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Welcome to Archaeology Abroad 2008, our fifth edition on CD ROM, which is packed with articles and reports, information and advice and, of course, a wealth of exciting and varied archaeological fieldwork opportunities all around the world – from Albania to Australia, 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 most out of your fieldwork experience by being well-informed and well-prepared, so before making your choices and applying for places, we recommend you first take a look at Guidance Notes for Digging Abroad – essential reading for all! There's also plenty of additional information to be unearthed in our directory section at the end of the Bulletin which provide details about the British School and Institutes Abroad and UK-Based Learned Societies and many other useful Organisations, Societies and Publications.

ARTICLES AND EXHIBITION REVIEW In this edition of Archaeology Abroad, we take a closer look at one of the many archaeology projects supported by the Earthwatch Institute as part of their wider programme of expeditions across the globe. In Past and Present at Ban Non Wat, Thailand, Research Director Dr Nigel Chang (James Cook University, Queensland) gives us a fascinating insight into the Origins of Angkor project. He describes the project's research goals, the different people involved at all levels, the daily routine and nature of the work undertaken at the site – and asks the thought-provoking question ‘Who owns the Past?’ If you feel inspired to apply to join the next season of excavations at Ban Non Wat, the project details are given on page 14. Details of other archaeology projects offered by Earthwatch in Chile, Fiji, Italy, Mexico, Micronesia, Peru, Spain, Tanzania and the USA, can also be found in the Excavations and Field Schools section.

In Arediou-Vouppes (Lithosouros), A Late Bronze Age Farming Community in Cyprus, Dr Louise Steel of the University of Wales Lampeter, provides a detailed account of a research project which has progressed rapidly from initial field walking and survey to full-scale excavation, uncovering a number of significant structures and artefacts in the process. This account is followed by a reprint from last year of Digging at Arediou-Vouppes, a Bronze Age Site in Cyprus by 2006 Fieldwork Award winner Loveday Allen. Loveday took part in the last season of excavations at the site in 2006 and her report on working as part of the Arediou team really brings the project to life. Excavations will be running again this year – find out more on page 53.

For our exhibition review this year, we take a look at Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs which is currently on show at the O2 Centre at Greenwich. This richly-appointed exhibition has attracted lively criticism and debate in the media since its opening in November 2007. Here, we are fortunate to have Bob Partridge as our reviewer. As Editor of Ancient Egypt magazine he is well-qualified to give his own evaluation and provides us with a clear and very readable account of what to expect.

ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD FIELDWORK AWARDS AND REPORTS 2007 Last year was yet another record year for Fieldwork Award applications, which provided the Judging Panel with more hard decision making. It was also the final year of support from the Headley Trust, to whom we are extremely grateful for funding the scheme for the past five years. A total of nine awards were given and the successful candidates duly went off to survey, dig, plot, draw and process and at sites across Europe, Asia and Africa. A full list of the 2007 Fieldwork Awards is given on page 153, and is followed by the Fieldwork Award Reports section in which you can read how each of the recipients fared on the projects they took part in.

Fieldwork Awards 2008 Archaeology Abroad is committed to helping anyone interested in taking part in archaeological fieldwork to have the opportunity to do so. Information about fieldwork opportunities is provided via the Bulletin and Email Updates and the Fieldwork Award scheme has provided much-needed financial support for many since it was first introduced in 2001. Pending the outcome of applications for new Fieldwork Award funding, Archaeology Abroad is pleased to announce that it will be offering a number of small awards of between £100–£200 during 2008. As in the past, applications will be judged on merit, on a first-come, first-served basis. Successful applicants will be asked to prepare a brief report on their fieldwork experiences which may be published in a future edition of Archaeology Abroad. An Application Form with Notes for Applicants is enclosed with the bulletin.

EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS Last, but not least, the most eagerly awaited section of the Bulletin for most of you! With more than 125 projects listed here, the range and choice of projects is greater than in previous years and we feel confident that you will find something to meet your needs and aspirations. Email Updates with details of new or additional projects not included here will be circulated to subscribers throughout 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
arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk
The Earthwatch Institute supports a wide range of archaeological and anthropological projects across the globe and each year offers volunteers the opportunity to join researchers exploring, discovering and recording the rich cultural history of the past. Ban Non Wat (Village of the Temple Mound) in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Northeast Thailand is rapidly becoming one of the most important locations for understanding indigenous societies ancestral to the Empire of Angkor. A major discovery has been the lavishly appointed Bronze Age burials (dating from about 1200 BC) suggesting a level of wealth and hierarchy in this society far beyond what has usually been assumed. In 2004, the foundations of what appears to be a huge Bronze Age building were discovered. Dr Nigel Chang and his colleagues have been building on earlier investigations by uncovering more of this structure to understand better how these ancient Bronze Age people lived as well as how they died. Dr Chang and his colleagues are also investigating the building’s history beyond the excavated area to discover the relationship between the people of prehistoric Ban Non Wat and their environment. Below, Dr Chang gives us the benefit of his own description of this important and far-reaching project.

PAST AND PRESENT AT BAN NON WAT

NIGEL CHANG

“Who owns the past?”

This is a question that is posed to discussion groups early in most first year university archaeology classes. It sounds like it should be easily answered but in reality can be very difficult to come to terms with – and can often lead to vigorous debate amongst students! As archaeologists we often feel we have privileged access to the past, however, particularly when you work in someone else’s country, it is often very clear that we are only one group amongst many with a claim on the past. In Northeast Thailand, at the site of Ban Non Wat, these issues are starting to come to the fore in our new research programme.

This new programme follows seven seasons of incredibly productive excavations at Ban Non Wat. Beginning in January 2001, this previous work was directed by Professor Charles Higham of the University of Otago in New Zealand, Dr Rachanie Thosarat of the Thai Fine Arts Department and Dr Amphan Kijngam, also of the Thai Fine Arts Department. The Ban Non Wat investigations, in turn, followed a series of earlier excavations at the sites of Ban Lum Khao, Non Muang Kao and Noen U-Loke constituting the ‘Origins of Angkor’ project (Higham 2002; Higham and Thosarat 2005).

In combination, these projects will allow the construction of one of the first detailed understandings of change over time on the local level in Thailand. It is significant that the excavated materials range from the Neolithic period (at least 4000 years ago) up to at least 500 AD, when state-level society was beginning to become established in the region. This period traces significant social and technological changes that allow archaeologists to address some of the big questions in our field using Southeast Asia as a case study. Questions such as: ‘how and why did humans take up farming?’, ‘What effect did such lifestyle change have on social structures?’, ‘How did other technological change (for example, the development of metal-working technologies) effect society?’, and ‘Why did state society eventually develop?’. As the analysis of the first seven seasons of work at Ban Non Wat progresses the team hopes to make significant progress towards answering these and other questions.

The new programme of study seeks to build again on what has gone before. The new project team leaders include; Dr Amphan Kijngam (archaeologist), Dr Bill Boyd (geographer), Dr Nigel Chang (archaeologist), Dr Kate Domett (Anatomist) and Mr Warrachai Wiriyaromp (archaeologist). In the words of our permit application to the National Research Council of Thailand the new project:
The first seven seasons at Ban Non Wat have concentrated on uncovering one of the largest single-area excavations in the region giving unparalleled information on the spatial relationships between graves and other archaeological evidence in a specified area of the site (Note, for example, that over 20,000 individual artefacts have been catalogued, over 600 interments have been uncovered and 50 individual excavation units, each measuring four by four metres in area and averaging a little over three metres in depth, have been excavated. A further eight units measuring four by three metres outside the area have been excavated). The new programme has the luxury of this detailed knowledge and data base from which to work and can now sample more widely in order to develop a broader picture of the past in and around Ban Non Wat. All the current team leaders have been intimately involved with earlier excavations at Ban Non Wat and/or at other sites that make up the ‘Origins of Angkor’ project.

Beyond Archaeology?

What has been outlined above deals with the archaeological questions. These tell us about the interests of archaeologists and the academic world. However, we only need to look at the personnel on site on a typical day of excavation to realize that this is not the whole story.

Each morning, the two major parts of the team prepare for work in different ways. At Ban Non Wat itself local families rise early and get on with their household chores. Floors are swept, breakfasts made and children sent off to school. On appropriate days offerings of food and drink are made to the local spirits. By 8 am as many as forty of the local population of about 300 will begin to assemble at the season’s chosen excavation sites and will start work. About 40 minutes drive away at the Phimai Inn, located on the outskirts of the small town of Phimai, more of the team get up out of their air-conditioned rooms (somewhat later than their colleagues in the village) and come down for a breakfast prepared by the cooks at the Inn. During the December 2007 to February 2008 field season this group included: Earthwatch volunteers, undergraduate and post-graduate students from a variety of universities, academic staff from Australia, New Zealand and Thailand and Government archaeologists from Thailand, amongst others. This group will eventually arrive on site by about 8.30 am and join in the work.

During the day we will be visited by local villagers and, if we have been in the news recently, by interested members of the public from as far away as Bangkok. The police, Buddhist monks and local government officials often visit along with groups of school children ranging in age from five or six up to the late teens.

The picture that should be forming here is of the archaeological excavation at Ban Non Wat as the focus for a very wide range of people all with different interests and motivations. And, the picture can become very complicated and muddy very quickly! For example, for the local people the excavation is an important economic opportunity. Our excavations are carried out in the dry season following directly on from the harvesting of the rice crop. This is a time when people often move away from the village to earn extra cash. This can put a strain on family life if one parent moves away for a month or so while the other remains at home to care for the children. Not only does work with the archaeological team provide this sort of cash income, it provides it at home. People do not have to move away to supplement their income. Of course, over seven years of work at the site, many of
the local people have become expert excavators in their own right, and the amount of detailed excavation that can be carried out in a two or three month field season owes a lot to their skills. It is often the case that an archaeology student, new to the site, will be left with a local expert to be told (or shown, if language is a problem) what they should be doing.

Beyond a simple wage, many people at Ban Non Wat are interested in developing the potential of the site for tourism. Recent discussions around developing a museum, for example, are bringing in local government officials, representatives from the local university based in the city of Nakhon Ratchasima, Thai central-Government agencies such as the Fine Arts Department and the National Research Council of Thailand as well as the various members of the excavation team.

It should not be forgotten that the inhabitants of Ban Non Wat include various spirits as well. These include spirits of the place as well as ancestor spirits. All decisions involve consulting with these as well.

Another important interest group at Ban Non Wat is Earthwatch and the volunteers who take part in the work via this organization. The volunteers each pay a significant amount of money in order to participate – this may or may not be tax deductible depending on their country of origin. Why do they do it? For some it appears to be the fulfilment of a long-held desire to ‘do’ archaeology, for others it is simply a chance to do something that they have not done before. For still others it is a chance to try archaeology before committing to a university study programme at home. It is an opportunity for an adventure holiday and to become immersed in a new and ‘exotic’ culture away from the regular tourist trail.

The project now becomes a focus for cultural exchange. Wealthy volunteers (and anyone who can afford the airfare to Thailand is wealthy by local standards) get to know staff at the Phimai Inn as well as the people of Ban Non Wat. To a greater or lesser extent they develop a personalized understanding of a very different lifestyle. The same can be said for the people of Ban Non Wat who work side by side with these enormous foreigners. For both groups, the other is made up of people that they would normally have little opportunity to meet. Again, the picture can easily be more complicated than presented here. These cultural meetings are mediated by the foreign and local archaeologists at one level or another. In part, simply due to language difficulties, but also because of a desire to ensure that such cultural exchange is a happy and safe experience for all concerned.
This article could also talk at depth about the various archaeologists concerned. The students, professionals, government officials and academics, all have their own motivations and concerns. Geographers and anatomists have related, but still significantly different interests to their archaeologist colleagues. Foreign and Thai researchers cannot help but have, at some level, different approaches to their work – if only because of the different institutions they are answerable to.

The point, however, has been made. Archaeological excavations, such as the ongoing work at Ban Non Wat, are complex enterprises in their own right. As well as contributing to questions of academic concern to archaeologists and anthropologists, they become the focus of a wide range of interest groups and individuals.

"Who owns the past at Ban Non Wat?" The simple, but perhaps unsatisfying, answer must be ‘everybody’. A more practical answer is that a huge range of people have some level of claim on the past at Ban Non Wat. What this means in reality will inevitably become clear only after some time has past. What the current project at Ban Non Wat hopes to do, along with answering academic archaeological questions, is to contribute to answering this question as well.

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References

Further information about the Origins of Angkor project at Ban Non Wat and about Earthwatch

Click here to find out how to join the next season of excavations at the Origins of Angkor project.

Details of projects offered by Earthwatch in Chile, Fiji, Italy, Mexico, Micronesia, Peru, Spain and the USA can be found in the Excavations and Field Schools section.

Click here for general information about the Earthwatch Institute
AREDIOU–VOUPPES (LITHOSOUROS)
A LATE BRONZE AGE FARMING COMMUNITY ON CYPRUS
LOUISE STEEL

Excavations at Arediou-Vouppes are exploring a Late Bronze Age settlement located at the interface between the Mesaoria plain and the northern foothills of the Troodos mountains, in central Cyprus. Vouppes was identified in 1993 by the Sydney Cyprus Survey Project, which interpreted the site as an agricultural support village, based on the large quantities of pithos sherds (storage jars) and ground stone tools found on the surface (Given and Knapp 2003: 267-8). They suggested that agricultural surplus from Arediou was used to support communities at nearby copper mining settlements, or was perhaps sent to the larger urban centres.

Research Objectives

Archaeologists have postulated the development of a complex settlement hierarchy on Cyprus during the later second millennium BC. It has been suggested that different sites might be classified according their size, location, and their material remains – in particular the presence or absence of certain key elements such as metallurgical remains, Cypro-Minoan inscriptions, seals, weights, and prestige imports (Catling 1962; Knapp 1997; Keswani 1993, 1996). These form the basis for complex socio-economic models integrating smaller inland settlements with the coastal towns.

At the apex of the settlement hierarchy were the coastal towns such as Enkomi, Kition and Episkopi Bamboula, which have been extensively excavated. These towns possibly functioned as regional administrative centres and were involved in maritime trade with the Aegean, Syro-Palestine and Egypt. Copper is commonly acknowledged to be the nexus of the Late Cypriot economy, and two mining sites have been excavated – the mining village at Apliki Karamallos (du Plat Taylor 1952) and the copper production site of Politiko Phorades (Knapp et al. 2002). However, the smaller villages, hamlets and farmsteads which indubitably supported these communities through agricultural production, have received considerably less attention, at least in terms of excavation (Knapp 1997). Nonetheless, the rich survey data from various areas of the island have contributed significantly towards our understanding of this aspect of Late Cypriot settlement. The salient characteristic of the probable farming sites is the prevalence of equipment for processing and storing agricultural produce – namely rubbers, grinding stones, querns and pithoi. The presence of several such agricultural sites in the region around the foothills of the Troodos massif, might suggest that they played a particular role supporting mining activities in the reaches of the pillow lavas.

Given the earlier weighting of archaeological exploration to the larger urban centres, the primary objective of research at Arediou is to examine the nature of occupation for a small Late Bronze Age settlement in the Cypriot interior. We have four main aims. First, we intend to develop a definition of an agricultural settlement according to its material remains – namely the architecture and artefact assemblage, which should facilitate a more detailed discussion of the range of activities conducted at such a site. In addition, we are exploring the economic basis of the site – whether it is primarily agricultural or if the occupants were involved in pastoral farming. Second, we are examining possible involvement in copper procurement and production. Thirdly, we are examining evidence for the site’s integration in island-wide socio-economic systems, including regional and extra-insular trade. Finally we are investigating funerary ritual at Arediou; whether these practices belong to an ancient, rural tradition of extramural cemeteries or the Late Bronze Age (possibly urban) tradition of burial within the settlement.

Survey 2004

Significant quantities of Late Cypriot material, primarily ceramics and also ground and chipped stone tools, were recovered on the surface (see Steel 2005; Steel and Janes 2005). These date the main occupation phase to the 13th century BC, but with considerable evidence for an earlier occupation episode in the 16th century BC. The range of pottery was more varied than suggested by initial reports (Knapp et al. 1994). Of particular interest were several examples of imported pottery from Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant. In addition, the false neck and handle of a Late Minoan III stirrup jar was found immediately north of the main survey area in 2006 (Fig. 1). These stirrup jars were used primarily in large-scale commodity trade of olive oil from post-palatial Crete. Although the material was fairly evenly distributed over the surface, the results of the geophysics survey suggest a sporadic distribution of architectural remains over the site.
Excavations

Excavations has largely concentrated on uncovering a large, L-shaped “industrial” complex at the southern edge of the site – Building 1 (Fig. 2; Steel 2007; Steel and Thomas in press). At present this does not appear to conform to the range of known Late Bronze Age buildings on Cyprus, in terms of its architectural layout. We uncovered a large external wall, measuring 0.5m thick that was constructed of large diabase pebbles/stones from the river bed and other intrusive volcanic rocks. Within this the main entrance into the building was marked by a white stone threshold. A series of small stone piers jutted out from the wall of the building; together with a stone column base, we have interpreted these as supports for an external covered area, analogous to a colonnaded porch. This was south facing and would have provided a shady area for activities during the summer and a warm, sheltered area in which to work during the winter months. The external surface comprised a tamped mud floor; this was extremely fragile and did not survive beyond the presumed covered area of the porch.

Several semi-restorable utilitarian wares were found in situ on this surface, together with small quantities of copper slag, and an upturned quern (Fig. 3) adjacent to the doorway. In addition, a very large stone pestle (Fig. 4) was found mixed in with the rubble collapse from the wall. Inside the building, the floor surface was simply cut into the sedimentary natural; in places this had been patched with a basic mud mortar. Along the inside face of the wall was the base of a wide stone-built bench.

More copper slag was discovered immediately to the north of the external wall in the southern limits of a large courtyard. The slag was directly associated with a small pebble surface and a series of flat sedimentary stones set in a circular pattern, to form a work area (Area 75). Very few finds were found in the courtyard other than a polished stone pestle and the upper body of a Plain Ware jug (Fig. 5). Immediately to the east of Area 75 were two small rooms (107 and 109; Fig. 6). The range of in situ artefacts, including restorable Plain ware basins, jars, jugs, a small wide necked pithos, various stone weights and pestles, a rubber/polisher and a circular stone hammer, suggest these to be small workrooms, or possibly stores for materials processed in the adjacent courtyard area.
A second structure (Building 2) has been partially excavated 25m to the north of Building 1 (Fig. 7; Steel and Thomas in press). This comprises an open-ended building (9m in length), a courtyard and a small room containing a well (5.2m deep). Adjacent to the well there was small pebbled surface possibly for standing containers on. A large saddle quern (c 90 kg) was found at a depth of 3.3m in the well. Other finds from the complex include a gaming stone and a foundation deposit of a Plain ware jug (Fig. 8). Significant quantities of animal bone were found in the rubble collapse to the south of Building 2.

A small chamber tomb was located at the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 9; Steel and Thomas in press). This had been looted in Early Iron Age and the main chamber was packed with rubble that had probably been thrown in from a nearby collapsed wall during this looting episode. Although most of the contents of the tomb had presumably been removed in antiquity, residual remains of a multiple inhumation were found pushed up against the eastern wall of the tomb. These consisted mainly of long-bones, mandibles and teeth, but no crania were present; initial study of the bones suggests that at least three individuals are represented. The extant grave goods (Fig. 10) and sherds from the tomb fill suggest that the tomb was in use from the 16th to the 13th century BC. These include a Black Slip jug, a bronze hook-tanged spear and a complete Mycenaean stirrup jar. The latter clearly indicates that the inhabitants of Vouppes had access to luxury imports, while the spear places Vouppes alongside a number of wealthy warrior tombs of this date in the immediate Tamassos-Politiko region.

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References

Steel, L. (2005) Survey at Arediou-Vouppes, Cyprus. PAST 49 (online).

Further information about the Arediou–Vouppes Project

You can find out more about the project at the following websites:

http://www.lamp.ac.uk/archanth/staff/louise/arediou-vouppes.htm
http://www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html

Click here for information about joining the 2008 season of excavations at Arediou-Vouppes.

Digging at Arediou-Vouppes, a Late Bronze Age Site in Cyprus, Loveday Allen

To complement Louise Steel’s article on the Arediou-Vouppes project and to give you a feel for what is it like to work as part of the Arediou team, we are reprinting below the report by Fieldwork Award recipient Loveday Allen who worked at the site during the last full season of excavations in 2006 (first published in 2007).
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 work on establishing a series of dates demonstrated that the 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 fieldwork 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 (5.3 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 of working 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 Arediou-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.

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EXHIBITION REVIEW

TUTANKHAMUN AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE PHARAOHS

BOB PARTRIDGE

In November last year the “Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs” exhibition opened at the O2 at Greenwich, following a successful tour of several venues in the United States.

Press reports from the United States were often less than complimentary, a trend which was followed when the exhibition opened here. It would seem that the critics sent to view the exhibition had a) no real interest in ancient Egypt whatsoever, and it was just part of their job to cover it, or b) because of the nature of their job they had to find something (indeed anything) to criticise.

So is this criticism justified? I know many people who have an interest in ancient Egypt who had already seen all of the objects many times in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and who thought that perhaps there was little reason in going to London to see them again. I was initially of the same opinion.

Having attended the official Press Viewing, despite my initial concerns I was very impressed (so much so that I have now visited the exhibition on two more occasions). This is a truly stunning exhibition. Most of the artifacts are spectacular, and whilst of course they are spectacular in Cairo, here they have never looked better.

The quality of the display and lighting means that each item can literally be seen in a new light. Objects such as Tutankhamun’s carrying chest and his small chair look like they were made yesterday. The display cases are well spaced and allow an all-round view of each object, so that even when the exhibition is busy, it is still possible to get good views. The information provided in the labelling is accurate and informative and there is a very good audio guide available for those that want more details.

I rapidly found that I was so engrossed in the objects that I simply did not notice the background music (much criticised by the press) until the last two rooms and did not find it at all intrusive. In the US, the exhibition was accused of being theatrical; I think the only instance of this is where reproduction columns tend to overwhelm a colossal head of Akhenaten. Perhaps those who criticised the rooms containing the objects should have spent more time looking at the objects themselves!

Despite the absence of any larger objects from the tomb of Tutankhamun, all the items are truly remarkable and warrant close scrutiny. Also exhibited are many objects which date to the reigns of Tutankhamun’s immediate predecessors and to members of his family and this helps to put items from his tomb in a cultural and historical context. These additional objects too are all of the best quality, ranging from a superb gilded coffin of the Lady Thuya to a wonderful leather dog collar from the tomb of a man called Maiherpri.
The exhibition is proving extremely popular and I am sure if you asked any visitors who have more than a passing interest in Egypt and who have paid to see the exhibition, for a review, then it would be equally glowing. Organised as a fund-raising venture, Dr. Zahi Hawass, General Secretary of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, made it clear that the aim of the exhibition was to help fund the building of a major new museum in Cairo. A large proportion of the funds raised will be used to conserve items from Tutankhamun’s tomb. Dr. Hawass said that 75% of the ticket receipts will go to Egypt. At £15 for adults on week-days and £20 at the weekend, the exhibition is still good value for money, so … don’t be put off by the media reports; if you are in the UK and in reach of the exhibition, then do try to see it. (Don’t expect too much though of the ‘shopping opportunity’ at the end of the exhibition, however, there is a good selection of books available).

This is an exhibition definitely not to be missed. It runs until the 30th August 2008. For more information, visit the exhibition website at: www.kingtut.org

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All photographs by R. Partridge, Courtesy of the Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs Exhibition and the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities.
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, which 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 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.

**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!

The 2007 excavation team, Khirbet Qana, Israel (see p 73)
© Khirbet Qana Project
Archaeology:
What it is, where it is, and how to do it
by Paul Wilkinson

A very useful basic introduction to archaeology.
Mick Aston

It tells you everything you need to know in order to decide what sort of archaeology you'd like to learn more about. It doesn't just deal with digging, instead it introduces you to aerial photography, geophysics, surveying, recording, finds processing, soil science and how to take samples - in fact all the subjects you'll need to master if you want to become a field archaeologist.

It's well written and beautifully illustrated in full colour throughout.

Francis Pryor

Get your copy today from:
Archaeopress
Gordon House
278 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7ED
bar@archaeopress.com
01865 311 914

Archaeology Summer Schools

Excavation Training Courses (4 x 1-week courses) at a Roman site at Barcombe, near Lewes, E Sussex 14-18 July • 21-25 July • 28 July-1 Aug • 4-8 Aug

An Introduction to Archaeological Conservation at the University (Falmer) and Barcombe • 14-18 July

Ancient Crafts and Technologies at the Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory • 14-18 July

Early Buildings and Ancient Technologies at Halland, E Sussex • 22-25 September

All courses are suitable either for beginners or for those with some experience, ie those considering archaeology at university (minimum age 16), amateur archaeologists, university students, and those taking extra-mural courses.

Tuition fees: £135-£200 (full) £130-140 (concessions)

Centre for Continuing Education
University of Sussex
Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QQ
T 01273 578527
E si-enquiries@sussex.ac.uk
W www.sussex.ac.uk/coe/archaeology

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UCLA COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Archaeology Field Program

Sacsayhuamán, Peru

The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA believes that archaeology can be a transforming force for the global community. The Archaeology Field Program allows students to choose from a range of locations and projects where they can put archaeological methods and theory into practice. Participants will come to a better understanding of the discipline and of the world through immersion in archaeological practice and local culture. Covering a wide swath of ancient time periods, countries and continents, UCLA Field Programs are directed by leading scholars and each offers 12 units of UCLA credit. Scholarships and funding opportunities are available.

For more information, or to find out our locations for the summer of 2009, please visit: www.archaeology.ucla.edu

2008 Locations include:

Löskend, Albania
La Plata, Argentina
British Columbia, Canada
Tarapaca Valley, Chile
Catalina Island, California

Cangahua, Ecuador
Lyminge, England
Torano di Borgorose, Italy
Isla Colón, Panama
Sacred Valley of the Incas, Peru

www.archaeology.ucla.edu
The site of Melan has the remains of numerous periods, though the primary focus of the excavation will be on those of the Ottoman and Classical periods. In the 2007 season, a Roman mosaic floor was uncovered, in addition to a Byzantine-period building and several burials. In the 2008 season, we will be continuing to excavate the mosaic floor, burials, and the Byzantine building, as well as opening other areas to further explore the Islamic heritage of the site, including investigating the reuse of sacred space over time. 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. This valley was also controlled by the Ottoman Empire from the 15th until the late 19th century, bringing many changes, including the introduction of Islam.

Participants will be responsible for excavation and recording. All participants will be staying and eating at this operational Bektashi tekke. This excavation will be groundbreaking in its international cooperation and examination of the effects of numerous cultural periods upon modern Albania, as well as be involved in bolstering the efforts to support the growing interest in cultural heritage and cultural heritage management.

**Useful reading:** Available on request.

| Directors          | Katie Johnson (University of Chicago)  
|                    | Auron Tare (Albanian National Trust) |
| Period             | Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman             |
| Dates              | 8 June – 26 July 2008                 |
| Volunteers         | 10 volunteers, with field school or comparable experience; special skills welcome. |
| Apply by           | 1 June 2008                           |
| Minimum stay       | Two weeks                             |
| Minimum age        | 18                                    |
| Language           | English or Albanian                   |
| Costs              | see below                             |
| Board & lodging    | Accommodation will be in a functioning Bektashi monastery. A fee of $25 per day will cover the cost of food and a cook, in addition to any travel expenses and visa. |
| Vaccinations/health| Tetanus recommended                    |
| Insurance          | Check with organiser                  |
| Visa               | Entrance visa (roughly €10)           |

Contact Katie Johnson, (University of Chicago), 3625 W Diversey Ave, Apt 3, Chicago, IL, USA.

Tel +1-262-914-4700

Email klj@uchicago.edu
ARABIA

ARAMUS FORTRESS AND BASIN EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Wilfrid Allinger-Csolllich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Institute for Ancient History and Near Eastern Studies, University of Innsbruck)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>University of Innsbruck and private sponsors</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Urartian – 1st millennium BC</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>29 August – 26 September 2008</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Staff: 7 plus 5 volunteers and 20 students</th>
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<tr>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>None required</th>
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<tr>
<th>Apply by</th>
<th>30 April 2008/until spaces filled</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Minimum stay</th>
<th>Two weeks</th>
</tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Minimum age</th>
<th>18</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>German/Italian/English</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>A number of options are available, but all fee packages include airport transfers, Field School charges, accommodation and excursions. Full details of costs on website.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Board &amp; lodging</th>
<th>Provided at the University of Yerevan Guest House and included in cost.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Vaccinations</th>
<th>Typhus, Hepatitis A and B, and Tetanus strongly recommended</th>
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<tr>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Health insurance with air ambulance strongly recommended. Risk Acceptance Form obligatory (see website)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Visa</th>
<th>Visa can be obtained at Yerevan airport on arrival ($30 for 2 weeks)</th>
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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 Azgagryutyun u hntagutyun 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, Open Source 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”)
- Publication about excavation campaigns 2004-2006 (in press)

For further information/application details contact Dr Wilfrid Allinger-Csolllich, Institute for Ancient History and Near Eastern Studies, University of Innsbruck, Innrain 52, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>0043 (0)512-507-4102</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Wilfrid.Allinger@uibk.ac.at">Wilfrid.Allinger@uibk.ac.at</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0043 (0)512-507-2981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.classicorient.at/aramus">www.classicorient.at/aramus</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Rock Art Fieldschool takes place in Kunbarlanja (Oenpelli) in western Arnhem Land, Australia. Permits are required to enter Arnhem Land, as it is Aboriginal land. Kunbarlanja is a remote community situated in the west of Arnhem Land and is home to around 700 Aboriginal people. The fieldschool provides a unique opportunity for students to undertake community archaeology in Australia. Students will have the chance to learn practical archaeological skills while at the same time developing the other practical and personal skills necessary to conduct archaeological research with Indigenous communities. In particular, students will focus on the recording of rock art within its wider cultural context. There will be no excavation during this fieldschool. The fieldschool will incorporate seminars, informal interaction with Kunbarlanja community members, and will be directed towards in-depth practical recording skills for rock art research within an archaeological framework.

Transport from Darwin to Kunbarlanja is by 4WD vehicle and takes around 3.5 hours. The township has basic facilities including a medical clinic, a small supermarket, and an art centre. During the field school participants will stay together in an air-conditioned house. Rooms sleep two or three people and there are full kitchen facilities. Participants will be provided with a full list of equipment to bring.

Useful reading
Field School Community Reports for 2004 and 2006 (download from website)

Contact  Dr Sally K May, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, South Australia 5001
Tel +61 8 8201 5307 Email sally.may@flinders.edu.au
CARNUNTUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, PETRONELL

Director  Mag Franz Humer

Sponsors  NO-Landersregierung (Government of Lower Austria)

Period  Roman (1st – 4th centuries AD)

Team  50 staff, 10 volunteers

Participants  2 places still available for volunteers

Experience  None required

Dates  April – September 2008

Apply by  Rolling/until spaces filled

Minimum stay  Four weeks

Minimum age  18

Language  English and/or German

Board/lodging  Accommodation is provided by the project in single and double rooms with kitchen and bathroom. Travel and food are not covered.

Vaccinations  Tetanus advised, but no other requirements for Austria

Insurance  Arrange on travel and medical insurance

Visa/work permit  Proof of registration at university - check full details with organiser.

Contact  Mag Franz Humer, Amt der NÖ-Landesregierung, Archäologisher Park Carnuntum, Hauptstraße 1, A–2404 Petronell Carnuntum, Austria

Tel  +43 (0) 2163/2882  Email  franz.humer@noel.gv.at

Fax  +43 (0) 2163/2884  Web  www.carnuntum.co.at

The Archaeological Park Carnuntum was opened in 2001 and is situated only 40 km east of Vienna. The former Roman city of Carnuntum extends over the two towns of Petronell-Carnuntum and Bad Deutsch-Altenburg. The Archaeological Park runs an extensive educational programme each year between April and September and can offer practice in archaeological fieldwork techniques and/or experience with handling finds. From Petronell, it is also possible to visit Vienna, the medieval town of Hainburg an der Donau, Bratislava, Marchfeld castle and the National Park at Donau-Auen.

Useful reading
Carnuntum Jahrbuch (latest volumes).
**BELGIUM**

**GROTTE SCLADINA, SCLAYN (ANDENNE), PROVINCE OF NAMUR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Directors</strong></th>
<th>Dominique Bonjean, Kévin Di Modica, Grégory Abrams (Archéologie Andennaise)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>University of Liège, Walloon Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Upper Pleistocene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>23 June – 25 July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>7 staff, 30 volunteers. Five spaces remaining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>Students of archaeology, geology, palaeontology or anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>31 May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Full five weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>French/English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs</strong></td>
<td>€40 per week (Monday–Friday). Material for excavation is provided on site. NOT included: drinks (sodas, beers etc). Meals at weekends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board &amp; lodging</strong></td>
<td>Participants will need to bring their own tent, sleeping equipment and rain gear. Showers, lavatory and food are provided at the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccinations</strong></td>
<td>Tetanus strongly recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Arrange on travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Scladina is the only permanent prehistoric cave excavation in Belgium. Excavations since 1978 have uncovered a large number of stone tools and bones, including the jawbone of a Neanderthal child. The site has become very important in the study of human culture and climate in north-western Europe during the middle Palaeolithic.

