (Defensive Hold), also known regionally as Caladinho, is located near the modern day township of Redondo. This region is known for its wines, cheeses and abundance of archaeological sites and picturesque landscapes. Caladinho is implanted at the peak of a small chain of hills and benefits from a visual command of the region. The archaeological site itself has yielded vestiges from the Late Neolithic period, Bronze and Iron Age as well as ceramics from the Roman Republican Period. Although it is unsure if this site has been continuously occupied since the 3rd Millennium, it is clear that it has been an area of repeated occupation. One of the key objectives of this excavation this year is to clarify the spatial importance of the site with evidence of settlement from over 3000 years. The majority of material from this site suggests occupation during a period of change with visible structures which suggest that a tower, probably used to sentry the area, was established here.

Director: Rui Mataloto (UNIARQ, University of Lisbon)

Sponsors: PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal

Period: Late Neolithic – Roman Republican

Volunteers: 8, no previous experience necessary


Apply by: 1 May/until spaces filled

Minimum stay: Three weeks

Minimum age: 18

Cost: €1,400 – three weeks, €2,500 – six weeks

Board/lodging: Provided and included in cost

Language: English

Health: Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injector/shots if suffer from severe allergies

Insurance: Arrange own travel/medical insurance

Visa: Not required
The excavation will run for six weeks; participants are welcome to stay for the full six week season or for one three week session from either 2 – 24 June, or 25 June – 15 July. Accommodation will be provided in a house in Redondo, together with breakfast and lunch on each working day. The cost of daily transportation to and from the site and for organised field trips is also included. For further details contact organisers or visit the website.

MEGALITHIC TOMBS OF LISBON OSTEOMETRY PROJECT, LISBON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Rui Boaventura (University of Louisville)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Chalcolithic – Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff, 30 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>30 participants with some previous experience or specialist interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>21 May – 10 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three weeks (one session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€1,100 for three weeks €2,000 for six weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Included in cost</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>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Osteometry Project of the Megalithic Tombs of Lisbon will use the osteological remains from several tombs and dolmens in the area around Lisbon. Many of these collections have either been stored in various museum collections in and around Lisbon or come from the recent excavations at the dolmen of Carcavelos located in Loures. 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 and Maria Hillier who are both studying the dolmens in the region of Lisbon.

Students will be given latitude and independent workloads in this internship programme and are expected to be already familiar with the basic principals and methodologies of osteometry and/or dental anthropology. Participants will get the chance to work with collections with multiple individuals and will learn how to determine the minimum number of individuals, sex, age and pathologies in mass burial conditions. This internship will also deal with dental anthropometry and morphology, the description and classification of teeth as well as the various pathologies that are evident in teeth. Students will begin by washing, cataloguing and inventorying the various collections which are comprised of hundreds of teeth. Within individual collections, or dolmen, students will be instructed how to study, classify and analyze the skeletal remains in order to answer such questions as the quantity of individuals in each tomb, their age and sex as well as any evident pathologies.

Contact Maia M Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No.1, 4 Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel +351 96 889 4336  Email osteology@portanta.com  Web www.portanta.com
Have you ever wanted to study Roman ceramics but never had the opportunity to handle and study the material first hand? Have you ever seen a picture of a Roman vessel and wondered where it came from and how an archaeologist could tell? Or would you just like to know more about Roman history, art and technology? This three-week Roman Ceramics Workshop will be held at the National Museum of Archaeology in Lisbon, Portugal located in the maritime cultural centre in the Jeronomite Monastery, Belém. During the internship, students/researchers will learn about Roman ceramics while assisting archaeologists in classifying, accessioning and cataloguing and drawing sherds and vessels from the collection. The main collections that participants will work with this summer are from Roman sites in Portugal, both rural and urban, that are deposited in the National Museum of Archaeology. These collections will give participants a chance to study regional ceramics and imports from Roman production centres in North Africa, Italy, France and the Eastern provinces. The internship will begin with an introductory seminar in drawing techniques for ceramics and lectures that will address the varying typologies of Roman ceramics -- fine wares, course wares, amphora, terra sigillata, mortaria, construction materials, etc, as well as the terminology used in ceramic conservation, archaeology, and museology. All participants will have a chance to ask questions in a friendly and academic atmosphere and be given the opportunity to visit various sites in Portugal and Spain. Since the internships will be conducted in the National Museum, students will learn about the key principles and the basics of conservation and environmental/climate control of ceramics, basic research skills in museum studies and have full access to the museum's library. A materials packet will be provided for participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Maia Langley (PortAnta)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early – Late Roman ceramics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>1 staff, 6 interns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>6 interns, no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>2 July – 20 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2007/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€500 for three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Not included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Participants responsible for own daily transport to and from the Museum</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>
<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, No.1, 4 Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.

Tel: +351 96 889 4336  Email: torredpalma@portanta.com  Web: www.portanta.com
SAPATOA IRON AGE SETTLEMENT, REDONDO, ALTO ALENTEJO

Recent archaeological research into the Iron Age in the Central Alentejo, has considered new ways at looking at the human settlements in the rural environment as a means of understanding this productive side of Iron Age society. The data now available has allowed for a reinterpretation of a general picture in which influences from the Mediterranean world are reflected throughout from the architectural styles to the daily common ware – although indigenous characteristics are still present.

The excavations at Herdade da Sapatoa, conducted over the last 7 years, are situated along the river in the Vale de Vasco. Objectives for this season are to finish the excavation from the domestic space units excavated in 2004 (Sapatoa 2) and to begin a new campaign in an adjacent area (Sapatoa 3). Rooms and partitioned areas hope to be dated and their functions identified using the finds from the 2004 excavation as well as better understanding the extent of the settlement. The excavation will be accepting six new members to the crew who will be responsible for the excavating, recording, drawing, cleaning, inventorying and reassembling the archaeological materials taken from this site. Participants will be taught various skills in archaeological field methodologies as well as a seminar on accessioning and drawing archaeological finds.

Accommodation will be provided, together with breakfast and lunch on each working day. The cost of daily transportation to and from the site and for organised field trips is also included. For further details contact organisers or visit the PortAnta website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Rui Mataloto (UNIARQ, Lisbon University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>6, no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>30 July – 24 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€2,000 – four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Arrange own insurance. 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, No.1, 4Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel           +351 96 889 4336
Email         sapatoa@portanta.com
Web           www.portanta.com
TERA IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AND NECROPOLIS, PAVIA

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

The finds 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 2007 field school is appropriate for both undergraduate and graduate students of archaeology, anthropology, forensic studies or ancient history and will consist of fieldwork, lectures and field trips. The primary focus of the 2007 season will be the excavation of the settlement site and the possible lifting of burial urns and spatial analysis of the burials. Osteological work on the skeletal remains/burial urn contents will take place later. Participants will receive training in excavation techniques, the removal of finds, recording and cataloguing as well as forensic practices for the removal of human remains. Teaching and supervision will be by qualified archaeologists and there will be plenty of opportunity to ask questions and discuss progress.

Accommodation and week-day meals will be provided, as well as daily travel on and off site and any field trips arranged by the director. For further information, including details of credits available and a reading list, contact Maia Langley at PortAnta.

Contact  Maia Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No1, 4 Dto 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel  +351 96 889 4336  Email  tera@portanta.com  Web  www.portanta.com
TORRE DE PALMA ROMAN NECROPOLIS OSTEOLGY PROJECT, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LISBON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Maia Langley (PortAnta)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Early – Late Roman burial customs and osteological remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>3 staff, 8 interns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants</strong></td>
<td>8 interns, no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>21 May – 29 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>1 May 2007/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>€1,100 for three weeks, €1,600 for five weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board/lodging</strong></td>
<td>Lodging and tuition included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/shots if suffer from severe allergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
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</table>

In the summers of 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. Dr Powell 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 from this project 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 from this site as well as a transcription and translation of the notes from Dr Manuel Heleno’s campaigns at this site. Between 2002 – 2005, the artefacts from both collections were accessioned and fused in a database and with the consultation of the notes from the museum, many of the formerly lost provenances from this site were put back into context (Langley: forthcoming publication, Arqueólogo Portugues).

Moreover, many of the maps from the campaigns conducted under the direction of Dr Heleno have come to light and have provided information about the more important areas of this site as well as their designations. With the appearance of these maps, the study of the notes, the comparative data extracted from the photos at this excavation and the areas excavated, the majority of the artefacts have been placed back in situ here. In summary, using the identifications found maps drawn by Joao Lino de Silva, former field manager at Torre de Palma and staff member at museum, the osteological material from this specific sepultura was reunited with the grave goods.

As demonstrated above, careful matching of artefacts and individual skeletal elements with field photographs and maps from the funerary areas at Torre de Palma will permit us to determine the correct original spatial contexts of many incompletely provenanced items. This work is quite time-consuming, but it is absolutely essential to the full analysis of the archaeological collections from this remarkable site.

Eight interns will be accepted into this programme and will learn the essentials of cataloguing and inventorying an osteological collection. Moreover, the programme will focus on the problems of studying excavated materials from collections complicated by poor scientific documentation and lost information. The age, stature, sex, number of individuals and the paleopathology from the three necropoli here will be studied and the methodologies, scientific observations and documentation that are involved will be explained thoroughly to the interns.

**Contact** Maia M Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No.1, 4 Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.

**Tel** +351 96 889 4336  **Email** torredepalma@portanta.com  **Web** www.portanta.com
The Training & Projects Abroad archaeology programme in Romania is based around the historic town of Brașov 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 there.

Work varies, but in the summer, there are opportunities to help on an archaeological dig, and supervise the restoration of a medieval church. For those wishing to join the project outside of the summer ‘digging’ season, work can be arranged in the local archaeology and history museum, displaying artefacts and creating literature for visitors. Call Training & Projects Abroad to discuss 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 project staff and is deemed to be of a good standard. Food is provided on the placement by staff or local host families/supervisors. Participants will receive details before departure of any equipment and kit they may need to bring with them. All volunteers are met by a member of the Romania staff at the airport in Bucharest, or at the bus or train station in Bucharest or Brașov. Travel and arrival details will be discussed with applicants once accepted. Visit the Training & Projects Abroad website at: www.projects-abroad.co.uk for more details on this and other placements. For more information on art, culture and social issues in Brașov please see: http://www.brasov-visitor.ro

Contact Scott McQuarrie, Teaching & Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex, BN12 4TX, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1903 708300
Fax +44 (0) 1903 501026
Email info@projects-abroad.co.uk
Web www.projects-abroad.co.uk
FAGARAS NEOLITHIC SITE, SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Andre Gonciar, ArchaeoTek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>ArchaeoTek, Canada; Fagaras Country Museum, Brasov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site/Period</strong></td>
<td>Neolithic – Chalcolithic settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff/Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>4 staff; 20 volunteers. Previous experience not required; all training provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>3 June – 8 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>20 May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>three weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>One week: €/$220  Five weeks: €/$950  Cost includes registration fees, board and lodging with breakfast and dinner on weekdays (including wine), and most field equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board/lodging</strong></td>
<td>Participants will be lodged with local Romanian families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination/health</strong></td>
<td>Anti-tetanus is strongly advised. Participants should arrange their own medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>EU, USA, Canadian citizens do not need a visa.</td>
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The Fagaras-Sercaia excavation forms part of the Southern Transylvania Projects. It is a combined effort of the Fagaras Country Museum (Romania) and the Archaeological Techniques and Research Center – ArchaeoTek (Canada). The programme offers a variety of archaeological venues for students to explore. The site is located near the village of Sercaia, less than 12 km from Fagaras city. It is situated a few metres away from two beautiful streams, a few kilometres away from the lake created by the Olt River Dam. The immediate region contains a wealth of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval sites, as well as this Neolithic site.

The excavation is intended to follow the evolution of a Prehistoric community in a frontier setting. The area being explored is the contact zone between the Petresti Culture and the great Ariusd-Cucuteni Complex. The Neolithic villages are dated from around 3000 BC. Results from surveys and test trenches have indicated the presence of a large Neolithic village. Preliminary results indicate the presence of several houses of various shapes and sizes with their annexes and of at least one place of worship (proto-temple).

Participants will be guests of Romanian families and will have a chance to discover the true sense of old fashion Transylvanian hospitality. Breakfast will consist of a buffet of tea or coffee, eggs, cheese, cold cuts, bread, vegetables and fruits. You are responsible for your own lunch. Dinner will be a plentiful three-course meal. Wine will always be served with dinner. Most of the products used to prepare our meals are home grown and of very high quality.

Visit the website for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Andre Gonciar, Project Director, ArchaeoTek, 166 Presland Road, Ottawa, Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td>+40 (0)745 792795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:archaeotek@yahoo.ca">archaeotek@yahoo.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.makpower.ro/Archaeology">www.makpower.ro/Archaeology</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where the Danube River empties into the Black Sea lies the fertile Danube Delta, a crossroads of cultures for thousands of years. With a commanding position at the mouth of the Delta, the historic Roman fort at Halmyris gave the Romans undisputed control over a gateway to Asia. This scenic outpost served as a strategic Roman legionary base and naval port for 600 years. It was also a critical supply depot for Roman colonisation and cultural exchange in the region. 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 on this notable frontier of western civilisation.

This is an eye-opening opportunity to learn about the historical evolution of a region rich in cultural character. Some time will be spent exploring other Roman and Greek sites of interest along the scenic Danube and the Black Sea coast. At Halmyris, your team will help Zahariade and colleagues excavate sites such as the military barrack, the north-western 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. Exciting new discoveries are turning up every year, so be prepared to make your mark at this remarkable site. 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 private home on the shore of Lake Murighiol (Turkish for 'dark blue lake'). You will share a room with a team-mate. The house has hot and cold running water, showers, and flush toilets, and is within walking distance from the village and its shops and pubs. A Romanian cook will prepare all meals, using fresh vegetables from the garden, and a laundry service is available.

**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
Porolissum was the largest Roman city along Dacia's frontier zone. Archaeologists only began serious work here in the 1970s and most of the city, whose population reached about 20,000, remains unexcavated. The location of the city's forum was identified through a campaign of magnetometry in the late 1990s.

The Porolissum Forum Project (2004, 2006–2010) has four objectives: 1) to understand the plan, construction history and function of spaces within Porolissum’s forum as well as any pre-Roman usage of the land or post-Roman re-utilization; 2) to study the city of Porolissum within its broader environmental and cultural context; 3) to understand ancient socio-economic systems through the study of archaeological materials; 4) to promote cultural and educational exchange between North Americans, western Europeans and Romanians. To date, we have defined the area of the forum’s courtyard and have begun to investigate three surrounding structures – a Roman basilica, a porticus and a building that may have been a public bath.

The field school consists of four weeks of excavation, a series of evening lectures and a series of field trips to neighbouring museums and archaeological sites (including Cluj-Napoca, Poiana, Turda, Bucium and Simleu Silvaniei). Field school participants will learn the essentials of archaeological work – excavation, drawing, surveying, processing artefacts/ecofacts; students also visit nearby archaeological sites and museums to put the project into perspective. A certificate on John Cabot University letterhead can be provided upon request. Academic credit can be arranged at a higher cost.

Team members will stay in the on-site facilities and in nearby houses in Moigrad (1 mile from the excavations). Bedrooms accommodate 2 – 4 people. Hot and cold water is available, but the source of water is limited. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are provided at the Porolissum facilities. Accommodation and food is included in the US$1600 project fee. All bedding and excavation equipment is supplied by the project. To join the project, all team members should meet at the railway station in Cluj-Napoca on 28 June. Two nights will be spent in Cluj before heading to Porolissum in rental cars; team members will be accompanied to Cluj on 28 July and put up for the night in a hotel. A bibliography is provide on our website: www.porolissum.org


**TILISCA DACIAN FORTRESS, SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Andre Gonciar (ArchaeoTek)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>ArchaeoTek, Canada;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site/Period</strong></td>
<td>Iron Age (Hallstatt and La Tene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>25 – minimal archaeological background and strong personal motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>15 July – 18 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>11 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>€/$300 registration fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board/lodging</strong></td>
<td>Camping on the edge of the village, in close proximity to several water sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination/health:</strong></td>
<td>Anti-tetanus is strongly advised. Participants should arrange their own medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>EU, USA, Canadian citizens do not need a visa.</td>
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</table>

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 artefacts. 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 260 m and the inner Acropolis wall is 30 m 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 on the edge of the village and will need to bring their own camping gear and will be responsible for buying and preparing their own food – there are several stores in the village. Visit the website for additional information.

