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GUIDANCE NOTES FOR DIGGING ABROAD

Archaeology Abroad provides information about archaeological excavation and field school opportunities suitable for both experienced and inexperienced participants through the annual bulletin, published each Spring, and via Email Updates throughout the year. Projects are listed alphabetically by country 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.

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 listed project. 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 or field school you intend to join meets 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 many 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. Further details and an application form 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
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, catering arrangements at weekend or on days off
distance from the nearest bank, shops, pharmacy, telephone etc.

APPLYING TO JOIN AN EXCAVATION OR FIELD SCHOOL

Many projects have their own websites and online application forms. If applying 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 can 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 will be 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 – ensure you have the correct amount of money available in the local currency.

Travel arrangements
Most projects provide advice about travel to their country and 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 within the country 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:
tetanus vaccination is strongly advised for all 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 appropriate clothing for your destination country (both on- and off-site), the climate and the terrain. 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.

Please note that as with other sharp implements, you should 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, 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!
**EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS**

**ARGENTINA**

**ESTANCIA LA MARIA, PUERTO SAN JULIAN, SANTA CRUZ (PATAGONIA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Rafael Sebastian Paunero (Museum of Natural Sciences, Buenos Aires)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Secretaria de Turismo de la Republica Argentina, Municipalidad de Puerto San Julian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Final Pleistocene to Late Holocene hunter-gather sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session dates</td>
<td>12 – 23 February 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>6 staff and up to 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Fluent Spanish or English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Total: $1140 (Fees, insurance and materials: $530, board and lodging: $430, transport from nearest city (Puerto San Julian) and in the field: $180).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Included in cost. Shared rooms of up to 4 people, with shared bathroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations</td>
<td>None required; anti-tetanus recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aim of this project is the integral knowledge of human settlement in the area from the initial exploration and colonisation during the Pleistocene period to the times of European conquest. It intends to develop a contextual approximation of this human past, using diverse archaeological indicators for the interpretation and building of knowledge in many areas: rock art, technology, economy, social organisation, etc. These contexts refer to theoretical constructions about ways of life, history and relations between man and the environment in La Maria, a locality of the Santa Cruz Central Plateau, and its integration as a key site in South American Prehistory.

In 1982, Cardich began explorations in the locality, defining two sectors: La Maria Bajo and La Maria Quebrada, recognising the importance of its rock art and studying surface materials and making preliminary digs. Since 1993, the research has been continued, looking for rock art and collecting mineral samples from potential components of the paintings. Based on these explorations, 12 sectors have been identified based on environmental, archaeological and landscape aspects. In 1996 an excavation plan was initiated to identify the beginning of human settlement in the locality and to establish stratigraphic, cultural and natural references.

The present excavations are being carried out at Cueva Túnel, where radiocarbon dates have been obtained from material recovered of 10,400 years 14C BP, and fauna remains from a number of extinct animals species, such as horse (*Hippidion soldiasi*), felines (*Panthera sp.*), and camelids (*Hemiauchenia cf. Paradoxa* and *Lama gracilis*) have been found. Lithic remains from this site are very scarce, mostly knives and sidescrapers. La Maria also stands out for its rock art, which is rich in variety and quantity. An outstanding feature is the polychromy used in many of the motifs, including red, ochre, yellow, black, gray, white, pinks, violets, blues and a great range of tones.

During the Field School volunteers will practise different tasks including excavation methods and techniques, field survey, data recording, stratigraphy recognition, map and profile drawing, spatial and deposition unit recognition, analysis and interpretation of the archaeological record, lithic quarries and rock art survey. Participation certificates will be provided. Volunteers will also visit the local museum and other local sites, where they will receive further information about the history of the area and about general archaeology. A bibliography is available.

For further information/application details contact  Rafael Sebastian Paunero, Museo de Ciencias Naturales de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque s/n, 1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Tel 0054  221 4257744  Email info@arqueologialamaria.com.ar  rpaunero@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar  Web www.arqueologialamaria.com.ar
ARMENIA

ARAMUS FORTRESS AND BASIN EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOL

Following a preliminary survey in 2003, excavations were conducted between 2004 and 2006 at the site of Aramus, Kotayk county, Armenia. The excavations form part of a five-year joint project between the Universities of Yerevan and Innsbruck, the Institute of Azgagrutyun u hnaagitutian and the Institute of Ancient History and Near Eastern Studies Aramus.