The excavation at Scladina is organised for students studying archaeology at the University of Liège as well as for archaeologists and students from Belgium and abroad. Comprehensive fieldwork training will be provided. Participants will be expected to excavate following a strict micro-stratigraphy, record, and prepare plans to illustrate the distribution of lithics and bones. Laboratory tasks include washing, drying, restoring and labelling the archaeological material. It is damp in the cave and participants are advised to bring warm clothes and knee protection for excavating. Participants will also need to bring their own tent, sleeping equipment and rain gear.

The workday is from 8.30 am to 5.00 pm with an hour for lunch. Three meals are provided per day during the week. On weekends, when students from Liège generally go home, participants from abroad will have use of the dig house, kitchen and shower facilities. They are free to visit the sites of Belgium, such as the nearby city of Andenne (an important Middle Age centre for pottery), Namur (the capital city of Wallonia), Liège, Brussels, Bruges and Antwerp. Participation certificates are available, but not academic credits.

**Useful reading**

**Contact** Dominique Bonjean, Archéologie Andennaise, Rue Fond des Vaux 339d, 5300 Sclayn (Andenne), Belgium.

**Tel/Fax** +32 (0) 81 58 29 58  
**Email** scladina@swing.be  
**Web** www.scladina.be
OLLOY-SUR-VIROIN, VIROINVAL

The site is a protohistoric fortification of the La Tène (Iron Age) period, accompanied by a necropolis composed of many “marchets” or hillocks made of stone. It is located on a rocky promontory close to the river Viroin. Its double rampart is still visible to several metres in height and the fortress extends c. 2.5 hectares in area. In 2007, an important Neolithic occupation was also discovered there, with several habitation structures. The site is exceptional from the point of view of its state of preservation and material evidence which has enabled the establishment of a firm chronology. Field School participants will experience a prime site of the Celtic period whilst learning and improving their practical excavation and recording techniques under the guidance of an experienced and professional team.

The site is a protohistoric fortification of the La Tène (Iron Age) period, accompanied by a necropolis composed of many “marchets” or hillocks made of stone. It is located on a rocky promontory close to the river Viroin. Its double rampart is still visible to several metres in height and the fortress extends c. 2.5 hectares in area. In 2007, an important Neolithic occupation was also discovered there, with several habitation structures. The site is exceptional from the point of view of its state of preservation and material evidence which has enabled the establishment of a firm chronology. Field School participants will experience a prime site of the Celtic period whilst learning and improving their practical excavation and recording techniques under the guidance of an experienced and professional team.
ANCIENT LA MILPA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, ORANGE WALK DISTRICT, NORTH WESTERN BELIZE

Director Dr Grant Aylesworth (Mount Allison University, Nebraska, Canada)

Sponsors Dept of Anthropology & Dept of Continuous Learning, Mount Allison University

Period/type Classic Period Maya

Dates 14 June – 11 July 2008

Team Staff: 4–6 Participants: 12–18

Experience No previous experience required

Apply by As early as possible/until spaces filled

Minimum stay Entire program

Minimum age 18

Language English

Costs CDN$3700, which includes 9 hours of tuition, room and board while in camp, 4 nights of hotel rooms, a visit to Tikal, Guatemala (2 nights) and a trip to Ambergris Caye (2 nights). Airfare not included.

Board & lodging Included in fee – see website for details

Health insurance/ Vaccination/ Health insurance, including medical evacuation (return to origin) is required. Check with own GP or Health Centre for vaccination/inoculation requirements.

Visa None required

The Mount Allison (MTA) Archaeological Field School in Belize will involve investigation of the ancient Maya site of La Milpa – one of the largest archaeological sites in Belize and one of over 60 known archaeological sites in the Programme for Belize Archaeological Project’s research area. The focus on fieldwork at La Milpa is in its second season. This year, the MTA Archaeological Field School will be concentrated on Plaza A, the largest plaza at the site, covering approximately 10,000 m². This is one of the largest plazas in the Maya area. On the east side of Plaza A are three large buildings ranging from 23–28 m in height. The plaza contains two ball courts and a large temple near its centre, in addition to twelve stelae and four altars.

Participants will spend four weeks living and working in a professional archaeological camp in north western Belize, working 6 days a week excavating and participating in related activities at La Milpa. Introductory field and laboratory methods will be taught and training in artefact conservation and analysis is also planned. Nine credit hours are available (6 credit hours for the archaeological field school, 3 credit hours for archaeological laboratory work). See online prospectus for details. Field trips and visits also form part of the overall field school activities and are included in the cost (see above). Accommodation is in the field camp, in quadruple-occupancy bunkhouse rooms and is included in field school fees. All required excavation equipment will be provided.

For a list of personal suggested personal items to bring, full program information and bibliography, see the project prospectus at: http://www.mta.ca/faculty/socsci/anthro/prospectus_syllabus_belize_2008.pdf

Students must be at the international airport in Belize City on the program start date. A charter bus will provide transportation to the project location. Daily travel to the dig site will be in pick up trucks.

Contact Heather Ferguson, Department of Continuous Learning, Mount Allison University, 65 York Street, Sackville, NB E4L 1E4, Canada.

Tel +1 506-364-2266 Email Cont_learning@mta.ca

Fax +1 506-364-2272 Web www.mta.ca/conted

MAYA RESEARCH PROGRAM
BLUE CREEK, NORTH WESTERN BELIZE

Director
Dr Thomas H Guderjan
(Maya Research Program)

Sponsors
Maya Research Program, National Geographic Society, private sponsors

Period/type
Classic Maya

Dates
26 May – 27 July 2008
Session 1: 26 May – 8 June
Session 2: 9 June – 22 June
Session 3: 23 June – 13 July
Session 4: 14 July – 27 July

Team
Staff: 8–12 (depending on timing)
Participants: 20–25, max of 30
Staff include faculty and students from the Universities of Cardiff, Georgetown, George Mason, Kansas, Texas A & M, West Florida and Metropolitan State College.

Experience
No previous experience required, but participants of all levels of experience or with specialist skills are strongly encouraged

Apply by
Until spaces filled

Minimum stay
One two-week session

Minimum age
18

Language
Belize is an English-speaking country

Costs
£725 per two week session
£575 student discounted rate
£500 per additional two-week session
Includes board, lodging and local transportation

Board/lodging
Provided at the Blue Creek research station and included in fee – see below/website for details

Vaccination
None required

Visa
None required

This will be the seventeen year of fieldwork in north western Belize. The Maya Research Program at Blue Creek is a long-term effort to understand comprehensively the structure of an ancient Maya city. Blue Creek was a medium-sized community of perhaps 20,000 people with a large public precinct surrounded by numerous, well-defined residential and agricultural components. The project is focused upon the interaction between these components as well as the dynamics of the city’s growth and collapse. Blue Creek was a wealthy community with inordinate access to exotic goods. Such goods probably came into the community due to the importance of their enormous agricultural resources. Despite its resources and power, Blue Creek, like much of the region, was largely abandoned at the end of the Classic period at around 850 AD. Given the virtually complete abandon-ment of the city and the region, it can be seen that questions relating to their environmental interaction have direct bearing upon our contemporary situation.

Participants will receive training in field and laboratory techniques as well as receiving a ‘crash course’ on the Maya and archaeological methodology. Accommodation is at the Blue Creek research station which has 35 small, residential cobanas, a 1500 square foot laboratory building, a main building with a dining hall, and men’s and women's rooms and showers, etc. While all meals are hearty and provided within the overall cost, special diets can also be accommodated. All equipment and supplies are provided. Participants will be met at international airport and driven to research station.

Useful reading
The most recent and comprehensive treatment is:
Previous investigations in the Zudañez River Valley, which is an archaeologically rich area, have revealed examples of geo-metrical and anthropomorphic rock art, concentrations of lithics (axes and spear-points) and ceramics (in the Mojocoya and Yampara styles), burials (underground, as well as mummies deposited in caves, wrapped in textiles with grave goods) and settlement features (both foundations and standing remains). The aim of the forthcoming project is to further record these features and investigate the development of this Pre-Hispanic landscape.

The 2008 fieldwork will consist of: Fieldwalking and surveying; surface collection and recording of lithics and ceramics; washing and classification of lithics and ceramics (washing will take part in a shallow part of the local river); documenting of burials, Rock Art, settlement features and agricultural terraces (andenes) in written, drawn and photographic records; mapping of all archaeological features using GPS, satellite photographs and topographical maps, and excavation of a limited number of features considered diagnostic for the chronological development of the area. These excavations will take place on a gentle slope just outside of the modern village of Zudañez, where test pits were opened in November of 2007 revealing archaeological deposits of about 0.5m deep. Excavations will be conducted by the project team and four workmen allocated by the Zudañez municipality under supervision of Edmundo Salinas (Charcas Museum Director).

The project team will stay at the Hotel Quadalquivir in the village of Zudañez, with mains electricity, plumbing and hot showers. A cook has been hired to provide all meals during the working week. Please advise organisers of any special dietary requirements. All equipment will be provided and team members will be issued with a list of recommend personal items to bring and full information about travel to Bolivia and joining the project.
**AUGUSTA TRAIANA-BEROE-BORUI (STARA ZAGORA) RESCUE EXCAVATIONS AND HERITAGE VOLUNTEER WORKCAMP**

**Director**
Ivan Vasilev (Balkan Heritage Field School)

**Project Director**
Georgi Iliev (Stara Zagora Regional Museum)

**Sponsors**
Stara Zagora Regional History Museum
Balkan Heritage Field School

**Period**
Roman (AD 107 – 370s)
Late Antique (AD 370s – 590s)
Medieval (AD 590s – 1360s)

**Dates**

**Rescue Excavations**
- Session 1: 30 June – 14 July 2008
- Session 2: 15 July – 30 July 2008
- Session 3: 2 – 16 August 2008

**Heritage Volunteer Workcamp**
15 July – 30 July 2008

**Application deadlines**
- Session 1: 15 May
- Session 2: 1 June
- Session 3 & Heritage workcamp: 15 June

**Team**
Staff: 6; Participants: 8 – 15
Previous experience not necessary

**Minimum stay**
One session (15 days)

**Minimum age**
16 years

**Language**
English

**Costs**

**Rescue Excavations** €899 (approx $1170), which includes all tuition, fieldwork activities, full-board and lodging, excursions, sightseeing tours, entrance fees, medical insurance and administrative costs.

**Volunteer Workcamp** €399 (approx $520), which includes full-board and lodging, excursions, sightseeing tours, entrance fees, participation in workshops, medical insurance and administrative costs.

**Board & lodging**
Provided and included in cost

**Vaccination/health**
None required, but Tetanus is advisable. 
Note: fieldwork is under hot South European sun (average temperatures 25-35º C) The project is not recommended for individuals with solar allergies or other special illnesses.

**Visa/work permit**
None for EU, US or Canadian citizens. Others should refer to website.

Due to the growth and redevelopment of the town centre, Stara Zagora Regional History Museum has implemented an intensive programme of rescue excavations and workcamp activities to uncover, record and preserve the town’s Roman, Late Antique and Medieval phases.

The 2008 season of rescue excavations will concentrate in six sectors where mainly Roman and Late Antique layers will be studied. Each field school session consists of three modules: fieldwork; an educational course (lectures, workshops, field training) and excursions. Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate.

The Volunteer Workcamp will focus on cleaning, conservation and maintenance at a Roman villa and an Early Christian basilica within the archaeological reserve. Activities will be varied and include digging, brushing, measuring, washing/cleaning and cataloguing artefacts, painting, removing vegetation, etc. Anyone interested in cultural heritage and archaeology is welcome. Workshops and lectures on Roman archaeology and history as well as on cultural heritage management will be provided as well as a number of excursions.

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 €180**). Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant.

Full details of both the rescue excavations and heritage volunteer workcamp can be found on the BHFS website.

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

**Tel** +359 42 235 402
**Email** balkanheritage@gmail.com

**Fax** +359 42 235 402
**Web** www.bhfieldschool.org
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 Mediterranea.

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 2008 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.

Bibliography available on request.
**HISAR (DIOCLETIANOPOLIS)**
**ANCIENT ROMAN THERMAE COMPLEX IN MOMINA SALZA PARK AND THRACIAN EMPORION WITH SANCTUARY AT KRASTEVICH VILLAGE (V–IV C BC)**

- **Director**
  - Mitko Madjarov
  - Kalin Korchev

- **Project Manager**
  - Mitko Madjarov
  - Kalin Korchev

- **Period**
  - Roman/5th – 4th centuries BC

- **Dates**
  - June – August 2008, in two-week sessions:
    - 7 June – 20 June
    - 21 June – 4 July
    - 5 July – 18 July
    - 19 July – 1 August
    - 2 August – 15 August
  - It may be possible to arrange customized session dates if dates above not suitable - please contact organisers.

- **Team**
  - Staff: 3 – 5; Participants: 2 – 20

- **Experience**
  - Previous experience not necessary

- **Apply by**
  - Until spaces filled

- **Minimum stay**
  - Two weeks. Sessions can be extended to three or more weeks but organisers need to be informed at least one month before session start date.

- **Minimum age**
  - 18 years

- **Language**
  - English

- **Costs**
  - €699.00 (c £500) per person
  - Cost includes application fee, meeting at the airport and transfers (airport–hotel–airport & Sofia–Hisar–Sofia), shared accommodation on a bed and breakfast basis in Sofia and Hisar in three- star hotels (single rooms may be available – contact organisers for availability and price), nine full days of archaeological excavation, lectures, day trip and entrance fees to Kazanlak tomb, city tour and museum during the middle weekend. Full details on website.

- **Board & lodging**
  - Bed and breakfast in three-star hotels. Buy own meals in local restaurants.

- **Vaccination/health Insurance**
  - No special immunisations; arrange own health insurance

- **Visa/work permit**
  - None for US or EU citizens

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 August 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 Ancient Roman thermae complex in the very centre of the town of Hisar, at the ‘Momina Salza’ city park, just five minutes walking distance from the hotel. The Thracian emporion and the sanctuary 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 during the middle weekend of each session and is included in the price.

Each session consists of two overnights in Sofia and 12 overnights in Hisar. Breakfast is included in the price, but lunch and dinner are not as the organisers feel it is preferable for participants to choose from the many varied restaurants in the town of Hisar rather than impose regulations about what and where participants eat. Meal prices are reasonable – the total needed for food for two weeks should be in the region of €100 or £75.

For further information/application details contact Kalin Korchev, Provias Ltd, Zona B18, Sofia, Bulgaria.

**Tel**  +359 888 78 00 88
**Emails**  contact@archeobg.org
            fieldwork2008@gmail.com
**Web**  http://hisar.archeobg.org
LATE NEOLITHIC ‘KALOYANOVETS’ COLLECTION CATALOGUING PROJECT, STARA ZAGORA REGIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Director
Project Director
Ivan Vasilev (Balkan Heritage Field School)
Donka Koleva (Stara Zagora Regional History Museum)

Sponsors
Stara Zagora Regional History Museum
Balkan Heritage Field School

Period
Late Balkan Neolithic (5300–5000 BC)

Dates
15 –29 June 2008

Apply by
15 May 2008

Team
Staff: 2; Participants: 3 – 6

Experience required
Elementary drawing skills, computing and digital photography

Minimum stay
One session (15 days)

Minimum age
18

Language
English

Costs
€750 (approx $975), including tuition, fieldwork activities, board and lodging, excursions, sightseeing tours, entrance fees, medical insurance and administrative costs.

Board & lodging
Provided and included in cost

Vaccination/ health Insurance
None for EU, US or Canadian citizens. Others please refer to website.

Visa/work permit
None for EU, US or Canadian citizens. Others should refer to website.

The Late Neolithic “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. Increased archaeological activity in recent years has highlighted the need for scientific publication of the artefacts. The project aims 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 synchronization with neighbouring sites and cultures will be published to help scholars researching the Balkan Late Neolithic.

The field school available in 2008 will consist 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.

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

Tel  +359 42 235 402
Fax  +359 42 235 402

Email  balkanheritage@gmail.com
Web  www.bhfieldschool.org
The Bulgarian Archaeological Association (BAA) is pleased to announce the next season of the 'Roman project' fieldwork. The BAA Archaeological Field School was founded in 2001 as a Training School for students of archaeology, and is based in Northwest Bulgaria. The Field School is involved in a study of the Roman culture in the region, incorporating a research excavation at a number of sites. This year the project will focus on research of different types of archaeological sites situated in the Eastern part of the Roman province Moesia Superior.

The BAA field school offers a unique combination of fieldwork, on-site instruction by expert archaeologists, and visits to major museums and open-air sites. Participants have the chance to get their minds, hands, and shovels into the material vestiges of three significant sites: a Roman sanctuary and fortress, situated at a strategic point to defend the road leading to the major towns of the Imperial Provinces of Moesia Inferior and Thracia; a Roman Villa Rustica, first discovered in 2002, and which through a rich array of finds has enabled the archaeologists to identify the periods of habitation from 1st – 4th century AD; the largest Roman town in the region, Colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria, which was the capital of the Roman Province of Dacia Rippensis from the beginning of the 4th century AD. Each destination offers field work, recording and processing of artefacts, lectures and a visit to near-by archaeological location. The project will supply all basic equipment needs for the duration of the field school.

The meeting point of the Field School is Sofia. The organisers will provide transport (included in the price) from Sofia to the excavation sites and back. Accommodation and traditional Bulgarian food will be provided at a three star hotel in shared rooms with bathrooms, hot and cold running water and television. The hotel is near the town and the sites. Participants will find all the facilities required for an enjoyable stay in Bulgaria – cash machines, banks, cafes and restaurants, internet cafes, bars, discos, swimming pool and other sports facilities. Advise organisers in advance of any special dietary needs. The cost does not include airfares, transportation expenses to and from the rendezvous point or health insurance.

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**ROMAN PROJECT FIELD SCHOOL – VARIOUS SITES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Directors</strong></th>
<th>Krassimira Luka (Bulgarian Archaeological Association) and Sara Tatarova (Museum of Belogradchik)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Roman and Late Antique (1st – 6th C AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>5 –10 staff; 30 volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Participants** | 8 places available  
No previous experience necessary                                                                  |
| **Dates**     | 1 July – 15 September 2008  
Any two-week period may be chosen                                                               |
| **Apply by**  | 15 May 2008                                                                                     |
| **Minimum stay** | Two weeks                                                                       |
| **Minimum age** | 16                                                                                           |
| **Language**  | English                                                                                         |
| **Cost**      | Five modules are available, with fees ranging from €1057 – €2064. See website for module options and what is included. |
| **Vaccination/health** | Not required for EU, US or Canadian citizens                                                   |
| **Visa/work permit** | None for EU, US or Canadian citizens                                                               |

The BAA field school offers a unique combination of fieldwork, on-site instruction by expert archaeologists, and visits to major museums and open-air sites. Participants have the chance to get their minds, hands, and shovels into the material vestiges of three significant sites: a **Roman sanctuary and fortress**, situated at a strategic point to defend the road leading to the major towns of the Imperial Provinces of Moesia Inferior and Thracia; a **Roman Villa Rustica**, first discovered in 2002, and which through a rich array of finds has enabled the archaeologists to identify the periods of habitation from 1st – 4th century AD; the **largest Roman town in the region**, Colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria, which was the capital of the Roman Province of Dacia Rippensis from the beginning of the 4th century AD. Each destination offers field work, recording and processing of artefacts, lectures and a visit to near-by archaeological location. The project will supply all basic equipment needs for the duration of the field school.

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For further information or to apply, contact
Krassimira Luka, Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 21 Tsarigradsko shosse Blv., 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria

**Tel** +359 878 680524  
**Email** info@archbg.net  
**Web** http://archaeology.archbg.net
This programme provides 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. The field school will run between June and August 2008, in a series of two-week sessions. Those who would like to stay longer may apply for additional sessions. The work will be conducted and supervised by a professional archaeologist. Additionally, an interpreter will join the team, so fluent English is the only requirement.

The site is situated in the centre of the pleasant town of Sandanski and the hotel where all participants stay is within two minutes' walking distance. Working hours will begin early in the morning at 6:30 – 7:00 and will end at 12:00, as the climate in summer is very hot in Sandanski. In the afternoon there will be a course on mosaic production. 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. Breakfast is included in the price, but lunch and dinner are not as the organisers feel it is preferable for participants to choose from the many varied restaurants in Sandanski, rather than impose regulations about what and where participants eat. Meal prices are reasonable – the total sum needed for food for two weeks should be in the region of €100–€120 or £75–£100.
**CAMBODIA**

**ANGKOR WAT, CAMBODIA KHMER PROJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisers</th>
<th>Projects Abroad – placing and supervising volunteers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Up to 10 at a time; no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Various projects run all year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>6 weeks before departure minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>One month: £1695</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to three months: £2495</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The price includes accommodation, food, fully</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comprehensive travel and medical insurance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and back-up from our UK and Cambodian Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations /Health/ Insurance</td>
<td>Consult Health Centre or GP regarding</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>immunisations. Medical Insurance for time on</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>placement is included in the price, and can be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extended if you wish to travel during or after your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>placement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>UK, EU, US, Canadian, Australian and New Zealnd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>citizens require a visa, which can be obtained on</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrival at Phnom Penh airport. One month business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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, Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex BN12 4TX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+44 (0) 1903 708300</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th><a href="mailto:scottmcquarrie@projects-abroad.co.uk">scottmcquarrie@projects-abroad.co.uk</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+44 (0) 1903 501026</td>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.projects-abroad.co.uk">www.projects-abroad.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CANADA

FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG HISTORIC SITE, NOVA SCOTIA

Directors
Rebecca Duggan and Dr Bruce Fry
(Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada)

Sponsors
Fortress Louisbourg Association and Parks Canada Agency

Period
18th century French fortress

Team
3 – 4 staff, 9 – 12 program participants

Participants
9 – 12 per session

Experience
No previous experience required

Dates
Session 1: 11 – 15 August 2008 (arrive 10th)
Session 2: 18 – 22 August 2008 (arrive 21st)

Apply by
27 June 2008

Minimum stay
One five-day session

Minimum age
18

Language
English or French

Cost
$650 Canadian, including full day pass to the Fortress of Louisbourg on the Sunday prior to the field session, daily transportation, daily lunches, tea/coffee, first-day lunch and last-day dinner at Fortress of Louisbourg restaurants, all archaeological training, presentations, excavation equipment and supervision.

Board & lodging
Numerous options and information available on the website (see below)

Visa
None required

Vaccination
Contact your doctor/health centre for advice

Insurance
Arrange own travel/medical insurance

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 2008 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
Fax +1 (902) 733-2362
Email rebecca.duggan@pc.qc.ca
Web http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE

45
CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
THE TILE WRECK MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

This is a unique opportunity to join ADMAT’s maritime archaeological field school in the historic town of Monte Cristi on the north coast of the Dominican Republic. ADMAT is working with Oficina Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático (ONPCS) to conduct a maritime archaeological survey and excavation of this possible French shipwreck. The wreck is called *The Tile Wreck*, due to the cargo of thousands of terracotta square floor tiles together with shaped and pre-cut granite blocks found in the lower hull. Clearly the cargo was intended to build something significant as the sheer cost of shipping building materials from Europe to the New World was very costly. This wreck site is one of the most important in the country and has important ship construction details in the remaining lower hull.

In late 1999 the site was attacked by looters, who removed seven iron cannon from the site and it was decided that an interim survey was required, to ascertain the nationality and nature of the surviving sections of the shipwreck. This was undertaken in 2000, and followed up in 2006 with a major survey and partial excavation which continued in 2007. The plan for 2008 is to continue work on the removal of the granite blocks and the documentation of the cargo deck and to see if the cant frames can be found. There will be a lot of hands-on work during this survey and on average four hours’ diving each day.

Room and board is at base the ADMAT Maritime Archaeological Centre in Monte Cristi, situated on Monte Cristi Bay very close to the beach. Food is self service continental breakfast in the kitchen of the ADMAT centre, sandwich & snacks on the boats for lunch, and a cooked evening meal at the ADMAT centre. Drinking water, Tang and coffee/tea is also included in the price. There is a washing machine for communal use. No landline, communication is via mobile phones and one mobile internet card, so internet access is available but limited. Visit ADMAT’s website for further information, papers and publications, and details of previous field schools in St Kitts and Florida.

**Contact**  
Dr Simon Q Spooner, Anglo-Danish Maritime Archaeological Team & ADMAT FRANCE  
Tel +1 829-610-3400 (Project field phone)  
Email maritime_archaeology@yahoo.co.uk  
ST EUSTATIUS (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)
CARIBBEAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Director</th>
<th>R Grant Gilmore III, PhD RPA IFA (Director of SECAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>2,500 BP – present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Continuous from January – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Numbers not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Previous experience not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact Director for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Contact SECAR or visit website for prices and discounts available for group bookings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Low cost dormitory-style housing is available (bunk beds, self catering etc). Hotel accommodation across a spectrum of comfort levels may also be found on the island. There are also several bed-and-breakfast type accommodations – contact SECAR for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations</td>
<td>Tetanus strongly recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Only if staying for more than one month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result, the island is considered to have the densest concentration of colonial-period artefacts and sites for any location of comparable size anywhere in the world. In addition, the pre-historic sites are some of the best preserved in the Caribbean. A wide range of archaeological projects have been undertaken since 1979 by the College of William and Mary (USA), Leiden University (The Netherlands), and the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UK). The St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR) has been established on the island as a permanent research facility designed to permit a continuous excavation program during the entire year. Many US and UK universities allow academic credit to be earned through participation in SECAR projects.

Work is currently focused on the possible site of Free Black Village just on the outskirts of Oranjestad. Recent projects have included discovery of a colonial Jewish Ceremonial Bath or Mikveh at Synagogue Honen Dalim (one of the oldest in the New World), a pottery production site on Oranje Bay, and the first paleopathological study of a leper asylum anywhere in the New World. Similar projects are ongoing. Underwater archaeological programs may be under way as well. Transportation to and from sites will be provided. Catering is available to all participants as well as an optional voucher program for eating in local restaurants. Taking advantage of SCUBA and snorkelling opportunities is also encouraged. Bibliography available on request or see website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>R Grant Gilmore III, PhD RPA IFA, St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), Rosemary Lane, Oranjestad, St Eustatius EUX, Netherlands Antilles, Dutch West Indies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>++ 599 524 6770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@secar.org">info@secar.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.secar.org">www.secar.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are seeking qualified volunteers (MA or PhD in Historical Archaeology or equivalent) who would like to gain "real world" experience in excavation, public archaeology, cultural resource management and lab/conservation work. Colonial artifact knowledge is a must, GIS a plus. Interns will be expected to stay for three months. Successful applicants will be helping with the widest possible range of projects – the Young Archaeologists' Club, development of GIS mapping, Radio/Television programming, conservation lab development, cataloguing/reorganization of artefacts from the past thirty years, emergency excavations, architectural assessments, report writing, grant applications, etc. If you have a desire to work in a challenging (mentally and physically) environment and would enjoy living in the Caribbean for few months – then please contact us as soon as possible.

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

Recent projects have included the discovery of a colonial Jewish Ceremonial Bath or Mikveh at Synagogue Honen Dalim and a pottery production site on Oranje Bay, and the first paleopathological study of a leper asylum anywhere in the New World. Underwater mapping was completed in 2006. Additional underwater work will be underway in 2008.

Housing and transportation on-island will be provided. Interns receive a stipend to cover board and a portion of flight costs.

Contact
R Grant Gilmore III, PhD RPA IFA, St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), Rosemary Lane, Oranjestad, St Eustatius EUX, Netherlands Antilles, Dutch West Indies
Tel ++ 599 524 6770  Email grant.gilmore@secar.org  Web www.secar.org
EASTER ISLAND CULTURE

Directors
Dr Chris Stevenson & Sonia Haoa
(Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Sponsors
Earthwatch Institute

Period
17th century

Participants
4 minimum, 6 maximum
no experience necessary

Dates
Session 1: 14 – 27 September 2008
Session 2: 30 September – 13 October 2008
Session 3: 15 – 28 October 2008

Applications
Until places filled

Minimum stay
One session

Minimum age
18

Share of cost
£1,850 (€2775)

Board & lodging
Provided - see details below

Visa
Contact appropriate embassy about visa requirements

Vaccination
Contact your doctor/health centre for advice

Insurance
Earthwatch can help with arrangements for flights and insurance.

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, volunteers will survey and excavate prehistoric settlements that hold lessons for today on Easter Island’s western and northern coasts. 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.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
CHINA

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Alfonz Lengyel, RPA (American Director), Fudan Museum Foundation-Sino-American Field School of Archaeology.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Prehistory through Tang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>15 max – students only; a few interested adults may also be accepted as auditing students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>2 July – 1 August 2007 (departures to Shanghai on 2 July and 1 August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applications</strong></td>
<td>Until vacancies are filled. It is an educational project. No visitors allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Full season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Total: $3750 (including registration fee of $200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Contact your local health centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Everybody is responsible for their own health insurance. Free emergency insurance provided by the medical school of Xi'an Jiaotong University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/ Work permits</strong></td>
<td>The Education Commission of Shaanxi Province, through Xi'an Jiaotong University, will issue a permit for enrolment to the programme. It should be sent with a valid passport to the nearest Chinese Consulate to obtain a visa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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. 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. Students should arrange the acceptance of credits at their own institution prior to their departure.

The total fee of $3750.00 includes travel from Shanghai to Shanghai. 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 characterise 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.

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AREDIOU – VOUPPES BRONZE AGE FARMING SETTLEMENT

Arediou is a small Late Bronze Age agricultural settlement in the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains. The current project began in 2004, since when two large building complexes have been excavated, revealing evidence for work areas with interesting arrays of stone tools and pottery on the floors. In addition there is considerable evidence for trading contacts with Egypt, Mycenaean Greece, Minoan Crete and the Levant. One of the more exciting finds in 2006 was a tomb containing multiple inhumations. Amongst the finds there was also a fine example of a bronze spear dating to the 16th century BC. Team members will be given the opportunity to gain hands-on experience of a wide range of skills, including survey and excavation techniques, use of the EDM, single context recording, section drawing, planning, through to the final sorting and recording of artefacts in preparation for handing in to the Cyprus Museum. There is a weekly site tour and there are several visits to other archaeological sites.

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

Click here to read the report by Dr Louise Steel on the work carried out so far on this fascinating and important research project in the Articles Section.

Find out what it is really like to be part of this project team – click here to read 2006 Fieldwork Award recipient Loveday Allen’s reprinted report on her experiences during the 2006 season (first published in the 2007 edition of Archaeology Abroad).
LYCOMING COLLEGE EXPEDITION TO IDALION

<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>23 June – 8 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>Staff: 8 – 12; volunteers: 25 – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Previous experience not required</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>Costs</td>
<td>$500 per week or $3,000 for full 7 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$75 application fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Volunteers and students live in a village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school house with full running water and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>showers available. Team prepares own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>breakfast; fresh and plentiful lunches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and dinners prepared by local cooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/</td>
<td>Contact organiser for further details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/work permit</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Contact  Dr Pamela Gaber, (Department of Religion, Lycoming College), 30 Winding Lane, Bedford Hills, NY 10507, USA.

Tel +1 (914) 666-7636  Email Idalion1@aol.com

Fax +1 (914) 273-2285  Web www.lycoming.edu/arch or Google 'Idalion'
Breclav-Pohansko is a major Great Moravian trade, military, and social centre. It features the remains of a stone church (very rare for the period and region) and a possible second one. The site controlled access to the Great Moravian capital at Mikulcice via the Dyje River, the primary artery to Germany and the west in this region.

Upon convening in Prague students are taken to the national museum for an introductory tour and lecture on the archaeological material. An orientation to Prague and basic Czech culture is also provided. The team then shifts to Breclav-Pohansko where a detailed orientation to the site and Great Moravia, as well as to excavation procedures is provided.

Weekend excursions (covered in fee, but not required after the orientation) take participants to a variety of significant sites, beginning with Great Moravian centres but also including the Palaeolithic site of Dolni Vestonice (20 km from Breclav) as well as other regional sites. Evening lectures and laboratory processing are required as part of the standard experience.

Participants are taught basic excavation techniques including sampling approaches, mapping, data recording, field photography, and materials preparation. Methodologies are standardized and are applicable in both academic and cultural resource management settings.

Participants should bring work clothing, sunscreens, gloves, hats, rain jackets, and any other personal material. All excavation equipment is provided by the project. Members are expected to provide their own work boots.

Participants live on site. The preferred joining arrangement is for team members to meet up in Prague for the initial orientation but it is possible, with prior approval, to join the team by travelling to Breclav (easily accessible via train).

| Director          | Dr John P Staeck  
|                  | (College of Du Page, Illinois, USA) |
| Sponsors         | College of Du Page and Masaryk University-Brno (host institution) |
| Period/Type      | Great Moravian, 9th century CE/AD |
| Dates            | 21 May – 25 June 2008 |
| Team             | 3 staff and 12 students |
| Experience       | None required |
| Apply by         | On a spaces available basis |
| Minimum age      | 18 |
| Minimum stay     | Full period |
| Language         | English |
| Costs            | US$ 3,233, includes transportation with the Czech Republic, most meals, room & board at the research facilities (trailers, showers, toilets, dining facilities, laboratory), admission to museums and sites visited with the group, use of equipment and expendables. Transport to and from Prague (or Breclav if joining there) not included. |
| Board & lodging  | Provided and included in the £100 contribution |
| Vaccination/insurance | Immunization and insurance are the responsibility of individual participants. |
| Visa             | No visa required |

Contact  Dr John P Staeck, College of Du , Anthropology, 425 Fawel Blvd, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137–6599, USA
Tel   +1 630-942-2344  Email staeck@cod.edu
Fax   +1 630-858-5409  Web www.cod.edu/people/faculty/staeck
The Pambamarca Archaeological Project consists of an international team of researchers investigating ancient, historic and living landscapes in Pambamarca, Ecuador. The project area of Pambamarca is located at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet in the Andean sierra, where snow-capped peaks dominate the horizon. As past participants can attest, working on the project is exhilarating as multiple teams perform a variety of tasks everyday like settlement survey, site mapping, remote sensing, excavations and laboratory work. This year the project will continue to study the massive Pre-Columbian fortresses that were built on the peaks of the Pambamarca mountains by Inca and Ecuadorian societies. The Foothill Ecuador Program enables participants to join the international team for five weeks of archaeology and anthropology course work, field trips, and service learning projects, whilst discovering the beauty of Ecuador.