**Contact**  Andre Gonciar, Project Director, ArchaeoTek, 166 Presland Road, Ottawa, Canada

**Tel**  +40 (0)745 792795  **Email**  archaeotek@yahoo.ca  **Web**  www.makpower.ro/Archaeology
TROPAEUM TRAIANI ROMAN CITY AND AQUEDUCT SURVEY, ADAMCLISI

This project started in 2002, is sponsored by Terra Europaea, Inc. (non-profit, charitable organisation, 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 a local school with clean conditions, outdoor flushing toilet and one shower. All food is fresh, locally-grown farm food. Please note that it is not possible to accommodate special diets. A list of items to bring for travel comfort and personal hygiene needs will be provided. 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. Visit the Terra Europaea web site to see photos and application directions: www.terraeuropaea.org

Useful reading


Contact  Professor Linda Ellis, Museum Studies Program, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave, San Francisco, California 94132, USA

Tel  +1 415 405-0599  Email ellis@terraeuropaea.org or ellisl@sfsu.edu
Fax  +1 415-338 1775  Web www.terraeuropaea.org
**RUSSIA**

**DZHUBA: PREHISTORIC MEGALITHS IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS**

| Director | Viktor Trifonov  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Russian Academy of Sciences)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>3rd millennium BC megaliths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>12 staff plus 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2007/ until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 – 4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English spoken by most project staff and students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€210 for one week, which covers tuition, fees, accommodation and meals, and local commute to and from site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your local health centre. Anti-Tetanus is the only one recommended for health reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Letter of invitation from Russian Academy of Sciences required for visa – details on website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project aims to study, restore, protect, and eventually present prehistoric megalithic tombs (dolmens) to the public in their recreated cultural landscape. These Caucasian dolmens were originally built in harmony with the natural landscape and now after approximately 5,000 years, it is intended to return these monuments to their original condition in their natural and cultural landscape. In 2003 the Project was awarded the “European Archaeological Heritage Prize” by the European Archaeological Association.

In 2007, the Project will concentrate excavation work in two areas. We will continue our excavation of unique giant dolmen in Dzhubga (resort village on the Black sea coast) where previous work in 2006 discovered zoomorphic and anthropomorphic petroglyphs on the wall of dolmen – it is the first time in the Caucasian archaeology! Our other area will be the north-east of Gelenjik (another resort town on the coast), where last year we uncovered the group of dolmens which have no visible (?) signs of recent intrusion. Prehistoric megalithic architecture and funeral custom will be in focus of the field work.

The strategy of the fieldwork is to excavate and re-assemble the Dzhubga dolmen and by means of a systematic survey of the Dzhubga valley, to consider the site within the wider valley 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 2007 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc visit the project website.

**Contact**  
Viktor Trifonov, Department of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Institute for Study of Material Culture and History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Dvortsovaya nab 18, Saint-Petersburg 191186, Russia.

**Tel**  +7 812 911 36 85  
**Email**  viktor_trifonov@mail.ru

**Fax**  +7 812 311 62 71  
**Web**  http://dolmens.spb.ru/
This archaeological work in Rwanda will contribute to the fieldwork element of two PhD students, one focusing on metallurgical history and the other examining variation in the pre-Colonial archaeology of Rwanda. There will be two elements to this work, survey and excavation and all volunteers will be able to take part in both. Over the first six months survey will take place in three regions Butare, Gitarama, and Ruhengeri in order to locate sites for subsequent excavation during the second six months. Whilst this survey is taking place a separate set of excavations will be conducted in Butare where some of the earliest iron working evidence in Sub Saharan Africa has been discovered.

The National Museum, with its impressive ethnographic displays, is located in Butare and we will visit it regularly. We also encourage all volunteers to visit Rwanda’s genocide memorials in Kigali and the surrounding regions, these visits are a shocking but necessary part of work in a post-genocide Rwanda. Rwanda is a beautiful country with a rich history and spectacular scenery and wildlife. Whilst you are in Rwanda we will make every effort to accommodate, at your own cost, trips to see: historical sites; scenery such as the beautiful Lake Kivu; and rare wildlife, such as the last remaining populations of mountain gorillas.

Academic credits not offered, but individuals will be trained in basic archaeological techniques such as survey and excavation, and will be given time to familiarise themselves with African and specifically Rwandan archaeology.

It may be useful for volunteers to bring tents but it is hoped to accommodate all volunteers and staff within rented accommodation as close to site or survey locations as possible. The project will require a donation towards costs which will probably be in the region of £50. However, this sum does cover fuel, food, accommodation and other equipment, and is negotiable depending on individual circumstances, such as experience and length of stay.

Individuals will need to make their own way to Kigali, the capital of Rwanda (either fly direct or travel overland from Uganda), and we will collect them there and transport them to site either on public transport or using the project vehicle. Contact the organisers for full details, useful reading etc.

Contact John Giblin or Jane Humphris, c/o National Museum in Butare, PO Box 630, Butare, Rwanda

Email john.giblin@ucl.ac.uk or jane.humphris@ucl.ac.uk
SAHY BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors/Organisers</th>
<th>Grampus Heritage &amp; Training Ltd, UK – European Archaeology Skills Exchange (EASE) project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Bronze Age (1850 – 1600 BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>7 July – 20 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements available</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>1 June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Undergraduate students studying in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full placement period (6 weeks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>EASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, food and accommodation will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The EASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, provides funded six-week archaeology placements, for archaeology undergraduates studying in the UK, to join a range of excavations throughout Europe. Placements will take place in the Summer of 2007 to coincide with student holidays.

Participants are encouraged to use the EASE placements as a source of accreditation for compulsory fieldwork modules in their UK course of study. Opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food (three meals per day) and accommodation will be covered by the project. All host partners in the project will be happy to complete field assessment sheets and to provide evidence and feedback to assist in this process.

The Slovak/Hungarian border town of Sahy has been the location for Grampus archaeology placements since 2001. The initial focus of these excavations was the medieval monastery, where participants have gained invaluable experience of excavating a site with complex stratigraphy and where several medieval burials have been discovered, recorded and excavated.

In 2006, a new factory construction led to the discovery of a new Bronze Age site on the outskirts of Sahy. The focus of the excavations therefore moved from the monastery to the investigation of this incredibly important site. Grampus is delighted to be able to offer the opportunity for UK archaeology students to join the Bronze-Age excavations at Sahy again in 2007.

The archaeological site the group will work on this year is a site of the so called "Hatvan culture". The people of the Hatvan culture lived in the period between 1850 – 1600 BC, which belongs to the older Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. It was named after the archaeological site next to the Hungarian town of Hatvan, and it covers the north-eastern part of the Hungarian Plain, the area between the Körös and Ipel Rivers. The fortified settlements can be characterised by cremation burial. The dead were not put in urns, but they were dispersed. Sites are usually rich in ceramics, as well as objects made of bones and stone. Bronze artefacts are rare.

The site at Šahy presents the remains of a settlement. The research is carried out in order to rescue the finds, as a substantial part of the site was destroyed by construction work. Two years ago, an employee of the National Institute of Archaeology found a fireplace, a pot and a stone covered fireplace here. The task for this year will be the examination of a bigger area and of the soil removed from this area, which is expected to be rich in finds, and then to continue the research layer by layer.

For further information/application details contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+44 (0) 16973 21516</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+44 (0) 16973 23040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk">enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk">www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STROPKOV BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisers</th>
<th>Grampus Heritage &amp; Training Ltd, UK – Graduate European Archaeology Skills Exchange (GrEASE) project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>21 August – 23 October 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2007/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Graduate students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full placement period (9 weeks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>GrEASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, food and accommodation will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The GrEASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, provides funded nine-week archaeology placements which offer a great opportunity for final-year archaeology students to gain valuable fieldwork experience in Europe, following completion of a relevant degree in the UK.

The GrEASE placement in Stropkov in 2004 and 2005 focused on the excavation of a 'virgin' site. The aim of the excavation was to establish whether the 'Bluefield' castle, known from literary sources, was located on this site. The location of the research, a hill some 5 km from the main town of Stropkov, shows clearly visible fortified banks and ditches. The results of these excavations indicate that the site was not the location of the 'bluefield castle' but was that of a smaller fortification from the Brethren Period.

The 2006 and 2007 excavations will focus on a new location in the Stropkov region to investigate a site showing evidence of occupation during the Bronze Age. The excavation site is located in a cultivated field on the outskirts of Stropkov. Fieldwalking by local archaeologists has revealed a cluster of Bronze Age finds in the field and the aim of the 2007 excavations will be to investigate this area.

This placement is an excellent opportunity for participants to be involved in the beginning of an archaeological research project. During the 9-week placement, participants will excavate to explore the hypothesis that the site was the location of a Bronze Age settlement. Sampling strategies may be adopted and geophysical techniques may also be employed on the site. The excavations will be conducted under the guidance of local archaeologist Maria Kotarova. If the first weeks of excavation reveal no traces of settlement, the focus of the placement will move to a partially excavated site at Vlaca. Here, finds and post-holes of Bronze Age date have already been discovered during excavations which took place in 2003 and 2006.

For further information/application details contact: Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threaapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

Tel: +44 (0) 16973 21516  
Fax: +44 (0) 16973 23040  
Email: enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk  
Web: www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk
Holley Shelter is located in the KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa in the foothills of the Drakensburg Mountains. The shelter is a shallow, curving rock shelter approximately 50 m long and, at its widest, 9m deep. Preliminary visual examination of the stone tool assemblage from deposits excavated by Gordon Cramb who worked sporadically at the site between 1948 and 1965, indicates that the deposit at Holley Shelter is most likely early Middle Stone Age (MSA). Although the age of the early MSA remains unclear, the deposits at Holley Shelter may be as old as 250,000 years before the present. The faunal and bone assemblages from all levels appear remarkably well preserved.

The course will provide a hands-on learning experience for students by allowing them to participate in the excavation of a Middle Stone Age site in South Africa. After arrival, students will attend two days of lectures on the archaeology of southern Africa and stone tool analysis before beginning four weeks of excavation. Students will learn archaeological excavation techniques, identification of artefacts, site mapping, plan and profile drawing, primary artefact conservation, cataloguing methods, lithic analysis, and stone tool replication. Students will be responsible for processing, identifying, and analysing all of the lithic material from their excavation unit. This course will provide 3 credit hours from an accredited US institution.

In addition to excavation at Holley Shelter, participants will visit the Natal Museum to explore the cultural past of South Africa as well as Sibudu Shelter, the site of an ongoing MSA excavation. A weekend visit to the Indian Ocean and Balito Bay Beach is also planned and night time game drives at the Hlambamasoka game reserve, where Holley Shelter is located. This is a private game reserve, a few kilometres from the town of Wartburg. Accommodation will be provided on the game reserve in either a private house or room in the main lodge. All accommodation has modern facilities, including showers and toilets. The house is self-catering and has all necessary equipment. Vegetarians can be accommodated. Depending on weather conditions, the team will either walk or ride to the site which is only a short distance from the Lodge and is a popular hiking route for visitors. Visit the reserve website for further information at: http://www.hlambamasoka.co.za/default.htm Additional information about the project, including useful reading, can be found on the Holley Shelter website (see below).

**Contact**  
Dr Molly Clark, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia, USA.

**Tel**  
+1-304-473-8093  
**Email** clark_m@wvwc.edu  
**Web**  
www.wvwc.edu/aca2/soci/archaeology/fieldschool/
PHINDA GAME RESERVE SURVEY, NORTH KWA ZULU NATAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson and Louise Anderson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early/Middle/Late Stone Age; Early/Late Iron Age, Historical Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>4 – 10 needed; no experience necessary as site training will be given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>April – October: Surveys are continuous throughout the year; however preference is for the (southern hemisphere) winter months up to October.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>Applications received 2 months before preferred dates will be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks (negotiable). May be linked to our Richard’s Bay Dune mining trips, thus one week each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>R8000 (approx. £690) for two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health / vaccination / Insurance</td>
<td>Provide own health insurance. Speak to own local health officer regarding recommended immunisations/vaccinations</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 Phinda Game Reserve is situated between the towns of Mkuze and Hluhluwe in northern KwaZulu-Natal: It 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 Ndwandwe people of this area.

This project, directed by Louise Anderson and Gavin Anderson, started in March 2007; 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.

We are currently working on the general survey of Phinda Game Reserve, by starting at potential locations, working into the less-likely areas. We expect to find various types of stone age sites, stone-walled settlements and refugee caves. The ‘sand forest’ will be surveyed and is known for its fossil ammonites.

The game reserves are home to the Big 5: lion, elephant, buffalo, (black and white) rhino and leopard – crocodiles also occur in the area. 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 include self-catering accommodation, subsistence, and transport to/from site. Transport from airport, may be arranged separately. All equipment provided. Accommodation will be on a game farm in a tented camp. The camp has electrical points for laptops, etc, an equipped kitchen, large communal fireplace, bathrooms and showers attached to each tent (that sleeps 2 – 3 people). The nearest town is approximately 30 km away. Those interested can find out more about the Phinda Game Reserve at: www.ccafrica.com/reserve-1-id-2-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Gavin and Louise Anderson, PO Box 102532, Meer-en-See 3901, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+27 (0)35 753 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+27 (0)35 753 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:umlando@vodamail.co.za">umlando@vodamail.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RICHARD’S BAY EXCAVATIONS, EASTERN SEABOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson and 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>1 – 5, depending on type of sites that are excavated. Experience not necessary as site training will be given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Continuous throughout the year, however preference is for the winter months up to October.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Apply at any time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>(Basic) English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Approximately R9,000 (approx. £840) per student for two weeks. Rock Art trip at an additional R2,000–R4,000 depending on numbers and sites visited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/health insurance</td>
<td>Applicants will be required to undertake a one-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>

The Richard's Bay Minerals Project started in 1995 as a general salvage operation in connection with dune mining along the eastern seaboard (see www.rbm.co.za). Since then, around 250 sites have been recorded dating from the Late Stone Age, Early and Late Iron Ages and the Historical Period. The project involves the identification, assessment and mitigation of sites to be affected by dune mining. 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 main aim for 2007 is to complete the excavations at a hunter-gatherer camp site. The site appears to have spatial parameters and at least two shell middens (one has already been excavated and included an intact crocodile cranium). Some days will also be spent surveying the coastal dune forest.

Training will be given in stratigraphic excavation of shell middens (layers tend to be between 1 – 10 cm in depth), site mapping, site survey/observation, sieving, sorting, basic species identification, basic stone tool analysis and pottery analysis. Participants will also be given an overview of various types of heritage management and the display of various types of archaeological sites, which will include site visits. Excavation and survey work only takes place on weekdays. Weekends are at leisure. If there is enough interest and numbers, a field trip to visit the Drakensberg rock art sites may be organised at additional cost (see above).

The cost includes accommodation, subsistence, training, transportation from the airport, etc. Accommodation is in a self-catering house with air-conditioning, TV and swimming pool and is located about one kilometre from the nearest shops. Full taxi service in the area. Basic foods for breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided. Cooking will be dependent on the size of the group. Participants should bring leather gloves and steel-tipped (safety) boots to comply with mining safety regulations. Hard hats and safety glasses will be provided.

Click here to read Fieldwork Award recipient Jack Hiscock’s report on working with Gavin and Louise Anderson during a two week stay in 2006.

Contact  
Gavin and Louise Anderson, PO Box 102532, Meer-en-See 3901, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

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+27 (0)35-753-1785

Fax  
+27 (0)35-753-1785

Email  
umlando@vodamail.co.za

Web  
www.rbm.co.za/UNEARTHINGTHEPAST33.aspx
# SWARTKRANS & LIMPOPO PALAEO-ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

| Organisers       | University of Witwatersrand  
|                 | (School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies) |
| Period           | Final Early Stone Age – early Mid Stone Age |
| Staff            | 5 |
| Volunteers       | 12 maximum; full training provided |
| Dates            | 18 July – 15 August 2007 |
| Apply by         | End of May |
| Cost             | US $3200 excluding airfare but including collection from Johannesburg airport and travel during the field school, course registration/tuition fees, lodging and meals. |
| Insurance        | Participants should arrange their own medical/travel insurance. |
| Visa             | A tourist visa for entry into South Africa. |
| Vaccination and health: | Malaria is not endemic to the area, but participants may wish to take precautions. Anti-Tetanus vaccination is required. |

This month-long field school will include tours of three famous palaeo-anthropological sites at Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, and Kromdraai, home of hominid fossils of *Australopithecus*, *Paranthropus*, and *Homo ergaster*. Participants will learn about cave formation, the fossilization process (4 – 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 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 palaeo-anthropological 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/ |
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. This summer we will be excavating its impressive 9,000-seat theatre, the largest of its kind in the Iberian Peninsula, and a mansion next to the Roman Forum. The project is sponsored by the Diputación Provincial de Burgos, the Universities of Burgos, Valladolid and Barcelona, and by ArchaeoSpain.