Located on a hilltop about 1500m above sea level, is an Urartian fortress occupied in the 1st millennium BC. A cuneiform inscription found nearby indicates that there may be a connection between the site and the city of Darani, which was conquered by the Urartian King Argishti I in the 8th century BC. This project will shed light on the development and decline of the Urartu kingdom in relation to the preceding and following social and political structures in the region.

Training will include: excavation methods, finds’ documentation (ceramic and stone artefacts, archaeobotanic, bones), field documentation methods (GIS, total station, GPS, OpenSource and Free Software), palaeolithic surveys, researches on early Armenian church architecture, multimedia training (documentation film and photography). A participation certificate can be assigned for each training unit. ECTS and credit numbers will depend on duration and authentication by institution abroad – contact organiser for full details.

Accommodation will be provided in the Guest House of the University of Yerevan, in double rooms with a shared bathroom. The accommodation charge is included in the Field School fees. Transfer to the excavation is by bus and is also included in the Field School fees.

Useful reading

- www.classicorient.at/aramus (under “Excavation” and “Archiv”)
- www.uibk.ac.at/grabungarmenien (under “Saison 2004” and “Saison 2005”)
- www.hochgebirgsarchaeologie.info/006-OnlineBerichteFrameset.htm
- Publication about excavation campaigns 2004-2006 (in press)

For further information/application details contact

Dr Wilfrid Allinger-Csollich, Institut für Alte Geschichte und Altorientalistik, Innrain 52, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria.

Tel 0043 (0)512-507-4102
Fax 0043 (0)512-507-2981

Email Wilfrid.Allinger@uibk.ac.at
Web www.classicorient.at/aramus
BULGARIA

AUGUSTA TRAIANA-BEROE-BORUI RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, STARA ZAGORA

Archaeological discoveries in Stara Zagora provide evidence for the existence of human habitation dating back to the Early Balkan Neolithic (8000 BP). The Roman city was named Augusta Traiana after the Emperor Trajan, who founded it soon after the end of the Dacian wars, perhaps in AD 107. During the reign of the Emperors Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) solid marble architecture was erected, as in every prominent city of the Roman Empire. Augusta Traiana was the second largest city in the province of Thracia. In the Late Antique period, Augusta Traiana already had a new name – Beroe. During numerous attacks by Goths, Huns, Avars and Slavs during the Great Migration of people (AD 370s–680s), the curtain wall and many public and private buildings within the city were damaged or destroyed. In the Medieval period Beroe grew as an important political, military and administrative centre, which changed frequently between the Byzantine and Bulgarian Empires.

Bulgarians first conquered the city in AD 708 calling it Borui (Boruigrad). The town kept this name until Ottoman conquest in 1360s. However, most of the archaeological deposits of the medieval period of Stara Zagora (7th – 18th centuries AD) were damaged or destroyed during town reconstruction following the Russian-Turkish Liberation War (1877–78).

Due to the emerging town centre and related construction projects, Stara Zagora Regional History Museum has implemented an intensive programme of rescue excavations uncovering the Roman, Late Antique and Medieval phases of town history. The 2008 season envisages rescue excavations in six 150 x 550 m² sectors (but where mainly Roman and Late Antique layers are to be studied). There will be three field school sessions offered, each consisting of three modules: fieldwork; educational course (lectures, workshops and field training) and excursions to the Rose valley, Thracian tombs around Kazanlak (5th – 3rd centuries BC), Stara Zagora thermal baths and Plovdiv. Field school participants will work on random excavation sectors with the possibility of moving between sectors. They will be assisted by local workers. Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited.

Accommodation will be provided in a comfortable town hotel next to a sports complex with tennis courts, jogging tracks and swimming pools in two- or three-bedded rooms with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. (Single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €100). Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food can also be accepted. Participants need not bring any additional equipment.

For further information/application details contact  Ivan Vasilev, Director, Balkan Heritage Field School, 204 Sveta Troica str., BG-6004 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.