Foothill Program students stay at the Hacienda Guachala which is an exotic Spanish era hacienda that has been converted into a hotel. Housing will be dormitory style with multiple people to a room. Each room has a private bathroom. Food will be served in the dining hall. Vegetarian dishes are always available. The hotel has a pool and internet. Check it out at www.guachala.com. In addition to field school activities, a number of day trips will be organised giving participants the opportunity to visit the city of Quito, one of the oldest markets in the Andes at Otavalo, the archaeological site of Cochasqui and the edge of the Amazon at the foothills of the Andes. Visit the website(s) for full project information, including travel arrangements, full list of personal and other equipment recommended to bring, academic credits and bibliography.

Contact  Samuel Connell, Foothill Ecuador Program, 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, California 94022, USA.
Tel  + 1 650-949-7197  Emails  connell.samuel@gmail.com  or  chg7@columbia.edu
The Pambamarca Archaeological Project consists of an international team of researchers investigating ancient, historic and living landscapes in Pambamarca, Ecuador. The project area of Pambamarca is located at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet in the Andean sierra, where snowcapped peaks dominate the horizon. As past participants can attest, working on the project is exhilarating as multiple teams perform a variety of tasks everyday like settlement survey, site mapping, remote sensing, excavations and laboratory work. This year the project will continue to study the massive Pre-Columbian fortresses that were built on the peaks of the Pambamarca mountains by Inca and Ecuadorian societies.

The UCLA Field School will be an intensive program preparing participants to train in archaeological techniques at Undergraduate (C159) or Graduate levels (C259). Students are asked to conduct individual research projects under the supervision of project directors and prepare final research papers. Students are trained in mapping, field excavation, and laboratory analysis. The project also utilizes Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) to detect subsurface features and uses a Geographic Information System (GIS) to analyze data.

Participants will have the unique opportunity of staying in the town of Cangahua during the Inti Raymi festivals. Accommodation is in the Casa Comunal, with food is provided daily by excellent cooks. Vegetarians welcome. In addition to field school activities, a number of day trips will be organised giving students the opportunity to visit the city of Quito, one of the oldest markets in the Andes at Otavalo, the archaeological site of Cochasqui and the edge of the Amazon at the foothills of the Andes. Plans can easily be made to arrive early or leave later so you may enjoy exploring Quito, the rest of Ecuador, or even other parts of South America. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. We are more than happy to help.

For more detailed project information, including travel arrangements, full list of personal and other equipment recommended to bring, academic credits and bibliography contact the organisers or visit the website(s).

**Contact** Samuel Connell, Pambamarca Archaeological Project, 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, Ca 94022, USA.

**Tel** + 1 650-949-7197  
**Emails** connell.samuel@gmail.com or chg7@columbia.edu

**Web**  
[www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Ecuador/overview.htm](http://www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Ecuador/overview.htm)  
FIJI’S ANCIENT SEAFARERS, 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 1,500 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 beautiful Bourewa Beach overlooking one of the broadest fringing coral reefs in the islands. Greenstone tools and pottery shards with intricate Lapita designs have been found here, as well as obsidian traded all the way from Papua New Guinea. Volunteers can help Dr Patrick Nunn excavate 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. You will work with members of your team and Pacific Islander university students to excavate at Bourewa Beach and other nearby sites, taking down the layers and sifting sediments to find intriguing evidence of the Lapita culture. You may also spend time searching out other sites and using other archaeological techniques. An exciting part of your expedition will be living and interacting with local villagers, who are eager to share their colourful culture with you, starting with a bowl of mildly soporific kava. In your recreational time you can visit Natadola Beach, rated one of the ten most beautiful in the world, and explore the grassy landscape on horseback for beautiful views of the ocean.

The villagers of Vusama will welcome you into 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.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Patrick Nunn (University of the South Pacific)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Earthwatch Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>3,000 BP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>6 minimum, 12 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Call for dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact Earthwatch to check availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One session (15 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>£1,550 (€2,325) per session (without flights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Included – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Contact appropriate embassy about visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Earthwatch can help with arrangements for flights and insurance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel      +44 (0) 1865 318831  Email  projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Fax      +44 (0) 1865 311383  Web  www.earthwatch.org/europe
ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD 2008

FRANCE

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE

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

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

ARRAS, NORTHERN FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Alain Jacques, Service Archéologique Ville d’Arras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval, Gallo-Roman town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5 volunteers required (must be 18 years +); no previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation Dates</td>
<td>June – July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications by</td>
<td>please apply as soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Knowledge of French preferred, but not essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€15 registration fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Contact organiser for information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/Insurance</td>
<td>Tetanus required. Participants should arrange own travel/medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>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 |
| Tel              | +33 3 20 43 46 88                                      |
| Email            | alain.tuffreau@univ-lille1.fr                         |
The Aurignacian site of Chez Les Rois was excavated between 1948 and 1952 by Mouton and Joffroy (see reference). In order to re-assess the lithostratigraphy, archaeology and chronology of the deposits, new fieldwork has been conducted at Les Rois since 2005. These recent excavations are yielding a rich assemblage of lithic and bone industries, personal ornaments, colorants, fauna and human remains.

Volunteers will undertake excavation of in situ layers, sieving, cleaning, marking and the preliminary analysis of the material from the site.

Accommodation will be dormitory style in army beds with inflatable mattresses. Participants should bring their own sleeping bags. Breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided. Participants will be collected at Bordeaux Airport or from the railway station at Angoulême (about 11 km from the site).

Useful reading (For those sufficiently fluent in French)

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.

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. Updates on the progress of the project are available on the website (see below).

Useful reading
For those persons sufficiently fluent in French:


Contact  Dominique Jagu, BP 13037, 28130 Maintenon, France.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+33 2 37 23 04 48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+33 2 37 23 04 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dominique.jagu@wanadoo.fr">dominique.jagu@wanadoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dominiquejagu-archeo.com/">http://www.dominiquejagu-archeo.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dominique Jagu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>French Ministry of Culture, the Regional Council ‘Région Centre’ and the Departmental Council of Eure-et-Loir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Neolithic megalithic monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>6 staff; 30 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5 spaces – experience not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>30 July – 31 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Knowledge of French is an asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€30 payable on arrival to cover on-site insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided – see below for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus obligatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for EU and North American citizens – other nationalities should check with your local French consulate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MENEZ-DREGAN, PLOUHINEC, FINISTÈRE, BRITTANY

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).
GERMANY

MAGDEBURG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors/Organisers</th>
<th>Grampus Heritage &amp; Training Ltd, UK – European Archaeology Skills Exchange (EASE) project, hosted by the Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen Anhalt Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>6 July – 17 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places available</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2008/contact to check spaces</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 Ltd, 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 2008 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 five 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 2008 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.co.uk
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, six churches, two bath houses, a ‘palace’, a cistern and two kilns. Two cemeteries date from the Hellenistic and late Roman periods.

The Anglo-Georgian Expedition provides training for students in all aspects of the work, based on the MoLAS single context system; this coming season will comprise (when applicable) excavation, recording, planning and level taking, Total Station survey, wet sieving, washing and recording artefacts, ceramic analysis and possible some immediate restoration and 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 cost of accommodation is included in the maintenance fee. Volunteers live a few minutes' walk away from site with host families in the village, sharing their facilities. The standard of accommodation is basic: water comes from a well, electricity is prone to disruption and toilets are of the squat variety. Meals are taken together at the dig house on site. The locally produced food is excellent. Vegetarians and those with other special dietary requirements should discuss with the organisers when applying. Visit the project web site for full details, including travel information and what equipment to bring.

Read reports on working on the Nokalakevi projects prepared by 2007 Fieldwork Award recipients Kathy Grant and Kerree Kendall on pages 165 and 169 respectively. The different perspectives provide an interesting and useful insight, as Kathy was working as a member of the professional digging team and Kerree as an undergraduate volunteer.
ARGILOS, NORTHERN GREECE

**Director** Jacques Perreault (University of Montreal)

**Sponsors** University of Montreal

**Site/Period** Archaic – Classical periods (700–300 BC)

**Team** 10 staff; 30–35 volunteers

**Participants** 10 spaces available

**Experience** Previous experience not necessary

**Dates** 22 June – 19 July 2008

**Apply by** 15 May 2008 or until spaces filled

**Minimum stay** Full season

**Minimum age** 18

**Language** Excavation is trilingual (French, English, Greek)

**Cost** $2,750 CAD, which includes cost of room and board and all other dig costs, but not airfares or other transport to and from Greece.

**Board & lodging** Provided and included in cost – see below

**Vaccination/insurance** Tetanus vaccination required. Students should have travel insurance which covers any medical and repatriation costs.

**Visa** None required

Argilos is situated on the north Aegean coast, four kilometers west of the Strymona delta. It is one of the earliest Greek colonies in this area, founded in 655-54 BC. Excavations conducted by the University of Montreal and the Greek Ephoreia of Kavala have uncovered extensive architectural remains, covering all periods of occupation. The city prospered for some 300 years and was destroyed by Philipp II in 357 BC.

Students participate in all aspects of the archaeological process, including museum study, assisted by trained professionals. Three credits (Undergraduate) and three credits (graduate level) can be obtained. University fees for these credits are $600 CAD.

Accommodation is in furnished apartments (2 or 3 bedrooms, with kitchen and bathroom) in the nearby village of Asprovalta. Students receive the Argilos student guide which contains all relevant information on the practical aspects of the dig: how to get there, what to bring, working hours, etc. A bibliography can be found on the project website at: www.argilos.org

**Contact** Jacques Perreault, Centre d’études classiques, University of Montreal, BP 6128 Succ. Centre-Ville, Montreal, H3C 3J7, Canada.

**Tel** +1-514-343-6486 **Email** Jacques.Y.Perreault@umontreal.ca

**Fax** +1-514-343-2347 **Web** www.argilos.org
DISPILIO LAKESIDE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT, KASTORIA

| Director          | G H Hourmouziadis  
(Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Aristotle University of Thessaloniki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Neolithic – Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>July – September 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Team              | Staff: 16 – 10  
Volunteers: 5 – 10 |
| Experience        | Students of archaeology and similar disciplines welcome, but previous fieldwork experience is not essential |
| Apply by          | End of August |
| Minimum age       | 18 years |
| Minimum stay      | Two weeks |
| Language          | Greek and English |
| Costs             | €350 per week (+€50 for registration and booking). The cost includes tuition, accommodation (see below), and one daily meal, Monday–Saturday |
| 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 |
| Insurance         | Arrange own travel/medical insurance |
| Visa              | Not required |

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, palaeo-botanists, architects etc.

All the project’s activities are part of an organised Volunteer Program, which covers all excavation techniques, including active participation in excavation procedure, the recording and conservation of artefacts, lectures and social activities. A participation certificate/evaluation letter can be provided if requested.

The 2008 season will run from July to September. Participants can apply to join at anytime, provided the minimum length of stay is two weeks. Dispilio is located close to Kastoria, in the north of Greece, which can be reached by Intercity Bus from Thessaloniki (approximate time of travel is two and a half hours).

More information about the site, including a bibliography and application form, can be found on the excavation’s website.

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

Tel 00 30 6945 929 942  
Email dispilioexcavations@hist.auth.gr  
Web http://web.auth.gr/disptilio
MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AEGEAN SEA, CYCLADES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Peter Nicolaides (Aegean Institute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Multi-period sites around a number of islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>4 staff; 1 volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>10 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Comfortable snorkelling and diving, no previous knowledge required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>23 June – 18 July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>31 May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Four 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>€3,750, which covers tuition fees, field sessions, site visits, diving and snorkelling equipment, welcome and farewell meals and accommodation. Participants must cover own transport costs to and from Greece and from Piraeus to Paros and back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Marine Archaeology in the Aegean Sea Summer School was started in 1999 and aims to provide a comprehensive training course at undergraduate level in Marine and Coastal Archaeology adequate for joining an underwater excavation or an academic course on marine, underwater or nautical archaeology. It is based at the Aegean Institute on the island of Paros.

Through a combination of field work and classroom sessions, participants discover the significant role played by the sea in the development of Aegean cultures. Credits are arranged in cooperation with student’s academic institution. We provide detailed transcripts and contact hours. Field excursions to sites with Neolithic settlements, Cycladic, Classical or Roman wrecks and Archaic sanctuaries create our journey through time. Students are shown how to detect man-made breaks in nature's chaotic patterns that reveal astonishing finds in clear, shallow water. Underwater photography, search, survey and excavation techniques are some of the skills introduced. Guest lecturers and staff make presentations on renowned discoveries and prominent archaeological projects they have been involved with.

Accommodation is in new, single-occupancy studios with kitchen, bathroom, hot showers, a/c, TV and these costs are included in the total price. Food is inexpensive and locally produced in Greece if cooked at home but there is a very good tavern close by that can provide good meals at about €10 per person. All essential equipment is provided but participants should bring some of their own personal equipment like mask, snorkel, fins, land camera, three waterproof (to 15m depth) disposable cameras, tennis shoes or sturdy walking sandals they do not mind getting wet, sun-protection, bathing suit (speedo/bikini type, not baggy, as one has to slip into wetsuit) windbreaker, wide brim hat or cap, sunglasses. Full travel details are provided in the acceptance letter.

Useful reading

Contact  Dr Peter Nicolaides, Director, Aegean Institute, Golden Beach, Paros 84400, Cyclades, Greece.

Tel  +30 693 228 9649    +30 228 404 347    +30 210 922 6510
Fax  +30 228 404 3347
Email  info@aegeaninstitute.org
Web  www.aegeaninstitute.org
ACHILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, COUNTY MAYO

Field School Manager  Nick Brannon

Sponsors  Achill Archaeology Centre
                      National University of Ireland

Period/site type  Deserted village (Prehistoric to post-Medieval)

Team 5 staff; 2 volunteers

Specialist required  Finds Assistant

Participants  Numbers vary from year to year – see website or contact organisers for latest availability

Field School Dates  7 July – 30 August 2008

Apply by  Contact Centre

Minimum stay  Four weeks

Minimum age  17 (on date Field School starts)

Language  English; (written English if academic credit is required for 6-week course)

Costs  6-week Field School: €3,650
                4-week Field School: €2,750
                Accommodation included, but not food
                (see description of facilities below)

Board & lodging  See below

Vaccination/Insurance  Tetanus.
                      Own travel/medical insurance

Visa/work permit  None required

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.

Since 1991, the research design guiding archaeological work at Slievemore has focused upon defining the full chronology of human activity on the mountain. In 2005, the research design built upon that general goal by focusing more specifically upon the potential of the material culture associated with the 18th/19th century village to inform our understanding of daily life in rural Ireland during a period of political, economic and social turmoil. In 2006 and 2007, investigation of a round house and a cluster of hut sites commenced. Students who attend the field school will gain academic and practical field work experience, environmental archaeology, ceramics identification, digital survey and mapping, geophysics, and GIS. Academic Credit for overseas students is provided by the National University of Ireland at Galway. In addition to their chosen course of study, students will receive 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, Field School students have the chance to take part in one-day and three-day archaeological tours of Mayo, Galway and Sligo. Travel information to and from Ireland and the site will be provided.

For further information contact  The Administrator, Achill Archaeology Centre, Dooagh, Achill Island, Co Mayo, Ireland

Tel  +353 (0) 98 43564  Email  info@achill-fieldschool.com

Fax  +353 (0) 98 43595  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.

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 2008 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 this building complex.

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 2008 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 this building complex.

The field school offers a combination of practical digging experience along with class and practical based session on recording, drawing, levelling, environmental archaeology and finds processing. 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.

Contact Claire Corkill, Fieldschool Co-ordinator, Centre for Manx Studies, 6 Kingswood Grove, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3LX
Tel +44 (0)1624 695160 Email rushenabbeydig@manx.net
Fax +44 (0)1624 678752 Web www.liv.ac.uk/ManxStudies/
ISRAEL

BETHSAIDA, NORTH SEA OF GALILEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Professor Rami Arav (University of Nebraska at Omaha)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Consortium for the Excavations of Bethsaida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team size</strong></td>
<td>10 staff; 90 volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>15 June – 4 July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board &amp; lodging</strong></td>
<td>Kibbutz Ginsar Inn</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Costs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double: $2,019 for three weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single: $2,229 for three weeks</td>
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<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
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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 six hours of undergraduate credit from the University of Nebraska at Omaha for an additional charge. For application and payment deadlines see the website. Payment details, travel and all other information will be provided to participants.

**Useful reading**


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**Contact**

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**Web** www.unomaha.edu/bethsaida/
HAZOR, NORTHERN SEA OF GALILEE

Tel 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 continue in 2008 with the exploration of the Israelite and Canaanite levels.

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

Costs include accommodation in 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

Director  
Professor Arthur Segal  
(Zinman Institute of Archaeology, Haifa University)

Sponsors  
University of Haifa; private

Period  
Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad City

Team size  
9 staff, 50+ volunteers

Volunteers  
50, no previous experience required

Dates  
29 June – 24 July 2008

Apply by  
10 June 2008 (rolling deadline)

Minimum stay  
One week

Language  
English/Polish/Arabic/Hebrew

Cost  
$410 per full week; $1,450 for entire four week season; fares not included

Board/lodging  
Included in cost at the Kibbutz Ein Gev

Insurance  
Own full health and travel insurance

Passport/visa  
Valid passport; visa not required

Vaccination  
Check with GP/Tetanus advisable

This joint Israeli-Polish-American expedition is 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 2008, 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 monumental gate, the forum area, bath house 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
http://hippos.haifa.ac.il/hipposchurches.htm
http://hippos.haifa.ac.il/Decapolis.htm

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

Tel  +972-4-824 9392  
Email  hippos@research.haifa.ac.il

Fax  +972-4-824 9876  
Web  http://hippos.haifa.ac.il
Kfar HaHoresh is a small, 9000 year old site nestled in a secluded setting in the Nazareth Hills of Lower Galilee, Israel. The Pre-Pottery Neolithic cultures of the region are the earliest agricultural societies in the world. Excavations at Kfar HaHoresh have revealed it to be a unique mortuary and cult centre serving lowland village communities in the surrounding area. Finds include many human skeletons and secondary burials sealed under lime-plastered surfaces. Spectacular finds include several human skulls with the facial features modelled in lime-plaster. One was accompanied by an otherwise complete but headless gazelle carcass. Other strange and unique associations of human and animal remains are also documented at the site, including the possible arrangement of human bones on the ground to depict an animal. One burial pit contained about 15 individuals, mostly secondary interments but also including some that were partially or completely articulated. Yet another pit contained the remains of a single individual together with 250 bones of wild cattle. These and other burials appear to provide evidence for the emergence of ranked societies.

Abundant chipped stone, ground stone tool and exotic (mineral, sea shell) assemblages have been recovered, attesting to wide ranging exchange networks extending throughout the Near East. The animal remains from cult contexts and for food, perhaps for feasting, are numerous — although most were hunted, some may relate to the beginnings of animal domestication. There is evidence for extensive lime-plaster use for surfaces capping burial pits and evidence in adjacent areas for plaster manufacture in adjacent areas of the site; a systematic experimental program replicating this early pyrotechnology is being conducted on-site. The spectacular results from previous seasons at Kfar HaHoresh indicate that previous notions concerning mortuary and cult practices during this formative period of early village communities in the Near East require extensive revision.

The field school provides an ideal opportunity to learn basic excavation and recording procedures, as well as preliminary analytical techniques by participating in the archaeological excavation of a unique site. Anyone with an interest in ancient Israel and in archaeology, whether new students or those with previous fieldwork experience, are welcome. Participants will take part in the excavations and also play an active role in the preliminary analysis of recovered artefacts. Subjects include: excavation, recovery and recording procedures, as well as field consolidation techniques. Faculty members will give lectures on the Prehistory and Archaeology of the Near East and various specialist topics. There will be field trips to other archaeological sites in the area. The field crew, totalling at most 30, with specialists, includes students from Israel, the US and Europe. All excavation equipment will be provided, but participants must bring own personal equipment. Daily travel to and from site will be organized. Bibliography available on request

Contact Michal Birkenfeld, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Email mikibarkiki@gmail.com
KHIRBET QANA (CANA OF THE GALILEE)

Director  Dr Douglas R Edwards  
(University of Puget Sound)

Sponsors  University of Puget Sound, Washington

Period  Primarily Hellenistic through Byzantine

Team size  7 staff; 15–25 volunteers

Volunteers  Previous fieldwork experience desirable, but not essential.

Specialists  Architect, registrar/conservator desired

Dates  9 July – 11 August 2008

Apply by  Until spaces filled

Minimum stay  One week

Minimum age  18

Language  English

Cost  $1,000 dig fee which covers operation costs of the excavation. Participants are responsible for their airfare, round trip transportation between airport and kibbutz, and room/board (approx. $45 per day)

Board & lodging  At Kibbutz HaSolelim with kitchenette, air conditioning and TV.

Vaccination  Contact your local health centre/GP.

Insurance  Own health insurance required

Visa/work permit  Not required

Khishbet Qana is strategically located on a hillside overlooking the Bet Netofa Valley. We selected the site because of its central location in the lower Galilee, the fact that it had never been excavated, the large amount of architectural and other human structures on the surface, the extensive range of pottery (from the Bronze age through the 19th century CE), its location as a village or town on the periphery of empires, and literary traditions that connected it to Christian pilgrims who believed it to be the location of the miracle story where Jesus turned water to wine.

The site has two primary areas of occupation, a lower village on the south side of the site and an upper village at the top of the large rounded hill. Excavations have concentrated on two large buildings on the summit, both founded in the early Roman period (first or second centuries CE.), on an industrial complex that has a miqveh (Jewish ritual pool) both dating to the Roman period, and a columbarium (to raise doves). Numerous finds include stone vessels (from the first century and indicating a concern for purity), a Neolithic arrowhead, a Middle Bronze Age cylinder seal, gold leafed marble fragments, a gold leafed griffin used as an ornament on a piece of furniture, and 19th century CE Turkish pipes. The chronological range of finds is impressive although most architectural and material remains come from the Roman and Byzantine periods.

This season work will continue on a large building founded in the early Roman period, that is possibly the earliest synagogue yet found in Galilee. We will continue excavation on two miqveh found associated with an unusual industrial complex. And we begin a new probe in a large reservoir, probably dating to the Roman period to determine its use and size. We also plan to expand on our GPS survey of the site, plotting in all architectural and other human made features. Our goal is to determine how this village related culturally, economically, and socially to local villages and to urban areas such as nearby Sepphoris.

Participants will be trained to collect and record scientific data. Opportunity will be provided for participants to travel on their own to Jerusalem as well as to nearby sites of Sepphoris, which has spectacular mosaics, Capernaum, Megiddo, Nazareth, and any number of archaeological and historical sites. In addition, we are an easy bus ride to the Mediterranean (25 km) and the Sea of Galilee (25 km). Participants will be provided with information about what to bring, travel to the site from Tel Aviv airport. Information about the Kibbutz HaSolelim can be found at: www.net-trave.org/kibbutz/countrylodging/hasolelim.htm Bibliography available on request.

Contact  Dr Douglas R Edwards, Department of Religion, University of Puget Sound, 1500 North Warner, Tacoma, WA 98416, USA

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Email dedwards@ups.edu

Fax  +1-253-879-3500  
Web  http://gis2.ups.edu/archweb/index.htm
The archaeological site of Khirbet Qeiyafa is located 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem. The nearest village is Kibbutz Netiv Ha-Lamed Hei. The ancient site is situated on the hills that border the Ela Valley on the north. This is a key strategic location in the biblical kingdom of Judah, in the main road from Philistia and the Coastal Plain to Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron in the hill country. In this area one of the world’s most famous battles took place, the battle between David and Goliath. Khirbet Qeiyafa is a forgotten Biblical site. This is most surprising, in view of its large dimensions, its massive fortifications of megalithic stones which still stand to a height of 2–3 m, and its strategic geopolitical location.

In July 2007 a two-week excavation season took place at Khirbet Qeiyafa. Two areas were opened. Area A is located on the site summit, where a large rectangular enclosure is still visible, even without any excavations. Area B is located in the western part of the upper city, adjacent to the massive city wall. Here we uncovered megalithic fortifications with a city wall constructed from long casemates and part of a city gate. In the 2008 season we will concentrate on these Iron Age fortifications.

The expedition location is Bet Meir Hostel, 15 minutes drive from Jerusalem and 25 minutes drive to the site. The accommodation is 4 beds in air-conditioned rooms, with adjacent shower/restroom. Mediterranean-style food is served in the hostel’s dining room. Breakfast and dinner are vegetarian/dairy. Lunch, with meat/chicken, is the main meal of the day. Vegetarian food is served at lunch as well. Food is kosher.

Bet Meir Hostel is located at Bet Meir village, 20 minutes drive from Tel Aviv International Airport. Special taxi or local taxi service drive from the airport to the village.

As this is a new project, nothing has been published so far. For the latest news see our website.
MOUNT ZION ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, JERUSALEM

Director
Dr Shimon Gibson

Academic Director
Dr James Tabor

Sponsors
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Period
Iron Age, Late Hellenistic, Early Roman, Byzantine, Early Islamic, Mamluk

Team
10 staff; 70–80 volunteers

Experience
No experience required

 Dates
15 June – 25 July 2008
17 August – 25 September 2008

Apply by
Contact organiser

Minimum stay
One week

Minimum age
Letter of consent from parent or guardian required for participants under the age of 18.

Language
English; Hebrew, Arabic and German also spoken

Costs
US $250 per week, which includes dig participation, training, field trips, lectures, etc.

Board & lodging
Participants are free to choose from the large selection of hotels and hostels in Jerusalem, but looking at the hostel or hotel of Beit Shmuel, or at the Eldan Hotel, which are in walking distance from the site is recommended. Further details are available on the website.

Health Insurance/Vaccinations
Arrange own health and accident insurance – proof must be provided on registration.

Visa
Information not provided - check with organiser

The site is situated close to a number of important places in the history of Jerusalem, namely Herod’s Old Palace (later Pontius Pilate’s Praetorium), and within sight of the Jewish Temple. Some of the residents were priestly families and the high priest Caiaphas is reputed to have had a house in the area. During preliminary cleaning operations in 2007, many finds dating from the 1st century CE came to light, including large quantities of pottery, coins, a stone vessel fragment decorated with egg-and-dart designs, and a scale-weight. Earlier excavations in the 1970s brought to light wall paintings of birds, wreaths and buildings.

In the Byzantine period, the area was situated at the southern end of the Cardo Maximus, a grand columned street and in its vicinity Justinian (mid-6th century CE) built a very large church (the Nea). The summit of Mount Zion was a focus for house building in the Early Islamic Period. The Crusaders and Ayyubids built fortifications across the crest of the hill, and in the early 13th century, the local Sultan destroyed the gate-tower, which was located in the area of our excavation.

Goals for the coming season include investigation of the network of Byzantine and early Islamic houses which were constructed over an extensive artificial levelling fill poured over the area at the time of the construction of the nearby Nea Church in the mid-6th century CE. Fragmentary mosaic floors from the Byzantine and Umayyad periods (5th – 8th centuries CE) are evident. Substantial sifting of floor debris and floor fills at the site uncovered faunal remains identified as representing the remains of domestic livestock, hare, rat, bird, and fish.

Scientific training will be provided for students interested in the archaeology and history of Jerusalem while the excavations are in progress. The archaeologists in charge of the project feel that the time is now ripe for innovative archaeological work on the archaeological strata of Jerusalem, which should be scientifically-based and academic in its approach. New methodologies and current approaches to Urban Archaeology will be adapted into their work, with inter-disciplinary work initiated with specialists in zoology, botany, hydrology and ancient construction methods.

We anticipate exciting finds during the forthcoming dig. The houses from the 1st century CE are extremely well preserved, with intact barrel-vaulted houses, and with the walls of the first floors surviving to a height of two metres. Many coins, pottery, and stone artifacts from this period are likely to be uncovered and perhaps even wall paintings, similar to those found upslope in the House of Caiaphas excavations will be found.
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?

Three 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 rooftops 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 (fourth) 2008 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 also be undertaken. Study of the Byzantine church will continue: 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.
**TEL DOR EXCAVATION PROJECT, CARMEL COAST**

**Directors**
Dr Ilan Sharon (Hebrew University, Jerusalem) Dr Ayelet Gilboa (Haifa University)

**Period**
Bronze Age – Roman – Crusader

**Team size**
20 staff; unlimited number of volunteers

**Volunteers**
No previous experience required

**Dates**
29 June – 1 August 2008
Session 1: 29 June – 16 July
Session 2: 16 July – 1 August

**Apply by**
15 May, but check spaces with organisers

**Minimum stay**
One two-week session

**Minimum age**
18

**Language**
English, Hebrew

**Cost**
Full season: €1900; Half season: €1200
Contact organiser for discount details.

**Board & lodging**
Included – see details below

**Insurance**
Own medical and travel insurance

**Visa**
Not required for EU citizens

**Vaccination**
Tetanus

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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 2008 season will include: (1) investigation of early Roman industrial installations in area D4; (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 resorts 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. The Kibbutz Nahsholim can be reached taking the train from Ben Gurion Airport to Binyamina Station, followed by a 15 minute taxi drive.

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

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

**Web** http://dor.huji.ac.il
**TEL GEZER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Steve Ortiz and Sam Wolff (Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Israel Antiquities Authority)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Iron Age, Hellenistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>20 staff; 60 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>No previous experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>23 June – 25 July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>23 May, or until spaces filled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks (if space permits)</td>
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<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$1,825 – for full five weeks $500 for weekend travel program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Included – see details below</td>
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<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own health and travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check visa requirements with the Israel embassy. Most visitors to Israel originating from Western countries receive a 3 month tourist visa upon entry to Israel.</td>
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</table>

Tel Gezer, roughly 30 acres in size, is located on the western flank of the Shephelah or foothills overlooking the coastal plain of Israel. It is strategically located, situated near the junction where the Via Maris meets the trunk road leading to Jerusalem and vicinity. The tell consists of two mounds with a saddle between them. The dozen or so inscribed boundary stones found in the vicinity verify the identification of the mound as Gezer, which is mentioned in several ancient sources, including the Tell el-Amarna Letters and the Hebrew Bible where, among other references, it is listed as one of Solomon’s royal store cities.

Gezer was a major city throughout its history. During the 2nd millennium BCE it was a Canaanite city with massive fortifications and the well-known “high place” consisting of ten standing megaliths. At the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE it was a border site between the developing Israelite polity in the hills and the Philistines on the coast, until it was conquered by the Egyptians and given as a dowry to King Solomon. The city experienced major rebuilding during the Iron Age.

The purpose of the project is to investigate state formation and regional boundaries in the northern Shephelah—specifically geopolitical dynamics between Judah and Philistia during the Iron Age. The main goal of our project is to excavate a large horizontal exposure on the south-central part of the tel and obtain a sequence of well-stratified cultural horizons of the Iron Age. An additional goal is to unite previously excavated Iron Age components of the ancient city in order to better understand the relationship of the fortifications, palaces, and domestic quarter. Students participate in all levels and aspects of field excavations. Both graduate and undergraduate credit is available through SWBTS.

The excavation project will be housed at the Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam (Oasis of Peace) Guest House, which is part of a unique community in which Jews and Arabs have chosen to live side-by-side. Students and staff will stay in the various suites on the hotel grounds. These suites are within walking distance of the excavation dig house where all the lectures and finds processing will take place. Neve Shalom is conveniently located, 20 minutes from Tel Aviv, 15 minutes from Ben Gurion Airport, and 30 minutes from Jerusalem.

Volunteers sleep in air-conditioned suites, three-four to a suite. Each suite is self-contained with its own bathroom, television, telephone, and refrigerator. Clean linens and towels are provided as needed. Two breakfasts are provided, one at base camp and one at the site. Lunch and dinner meals are prepared by the hotel and served in the hotel dining room. The dig house and hotel lobby have free wireless internet. Bibliography available on request.

**Contact**  
Steve Ortiz, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, PO Box 22308, Fort Worth, Texas 76122, USA

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**Email**  sortiz@gezerproject.org  
**Web**  www.gezerproject.org
Tell es-Safi 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 Monday–Friday, 6am–1pm, as well as various dig-related activities on Sunday through Thursday afternoons. Participants will be expected to excavate, wash pottery and register finds. 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 dorm-like, air-conditioned rooms 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 the web blog 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.