**DIRECTORS**

Dr Francesc Tuset (University of Barcelona)
Dr Miguel Angel de la Iglesia (University of Valladolid)

**PERIOD**

Roman

**TEAM**

8 staff; 20 volunteers
(10 per session, no previous experience required)

**DATES**

15 June – 14 July; 16 July – 14 August 2007

**MINIMUM STAY**

One session (four weeks)

**APPLICATIONS**

Until spaces filled

**LANGUAGE**

Spanish not required

**COST**

£1,280 per session, includes full room and board, transportation from Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability insurance, excursions and application fee.

**INSURANCE**

Participants should purchase own travel insurance to cover medical, accident, baggage loss, delays and personal liability

**VACCINATION**

Anti-tetanus recommended.
ArchaeoSpain staff members will assist volunteers so that they can participate in all aspects of the excavation process. They will learn excavation techniques, stratigraphy, analysis, mapping, the classification and recording of archaeological finds, and the conservation of artefacts. Participants will also visit some important Celtiberian, Roman, Visigothic, Moorish and Medieval sites in the area. In collaboration with students’ universities, the program can offer academic credit.

Accommodation is in rooms for 1–3 people in a shared house near the site. All meals will be provided by local caterers and cooks. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided.

Useful reading
www.arqueoturismoclunia.com and www.archaeospain.com/clunia

COVA GRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, CATALONIA

This project aims to study an archaeological site in Northeast Spain that could increase our knowledge about Pleistocene-Holocene hunter-gatherers. This project will focus on a new archaeological place named Cova Gran, an impressive rock-shelter located near the river Noguera-Pallaresa in the Pyrenean foothills, 15 miles north of the city of Balaguer. This location allows easy access to the Ebro basin and entrance to the Pyrenean valleys and possibly to the north side of the Pyrenees. Preliminary test pits carried out by us have recorded archaeological materials to the Tardiglacial period and Archaic Upper Paleolithic/ Late Middle Paleolithic levels.

For full details about the 2007 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

Contact
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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 (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia, SE Spain) is a Neanderthal shelter on a hillside at the exit of a gorge in the Murcia province of south-east Spain. The mouth of the cave is about 12 metres wide, and goes back about 12 metres into the hillside. The sedimentary fill contains remains from the Middle Pleistocene: three bones and six teeth of pre-Neanderthals (*Homo heidelbergensis*), as well as many stone tools including an ovate Acheulian hand-axe and Levalloiso-Mousterian flake tools in levels dated at Oxford by OSL to about 400,000 BP. Faunal remains include: elephantids (bones often burnt), steppe rhinoceros, extinct giant deer, hyena, bear, wild horse, bison, aurochs (wild cattle), wild goats, wild boar, rabbits, hares, tortoises, and over sixty bird species. Small mammals include extinct Middle Pleistocene species which are good biostratigraphical markers (*e.g.*: *Mimomys savini*, *Allophaiomys chalinei*, *Pliomys episcopalis*, *Microtus brecciensis*, *Terricola huiescarensis*, *Prolagus calpensis*, etc).

Sima de las Palomas del Cabezo Gordo (Torre Pacheco, Murcia, SE Spain) is situated in a hill of Triassic marble that rises abruptly in the coastal plain, behind Murcia-San Javier Airport. It is a natural karstic shaft entered a hundred years ago by miners who found an 18-metre depth of fossiliferous conglomerate inside it. To date, about 150 Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis*) bones and teeth of eight or nine individuals have been excavated here in upper levels dated at Oxford by 14C-AMS and OSL from about 60 – 40,000 BP, as well as Levalloiso-Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic stone tools, a fireplace, and early Upper Pleistocene fauna. There are limb bones in skeletal articulation, of Neanderthals who may have been buried alive by a roof-fall while sleeping near the fireplace.

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. Participants must fund their own travel to and from Murcia Airport (Ryanair offers cheap flights). Information about what to bring, meeting arrangements/transfer to site, participation certificate, college credits, bibliography and other information is available on the website or by contacting Professor Walker by email (see below).
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, participants will be trained to excavate the sediment disturbed by mining, remove fossils and artefacts, and map the remains. They will also clean, number, and catalogue the finds, and 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.

The team stays 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Josep Gibert Clols and Luis Gibert Beotas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Palaeolithic cave site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>No previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>20 July – 2 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 – 19 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 – 30 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>July and August: £895 (€1345)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September: £995 (€1495)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation/Food</td>
<td>Provided - see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your GP/ health centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Contact appropriate embassy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volunteers at the Cueva Victoria site © Luis Gibert
PINTIA, VALLADOLID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Carlos Sanz Minguez (University of Valladolid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Iron Age, Roman, Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>20 – no previous experience needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>1 – 29 June and 3 – 1 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>Spanish not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>£1,180 per session, includes full room and board, seminars and workshops, transport from Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability insurance, excursions and application fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Participants should purchase their own travel insurance to cover medical, accident, baggage loss, delays and personal liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>None required, but anti-tetanus advisable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excavation of the Iron Age and Roman settlement of Pintia focuses on the Vaccean necropolis. The Vaccean culture was an Iron Age people with Celtic links that settled in north-central Spain around the 5th century BC. The cemetery, located about 300 m from the main settlement, was used between the 4th century BC and the 1st century AD.

Up to 2004, archaeologists had uncovered about 70 cremation tombs. In 2005, the team opened a new area and found the first eight of a series of 35 new burials in excellent condition – most of them belonging to warriors and featuring a bounty of war-related artefacts.

Research in this area of the site is helping investigators understand better the social organisation of these pre-Roman peoples. University crews will clear the site in May of any vegetation and topsoil that may have accumulated over the winter. When the first international team arrives in June, the necropolis will be ready for excavation.

Excavation staff members will assist volunteers to participate in all aspects of the excavation process. Participants will learn about excavation techniques, stratigraphy, mapping, and the conservation and recording of archaeological artefacts.

There will also be weekly excursions to nearby Roman and Medieval sites, plus several talks and workshops on the archaeology and history of Pintia. In collaboration with students’ universities, the programme can offer academic credit.

Accommodation is in a shared house for 10 – 20 people at the site’s research facilities. A local cook prepares meals for the group. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided.

Useful reading:  [www.archaeospain.com/pintia](http://www.archaeospain.com/pintia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Mike Elkin, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel (in USA)</strong></td>
<td>+1 866 932 0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel (in Spain)</strong></td>
<td>+34 619 821 025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+1 860 231 1052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:programs@archaeospain.com">programs@archaeospain.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.archaeospain.com/pintia">http://www.archaeospain.com/pintia</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ArchaeoSpain offers today the only existing programme specifically designed to expose High School students to the challenges and rewards of Classical Archaeology. The participants at the archaeological excavation of Pollentia on the island of Mallorca will work as field crew on the ancient settlement of the city alongside archaeologists from local government agencies and local university students. The work will be continuing the excavation of the city’s Forum.

ArchaeoSpain staff members will assist volunteers so they can participate in all aspects of the project, from excavation to artefact restoration, including mapping, drawing and photography.

Students will also visit some important prehistoric and Medieval sites in the area – not to mention the beaches.

The programme is designed for High School students currently in grades 11 and 12. It is directed by Dr Jaime Gonzalez-Ocaña, a specialist in Classics and a veteran leader of High School groups abroad.

Accommodation is 2 – 3 people per room in a hotel in the town of Alcudia, a five-minute walk from the site. Meals will be provided at the hotel restaurant. Transportation to and from Palma airport is provided.

Useful reading: www.archaeospain.com/pollentia
SANISERA, MENORCA: THE ROMAN CONQUEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Fernando Contreras</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; 14 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact for details – 1 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Courses given in English and Spanish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>June Two weeks: $1,350; one month: $2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July and August Two weeks: $1,100; one month: $1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September and October Two weeks: $900; one month: $1,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and</td>
<td>No vaccinations are required. Participants will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>accidental medical insurance during course hours, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should arrange own travel/medical insurance in addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanisera is situated in 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 northern-most 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 amphorae and other roman artifacts that have been found in recent excavations.

The excavation will be situated in the Roman fort (123 BC – 50 BC), investigating the buildings and artefacts of the soldiers’ 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 amphorae. 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 centre, port and beaches. Ciutadella is an enchanting Mediterranean town, lively with cafés and outdoor terraces hidden among narrow cobbled stone streets. Transportation to and from the excavation site and organized excursions are included. Cost includes full room and board, accidental medical insurance, application fee and administrative cost. Airfare not included.

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
SANITJA, MENORCA
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

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 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 organised 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 recognised organisation.

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
Archaeology Abroad 2007

SOPEÑA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, ASTURIAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Ana C Pinto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>12 needed, experience preferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>29 July – 31 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 1: Full season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 2: 29 July – 15 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 3: 15 August – 31 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One session, but those willing to commit for the whole season will be given priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Spanish and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Inclusive of full board and lodging:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 1: €1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Options 2 and 3: €700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for most nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This year the project will continue excavations at the Sopeña cave or rock shelter where first Neanderthal and then Cro-magnon peoples inhabited almost continuously for tens of millennia. The project uses state-of-the-art methods and all participants receive training as required. 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.

The working week is Monday to Saturday, from 08:00 to 19:00, with two half-hour meal breaks. Relevant talks will be given on Thursdays and excursions organised on Sundays. Participants will work both in the laboratory and in the field. Tasks include digging and recording finds, sediment sieving and sorting, database management, fossil restoration and other relevant tasks. Participants must cover their own journey expenses to one of the nearby towns (Llanes, Arriondas or Cangas de Onís) where they will be collected.

Accommodation is in wooden cabins in the valley, with a maximum of 8 people per cabin. Breakfast is taken at the cabins, lunch at the cave and dinner at a local restaurant.

Useful reading
http://researchmag.asu.edu/stories/neanderthal2.html
http://www.asu.edu/news/research/ana_pinto_082405.htm
http://www.suzanne.tv/show.asp?sid=458
http://www.accuca.conectia.es/
http://www.mundoalea.com/ingles/asturias.htm

Contact  Ana C Pinto, Instituto de Historia CSIC, c/o 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/
Tiermes, in central Spain, is a Celtiberian and Roman city. The Romans added important public works to the already significant Celtiberian city, which is excavated into the bedrock. This year’s crew will continue concentrating on the Roman Forum and a newly found extension to the aqueduct. Serious excavation work started in 1975, and the project is now sponsored by the Asociacion de Amigos del Museo de Tiermes and the Junta de Castilla y Leon.

Excavation staff members will assist volunteers so they can participate in all aspects of the excavation process. Participants will learn and have the opportunity to practise excavation techniques and stratigraphy, analysis, mapping, restoration, and the drawing, classification and recording of artefacts. Students will also be able to attend a number of talks on the Roman archaeology and history of the region, and they will have the opportunity to visit important Celtiberian, Roman, Visigothic, Moorish and Medieval sites in the area. In collaboration with students’ universities, the programme can offer academic credit.

Accommodation is in dormitories for 10 – 12 people at the project research facilities near the site, with meals provided by local cooks. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Santiago Martinez Caballero (Segovia Museum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Celtiberian, Roman, Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>12 staff; 26 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>26 – no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>4 – 31 July and 2 – 31 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>Knowledge of Spanish not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>£1,110 per session, includes full room and board, transportation from Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability insurance, visits and excursions and application fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Participants should purchase their own travel insurance to cover medical, accident, baggage loss, delays and personal liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>None required, but anti-tetanus advisable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tiermes, in central Spain, is a Celtiberian and Roman city. The Romans added important public works to the already significant Celtiberian city, which is excavated into the bedrock. This year’s crew will continue concentrating on the Roman Forum and a newly found extension to the aqueduct. Serious excavation work started in 1975, and the project is now sponsored by the Asociacion de Amigos del Museo de Tiermes and the Junta de Castilla y Leon.

Excavation staff members will assist volunteers so they can participate in all aspects of the excavation process. Participants will learn and have the opportunity to practise excavation techniques and stratigraphy, analysis, mapping, restoration, and the drawing, classification and recording of artefacts. Students will also be able to attend a number of talks on the Roman archaeology and history of the region, and they will have the opportunity to visit important Celtiberian, Roman, Visigothic, Moorish and Medieval sites in the area. In collaboration with students’ universities, the programme can offer academic credit.

Accommodation is in dormitories for 10 – 12 people at the project research facilities near the site, with meals provided by local cooks. Transportation to and from Madrid airport is provided.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Mike Elkin, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel (in USA)</strong></td>
<td>+1 866 932 0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel (in Spain)</strong></td>
<td>+34 619 821 025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+1 860 231 1052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:programs@archaeospain.com">programs@archaeospain.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.archaeospain.com/tiermes">http://www.archaeospain.com/tiermes</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our modern understanding of human evolution began with finds by Dr. Louis and Mary Leakey in this rugged gorge, where faulting and erosion have laid bare 100 metres of sediment spanning two million years. Now, however, the erosion that led to the Leakeys' brilliant discoveries threatens to obliterate the remaining record of hominin prehistory. Exacerbated by El Niño conditions, seasonal rains are washing emerging fossils into the river so fast that archaeologists cannot keep pace. To meet the challenge, you can help Dr. Fidelis Masao, Dr. Jackson Njau (National Natural History Museum), and Chediel Msuya (Tanzania Department of Antiquities) recover as much as possible from the 1.75-million-year-old “DK” site, which yields choppers and scrapers from humankind's oldest stone technology.

Following in the Leakeys' footsteps to work in this legendary, arid gorge, participants will help survey for evidence of hominid activity and dig 4 x 2 metre trenches and sieve soil for smaller artefacts and fossils. They 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. Participants will wash, sort, record, and carefully wrap finds for the bone-jarring drive back to the National Natural History Museum in Arusha. They will work alongside local Maasai field assistants, and have opportunities to visit their bomas (villages). At the southern end of the Serengeti Plain, Olduvai is less than an hour away from the Ngorongoro Crater and harbours abundant wildlife as well, including giraffes, elephants, antelopes, hyenas, and more.

The team stays in the same camp that Louis and Mary Leakey used when making their discoveries, with sleeping bag and tent. There is a good chance to see giraffes and elephants near the camp, which provides an outhouse and cold bucket baths or solar showers. Tasty meals are prepared by an experienced cook whose father cooked for the Leakeys, including homemade bread, chapatis, rice, ugali (maize porridge), and pasta with various meats and vegetables and plentiful tropical fruits. The soups alone are worth the trip to Olduvai!
UKRAINE

BLACK SEA SHIPWRECKS, SUDAK–NOVY SVET, CRIMEA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Yana Morozova (Center for Underwater Archaeology, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>National Taras Shevchenko University of Kiev and the Ukrainian Underwater Sport Federation, The AirLine Company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>Medieval (13th century)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff; 15 volunteers 4 volunteers for training programme and 4–5 student places and 1 volunteer for the field schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates             | **Training Sessions**  
|                   | Session 1: 7 – 21 July 2007  
|                   | Session 2: 1 – 10 September 2007  
|                   | **Field School**  
|                   | Session 1: 21 July – 4 August 2007  
|                   | Session 2: 4 – 18 August 2007  
|                   | Session 3: 18 August – 1 September 2007  |
| Apply by          | 15 May 2007                                                                                      |
| Minimum stay      | One session                                                                                     |
| Minimum age       | 18                                                                                              |
| Cost              | Contact organisers for full details depending on option chosen                                  |
| Language          | English; some Russian would be great!                                                            |
| Insurance         | Recommended to have international diving and medical insurance in addition to local one that is provided whilst on the expedition |
| Vaccinations      | Anti-tetanus; Hepatitis A and B                                                                  |
| Visa              | Not required                                                                                   |

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 artefacts in the field. Students will also take part in post-excavation 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. For the camp conditions 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  
Yana Morozova, Department of Archaeology and Museum Study, Faculty of History, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, 64 Volodymyrska Street, Kiev 01033, Ukraine

Tel  +38044 2393292  
Fax  +38044 2393292  
Email maritime@univ.kiev.ua  
Web www.fieldschool.univ.kiev.ua
**EL PRESIDIO DE SANTA BARBARA STATE HISTORIC PARK, CALIFORNIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Robert L Hoover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Spanish Colonial (1782 – )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>12 – no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 August – 7 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>1 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Six weeks – length of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$995 tuition only (8 credits for course). Housing free and variable food costs borne by participant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Although other arrangements are possible, El Capitan State Beach contains improved campsites suitable for tents. Fireplaces, public bathrooms and showers adjacent to campsite with all modern conveniences. Bring camping gear. Camping free; bring sufficient funds for food and other expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus immunisation required; arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None presently required, but check US embassy for changes in requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Francisco, 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)


[Click here to find out how 2006 Fieldwork Award recipient Annika Tottenham enjoyed a six week season digging at El Presidio de Santa Barbara last year.](http://sbthp.org/presidio.htm)
GOODMAN POINT PUEBLO, COLORADO

A Crow Canyon program provides an intensive introduction to South-west archaeology, archaeological field work and laboratory methods. Fieldwork adheres 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 be conducted at Goodman Point Pueblo and excavations will include the testing of middens and selected architectural contexts, including subterranean kivas and above-ground masonry rooms.