Tel  +359 888 165 402  Email  balkanheritage@gmail.com
Fax  +359 42 235 402  Web  www.bhfieldschool.org
FRESCO HUNTING: PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION TO THE MEDIEVAL CHURCHES OF WESTERN BULGARIA

This project aims to document medieval frescoes preserved in abandoned churches and chapels in remote areas of Western Bulgaria. The number has permanently decreased due to the lack of effort to preserve them from weather damage. The task is to document the remaining frescoes and their condition with a view to publication of a ‘Corpus of Medieval Frescoes from Western Bulgaria’. Fieldwork will entail database recording, sketching, measuring, and making a photographic record. Specialised lectures, workshops and training in South East European medieval history, Orthodox iconography and fresco restoration and guided tours of Sofia and the monastery at Rila will be provided.

The project will include three modules: fieldwork; educational course (lectures, workshops and training); and excursions. Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited. Academic credits available from the National Academy of Arts – Bulgaria.

Participants will be accommodated in Sofia, where the main educational activities will also take place. Fieldwork will involve daily travel to churches (about 60–70 km from Sofia) with organised transport. Although the expedition agenda is quite intensive, those who want some private time may arrive early or stay after the expedition and take advantage of all the contemporary connections, services and entertainment offered in the Bulgarian capital. More information is available at: www.programata.bg – the Sofia weekly guide for culture and entertainment!

Accommodation will be provided in a cosy city-centre hotel flats, with breakfast taken in the flat, lunch at the sites and dinner in bistros or restaurants. Transport will be arranged by the organisers. Requests for vegetarian food can also be accepted. Participants are expected to bring some technical equipment depending on their professional profile (check with Balkan Heritage for details). All participants will be given a lift from and to Sofia airport terminals in the arrival and departure days.

Bibliography available on website.

Contact  Ivan Vasilev, Director, Balkan Heritage Field School, 204 Sveta Troica str., BG-6004 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.
Tel  +359 888 165 402  +359 42 235 402  Email  balkanheritage@gmail.com
Fax  +359 42 235 402  Web  www.bhfieldschool.org
HISAR (DIOCLETIANOPOLIS)  
ROMAN BATHS/THRACIAN SETTLEMENT AND SANCTUARY

This programme gives everybody the opportunity to participate in archaeological fieldwork which will help and support the team from the local archaeology museum in Hisar in its work on three different ancient archaeological sites. The field school runs from June to the end of September in two-week sessions. Those who would like to stay longer may apply for additional sessions. The work requires no previous experience and will be conducted by professional archaeologists. Additionally, an interpreter will join the team, so fluent English is the only requirement. Academic credits are not available, but a museum certificate of participation will be issued.

The main work will be concentrated on the Roman baths in the very centre of the town of Hisar, just five minutes walking distance from the hotel. The two Thracian sites are situated about 35 km away from Hisar at Krastevich and will be reached by organised transport as an additional activity to widen participants’ experience, as they represent a much earlier and interesting culture. A day trip and a visit to the famous Thracian tomb in Kazanlak will be organised at the weekend between the two working weeks and is included in the price.

Each session consists of two overnights in Sofia and 12 overnights in Hisar in good hotels. Breakfast is included in the price, but lunch and dinner are not. The organisers decided that it is preferable for participants to choose from the many different restaurants in the town of Hisar and think it is unfair to impose regulations about what and where participants eat. An average cost for a nice meal in any local restaurant in Hisar (many restaurants and bars in walking distance) is about $6. The total sum needed for food for two weeks should be around $140-160.

For further information/application details contact Kalin Korchev, Provias Ltd, Zona B18, bl 3, A6, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Tel  +359 888 78 00 88
Email  contact@archeobg.org
Web   http://hisar.archeobg.org/
The “Kaloyanovets” collection belongs to the Stara Zagora Regional History Museum and is stored in the Museum’s depot in the village of Malka Vereia, 4 km from the town. In the last 40 years, many “new” sites have been correlated with the Kaloyanovets culture without basic publication of the eponymous site. Now, in a time of increasing discoveries, the need for scientific publication of the artefacts is greater than ever. The project task is to catalogue the whole collection creating a digital profile of each item and a relevant typology of every kind of object. The catalogue will be created essentially for the Museum’s needs, but statistical results, typologies and synchronizations with neighbouring sites and cultures will be published to help scholars researching the Balkan Late Neolithic. Participation in further publication may be negotiated depending on participants’ capacities and motivation.