Contact  
Professor Aren M Maeir, Institute of Archaeology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, ISRAEL.
Tel  +972-3-531 8299/8350
Email  maeira@mail.biu.ac.il
Fax  +972-3-535 1233
Web  www.dig-gath.org
The main aim of the project is an attempt at a synthesis of the physical and social-anthropological character of the civilizations at Yavneh-Yam through antiquity. These include Greeks, Phoenicians, Jews, Christians, Pagans, Samaritans, and Muslims. There is an early mention by Pliny the Elder, but a more major reference is found in the Book of Maccabees, as the site played a role during the Hasmonean revolt against Seleucid rule (2nd century BCE). The most spectacular finds have been from the Byzantine period, including a fine mosaic pavement uncovered in 2007. Further details of finds can be found on our website. Historical explanations will be given to all participants, there will be a visit to the local museum, and there will be lectures on subjects of interest three or four times a week. A field trip to other archaeological sites will be organized on two or three of the intermediate Sundays.

Training will be given in basic excavation and recording methods, pottery classification and preliminary analysis of finds. Participation certificate from Tel Aviv University is available, but academic credits are not offered.

The expedition will be housed at the Ayanot Youth Village, which is several kilometres inland from the site. Participants will be lodged three or four to a room, all rooms are air-conditioned and have toilet and shower. The standard is typical for a field school. Sheets and blankets are provided, participants should bring their own towels and toiletries. Each accommodation block has its ‘club room’ with TV and refrigerator.

Daily transport to and from the site is by private bus and is included in the participation fee.

Useful reading can be found at: http://www.tau.ac.il/~yavnehyam/
ITALY

CARSULAE ROMAN BATHS, UMBRIA

The impressive ruins of the Roman city of Carsulae are located a short distance from the town of San Gemini, known for its mineral springs. Carsulae grew up along the via Flaminia, which was built in 220–219 BC. and connected Rome to the Adriatic Sea. The beauty of the site is mentioned by Tacitus and the Younger Pliny. The town was abandoned after a severe earthquake and never built over; so many important structures remain well preserved, including an amphitheatre, twin temples, a theatre, the Arch of San Damiano, and monumental tombs, as well as the ancient urban plan.

The Roman baths, which lie at the threshold of the southern entrance to the city, were partially excavated in the 1950s and have remained exposed ever since. The goals of the project are to determine the history of the structure, the development of its full plan, and its possible distinctive function as a place of healing. Training will be given and a maximum of six academic credits are available (contact organiser for further details).

Participants will be housed in various apartments, monasteries, or convents in the picturesque town of San Gemini. Housing, not including meals, is $700.00 per week. A second breakfast will be provided in the field. Other meals will be available for a daily charge of €15 in a mensa arrangement also used by other academic groups.

An assistant will meet participants on 8 June in Rome, at the entrance to the Tiburtina train station. From there, the group will take the train to the city of Terni, where they will be met.

Useful reading
(All by Jane Whitehead):

Contact  Jane K Whitehead, Modern and Classical Languages, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698, USA.
Tel  +1 229-249-4915  Email  jwhiteh@valdosta.edu
Fax  +1 229-333-7416  Web  www.valdosta.edu/~jwhiteh
CASTLE OF CASTIGNANO, GAMBASSI TERME, TUSCANY

Twelve castles were built and abandoned from the 10th to the 13th century in the hills between the towns of Castelfiorentino and Gambassi. On the top of one of the hills, overlooking the Elsa Valley, the remains of two brick towers mark the site of the 11th century castle of Castignano. This castle was an important fortified settlement, and a classic example of a castle that developed from a feudal centre into a village along an important pilgrimage route.

Because the Gambassi area is famous for its glass factories and kilns, and Castelfiorentino is famous for its pottery, medieval archaeologists Dr Anna Moore Valeri, an expert in pottery, and Dr Marja Mendera, an expert in glass, expect this area to be rich with artefacts. They hope that the excavation of the castle of Castignano will contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of the castles in central Tuscany.

Working under the Tuscan sun, you'll help with excavating the site, sorting the finds, washing pottery sherds, labelling finds, and working on gluing and restoration of pottery finds. The work site will be shaded, as the sun can get hot in the summer, even in this comfortable, Mediterranean climate. The site is located on the top of a hill, where you will have amazing views of the surrounding Tuscan countryside. Teams will generally divide into two groups, alternating between working at the dig site and helping with laboratory tasks of organizing, washing, labelling, counting, and matching artefacts. The site will be documented through photography, videography, and drawings, so any expertise you have in these will be put to good use. In your recreational time, you'll be able to take short excursions to the areas many historical sites and attractions.

Volunteers will stay at an “Agriturismo” called “Il Pino”, located a five minute walk from the excavation site. Agriturismos are a recent kind of country hotel in which the old agricultural outbuildings of a farm have been restored and transformed into apartments. Each apartment consists of a kitchen and living area, a bath, and a bedroom with a double bed and a bedroom with two single beds. The apartments are new and very attractively furnished and most of them have a beautiful view overlooking the olive groves and vineyards of the Elsa valley. The agriturismo has a swimming pool, so be sure to bring your swimsuit!

Continental breakfasts will be enjoyed at the agriturismo. The city of Gambassi Terme will provide lunches of sandwiches and pasta salad and enjoyed picnic style at the dig site. Dinners will be traditionally Tuscan both in fare and in length! You'll linger over delicious three-course meals especially prepared for the team by a local cook, including soup, pasta, meat and vegetable courses, and, of course, local wines.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
CENTRO CAMUNO DI STUDI PREISTORICI, BRESCIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Professor Emmanuel Anati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Rock art from Palaeolithic to Historic times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>All year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One year, 6 months or 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Lodging in double room €40 per week per person, single room €60 per week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Provided in a shared house basis with self-catering or at €10 per meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>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.

Har Karkom 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+39 (0) 364 42091</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ccpreist@tin.it">ccpreist@tin.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+39 (0) 364 42572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ccsp.it">www.ccsp.it</a> or <a href="http://www.harkarkom.com">www.harkarkom.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KALAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMER SCHOOL
CAMPOBELLO DI LICATA, SICILY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Emilia Bella (Kalat Project), Professor Oscar Belvedere, (University of Palermo) Professor Sebastiano Tusa, (University of Naples)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Commune of Campobello di Licata; the Universities of Palermo and Naples; the Soprintendenza (Heritage) for Agrigento e Trapani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Bronze Age/Roman/Hellenistic/Byzantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>10 foreign students per session  No previous experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>until places filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks (one session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Italian and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€320 per two-week session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided at the Kalat Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The summer camps of the Kalat Archaeological Project have made possible the discovery of over 250 new archaeological sites, the mapping of kilometres of ancient pathways, the establishment of two museums and the Archaeological Park called "Ancient Park of Iachinu Filì". The Kalat Project is one of a number of projects of the Archeoclub d'Italia, a non-profit organisation located in Campobello di Licata, Sicily. The main aim of the project is the protection and development of the Sicilian archaeological heritage. Through the activities of the summer camps, young people from all around the world can come together to undertake interesting archaeological research, cultural activities and to spend an enjoyable summer vacation.

The 2008 programme is aimed at the recovery of the Bronze Age necropolis of Iachinu Filì and of an Arabic site. The field activities are guided by scientific collaborators from the Universities of Palermo and Naples, supported by foreign university students, and will be carried out with the permission of the local department of history and culture of Agrigento Soprintendenza BBCCAA di Agrigento and the advice of the teaching staff of the Universities of Palermo and Naples.

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  +39 (0)922 883508  Email campi@kalat.org
Fax  +39 (0)922 883508  Web www.kalat.org
### MONTE PALAZZI, REGGIO CALABRIA

| **Director** | Dr Paolo Visonà  
(University of Kentucky) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| **Sponsors** | Soprintendenza Archeologica della Calabria  
The Mamertion Foundation  
The University of Kentucky |
| **Period** | Late archaic to Hellenistic (c 500–200 BCE) |
| **Team size** | 3 staff; 20 volunteers |
| **Volunteers** | 4 – no previous experience necessary |
| **Specialists** | Conservator able to treat metal |
| **Dates** | 26 May – 21 June 2008 |
| **Apply by** | As soon as possible – until spaces filled |
| **Minimum stay** | Field School Participants: Four weeks (enrolled through the University of Kentucky)  
Non-academic participants: One Week |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Language** | English |
| **Cost** | Field School students: $4,311 (tuition, room & board, museum admission fees, program expenses, travel medical insurance)  
Non-academic participants: $550 per week fee. Room & board additional and estimated at €40–50 per person per day.  
All participants are responsible for their airfare and for ground transportation expenses from Rome airport (or Naples for European travellers) to Gioiosa Jonica. |
| **Board & lodging** | Different arrangements for Field School participants and non-academic volunteers |
| **Insurance** | All participants must carry their own travel and health insurance |
| **Visa** | Not required for US or EU citizens |

Monte Palazzi was settled by Greeks from Locri Epizephyrii or Caulonia near a major overland route linking the Ionian to the Tyrrenian sea. Lying atop a thickly forested ridge at 1,215 m. above sea level, it is one of the highest classical sites in southern Italy. Trial excavations conducted in 2005 and 2007 have uncovered the northern perimeter wall of the complex and remains of habitation surfaces built directly on the granite bedrock. Finds include fine wares, miniature ceramics, fragments of terracotta figurines, coins, and bronze arrowheads. It is still uncertain whether the site functioned as a fort or as an extra-urban sanctuary.

The 2008 field season are to locate the southern perimeter and entryway, and to obtain new data on the settlement’s spatial organization and architectural history. Weekly lectures and field trips will introduce student participants to the some of the main classical sites and museums within the Calabria region (Locri, Caulonia, Croton, Rhegion). For more details about recent research at the site and for field reports visit: [www.mamertiondig.org](http://www.mamertiondig.org)

Field School participants will stay at a new mountain lodge and restaurant at Passo Croce Ferrata near the Monte Palazzi site; Non-academic volunteers will reside and have their meals at Villa Santa Maria, an agrotourism resort at Gioiosa Jonica. Linen will be provided at each venue. Villa Santa Maria guests will pay upon leaving for their room and board. Both venues have rooms for 2, 3, or 4 persons. For specific information and pictures of Villa Santa Maria, visit [http://www.agriturismovillasantamaria.com](http://www.agriturismovillasantamaria.com); E-mail: santamariaria@inwind.it

All participants are expected to bring excavation clothes, including raingear and a heavy wind jacket, hat, boots, leather work gloves, knee pads, rucksack, canteen, and a trowel; basic toiletries, sunscreen and insect repellent, hand lotion, first aid; add a towel for beach time or poolside leisure at the Villa on weekends. All participants will be driven to the site and back to their lodgings daily, Monday to Saturday; work ends on Saturday at noon.

For further information, reading list and details of the application procedures for Field School or non-academic participation contact the organisers by email or visit the website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Dr Paolo Visonà, Department of Art, 207 Fine Arts Bldg, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, USA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td>+1 859-257-2727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+1 859-257-3042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Paolo.Visona@uky.edu">Paolo.Visona@uky.edu</a>  or <a href="mailto:mamertion@prodigy.net">mamertion@prodigy.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mamertiondig.org">www.mamertiondig.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONTE POLIZZO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, SALEMI, SICILY

Director  
Dr Michael Kolb  
(Northern Illinois University)

Sponsors  
Northern Illinois University, and the Universities of Gothenburg, Oslo, Palermo and Stanford.

Period  
Classical and prehistoric

Team size  
3 staff; 20 volunteer participants

Experience  
No field experience required, but participants should be prepared to be flexible, enjoy teamwork, experience with other cultures and have physical stamina

Dates  
26 May – 21 June 2008

Apply by  
As soon as possible – until spaces filled

Minimum stay  
Four weeks

Minimum age  
18

Language  
English

Cost  
$3800 covers application fee, six undergraduate or graduate credits in anthropology; instructional materials; use of field and lab equipment; lodging and most meals from 26 May – 21 June, and all local travel between the Field School and lodging and Salemi. Airfare not included

Board & lodging  
Dormitory-style (4–6 per room) plus meals in a large home at Salemi provided and included in cost.

Insurance  
Health Insurance required, including evacuation and repatriation of remains cover

Visa  
Not required for US or EU citizens

The field school is part of the Monte Polizzo Archaeological Project, a multi-national Sicilian, Scandinavian, and American project focusing on the site of Monte Polizzo and the surrounding Belice Valley in the western-central portion of the Sicily. Monte Polizzo is a proto-urban hill-top site used for nearly 1200 years and encompasses the Bronze, Early Iron, Elymian, and Hellenistic periods in the island's history.

The surrounding valley settlement system is filled with additional Neolithic, Hellenistic and Roman sites. The valley's long occupation period, coupled with the diversity of archaeological cultures present in the area, make it an ideal training ground in archaeological methodology and provide ample evidence for introducing participants to the fascinating aspects of both classical and prehistoric archaeology.

The level of training will provide six undergraduate or graduate academic credits in Anthropological Research Training in Archaeology and Anthropology Field Study

Airport pick-up and all site-to-lodging transportation provided by rental cars (included) driven by designated students.

Useful reading

– http://dig.anthro.niu.edu/fldschl/pdfs/publications.html

Contact  
Dr Michael Kolb, Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115, USA.

Tel  
+1 815-753-7037 or +1 815-753-5299

Email  
aloha@niu.edu or LASEP@niu.edu

Fax  
+1 815-753-5202

Web  
www.niu.edu/clasep/fieldschools/sicily/index.shtml
This program offers an opportunity to learn archaeological field techniques while participating in the culture of the Puglia region in southern Italy. American-style methodology will be taught in the classroom with lectures, and the on-site archaeology fieldwork at Monte Sannace Archaeological Park will be supplemented with laboratory work and field trips to sites in the area, such as the ruins of the Greek city of Metaponto on the Ionian Sea.

Italian archaeologists will give background lectures on the cultural-historical aspects of the area and the site (with translators) and will direct the excavations at Monte Sannace, a site dating to the periods from the 9th century BC (the Peuceti settlement of the indigenous peoples) through the 3rd century BC or later, when the occupation was heavily influenced by the coastal Greek settlements and the settlement was rebuilt according to Greek standards.

Basic field school training will be given – at this point only volunteers may sign up (James Madison University will take no more applications for University credit this year as the deadline has passed). Students excavate alongside the Italian professionals, learning the methodologies used at the site, and participate in all aspects of the fieldwork, from the use of the transit to the final mapping of the archaeological floors and features. Daily notebooks are kept to record each student's work at the site.

**Contact**  
Dr Joan Walker, James Madison University, 285 Palmer Road, Hedgesville, WV 25427, USA

**Tel**  +1 304-229-2447  
**Email**  wmgjmw@ix.netcom.com
MONTE TESTACCIO, ROME

**Directors**
Dr José M Blázquez  
(University Complutense of Madrid)  
Dr José Remesal Rodríguez  
(University of Barcelona)

**Sponsors**
ArchaeoSpain  
Universities of Madrid and Barcelona

**Period**
Roman

**Experience**
Previous experience not required

**Dates**
21 September – 5 October 2008  
(to be confirmed in May)

**Apply by**
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**
Two weeks

**Minimum age**
18

**Language**
Spanish/Italian not required

**Cost**
$2,745 / £1,400 / €2,095, which includes full room and board, airport pick-up, medical insurance and application fee.

**Board & lodging**
Double rooms in a nearby hotel. Meals will be provided at local restaurants. Internet access is available at hotel.

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

**Vaccination**
Tetanus advisable.

**Visa**
Not required for US or EU citizens

Heralded as one of the most important research programs of Roman epigraphy, economy and commerce, Monte Testaccio combines the efforts of a Spanish university field crew and ArchaeoSpain to excavate an artificial mount 45 metres high created by two centuries of discarded amphorae – many of which still bear the markings of the contents and the exporters who transported them. Monte Testaccio is now one of the largest archives of Roman commerce in the world. Originally these amphorae were used to hold olive oil imported from the provinces, mainly from Betica (modern Andalucia 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.

The Spanish Royal Academy of History and the Center for the Study of the Provincial Interdependency in the Classical World have joined efforts with the University of Rome to perform extensive research at the site of Testaccio. This excavation is overseen by professors from the Universities of Madrid and Barcelona.

**Historical Excursions**: Monte Testaccio is located a short distance from the center of Rome, and there will be time set aside on the weekends to explore the eternal city.

Full details and an application form are available on the ArchaeoSpain website.

**Contact**  Mike Elkin, Director, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA  
**Tel (in USA)**  +1 866 932 0003  
**Tel (in Spain)**  +34 619 821 025  
**Fax**  +1 860 231 1052  
**Email**  programs@archaeospain.com  
**Web**  www.archaeospain.com/testaccio

**Click here** to go to 2007 Fieldwork Award recipient Geoffrey Marshall’s account of working on the Monte Testaccio project last autumn.
During the first four seasons large parts of a church, cemetery and adjacent kiln-site were uncovered. Work will continue on all three areas in 2008. The 6th–12th century church has a highly unusual plan, with apses at both east and west. When fully explored it will clearly occupy a pivotal position in the early church history of Italy.

The excavation site and the village of San Giovanni D'Asso are situated in one of the most scenic parts of Tuscany. Weekends are free for participants to explore and enjoy the surrounding area. The world-renowned cultural facilities of Siena, Florence and Lucca are only a short journey away by bus or train.

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.

During the first four seasons large parts of a church, cemetery and adjacent kiln-site were uncovered. Work will continue on all three areas in 2008. The 6th–12th century church has a highly unusual plan, with apses at both east and west. When fully explored it will clearly occupy a pivotal position in the early church history of Italy.

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| Director          | Professor Stefano Campana  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Department of Medieval Archaeology, University of Siena)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>University of Siena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commune di San Giovanni d’Asso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>10 staff, 30 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Good previous excavation experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>Anthropologist, conservator, field assistant, experienced site supervisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 dates</td>
<td>Session 1: 19 May – 6 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: 8 June – 27 June</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 3: 29 June – 18 July</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 4: 20 July – 16 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One full three-week session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English and/or Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May 2008/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Participants will need to cover their own travel costs and arrange their own personal accident insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Food and accommodation are provided free of charge in a former school at the nearby village of San Giovanni d’Asso. Bring own sleeping bag. Pillows and sheets provided for those who need them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus advisable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own personal accident/health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the first four seasons large parts of a church, cemetery and adjacent kiln-site were uncovered. Work will continue on all three areas in 2008. The 6th–12th century church has a highly unusual plan, with apses at both east and west. When fully explored it will clearly occupy a pivotal position in the early church history of Italy.

The excavation site and the village of San Giovanni D’Asso are situated in one of the most scenic parts of Tuscany. Weekends are free for participants to explore and enjoy the surrounding area. The world-renowned cultural facilities of Siena, Florence and Lucca are only a short journey away by bus or train.

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.

Last year, Fieldwork Award recipient Joanne Currell spent two months working on the Pava Excavation Project. Discover how she found digging on an Italian excavation by reading her report on page 154.
The excavation project San Vito Lo Capo is organised and run by the Istituto Attività Subacquee of Palermo (IAS). The wreckage site is around 20 m deep and consists of remains scattered over a wide area. So far finds include a large number of Roman amphorae (three intact and sealed with cork) and fragments of plates, lids, bottles, iron nails, glass, weights, wood and anchors. An 11th century wreck a few hundred metres from the lighthouse at San Vito Lo Capo has already been excavated.

Since 1993, the IAS has organised numerous courses in underwater archaeology. The IAS courses start with a general introduction to archaeology with particular reference to underwater archaeology. This is followed by the study of ancient trade, methods of the archaeological research, naval constructing techniques, archaeological drawing and survey techniques. Participants will have theoretical lessons and aquatic training and will then take part in the archaeological excavation. Participants will be provided with all the necessary equipment. They will be expected to excavate with the air-lift, conduct soundings and graphic survey, take photos, map the site, recover, draw, catalogue and restore finds. Knowledge of English and Italian is recommended.

Contact Marcello Rocca, Technical Director, Istituto Attività Subacquee, via Enrico Albanese 7, Palermo, Italy
Tel/Fax +39 335 453 522 Email marcello@infcom.it Web www.istitutoarcheologiasubacquea.it/
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 three main sites at Paspardo, Valcamonica: Vite-Deria, Baite Fles, and Dos Sulif. The project consists of different phases, some are executed at the sites (survey to find new engraved rocks; analysis of the level of damage to the rock surfaces and conservation problems; contact tracing to record the engravings using permanent pens on plastic sheets and photography), and some in the laboratory (reduction of drawing to scale; cataloguing of engravings). 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.

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

Read reports on working at Valcamonica by Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award recipients Francesca Morello and Eleanor Fry, who each spent two weeks on the project last summer.
VILLA DELLE VIGNACCE, ROME

| Director          | Dr Darius A Arya  
|                  | (American Institute for Roman Culture) |
| Sponsors         | Private sponsors and  
|                  | The American Express Foundation |
| Period           | 2nd century AD |
| Team size        | 6 staff; 30 volunteers maximum |
| Experience       | Dig participants will include American, British, Canadian and Italian students of archaeology. No prior field experience is necessary – only a desire to dig and to learn more about the Roman Civilization. However, the program is quite rigorous and conditions can make the experience challenging, both physically and mentally. |
| Dates            | 17 June – 0 August 2008 |
| Apply by         | As soon as possible – until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay     | Full seven weeks |
| Minimum age      | 18 |
| Language         | The program is conducted in English |
| Cost             | $3800 includes program, board, lunches and entry fees to National Museums |
| Board & lodging  | In the centre of Rome in group apartments with twin beds and one bath for every 2 or 3 students. Packed lunch provided Monday to Friday. Included in cost. |
| Insurance        | Health insurance required, including evacuation and repatriation of remains cover |
| Visa             | Italian Student Visas are needed – AIRC will coordinate with accepted participants to obtain this necessary document |

The American Institute for Roman Culture Summer Archaeology Field School is a seven week intensive learning opportunity in Roman archaeology that offers students a unique combination of on-site field work and specialized academic instruction by expert archaeologists and institute professors. As the program centres in Rome, there will also be visits to major Roman museums and open-air sites to augment field studies and to provide participants with a broader context of what life was like in Ancient Rome.

Field school participants will be given the opportunity to develop their archaeological techniques at the ongoing excavation and preservation of an important Roman site, the Villa of the Vignacce. In its third season of exploration, students will work with professionally-trained archaeologists to explore and preserve an important second century AD villa located within Rome’s famed Park of the Aqueducts.

The summer dig program will focus on the comprehensive analysis of Ville delle Vignacce’s imperial bath complex, working to examine and preserve the caldarium, latrine, a large marble-inlaid fountain, and the apodyterium with marble veneer and glass paste mosaics in the vaulting previously discovered during the first two seasons. Ville delle Vignacce is proving to be one of the city’s most exciting new excavations and has recently garnered international press attention as one of Ancient Rome’s ‘At Risk’ archaeological sites, threatened as the result of previous neglect and vandalism.

Participants will also explore both the urban development and the material culture of Rome from the 1st– 6th century AD, investigating in detail many diverse aspects of Ancient Roman civilization. Through the examination of material evidence, so abundant in Lazio, participants will have ample opportunity to learn from archaeological evidence as well as the many historical monuments and world heritage sites located in the area. This season’s summer program aims to supply participants with both a chronological and diachronic approach to the study of Roman civilization. Through this dual approach those involved in the program will gain a more comprehensive historical and cultural overview of Roman civilization from its rise to power in this rich Mediterranean area, understanding how this civilization set a standard of cultural values that have had long lasting influence over the entire Western world to this day.

Contact  
Dr Darius A Arya, American Institute for Roman Culture, Piazza Farnese 44, 00186 Rome, Italy.

Tel  +39 (0)6 454-77920  
Email  dar@romanculture.org  
Fax  +39 (0)6 454-77921  
Web  www.romanculture.org
GREAT ARAB REVOLT PROJECT (GARP), SOUTHERN JORDAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Neil M Faulkner, Dr Nick Saundes, David Thorpe and David Hibbitt (Institute of Archaeology, London and University of Bristol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>First World War: 1914–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>12 staff, 18 volunteers (10 places left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Previous experience welcome but not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>12–26 November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>30 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>£1,950. This sum will cover the entire two-week fieldwork season, including flights, 3-star hotel, food and comprehensive insurance. Participants will need a small amount of spending money and the cost of a visa (currently 10 Jordanian Dinar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/Insurance</td>
<td>Recommended vaccinations for Jordan are Hepatitis A, Polio, Tetanus and Typhoid. Group insurance is included in the cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/ work permit</td>
<td>Visas obtainable on arrival at Amman airport. Work permits will be dealt with by the administrator as necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Great Arab Revolt Project (GARP) is planned as a ten-year project to investigate First World War archaeology in Jordan and develop new heritage sites for visitors. In contrast to the Western Front, where considerable fieldwork has taken place, First World War remains in Jordan have never been systematically investigated. These remains have particular interest for four reasons: (1) they are associated with the exploits and legend of Lawrence of Arabia, an iconic historical and cultural figure in the English-speaking world; (2) they represent a struggle that was central to the creation of the states and conflicts of the modern Middle East; (3) they represent the archaeological imprint of a distinctive type of irregular or guerrilla warfare which has been of huge historical importance over the last 90 years; and (4) they offer a range of military landscapes, sites and artefact assemblages, and a range of memories, associations and modern significances, which contrast with the more familiar archaeology, commemoration and tourism of the Western Front. The Great Arab Revolt Project is based at the University of Bristol, and is supported by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, the al-Hussein bin Talal University, the Jordan Museum in Amman, the Council for British Research in the Levant, HRH Prince Hassan, and *Current World Archaeology* magazine.

Work in the first two seasons (November 2006 and November 2007) focused on two main areas, Ma’an and Wadi Rutm/Batn Al-Ghoul, supported by extensive survey of the surrounding landscape as far as the Saudi border in the south and Shobek in the north. Ma’an was the principal Ottoman military base in what is now southern Jordan, and we have established that the high ground for miles around the Hijaz railway station was entrenched in 1916–1918, transforming the area into a First World War trench fortress. Wadi Rutm, about 60 km south of Ma’an, is the site of a fortified railway station, an Ottoman army camp, a fortified hilltop redoubt, and various other military features on and close to the former railway line extending in both directions. While Ma’an represents a major, heavily defended base, Wadi Rutm represents the militarization of communication lines and the landscape more generally. (For reports on past fieldwork, see *Current World Archaeology* 23 and 27, plus the GARP website at www.jordan1914-18archaeology.org).

The 2008 fieldwork season

With the current phase of work around Wadi Rutm Station largely complete, we will extend our focus northwards in 2008 to encompass sites associated with the next two stops on the line at Batn Al-Ghoul and Aqabat-Hijaz. Our provisional plan is to work mainly at Fass’u’ah 2 fort, the possible Ottoman command-and-control base for the entire Batn Al-Ghoul/Wadi Rutm area, and at Batn Al-Ghoul Ottoman Army camp, where we have
established that there is excellent preservation of *in-situ* organic remains (it was from here, from example, that we recovered, on a quick preliminary investigation, part of an Ottoman military uniform in 2007).

**Fassu’ah 2**, which occupies a stunning location on top of an escarpment overlooking Wadi Rutm, comprises perimeter walls built of dry-stone masonry, many with shallow trenches behind, and a central defensive block-house complex. We aim to carry out a full record of all the standing remains, and to clarify details through surface clearance and shallow excavation in certain areas. We will also carry out further survey work to set the fort in its wider context.

**Batn Al-Ghoul** Ottoman Army camp lies close to the site of Batn Al-Ghoul station (now demolished) and comprises about 50 tent-rings. Quick scans imply that these rings contain rich deposits of *in-situ* material reflecting the character of Ottoman military occupation in the later stages of the war. We plan to establish a programme of ‘micro-excavation’ designed to maximise the amount of detail we recover about activity in and around the rings.

It must be stressed, however, that archaeological fieldwork is dynamic, and that plans may therefore be modified by discoveries and practicalities in the field.

Accommodation, breakfast and dinner are provided in a 3 star hotel. Picnic lunches will be provided on site. Two one-day excursions are included in the price, one to Petra and one to Aquaba.

Volunteers will need outdoor working clothes for warm weather, cold weather, and light rain (shorts should not be worn). Work clothing must include strong, comfortable, protective work-boots; hard-wearing protective gloves and some form of sun-hat. Sun block/protection is also required. An archaeological trowel is required. This should be a WHS 4” forged (not riveted or soldered) pointing trowel. Details of suppliers can be provided. A kneeling mat is recommended. Transport will be provided.

**Contact**  
Susan Daniels, GARP Administrator, 3 Millers Croft, Copmanthorpe, York YO23 3TW, UK  
**Tel** 07815 570507  
**Email** susan@gwag.org  
**Web** [www.jordan1914-18archaeology.org](http://www.jordan1914-18archaeology.org)
## KENYA

### KOOBI FORA, FIELD SCHOOL, NORTHERN KENYA

| Directors       | Professor J W Harris (Rutgers University)  
|                 | I Farah (National Museums of Kenya)       |
| Sponsors        | Rutgers University/National Museums of Kenya |
| Period          | Plio-Pleistocene, Holocene and Modern      |
| Team            | 30 students + 5 East African fellowship students |
| Experience      | Check on website                          |
| Apply by        | Contact organiser                         |
| Minimum stay    | Full length of Field School (six weeks)    |
| Minimum age     | 17 years                                   |
| Language        | English                                    |
| Costs           | $5,000, all inclusive. Participants are responsible for own airfare to Nairobi |
| Board & lodging | A combination of tented and banda camps. The base camp at Koobi Fora has toilets, showers, and a large dining and teaching structure. Tented camps will be used for part of the field school while at remote field sites. All meals provided, as are all travel arrangements from Nairobi to Lake Turkana. |
| Vaccinations    | Hepatitis B, Yellow Fever, Malaria         |
| Insurance       | Flying Doctors, Rutgers Health Insurance   |
| Visa            | Tourist visa required                      |

The Koobi Fora Field School started in 1997 and provides a unique opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students to learn the basic principles and field methods of paleoanthropology on location at the most productive and spectacular early hominid region in the world. The program is dedicated to hands-on introductory training in all the disciplines within paleo-anthropology: paleontology, archaeology, geology, taphonomy, and ecology.

The Field School is conducted by research staff at the National Museums of Kenya, faculty from Rutgers University, and an pool of international scholars conducting research in the Turkana Basin. This session includes four weeks at Koobi Fora in northern Kenya, the site made famous by Richard Leakey and his colleagues in the 1970s for finds of ancient hominids and archaeology bearing on our understanding of human origins. Also included is one week in the Laikipia area on the slopes of Mount Kenya to study savanna landscapes and wildlife ecology. Exciting discoveries and new techniques of field investigations made 2007 the best field season ever, – it is hoped that 2008 will be even better!

Eight academic credits are available through Rutgers University – contact organisers for full details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Professor J W Harris, Department of Archaeology, Rutgers University, 131 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+ 1 732 932 8083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+ 1 732 932 1564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last year, subscriber Rachel Michalek received an Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award to help her with the cost of joining the KFFS. Read her in-depth account of her experiences on page 175.
SWAHILI CULTURE: HISTORY, LANGUAGE & COASTAL PEOPLES

| Directors               | Dr Mzalendo Kibunjia (Director, Sites and Monuments, National Museums of Kenya)  
|                        | Purity Kiura (Anthropology Department, Rutgers University and National Museums of Kenya) |
| Sponsors               | Rutgers University  
|                        | National Museums of Kenya |
| Period                 | Colonial and Modern |
| Volunteers             | 15 students |
| Project dates          | 1 – 31 August 2008 |
| Apply by               | Until places filled |
| Minimum stay           | Full length of project (4 weeks) |
| Cost                   | $4,000 + airfare to Mombasa |
| Board & lodging        | Provided and included in fee – see website for further information |
| 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 |

The Swahili Field School, now in its third year, offers a unique opportunity for students to learn about Swahili culture, history and language as well as to study the peoples living along the coast of Kenya today. A major focus of the field school is the historical archaeology of the coast and during the field school students may participate in documenting and mapping these locations.

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

Students will be 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.

Contact  Rutgers Study Abroad, 102 College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08901–8543, USA

Web  http://studyabroad.rutgers.edu or the Field School Offices at: swahili@rci.rutgers.edu
**LATVIA**

**CESIS CASTLE EXCAVATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors/Organisers</th>
<th>Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd, UK – European Archaeology Skills Exchange (EASE) project, hosted by Ezerpils Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>6 July – 17 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements available</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>1 June 2008</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, accommodation and food will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Ezerpils 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 Cesis 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 2008 and to once again provide this exciting opportunity for UK archaeology students. The 2008 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  
**Email** enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk

**Fax** +44 (0) 16973 23040  
**Web** http://www.grampusheritage.co.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 2008 to coincide with student holidays.
**Archaeology Abroad 2008**

### MACEDONIA

**AMPHAXITIS INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMP**

| **Director**       | Prof Dr Dragi Mitrevski  
|                   | (Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sts Cyril and Methodius, Skopje) |
| **Sponsors**       | Faculty of Philosopy in Skopje  
|                   | Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia |
| **Period**         | Classical, Hellenistic and Early Roman |
| **Team**           | 4 staff; 22 volunteers |
| **Volunteers**     | Up to 15 students can be accepted |
| **Experience**     | Previous field experience not required |
| **Dates**          | 1 June – 1 July 2008 |
| **Cost**           | €310 tuition fee. This includes 6 credits, practical training, lectures, excursions, book and other printed material.  
|                   | €162 per week for accommodation and meals |
| **Board & lodging**| At the Motel Vardar in Vardarski Rid, in double and triple occupancy rooms with bathroom and three meals a day in the motel restaurant. The motel is approx 1.5 km from the town centre of Gevgelija and in walking distance from the site. |
| **Vaccination**    | None required, though Tetanus advisable. |
| **Insurance**      | Arrange own medical/travel insurance |
| **Visa**           | Not required for US or EU citizens. Other nationalities should check with Ministry of Foreign Affairs in their country. |

The Amphaxitis International Archaeological Camp offers students the opportunity to be involved in the research of archaeological sites in the ancient region of Amphaxitis. In the previous two years excavations were carried out at the sites of Glos near the town of Valandovo and at Vardarski Rid in the town of Gevgelija. In 2008 the camp will continue with the systematic excavations at Vardarski Rid. Vardarski Rid is an archaeological site with complex stratigraphy which includes cultural layers from the Late Bronze Age (12th century BC) to the Early Roman Period (1st century BC). The site has been excavated since 1995. The explorations are mainly focused on the Classical and Hellenistic layers. These are probably the remains of the ancient Macedonian town of Gortynia mentioned by Thucydides in the description of the conquest of the Thracian king Sitalcus.