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. Current fieldwork is at Goodman Point Pueblo which is the largest site in the Unit and one of the largest sites in the Mesa Verde region. This extensive pueblo contains about 700 structures, including 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.

Directors | Dr Mark D Varien; Kristin A Kuckelman (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)
---|---
Sponsors | Colorado Historical Society (State Historical Fund grant) and National Park Service
Period/site | 700 – 1300 AD: Ancestral puebloan
Team | 8 staff; up to 20 participants per week. Novices welcome - all participants must complete a training session.
Dates | Weekly from 28 May to 7 October 2007
Minimum stay | One week
Apply by | A deposit of $300 per person is required to confirm your reservation(s). Final payment is due 40 days before your program begins.
Cost | $1,050 for first time participants
     | $975 for Senior Novice, age 55+
     | $950 for alumni
     | $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 D Varien, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 Road K, Cortez, Colorado 81321, USA
Tel | +1 970 565 8975
Fax | +1 970 565 4859
Email | mvarien@crowcanyon.org
Web | www.crowcanyon.org
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, 24 seasons of Earthwatch crews have excavated more than 55 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, Dr Agenbroad will give participants a complete perspective on prehistoric environments and Pleistocene extinctions. Dr Agenbroad and his field staff will give tuition in how to excavate, record, and preserve bone fragments from terraces and how to computer-map the finds. Participants will share their new knowledge with the many visitors to the site, now a $1.1 million museum and a National Natural Landmark thanks to Dr Agenbroad’s efforts. A warm welcome can be expected from Hot Springs locals, who are proud of their mammoths. There will also be a chance to visit natural areas nearby, and perhaps see free-ranging buffalo (bison), deer, antelope, wild turkeys, and if really lucky, bighorn sheep or mountain goats.

Accommodation is at a comfortable motel located close to the site, in shared (same gender) rooms. Laundry facilities are a short walk away. There are modern bathroom facilities and snack food vending machines at the dig site as well. The team will 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/europe
LUBBOCK LAKE LANDMARK, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Eileen Johnson (Museum of Texas Tech University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Clovis to Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>40; no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>5 May – 31 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrival Dates</td>
<td>5 May, 31 May, 29 June &amp; 24 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 May, 10 May, 21 June and 1 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Provided – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Anti-tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>May be required depending on country of origin – check with nearest embassy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2007 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 at the other locations. Participants need to bring sleeping (camping) 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, Director, Lubbock Lake Landmark, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, Texas 79409-3191, USA.

**Tel**  +1 806 742 2481 (Museum);  +1 806 742 1116 (Landmark)

**Fax**  +1 806 742 2048

**Email**  eileen.johnson@ttu.edu

**Web**  www.museum.ttu.edu/lll/index.html
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 investigation. Participants 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. Participants 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, excavations will take place at one or more of four major sites dating from the earliest Pueblo settlement to the latest (AD 600–1400). Each team will also explore the canyon to find and record previously unknown sites. Mornings will be spent prospecting for new sites or excavating a metre-square grid, digging and clearing with trowels and shovels, while making notes and drawings of the excavations. In the afternoons the team 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, participants will camp in large tents 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.
UZBEKISTAN

KAZAKL'I-YATKAN, NORTH-WESTERN UZBEKISTAN

The Kazakl'i-yatkan temple under excavation

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 madrashehs, 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.

Following spectacular discoveries of painted ‘royal’ portraits in 2006, work in 2007 will focus on the temple/palace within the ancient walled city of Kazakl'i-yatkan. 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 assist in excavation of the temple interior and cleaning of fallen ornamental plaster. Volunteers work alongside 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.

Volunteers must arrange their own flight to Tashkent where they will meet USCAP representatives. All other transport will be provided. Lodging is 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

ARCHAEOLOGY 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

French Ministry of Culture Excavation Listings
www.culture.gouv.fr/fouilles

Israel Antiquities Authority
http://www.antiquities.org.il/home_eng.asp

Shovelbums
www.shovelbums.org

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

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

BBC Archaeology
www.bbc.co.uk/history/archaeology/

Community Archaeology Forum
www.britarch.ac.uk/caf
Recently established by the Council for British Archaeology – contains details of many different field and research projects conducted by community groups around the UK.

GetaTrowel
www.getatrowel.co.uk
Speedy on-line service for trowels and small digging equipment

Training On-Line Resource Centre for Archaeology
www.torc.org.uk
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.
Archaeology Abroad subscribers of any nationality and level of archaeological experience are eligible to apply for a Fieldwork Award to help meet their excavation or field school expenses. Projects applied for must be listed in either this edition of Archaeology Abroad or in any 2007 Archaeology Abroad Email Update. Awards of up to a maximum of £500 may be given to candidates submitting the best applications. Awards are intended to assist subscribers with their overall expenses rather than to cover the full amount, and may be put towards the cost of travel, excavation or field school fees, or other appropriate dig-related expenses, such as equipment.

2007 applications
Fieldwork Award applications are now invited for the current year. A Fieldwork Award Application Form with Notes for Applicants 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 subscribers are advised to apply as soon as possible and at least four weeks ahead of the start of their chosen fieldwork to allow time for judging and processing. Award funds are limited and awards will 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 the start of their chosen excavation. Recipients are required to submit a short report about their experiences which may be published in a future issue of Archaeology Abroad. A list of Fieldwork Awards given last is announced below, followed by their reports in the following section.

2006 Fieldwork Awards
Congratulations to the nine successful candidates listed below who received Fieldwork Awards totalling £1,600 last year. They took part in a wide range of diverse projects across three continents – a fantastic achievement! Read the fascinating accounts of their fieldwork experiences in the Fieldwork Award Reports section which follows. Reports by previous Fieldwork Award recipients can be found in earlier issues of Archaeology Abroad.

Jack Hiscock (Gap year student, due to start Archaeology degree at Sheffield University, autumn 2006)
£400 towards two weeks at Bedford Shelter 2, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, March 2006.

Ken Ristau (Canadian PhD student at Pennsylvania State University studying History and the Bible)
£250 towards a full six week season at Tel Dor, Israel, June–August 2006.

Andrew Sibley (Due to start an Archaeology degree at the University of Edinburgh, autumn 2006)
£250 towards two weeks at Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel, July 2006.

Loveday Allen (Final Year Archaeology student, University College Wales, Lampeter)
£150 towards six weeks at Arediou-Vouppes, Cyprus, July–August 2006.

Paul Ward (Second Year Archaeology student, University College Wales, Lampeter)
£150 towards six weeks at Arediou-Vouppes, Cyprus, July–August 2006.

Francesca Griffin (Obtained an MPhil in Classics from Cambridge in 2004)
£100 towards one week at Valcamonica, Italy in July 2006.

Elizabeth James (Cambridge Classics graduate)
£300 towards one week at Valcamonica, Italy in July 2006.

Annika Tottenham (Final Year Archaeology student at Glasgow University)
£400 towards six weeks at El Presidio de Santa Barbara Historic State Park, California, August–Sept 2006.

Daniel Reynolds (Final Year Archaeology student at Leicester University)

For further details, enquiries 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
Fax +44 (0) 20 8537 0849
Email arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk
Web www.britarch.ac.uk/archabroad
I finished my A-levels in 2005 (including an A-level in Archaeology) and before going to University to study for a BA in Archaeology I decided to take a gap year, which would have a focus on archaeology. I had previously had four weeks worth of dig experience in the UK on two different sites and was hoping that taking part in foreign excavations would give me a wider insight into how archaeology is carried out in other countries, and give me a background in different cultures which I may not get a chance to study at university. To this extent I looked into as many options as possible for digs abroad and decided that a dig in South Africa would be a good place to start, both for travelling and excavating!

I set about emailing various projects in South Africa and was accepted by Gavin and Louise Anderson (who run a company called “Umlando”) onto the excavation in Bedford Shelter for two weeks. However problems arose and I was only able to spend one week working at Bedford Shelter, but was given the opportunity to take part in other archaeological activities which were being carried out the week before the main dig started. Gavin was extremely helpful through email and was very happy to give me pointers towards what background information I may want to look at before taking part in the dig, even going as far to email me the previous season’s report for the site.

The first week began with being taught how to sort shell into individual species and different types of stone artefacts. Being able to sort through the shell would allow the archaeologists to estimate a minimum number of species and estimate human group size at the camp and if species were being over exploited. It would also give information on the climate and landscape of the area from which the shells had been taken. Climate information is obtained from the isotopes in the shells. Sorting the stone tools would allow the archaeologists to not only relatively date the site by the type of tools found, but would also show what sort of activities had taken place on the site.

The second week was spent on the main site at Braamhoek. The site is situated in a large expanse of farmland in the Drakensburg ridge near Ladysmith, and lay in a water catchment area that is being considered for the location of a dam. Excavations began in 2004 after the survey of the site, which picked up three different
Archaeology Abroad 2007

The three caves are known as Bedford Shelter Main Cave (BSMC), Bedford Shelter 1 (BS1) and Bedford Shelter 2 (BS2). BSMC and BS1 were both excavated in 2004 and dated to the Late Iron Age (from c 1050 AD) and the Late Stone Age (predating 1800 AD). The site had been later used as a campsite by visitors to the area, who had left their names on the side of the caves, in some cases possibly obscuring any previous rock art.

Fig 2: With Gavin Anderson on site

The aims of this excavation season were to excavate down to a depth of 2 m or to the bedrock in 15 squares of 1 m², and to compare the assemblages to those from the previous excavations to see if the site as a whole had any unusual amounts of artefacts. Prior to my arrival at BS2, excavation had already been started in a number of squares, going down to around 2 m. These had been found to contain a large number of stone tools, dating to the Later Stone Age. Some of the tools had originated in the Middle Stone Age, and been reworked in the Late Stone Age. To begin with I was given the task of re-labelling the sides of one of the areas. I had previously worked with stratigraphy in the UK but nothing as complicated, since there were around 15 different layers, some of which were only around 1 cm thick! However, this gave me some first-hand knowledge of the layers that I would be dealing with later in the week. This task was finished after a couple of days and I was then given a 1m square at the back of the cave (where I had read in various books that the best deposits often were!) and was asked to excavate as far down as possible in my time remaining on the site.

Excavation was carried out in layers, though if a layer was larger than 5 cm it would be split into 2 or more layers depending on the size of the deposit, and each layer was labelled separately. These layers were then copied into a bucket count book which kept track of how many buckets had been sorted and sieved. This would mean that any finds coming from sieving could be placed into the correct stratigraphic layers and to provide information on artefact densities. The buckets were then sieved by the female helpers, who only spoke Zulu, which both Gavin and Louise spoke (amongst other languages), and any finds sorted. The first 20 cm were difficult to excavate because rodents had created burrows throughout the square. At one point one almost broke through the side of the square itself onto my small excavated area! The small layers meant that I had to focus much more on what was in front of me and be much more careful with regards to stratigraphy than I had needed to be during my previous UK excavation experience. Throughout the excavation I found many stone tools (some of which can be classed as caches), which I was able to identify, due to prior reading (and teaching) carried out the week before. I was also taught how to distinguish ceramic, bone and stone using taste and texture!

Halfway through the week Gavin gave me a tour of the complete site, including the other excavations that had been carried out in the area. This gave me the chance to see the cave art which was in the other caves, in particular one panel containing a depiction of a predatory cat, either a lion or a leopard, which are rare subjects in the region. Towards the end of the week, we were joined by another archaeologist who was working with the Andersons on the project, who helped me record the area I had excavated using section drawings.
The excavation is run by the Andersons who are both excellent cooks and who prepared the evening meals (along with help from any volunteers). They were very friendly and easy to get on with. Gavin was very patient during the excavation itself when I was constantly asking for help, and both he and Louise had seemingly endless knowledge on the archaeology of South Africa and were both willing to talk about the way archaeology is conducted in South Africa and what there is to discover. Despite having previous archaeological experience I still struggled at some points due to the more advanced nature of the site, and I would recommend this excavation for people who have a considerable amount of archaeological experience and have studied archaeology at a higher level. I enjoyed the time I spent on (and before) the excavation and loved the country, which I found to be friendly and outgoing most of the time, despite the country in general having a reputation of violence and various other problems. The Andersons were most hospitable with fantastic food and seemingly endless supplies of wine and port. I would like to thank the whole Anderson family (including their daughter Kayleigh) and Archaeology Abroad for funding me on what was been a most useful learning curve!

I would give this project a 5/5 trowel rating. I immensely enjoyed the experience, though at times found it much more challenging than other archaeological work I had done previously or have carried out since. I give it a 5 due to the most interesting nature of the site. The Anderson family were very friendly and hospitable towards me, (again seemingly endless nourishment of various kinds) and despite being told it might be worth bringing a friend due to the small team I felt always welcome. Both Gavin and Louise were very patient with my endless questions and worry of “am I doing this right?” and were both happy to share their extensive archaeological knowledge.

References

Human Beginnings in South Africa: Uncovering the Secrets of the Stone Age.
H J Deacon and Janette Deacon

The Archaeological Survey of the Braamhoek Pumped Storage Scheme
Gavin Anderson and Louise Anderson

The Archaeological Excavations of Braamhoek Shelter 2
Gavin Anderson and Louise Anderson

Check out fieldwork you can join this year with Gavin and Louise Anderson at Richard’s Bay and a new survey site at Phinda Game Reserve in the Excavations and Field Schools section.
FIELDWORK AT TEL DOR, ISRAEL

KEN RISTAU

Made possible in part by the generous support of an Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award, this past summer (June 27th to August 5th) I participated in a full six-week season with the Renewed Tel Dor Project, directed by Ilan Sharon (Hebrew University) and Ayelet Gilboa (University of Haifa). The impetus for participating in the dig grew out of my ongoing doctoral research at the Pennsylvania State University, where I am studying the history and archaeology of the Levant. My advisor in archaeology, Ann Killebrew, and I decided that it would be very important to get field experience and that Tel Dor would be a great place for me to do so.

Tel Dor is a site in present-day Israel, located along the Mediterranean Sea, overlooking a rare and natural harbour. The site’s history extends from the Bronze Age to the Napoleonic Age, being especially prominent in the Iron Age and Hellenistic and Roman periods. Today, the site serves as an attraction for visitors to the Nahsholim Seaside Resort, where the volunteers and staff also stay for the season. Tel Dor/Nahsholim is located approximately thirty kilometres south of Haifa. Despite the ever-present sounds of the war between Israel and Lebanon this summer and even two trips to the onsite bomb shelters, I felt secure and remained the entire season, along with most of the volunteers and staff.

During this season, three areas were open at Tel Dor: D1, D2, and D5. In D1, a group predominantly made up of staff and volunteers from University of California Berkeley under the leadership of Professor Andrew Stewart dug the latest periods on the Tel, uncovering Crusader, Byzantine, and primarily Hellenistic and Roman period remains. In D5, a group led by Israelis also dug in the latest periods as well as in the Iron Age in several other squares. This group made some particularly dramatic discoveries, including a strange installation of animal bones and an important Iron Age destruction phase. I dug in the Iron Age in D2 under area supervisor Professor Elizabeth Bloch-Smith and, more specifically, in three squares (AO 14 and AN 13–14) under the immediate supervision of square supervisor Professor Willem Boshoff (University of South Africa).

In the early Iron I-IIA periods, D2 is characterized by monumental architecture. In the late Iron Age and Persian period, however, industry appears to take over the area, as suggested by large pits filled with pottery, slag, animal waste and bones, flint, and other trash. The squares in which I worked for this season were an enormous challenge, being generally described as pits within pits. The squares contained over and under surfaces of pit material, sand, dirt, clay, ash, phytoliths, and broken calcareous sandstone, or “kurkar,” often used for flooring. Later pits of the Assyrian, Persian, and even Hellenistic periods typically cut the earlier surfaces and fills and all-too-short kurkar floors of the transitional Iron I-IIA periods.