Two field school sessions will be available in 2008, each consisting of three modules: fieldwork: inside in the Museum’s depot and outside during the fieldtrips; educational course (lectures, workshops and training); and excursions to the Rose valley, Thracian tombs around Kazanlak (5th – 3rd centuries BC), Stara Zagora thermal baths and Plovdiv. Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited.

Accommodation will be provided in twin rooms with bathroom in a small, comfortable village hotel with swimming pool near the town. Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food can also accepted. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment.

Stara Zagora is a medium-size Bulgarian town (170,000 inhabitants) and a major transport junction. It may be reached by both bus and train from major Bulgarian cities with air terminals and from Bulgarian border points. The nearest air terminals are Sofia (200 km), Plovdiv (90 km) and Burgas (200 km). Usually participants are picked up from Stara Zagora bus/railway station but transfer to Stara Zagora from one of the airports specified may be arranged by request.

Bibliography available on website.
OHODEN–VALOGER NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT AND BURIAL SITE, VRATSA

Ohoden-Valoga is the first closed settlement complex found in Bulgaria, related to the Monochrome phase of the Early Balkan Neolithic (6400 – 6300 BC). It could be synchronized with the Proto-Starcevo phase of Neolithic cultures from the territory of Serbia. From 2002 – 2004, a well-preserved dwelling with a cellar was studied. The building is dug into the ground for half its height. In it were found charred wheat grains, cattle bones, and flint tools. The pottery has parallels in Divostin (Serbia), Koprivec and Poljanica (Bulgaria), and Otzaki Magula (Greece).

The field school programme is designed to provide a hands-on introductory training in modern field techniques in archaeology, including survey, excavation, recording and analysis of sites, artefacts, and related materials. Students are encouraged to design and complete a research project relating to the excavation or interpretation of the archaeology sites. The programme includes seven themed practical courses which will accompany the archaeological excavations: Field research for localisation of archaeological sites; field research for localisation of raw materials; chipped stone industry; bone industry and taphonomy; osteology; pottery workshop.

Volunteers will receive a certificate for their fieldwork experience from the Bulgarian Archaeological Association and the Historical Museum, Vratsa.

Accommodation will be provided at a hotel in the town of Borovan, seven kilometres north of the Ohoden site, in comfortable double rooms with bathroom and WC. The meals include early morning breakfast, lunch and dinner. The food will be traditional Bulgarian. Any special needs concerning food will be taken into consideration if advised in advance. A packed lunch will be provided for those working in the field. Clothes should be comfortable, practical and suitable for physical and sport activities. You should be prepared for hot and sunny weather (over 35 C), but also for cold and rain if the summer is poor!

Bibliography available.

For further information/application details contact Krassimira Luka, Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 21 Tsarigradsko shosse blv., 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria

Tel +359 (0) 878440346
Fax +359 (0) 2 9440056
Email info@archbg.net
Web www.archaeology.archbg.net
SANDANSKI EARLY CHRISTIAN BASILICA, SW BULGARIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Vladimir Penkov</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Simeon Prokopov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>End 4th – early 6th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session Dates</strong></td>
<td>12 – 26 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 August – 9 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 – 23 September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 September – 7 October 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>Staff: 3 – 5; Participants: up to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous experience not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application deadlines</strong></td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs</strong></td>
<td>Depending on group size, per session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 – 4 people $899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 – 7 people $849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 – 10 people $799</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes application fee, meeting at the airport, transfers (airport–hotel–airport &amp; Sofia–Sandanski–Sofia), accommodation on a bed and breakfast basis in Sofia and Sandanski in good hotels, nine full days' archaeological fieldwork and mosaics course, day trip to Philippi in Greece, including museum entrance fees during middle weekend of session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board &amp; lodging</strong></td>
<td>Bed and breakfast in 3 star hotels - see below for further information about lunch and dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination/health</strong></td>
<td>No special immunisations; health insurance strongly recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>None for US or EU citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This programme gives everybody the opportunity to participate in archaeological fieldwork which helps and supports the team of the local archaeology museum in Sandanski, south-western Bulgaria in its work on the Early Christian Basilica situated in the centre of the present day town. This field school started in June and runs into early October. Each session runs for two weeks, however those who would like to stay longer may apply for additional sessions. The work requires no previous experience and will be conducted by a professional archaeologist. Additionally, an interpreter will join the team, so fluent English is the only requirement. Academic credits are not available, but a museum certificate of participation will be issued.