The camp is an opportunity for students and volunteers to acquire quality practical and theoretical archaeological knowledge. Through the fieldwork, the participants will be introduced to the methods of excavation, stratigraphy, field documentation and field analysis of the movable finds. In addition, there are evening lectures on a wide range of topics by academic staff and lecturers. Two of the weekends are reserved for visiting sites and museums in the area and the other two weekends the students can decide what to do and what to visit on their own (We recommend going to Ohrid or Greece). The students will visit the sites of Stobi, Isar – Marvinci, Carevi Kuli – Strumica, Bansko – Strumica, the museums in Stobi and Strumica and the Lake Dojran. For more information about the site and the camp please visit our website: [www.vardarskirid.org.mk](http://www.vardarskirid.org.mk)

**Useful reading**


**Contact**

Prof Dr Dragi Mitrevski, Dpeartment of Art History and Archaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, Bul Krste Misirkov b.b.,1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia.

**Tel** +389 75-820-652  
**Email** silvana.blazevska@gmail.com  
**Web** [www.vardarskirid.org.mk](http://www.vardarskirid.org.mk)
## BITOLA HERITAGE PROJECT WORKCAMP

**Director Workcamp Leader**
Ivan Vasilev (Balkan Heritage Field School)
Engin Nasuh (Bitola Institute–Museum–Gallery)

**Sponsors**
Bitola Institute–Museum–Gallery (Macedonia)
Balkan Heritage Field School (Bulgaria)

**Period**
Hellenistic, Roman, Late Antique
(4th century BC – 6th century AD)

**Dates**
2 – 16 August 2008

**Apply by**
1 July 2008

**Team size**
Staff: 6; Participants: 8 – 20 (10–12 spaces)
Previous experience not necessary

**Minimum stay**
One session (15 days)

**Minimum age**
16 years

**Language**
English

**Costs**
€399 – including full-board accommodation, excursions/sightseeing tours/entrance fees, participation in workshops, medical insurance and administrative costs. Travel to and from Bitola and all additional expenses must be covered by volunteers.

**Board & lodging**
Provided & included in cost – see details below

**Vaccination/health**
No vaccinations are required, but fieldwork is under hot South European sun (temperatures 25–35ºC and above). Project is not recommended for individuals with solar allergies or other special illnesses.

**Insurance**
No information given – check with organisers

**Visa/work permit**
None for EU, US or Canadian citizens. Others should refer to website.

Excavations require local and international volunteers to take part in digging, cleaning, measuring, washing, and cataloguing artefacts, and the maintenance of the archaeological sites (painting, removing grass and plants, cutting trees, cleaning and conservation activities). Volunteers will be involved in the development of advocacy campaign VISIT THE MUSEUM. This is a local campaign aiming to raise public awareness towards cultural heritage promotion and attract more visitors to the Museum and heritage sites. Activities will take place in the town on a rotating basis. The working day is from 7:30 am – 1:00 pm except weekends with 30 minute breaks. Six workshops and lectures in the area of Classical Archaeology and Ancient History as well as cultural heritage management will be provided.

Participants will be housed in a hotel in the town near to the site in shared rooms with WC & showers (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 are also accepted. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment. Guided visits around the town of Bitola and excursions to Ohrid and Ohrid Lake as well as to Pelister National Park will be organized for all workcamp participants.

Bitola is in the southwestern part of Macedonia, 15 km from the border with Greece. It can be reached by bus or train from major Macedonian cities and border points. The nearest air terminals are Skopje (160 km), Ohrid (75 km) and Thessalonica (Greece) (180 km). If participants arrive by plane on these airports, a transfer to Bitola can be arranged by request (please specify this in your application form!). The cost of individual or group transfers may vary depending on both distance and number of participants from €25–€100. Ask for details!

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

**Tel** +359 888 165 402 or +359 42 235 402
**Email** balkanheritage@gmail.com

**Fax** +359 42 235 402
**Web** www.bhfieldschool.org

At the western side of modern town of Bitola lies the ancient town of *Heraclea Lyncestis*. In the last 50 years the Bitola Institute-Museum-Gallery has excavated this site uncovering Hellenistic, Roman, and Late Antique remains of the town’s history. In the 1950s state authorities declared the area as an archaeological reserve. During the last half of the century significant monuments of antiquity (Forum, Amphitheatre, Early Christian basilicas and residential buildings – many of them decorated with polychrome mosaics) have been uncovered and restored.

The 2008 season envisages excavations in three sectors: The area behind the hill (Hellenistic), the Theatre forum (Roman), and the Northern necropolis (Late Antique). Anyone with an interest in archaeology and cultural heritage preservation are welcome to participate.
HERACLEA LYNCESTIS EXCAVATION PROJECT

The ancient town of Heraclea Lyncestis is found on the western side of modern Bitola, situated on a low hill at the crossroads of the Via Egnatia and the road connecting Pelagonia with the Vardar valley. This location made Heraclea strategically important, and it became the principal town and administrative centre of the district of Lyncestis. Heraclea is mentioned in the chronicles describing the campaigns of Julius Caesar as a supply depot, and inscriptions of veterans who settled here date from as early as the turn of the new era. Many names of bishops from Heraclea came from 4th–6th century AD sources. Twice the Ostrogoths led by their king Theodorich in 472 AD and again in 479 sacked the town but it was restored in the late 5th and early 6th century AD. Finally the Slavs conquered Pelagonia in the late 6th century and the Heraclea's urban history came to the end.

In the last 50 years the Bitola Institute-Museum-Gallery has excavated this site uncovering Hellenistic, Roman, and Late Antique remains. In the 1950s the area declared an archaeological reserve and since then many significant monuments of antiquity (Forum, Amphitheatre, Early Christian basilicas and residential buildings – many of them decorated with polychrome mosaics) have been uncovered and restored. The 2008 season envisages excavations in three sectors: The area behind the hill (Hellenistic), the Theatre forum (Roman), and the Northern necropolis (Late Antique). The Field School session will comprise three modules: fieldwork, an educational course (lectures, workshops and field training) and excursions to the Neolithic sites of Porodin, UNESCO heritage town and lake of Ohrid as well as to Pelister National Park (refer to the Course description and Field School agenda for more detailed information). Field school participants will work on random excavation sector with the possibility to shift to another sector. Local workers will assist them. All participants will receive a BH Field School certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited.

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Participants will be housed in a comfortable hotel in the city centre in shared rooms with WC & showers (single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €100), TV and air conditioning. Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food are also accepted. Bitola is in the southwestern part of Macedonia, 15 km from the border with Greece. It can be reached by bus or train from major Macedonian cities and border points. The nearest air terminals are Skopje (160 km), Ohrid (75 km) and Thessalonica (Greece) (180 km). If participants arrive by plane on these airports, a transfer to Bitola can be arranged by request (please specify this in your application form!). The cost of individual or group transfers may vary depending on both distance and number of participants from €25–€100. Ask for details!

Contact  Ivan Vasilev, Director, Balkan Heritage Field School, 204 Sveta Troica str., BG-6004 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.
Tel  +359 888 165 402 or +359 42 235 402
Fax  +359 42 235 402
Email  balkanheritage@gmail.com
Web  www.bhfieldschool.org
MEXICO

MEXICAN MEGAFAUNA, SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE, GUANAJUATO

Director | Dr Oscar Carranza Castañeda (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México)
Sponsors | Earthwatch Institute
Period | Prehistoric
Experience | No experience necessary
Dates | Session 1: 22 – 28 June 2008
       | Session 2: 29 June – 05 July 2008
       | Session 3: 13 – 19 July 2008
Apply by | Check space availability with Earthwatch
Minimum stay | One session (one week)
Minimum age | 18
Cost | £795 (€1,195) – excluding airfares
Board & lodging | Included – see below
Vaccination | Contact your Health Centre
Visa | Contact appropriate embassy about visa

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 Trans-Mexican 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 Dr 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!

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
MICRONESIA

DIVING THE WW II WRECKS OF TRUK LAGOON

Directors
Bill Jeffery (Marine Archaeologist)
Dr Ian Macleod (Materials Scientist)
Maria Beger (Marine Ecologist)

Sponsors
Earthwatch Institute

Period
World War II

Team
Maximum team size of 9

Experience
Volunteers must be scuba-certified

Dates for 2008
28 June – 9 August
11 August – 23 August
22 October – 3 November
5 November – 17 November

Apply by
Contact Earthwatch to check space availability

Minimum stay
One session (13 days)

Minimum age
18

Language
English

Cost
£2,095 (£3,145) per session

Board & lodging
Included in cost – see below for details

Vaccination
Contact your doctor/health centre

Visa
Contact appropriate embassy

Truk (or Chuuk) was an Imperial Japanese Navy base during World War II. Considered second only to Pearl Harbor in strength, the US saw this base as a major threat and began Operation Hailstone, an intense aerial bombing campaign, in February 1944 that lasted until the war’s end. The 51 ships sunk in Chuuk Lagoon include submarines, chasers, destroyers, patrol boats, transport ships, and tugs. Many of the ships and their cargo are essentially intact, having been protected by reefs from ocean swells and currents. The sunken ships also attract colourful and diverse marine life, some of it unique to the area, as well as divers from around the world. Marine archaeologists Drs. Bill Jeffery, Ian Macleod, and Maria Beger aim to document and help protect Chuuk Lagoon’s rich historic and biological heritage.

In the warm, relatively clear, and current-free waters of this protected lagoon, you will scuba dive among the spectacular remains of coral-draped Japanese ships and aircraft. After an introduction to maritime archaeology techniques and diving practices, you will divide into groups and take to the water with waterproof tablets, measuring tapes, and waterproof digital voltimeters. Using these simple instruments, you will observe and record information on the lagoon’s archaeology and marine life, and on the corrosion and current decay rates of the wrecks. You will have two non-diving days during which you will help enter data and take oral histories from local people. You will also have a free day to explore some of the volcanic islands and coral atolls that surround the lagoon, as well as other historic sites. All volunteers must be scuba-certified.

Teams stay in new studio apartments about five minutes from the diving base. Each unit sleeps three, and is equipped with a stove, a refrigerator, a conventional bathroom with a cold shower, and air conditioning. Teams will plan meals, shop, cook, and clean up after meals together. Local food, such as fresh fish and breadfruit, is plentiful, and fresh vegetables are usually available. There are a number of good local restaurants to explore, as well as some “international” restaurants if you develop an insatiable craving for ice cream.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like 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
MONGOLIA

BAGA GAZARYN CHULUU BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr William Honeychurch (Smithsonian Institution)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Period            | Terminal Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (c 1200–300 BC)  
|                   | Xiongnu period (c 300 BC–AD 200)               |
| Dates             | Session 1: 21 June – 12 July 2008  
|                   | Session 2: 23 July – 13 August 2008            |
| Apply by          | 30 May 2008                                    |
| Team size         | Staff: 4–6; 5–6 volunteers per session. Previous experience not necessary – training will be provided by both American and Mongolian archaeologists |
| Minimum stay      | One three-week session                         |
| Minimum age       | 20                                             |
| Language          | English                                        |
| Costs             | Tax deductible donations of $1250 per session for students (evidence of enrolment required, or $1400 for non-students.  
|                   | Includes 1–2 nights lodging in Ulaanbaatar at beginning and end of session, meals in the field, and transport to and from site using local buses. Travel to Mongolia and insurance not included. |
| Board & lodging   | Meals in the field provided. Participants must bring their own camp gear and supplies. |
| Vaccination       | See information on website                     |
| Insurance         | See information on website                     |
| Visa              | See information on website                     |

Volunteers will assist archaeologists from US and Mongolian research institutions in conducting excavations at local cemeteries dating to the first millennium BC with an analytical emphasis on bioarchaeology and skeletal analysis. Data collection at Baga Gazaryn Chuluu is helping archaeologists evaluate anthropological models for the development of regional nomadic confederations on the northern steppe by 300-200 BC. The project is supported by the Mongolian Institute of Archaeology in Ulaanbaatar and Mongolian archaeologists and students will collaborate in the excavations. The Baga Gazaryn Chuluu region contains a wealth of archaeological sites. The previous research programs have helped us and other researchers to understand the extraordinary nomadic culture of Mongolia that gave rise to some of the most powerful land empires on earth.

Human remains representing ten individuals were recovered over the course of excavating 26 features during the 2007 field season. The condition of these remains ranges from nearly complete with very good preservation, to fragmentary, incomplete, and very poorly preserved. Individuals ranged in age from 3 years to over 50, with the majority of individuals for whom age could be assessed falling into the adult range.

The project area is in a fairly remote part of Mongolia and participants will be living in very simple conditions. It is important that participants are able to withstand challenging field conditions, a moderate workload (especially hiking), living in tents under semi-desert conditions, and a meat-oriented diet. It helps to have a good sense of humour to be able to cope in a country where Murphy’s Law reigns supreme!

Further information about the project, bibliography, application procedure, visa arrangements, what to bring etc can be found on the website.

Contact  Jeannine Davis-Kimball, CSEN, Baga Gazaryn Chuluu Survey, 2158 Palomar Ave, Ventura, CA 93001 USA
Tel      +1 805-653-2607  Email  jkimball@csen.org
Fax      +1 805-653-2607  Web    http://csen.org
NIGERIA

AFRICAN LEGACY

Director | Dr Patrick Darling (Bournemouth University, UK)
Period | All periods
Team size | Unlimited staff and volunteers
Dates/Applications | There are no set dates and applications can be considered at any time
Minimum stay | Minimum of two weeks is recommended
Language | English is the official language. Sign language can sometimes be useful
Cost | The main cost will be your airfare – see below for more detail
Vaccination | Yellow Fever compulsory but participants should take a course of tablets for malaria. Consult local health centre/GP
Insurance | Arrange own travel and health insurance.
Visa | Contact organiser for full details.

Nigeria contains nearly 20% 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 then six; but larger numbers can be catered for. Experience is helpful though not essential as Rapid Survey Technology (RST) training is given on-the-job to everyone, including Nigerian colleagues.

An unlimited number of volunteers can be taken as long as they can pay their way, meet the costs of their Nigerian colleague and pay for contingencies and overheads. After one month with African legacy, they would be expected (and helped) to make their own way. The return airfare is the main cost; this varies over the year, being about £700 in August, Christmas and Easter and down to about £400 at other times of the year. The visa is about £40. Comprehensive insurance is about £60 a month. Costs of travel, food, drink and accommodation for oneself plus Nigerian colleague average out at about £10–£15 a day, depending 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.

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.

Contact Dr Patrick Darling, African Legacy, 46a Ophir Road, Bournemouth, Dorset BH8 8LT, UK
Email african.legacy@googlemail.com Web http://apollo5.bournemouth.ac.uk/africanlegacy/
Archaeological excavations have focused on funeral aspects, ancestral cults and the relationship of Early Horizon with Chavin de Huántars sites. Field school participants 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 artifacts 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.

Accommodation in Huari comprises a large house, with two small single bedrooms and four dormitory type rooms (each with capacity for six people). Additionally there are two large living rooms, a spacious kitchen, two bathrooms, a laundry room with a washing machine, telephone (incoming calls only), and continuous electricity.

During the excavation in Marcajirca, we will occupy a small house or mountain refuge; this comprises kitchen and latrine; it is necessary to sleep in tents (shared) using sleeping bags (each student has to carry their own sleeping bag). Water is precious (it has to be carried from a village located 2½ hours walk away), it will therefore be used for drinking, cooking, washing teeth and hands. There is a spring available 1km above the camp. Domestic tasks will be shared by everyone on the camp (dish washing, floor sweeping, looking for wood, etc). There will be a first aid kit at the camp; please bring any special medication required with you.
HUYRO SACRED VALLEY INCA PROJECTS

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 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 Machu 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 & www.volunteer-inca-peru.org

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 Projects Abroad website for more details on this and other placements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisers</th>
<th>Projects Abroad – placing and supervising volunteers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Inca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Up to 20 at a time; no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Various projects run all year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>6 weeks before departure minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>1 month: £1495; Up to 3 months: £2295. The price includes food, accommodation, fully comprehensive travel and medical insurance and back-up from our UK and Peruvian Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/health insurance</td>
<td>Please consult your GP regarding immunisations. Medical Insurance for your time on placement is included in the price, and can be extended if you wish to travel during or after your placement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Most will not require a visa to work on this placement. Advice will be given on application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Tel +44 (0) 1903 708300
Fax +44 (0) 1903 501026
Email scottmcquarrie@projects-abroad.co.uk
Web www.projects-abroad.co.uk
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 in the Huaro Valley 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 researcher Julie Anne-White under the direction of Dr Mary Glowacki, your team will be assigned a specific site area. Local residents, who are adjusted to the altitude (11,000 feet), will do most of the heavy digging, but you will help trowel, screen the soil, process and record artefacts as they are recovered. Working in pairs, you will also map the architecture in the area. Because you will be working at high altitude, we encourage you to physically prepare for rigorous work. Depending on the number of artefacts excavated, you may work a few hours each afternoon in the laboratory helping to mark, sort, classify, sketch, and photograph the finds. 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 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, providing an opportunity to sample local fare.

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Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
**PORTUGAL**

CASTANHEIRO DO VENTO, VILA NOVA DE FOZ COA, NE PORTUGAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Vítor Oliveira Jorge, João Muralha Cardoso, Ana Margarida Vale, Gonçalo Leite Velho, Bárbara Carvalho, Sérgio Gomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>University of Porto/ACDR Freixo de Numão</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Copper Age/Bronze Age walled enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>6 staff and 20–30 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>10 places available experience welcome but not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>6 July – 2 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€200 per week, which includes three hot meals per day, accommodation and daily transport to and from the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Portuguese/Spanish/English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Tetanus recommended.</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>

Vítor Oliveira Jorge and João Muralha Cardoso started a research project based on the excavations of Castanheiro do Vento in 1998. The research team has now grown to include Ana Vale, Gonçalo Leite Velho, Bárbara Carvalho and Sérgio Gomes, and excavation work at the hill-top site (720 m above sea level) continues every summer. The excavations so far have revealed three concentric walls intercepted by so-called “bastions” (semi-circular structures) and several entrances. These types of sites are usually interpreted in the Iberian Peninsula as fortified settlements. However, the research undertaken at Castanheiro do Vento, as well as at Castelo Velho (a similar site located 11 kilometres from Castanheiro do Vento and studied by Susana Oliveira Jorge, University of Porto), questions this interpretation. It is thought that Castanheiro do Vento was not built purely as a defensive site due to conflicts during the 3rd millennium BC, but had other associations and uses that are under discussion, and it is suggested that Castanheiro do Vento was a meeting point with several uses/significances.

These issues are discussed at the end of the working day and the views and contributions to the debate from all those taking part in the excavation are welcomed. Once a week, the staff explains the methodology, including topography, recording, drawing, etc. At the weekends, it is possible to visit the Museum of Casa Grande and the archaeological sites of Castelo Velho de Freixo de Numão (Copper Age) and Prazo (Neolithic, Roman, Medieval). All the participants will also have the option to go on a visit to see the world famous Paleolithic open air engravings of the Côa river valley (UNESCO World Heritage Site) (entrance fee not included).

Equipment will be provided, but volunteers should make sure they are well equipped with clothes and footwear suitable for all kinds of weather, a camping bottle, sun protection cream and a sleeping bag. A certificate of participation will be provided. Transport from the train station of Freixo de Numão to the village will be arranged.

Useful reading about the project can be found at: www.architectures.home.sapo.pt/Publishedpapers.htm

**Contact**  Ana Vale, Av Prof Guilherme Cunha, 5155–235 Freixo de Numão, Portugal

**Tel** +351 229520045  **Email** ana.m.vale@gmail.com  **Web** www.architectures.home.sapo.pt
ÈVORAMONTE, AXIS MUNDI (LOST TOWN OF D IPO?), ALTO ALENTEJO

The hilltop castle of Evoramonte is prominently marked in the countryside Alentejan landscape with kilometres of gently rolling plains leading up to this geographic crescendo - making it a true AXIS MUNDI for ancient peoples and an ideal crossroads for ancient occupation sites. From the current archaeological data, it appears that there is evidence of occupation during the first millennium BCE where, according to the observations by Manuel Calado, a professor of archaeology at the University of Lisbon, there exists a wall-line beneath the medieval walls of Evoramonte and that this fortified wall complex is more substantial than any other located, up until now, in the Alentejan region of Portugal.

By the 20th century, José Leite de Vasconcellos, founder of the Museu de Etnologia e Arqueologia, in Lisboa, (today’s Museu Nacional de Arqueologia) had made reference to “some ancient materials” (“antigualhas”) at Evoramonte and recognized the enormous potential for an archaeological site here. This notion was reinforced by the fact that a known way for a Roman via, from Évora to the heart of Lusitânia, Augusta Emérita, met at this point. For this reason, and given the classical sources, there have been many researchers who have associated Evoramonte with Dipo, the pre-Roman city which held great importance during the Lusitanian wares. Dipo was the first city where uprisings by the Lusitanians were mentioned, later made famous by the Viriatus during the Lusitanian Wars. Later, this city played a part during the Roman Civil War for its presence of Sertorian military contingents, during the early part of the 1st century BCE. Later on, Dipo (known as Dipone), continued to be mentioned by classical authors, in particular, in the Antonine Itinerary and the Ravennate (anonymous author), and the mention of the first mansio after the city of Évora (Ébora). Nowadays, the absence of substantial archaeological evidence leaves us to ponder if Evoramonte=Dipo The observations and field survey finds made by Dr Manuel Calado, and again by Mataloto, have led us to alter our perspective and to consider, through the archaeological data, if this is indeed the fabled site.

At this excavation we plan to excavate using an open area methodology starting with an area of 50 x 60m² and laid out over one of the existing slopes in an area that is easily accessible and visible with accessibility that allows for the general public to view our works as well. In this way, we hope to raise awareness to the cultural value of this town to both the local and regional public.

Crew members will be lodged in housing provided by the local township of Evoramonte, with three meals a day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) provided during the working week.

Directors | Rui Mataloto (PortAnta, University of Lisbon)  
Catarina Alves (University of Lisbon)

Sponsors | PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal

Period | Iron Age–Roman–Medieval

Volunteers | 8, no previous experience necessary

Dates | 30 June – 1 August 2008

Apply by | Contact organiser

Minimum stay | Four weeks

Minimum age | 18

Cost | €800 for four weeks

Board/lodging | Included in cost

Language | English

Health | Bring inhaler if asthmatic or injectors/ shots if suffer from severe allergies

Insurance | Arrange own travel/medical insurance

Visa | Not required

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

Tel | +351 96 889 4336

Email | evoramonte@portanta.com

Web | www.portanta.com
MEGALITHIC TOMBS OF LISBON OSTEOLGY 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 size</td>
<td>2 staff, 15 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Participants should have some previous experience or specialist interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 1: 16 June – 4 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: 7 July – 25 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact organiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€1,200 per three week session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€2,000 for six weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Included in cost</td>
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<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 Osteology 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 osteology 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 anthropology and morphology, the description and classification of teeth as well as the various pathologies that are evident in teeth. Students will begin by washing, 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
TORRE DE PALMA ROMAN NECROPOLIS OSTEOMETRY PROJECT
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LISBON

<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>Iron Age, Roman, Early and Late Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>3 staff, 8 interns – no experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>28 July – 22 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2008/until spaces filled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€1,500 for four weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Lodging and tuition 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>

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, Arqueologo 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 will be studied and the methodologies, scientific observations and documentation that are involved will be explained thoroughly to the in interns.

Contact Maia Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No.1, 4 Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel +351 96 889 4336 Email torredupalma@portanta.com Web www.portanta.com
The Projects Abroad archaeology programme in Romania is based around the historic town of Braşov in Transylvania, considered to be an area of huge archaeological importance. Artefacts dating to 4000 BC have been found as well as Greek, Roman and Dacic remains.

Dacia was a Roman province corresponding roughly to modern Romania. Inhabited before the Christian era by a people of Thracian stock who had an advanced material culture, the region was abandoned to the Goths after AD 270. It is a region steeped in history and volunteers will be able to join some of the many excavations taking place 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.

Contact Scott McQuarrie, Projects Abroad, Aldsworth Parade, Goring, West Sussex, BN12 4TX, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1903 708300
Fax +44 (0) 1903 501026
Email scotmcquarrie@projects-abroad.co.uk
Web www.projects-abroad.co.uk
Since 2003, research excavations have been held annually by a permanent team of researchers from the museum in Deva, foreign team members, and students at Valahia University in Targoviste. The site is located near the junction of the rivers Mures and Strei, both major transport routes from prehistoric to modern times. The site takes its name from the Uroi Hill (Romanian “Magura Uroiului”).

The main focus of the project’s past research has been to investigate the extent and chronology of the Bronze and Iron Age settlements, fortifications, and necropolis. More recent research has also focused on gaining more details about the day-to-day lives of the people who lived there. In 2007, investigations of the Roman villa were reopened. There is also a Neolithic settlement, a Roman mining settlement, Medieval citadel and World War II military trenches. Until now though, these parts of the site have only been briefly investigated. During 2008 field season, it is planned to carry out further work on the pit houses, a kiln and roads dating from the Bronze Age to late Iron Age which were started in previous years. This year part of the team will begin detailed investigation of the Iron Age settlement from the top of the Uroi hill in an attempt to establish its chronology and extent. Another part of the team will continue surveys and open test pits at the Roman Villa site to determine its extent and the function of buildings there.

The museum can provide a participation certificate or review letter to any participants who request it. If a student’s university requires specific documentation for the field school course to be recognised, please contact us early to discuss what type of documentation is required.

New participants will be given a tour of the site and learn more about the cultures here during lectures and visit to one of the county museums. There will be weekend excursions to other archaeological sites in the region. For more information on previous research at the site, travel and what to bring please visit the project web site or feel free to ask the organiser any question you have.
The project will be working on the Roman to late Byzantine naval base, fortress and town of Noviodunum, Romania. The site lies on the Danube in eastern Romania, not far from the Danube Delta. Four small-scale pilot seasons took place undertaking a variety of survey work on the site (topographic, pick-up and geophysical surveys). Excavation started in 2005 and the team has grown to 50 people. This year will continue the excavations and field survey. Work will include environmental and finds processing, excavation and survey.

Everyone will be introduced to the site and the project and will be shown all aspects of the work. The excavations will be supervised by professional field archaeologists. The project uses the well-known Museum of London recording system. Everyone will be expected to complete their own record sheets, draw, excavate and so on. All necessary training will be given. If participants want experience of a specific skill please make sure the directors are aware of this. No academic credits available although letters of reference happily given on request.

We will be looking to take a mix of people including those with limited experience, more experienced archaeologists and of any age 18 and above. A willingness to get on with the rest of the team, an ability to entertain oneself in a relatively remote location, and sensitivity to the local population and culture are all essential. We are especially looking for people interested in learning specific skills, in particular: a find assistant, pottery assistants, environmental assistants and a site photographer (please mention this in the application).

We will be starting work at 6 am to avoid the heat of the afternoon. Finds processing will be undertaken in the afternoon by all. Romania at this time of year can be very hot. We will provide transport to and from site. Further details about what to bring, travel and transfer arrangements and useful reading can be obtained from the organisers or visit the website at: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/project/noviodunum/index.htm

Contact  Kris Lockyear, Institute of Archaeology, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK.
Tel    +44 (0)20 7679 4568 Email  k.lockyear@ucl.ac.uk
Web    www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/project/noviodunum/index.htm
**PORO LISSUM FORUM PROJECT, TRANSYLVANIA**

| **Director** | Dr Eric C De Sena  
(John Cabot University, Rome) and  
Dr Alexandru V Matei  
(Zalau Museum of History and Art) |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| **Sponsors** | Zalau Museum of History and Art  
John Cabot University  
Romanian Ministry of Culture |
| **Period** | Roman; post-Roman |
| **Team size** | 5 staff; 12 volunteers; 15 local workers |
| **Volunteers** | 12, no experience required. |
| **Dates** | 12 June – 19 July 2008 |
| **Apply by** | Until spaces filled |
| **Minimum stay** | One month |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Cost** | $2,100, including lodging, on-site meals, land travel, field trips (4 nights in a modest hotel and dinners) and project fees. |
| **Language** | English is the primary language |
| **Board & lodging** | Dormitory complex on site |
| **Vaccination/Health Insurance** | Tetanus is strongly advised. Participants should arrange their own medical insurance. |
| **Visa/work permit** | None required |

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 five weeks of excavation, a series of field trips to neighbouring museums and archaeological sites (including Cluj-Napoca, Potaissa, Turda, Bucium and Simleu Silvanei) and occasional evening lectures. 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 – contact organiser for further details.

Team members will stay in the on-site facilities and in nearby houses in Moigrad (one mile from the excavations). Bedrooms accommodate 3–5 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$2,100 project fee. All bedding and excavation equipment is supplied by the project. Reports on previous seasons and a bibliography is available on the website: www.porolissum.org

**Contact**  
Dr Eric De Sena, Project Coordinator, John Cabot University, via della Lungara 233, 00165 Rome, Italy.

**Tel**  
+39 339-399-3892  
**Email** edesena@johncabot.edu  
**Web** www.porolissum.org
RUSSIA

DZHUBGA: PREHISTORIC MEGALITHS IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS

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 2008, excavation will be concentrated 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 the 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.

Visit the website for further information about the project and plans for the 2008 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc.

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Visit the website for further information about the project and plans for the 2008 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc.

**Director** Viktor Trifonov (Russian Academy of Sciences)

**Period** 3rd millennium BC megaliths

**Team** 12 staff plus 10 volunteers

**Volunteers** 10

**Dates** 10 August – 10 September 2008

**Apply by** 1 May/until spaces filled

**Minimum stay** 2 – 4 weeks

**Language** English is spoken by most project staff and students

**Cost** €210 for one week, which covers tuition, fees, accommodation and meals, and local commute to and from site.

**Board & lodging** Provided and included in cost

**Vaccination** Contact your local health centre. Tetanus is the only one recommended for health reasons.

**Insurance** Not specified.

**Visa** Letter of invitation from Russian Academy of Sciences required for visa – details on website

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.

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Visit the website for further information about the project and plans for the 2008 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc.

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

**Tel** +7 812 911 36 85

**Fax** +7 812 311 62 71

**Email** viktor_trifonov@mail.ru

**Web** http://dolmens.spb.ru/
Archaeology Adventures’ Russian expedition will take you to the vast open spaces of the Russian steppe, near the Ukrainian border. Flying into Rostov direct from many European cities, you will join the team and deploy close to Tanais, now a small village but once the Roman Empire’s most remote trading post. Your team will be led by Dr Natalia Leonova from the Moscow State University’s Faculty of History. The site you will work at, known as Kamennaya Balka, lies on a ridge a few miles to the north east of the Hellenistic city, overlooking the steppe to the north and the Don estuary stretching to the south, rich with wildlife.

The excavation comprises two areas with fine stratification of its many levels. You will delicately excavate new areas of hearths and tool processing areas to reveal the secrets of this earliest of human subsistence technologies. The ephemeral nature of the remains will mean that your drawing, recording and surveying skills will be really important. The team has also uncovered evidence suggesting trading contact with cultures in the steppe zone, Central Europe, the Caucasus and Western Asia, even at this early stage of human occupation. Tanais, being at the mouth of the Don, can be seen as an eternal gateway to Asia and Europe. The Graeco-Roman city, sacked by the Goths in AD 330, continued in use until the 5th century AD. The rich remains of the city are testimony to its importance as Rome’s most remote trading post, contacting the mysterious tribes of the steppe.

Useful reading
ŠAHY 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>13 July – 24 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements available</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application deadline</td>
<td>1 May 2008/until spaces filled</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>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>EASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, accommodation and food will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Slovak/Hungarian border town of Šahy 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 Šahy. 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 Šahy again in 2008.

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 Kőrös 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.

Contact  
Mark Graham, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.
Tel +44 (0) 16973 21516  
Email enquiries@grampusheritage.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 16973 23040  
Web www.grampusheritage.co.uk
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>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placements</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2008/until spaces filled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Graduate students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full placement period (9 weeks)</td>
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<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>GrEASE placements are fully funded and the cost of flights, accommodation and food will be covered by the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The GrEASE Leonardo da Vinci Project managed in the UK by Grampus Heritage & Training Ltd, 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.

In 2006 and 2007 excavations focused 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 where fieldwalking by local archaeologists revealed a cluster of Bronze Age finds in the field. The excavation in 2008 will continue on the site of Vlaca, in order to gain a deeper understanding of its history. During the 8-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.
LAJUMA HIGH ALTITUDE OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY
SOUTPANSBERG MOUNTAINS, FAR NORTH LIMPOPO PROVINCE

To complement its ongoing research and conservation initiatives in the Soutpansberg, the Lajuma Research Centre is keen for students with an archaeological or historical background or interest to become involved in a research project with the aim of compiling a report on the historical occupation of the area.