For my part, I had the luck of repeatedly finding kurkar surfaces, such that I was even dubbed “Kurkar Ken” at one point in the excavation by my area supervisor. I found my first kurkar surface in AN 13. Significantly, it reached to one of the only major features of our area: the lead stone of a short course of ashlars. Finding these surfaces is important because the kurkar separates and seals what is below it from what is above it, making the material sealed by the kurkar critically important for dating and, when such surfaces reach architecture, assigning architecture to correct historical phases.

Later on in the season in AN 14, I found four kurkar surfaces, which may have represented a single connected floor or surface at one time. As excavated though, pits had cut and separated the kurkar surfaces (Fig 1). The most significant of the four surfaces ran underneath a Hellenistic ashlar pier that stood in line with a course of field stones. We removed the pier and discovered that the field stones had cut the kurkar (see Figs 2 and 3, from the end of the season).
In AO 14, I found more kurkar, which interestingly reached the opposite side of the same course of ashlars that the kurkar surface in AN 13 had reached. A small pit containing an enormous amount of slag cut the kurkar. Scientists from the Weizmann Institute, who work in the field at Tel Dor, collected samples of the slag and the pit material for testing. Along with these surface features, I excavated pottery (including two nearly complete vessels), flint and flint blades, an iron ring, and the bones of various animals (Fig 4).

From the very beginning, the staff and field personnel, and even the directors were accessible and friendly. It was truly amazing the way they all seemed to find time amid the busy schedules and demands of each working day to teach, listen to your opinion, and respond to your specific needs. My experiences in the field will undoubtedly help me to have a more informed perspective on archaeological reports and articles.

Yet the opportunities for learning did not stop in the field. In fact, a superb educational program that complemented the fieldwork was the highlight of my season. Two afternoons a week, my group sat with Ayelet Gilboa to read pottery and, on a third afternoon each week, sat with Ilan Sharon and John Berg to cover the stratigraphy of the area. In addition to these practical learning sessions with the excavation's directors and the head of the architectural team, the project staff also put together an outstanding and highly informative series of hour-long lectures four nights a week. The series ranged from historical and archaeological surveys of the Late Bronze Age through the Roman periods to specialized lectures on Marine Archaeology, Malacology, Zooarchaeology, 3D Pottery Analysis, and Carbon-14 Dating. With all the different scholars, it was easy to make important contacts with leaders in biblical studies, science, and archaeology.

I would also be remiss if I did not mention some of the many side benefits, which to me were almost as important as the education. I ate better, drank more water, lost weight, built muscle, got a tan, adopted a more regimented schedule, and saw the sights in a beautiful, culturally and historically rich part of the world. I also met many interesting people.

Overall, it was a truly productive season! The education and the benefits made this experience one of the most valuable of my scholastic career and I greatly appreciate the support of Archaeology Abroad in making it possible. Thank-you! It is an experience I can wholeheartedly recommend to anyone who is willing to work hard and learn. For more information on Tel Dor, visit the website at http://www.hum.huji.ac.il/dor/ and make sure to sign up with Elizabeth Bloch-Smith (bloch-smith@msn.com) to dig in the Iron Age in the 2007 season!

See page 54 for information about this year's season of excavations at Tel Dor.
I joined the Tell es-Safi project in order to gain fieldwork experience prior to taking up Archaeology formally at the University of Edinburgh. Consequently my archaeological knowledge is sketchy in places and I apologise now for anything inaccurate or blindingly obvious – for a better-educated view of the project, Jill Goulder’s report in the Spring 2006 edition is excellent and is half the reason I ended up at Tell es-Safi.

Whilst the locations of the Philistine cities of Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod and Ekron (Tell Miqne) have been agreed on for some time – with significant excavations taking place at all but the former (it being covered by the modern day city); the location of Gath, the fifth of the Philistine pentapolis of cities and home of Goliath, has been the subject of some debate. Some scholars place it in the region of modern day Kiryat Gat and others argue for a site further north in the area between Tell Gezer and modern day Lod. Since 1996 Professor Aren Maeir of the University of Bar-Ilan has led an excavation at Tell es-Safi with the intention of demonstrating that it is the true location of the city.

The Tell is located roughly halfway between Jerusalem and Ashkelon in the transitory area between Israel’s southern coastal plain and the Shephelah region of hills, some two miles west of the biblical border between Philistine and Israelite territory. Excavations have revealed an almost continuous occupation from the Chalcolithic era to the removal of the Arab village in 1948. Three early finds on the site of particular significance to Professor Maeir’s theory were the existence of a large destruction layer dated to the Late Bronze age and consistent with the proposed date of the arrival of the Philistines in the Levant; the presence of large quantities of Mycenaean IIIC and bi-chrome pottery commonly associated with the Philistines; and the existence of a large siege trench surrounding three sides of the Tell, consistent with the capture of Gath by the Aramaean king, Hazael (II Kings 12:18).

However these finds are perhaps overshadowed by the discovery in 2005 of the “Goliath Inscription” (Fig 1). Dating from the late 10th century BCE, the sherd is inscribed with the names “Alwt” and “Wlt” – etymologically similar to Goliath – and suggesting that names like that of the biblical hero were in use in Philistia just 100 years after the time traditionally ascribed to the reign of David. Perhaps more importantly the names also bear strong resemblance to the Lydian “Alyattes”. It has long been thought that the Philistines and other Sea Peoples migrated to the Levant from the Aegean area, bringing with them remnants of their Greek heritage before slowly amalgamating their culture with those around them. This inscription, bearing a quasi-Greek name but written in Semitic letters, is the first evidence corroborating this theory.

The Tell es-Safi project accommodates people of all ages and all abilities from absolute novices like myself to seasoned professionals with years of biblical archaeology behind them. Although the majority of volunteers come from either Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv or Wheaton and Yeshiva Universities in the United States, I met plenty of people from elsewhere including Brits, Germans, Swiss, Belgians and Poles. Academic credit is available to those who need it (provided through Bar-Ilan University) and the dig website (www.dig-gath.org) is full of information regarding daily timetables, what to bring, background reading, how to reach the kibbutz, etc.

In order to avoid the worst of the heat (high 30s to mid 40s) digging begins at 5 am, meaning a rude awakening at 4.30 am everyday, and continues until 1 pm with breakfast and fruit breaks at 9 am and 11 am. Pottery washing takes up a few hours of the afternoon and the rest of the day is at each volunteer’s disposal.

On site volunteers are divided between the various areas and then, after a brief introduction to basic digging techniques, set to work in groups of two or three. Each pair or group is allocated a 5 m x 5 m square surrounded by balks. For those with no experience an area supervisor (in charge of around 10 squares) is always on hand to tell you how to carry on, stop you hacking straight through that delicate chalk flooring or, as normally seems to happen, say “take it down another 30 cm and see what happens”!
My time was spent mainly finishing excavating a Late Bronze Age wall discovered last season; taking this wall away once it was floated; and beginning to excavate the Early Bronze wall beneath. Buried under the corner of the Late Bronze Age wall my partner uncovered a pair of complete bowls, top one placed upside down, with a lamp inserted between them. Other pairs revealed matching sets under the other corners of the room.

One of the most interesting finds was the discovery in the newly-opened Area T of five small figurines portraying various Egyptian gods. The finds fit in well with the chronology of neighbouring Ekron and lend support to the theory of increased interaction between Philistia and Egypt during the late 11th and early 10th centuries BCE.

The dig has a strong emphasis on educating volunteers in biblical archaeology. We were given several lectures in the evenings, some by senior members of the project staff and some by outside guest speakers, on the Philistines, the Tell itself, Masada and the Dead Sea Scrolls and the excavations at Hebron. There were also weekly excursions to other sites of interest in the area including Tell Gezer, Beth Shemesh, Eshtaol, Zorah, and Lachish. Although not compulsory I would strongly recommend going as the trips are extremely informative and provide a valuable insight into the biblical significance and history of the area.

This was the first season after the project had moved to Kibbutz Revadim from the nearby Kibbutz Kfar Menahem which everyone from previous years agreed was a great move – certainly the kibbutz was extremely clean, the food good and the staff friendly. Volunteers are slept in groups of 6 in bungalow-style accommodation. Although there is no central social area to speak of it was easy to meet other volunteers both at mealtimes and during the evening when large numbers of us gathered outside in the streets.

There is no pottery washing on Friday afternoons, giving volunteers the chance to get away for the weekend and see some of Israel, for me almost as big an attraction to the project as the dig itself. Due to the problems going on in the country at the moment travel to the north was out but I can thoroughly recommend visiting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Masada and Ein Gedi. I can also fully agree with what is said about safety in Israel on the website – I was there during the conflict with the Lebanese, travelled all around the centre of the country and barely knew the war was happening. The current situation is no reason to avoid visiting one of the most fascinating and vibrant countries on earth. The project staff were fantastic at making sure everyone was properly organised for the weekends – whether that meant checking no-one was heading into dangerous areas, organising groups to fill taxis heading for Jerusalem (much cheaper than going alone) or ferrying volunteers to and from the bus depot at Masmiya Junction.

All in all, I’d give the project a full 5 trowel rating. The standard of tuition, the quality of the excavation site, the diverse backgrounds of other the volunteers, the variety of places to travel to and see outside digging hours, the balance between professionalism and having fun that all the staff seemed to have and the standard of accommodation were all first class. Besides maybe a bit more variety in the meals, it’s hard to see how this dig could be improved on.

Find out details of the 2007 season at Tell es-Safi/Gath on page 58.
A graduate of the University of Wales, Lampeter, I completed my degree in Archaeology and Anthropology Single Honours in July 2006. I have now begun a Masters in Social Archaeology, also at Lampeter. Once I have completed it I wish to work actively in archaeology and anthropology and look towards undertaking a PhD.

Having completed my degree I was anxious to take part in an archaeological excavation and gain some experience in the field. Studying at Lampeter had given me a firm grounding in archaeological theory, but I lacked practical experience. When I heard about the dig at Arediou-Vouppes I was very interested as it was a prehistoric site and was totally practically based.

The site was identified in 1993 by the Sydney Cyprus Survey Project, although rescue excavations had been carried out in the area during the 1980s by Maria Hadjicosti from the Department of Antiquities. Situated in the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains, the site, known by the local community as Lithosouros (Mound of Stones), was interpreted as a Late Bronze Age agricultural or farming settlement of 13th century BC date (Given and Knapp 2003). Such interpretations were largely based on material recovered from the surface survey (Given and Knapp 2003; Steel 2005). It is set on ‘an alluvial terrace along the banks of the Aloupos River drainage where the sedimentary plains and the igneous foothills meet’ (Given and Knapp 2003: 179). Since 2004 work on the site has been taken over by Dr Louise Steel of the University of Wales, Lampeter. Previous work focused mainly on survey, however, the first systematic period of excavation took place during the summer of 2005. Further occupation levels were of a complex and significant time depth stretching as far as the 16th century BC (Steel 2005). Several finds, such as Mycenaean pot sherds, Cannanite jar fragments and Egyptian amphora, also added to the complexity of the site by demonstrating the existence of trade networks with various countries (ibid).

The previous work carried out at Arediou-Vouppes and the discovery of several significant finds had already placed the site on the archaeological map. The focus for 2006 was to complete the excavation of the architecture located in 2005 and attempt to answer the many questions which that season of field work had posed. The first few days were largely spent clearing the trenches, in which everyone was involved. This did not take long however and before we knew it we were down on the archaeology, finding pottery and the remains of much stone walling. By the end of the first week we had made our first big discovery! I had been lucky enough to be working in the trench in question at the time of the discovery and therefore took an active part in its excavation. It was a tomb, of Late Bronze Age date, contemporary with the site, and therefore a monumental discovery for the project. Unfortunately the tomb had been badly looted during the Iron Age (dated by the discovery of an Iron Age pot in the upper fill of the tomb); however, some very important finds were still made. The fill of the tomb had been largely sterile; except for a few Iron Age pottery sherds (which came from one vessel), several Bronze Age sherds and a ground stone quern and rubber, very little else was recovered, despite having sieved every bucket load removed. Therefore we were quite excited and surprised when we uncovered some much worn fragments of bone. They were situated towards the bottom of the tomb’s cavity, tucked away in a corner. On excavation we realised that there was far more bone than originally thought, along with a beautifully-preserved bronze spear head, a Mycenaean stirrup jar, and a Black Slip jug. Both vessels were in very good condition and were later restored.
The discovery of the tomb and the recovery of such fascinating finds was a very significant point during the dig. I was very lucky to have been given the chance of excavating such interesting artefacts, and subsequently to help in the process of registering and recording them. Of the three trenches opened during the dig, I was able to work in all of them and made several very remarkable discoveries, but the highlight for me was the discovery of the tomb and the excavation of the artefacts found within it.

The rest of the dig was very successful in terms of the archaeology, and the main goals set for the season were achieved. The discovery of several fundamental finds were made, including the tomb, a well (5.30 m deep), several complexes of stone walls, including the possible footings of a Bronze Age barn, and a work area where we uncovered a bronze ring (highly corroded), approximately 9 kilos of copper slag, and huge quantities of pottery and ground stone. The pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age comprises of many different wares, and indicates several links to other countries. Ground stone implements include three large querns, several rubbers, two pestles, a hammer stone and a very well-preserved gaming stone. Originally thought to be a relatively small agricultural settlement, the site is now beginning to emerge as far more significant for the period in Cyprus. One interpretation is currently looking towards its possible function as a subsidiary site, providing supplies for the nearby copper mining sites. Whatever the case, there is still much to be found.
During this project I was given the opportunity to lay out trenches, excavate, sieve, take levels using an EDM, wash pottery, sort and record finds, register finds, plan, section drawing, and fill in context sheets, most of which I had no previous experience in. I feel I was taught in a coherent and friendly manner and was encouraged to ask questions if there was a problem. During the site tour each week the group listened to a quick presentation on each trench given by Louise Steel and subsequently asked for any further input. I found this a very helpful activity for catching up on the week’s work and gaining an overall impression of the site which was sometimes hard to grasp on a day to day basis. Talking as a group often brought issues to the surface which may otherwise have gone unnoticed. Everyone was very friendly and the group changed in size and dynamics over the course of the six weeks.

We lived in the village school, which was perfectly suitable, as we were only a small group. The village made us very welcome and took a great interest in the project, to the extent that we had visits most days from people interested in the site and what we were doing. Towards the end of the season a barbeque was organised for us by some of the villagers. We enjoyed a delicious meal and their hospitality. As a thank you to the village we set up a small ‘museum’ in the kitchen of the school, showing them some of the artefacts we had found during the course of the excavation and it was appreciated by everyone involved.

I would recommend anyone studying archaeology to take the opportunity to work abroad on a dig if given. The dig lived up to my expectations, and I would give it a trowel rating of 5, despite the fact that it is in a very remote area and the accommodation was hygienic but basic. I hope from this article I have encouraged people to contact Louise Steel about following seasons at Aredniou-Vouppes because it is a fascinating site and any work carried out there will no doubt be of great interest to many people. I know that I would love to go back to see how things progress.

References cited:
Steel, L. 2005: Survey at Aredniou-Vouppes, Cyprus in the Past, the Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society, Number 49.

Excavations will not be taking place at Aredniou-Vouppes this year, but you can read more about this exciting and important project at: www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html
I came to Lampeter a few years ago, when I was 25 to get away from the ‘real’ world for a while and mull over the things I wanted for the future. Starting an archaeology degree as a mature student wasn’t easy but it has been worth it. The Department of Archaeology at Lampeter is famous for being a place to explore archaeological theory; it really is a place which encourages you to think and to communicate your ideas.

I didn’t have any fieldwork experience before starting my degree. Excavations seem hard to come by back in Middlesbrough but I had visited places like Hadrian’s Wall and York and loved being immersed in places with an immense amount of heritage. I suppose it goes without saying that I did want to be Indiana Jones when I was a kid! Since I came here in 2004 I have visited amazing places like Castell Henllys and the megaliths of Pembrokeshire, Caerwent and Caerleon and the Boyne Valley in Ireland. As part of my degree programme I have also surveyed and excavated at Strata Florida, a Cistercian Monastic site which is in a beautiful setting and very important to the Welsh national identity.