The site is situated in the centre of the pleasant town of Sandanski and the hotel where all participants will be accommodated is within two minutes’ walking distance. Working hours will begin early in the morning at 7:00 and will end at 12:00, as the climate in summer is very hot in Sandanski. In the afternoon courses on mosaic production will be carried out. The idea is to create mosaics, similar to those found on the floors of the basilica and of course, to simulate the same working techniques.

Each session runs for 14 days, with two overnights in Sofia and 12 in Sandanski in good hotels. Breakfast is included in the price, but lunch and dinner are not included. The organisers decided that it is preferable for participants to choose from the many different restaurants in Sandanski, and think it is unfair to impose regulations about what and where participants should eat. An average cost for a nice meal in any local restaurant in Sandanski (many restaurants and bars in walking distance) is about $6. The total sum needed for food for two weeks should be around $160-180.

For further information/application details contact  
Simeon Prokopov, Provias Ltd, Zona B18, bl 3, A6, Sofia, Bulgaria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+359 886 74 32 43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@archeobg.org">contact@archeobg.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://sandanski.archeobg.org/">http://sandanski.archeobg.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Archaeology Abroad Email Update No 2 – July 2007

STARA ZAGORA HERITAGE WORKCAMP PROJECT

Archaeological discoveries in Stara Zagora provide evidence for the existence of human habitation dating back to the Early Balkan Neolithic (8000 BP). There are many successive periods of occupation beneath the modern town. The Roman city was named Augusta Traiana after the Emperor Trajan, who founded it soon after the end of the Dacian wars, perhaps in AD 107. During the reign of the Emperors Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) solid marble architecture was erected, as in every prominent city of the Roman Empire. Augusta Traiana was the second largest city in the province of Thracia. In the Late Antique period, Augusta Traiana already had a new name – Beroe. During numerous attacks by Goths, Huns, Avars and Slavs during the Great Migration of people (AD 370s–680s), the curtain wall and many of the public and private buildings within the city were damaged or destroyed. In the Medieval period, Beroe grew as an important political, military and administrative centre, which changed frequently between the Byzantine and Bulgarian Empires. Bulgarians first conquered it in AD 708 calling it Borui (Boruigrad). The town kept this name until the Ottoman conquest in the 1360s. However, most archaeological deposits of the Medieval period (7th – 18th centuries) were damaged or destroyed during town reconstruction following the Russian-Turkish Liberation War (1877–78).

Due to the emerging modern town centre and related construction projects, Stara Zagora Regional History Museum has implemented an intensive programme of rescue excavations uncovering the Roman, Late Antique and Medieval phases of town history. The 2008 season of rescue excavations will take place in six 150 x 550 m² sectors (but where mainly Roman and Late Antique layers are to be studied). In addition, one or two sites within the archaeological reserve – namely a Roman villa and an Early Christian basilica – require cleaning and conservation. Both activities require local and international volunteers to help support the Museum with the rescue excavations (digging, brushing, measuring, washing and cataloguing artefacts, etc) and the maintenance of archaeological sites (painting, removing grass and plants, cutting trees, cleaning and conservation). Activities will take place on a rotational basis. The work is carried out from 8.00am to 1.00pm every day, with a 30 minute break at weekends. All volunteers interested in archaeology and the cultural heritage are welcome. Six workshops and lectures on Roman archaeology and history as well as on cultural heritage management will be provided as well as excursions to the Rose valley, the Thracian tombs around Kazanlak (5th – 3rd centuries BC), Stara Zagora thermal baths and Plovdiv. Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School participation certificate.

Accommodation will be provided in a comfortable town hotel next to a sports complex with tennis courts, jogging tracks and swimming pools, in two- or three-bedded rooms with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. (Single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €100). Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food can also be accepted. Participants need not bring any additional equipment. For information about travelling to Stara Zagora, see entry for the ‘Kaloyanovets’ Cataloguing Project on p 11.