The project includes the mapping and documentation of occupational sites and the recording of significant features, for example stone walling or grinding holes, using standard surveying techniques. A more detailed surface analysis of artefacts is undertaken and a photographic database of in situ finds compiled. In addition to surveying and documenting major sites, such as the Leopard Trail Site, surrounding sites are documented and any relationship to the main site determined. Research is undertaken to correlate any findings with the known history of the region. This includes comparisons of pottery remains to establish the culture and period as well as the identification and dating of the various trade beads, buttons and weapons. Additional information is gained through interviews with local people and discussions with archaeologists and historians in the region.

All equipment is provided. Own GPS’s will be appreciated but is not required. Food must be purchased by volunteers at their own cost during weekly town trips (transportation is provided). Accommodation is in shared quarters in a converted barn with kitchen, communal area and sets of ablutions. Accommodation is shared with resident biology and sociology students as well as various volunteers. Assistance with all travel arrangements will be provided. Visit the website for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Stephan Gaigher (Lajuma Research Centre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Lajuma Research Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>1 staff member; volunteer numbers vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>10; previous field experience not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>GIS, regional survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>ZAR 3000-00/month. Shared accommodation supplied. Self catering. One trip per week to local town for supplies. Limited electricity. Medical support. Optional trips to surrounding tourist attractions at extra cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost – see details below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>None required, but Tetanus is advisable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel/medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>As per nationality. Letters of introduction can be supplied for visa applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Stephan Gaigher, Lajuma Research Centre, PO Box 522, Louis Trichardt 0920, South Africa
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Fax      0155930352
Email    stephan@lajuma.com
Web      www.lajuma.com
PHINDA GAME RESERVE SURVEY, NORTH KWA ZULU NATAL (UMLANDO)

Directors
Gavin Anderson & Louise Anderson (Umlando Archaeological Tourism & Resource Management)

Period
Early/Middle/Late Stone Age; Early/Late Iron Age, Historical Period

Staff
2

Volunteers
4 –10 needed; no experience necessary as site training will be given.

Dates
April – October: Surveys are continuous throughout the year; however preference is for the (southern hemisphere) winter months up to October.

Apply by
Applications received 2 months before preferred dates will be considered.

Minimum stay
Two weeks (negotiable). May be linked to our Richard’s Bay Dune mining trips, thus one week each.

Minimum age
18

Language
English

Cost
R8000 (approx. £690) for two weeks

Vaccination/Health Insurance
Provide own health insurance. Check with own local health centre regarding recommended immunisations/vaccinations

Visa
Visas are required for some nationalities – check with South African Embassy/Consular office

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 about 30 km away. Those interested can find out more about the Phinda Game Reserve at: www.ccafrica.com/reserve-1-id-2-1

Contact
Gavin and Louise Anderson, Umlando, PO Box 102532, Meer-en-See 3901, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.
Tel +27 (0)35 753 1785  Fax +27 (0)35 753 1785  Email umlando@mtnloaded.co.za
RICHARD’S BAY EXCAVATIONS, EASTERN SEABOARD (UMLANDO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson &amp; Louise Anderson (Umlando)</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, but 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>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>Visas are required for some nationalities – check with South African Embassy or Consular office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. There is a 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.

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

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Email: umlando@mtnloaded.co.za
Web: www.rbm.co.za/UNEARTHINGTHEPAST33.aspx
UMLANDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURISM & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND/OR EXCAVATIONS

We work on many projects throughout the year, ranging from mining operations, dams, various lineal developments, museum displays, and general surveys. Apart from the two main projects listed above, we can also arrange a more general programme that will teach methods of site location and survey (including map reading, GPS, and general driving up and down the mountain!). In addition, there are several unscheduled excavations – two large Iron Age are planned for 2010–2011. These surveys and/or excavations will help students to learn the various methods of Heritage Management. That is, how to rate a site in terms of significance, different methods of monitoring, sampling and/or excavation, and the various types of expertise used in assessing sites, for example, consulting archives, architect-historians, historians, anthropologists, local communities, the use of Living Heritage (some field trips will be arranged), general conservation methods used in two different institutions, database methods, etc. Details of various small projects are available on request. This is suited for individual students as opposed to large groups.

Last year Archaeology Abroad subscriber Emily Hallinan spent time working with the Umlando Archaeological Tourism and Resource Management team during her Gap Year in South Africa. Emily is now a first-year archaeology undergraduate at Cambridge University and will be returning to work with the Umlando team again this summer. Below Emily gives us a summary of her ‘Umlando’ experiences.

'I contacted Gavin Anderson of Umlando Archaeological Tourism and Resource Management after seeing placement details in Archaeology Abroad, Spring 2006. Gavin was able to arrange a two month itinerary for March until May 2007, tailored to meet my personal interests and combining practical archaeological experience with tours of archaeological sites in the KwaZulu-Natal region. The fieldwork, based in Richard’s Bay, involved surveying Stone Age and Iron Age sites in the Richard’s Bay Minerals mining lease, excavating and planning a shell midden, sorting, analysing and databasing artefactual material from sites we had surveyed and excavated. Gavin instructed me on excavation and recording techniques and the analysis and identification of stone tool types. The highlight of the fieldwork was five days staying in Phinda Game Reserve doing survey and assessment of Palaeontological, Middle and Late Stone Age, Late Iron Age and Historical Period sites. Day trips to Mkuze and St Lucia Game Reserves combined game viewing with looking at sites and discussion on landscape archaeology, but Phinda was a unique opportunity to venture out into the bush and look for sites in inaccessible locations, accompanied by an armed game ranger. We also went on a week-long trip to sites further afield, including hiking to Battle Cave rock art site in the Drakensberg, visiting Battlefield sites at Blood River, Rorkes Drift and Isandlwana, a tour of the Natal Museum including the store rooms and discussion of curation and display, a visit to Durban Point and discussion of archaeology found in impact assessments before development, and a trip to Border Cave.

I was impressed by the variety of activities and excursions Gavin was able to organise, adding to my archaeological experience but also giving me an insightful overview of cultural heritage and its management in South Africa. I am grateful to Gavin and his family for having me in their charge for two months, for taking me to see different places in KwaZulu-Natal and enabling me to experience such a range of South African archaeology. I would recommend working with Gavin to archaeology students looking for a placement offering a variety of field methods and archaeological time periods in South Africa, and to those who have an interest in heritage management.
Buendía rockshelter is located in the village of Castejón (Cuenca, Spain), about an hour and a half east of Madrid. The site is located on the left margins of Guadiela river, a subsidiary water course of the Tagus river.

The site was discovered in 1983 by Juan Vicent (Dpto. de Prehistoria, CSIC), and Fernando Velasco (Consejería de Educación y Cultura, CAM). A preliminary publication followed the discovery (Cacho and Pérez, 1995)*, and a C14 (AMS) date (14.380±90 BP) was obtained from the section. A description of surface findings was also available in that article. The chronology of the charcoal sample, as well as the characteristics of the lithics, allowed the researchers to classify the upper levels of Buendía rockshelter as Magdalenian. The chronology of the lower levels is still unknown, although a C14 dating programme now in progress will provide further insights on the earliest occupations of Buendía rockshelter.

The objectives of the current project are (1) the conservation and consolidation of the exposed sediments (2) fine topography of the archaeological area (3) excavation: continuation of the digging pits and evaluation of the chronology and cultural stratigraphy of the archaeological occupation, and (4) territorial integration (GIS Analysis).

Students will be trained in excavation and laboratory techniques, but no academic credits can be offered. All excavation equipment will be provided by the project, volunteers do not need to bring any equipment beyond their personal belongings. Daily travel from the village where the team is quartered (Castejon) to the site is provided by the project.
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 site at 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 on by us have recorded archaeological materials to the Tardiglacial period, especially flint artefacts that can be attributed as late Magdalenian, Azilian and Postglacial occupations.

Traditionally, sampling and surveying are key activities. In a new project as la Cova Gran, these tasks are even more essential since we want to achieve a realistic evaluation of the significance of this site. We have scraped only the surface of this huge settlement. Many arguments suggest that Cova Gran contains a long stratigraphic sequence and with possibly older prehistoric human occupations. For evaluating the potential interest of this site and to obtain a more accurate knowledge of it, it will be necessary to continue testing the site and surveying the area.

Our aim is to recognize and excavate the upper levels detected in the preliminary survey. Until now, we have differentiated in a small area two discrete stratigraphic layers both with lithic artefacts, bone remains and hearths. The deployment of an automatized system for the recovery of materials using Total Station theodolite and GIS are essential methodological tools for managing and obtaining a systematic record of the fieldwork, allowing the recovery of basic information for evaluating the existence of spatial arrangement patterns, the raw material exploited or the possible contacts with other regions (Mediterranean coastal areas?). In other words, this data will be essential for reconstructing the way of life of the hunter-gatherers that lived in the southern slopes of the Pyrenees.

For full details about the 2008 season at Cova Gran visit the website at www.uab.es/cepap/wcg/Hoja1.htm

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Email jorge.martinez@uab.es
Web www.uab.es/cepap
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 12 metres into the hillside. Its 5–8 metre deep sedimentary fill contains remains from the Early/Middle Pleistocene boundary: six teeth of pre-Neanderthals (*Homo heidelbergensis*), as well as many stone tools including an Acheulian hand-axe and Levalloiso-Mousteroid flake tools in levels, re-dated in 2007 by OSL to >650,000 BP and by palaeomagnetism to earlier still. Faunal remains include: elephantids (bones often burnt), steppe rhinoceros, extinct giant deer, red deer, hyena, bear, wild horse, bison, aurochs (wild cattle), wild goats, wild boar, rabbits, hares, tortoises, and over sixty bird species. Small mammals include extinct Early/Middle Pleistocene species which are good biostratigraphical markers (*eg: 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. In 2005–2007 we excavated articulated skeletons (including a new skull and jawbone) of two Neanderthals, maybe 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, Easyjet and other budget airlines fly there). Information about what to bring, meeting arrangements/transfer to site, participation certificate, college credits, bibliography and other information is available on the website (or contact Professor Walker by email).
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. Luis Gibert Beotas is studying the origin of the cave and the age of the fossils, as well as the geologic history of the cave. A Palaeolithic site outside the cave in which different types of stone tools have been found, as well as a variety of bones, is also being investigated.

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.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
PINTIA NECROPOLIS, VALLADOLID

The excavation 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, later conquered by the Romans. The cemetery is located about 300 m from the main settlement and 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 crew 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 artifacts. Research in this area of the site is helping investigators better understand the social organization of these pre-Roman peoples. In 2007 the teams uncovered 25 cremation tombs, the majority belonging to women and children from the 2nd century BC. Of the 300 funerary artefacts found, about 100 came from a single burial of two girls. This year teams will open the area between these tombs and those found in 2005.

In addition to excavation and laboratory work, there will be a number of seminars and workshops related to the fieldwork. Topics this summer include Vaccean Funerary Rituals, Wine as an Expression of Power and Social Status in European Protohistory, Working the Archaeological Record and Archaeological drawing and digital photography. All the information will be in both Spanish and English.

NB: The Pintia program is a partnership between ArchaeoSpain and the University of Valladolid. ArchaeoSpain will handle all logistical and administrative matters prior to the excavation. Once at Pintia, the University is responsible for everything else, including the fieldwork, seminars, workshops, bilingual team leaders, room and board, and excursions. The program can also offer academic credit – further details from ArchaeoSpain.

**Historical Excursions:** The group will also tour the main places of interest in the Peñafiel area. All of these excursions are included in the program costs. Visits may depend on your participation dates and the excavation schedule. They include Peñafiel: Medieval town and castle; Peñaranda de Duero and the Roman city of Clunia; the capital city of Valladolid: Cathedral, National Sculpture Museum; the Monasterio de la Santa Espina, Urueña, Castle of Torrelodón; the capital city of Segovia: Roman Aqueduct, Gothic Cathedral, Granja de San Ildefonso; the Medieval town of Salamanca; the capital city of Burgos: Cathedral, archaeological museum, Cartuja de Miraflores; and the Medieval towns of Silos, Lerma and Covarrubias.

**Contact**  
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**Fax**  
+1 860 231 1052

**Email**  
programs@archaeospain.com

**Web**  
www.archaeospain.com/pintia
ArchaeoSpain offers today the only existing program specifically designed to expose High School students currently in grades 11 and 12 (16–17 years) to the challenges and rewards of Classical Archaeology. 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 Romans founded Pollentia in 70 BC in northern Mallorca, the largest Balearic island in the Mediterranean Sea. We will participate in the excavation of its Roman Forum. The ruins of the Roman city, in the modern town of Alcudia, are the best preserved Roman remains on the island and they have become an important reference for the study of the Roman culture in the Balearics. Over the past 70 years, archaeologists have uncovered three main areas: a residential quarter, Forum and the theatre.

The ArchaeoSpain group will focus its research on the Forum, where current archaeological work is providing valuable information about the urban organization of Pollentia. The forum was the public square of the town, and recent archaeological activity has been able to identify the temple of the Capitol and a wide area with tabernae (shops). Field crews have also discovered medieval tombs in the Forum that were carved into the rock long after the Romans abandoned the city. On the outskirts of the city, the Roman theatre, built in the year 70 and excavated in the bedrock, completes the archaeological complex of Pollentia.

**Historical Excursions:** Mallorca is an island full of history with many points of interest. Our group will visit the prehistoric and medieval sites on the island – in addition to the beautiful beaches. All the excursions and activities are included in the program fees and include: The city of Palma. Old town, Castle of Bellver (16th century), Cathedral (12th–15th centuries); the Megalithic complex of Son Fornés (8th century BC); the Prehistoric complex of Capocorb Vell; Capdepera Castle (14th century); the Megalithic Necropolis of Cala De Son Real; the Monastery of Lluc (13th-15th centuries); Cabrera Island; the Caves of Arta and other small towns such as Port de Soller, Sa Calobra, Valldemossa, Manacor.

**Contact** Santiago Enrique, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA

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**Email** programs@archaeospain.com

**Fax** +1 860 231 1052  
**Web** www.archaeospain.com/pollentia/highschool.htm
The Iberian peninsula, the most western part of the European continent, was densely inhabited by Neanderthal groups between 200,000 – 30,000 years BP. La Roca dels Bous rockshelter (La Noguera) is located in Catalonia, northeastern Spain in the contact area between the river Ebro valley and the Pre-Pyrenean sierras. The river network marks the paths connecting the plains and the mountains, where a large number of Middle Paleolithic archaeological sites have been recorded. La Roca dels Bous is located in the pre-Pyrenees mountain ranges, near to the town of Balaguer. The access to the archaeological site is easy, but the landscape is quite rugged and wild, with deep ravines and sheer cliffs.

La Roca dels Bous possibly represents one of the last Neanderthal settlements located in the Pyrenean area. We have obtained 14C AMS data contemporary to the emergence of the first Upper Paleolithic tradition at sites such as la Cova de l’Arbreda or la Cueva del Castillo. This data suggests the possible coexistence of two behavioural and biological traditions in the same area. We think that La Roca dels Bous can make a significant contribution to the understanding of the behaviour of the last Neanderthal groups between 45,000 – 35,000 BP, the chronological framework of Neanderthal occupation.

The archaeological remains are found in thin soil layers, usually between 5 to 10 cm thick, and limited by sterile levels. The fossil record is quite homogenous. Hearths are common in all archaeological units and are all simple, plain and elliptic shaped fires, with a highly burnt central area and ashes dispersed around the perimeter. The small size of the thermoaltered area suggests that fires were used essentially to produce heat and light, but possibly not for cooking activities. The few lithic finds (mainly cobbles deposited at the bottom of the site) and the scarce faunal remains suggest that the site was occupied by small groups during a short time period, a pattern which seems to characterize Neanderthal behaviour.

Participants will be involved in all three aspects of the project (field work, survey and laboratory work), as well as helping with the usual miscellaneous excavation project tasks. The nature of the site does not call for strenuous digging. However, participants should be moderately fit, as hiking on rugged terrain is involved. Temperatures in August are high. Hats and sunscreen are strongly recommended. Nights can be chilly and warm clothing is advised. Summer storms occur occasionally. The nearby towns and monuments offer numerous opportunities for sightseeing and for understanding the history of the region. For full details and application information can be found on the website.

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Fax  +34 93 402 0704 Web  www.uab.es/cepap
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 founded 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 artefacts that have been found in recent excavations.

For 2008, we will be excavating the Roman City of Sanisera that overlooks the natural port of Sanitja. 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.

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 cobble 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.

For 2008, we will be excavating the Roman City of Sanisera that overlooks the natural port of Sanitja. 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.

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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

Click here to read how American Fieldwork Award recipient Doris Lo enjoyed six weeks in Menorca last year, working first on the land-based Sanisera project and then bravely taking to the water and learning to dive as part of the Sanitja Roman Port project (see below).
ROMAN NECROPOLIS EXCAVATIONS, SANISERA, MENORCA

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, the Romans founded three cities. Of those cities, Sanisera (our archaeological site) was built around the port of Sanitja in the northernmost part of the island. The city flourished due to the heavy maritime commercial industry that received boats going from Spain to Italy and from France to Africa. The impressiveness of Sanisera can be appreciated in the present by the quantity and quality of the amphoras and other roman artifacts that have been found in recent excavations.

The Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria in Menorca, Spain, has scheduled for 2008, the excavation of a cluster of roman tombs belonging to a cemetery located on the outskirts of the Roman city of Sanisera occupied between 123 BC – AD 550. The excavation is directed by Fernando Contreras, Director of the Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria with the collaboration of specialists in physical anthropology and restoration. The course runs for seven hours a day which is divided between excavation of the tombs and laboratory work; studying and conservation of the human remains and other materials recovered relating to the Necropolis. Students will also participate in lectures, classes, exercises and excursions relevant to the course. For every eight course days there are two days off.

Participants will learn and apply excavation techniques used in physical anthropology when excavating tombs. In the laboratory, participants will follow guidelines set by an anthropologist and other specialists for the classification, study, and conservation of human remains and other related material found. Participants will also be given lectures on methodology, Roman archaeology, physical anthropology, and the conservation of archaeological materials. Participants will visit other archaeological sites on the island through organized excursions. Courses are given in both 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 Cavalliera,  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
ROMAN PORT OF SANITJA UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, MENORCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Claudio Lozano Guerra, Rex Bangerter, Jens Auer and Fernando Contreras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sa Nitja Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early Roman to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>4-6 staff; 14 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 October – 14 November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session dates:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01 – 14 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 – 30 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01 – 14 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Up to 01 October 2008 - contact for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two-weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18 (contact organisers with questions about age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Courses given in English and Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$1,950 – $2,300 per session. To reserve a place, an application fee of $250 is payable, which will be discounted from the total cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Insurance</td>
<td>No vaccinations are required. Participants will have accidental medical insurance during course hours, but should arrange own travel/medical insurance in addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 cobblestone 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.

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.

Click here to read how American Fieldwork Award recipient Doris Lo enjoyed six weeks in Menorca last year, working first on the land-based Sanisera project (see above) and then on the underwater programme.
ROMAN THEATRE OF CLUNIA, BURGOS

One of Spain’s most fascinating Roman cities, Clunia was one of the capitals of northern Hispania during the 1st and 2nd centuries, only to be abandoned in the 5th century. We will be excavating its impressive 9,000-seat theatre, the largest in the Iberian Peninsula. The 2,000-year-old city sits atop a vast plateau about 3,400 feet above sea level. It was an administrative capital to a Roman province in northern Iberia (Galba was living in Clunia when he was named emperor following the civil war in post-Nero Rome). So far archaeologists have unearthed countless public monuments and structures, including the Forum, the Basilica, two bath complexes and several houses.

Over the past five years, in conjunction with ArchaeoSpain teams, the Clunia crew has made some great discoveries – in September 2003, we found the entrance to the theatre’s main drainage system, a vaulted tunnel that continues to drain soil water 2,000 years later. And in 2004, excavations uncovered evidence that the Romans converted the theatre into an area to accommodate gladiator fights and other spectacles. From our work we know that the transformation took place in the year 169. Last season, moving to the backstage area of the theatre, the team uncovered several subterranean rooms which were possibly used by actors and gladiators. A life-size marble statue of a woman – perhaps a goddess – emerged almost whole, and it appears that the back wall consisted of several arches. The 2008 team will be enlarging the excavation zones to learn more about this area of the theatre. ArchaeoSpain at Clunia involves excavation, mapping, photography and the conservation and cataloguing of artefacts.

Historical Excursions: The group will also tour historical and cultural sites in the Clunia area. We believe that visiting the sites in the region helps greatly to understand the archaeological work performed at the site. All excursions are included in the program costs. Some visits may change depending on the excavation schedule, but it is hoped to go to: the Celtiberian and Roman city of Tiermes; the Dolmen of Cubillejo de Lara. Megalithic Monument; the Roman Villa of Baños de Valdearados; the Visigothic Necropolis of Cuyacabras (5th century); the Visigothic Church of Quintanilla de las Viñas (7th century); the Romanesque Monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos (11th century); the Moorish and Medieval Castles of Gormáz and Caracena (10th and 15th centuries); the Medieval town of Peñaranda de Duero and the capital city of Burgos: Gothic Cathedral (13th century) and Archaeological Museum.

Contact Mike Elkin, Director, ArchaeoSpain, PO Box 1331, Farmington, CT 06034, USA
Tel +1 866 932 0003 or +34 619 821 025 (in Spain)
Fax +1 860 231 1052
Email programs@archaeospain.com
Web www.archaeospain.com/clunia
Archaeology Abroad 2008

SOPEÑA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, ASTURIAS

**Director**  
Dr Ana C Pinto (Spanish Research Council)

**Sponsors**  
National Geographic Society

**Period**  
Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic

**Team size**  
2 staff, 12 volunteers

**Volunteers**  
12 needed, experience preferable but training will be provided as needed. A certificate of participation will be issued after the excavation. Specialist skills also valued.

**Dates**  
1 July – 31 August 2008

**Apply by**  
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**  
One month or four weeks

**Minimum age**  
20

**Language**  
Good level of Spanish and/or English

**Cost**  
One month (four weeks): €1,000  
Full season (eight weeks): €1,500  
Fee includes full board & lodging (two houses with six people per house) with breakfast at home, lunch at the site and dinner at a local restaurant.

**Board & lodging**  
Provided in new living quarters with fully-equipped kitchen, bathroom living room with TV, heating and hot water.

**Vaccinations**  
Tetanus

**Insurance**  
Arrange own travel and medical insurance

**Visa**  
Not required for most nationalities

Neanderthals are thought of as the first Europeans, descending from the African *Homo erectus* that had previously migrated to this area. For over 150,000 years they were the only human inhabitants of Europe, through glaciations and warm periods. But some 35,000 years ago, things started to change quickly and in a few millennia the Neanderthal culture, known as the Mousterian, disappears completely and is replaced by other, known as the Aurignacian, thought to be associated to the so-called Cro-Magnon man. Sopeña is a rock-shelter located in the Asturias region of N. Spain, in the northern reaches of the Picos de Europa, a massive carboniferous limestone formation in the centre of the Cantabrian mountains. The entrance opens to the SW, 450 m. above sea level, overlooking the valley of river Güeña and c 250 m above it. A tributary stream runs some 100 m. below the cave.

A test excavation yielded EUP materials from the top layer. Up to 16 distinct levels were found all thought to be in situ, all archaeological with very good preservation. A Gravette point from Level I and radiocarbon date of circa 34000 BP define provisionally the UP sequence. The Middle Palaeolithic is present from Level XII with one Mousterian point and many steeped side-scrapers. Overall the predominant raw material is quartzite although flint is more frequent in the UP levels, along with quartz and ocre both thought to have played some symbolic role in the UP societies. Amongst the animals identified so far are *Bos/bison, Equus, Megaloceros, Cervus, Capra, Rupicapra, Capreolus*, a rhinoceros, lion, leopard, hyaena, wolf, etc.

At the excavation all finds are plotted using a Total Station connected to a hand held computer where specimen identification is recorded along with specimen number and XYZ coordinates and all field data is downloaded daily to table computers then processed with GIS software that allows immediate 3D mapping of both finds and strat units. All soil removed is carried to the field lab, water sieved and sorted. 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. Volunteers need to bring strong waterproof trekking boots, some light rain gear and, in general, get dressed for mountain conditions. Volunteers will be picked up from several nearby locations detailed in the Circular letter submitted to the final participants. They must fly to Spain and within Spain get to eastern Asturias, in northern Spain.

Contact  
Ana C Pinto, Instituto de Historia CSIC, c/o Albasanz 26–28, 28037 Madrid, Spain.

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Fax  
+34 91 602 2979

Web  
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HUMAN ORIGINS AT OLDUVAI GORGE

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 hominid 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 artifacts and fossils. They may work where earlier Earthwatch teams found two hominid 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!

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.
ORIGINS OF ANGKOR, NAKHON RATCHASIMA PROVINCE

The Origins of Angkor research area comprises the very flat upper reaches of the Mun (pronounced “moon”) River system in Northeast Thailand. The countryside is sprinkled with villages, including the project site, Ban Non Wat (village of the temple mound). Rice fields dominate the landscape and are interspersed with trees and copses and there is a range of wild bird-life, from bee-eaters to hawks and water birds.

The small rural village of Ban Non Wat is rapidly becoming one of the most important locations for understanding indigenous societies ancestral to the Empire of Angkor. A major discovery has been the lavishly appointed Bronze Age burials (dating from about 1200 BC) suggesting a level of wealth and hierarchy in this society far beyond what has usually been assumed. In 2004, the foundations of what appears to be a huge Bronze Age building were discovered. Dr Nigel Chang and his colleagues will build on earlier investigations by uncovering more of this structure to better understand how these ancient Bronze Age people lived as well as how they died. Chang and his colleagues are also investigating the building’s history beyond the excavated area to better understand the relationship between the people of prehistoric Ban Non Wat and their environment.

In the mornings your team will drive to the dig site, where you'll be given an assignment in excavating the remains of Ban Non Wat, a large mound ringed by banks and moats. You will excavate, screen, and float sediment to isolate microscopic materials, and search for human burials, food remains, pottery, metals, and other artefacts. You will then process your abundant finds at the field laboratory. The team digs under the shade of a tarp or tented roof, working with local villagers. The local people are great fun to work with, and have become knowledgeable and skilled archaeologists over the years. After a day's work, you'll drive back in time to enjoy the local market, check your e-mail, have a cold beer, take a swim, and enjoy a delicious Thai dinner.

Accommodation is at the comfortable Phimai Inn, with a large swimming pool, hot showers, conventional Western plumbing, and air-conditioned rooms. Western or Thai breakfasts and delicious Thai dinners will be served under the pavilion next to the swimming pool, and the hotel provides lunch to take to the dig site daily.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.

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/europe
**THE BLACK SEA SHIPWRECK PROJECT, SUDAK–NOVY SVET CRIMEA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Sergiy Zelenko and Yana Morozova (Center for Underwater Archaeology, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sponsors  | Kiev National Tara Shevchenko University  
The Ukrainian Underwater Sport Federation  
The Gerda Henkel Foundation (2007) |
| Period/site | Medieval (11th – 13th century) |
| Team | 5 staff; 15 volunteers  
4 student places available for each session |
| Dates | Session 1: 1 – 15 August 2008  
Session 2: 15 – 30 August 2008 |
| Apply by | 15 May 2008 |
| Minimum stay | One session (15 days) |
| Minimum age | 18 |
| Language | English; some Russian would be great! |
| Cost | €690, which includes tuition, board & lodging, insurance, local transport and excursions and donation to the CUA |
| Board & lodging | Provided and included in cost – see below |
| Insurance | Recommended to have international diving and medical insurance in addition to local one that is provided whilst on the expedition |
| Vaccinations | 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 survey, excavation and study of a medieval shipwreck located in the Bay of Sudak and the Cape of Meganom. 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 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 participate in other aspects of post-excaavation activities, including the maintenance of their equipment. A number of lectures and field excursions will also take place. The topics of the lectures include: Introduction to underwater archaeology; Preliminary underwater survey work; Underwater excavation: methods, techniques and equipment; Recording of archaeological finds: photography, sampling, cataloguing; Special case studies in the Black Sea Region; Cultural history of the Crimean Peninsula; Geography of the Ukraine; Introduction to the Russian language. All lectures will be presented by archaeologists and specialists from the Center for Underwater Archaeology, Kiev National University, Brown University, and other participating institutions. Knowledge of Russian or Ukrainian, though helpful, is certainly 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**  
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**Email** maritime@univ.kiev.ua

**Fax** +38044 2393292  
**Web** www.fieldschool.univ.kiev.ua  
www.archaeology.org/interactive/blacksea/index.html
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY FIELD SCHOOLS, KAMPSVILLE, ILLINOIS
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
HUMAN OSTEOLOGY

Field Archaeology & Geophysical Survey
Students of all skill levels are provided with opportunities to engage in original, problem-based archaeological research in the Lower Illinois Valley while learning archaeological skills readily transferable to other environments. Field excavations are supplemented by evening lectures and discussions of archaeological theory, research design, field and laboratory methods and the natural sciences. During the first two weeks of the course, field archaeology students will participate in the geophysical and remote sensing training described in more detail below. Work during the 2008 field season will be at Mound House, an important floodplain site best known for its Middle Woodland (c 50 BC – AD 400) mounds. Our current research has focused on the post-Middle Woodland use and reuse of the site. Integrating with the GIS and Geophysical Survey track, traditional field methods will be supplemented with increased emphasis on ground-based remote sensing, geo-archaeological and GIS approaches to explore long-term site use, social memory and natural and social landscape evolution.

Human Osteology
Students receive intensive training in human skeletal anatomy, including anatomical knowledge of juvenile and adult remains, laboratories on osteobiography (age/sex/stature/ pathology/inherited features) and bioarchaeological subjects such as mortuary theory, identity, paleodemography and paleo-athology. Independent projects supervised individually by staff are also part of the exercise.

All Field School participants stay at one of the CAA’s bunkhouse-style dormitories, within easy walking distance of lecture halls, laboratories and local businesses. Dormitories are equipped with refrigerators. Rooms are at a minimum double-occupancy. Separate shower & restroom facilities are provided for men and women. Meals are prepared by an experienced food-service provider who can accommodate most dietary needs. Students must travel to St. Louis, Illionois area. We will provide transportation for regional airports and train stations.

Contact  Jane E Buikstra, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University, Room 233, Tempe, AZ 85287–2402, USA.
Tel  +1 (480) 965 6931
Fax  +1 (480) 965-7671
Email  buikstra@asu.edu
Web  www.asu.edu/clas/shesc/projects/cbr/bfs/
GIS and geophysical survey methods are revolutionizing archaeology by allowing researchers to "see" beneath the ground and process and analyze spatial data in powerful and creative ways. This intensive, six-week field school will give you hands-on practice in these methods within the context of an on-going landscape-scale research project in the Lower Illinois Valley.

Students will receive training in geophysical survey instruments, and in processing, analysis, interpretation and ground-truthing of the data. Students will be exposed to magnetic gradiometry, electrical resistance, electromagnetic induction and ground-penetrating radar survey techniques. GIS methods will be taught through both site-specific and landscape-scale research questions, with emphasis placed on the study of archaeology and human-environment interactions. Specific GIS topics include importing and exporting diverse datasets, geo-referencing, map and database integration, map algebra, surface analysis and DEM-derived layers and predictive modeling.

Instruction will include daily lectures, readings and field- and laboratory-based data acquisition, processing and interpretation. Lectures, readings and field trips will also introduce students to regional archaeology and environmental history. Each student will complete a research project using archeological and environmental data from the Lower Illinois Valley.

Participants will stay at one of the CAA’s bunkhouse-style dormitories, within easy walking distance of lecture halls, laboratories and local businesses. Dormitories are equipped with refrigerators. Rooms are at minimum double-occupancy; single rooms are not available. Separate shower & restroom facilities are provided for men and women. Meals are prepared by an experienced food-service provider who can accommodate most dietary needs. Students must travel to St. Louis, Illinois area. We will provide transportation for regional airports and train stations.

### Contact

**Gregory Vogel**, Center for American Archaeology, Arizona State University, Kampsville, IL 62053, USA.

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**Email**  g vogel@caa-archaeology.org  
**Fax**  +1 (618) 653-4232  
EL PRESIDIO DE SANTA BARBARA STATE HISTORIC PARK, CALIFORNIA

Archaeology Abroad 2008

Director Dr Robert L Hoover (California Polytechnic State University)

Sponsors Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation and California State Parks

Period Spanish Colonial (1782 – 1846)

Staff 4

Volunteers 12 – no previous field experience required

Dates 7 July – 15 August 2008

Apply by 25 June 2008

Minimum stay Full six weeks

Minimum age 18

Language English

Cost $995 tuition only (8 academic credits) All archaeological equipment provided.

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)

Contact Dr Robert L Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA

Tel +1 805 544 0176
Fax +1 805 544 2528
Email Ulrich1614@aol.com
Web http://sbthp.org/presidio.htm

El Presidio is a Spanish Colonial site located in Santa Barbara State Historic Park, in modern downtown Santa Barbara, California. The excavation sponsors are California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. The project began in 2005 and offers volunteers an intensive six-week combination of excavations and laboratory analysis from the northern yard of the Spanish presidio of Santa Barbara.