The season of excavations I was part of was the third at Arediou-Vouppes. The site is thought to have been in use during the Late Bronze Age and was prominently agricultural in its purpose. There is also evidence that the site was connected to the mines of the nearby Troodos Mountains, which dominate the scenery of the area, and provided agricultural support for the mines and was important to the economy. During the first few days we all mucked in to clean up the main trench in field 3, while some other members of the team went field-walking. The area is covered with pieces of pottery and grinding stones so the field-walkers found plenty of material. Towards the end of the first week, me and two of the other members of the team were taken to extend a small trench in field 4. Right from the start we were finding walls and floors and sherds of pottery, but nothing on the scale of the tomb that was discovered in field 35 which contained, amongst other things, a stirrup jar, a Black Slip wheelmade jug, a ‘perfectly preserved’ hook tanged spearhead as well as many bones, even though there was evidence of looting. The trench in field 4 was very hard work to dig, as I did for the rest of the our 6 week stint, but we did did what may be an open-ended barn and a very interesting well which was about 5 metres deep and was very sweaty to dig in! Whilst on the dig I did get to take part in planning, drawing, taking levels and taking some photos during the last few days. I think I am a much better field archaeologist now I’ve been to Cyprus, even though it was hard work I think the experience taught me a lot.

The site director, Dr Louise Steel (a lecturer at Lampeter), and the site supervisor, Steve Thomas, were always willing to answer questions and help out and were very interested in our interpretations of the site. The working and living conditions at Arediou were quite intense. The heat was ever present and the likelihood of privacy or a brilliant night’s sleep was not very good but you learnt to handle it. We stayed in the local village school, which had toilets, a shower and a proper kitchen so the facilities were far from basic. We had a mix of people making up the team; there were a few of us from Lampeter as well as some ex-students, a lady from London, a young lass from Cambridge, two girls from Nottingham and a lass from Greece, called Maria, who was the supervisor of my trench and a very nice person to work under. I was with my girlfriend Claire and I think it can be hard on any couple that decides to go and excavate in those kinds of conditions. We made a good friend or two and it wasn’t all hard work. The local people kept a good eye on us, especially the mayor of the village and Papa Pedros, who brought us fruit everyday and didn’t mind relaxing with us with a beer, but everyone was kind and very generous, even those who obviously did not have much to give. We even had a couple of barbecues in the last week as a kind of farewell and thank you for their hospitality and our work at their site. That is one of the most important things you will learn from the excavation at Arediou, that people are important in archaeology, both in the past and the present.

The excavation at Arediou was something I will never forget and I would be very interested in following what happens in the future. I would recommend it as a very interesting and unique site in Cyprus to anyone interested in that part of the world. Studying archaeology and having the opportunity to take part in an excavation abroad as taught me many things and, although I’m not planning to pursue a career in archaeology once my degree course is completed I don’t think I will ever leave archaeology behind completely. It’s taught me a lot, about myself, people and the big wide world and I don’t think there can be many things better than getting your hands on something which hasn’t been seen for thousands of years. It’s amazing! I would give the 2006 excavation a 4 trowel rating.

Excavations will not be taking place at Arediou-Vouppes this year, but you can read more about this exciting and important project at: www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html
FIELDWORK EXPERIENCE AT VALCAMONICA, ITALY
Cooperativa Archeologica “Le Orme Dell’Uomo”
Membro della Federazione Internazionale delle Organizzazioni di Arte Rupestre, Paspardo
FRANCESCA GRIFFIN

Background
I have been interested in history and in fieldwork expeditions for as long as I can remember; while I was at primary school I went on several fossil-collecting expeditions and created a ‘fossil cabinet’ where I catalogued and displayed my finds! At secondary school I studied Latin and Greek, and went on to take a degree and MPhil in Classics at Cambridge. Since GCSE, I have taken part in a range of archaeological excavations and surveys both in Britain and Europe. However, apart from my first (‘training’) excavation, which was focused on a Victorian site, these had generally concentrated on the Classical era. In 2006 I was keen to expand my experience into something quite different: the prehistoric rock-carvings of Valcamonica in the Italian Alps.

Introduction
Valcamonica was one of the earliest Italian sites to be designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, gaining this classification in 1979 in recognition of its outstanding range of prehistoric rock-carvings which date from all periods following the Ice Age. Although much of the valley remains untouched by human settlement, the mountain sides have changed greatly since the rock engravings were created in prehistoric times. Chestnut trees – now the basis of a flourishing local industry – were introduced to the valley by the Romans, and the rocks are now much more overshadowed by vegetation than originally. Over the millennia, layers of earth have also accumulated over the carvings. This may go some way to explain why it was not until the twentieth century that the first carvings were brought to public attention and began to be studied.

There are broadly four phases of engravings: from the end of the Neolithic to the first Copper Age (4th millennium BC); the Copper Age (4th – 3rd millennium BC); the Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC) and the Iron Age (1st millennium BC). (Medieval rock-art is also present in Valcamonica; the study of this art is becoming increasingly popular).

Interpretation of the carvings is controversial, to say the least, but three main theories caught my attention. Firstly, engraving the rocks may have been a devotional act (for example, the ‘topographical’ engravings on which I was working could have been created by a farmer in advance of his planting for the season, to represent the fields filled with good crops for which he worked and prayed). This religious association is reinforced by the frequent occurrence of ‘praying figures’ (men and women with their arms upraised in ritual positions). Secondly, the images of warriors and hunting scenes may well have been created as an adolescent initiation ritual. Making carvings deep enough to survive the elements over the millennia would have been an incredibly arduous task; both the act of carving itself, and the images depicted, reinforce a sense of impending manhood. Thirdly, it seems to me that some images have been created with a playful sense in mind, and a love of art for its own sake (a carving of a boat, placed at the bottom of a hollow where water gathered in the rocks, springs to mind).

Fieldwork
We reached Paspardo by catching a train up the beautiful valley from Milan. From there, Angelo Fossati, the tireless superintendent of the excavation, drove us to our accommodation in the village. The scenery is absolutely stunning; the arrow-shaped ‘shovel mountain’ dominates the skyline, which was often made more dramatic by the regular afternoon storms.

The team of volunteers was divided into two halves. I worked on a site known as ‘Vite’ (the grapes). Although reaching this site entailed clambering down a rockside holding onto a rope, trying not to look at the beautiful (if terrifying!) view down into the valley on our left hand side, our journey was tame compared to the other group. The harder volunteers were assigned to a
site known as ‘Dos Sulif’ (the sunny place). To reach the site, they climbed up a steep slope of shingle for half an hour, holding on to tree branches and each other in order to make it safely to the top. This is not a trip to choose if you suffer from vertigo – and remember to pack some good walking shoes! Having said that, during the week I did things I would never have imagined I could do, and it was an invigorating experience.

Once at our rock, we scrubbed and cleaned the moss and lichen from the surface, brushed away every last trace of earth, and placed thick clear plastic sheets over the rock. Using indelible markers we traced the carvings, engravings and natural striations of the rock. The technique used to carve the rocks is known as ‘pecking’: essentially many small circular indentations which combined together to form lines and shapes. We had to be careful to reproduce the shape of the pecking accurately, and this was one of the main challenges of tracing.

Back at the base, on stormy afternoons, we photocopied our tracings, reduced them several times, and glued them together to make a patchwork quilt of the site and its carvings. Once the three-week period of fieldwork was over, Angelo and his team would analyse them at their leisure.

On several afternoons we were taken on tours of local archaeological parks and neighbouring villages; the staff looking after us were incredibly knowledgeable and really took the time to educate us; we felt like much more than a free workforce! In the evening we came back to a delicious authentic Italian dinner of antipasta and a meat/vegetarian course cooked by a talented local lady and her young son. Every other evening we attended a lecture on the archaeology of the region; on alternate evenings we watched DVDs in the main room or sampled the delights of the local café (lovely hot chocolate and ice cream!).

Conclusion

My trip to Valcamonica was as a hobby rather than as part of my career, and it is a testament to the organisers of the fieldwork that they welcome people with any background and level of experience. During my stay I became friends with several undergraduate students for whom the week counted towards their degree, as well as an Italian museum-worker for whom the experience was integral to her career.

A few pieces of practical advice: bring good walking-shoes and some snacks for the site (such as nuts, dried fruit and chocolate). Don’t worry about packing too many clothes: we all washed these by hand every day and they dried within a few hours in the Italian heat!

I would give the fieldwork a rating of 4 trowels. Go to Valcamonica if you’re looking for an educational and beautiful week among people who are passionate about archaeology but also know how to have a laugh.

Bibliography


For information about taking part in the 2007 season at Valcamonica, see page 65.
FIELDWORK EXPERIENCE AT VALCAMONICA, ITALY
Cooperativa Archeologica “Le Orme Dell’ Uomo”
Membro della Federazione Internazionale delle Organizzazioni di Arte Rupestre, Paspardo
ELIZABETH JAMES

My background
Although I am not an archaeologist by profession, I have maintained an amateur interest in both the theory and the practice of archaeology since graduating with a degree in Classics in 2003. I gained my first taste of archaeological fieldwork also in Italy, taking part in a survey in summer 2002. This was such an enjoyable experience that it made me want to branch out into prehistory as a volunteer archaeologist. The fieldwork to document one of the most important sites of rock engraving in the world at Valcamonica – a valley of the river Oglio running for approximately one hundred kilometres through eastern Lombardy to the north of Brescia in Italy – therefore seemed ideal for this purpose: here were to be found some of the oldest known evidence of prehistoric culture, around three hundred thousand engravings dating from the Neolithic period onwards, recorded for posterity on the smooth glaciated rock faces of this Alpine valley, since the 1970s a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Introduction
Despite such a proliferation of rupestrian engravings in Valcamonica, the region was not well-known to archaeology by the turn of the 20th century. In fact, only the engravings on two boulders (called the Massi di Cemmo) at Pian delle Greppe of Cemmo in the area of Capo di Ponte had been discovered in 1909 by Walther Laeng, who made his find public. As a result, further searches were carried out by both Italian and German scholars, who focused on the similar bedrock of Capo di Ponte, Cimbergo, Nadro, Paspardo and Sellero in the middle of Valcamonica. Their findings were shown at archaeological seminars held during the 1930s in Italy, France, Portugal and Egypt. The Second World War put a stop to any further research, and so it was not until 1955 that the Archaeological Superintendence of Lombardy decided to create a National Park at Naquane, Capo di Ponte for the preservation and further study of some of the most significant engravings.

There are thought to be four phases of engravings: from the end of the Neolithic to the first Copper Age (4th millennium BC); the Copper Age (4th – 3rd millennium BC); the Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC) and the Iron Age (1st millennium BC). It is during this last prehistoric phase (though Valcamonica also has historical rock art to show, some dating from the Medieval period and indicating that many sites retained their ancient sacred associations) that we find the greatest variety and the richest styles of rock art engravings. Here can be seen hunting scenes, duels, races, buildings, animals, symbols (e.g. the swastika) gods and representations of the surrounding countryside.

Fieldwork
The week I spent at Paspardo was the second of a three-week-long session of rock art and archaeological fieldwork held in Valcamonica. A typical day would be as follows: we woke up in our dormitory accommodation at around 7 am, in time for a typical Italian-style breakfast at 7:30 am of shots of espresso, rolls and jam. We left the flat at around 8:30 am in order to arrive at the entrance to the site by car at around 9:00 am. The group were split between the two sites of Dos Sulif and Vite; the former being on an exposed piece of bare rock (the name means ‘the sunny place’) and the latter (‘the grapes’) being spread over two distinct rock surfaces at a 15 minute walk from each other, lower down the wooded slopes of the valley. I was assigned to one of the rocks at Vite.

On arrival at the entrance to the site (the road turn-off) we left the cars and carried all our tools and materials down a steep rock face scrambling over some rocks and through the trees to reach our rock. Here we were shaded from the heat of the mid-day sun by the tree cover, though the downside of this was the need to clear the rock of tree debris before we could start recording the engravings. After scrubbing down the rock with some of the water we had carried with us, we were able to lay out flat sheets of clear flexible plastic which we cut and took with us every day to cover the entire visible...
engraved rock surface. Using indelible red pen, we were able to trace the natural features onto the plastic, such as crevices or the boundary of the rock. Then, once we had our natural background, we used black pen to copy as far as possible the ‘pecking’ style of engraving which had produced the rock engravings themselves. Important for this work was having a source of direct natural light, so we brought mirrors with us which one volunteer could use to angle at the rock surface while another was able to draw more closely.

Though it sounds simple to copy the engravings onto plastic sheets, our task was complicated by the small matter of interpretation: when the engravings are perhaps unfinished, perhaps overlaid with later examples, or perhaps heavily eroded since their creation, it becomes difficult to tell what is a natural striation on the rock and what is a man-made engraving. After a morning of work at the rock face, recording onto each plastic sheet the site code, date and reference number, we had lunch at around 1:00 pm on site. After lunch we left the site by car and went on a guided tour of the rock art at the Seradina-Bedolina Park. We returned back to the flat at 6:00 pm to take a much-needed shower (competition for these was fierce!) and rest before dinner cooked by a local woman from Paspardo at 7:30 pm. On alternate evenings a lecture would be given in English from 9:00 pm – 10:00 pm. The remaining evenings were free, with perhaps a video showing of the ever-popular *Lord of the Rings* or a visit to the nearby bar for a beer and *gelato*. Sunday afternoons and evenings were also free, and Monday was the change-over date. On a few occasions, our work was stopped short due to bad weather conditions.

**Conclusion**

Though I did not take part in the fieldwork at Paspardo in order to help with my career, I did meet other undergraduate students of archaeology from Britain and America who had come with that purpose in mind. As an interested amateur archaeologist, I would certainly take part in the fieldwork again since it offered a healthy balance of hands-on work, visits to other sites of interest, lectures on archaeology and, of course, time off! I would give the fieldwork a rating of 5 trowels.

For details of the 2007 season at Valcamonica, see page 65.
As a third year Archaeology student at Glasgow University, the need to find appropriate experience in the field became very apparent to me early last year. My previous experience included a week of excavation at a Bronze Age site in Somerset, England, and three weeks at a Neolithic enclosure near Biggar in Scotland with my University Field School. After searching online and through Archaeology Abroad I had my sights set on the field school offered at the Spanish military base, or ‘presidio’, in Santa Barbara, California. It was obvious as the perfect option for many reasons; it offered a wide range of experience, including field survey, excavation, recording and finds processing in the laboratory. Lectures were given to get our background understanding of the site up to speed, and the fact that free camping was offered at a nearby beach was also a bonus!

The site is today visited by many tourists and visitors, with well presented museum displays and guided tours available on request. Its importance as a source of historical culture is clearly apparent, as it is placed among only four others of it kind along the Californian coast, situated in San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. These presidios acted as military bases for the Spanish colonisers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Santa Barbara’s presidio was the last of the four to be established, in 1782.

El Presidio de Santa Barbara was established as a State Historic Park in 1966, after the formation of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation was formed in 1963 with the aim of preserving and reconstructing the original structures. One of the buildings of which it is comprised, El Cuartel, is recognised as the second oldest building in California, and the oldest in Santa Barbara (California State Parks, 2002). A detailed chronology of its construction and a database of information on the site are gradually being added to, with almost forty years of excavations to reflect on. That two 1788 plans (Fig 2) of the presidio are available to archaeologists is extremely fortunate, and they were used to focus the early excavations of the 1960s and 70s on the chapel and padre’s quarters. The first archaeological dig was conducted by James Deetz in 1961 and shortly after, the formation of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation ensured much dedication to work on the site would follow. Today the site continues to be operated by the private, non-profit trust. The six-week summer field school at the presidio, organised by Professor R L Hoover, provides a valuable intake of information and artefacts in order to keep the reconstruction project alive and accurate. Future plans for the park include further reconstructions, museum buildings and the construction of a new research centre located outside the north east wall.

The site covers a range of periods of occupation – Spanish, Mexican, later Chinese, Japanese and Anglo-American. Native Chumash interaction is also evident at the site. The objective of the excavations carried out in summer 2006 was to find the original Spanish ground surface within the second defence wall to the North, while also explaining any subsequent disturbances to this area.

The first week was dedicated to an extensive walkover survey of the land surrounding the Santa Inés mill complex (Fig 3) near Solvang, which was constructed around 1920 and is thought to have been abandoned during the Chumash revolt of 1824.
Small finds were marked and recorded using a GPS system, while ceramics, shell and lithics were lifted and bagged. The nearby Santa Inés Mission was (founded in 1804) actually had a separate water source than that which ran the fulling and grist mills – its supply was controlled by a nearby dam which we recorded as an archaeological site later in the week (Fig 4).