Contact  Ivan Vasilev, Director, Balkan Heritage Field School, 204 Sveta Troica str., BG-6004 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.

Tel  +359 888 165 402  Email  balkanheritage@gmail.com
Fax  +359 42 235 402  Web  www.bhfieldschool.org
The island of Cyprus was an important trade centre and cultural 'crossroad' in antiquity, controlled and influenced in different periods by the Mycenaean civilization, the sea-faring Phoenicians and the Philistines of the Bible, Athens of Archaic Greece, the Persians in Mesopotamia, the Roman Empire, and even Christian Byzantium. But Cyprus also influenced other cultures, as evidenced by the presence of Cypriot pottery all over the Mediterranean world – even in important sites like Bronze Age biblical Megiddo.

Idalion itself was the centre of a thriving copper trade operating throughout the ancient Mediterranean world. It also housed the religious cult of the Great Mother and her consort, later known to the Greeks as Aphrodite and Adonis, and includes a great Adonis sanctuary. The site of Ancient Idalion has attracted attention because of the similarity between the temple which has been excavated there and sites in Israel. There are a number of apparent similarities between worship at Idalion in ancient times, and worship in Biblical Israel.

The areas of excavation during the 2008 field season will include the Lower City South, a Cypro-Geometric – Roman period cultic installation (c 1050 BCE to c 300 CE), and the terrace of the East Acropolis, believed to be a Sanctuary to Adonis dating from the ninth century BCE and continuing in use until the second century CE.

Students and volunteers joining the Lycoming College Expedition to Idalion to dig will enjoy a high level of participation and instruction. Everyone will be instructed in the use of tools, recording, pottery reading, object processing and specialist analysis, and will be invited to attend lectures and join field trips to other sites where excavators present their newest unpublished discoveries. For College Credit, applicants must apply directly through Lycoming College - contact organiser for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Pamela Gaber (Lycoming College, USA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Lycoming College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Continuous from the Late Bronze Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>20 June – 6 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final applications</td>
<td>15 May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>Staff: 8 – 12; volunteers: 25 – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Volunteers and students live in a village school house with full running water and showers available. Team prepares own breakfast; fresh and plentiful lunches and dinners prepared by local cooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/health</td>
<td>Contact organiser for further details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/work permit</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information/application details contact
30 Winding Lane, Bedford Hills, NY 10507, USA.
Tel    +1 (914) 666-7636
Fax    +1 (914) 273-2285
Email  Idalion1@aol.com
Web    www.lycoming.edu/arch or Google ‘Idalion’
GREECE

DISPILIO LAKESIDE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT, KASTORIA

Dispilio is one of the most important Neolithic sites in the Aegean, and the first prehistoric lakeside settlement to be excavated in Greece. Research started in 1992 and each year students from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, as well as from other Greek Universities, the UK, the USA and Canada have been trained in excavation and artefact recording techniques by the excavation scientific team which consists of excavators, finds specialists, conservators, palaeobotanists, architects etc. More information about the site, including a bibliography and application form, can be found on the excavation’s website.

Dispilio is located close to Kastoria, which can be reached by Intercity Bus from Thessaloniki (approximate time of travel is 2 and a half hours).

For further information/application details contact  
Fotis Ifantidis, Dispilio Excavations, Department of Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, University Campus, Thessaloniki, Greece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>G H Hourmouziadis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Neolithic – Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session dates</td>
<td>3 September – 12 October 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Team     | Staff: 16 – 10  
Volunteers:  5 – 10                                   |
| Experience | Students of archaeology and similar disciplines welcome, but previous fieldwork experience not essential |
| Apply by | End of August                                           |
| Minimum age | 18 years                                              |
| Minimum stay | Two weeks                                         |
| Language | Greek and English                                      |
| Costs    | €270 per week, including tuition, accommodation and one daily meal, Monday–Friday |
| Board & lodging | Provided in apartment style accommodation in Dispilio village with four people per room, with full kitchen and bathroom facilities. |
| Vaccinations | None recommended, but check with GP or local Health Centre |
| Visa/work permit | Not required                                         |

Tel  00 30 6945 929 942  
Email dispilioexcavations@hist.auth.gr  
Web  http://web.auth.gr/dispilio