Founded in 1782, it was the last of the four military posts established in California to defend against foreign invasion. Attention will be focused on the architectural remains. The presidio is located in downtown Santa Barbara, a touristic spot with many good restaurants and diversions. The climate includes cool foggy nights and warm sunny afternoons. Beaches are spectacular.

Useful Reading

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

Contact Dr Robert L Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA

Tel +1 805 544 0176
Fax +1 805 544 2528
Email Ulrich1614@aol.com
Web http://sbthp.org/presidio.htm
**FORT GARLAND FIELD SCHOOL, COLORADO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Richard A Goddard (Adams State College)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Adams State College; Colorado Historical Society; Fort Garland Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Historic, 1858–1883, Frontier Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5–7 staff; 3–4 specialists; 6–10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Five openings available. Any level of experience can be accommodated. Volunteers with specialist skills will be given opportunities to use and develop them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>16 June – 23 July 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 1: 16 – 25 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: 30 June – 9 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 3: 10 – 23 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until all spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full six weeks to receive academic credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$300 (US) total tuition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Student pay for own board and lodging. On-site camping area available for tents and RVs (no hook-ups). Modern kitchen facilities, bathrooms, and showers available. Groceries can be purchased nearby. Motel rooms available within one mile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>None required, but Tetanus is advisable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Must have health and accident insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>F1 Student Visa. Check with local US Embassy or Consular office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1853 the US government saw the need to place a fort in New Mexico Territory to control Ute Indian raids on local settlements. Fort Massachusetts was established in Ute Canyon about 6 miles north of the present location of Fort Garland. Within a few years, it was realized that the Fort Massachusetts location was inadequate for the mission and in 1858 Fort Garland was established.

Fort Garland provides an unusual opportunity to study life at a frontier outpost. The region has not experienced the rapid development of other areas of the West, and with a high desert climate, the archaeological record has survived largely intact. Work in recent years has revealed that most of the foundations for the 20+ buildings remain intact. The fort had an elaborate water system consisting of open ditches, buried wooden pipes, cisterns, wells, and an ice pond. This system is a focus of the current investigations. A well currently being excavated has yielded hundreds of artefacts. The midden deposits from the 1879 Ute campaign have tentatively been identified and have proven to be very rich in both military and domestic artefacts. Another current focus of study is the post commissary or supply house. The 2007 excavations encountered a storage cellar beneath this structure with remarkable preservation of food stuffs. A developing research direction concerns the presence of women and children at the fort. Numerous artefacts associated with this group have already been recovered. Through hands-on living history demonstrations, and as an aid to interpretation, students will be introduced to both domestic and military life at a 19th century fort. This will include food, and domestic skills, as well as infantry, artillery and cavalry training.

Students are trained in all aspects of basic site recording and excavation. We place an emphasis on technological applications in archaeology such as GPS, GIS, electronic survey, and, as appropriate, geophysical techniques. Wherever possible, students get hands-on training with this equipment. Six semester credits in history or anthropology, undergraduate or graduate are available. Graduate students are required to produce a paper after the conclusion of the field school. Students with previous experience or training are expected to perform at a higher level than introductory students. All dig equipment will be provided although students are encouraged to start collecting their own dig kit. Students are required to supply their own camping equipment and personal supplies.

**Contact**  
Dr Richard A Goddard, Adams State College, HGP, 208 Edgemont Blvd, Alamosa, Colorado 81102, USA.

**Tel**  +1 719-587-7267  
**Fax**  +1 719-587-7176  
**Email**  dick_goddard@adams.edu  
**Web**  http://www2.adams.edu/academics/fieldschool/
FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE, WASHINGTON
2008 PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

The National Park Service, Portland State University, and Washington State University Vancouver, are pleased to announce the eighth annual field school at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. The project will help explore the US Military story at Fort Vancouver during the period of the Indian Wars and the Civil War by examining the living conditions; the food types prepared and served to consumers as well as examine the influence of the military bureaucracy on the lifestyle of the inhabitants. This year’s project will build upon the 2007 Field School excavations of the early history of the US Army component of the fort, including investigations at enlisted men’s barracks, laundresses’ quarters (both on the Parade Ground), officers’ quarters (Officers’ Row) and related kitchens. We shall also be searching for remnants of associated middens and shaft features (privy sites) to collect samples of Victorian material culture and the remains of meals. We have the privilege of using the facilities of the Northwest Cultural Resource Institute for our laboratory work.

Students will receive classroom instruction and tours of the site and facilities during the first week of instruction. Skills learned through the field school include, excavation techniques (including laying out units), artifact collection and identification, survey (both pedestrian and shovel probes), site mapping with compass and GPS, recording elevations with optical level, manual mapping/drawing of features, digital and film photography, stratigraphic profiling and interpretation, introduction to remote sensing techniques and survey with a total station, techniques in public site interpretation, laboratory artifact processing and preliminary analysis, and knowledge of Fort Vancouver history and understanding of 19th century military life in the Pacific Northwest. There are four Thursday night lectures by guest speakers. Students and staff will embark on a field trip to at least one other archaeological site in the Pacific Northwest. Students will attend special events including historic weapons programs and re-enactments (Brigade Encampment and Soldiers’ Bivouac) and Kids Digs.

Contact  Dr Robert J Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Archaeologist, National Park Service, 612 East Reserve Street, Vancouver, Washington 98661, USA.

Tel  +1 (360) 816-6250  Email  Bob_Cromwell@nps.gov or bhorton@wsu.edu

Fax  +1 (360) 816-6363  Web  www.nps.gov/fova/historyculture/2008-public-archaeology-field-school.htm or follow the links from www.nps.gov/fova
GOODMAN POINT PUEBLO, CROW CANYON, COLORADO

A Crown Canyon program provides an intensive introduction to Southwest archaeology, archaeological field work and laboratory methods. Fieldwork adheres to the principles of conservation archaeology; that is, impact to sites is minimized, and the amount of information obtained is maximized.

Fieldwork will be conducted at Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument. Excavation work will include the testing of middens, above-ground masonry rooms, subterranean kivas and a great kiva.

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 world. Surveys have 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.

Fieldwork in 2008 will excavate sites that are part of the Goodman Point Community Center, which is one of the largest community centers in the Mesa Verde region. This extensive archaeological site contains over 1000 structures, including a great kiva, multiple roomblocks, dozens of subterranean kivas, and other features. You learn field and laboratory archaeology from some of the region’s foremost archaeologists. Evenings include special programs on recent research. Detailed descriptions of these programs can be found on the Crow Canyon website.

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.
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>Sponsors</td>
<td>Museum of Texas Tech University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Clovis to Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>15 staff; 40 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No previous experience necessary, but participants should be interested in prehistory/history, willing to learn and work hard, be cooperative, and good mixers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>2 June – 24 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 1: 2 June – 13 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: 30 June – 10 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 3: 14 July – 24 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>None. Participants must make and pay for their own travel arrangements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>May be required depending on country of origin – check with nearest US Embassy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roland Springs Pleistocene fauna locality, and Post archaeological survey and testing research program. At the Lubbock Lake Landmark, the investigation will focus on uncovering stratified Paleoindian bison kill/butchering locales that date between 10,800 – 8,600 BP. Fauna recovered at the Roland Springs locality near Snyder, Texas has provided insights into paleoenvironments dating to perhaps as old as 1.8mya, and excavation this summer will continue to uncover extinct species that no longer exist on the Southern Plains.

The rugged eastern escarpment edge of the Southern High Plains attracted past hunter-gatherer groups due to its combination of shelter, flora, fauna, lithic, and water resources located in the area. Volunteers for the Lubbock Lake Landmark regional research program gain practical experience in field methodologies using the latest in field recording technology, proper field conservation of materials, and laboratory experience in processing materials from the field.

Housing is in wooden-floored, six-person tents with electricity and showers. 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  http://www.museum.ttu.edu/LLL
MAMMOTH GRAVEYARD, HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

|
| **Director** | Dr Larry Agenbroad (Emeritus Professor of Geology, Northern Arizona University) |
| **Sponsors** | Earthwatch Institute |
| **Period** | Ice Age – 24,000 BC |
| **Experience** | No previous experience necessary |
| **Dates** | 29 June – 13 July 2008 (15 days) 13 – 27 July 2008 (15 days) |
| **Apply by** | Contact Earthwatch to check space availability |
| **Minimum stay** | One session |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Language** | English |
| **Cost** | £895 (€1,345) per session |
| **Board & lodging** | Included in cost – see below for details |
| **Vaccination** | Contact your doctor/health centre |
| **Visa** | Contact appropriate embassy |

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 Dr 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.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like 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
**MOHEGAN–ECSU ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, CONNECTICUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Jeffrey C Bendremer (Mohegan Tribe)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sponsors** | Mohegan Tribe  
Eastern Connecticut State University  |
| **Period** | 18th Century Reservation Period  |
| **Participants** | 15 field school places; six credits available through Eastern Connecticut State University. No previous field experience necessary  |
| **Dates** | 23 June – 1 August 2008  |
| **Apply by** | 18 June 2008  |
| **Minimum stay** | Six weeks  |
| **Minimum age** | 16  |
| **Cost** | $1,786 ($298/undergraduate credit)  
$2,016 ($336/graduate credit)  |
| **Language** | English  |
| **Board & lodging** | Not included in cost, but lodging can be arranged at ECSU for around $150 per week. Call (860) 465-5297. Students must provide own food.  |
| **Vaccination** | None required, but Tetanus is advisable  |
| **Insurance** | Arrange own travel and medical insurance.  |
| **Visa** | Check with nearest US Embassy  |

The Mohegan–ECSU Archaeological Field School is one of the oldest and most successful archaeological partnerships with any Native American tribe. This will be our fourteenth year investigating archaeological resources in Uncasville on one of the oldest Indian reservations in North America. The Mohegan Reservation (founded in 1671) consists of a rich historic landscape brimming with known and undiscovered archaeological sites including a variety of pre-European Contact occupations, 17th century fortified village sites, 18th and 19th century Mohegan homesteads, tribal burial grounds and numerous other historic and sacred sites both ancient and modern.

The Mohegan/ECSU Field School is a rare opportunity to work directly with members of the Mohegan Tribe and its tribal government. Each archaeological project is authorized directly by the Mohegan Tribe’s Council of Elders. Besides learning and practising archaeological techniques, students study the broad expanse of Mohegan history and heritage. The program places emphasis on exploring the historic relationship of archaeologists and Indigenous Peoples. Each summer, we take pride in hosting a speaker series of Native American professionals, spiritualists, scholars, elders and dignitaries representing many tribes. We also participate in a number of field trip exchanges to nearby reservations. Each year, there has been a satisfying mix of Native and non-Native students (over 30 Mohegan tribal members have taken the course) which has enhanced the experience for both. The Mohegan Field School has become an exemplar of cooperation and partnership for archaeologists and Native Americans.

Students participate in systematic subsurface testing, block excavations and artifact processing in addition to exploring the historic and contemporary relationships between archaeologists and Native Americans through speakers, lectures, and the daily experience of working together on the Mohegan Reservation. Students will be responsible for their own transport, however car-pools can usually be arranged.

**Useful reading**


**Contact**  
Dr Jeffrey C Bendremer, Mohegan Tribe, 5 Crow Hill Road, Uncasville, CT 06382, USA.

**Tel** +1 (860) 862-6394  
**Email** jbendremer@moheganmail.com

**Fax** +1 (860) 862-6395  
**Web** www.mohegan.nsn.us/
PREHISTORIC PUEBLOS OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST
MONTICELLO BOX RANCH, RIO ALAMOSA, NEW MEXICO

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 artifacts 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.

Call Earthwatch on +44 (0) 1865 318831 and talk to one of their friendly expedition advisors if you would like more information.

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/europe

Directors Karl Laumbach (Human Systems Research) Dr Dennis O’Toole (Cañada Alamosa Institute)
Sponsors Earthwatch Institute
Period AD 600 – 1400
Experience No previous experience necessary
Apply by Contact Earthwatch to check space availability
Minimum stay One session (10 days)
Minimum age 18
Language English
Cost £895 (€1,345) per session
Board & lodging Provided – see below
Vaccination Contact your GP/ health centre
Visa Contact appropriate embassy
A small select team of six volunteers will accompany a research team from the Museum of Texas Tech University to help them unlock the secrets of New Mexico's early hunter communities. You will fly into Lubbock, Texas, join the team and deploy to a working ranch 135 miles to the north-west, in the vast wilderness of the New Mexico desert. Amongst the ravines you will help the team carry out a variety of field surveys and excavations amongst this extinct lake environment. You will excavate a series of small test pits to confirm the existence of early Archaic camps: small temporary habitation areas indicated by hearths and stone tools, which are rare here in the Southern High Plains, but evidence for several of which the team has already found at San Jon.

In addition to the excavation, you will be carrying out fieldwalking surveys, recording, mapping, and photographing of material found in situ, and the processing of finds and samples of the ancient lake sediments. Additionally, some laboratory work will be carried out on-site prior to movement to the team's Quaternary Research Center for further analysis. The question the team is asking is whether the few Early Archaic sites that are found represent a decline in human population on the Southern Plains, or if Early Archaic sites are not as well preserved as other time periods. Only through continued work on this time period will the answer be found.

The San Jon site is located along the western edge of the Southern High Plains near San Jon, New Mexico. The site is on a working ranch and wind farm, is situated within a playa (internally drained lake) basin and covers more than 500 acres. Fieldwork, initiated in the 1940s, has found several early Archaic sites, which in the last two years have been dated to between 7,000 and 8,000 years old. Most of these sites have been discovered by fieldwalkers finding surface scatters of stone tools and their fragments.

At the Residential Training weekend in the UK, participants will be briefed on archaeological theory and practice, with practical sessions on recording, drawing, surveying etc. Briefing on first aid and in-country security will also be given. Once on site, the working day will run from 6am to 4.30pm, with three main meals and two snack breaks. All equipment will be provided.
SOUTHERN PLAINS PROJECT II – THE POST, TEXAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Eileen Johnson (Museum of Texas Tech University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Archaeology Adventures Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early Archaic (7,000–8,000 BP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5 places available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training is provided at a residential training weekend, and on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 – 24 September 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until team complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full project duration of 19 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>£800, which covers food and accommodation, personal excavation and survey equipment (to keep), attendance at the UK residential training weekend, and carbon offsets for your journey to Lubbock. We cover your transfers from Lubbock airport to the excavation site, but flights to Lubbock are not included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English is the working language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Included in cost in ranch farmsteads equipped with showers and shared bathrooms. Volunteers should bring own sleeping bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange their own travel and medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check with own Foreign Office or State Dept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As part of a team of twelve volunteers, you will be joining a research team from the Museum of Texas Tech University to unlock the secrets of the Southern High Plains cultural chronology. You will fly into Lubbock, Texas, join the team and deploy to a working ranch 40 miles to the south-east. Here, like the San Jon team, you will be seeking the evidence for the hunter-gatherer tribes which trekked the vast wilderness of the Southern High Plains, probably visiting the team’s other site at San Jon, over 170 miles away. Prehistoric hunter-gatherer groups and Historic Southern Plains tribes were attracted to the mesa, immortalised by the rock art panels that adorn the sandstone cliffs edges, and over 2,300 artifacts left on the mesa top. Your team will be focusing on the survey and detailed mapping of sites along the edge of the Southern High Plains escarpment. GIS mapping will be used to discover the distribution of materials at several key hunter-gatherer sites. Additionally, hearth features, bone beds, and buried soils will be targeted for recording, sampling, excavation and profiling. This habitation evidence will, we hope, put into context the mysterious rock art. Art depicted on the panel includes possible church missions on fire, human figures in combat, a possible shaman, a three-toed box turtle, and a bovid. One of the past summer's objectives was to record the rock art panels in detail to shed more light on the artistic style of rock art on the Southern Plains.

Additionally, some laboratory work will be carried out on-site prior to movement to the team’s Quaternary Research Center for further analysis.

The landscape here is characterized by a hardened capstone plateau cut by numerous deep gulleys. It is generally pristine and sites are undisturbed due to the limited access to and minimal development of the ranchland. This situation has resulted in an unprecedented preservation of the cultural landscape on the surface.

At the Residential Training weekend in the UK, participants will be briefed on archaeological theory and practice, with practical sessions on recording, drawing, surveying etc. Briefing on first aid and in-country security will also be given. Once on site, the working day will run from 6am to 4.30pm, with three main meals and two snack breaks. All equipment will be provided.

Contact  Archaeology Adventures, PO Box 98, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 5LE, UK
Email info@archaeologyadventures.co.uk  Web www.archaeologyadventures.co.uk
**UZBEKISTAN**

**KAZAKL’I-YATKAN, NORTH-WESTERN UZBEKISTAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Associate Professor Alison Betts (University of Sydney)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sponsors** | University of Sydney  
Karakalpak Academy of Sciences |
| **Site/Period** | Fortified city, 4th century BC – 2nd century AD |
| **Staff** | 6 – 8 |
| **Volunteers** | 12; no previous field experience required. |
| **Specialists** | Trained conservators may apply for longer periods of participation and possible travel funding |
| **Dates** | 25 August – 15 September 2008 |
| **Apply by** | 30 June 2008 |
| **Minimum stay** | 12 days (plus 9 day tour) |
| **Cost** | £1640 plus airfare and visa. The fee covers all costs for 12 days on-site, local site tours, plus an 9-day tour of Silk Road cities in mid-range hotels |
| **Insurance** | Volunteers must provide their own travel insurance. Work at the site is covered by workplace insurance provided by the University of Sydney. |
| **Vaccination** | Consult your GP/see excavation information |
| **Visa** | Visa invitation letter provided. Must be obtained by volunteer prior to departure. |

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 madrassehs, 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 2008 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 12 days 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.

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WEBSITES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL 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
http://www.findadig.com/

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

Past Horizons – Archaeology Opportunities and Equipment
http://www.pasthorizons.com/

Shovelbums
www.shovelbums.org

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. http://www.torc.org.uk/
2007 Fieldwork Awards

We are delighted to announce that there were nine successful applicants last year who received Fieldwork Awards of between £100–£400 to put towards their dig expenses for projects in Italy, Spain, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kenya. Congratulations to them all – they are listed below together with the amount of award received and the projects they joined. The successful candidates made up an interesting and varied group of different ages and levels of experience, and included an Italian student, an American graduate, the Rector of Wrexham on a sabbatical year, and in two instances, two applicants who went on the same project – in the case of Kathryn Grant and Kerree Kendall, one as a member of the professional dig team and one as a volunteer. You can read the fascinating accounts of their fieldwork experiences in the Fieldwork Award Reports section which follows on....but note, things don’t always turn out as expected....read and learn!

Joanne Currell (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Bournemouth)
£100 – two months on the Pava Excavation Project, Siena, Italy, July–August 2007.

Geoffrey Marshall (Rector of Wrexham, on sabbatical)

Francesca Morello (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Turin)
£200 – two weeks at the World Heritage Rock Art site at Valcamonica, Italy, July/August 2007.

Eleanor Fry (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Reading)
£200 – two weeks at the World Heritage Rock Art site at Valcamonica, Italy, July/August 2007.

Kathryn Grant (Archaeology graduate, now working as a professional archaeologist)
£200 – one month on the Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi, Georgia, August 2007.

Kerree Kendall (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Bradford)
£300 – one month on the Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi, Georgia, August 2007.

Bill Sheppard (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Chester)
£250 – to join the Survey of the Chu-Ili Mountains, Kazakhstan, July/August 2007

Doris Lo (Graduate in Classics and Environmental Studies, Union College, New York)
£300 – six weeks in Menorca participating in the Roman Fortress project at Sanisera (four weeks) and the Underwater archaeology project at Sanitja (two weeks), October/November 2007.

Rachel Michalek (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Bournemouth)
£400 – six weeks attending the Koobi Fora Field School in Kenya, June and July 2007.

Fieldwork Awards 2008

Since 2001, Archaeology Abroad has offered its subscribers the opportunity to apply for a modest contribution towards dig expenses through the Fieldwork Award scheme. All subscribers are eligible to apply for an award, regardless of age, nationality or level of fieldwork experience. Award money can be put towards the cost of travel, excavation or field school fees, or used for other appropriate dig expenses, such as buying equipment. Five Fieldwork Awards were given in the first two years of the scheme, but in 2003 it received a massive boost when the Headley Trust agreed to provide support for a period of five years. We are indeed indebted to the Headley Trust for their generous support over this time. Although the grant has now come to an end, it has made it possible to give a grand total of 37 awards over past five years, 34 of which have been taken up.

Whilst the process of seeking new funding is in train, Archaeology Abroad is pleased to announce that it will be offering a number of small awards of between £100 – £200, as it did during the first two years of the scheme. An Application Form with Notes for Applicants is enclosed with this edition of the bulletin. As in the past, applications will be judged on merit, on a first-come, first-served basis. Projects applied for must be listed in either this edition of Archaeology Abroad or in a 2008 Email Update. Applicants must be Individual Subscribers to Archaeology Abroad. Applications will be judged promptly and successful applicants notified as soon as possible in advance of joining their chosen excavation project or field school. Successful applicants will be required to prepare a short report on their dig experiences which may be published in a future edition of Archaeology Abroad. For further information or an additional application form, please contact the Honorary Secretary.

Contact Wendy Rix Morton, Honorary Secretary, Archaeology Abroad, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK
Tel/fax +44 (0) 20 8537 0849 Email arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk Web www.archaeologyabroad.com
Bournemouth has been my home for the past two years and I am currently enjoying my third as a student at Bournemouth University studying archaeology. I am twenty-two and moved own here from Birmingham after a gap year travelling. My thirst for travelling is what really drove me towards attaining a work placement abroad, and my love of food is the reason I chose Italy. However, aside from these two issues I felt that this excavation was particularly appropriate towards my degree. This year I have elected Medieval Church Archaeology as one of my options and as a final year student am writing my dissertation which is based on recording chantry chapels; this means that an excavation on a medieval church would really further my knowledge on church archaeology and have great value improving my recording and analysis skills.

The Pava Project is an ongoing excavation project organised by the University of Siena of a church and cemetery discovered during a field walking campaign in 2000. The excavation is in the commune of San Giovanni D’Asso in the Crete region of Tuscany in Italy. Previous excavations had uncovered a large church which was unexpected or this area. The structure is 35m in length with two apses; and reflects the length of time the church was in use. The church was dated between the 6th and 12th centuries AD, which meant a lot of Romanesque architecture for either the earliest parts of the church or buildings in place before the church was built (or adapted from). This site is very important in the history of Italian church archaeology, particularly in this area, and subsequently excavation is being taken alongside testing new systems of surveying, recording and photography. This season the majority of the excavation was focused on lifting and recording skeletons from the cemetery so the older contexts around the outside of the church can be reached.

From my work experience I learnt a great deal about the excavation and recording of graves. Looking at bones once they have been cleaned up is very different to actually excavating them. Especially once the completeness and condition of the skeleton can be taken into account. I am now very adept at the excavation and lifting of human bodies. I have also learnt to take GPS points and fill in record sheets. Whilst working in the church I learnt a great deal about understanding the archaeology I was finding as I was working closely with a very experienced archaeologist. This included how to understand the complicated chronology of the church and techniques to reveal the features in different soils and or climates and how to photograph them.

Aside from the strictly archaeological skills I learnt from this experience I think I learnt some very valuable skills which I can transfer to all areas of life. Having to communicate with limited language skills was a great challenge but definitely a valuable experience, it forces you to pick up the basic language in a short space of time which is what many English-speaking people do not have to go through. I think also it shows how necessary it is to learn another language if you want to work extensively in Europe. My limited knowledge of French vocabulary helped immensely in learning Italian and I think that learning any language, particularly a Latin-based language such as Spanish, French or Italian is a skill you can take anywhere and would enable you to communicate much more effectively whilst abroad and with people travelling to the United Kingdom. Aside from language barriers there are also cultural barriers and I found it important to embrace some of the differences. Making an effort in another country lets people feel more comfortable around you especially if they attempt to converse in English also. Small things as good morning or cheers are always appreciated.
This placement was very enjoyable and I felt I learnt a lot overall. I particularly liked working with Chriss Musson, the archaeologist I worked with within the church; I learnt a great deal working one to one. This experience has only furthered my enthusiasm for archaeology and pursuing field archaeology as a career after University. I found that I took to the field work easily and comments from the anthropologist on my excavating of the skeletons really helped. Another major factor for my choice to be an archaeologist was because I was selected to be the only student to work in the church because they trusted in my ability and had confidence in my work to do so. There were many down points during the excavation and I realise a full time career would be full of these but I think the positive points really out way the negative.

I would recommend this placement. Any opportunity to take part in field work is beneficial and may just let you appreciate archaeology in England a little more. However, anyone applying must be prepared for the fact that there may not be many international students. As a foreign student, communication is very important, otherwise the language barrier could mean that you will not have many people to talk to. You also have to be ready for communal showers, living quarters and limited access to many modern luxuries such as internet and computers and, certainly on this project, the high heat. However, there were many benefits such as a bed when most placements involve camping, all the food is supplied except breakfast and food at the weekend. The food is typically Italian and there is always a plentiful supply of coffee and a local bar open six days a week!

Trowel Rating: 4/5

**Click here for information about the 2008 season of excavations at Pava.**
I went to Rome with ArchaeoSpain for the first part of a sabbatical, having been a priest for 35 years (currently Rector of Wrexham). I could write about slave labour (long hot hours without coffee or toilet breaks), my roommate (a deaf ceramics professor into Dawkins) and our poor hotel (from which we escaped for wonderful dinners); but why did I join an archaeological dig?

I read some archaeology with my Theology degree at Durham in the 60s. For 25 years I have led pilgrims all over the Middle East; on every tour I guide them round archaeological sites, many of them Roman, but I have never got my hands dirty. Here was a chance to visit a biblical city, hoping to handle everyday objects used by Romans at the time of both the greatest persecution and the greatest growth of the Christian Church.

Monte Testaccio was a port facility on the banks of the River Tiber south of central Rome; it has been known for years to be a 135-feet high rubbish dump. Unable to recycle their olive oil containers, these purposely broken and neatly stacked amphorae have been waiting to be found and mended for nearly 2000 years. Of particular interest is the fact that many of the pieces include potters’ marks and written export and import information. Here is the largest archive of Roman commerce yet unearthed, making it uniquely important for the understanding of the economy and diet of the Roman Empire, especially its capital.

The question we were helping to answer is this: How did the Romans, in running most of the then-known world, manage their food supply without refrigeration and rapid transport? We know that in the capital food had long been used as a political weapon; from 123 BC citizens had been given wheat. From 44 BC Julius Caesar provided olive oil too. The Testaccio dig explains how at least the olive oil part of the food supply system worked.

The Testaccio epigraphy (often obscured by the lime used by the builders of the mound to kill the smell as they broke and stacked the amphorae) gives us dates, names of traders and information about how they were managed. This information, rare elsewhere but found occasionally along Hadrian’s Wall, is now on a vast academic database.

Two or more diggers worked for seven days to get 11.5 tons of amphorae pieces from a hole two metres by three. Each 20 cm depth from each square metre filled about six crates, which were soaked in citric acid for 20 minutes to start removing the lime. For six working days I (with six other volunteers, three younger and three older than me) washed the contents of these crates with cold water, brushes and rubber gloves. At the same time we sorted them into new crates: Baetican (from southern Spain/Andalusia), African (from Tunisia or Libya) and Oriental (mainly from Crete); we further sorted them as to whether they had ‘form’ (perhaps part of a neck or handle) or ‘no form’; and then again if they had epigraphy (including graffiti and stamps).
For the next two working days we inscribed in black ink every piece of form and epigraphy to show precisely when and where each was unearthed. For the last three days we played 'jigsaws', looking for two or more pieces of a single amphora in the same or neighbouring crates. Meanwhile (and for months afterwards) professionals catalogued every piece of epigraphy, measured and photographed anything noteworthy, and returned all 'no form' to the hole; 'form' and epigraphy goes into a museum store.

Over 80% of the fragments we handled came from amphorae made in more than 100 different kilns in Andalusia (hence ArchaeoSpain) – the largest, roundest and thickest material. Nearly 15% came from Africa – longer and thinner material; the remainder from the Orient – thinner again and round and red.

Even if reconstructing an amphora and revealing writing most excited us volunteers, what excited the specialists was the epigraphy. A stamp on a handle disclosed the pottery, even the potter; the first line of horizontal writing showed the weight of the empty amphora (in the case of the standard Baetican model this was about 90 Roman pounds or nearly 30 kg); the second line showed the name of the trader; the third line gave the weight of oil (commonly expressed as CCXVI or 216 Roman pounds or about 70 kg). A few amphorae also had three or four lines of vertical writing dealing with fiscal control: the control mark, the place, the quantity, the names of two or more officials, and lastly the names of the two consuls (by which we could determine the date). Some lines were written with a thin brush nib giving very tall thin lettering; others were written with a smaller quill or bamboo pointed nib giving much smaller rounded lettering.

I learned two new things about archaeology. First: the importance of visitors to the site during the dig; academics, politicians and others who might be able to persuade the wealthy to finance this expensive hobby were always made very welcome. Second: deeper does not always mean older; at Testaccio the mound grew outwards as well as upwards, so a horizontal tunnel rather than a vertical hole might lead archaeologists to the oldest amphorae; but that would be dangerous and even more expensive.
I thoroughly enjoyed my fortnight of often heavy physical work with a lively multi-national team; I learned a bit of Catalan (as important to our leaders as they thought Welsh should be to me) and some Italian. The oldest datable writing I found was from 124 AD and the most number of pieces of one amphora I managed to reconstruct was nine.

On days off I ‘did’ Ostia Antica and Pompeii. In the evenings we saw the sights of Rome; and each night I went to a different church to read a chapter of the Epistle to the Romans in the city to which Paul wrote it.

Trowel rating: 4/5

Click here to find out about joining the 2008 season at Monte Testaccio.
I study archaeology at the University in Turin (Italy) and this year it’s time for me to write my degree thesis. I have liked prehistory since I was a child and this is the reason I decided to dedicate my studies, mainly, in this field. In 2006, during a conference organized by a small group of archaeologists at the University, I heard about a fieldwork field school in Valcamonica, where it was possible to learn how to study the rock art of the valley. ‘I can’t lose an experience like this!’, I thought, and after some days I was already working with the staff of Angelo Fossati (the always smiling Fieldwork Director) at one of the sites. It has been one of the most important experiences of my life. I understood that my deep love for the rock art needed a way to be expressed, and that way could be my thesis! Thanks to Archaeology Abroad, I have spent my second fieldwork in Valcamonica this year, between the end of July and the beginning of August, and I have had the precious opportunity to organize my thesis that will be about the rock where I worked whilst on the project.

Every year, the Footsteps of Man Archaeological Cooperative Society and the Catholic University of Brescia organize archaeological fieldwork at Paspardo, a little village in Valcamonica, an alpine valley in the Northern of Italy, near Brescia (Lombardia), considered one of the major concentrations of engravings in Europe (about three hundred thousand engraved figures). Wonderful mountains give their welcome to those that go through the valley, huge woods call the visitors to discover their animals, trees, flowers and their engraved rocks and ancient villages show to everyone that the past is still alive. I think that for one like me, that loves nature and rock art, Valcamonica is heaven! (Fig 1)

We spent our days in Paspardo, a very nice and quiet village, in which there are seven main rock art sites and probably many others waiting for discovery. The houses are ancient and you can find Middle Age dates on the walls. The local people are friendly and during the summer time they organize musical festivals and interesting fairs, in which you can hear traditional sounds, see local instruments and taste products like biscuits, cheese and honey from the valley.

Our base was in a big and comfortable municipal house, where we had our bedrooms, bathrooms with showers, kitchen and a common area for activities. I can describe my two weeks in Paspardo as a full-immersion into the archaeology world! The group was composed of students, scholars and enthusiasts from different countries all around the world (USA, UK, Canada, Germany, France, Israel, Greece…) and the atmosphere was very exciting because there was an endless exchange of points of view, experiences, emotions and ideas between all of us.

The weeks were very well planned with each day characterized by different activities. A typical day started with breakfast at 7.30 am; work at the sites began at 8.30 am; lunch and then work till 5.30 pm; then dinner at 7.30 pm, the moment of the day when you could taste the delicious traditional dishes of the valley and of the region. Later on, the evening could be free or with some very interesting lectures about rock art, archaeology themes or general presentations of the works in Valcamonica. There were also some organized visits at the weekend to the National Park of Rock Engravings of Naquane (Capo di Ponte), to the site of Foppe di Nadro Park or to Seradina or Bedolina; to local museums and churches. It’s been very enchanting! The thing I liked most of all has been to visit the Paspardo sites by night when the engravings seem to be alive, thanks to a little torch lighting the figures. It’s been magic and unforgettable!
The fieldwork-fieldschool project was based on the study of the rock art in two sites: Vite-Deria and Dos Sulif. Vite-Deria is a site in the woods, near the street connecting the villages in the lower part of the valley to the ones on the higher part (Paspardo is one of these). Dos Sulif, instead, can only be reached by a little path through the woods of Paspardo, at 1070 metres of altitude. At both of these sites, it is possible to see the wonderful rock art that made this valley famous.

The scholars who have studied the engraved rocks since the beginning of the 20th century have set a chronology to date the different engravings. This chronology is composed by four phases, which are characterized by specific figures: Neolithic (V–IV mill. BC) – topographical figures, spirals; Copper Age (IV–III mill. BC or A Camunnian style) – necklaces, weapons, zoomorphic figures; Bronze Age (II mill. BC or B C D Camunnian style) – weapons, ploughing scenes, ritual scenes formed by praying anthropomorphs, symbols (solar signs and shovels); Iron Age (I mill. BC or 4th Camunnian style) – hunting scenes, ritual duels, races and armed dances, constructions, wagons, weapons, musical instruments, agricultural scenes, divinities and symbols (Camunnian roses).