After all that walking in the hot sun and through cold creeks, we were all eager and ready to start digging in the second week. A lesson was given first on the use of a total station, in order to lay out the 5 feet square pits we would be digging (Fig 5). As the site has been dug for many years we had all been briefed on the expected stratigraphy, and knew what to expect and what to look for. Digging was well supervised, and due to the relatively recent nature of the site small finds were plentiful and varied, examples of the type of objects being found are shown in Fig.6. Finds included ceramic sherds, porcelain and glass objects such as marbles and doll parts and coins.

When rusty metal and butchered bone became the most common aspect of what we were digging in our own small pit it became apparent that we were removing a post-Spanish rubbish pit. Towards the end of our time digging we learned a valuable lesson about archaeology – you never know what you’re going to find. As we were cleaning what we thought was the base of our rubbish pit and therefore Spanish ground surface, we discovered a large, rusty pipe inserted vertically in the ground, with a small metal stake beside it. This implied that most of what we had dug had been disturbed more recently than thought, and all of what we had recovered and recorded as coming from “Layer C” had to be re-labelled as “Mixed”. What the pipe was remains a mystery, although a fence post or washing line post seem the most likely suggestions.

Wet screening, washing, sorting and recording of the large quantity of material recovered from our short 2006 excavation gave us plenty to do in the final weeks of the dig. A massive late 18th century rubbish pit found by one pair of students continued to provide us with huge quantities of intact bottles and ceramics to identify and date right up until the last day of the school. The experience I gained in laboratory work of this type has been incredibly valuable to me as it was my first time working in finds processing, and part of the reason I choose this field school.
The field school at El Presidio de Santa Barbara was undoubtedly an incredibly useful experience in my studies towards a degree in Archaeology. It provided a basic and extensive knowledge of many of the aspects of field archaeology and its methodologies to both the beginner and graduate student alike (both of which were present in the class). There were ten students altogether, consisting of several people from across the USA and a few local students. Most accepted the option of free camping, making it a sociable and fun experience. The dedication put into the field school by Professor Hoover was clearly the reason it ran so smoothly and effectively, he provided the most informative lectures and notes one could expect, while he also took care of his students in the hot Californian sun, providing shades over the pits as we dug, plenty of bottles of water, and regular breaks for snacks.

I am confident I have gained plenty of experience in archaeology through the field school, contributing greatly to my employability after I graduate in June 2007. I would certainly go again if I could justify the need for going on such a well-rounded field school again; its effectiveness however, means I can’t.

This field school undoubtedly deserves the full five trowels, it was well organised with an excellent student to staff ratio. The provision of camping facilities was great, and several field trips were given – including to the spectacular Chumash painted cave in the nearby mountains. I would recommend the experience to anyone studying archaeology or who has an interest in going into archaeology professionally.

Bibliography/Further Reading


Archaeological fieldwork will continue this year at El Presidio de Santa Barbara – see details of how to join the project on page 113.
As a student of Ancient History and Archaeology at the University of Leicester, the opportunity to participate in a research project of a completely different period and culture was a refreshing one, especially as my degree has a strong focus on classical history and archaeology. Having developed a strong interest in Islamic archaeology during my year abroad at the University of Valencia in Spain, the fieldwork in Nigeria presented me with the opportunity to participate in researching two sites that played an important role in the early stages of bringing Islam to the North of the country. The fieldwork was organised by Dr Patrick Darling from the University of Bournemouth who has had experience in Nigeria for over thirty years, and who runs African Legacy, an organisation formed to raise awareness of Nigeria’s rich cultural heritage at both a national and international level.

African Legacy’s ambition is to record and investigate all of Nigeria’s remaining visible archaeology before it is destroyed either by human or natural means. Projects are often conducted on a rapid survey basis, with a minimal focus on excavation, which is a rarity. African Legacy stresses the necessity of this in a country with minimal funding for its archaeological heritage. Time is also an essential factor in its research ethos. As a result of this, participants in the project will often find themselves working on several different sites during their stay which is usually recommended at a minimum of three weeks. As it is impossible to review my experience in its entirety I have concentrated on two sites that I worked on most comprehensively.

This season’s investigation focused on creating scale plans of the boundary walls of two former cities, Gbara and Jima which were two important urban centres between the 16th and 19th centuries in Nupeland, situated on the River Kaduna a tributary of the River Niger. These once bustling cities are now reduced to small villages but still have tremendous symbolic significance for the Nupe people. Gbara still maintains strong traditional associations with its first king, Tsode – a semi mythical figure who is believed to have been the founder and first ruler of the city in the 15th century. Jima, as a later Nupe capital was supposedly founded by Abdu Waliyi who reigned from 1679–1700 according to the Nupe king lists (Nadel 1947, 406) compiled in the nineteenth century. The histories of both Gbara and Jima are far better documented during the late eighteenth century, whereby both cities became increasingly politically affected by the expanding power of the Fulani kingdoms in the northern Hausa states under Uthman Dan Folio (Robinson 2004, 142). It is difficult however to formulate a complete history of either city especially as we are effectively dealing with a pre-literary society. The few resources available to historians are often based on evidence from oral tradition which further emphasis an important aspect that we encountered in our research. Much of the archaeology that we encountered is strongly connected to the traditions of the local people, and is still a very living part of their culture. The Nupe people form an important ethnic group within northern Nigeria along with the Fulani and Hausa people (Fig 2) and it was a unique experience to witness the personal connection they have with their past history, something I have not encountered to the same degree when working on European sites.

![Fig 2: Four Nupe boys with their traditional cattle-herding sticks](image)
The survey was largely conducted with the use of GPS systems, and walking the entire distance of the boundary wall (known as a Ganwa) taking readings at designated points and measurements of the visible height. Due to limited manpower (a team of three for the entire duration of the project) much of the research is conducted on an individual basis or in pairs. At first daunting, this proves to be a terrific experience and allows for great opportunities to interact with local people. Many days I found myself attending a council meeting with the local ruler, or working with local guides or just groups of interested locals (Fig 3). Both the surveys at Gbara and Jima involved the considerable assistance of the local people in escorting us around the Ganwa and offering stories about it and the village. These stories were also collected alongside our research as given the nature of archaeology in Nigeria African legacy wishes to preserve the knowledge of its current cultural context.

The Ganwa of Jima and Gbara both proved to be huge, with a circumference of roughly 6 km and 15 km respectively. Originally they would have been constructed of course mud, a technique still common in Western African to the present day but results from the survey alone have made it difficult to determine the original height. Another interesting find was a series of large red earthenware pots, known locally as Tsode’s pots (Fig 4). They are believed to be the funerary urns of the Royal family of Gbara. Unfortunately due to lack of equipment and time we were unable to proceed with further investigation which will hopefully be conducted in the future.

Work often began early in the mornings around 7 am, due to the heat conditions – even during wet season. This often meant rising at dawn and being ready to leave relatively quickly. The surveying often involved long walks with equipment, which can be extremely draining in the hot weather. Sleeping arrangements varied considerably throughout the trip, from staying in hotels to sleeping in the porch of a house or even under the stars. The only real criticism of the project is that is generally unstructured, before arrival which makes it extremely difficult to prepare. Personally, this did not present a problem but it may do for future participants. The nature of the project, which often involves long walk in difficult terrain, only makes it suitable for those that are relatively fit, and those that are willing to be adaptable. Staying amongst the villagers however is a fantastic way of getting to understand the culture, and is also a thoroughly rewarding experience.

Travel also varies considerably but is normally done in the cheapest method possible, either by bus, taxi or even canoe (Fig 5). As with many parts of Africa the food offered can vary considerably, and becomes extremely limited when you are in the villages. Food often has to be bought locally from the market, or from restaurants in the larger cities. It is not expensive however. For those with an adventurous appetite, Nigeria boasts some fantastic foods to try from grilled meat and plantain to pounded yam. It cannot be understated that Nigeria can be a hard country to visit, especially for long periods of time and you will often encounter awkward incidents with people (both official and unofficial) who are determined to relieve you of your money, commonly by over-pricing. For those willing to embark on a small adventure and approach it with a degree of adaptability Nigeria and its people will prove friendly and fascinating.
It is difficult to assess the overall nature of the project because it does not present the opportunity to study any individual site comprehensively. From an archaeological perspective I would not recommend this trip to those with no previous experience as research is often conducted on an individual basis and very little training is available. However for students or those with a strong interest in archaeology who would like to participate in original research and experience the sights sounds and smells of a fascinating country I would whole heartedly recommend the African Legacy project and give it a four trowel rating.

Find out about joining one of African Legacy’s survey projects in Nigeria on page 75.
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 learned societies concerned with archaeological (and other humanities and social sciences) work overseas. These organisations provide the means for British scholars to undertake original research and fieldwork overseas; the means of publishing and disseminating the results of that work; and, in some cases, an academic base offering a range of scholarly and logistical support services, including accommodation, library, archive and other facilities. The organisations sponsored by the British Academy are:

- The African Studies Association of the UK*
- The Association of Southeast Asian Studies UK*
- The British Institute at Ankara
- The British Institute in Eastern Africa
- The British Institute of Persian Studies
- The British School at Athens
- The British School at Rome
- The British School of Archaeology in Iraq
- The British Society for Middle Eastern Studies*
- The Council for British Archaeology
- The Council for British Research in the Levant
- The Egypt Exploration Society
- The Joint Initiative for the Study of Latin America and the Caribbean*
- The Society for Libyan Studies
- The Society for South Asian Studies/British Association of South Asian Studies

Information about those most involved in archaeology outside the UK is given in the section below. Information about the other bodies marked * and additional information about individual schools and institutes and related organisations can be found by visiting the Academy's website at: www.britac.ac.uk/ Information about the Council for British Archaeology can be found on page 158.

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 excellence in Ankara focused on the archaeology and related subjects of Turkey. A small staff at the Institute’s premises in Ankara conduct their own research, assist scholars and maintain the centre of excellence. The centre houses a library of over 42,000 volumes, research collections of botanical, faunal, epigraphic and pottery material, together with collections of maps, photographs and fieldwork archives, and a laboratory and computer services. Access to these resources 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 encourages as wide a scope of high-quality research as can be supported with its financial, practical and administrative resources. The Institute supports a small number of thematically focused research programmes, stimulated by current concerns of academic research in the UK as well as internationally; these are known as strategic research initiatives. In 2007 the following initiatives will be supported: the British Academy Black Sea Initiative; the Climate History of Anatolia and the Black Sea; the Frontiers of the Ottoman world; and the Settlement History of Anatolia. A diverse group of research projects, which will be funded and/or facilitated by the Institute, will operate within the strategic research initiatives scheme during 2007. The Institute also offers a range of grants, scholarships and fellowships to support undergraduate to post-doctoral research.
In the UK, the Institute publishes an annual journal, *Anatolian Studies*, as well as a magazine on current research, *Anatolian Archaeology*. The Institute also publishes a monograph series. 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 costs £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, research collections, accommodation and other facilities in Ankara.

**Grants and Fellowships**

The Institute offers support through a range of *strategic research initiatives* 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.

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**BRITISH INSTITUTE IN EASTERN AFRICA**

The Institute promotes research in social sciences and humanities across eastern Africa. Archaeology has always been an important part of its activities, with a focus on 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.

During 2007 the Institute will be supporting archaeological and ethnographic surveys in southern Sudan, as well as archaeological research on nineteenth-century caravan routes in Tanzania and on the southern Kenyan coastal site of Vumba.

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 website (www.biea.ac.uk) 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 graduate attachments**

The Institute is always interested to know of intended research in its area of interest. It is usually able to offer each year a number of Minor Grants (up to £1,000) to assist independent scholars from Eastern Africa and the UK in original fieldwork. Details of the grant scheme are available on the web site. Researchers may also be able to borrow field and camping equipment and hire the Institute’s research vehicles, if these are not being used for other purposes.

The Institute also offers annually a limited number of three- to six-month attachments 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 deadline for applications is 31 March.

For further information contact  
The Director, British Institute in Eastern Africa, Box 30710, GPO, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

**Email** justin.willis@biea.ac.uk  
**Web** http://www.biea.ac.uk

**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.biea.ac.uk

**BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PERSIAN STUDIES**  
Registered Charity No: 231161

The British Institute of Persian Studies was founded in 1961 to promote scholarship and research in all aspects of Iranian Studies. A purpose-built institute was opened in 1976 and lies adjacent to the British Embassy compound. Since its foundation, BIPS has sponsored important archaeological work on sites such as Pasargardae, Nush-i Jan, Shahr-i Qumis, Haftavan, Baba Jan and Siraf. With archaeological work in Iran presently restricted, BIPS’ activities are mainly based in the UK although it sponsors visits by academics and students to Iran. 


BIPS awards grants each year for projects in different fields for visits to Iran or work in the UK. BIPS organises periodic seminars and workshops in the UK and holds occasional lectures which are open to all. BIPS greatly welcomes new members and membership is open to all those involved or interested in this field. Members receive copies of the journal *IRAN* and are kept informed about lectures, seminars and other events. Contact the Secretary for full details of membership rates for 2007.
Awards and Research Grants 2007–08

Applications for grants to assist scholars wishing to pursue research in all fields of Persian Studies are invited. These are at postgraduate and postdoctoral level and include anthropology, archaeology, art, history, linguistics, literature, philosophy, religion and cognate subjects.

Following British Academy guidelines, most of BIPS’ research income is set aside for collaborative research projects. BIPS is currently seeking to attract applications from scholars in three “umbrella” programmes:

1. Socio-economic transformations in the prehistory of Iran (Programme Director: Professor Robin Coningham, University of Durham r.a.e.coningham@durham.ac.uk)

2. Kingship in Persian cultural history (Programme Director: Dr Charles Melville, University of Cambridge cpm1000@hermes.cam.ac.uk)

3. Modern Iran: national identities – history, myth and literature (Programme Director: Dr Ali Ansari, University of St Andrews aa51@st-andrews.ac.uk)

If you are interested in finding out more about any of these projects, please contact the Project Directors. Alternatively, visit our website http://www.bips.ac.uk

A small part of BIPS’ research budget is set aside to support the research of individual students and scholars rather than projects. Preference will be given to those wishing to study material in 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 awarded mainly to cover travel and research within Iran. Funds are not available for course work, nor will college or university fees be paid. Candidates are required to satisfy the selectors that their proposals are realistic in this respect. All applications must include accurate and realistic budgets and a detailed breakdown of costs. Early publication of the research is an absolute condition of the award and BIPS should see and approve the appropriate acknowledgement of BIPS in any proposed publication prior to its actual appearance. Grant-holders who have failed to meet these conditions will not be considered for further awards in the future.

Application forms and a copy of our notes for guidance may be downloaded from the website or obtained from the Secretary, at the above address. Two references will be required and referees should be requested to send them directly to the Secretary. It is the responsibility of the applicants to ensure that these references arrive in time; without them the applications will not be considered. Completed application forms and references should reach the Secretary no later than 11 May 2007.

Undergraduate Bursaries

The British Institute of Persian Studies, aware of the steady interest among British undergraduates in visiting Iran, is offering a limited number of bursaries in 2007-8 to encourage such visits. In addition to the application form applicants should submit a one-page proposal outlining the project they have in mind, including the timescale, the itinerary and the 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 for 2007-8 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 only after students have obtained a visa.

Application forms may be downloaded from the website www.bips.ac.uk or obtained from the secretary, at the above address. Applications should be typed and should 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. Awards will be available from July 2007. Applications should be sent to Ms Elahe Yazdi, The Secretary at the address below by no later than 11 May 2007.

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.bips.ac.uk
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For further information about all activities of the BSA contact</th>
<th>Helen Fields, London Secretary, British School at Athens, Senate House (3rd Floor), Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td>+44 (0) 207 862 8732</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+44 (0) 207 862 8733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bsa@sas.ac.uk">bsa@sas.ac.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bsa.gla.ac.uk">www.bsa.gla.ac.uk</a></td>
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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 has just begun a major new international project that is undertaking excavations and survey at Portus, the port of Imperial Rome, and the analysis of its relationships with ports of the Roman Mediterranean. It is also distinguished for its studies of the ancient and medieval countryside around Rome. The Tiber Valley Project, which studied the changing landscape of the Tiber Valley over two millennia and involved the re-evaluation of these data, as well as new research excavations and surveys, is in the course of publication. Both of these projects, and the Director’s Herculaneum and Pompeii projects, bring together the work of many British and Italian institutions. The School also undertakes extensive research-based geophysical work for UK and Italian institutions in conjunction with the University of Southampton. Further information is on [www.bsr.ac.uk](http://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 three-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 a three-month period of study in Italy, 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 2007–8 was 12 January 2007. Information about awards available for 2008–9 and application forms can be found at www.bsr.ac.uk or can be requested from the London office from October.

### 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 063264939  
**Fax** +39 063221201  
**Email** info@bsrome.it

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**BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRAQ**

Registered Charity No: 219948

The School was established in 1932 to promote, support and undertake research relating to the archaeology of Iraq and neighbouring countries. The School’s academic coverage includes archaeology, history, anthropology, geography, ancient and modern languages, and other related domains, in all periods from prehistory to the present. 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 c 1700 AD. The journal is published annually in December and is sent post-free to full members. 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 2007 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). All cheques should be made payable to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and sent with name, 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 2007**

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. Small grants will be available to support research into the fields and areas noted above. The School currently considers applications for individual research, conference and travel grants in mid-April and mid-October.

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. Any larger appropriate research projects can be supported by the BSAI for application to the British Academy’s Research Programme. 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 grantees 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](http://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** bsa@britac.ac.uk

**Fax** +44 (0) 20 7969 5401 **Web** [www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/iraq](http://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 Bulletin which encompasses the whole range of CBRL activities as well as Levant, an annual academic journal on archaeological and related research. 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 doctoral and established scholars to spend a period of between three and nine months in the Levant, which is to include a minimum of one month residence at the British Institute in Amman or the Kenyon Institute in Jerusalem, in order to undertake doctoral and postdoctoral research. Further details of the grant schemes available in 2007/2008 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 of the CBRL in Amman. The Director of the Kenyon Institute 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 Director of the Kenyon Institute.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>General enquiries</th>
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<tr>
<td>Penny Wiggins, UK Secretary, CBRL, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tel +44 (0) 20 7969 5296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax +44 (0) 20 7969 5401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:cbrl@britac.ac.uk">cbrl@britac.ac.uk</a></td>
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<td>Web <a href="http://www.cbrl.org.uk">www.cbrl.org.uk</a></td>
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<th>Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus</th>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Bill Finlayson, Regional Director, CBRL, PO Box 519, Jubaiha, 11941, Amman, JORDAN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tel +962 6 5341317</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax +962 6 5337197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:Director@cbrl.org.uk">Director@cbrl.org.uk</a></td>
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<th>Palestine and Israel, Jerusalem</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Yuri Stoyanov, Director, The Kenyon Institute (CBRL), PO Box 19283, Jerusalem, 91192, ISRAEL.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tel +972 2 5828101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax +972 2 5323844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:Kenyondirector@cbrl.org.uk">Kenyondirector@cbrl.org.uk</a></td>
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EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

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.

Further information from  The Secretary, Egypt Exploration Society, 3 Doughty Mews, London WC1N 2PG, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 20 7242 1880  
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7404 6118  
Email  contact@ees.ac.uk  
Web  http://www.ees.ac.uk/

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 R G 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
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

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

Further information on the work of the Society is available from
The Assistant Secretary, Society for South Asian Studies, 14 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD.

Email secretary@societyforsouthasianstudies.org  Web www.societyforsouthasianstudies.org
ORGANISATIONS, SOCIETIES AND PUBLICATIONS

ACCORDIA

Accordia is a research institute within the University of London and operates in association with the Institute of Archaeology (University College London) and 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. Accordia organises lectures, research seminars, conferences and exhibitions on aspects of Italian archaeology and history, and has an extensive programme of research publications. It publishes specialist volumes, seminars, conferences and excavation reports, as well as its own journal, the Accordia Research Papers. Its policy is to encourage and support research into early Italy, especially by younger scholars, to get new work disseminated rapidly, and to improve access to recent and innovative research. Accordia also runs or is associated with a number of research and fieldwork projects based in both 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 0PY, UK
Fax +44 (0) 1784 741602 Email Accordiaa@ntlworld.com Web www.ucl.ac.uk/accordia/

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA), was founded in 1881, is the principal resource in Greece for American scholars conducting advanced research on the language, literature, art, history, archaeology, and philosophy of Greece and the Greek world from pre-Hellenic times to the present. Each year the School, its programmes, and its facilities welcome some 400 graduate students and scholars from over 160 affiliated North American colleges and universities. ASCSA has conducted excavations and surveys all over Greece, publishing the results of work in the Athenian Agora, Corinth, Isthmia, Keos, Lerna, Bassae and Pylos – leading centres of the Classical World. For further information on ASCSA's journal, Hesperia, please visit www.hesperiaonline.org Further details of the School and its activities can be found at www.ascsa.edu.gr

Athens Office ASCSA, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece
Tel +30 210-72-36-313 Email ascsa@ascsa.org Web www.ascsa.edu.gr
US Office 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232, USA
Tel +1 609-683-0800 Fax +1 609-924-0578 Email ascsa@ascsa.org

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

The American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) supports and encourages the study of the peoples and cultures of the Near East, from the earliest times to the present. Founded in 1900, ASOR is a not-for-profit organization; it is apolitical and has no religious affiliation. ASOR communicates news of the latest research findings in its publications and through lectures at its Annual Meeting, while its overseas institutes host scholars working in the Middle East. ASOR's book series and journals such as Near Eastern Archaeology and the Bulletin of ASOR are aimed both at a lay audience and specialist archaeologists, historians, and Biblical scholars.
ASOR's Annual Meeting brings together scholars from around the world to present their latest findings and discuss their research. Its independent overseas institutes in Cyprus, Israel, and Jordan facilitate research in the field by students and scholars. Fellowship programmes are available to provide funds for work at these institutes as well as for Mesopotamian studies and student travel to the Annual Meeting.

For further information contact ASOR, Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor, Boston, MA 02215, USA
Tel +1 (617) 353-6570
Fax +1 (617) 353-6575

ANCIENT EGYPT MAGAZINE

ANCIENT EGYPT is published in the UK bi-monthly and features the history, people and culture of the Nile valley, concentrating on ancient Egypt, but also includes 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 (2007) For the UK: 1 year – £24, 2 years – £42; Europe: 1 year – £28.50, 2 years – £52; Rest of the World: 1 year – £37.50, 2 years – £71.

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

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.
Tel +44 (0) 20 7691 1467
Fax +44 (0) 20 7691 1501
Email dianadavis@onetel.com
Web www.aias.org.uk
ANTIQUITY

ANTIQUITY the international journal of archaeology, presents new archaeological research, debate 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. We cover all countries and all human life, from early hominin (1 million years ago) to today. Antiquity also publishes a series of edited volumes reprinting themed classic papers: Landscapes from Antiquity, Celts from Antiquity and Megaliths & Monuments from Antiquity. The Premium subscription offers unlimited online access to the entire back archive containing all papers published in Antiquity since 1927, allowing full-text searching and instant download. Annual Subscription rates: Personal from £36.00, Institutional from £110.00.

Further information from  Professor Martin Carver, Editor, Antiquity, King’s Manor, York Y01 7E, UK
Tel/Fax  +44 (0)1904 433994  Email  editor@antiquity.ac.uk  Web  http://antiquity.ac.uk/

For subscriptions contact  Portland Customer Services, Commerce Way, Colchester CO2 8HP, UK.
Tel  +44 (0)1206 796351  Fax  +44 (0)1206 799331  Email  sales@portland-services.com

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA is produced 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 subjected 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.

For further information contact  Dr Lyudmil Vagalinski, Editor-in-Chief, Archaeologia Bulgarica
Email  LVagalin@mail.techno-link.com  Web  www.geocities.com/lvagalin/

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is the oldest archaeological organisation in America. It 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 26 years, the AIA has published the Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB), 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 at 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, as well as 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, plus book and film reviews, listings of museum exhibits, and archaeological news.
### 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 at: [www.aid-magazin.de](http://www.aid-magazin.de)

**Contact**: Konrad Theiss Verlag, Postfach 10 48 27, D-70042, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Web**: [www.aid-magazin.de](http://www.aid-magazin.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.

**Subscription rates and other information from**: Archéologia, Editions Faton, BP 90, 21803 Quétigny Cedex, France.

**Email**: redaction@archeologia-magazine.com  
**Web**: [www.archeologia-magazine.com](http://www.archeologia-magazine.com)

### 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 1695 AD to the present day and can be accessed at [www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk). The website also contains information about standards and other help 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](http://www.biab.ac.uk)
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.

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, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY

Email janpicton@ijnet.demon.co.uk
Web www.art.man.ac.uk/ARTHIST/banea.htm

The British Epigraphy Society promotes the study of inscriptions, texts and historical documents in Greek, Latin and other languages in the British Isles. 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 approximately every three years, and a day workshop in practical epigraphy on a more regular basis. 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.

The Society comprises an independent ‘chapter’ of the Association Internationale d’Epigraphie Grecque et Latine (AIEGL), and is a registered charity. 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/ An 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 is willing to advertise on behalf of excavation projects looking for team members with an expertise in epigraphy.

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/
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 archaeological fieldwork opportunities throughout the UK, 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 Factsheet 8: Everything you always wanted to know about archaeology but were afraid to ask. Fact sheets are also available on the CBA website at: www.britarch.ac.uk/cba/factshts.html The CBA has also recently established the Community Archaeology Forum, which contains details of many different field and research projects conducted by community groups around the UK – this can be found at www.britarch.ac.uk/caf

Current CBA membership rates are: £32.00 (individual), £19.00 (student) and £40.00 (family, including membership of the Young Archaeologists’ Club).

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.

For further information on the work of the CBA or YAC contact The Council for British Archaeology or the Young Archaeologists’ Club, St Mary’s House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ, UK
Tel  +44 (0) 1904 671417
Fax  +44 (0) 1904 671384
Email info@britarch.ac.uk
Web www.britarch.ac.uk

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.

Further details from Keith Foster, Council for Independent Archaeology, 2 The Watermeadows, Swarkestone, Derby, DE73 7FX, Derbyshire, UK
Tel  +44 (0) 1332 704148
Email skfoster@btinternet.com

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).
**Current World Archaeology** is published six times a year and covers the archaeology of the whole world, from the first emergence of man down to the present day. 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.

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**For further information, including how to subscribe contact** Current Archaeology or Current World Archaeology, Barley Mow Centre, 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W4 4PH, 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

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**EARTHWATCH INSTITUTE**

Earthwatch is an international environmental charity which 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 ‘Fiji’s Ancient Seafarers’ 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. Earthwatch offsets all greenhouse gas emissions associated with volunteer travel through Climate Care (www.climatecare.org).

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**For more information 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/europe

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**GEOGRAPHY OUTDOORS**

The centre supporting field research, exploration and outdoor learning

Formerly known as the RGS-IBG Expedition Advisory Centre, Geography Outdoors: the centre supporting field research, exploration and outdoor learning of the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers – IBG) provides advice, information and training to those planning expeditions overseas. Publications include *The Expedition Handbook* (price £16.99), which details how to go about planning an expedition, and information on *Fundraising to Join an Expedition*. 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/goseminars or email: go@rgs.org

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**Further information contact** Geography Outdoors: the centre supporting field research, exploration and outdoor learning, Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR, UK.

**Tel** +44 (0) 20 7591 3030  
**Fax** +44 (0) 20 7591 3031  
**Email** go@rgs.org  
**Web** www.rgs.org/go
Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd is a non-profit making organisation based in the North West of England. Since 1997 it have been involved in the management and promotion of European projects concerned with culture, heritage, archaeology and the environment.

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 2007. Grampus encourages the accreditation of undergraduate placements as part of a course of study in the UK. Arrangements are 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. The 2007 EASE and GrEASE projects are listed below. For full details of each please see individual entries in the Excavations and Field Schools Section.

**EASE projects organised for 2007**
- Finland (Stone Age Excavations), 25 June – 5 August
- Germany (Urban Settlement), 16 July – 27 August
- Latvia (Medieval Castle), 9 July – 20 August
- Slovakia (Bronze Age Settlement), 9 July – 20 August

**GrEASE projects organised for 2007**
- Bulgaria (Medieval Fortress), 2 July – 2 September
- Cyprus (Neolithic), 4 June – 11 August
- Iceland (Monastic Excavation), 18 June – 17 August
- Slovakia (Bronze Age Settlement), 21 August – 23 October

**For further information/application details contact**
Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

**Tel** +44 (0) 16973 21516

**Fax** +44 (0) 16973 23040

**Email** enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk

**Web** www.grampusheritage.fsnet.co.uk

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**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. 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.

**Tel** +44 (0) 8367 8973

**Email** shirley@museumbooks.demon.co.uk

**Web** www.museumbooks.demon.co.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.
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND

Founded in 1865, the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) 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 in its field. Members of the PEF will receive three issues of the PEQ each year, discounted rates on PEF publications and full details of all lectures and events. Rates for 2007 are: Full Individual: £30.00 (US$60.00); Student: £15.00 (US$30.00); Institutions: £40.00 (US$80.00).

Members 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 1850s 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.


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 regarding the PEF, its activities (including research grants) and collections, contact
The Executive Director, Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, London W1U 2AA, UK.
Tel  +44 (0)20 7935 5379
Fax  +44 (0)20 7486-7438
Email execsec@pef.org.uk
Web  www.pef.org.uk

For our photographic and imaging service please contact the Image Curator at the address above.

Email curator@pef.org.uk
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.

SES 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. Expeditions normally 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.

For further information about SES and their 2007 expeditions contact Expedition Base, Scientific Exploration Society, Motcombe, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 9PB, England, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 1747 853353 (enquiries)  
Fax +44 (0) 1747 851351

Email base@ses-explore.org  
Web www.ses-explore.org

The Society for Arabian Studies exists to encourage research in the Arabian Peninsula by means of its lecture programme, its annual Bulletin, its grants in aid of research (see below), its published Monograph series and its biennial Red Sea conferences. The last of the current series of Red Sea conferences was held at the British Museum in October 2006: the Proceedings of all three conferences have been published by Archaeopress. 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. 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. 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 the Honorary 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

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.
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 was held in August 2006 in London (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.

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.
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: *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.

Further information from Vacation Work Publications, c/o Crimson Publishing, Westminster House, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2ND, UK

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Subscription rates for 2007 are:

- **Individual (UK)** £20.00
- **Individual (Europe)** £22.00 or €50
- **Individual (World)** £24.00 or US$65
- **Institutional (UK)** £30.00
- **Institutional (Europe)** £32.00 or €70
- **Institutional (World)** £34.00 or US$85

**NB:** Subscription variations relate to postal zones, not to the regions covered in the Bulletin and Email Updates.

An annual subscription entitles the subscriber to receive the annual edition of the *Archaeology Abroad* bulletin together with any *Archaeology Abroad Email Updates* issued during the year. Individual subscribers are also eligible to apply for an Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award.

Cheques payable to 'Archaeology Abroad', should be sent to: Archaeology Abroad, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY, UK. Alternatively, you can subscribe securely online using credit or debit card at: [www.britarch.ac.uk/shop](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/shop). It is also possible to arrange payment by direct transfer into the Archaeology Abroad bank account. Please contact Archaeology Abroad for further details.

**DONATIONS**

*Archaeology Abroad* is a not-for-profit organisation and depends primarily on income from subscriptions and donations in order to provide its service. We thank any project or organisation which has supported us this year by taking out an Institutional subscription or by providing reciprocal publicity. Special thanks are extended to the following Institutional Subscribers who make annual donations of £50 or more:

- Royal Archaeological Institute
- Society for Libyan Studies
- Trinity College, Cambridge

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We are indebted to all those who have kindly supplied photographs, images and logos for inclusion in this edition of *Archaeology Abroad*. Unless otherwise stated in the text, all images have been reproduced with the permission of the author, project or organisation of the section in which they appear.

**Cover images**

- **Top left:** Underwater archaeological fieldwork, San Vito Lo Capo, Trapani, Sicily (photo courtesy of the Istituto Attività Subacquee, Palermo).
- **Top right:** excavations at Pintia, Spain (photo courtesy of ArchaeoSpain).
- **Bottom right:** excavating a tomb at Pollentia, Mallorca (photo courtesy of ArchaeoSpain).
- **Bottom left:** Petroglyph scene of an auroch (wild bull) assaulted from the left side by animal predators and worshipped from the right side by man, woman and child. Middle Bronze Age (1600–1300 BC), Kuljabasy, Chu-Ili mountains, Kazakhstan (photo courtesy of Renato Sala, ISP, Almaty).
- **Centre:** Phoenician jug from Tel Kinrot, Israel (photo courtesy of the Kinneret Archaeological Project).