With constant help and support from the staff, detailed information and instruction about Rupestrian archaeology, and visits to the other sites in the valley, project participants are able to help the research project to study new rocks and, at the same time, learn how to study the rock art. Angelo Fossati and his staff divided us in two groups, in order to have two heterogeneous teams. One team worked on at Vite-Deria and the other team on the rock 1 at Dos Sulif. I worked at Dos Sulif, as I had the previous year, and I was very happy about this (Fig 2). The rock is very large, but with some parts still under the ground and for this reason it seems to be an enchanted creature coming out from the earth. From Dos Sulif you can see the majestic mountain called Concarena and also some villages down in the valley. The morning is the best time to see the engravings, thanks to the low angle of the sunlight. In the afternoon, as the name suggests (Dos Sulif: sunny hill), the sun can become very hot and it is difficult to resist occasional breaks in the shade of the nearby woods! However, I think that to survey a part of rock with your own hands repays all your efforts. (Fig 3).

The Dos Sulif rock is very large indeed and therefore it has been divided into different sectors for study. I was working on Sector M and it is hoped that work on cataloguing this rock will be completed during the coming fieldwork season. Its figures date to the Bronze Age period (numerous weapons, ritual scenes with praying anthropomorphs and symbols like shovels) and mainly to the Iron Age (hunting scenes, ritual duels, races, weapons, figures with a strong symbolic value like cup marks and 15 Camunnian roses and zoomorphic figures). As the sun rose from the mountains, the first thing to do, after cleaning any dust from the rock, was to analyse the figures in your sector, because it is better to understand the typology of the engravings before starting the survey. Then you had to put on the surface of the rock some polyethylene sheets (52 cm x 72 cm) on which the engravings can be traced with permanent markers. The aim of the tracing is to reproduce the pecking of the engravings (Fig 4). It is detailed and time-consuming work and sometimes very difficult to identify the figures because of their relationships (one can be overlapped by another on or can overlay it). Nonetheless, in two weeks I managed to complete the survey of almost all the sector M, tracing 23 sheets with about 100 figures.
I immensely enjoyed the experience. I think it’s an important work to survey and catalogue the engraved rocks which I consider to be our cultural heritage and a precious source of information about our history and our origins. Studying and recording them is essential to preserve them. The field school was very well organized in all aspects and provided an opportunity to improve your cultural interests in general and to learn the right way to study the rock art in particular.

I would also like to express my thanks to The Footsteps of Man Archaeological Cooperative Society and the Catholic University of Brescia for providing this opportunity to help the research and for teaching the techniques of the Rupestrian archaeology to those who want to learn about it. If you are looking for an unusual and instructive experience in contact with the nature and engraved rocks, the fieldwork project at Paspardo (Valcamonica) is perfect for you!

I would like to give this project a 5/5 trowel rating.

Bibliography


[Click here for information about the 2008 season at Valcamonica.](#)
I am twenty years old, and have just finished my first year at the University of Reading studying for a degree in Archaeology and Italian. Having taken part in the compulsory fieldwork at Silchester I also wanted to do something that would aid with both of my subject areas. In 2005 I visited some of the rock art sites of the Val Camonica as a tourist and found them extremely interesting, so when I saw that it was possible to take part in fieldwork there I jumped at the chance. The fieldwork is run by a cooperative called le Orme dell’Uomo (The Footsteps of Man), and runs for three weeks each summer, of which I attended the second two.

The Val Camonica is not a standard archaeological site. It covers a vast area and most of the material remains are from the Roman occupation period or later (though this may be due to lack of excavations in the area). (Fossati et al 1990:4). However, there is evidence for occupation dating back to the Neolithic, not as material remains, but in the form of art depicted on the rocks that form the U-shaped valley. The study of Camunian parietal art (art from the Valcamonica region) only began in 1909, with the publication of the discoveries of the Massi di Cemmo, two engraved boulders near Capo di Ponte. Following this, and after years of work, the Archaeological Superintendence of Lombardy finally created the National Park at Naquane, again near Capo di Ponte. (Fossati et al 1990:4), where there is a huge range of very interesting figures and engravings including dates, inscriptions in Etruscan alphabet, and a huge range of Iron Age scenes, all protected and presented in situ. The park is also home to several stele rescued from other unprotected locations.

The area in which I worked is called Vite, and lies between Capo di Ponte and the village of Paspardo, where we stayed. Rock 96, where I spent most of my time, lies directly above the road, and has been badly damaged not only by encroaching vegetation and lichen, but also by the creation of the cutting for the road. Working in a small group consisting of three Italians, one German and myself, we first documented the degradation stages of the rock, including vegetation, fracturing and distribution of mosses and lichens. We then cleaned the rock. As le Orme dell’Uomo is banned by law from using destructive means and chemical products, this meant removing the mosses and lichens using sticks, water and brushes. We then traced the engravings, including in the tracing any cracks in the rock, and subsequently reduced the tracings in order to document and file them. Vite Rock 96 has various ‘topographical’ representations possibly field systems or landscapes, including one, very clear topographic type engraving (Fig 1), and a very clear, and beautiful warrior figure (Fig 2), which I was lucky to be given to trace.

As part of the field course we also made various visits to nearby areas of interest, including the rock art parks of Naquane, Grosio and Seradina/Bedolina, the historic centre of Brescia with its Roman ruins (Fig 3) and castle.

At the end of the two weeks I spent there, we had cleaned and fully recorded Rock 99 (Fig 3), Rock 100, and Rock 96. Work had also led to the discovery of the 15th Rosa Camuna (Fig 4). The aims of Le Orme dell’Uomo are to continue this recording process, and judging by the density of the engravings in the area, this will continue for years to come.
Overall, the fieldwork was well-organised, and extremely interesting, the lectures given in the evenings were varied and informative, the staff and other volunteers were absolutely lovely (especially Sara, who taught me to see near-invisible details!), and the huge amounts of food provided by Roberto, the local chef, were delicious.

And finally, those invisible engravings:

The fieldwork helped me greatly with my Italian, as I had hoped, as although all information, conversations etc were translated into English for our benefit, the majority of the staff are Italian, and I spent most of my time with an Italian-only group, chosen purposely so that I had to practise as much as possible. The fieldwork also gave me experience in an area of archaeology that is very interesting and exiting and I hope to return next summer to help to continue the work.

Trowel Rating: 5
Bibliography (both used and useful)


Click here for information about the 2008 season at Valcamonica.
With three years’ experience in commercial archaeology and as a field assistant/ supervisor on a variety of international training projects, I was invited to return to Nokalakevi (literally translating as “ruins where a town was”), Georgia for my second season in a supervisory role in August 2007. I was enthusiastic about this opportunity to participate again on the Anglo-Georgian Expedition for its exciting seventh season, but I was also concerned that the voluntary capacity of the position (all of the expedition staff volunteer for the duration of the project and throughout the year to ensure the project’s efficient continuity and progression from season to season) may hinder my chances of returning, hence the funding I received from Archaeology Abroad came as a welcome and fortunate surprise to me.

After graduating in Classical and Archaeological Studies in 2003 at Kent University, I successfully completed a Masters in Forensic Archaeology in 2004 at Bournemouth University. With my keen interest in human skeletal remains in both forensic and archaeological contexts, the project in Nokalakevi is especially appealing to me, because each season unearths a wealth of skeletal remains from both inhumation burials and cremation contexts. It is an area in which I am constantly seeking new research ideas and inspirations for further study at doctorate level and it is also an subject which I am particularly confident in and happy to teach.

The expedition operates as a professional research project which provides international students and keen amateurs with a key grounding in field archaeology. The project encourages participants to learn and develop a variety of archaeological skills through active fieldwork and training in post-excavation processes. Since officially starting in 2000, as a result of private discussions between Ian Colvin (one of the English directors) and Dr Lomitashvili (the Georgian Head of the project) in 1999, the expedition has enjoyed seven successful years of interesting archaeological research and training within Nokalakevi’s fortified walls and with each season the project continues to grow from strength to strength.

Nokalakevi, known in the 3rd century BC as ‘Tsikhegoji’ (meaning ‘fortress of Kuji’), is a truly valued site in West Georgian history, because its archaeological record has provided a rich source of information on the area’s chronology and culture, which has promoted an understanding of developments in western Georgia as a whole (location and site maps are available at http://www.nokalakevi.org/). Artefactual finds have demonstrated that the site was inhabited in the 2nd millennium BC, but the earliest structural remains discovered thus far date the settlement back to the 9th century BC. The majority of the visible structures were built between the 4th to 6th centuries AD when Nokalakevi functioned as the capital of Lazika (the medieval successor kingdom to ancient Colchis in western Georgia). The site itself is situated in a loop of the River Tekhuri with beautiful hilly landscape surroundings (Figs 1 and 2). Past excavations have also revealed part of a burial area of the 3rd century BC, which was further excavated in 2006 to reveal more human skeletons.
supervisors (Niko Murghulia, Chris Russel and myself). The 2007 season saw the introduction of a pottery specialist, Jane Timby (a freelance ceramicist in the UK) and an environmentalist, Maka Bokeria (of the Tbilisi History Museum). On-site, staff also include conservators from Tbilisi History Museum (Dr Nino Kebuladze, Marika Mchedishvili, and Natia Dzigua) who are skilled restorers and ensure that optimum care is taken with the finds during post-excavation processes.

This year’s project unearthed some of Nokalakevi’s most valued and informative archaeological history as we concentrated on Trench A (Fig 3), an area adjacent to the fortification wall in the North-East corner of the lower town. Work has been ongoing in this trench since 2001 with an expansion to the initial trench carried out in 2004.

We have now reached some rich cultural layers in which there is a pebble surface thought to be some sort of pathway and two phases of Hellenistic wall structures (Figs 3, 4 and 5) representing small enclosures or buildings with two fairly substantial postholes at the northern end of the later wall. These structures are interesting, because they are indicative of development processes of the period. Due to the small size of the earlier building structure which consists of four small walls made up of bulky limestone blocks forming an exact square shape with a small gap on the western end of the northern wall for an entrance-way, our initial hypothesis was that it may have functioned as a shrine for the surrounding cemetery. As already mentioned, previous seasons have found around 30 human skeletons at Nokalakevi, with a high concentration of burials in Trench B (in the middle of the site along the northern perimeter), several furnished burials in Trench A in 2003 and a couple of parallel juvenile/young adult skeletons also in Trench A in 2006, however, the nature of the burials discovered in this season raise new questions regarding the human activity in the area, as a series of neonate skeletons were found in a varying and somewhat irregular manner.

A number of the neonate burials were found buried in amphorae, a vessel which seemed to have been adopted as a makeshift coffin (Fig 6). Not only did this incite much discussion as to why an amphora vessel would be manipulated for this function, but it also raised interesting questions into the methods of vessel modification.
as each amphora appeared to have a clean line of separation along the main body of the vessel. Another intriguing point of discussion on this topic is the reasoning behind the assortment of differing burial types found in such a small area and in such close proximity to the more lavish, unusual amphorae vessels (later thought to represent the womb as a protective chamber for the infant in the afterlife). Some of the neonate remains did not even seem to have been inhumed in that they were uncovered through gentle excavation as a mere deposit or scatter of small bones on a surface layer with no clear grave cut or independent fill. Among these young infant burials we also discovered a clear grave cut with an east-west orientation which contained a crouched adult skeleton adorned with an array of jewellery items (copper bracelets, earrings and a beautiful, rather ostentatious bead necklace) and a couple of decorated, almost complete pottery vessels placed as grave goods next to the skull (Fig 6 and 7).

With such an exciting collection of recovered archaeological material, such as ceramic vessels, glass fragments, iron nails, jewellery items etc, our post-excavation team and students were kept busy cleaning, conserving, drawing, cataloguing and then safely storing all of the excavated artefacts. Under the close instruction of on-site conservators, the participants were shown how to restore the amphorae vessels (Fig 8), some of which had become quite fragmented during the burial process.
As a result of the successful restoration of one of the amphora vessels to its almost original form, we were fortunate to see a maker’s mark stamped onto the vessel’s neck (Figs 9 and 10). As this was the first season for which we had an on-site environmentalist, we were keen to make the most of the opportunity to yield as much cultural information as we could from the flora and fauna recovered from the trench. We were fortunate to find traces of many interesting foodstuffs, such as millet and grape seeds, which allow us to better understand what produce was present in the region. These findings stimulated interesting debate amongst the members of the expedition as to the use and origins of such crops in Nokalakevi.

A Total Station was used throughout this season to resurvey the lower town in order to update records and site plans made in the 1970’s and to establish a grid for the entire site. All of the participants were involved in helping to draw up this survey after thorough training in the equipment and surveying methods. This has meant that we now have access to our own collection of up-to-date plans of the area showing all of the standing, visible structures; a necessary step forward for the expedition.

During the project the volunteers stay with host-families within the village and get to experience Georgian culture first-hand through living and socialising with the locals. This year it was really nice to see the participants organising several activities with the villagers, such as football and rugby matches (Fig 11). As well as introducing the participants to Nokalakevi’s archaeology and the region’s locale and history, the expedition encourages cultural exploration further afield through organised trips and excursions to other Georgian sites with archaeological interest, such as Pichvnari and Vani, and also leisure pursuits to the Black Sea and other towns for time off. At the end of the project the entire team bids farewell to Nokalakevi for a day exploring the shops and sites of the country’s capital, Tbilisi.

This rewarding season on the Anglo-Georgian Expedition has renewed my passion for archaeology and it has given me inspiration for potential research ideas I may pursue in the future. I believe that it is important to spread interest in archaeology to those who are eager to learn more about the profession either with a potential view to pursuing a career within the field or purely for self-interest and I have truly enjoyed the opportunities I have had to pass on my passion and experience to those on the expedition. The future of the expedition looks fruitful as it seems to advance and flourish from year to year. With each season new horizons are explored and new questions are raised. I am already excited about returning for the Expedition’s eighth season in Nokalakevi as I anticipate discovering more about Georgia’s fascinating archaeology, cultural heritage and history.

If you would like to find out more about the Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi then please see the website: http://www.nokalakevi.org/ or click here for details of this season.

NB: All photographs included in this article are the author’s own except where stated.

[As a member of the professional staff it was not deemed appropriate to ask Kathryn to give the project a trowel rating! Ed.]
I am 19 years of age and am currently in my second year of a BSc in Archaeology, which I am studying at Bradford University. Before this project I had no fieldwork experience therefore I had no real experience of what to expect. Although I hope to pursue a profession in marine archaeology, I wanted first to study archaeology to gain a better understanding of the profession. The Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi seemed a great way to learn a wide range of fieldwork skills. I also enjoy travelling so I hoped the project would also benefit my interest in learning about different cultures.

The village Nokalakevi is situated in a small village approximately six hours’ drive from Tbilisi in the western region of Georgia. The site itself is a lower town which borders the river Tekhuri to the south, west and north. The walls join the two parts of a parallel defensive wall with towers and an immense fortified gate (Fig 1).

The period of occupation is believed to have spanned from 1200 BC right through to 1200 AD. The Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age spanned from 1200–900 BC, from which period cult Bull figures were recovered from within the lower town area. From the Antique period (900–500 BC) the beginnings of Greek trade had begun along the coastline of the Black Sea, creating early cultural exchanges inland. In the Classic period between 500–330 BC, the Greek and Persian influences start to strengthen in Georgia. The Hellenistic period (330–63 BC) was characterised by a decline in the fortunes of Colchis. This is when signs of destruction, abandonment or shrinkage to the settlements, also burials, become less rich and imported goods less common. However there seems to be a phase of wooden buildings constructed across the kingdom and large fortifications were erected around the most dominant centres. This may be due to the existence of a rich settlement documented by Georgian sources at the beginning of the third century BC; this has been identified with the remains at Nokalakevi. Also a large number of burials dated to this period have been excavated along the lower slopes of the hillside suggesting that there was a large local population at this period. Between 63 BC and 298 AD (Roman to Lazican), Pompey conquered Georgia and made Colchis a protectorate of Rome. But no remains have been assigned to this period at Nokalakevi, indicating that at this point in time Nokalakevi had been abandoned. In the Late Roman era between 298–634 AD the reign of Constantine brought Christianity into Georgia. The majority of structural remains belong to this period and at the beginning of this phase the main wall which circuits the citadel and the lower city were built. This consists of the square towers believed to have been placed at strategic positions, and the main gatehouse.

Nokalakevi has a deep and rich history so it is not surprising that the ruins which are now left have been recognised as historically important since 1834, when the Swiss philologist Père Dubois du Monpéreux identified them as the Colchian ‘Archaeoplis’ mentioned by the Late Roman historians Procopius of Caesarea and Agathias of Myrina. Unfortunately no archaeological work was not conducted until the 1930s by A.M. Schneider, who when excavating the tower and gateway of the upper town discovered many Byzantine coins from the reign of the Emperor Maurice (584–600 AD). The current project began in 2001, as the result of a new collaboration between English and Georgian archaeologists – the Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi.

The tasks undertaken as part of the digging team were very varied and I learnt much about trench work and the way it was conducted, such as mattocking, towelling, planning, how to write a finds bag and cleaning. Our supervisor planned the work in such away that team members could alternate in groups to have time surveying, pot washing, sieving and conservation. I am pleased it happened this way as I now have a wider range of skills and a better understanding of how an expedition works as a whole. In the trench many artefacts had been found such as a copper coin, which I personally discovered, and two Amphoras. One of these contained a cremation of a small child. Much pottery, animal bones and also three skeletons were found, one of approximately 12 years of age and one of a young child which had both seemed rushed in the process of their burial, and an adult with jewellery covering the whole skeleton. This came as a surprise to us as there had only
been children found previously. Also river stones had been found in the south of the trench, seemingly leading from the gateway to the church but the gatehouse had been dated earlier than the stones.

Although this was my first archaeological fieldwork project and I had no previous knowledge of how excavation projects work, I think the quality of the fieldwork was excellent. The supervisors were calm and relaxed and all of them were easy to talk to and willing to help. Creating this type of atmosphere helped the team to work hard to achieve our goals.

My general impression of the site was excellent. I had not expected it to be as I found it – which was a beautiful place to work. Just by looking around I was reminded of the depth of history that has happened in that single place. The Georgians themselves were very welcoming and made our stay with them that bit better. I also think the social side of the excavation was good; there were a few moments when people did not get along but this soon passed. The trips we were provided with were a little disorganised but this was due mostly to the fact that it is much harder to organise things in Georgia than in the UK. One of our supervisors also organised an additional hiking trip, which was optional. Although they did not have to do this, I am very thankful that they did. The same can be said of the organisation of the dig, which was very good, although one must learn to expect a certain amount of waiting around. I believe overall this expedition surpassed all expectations and I believe our requirements were all well met.

I believe this experience has benefited my course as I have learnt so many new skills and I have learnt so much in such a small space of time because of all the practical skills used. Although I don’t believe it has helped with my career as I am not intending to follow archaeology as a profession, working on this project has broadened my understanding which will help me greatly with my course. I would love to go again.

I would give this expedition based on all aspects of fieldwork, training, organisation and trips a 4/5 trowel rating.

Click here to find out about how to join the 2008 Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi.
As a mature student studying archaeology at the University of Chester, we had been given a tantalising view of the diversity archaeology can offer. I considered the opportunity to join an expedition surveying and recording new sites of rock art in Kazakhstan. We had looked at rock art within the UK during our first year and the subject had intrigued me, a cursory search of the potential of rock art from Central Asia appeared to be a treasure trove for further research. Additionally, the opportunity to experience a different culture and environment was a strong draw for me choosing this particular project. However, the amount of available literature on Kazakhstan is relatively small; it is not a tourist route destination, language is a problem as virtually no one uses English, Russian being the common language. That said, Kazak people are welcoming, generous and kind, even though it was pointed out to me by a local that little more than a decade ago we were considered the enemy!

The region we were to study was part of the Chu-Ili mountains, one side of the border between the inter regional routes used for millennia by traders and vanquishing hordes, the other side being the Tien Shan mountain range. The director of the expedition had organised volunteer projects for several years to this region, including excavations. The world famous UNESCO site at Tamgaly was further along the mountain range; the area we worked in was called Kuljabasy. The rock art finds from previous seasons were hugely impressive (Fig 1), and there was the potential to find new work in previously unsurveyed valleys.

This opportunity was due to the changing political and military climate within Kazakhstan, as this area had previously been a military polygon, increasing areas were now being released and opened up. The remains from military occupation were everywhere, from shells to destroyed buildings and on one occasion we camped in a valley adjoining the remaining military polygon, and were subjected to a nightlong aural display of heavy artillery and anti-tank gunfire, a thundering reminder of how desperate it must be for beleaguered civilians in times of war.

The expedition consisted of two members of staff from The Institute of Geoarchaeology, Renato Sala the expedition director and Jean Marc Deom, Karen, another volunteer from Sweden, and myself. Unfortunately there was no formally trained archaeologist accompanying the expedition. Karen and I spent several days visiting suggested sites of interest as the expedition was not yet due to leave, for our hosts still had work to be completed prior to us leaving. On one occasion after a tortuous bus ride to the site of the excavation of the Golden Man of Issyk, we found the site abandoned with no information, just a beautiful landscape with a range of 45 burial kurgans, with one excavated in the Pitt-Rivers style of excavation. Another visit was via a bus ride and local taxi to Shymbulak; a winter sports location and a supposed tourist destination. It should be mentioned that travel in Kazakhstan bears no relation to transport in the West, often it is by cars owned by the general populace, an accepted means of getting around for most people, but an opportunity for people to overcharge the unsuspecting westerner. The state of driving is mesmerisingly awful, and we were nearly wiped out on several occasions and witnessed many accidents. Another day out was to the museums in Almaty, being unaccompanied it was very difficult to actually find two of the museums, both being housed in the basements of office blocks, with no sign on the door of the treasures which are housed in side, indeed in these two particular museums; Geology and Almaty, the attendants had to turn the lights on as I was the only visitor. The accompanying note which I had been given was out of date and did not reflect the changes to the exhibits the museum had made. We had been continually told that we would be leaving the next day, but it was a feature of the expedition that plans were changed **ad nauseam** for the whole of my time in the company of the staff.

It was exciting to be leaving for the semi-desert location of our surveying area, several hours drive from Almaty. Our days settled into a routine of late breakfast with green tea, melon and bread; lunch in the late afternoon of green tea, biscuits and dried fruit and our main meal at nightfall of pasta or rice dishes. It was strange to note but
at the time I thought the food was delicious, different and wholesome, but later realised that it was also because I was so hungry that it tasted fantastic. Water supplies were an obvious problem in the region, we normally had to replenish at outdoor natural springs; which was not a problem except the high salt content took a little getting used to, both with taste and digestion. The temperature was in the high thirties during the day and some of the surveying we did out on the plains was really punishing. The range of rock art found was from Early Bronze Age to Medieval, it could be found on rock which was facing a southerly direction and which had formed a metallic patination on the surface. The association of ancient water supplies from the plateau down the valleys and on to the plains was a good indicator of rock art locations, and increased the likelihood of settlements. Specific rock formations which ran through the hills also increased the amount of rock art found. The symbols consisted of many animal species (Fig 2), human figures and tamga (ownership mark). It was interesting to note that we only found one symbol which could be construed as a sun-headed god (Fig 3); we found no shamanistic or anthropomorphic figures at all. We also discovered two Bronze Age cemeteries, which we attempted to survey.

Ultimately I left the expedition after eight days, deciding that one of my personal objectives was to see more of this vast country and meet more Kazak people, and this was not likely to be fulfilled whilst with the expedition. I had many memorable and edifying encounters prior to my return to the UK whilst in Kazakhstan, which helped with the disappointment of some of the features of the expedition. The wildlife was an element I had not considered and being able to observe it during the expedition proved to be both spectacular and worthwhile.

The potential of the expedition is simply fantastic, with the amount of prehistoric art, settlements and cemeteries which can be found. The country is visually stunning, and the people are delightful; I would love to return to Kazakhstan. However, the organisers of the expedition need to improve the logistics, equipment, pre-expedition planning and organisation for the benefit of fee-paying volunteers.

As regards rating, it was a trip of two halves with the country and archaeology a well-deserved 5 trowels, unfortunately with regard to organisation and planning a 1 to 2 rating is more fitting.

References

As a result of the comments from Bill Sheppard, a decision has been made not to list the 2008 Kazakhstan projects in this edition of *Archaeology Abroad*. However, anyone interested in the projects can find out more at: [www.lgakz.org](http://www.lgakz.org) or contact the organiser, Jean-Marc Deom, at: ispkz@nursat.kz
THE ROMAN FORTRESS AT SANISERA
AND
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT SANIJTA, MENORA

DORIS LO

My two passions going into college were Latin and the natural environment. It was too difficult to choose one passion or the other as my concentration. Instead I was determined to double major in Classics and Environmental Science. During that time I was constantly dividing my time between ancient texts and going out into the field. When the time came to decide what I would do after graduating, the field of archaeology trickled into my brain. It happened with one email, sent out by the coordinator of the Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria in Menorca, Spain. It must have been an act of the fates because I had no connection with the archaeological society whatsoever then. I started to think about it, without any glorified Hollywood preconceptions of what life would be like as an archaeologist. The pieces of the puzzle were falling into place – my background in Classics and Environmental Science, not to mention a musical background with my favourite instrument, the Spanish guitar, was a springboard for me into a new field. The more I learned about archaeology, the more excited I was. Intellectually, I was convinced that archaeology was what I wanted to pursue as my career, but I could not know for sure without practical experience in the field. Before I knew it, I was packing my bags for Spain to participate in the terrestrial and underwater archaeology programs offered by the Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria.

What attracted me to the archaeology in Menorca, Spain was its historically modest location. Menorca is the smallest, most northern and eastern of the Balaeric Islands yet it is situated in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, which made it significant to several ancient empires, particularly those of Rome and Carthage. Excavating in Menorca was an enormously rich experience historically and culturally because there is an abundance of archaeological information to document the influence of ancient civilizations on the island. My excavation site was the Roman military fort of Sanisera on the Cape of Cavalleria. This has been referenced by one Classical source, Pliny the Elder in his *Naturalis Historia*. The military fortress is dated as the Late Roman Republic, with occupancy dating from 123 BC – 45 BC.

Of special interest to me about the military fort is the circumstance that caused its abandonment. The natural condition of the excavation site is not one to be reckoned with. After experiencing many delays in the excavation due to rainstorms, I began to accept and even appreciate the unpredictability of the weather. When I was there, in October and November, wind was also starting to become a factor. Because of the location at the northern tip of Menorca, the *Tramadana* wind coming from France is especially violent for the site. After excavating at the site under relentless conditions I understood perhaps why the Romans had decided to abandon the fort. There were several significant finds at the site. Some of us were excavating the defensive trench of the fort, in which the finds included copious amphora fragments, bronze nails, lead slag, and lead sling bullets. Perhaps the most impressive find was a lead ingot, but it is still unclear why the resourceful Romans left this behind. Another group had the joy of excavating a nearly intact amphora in what was revealed to be a Roman cemented water cistern (Fig 1).

This land archaeology program also included laboratory work that included the categorization of artefacts. The director instructed and assisted us on the classification of amphora. This is the skill I am most excited to have taken away from the program. Amphora fragments are almost ubiquitous in Menorca. Being able to determine the origination and dating of a piece of amphora found randomly lying about by its minerals and texture is truly rewarding for me. Although my land archaeology program had come to an end, I was gearing up for my next exploration – in underwater archaeology. Of course, there was one hurdle I had to face first, and that was receiving certification to scuba dive. I was recovering from a cold at that point, and for that reason, those three training days was a challenge. But once my cold had passed and finally I had no trouble equalizing my ears underwater, I was ready for archaeology.

Fig 1: Amphora body found inside water cistern in the Roman fort
The Port of Sanitja had a wide range of artefacts dating from ancient to modern times. There was an abundance of amphora to be found and more recent is the 1900 AD shipwreck of the Italian Schooner Bougianen. The two focuses of the underwater program were thus surveying and recording. Under the guidance of two underwater archaeologists, each of us with a diving buddy had the opportunity to set down a survey grid and to record artefacts (Fig 2).

My experience in Menorca would not have been complete without participating in both fieldwork programs because having completed both of them, I feel more determined than ever to pursue archaeology, and to pursue it with a concentration on ancient coastal civilizations.

Although I am not an expert, I do have some criticisms of the field school. In particular, the overall level of organization could have been better, as could the skills and techniques training. The use of modern technology would have enhanced the land program so that the excavators would be able to conceptualize a hard day’s excavation. The underwater program is in its infancy and I did not think the objective of the project was well established. I think there is a great deal of potential for the programs that would benefit from more archaeological collaboration.

There were many highlights of the field schools, including the enriching excursions, and the spirited and knowledgeable company of the directors and the students. I made many friends with whom I will stay close to as I aspire to be an archaeologist. I am also pleased that during the underwater program, the director approached the government to have the port placed under conservation laws as a protected site. I think the Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria’s strength is helping people appreciate the big picture of archaeology and for that reason I would recommend their field school to anyone who is curious about the field of archaeology.

Trowel rating: 3/5

Click here to find out more about the 2008 field schools organised by the Ecomuseum of Cap de Cavalleria, Menorca.
THE KOOBI FORA FIELD SCHOOL, KENYA

RACHEL MICHALEK

Run by Professor Jack Harris of Rutgers University, New Jersey, the Koobi Fora Field School (KKFS) offered the opportunity to study practical aspects of surveying, excavation, geological mapping, stratigraphic description, artefact analysis, palaeontological identifications and taphonomic experiments. It also included visits to the National Museums of Kenya, such as the Koobi Fora Museum.

I attended the field school as a student. Although I would be learning a lot of skills I was also expected to be able to excavate efficiently and effectively at the variety of sites that we worked on. The three sites were based at Illeter, North Kenya. The main site was FwJj14E which was dated to 1.5 mya (million years ago). This had yielded fragments of an arm belonging to a yet to be identified hominin. The other two sites were Holocene sites, both of which had human remains.

To ensure that everyone was at the same level, we covered a range of disciplines before the actual excavation took place. The field school can be broken down into four segments where different types and levels of learning were taught.

WEEK ONE – SOSIAN WILDLIFE RANCH, SOUTH KENYA

Objectives:

- To learn the disciplines and get experience of
  - Sedimentology
  - Taphonomy
  - Vegetation Studies
- To learn the ecology of the wildlife ranch and its symbiotic relationship with the environment

The area that we would eventually be excavating in was a scrubland desert environment. However, 1.5 mya the environment was starkly different. In order to put the finds into context, we spent a week at Sosian Wildlife Ranch. This is because, from fossilised wood, lithololiths, animal remains etc, the field school had previously established that the environment at Illeter (the area we would be excavating) was a grassy shrub woodland – and the most similar, contemporary example is at Sosian.

Initially, we learnt how to map vegetation. There are two methods, transect and square – both of which were employed. By looking at the types of plants and their location and adaptations in regards to the environment, you can learn what remains of plants are represented in the archaeological record. For example, herbs with large leaves, such as the *Abutich* sp. (species), tend to grow in closed areas, where there is the protection of thickets from grazers; whereas herbs with small leaves indicate open environments. Even something simple such as whether an environment is open or closed is very important when it comes to recreating the paleoenvironment. In unit AHE 103 (Themes in Contemporary Archaeology) we learned about the debates regarding bipedalism which included debate around the idea that the environment suddenly changed from closed to open.

The animals that lived in this habitat were also observed. Everything we saw was related back to hominins and how the animals/plants would/could have affected them. For example, we saw a leopard’s kill tree. Leopards place their kill up in a tree where they can eat it at their leisure, away from other scavengers. One theory, suggested by Blumchion of Rutgers University, is that hominins who knew their environment could take advantage of this and note when leopards would tend to leave their kill tree and nip up and steal a limb. This would help explain why you can occasionally find a size 1 or 2 bone at a site that is difficult to explain otherwise. To help us further understand bone assemblages that are found in the paleo record, we studied some animal carcasses. The best example of taphonomic processes for me was the two-week dead elephant.

Fig 1: Elephant carcass (R Michalek, 2007)
The elephant had died of natural causes, and within just two weeks the elephant had been almost completely devoured by vultures, hyenas and lions. The tail, knees, some ribs and the right leg and scapula had been disarticulated and were spread up to 20 metres away from the site. When we drove up to the site we actually saw two *Hyaena brunnea* scurry away. By looking at the remains of a carcass and learning the taphonomic causes that lead to the incomplete skeleton, we learnt how to interpret bone assemblages. For example, if the epiphysyal (ends of the bone) are missing, then hyenas were probably involved as that’s the area they go for first. This emphasised what I had learnt in AHE 203 (Reconstruction of the Environment and Economy). We also had a brief exercise on the side of a transgressive/regressive river bed to see how its behaviour could be recognised. I already felt fairly confident regarding sedimentology after the dig at Knowlton in 2006 so was able to help people identify subtle changes in the soil.

**WEEK TWO – KOOBI FORA BASE CAMP**

**Objectives:**

- To visit sites and the Koobi Fora Museum
- To learn to identify animal bone to the family level
- To learn to identify dentition of animals to the family level
- To learn the casts of various specimens
- To learn to identify lithics and their material, typological and technological name, age range they came from.

We received lectures on the identification of animal bone and dentition. It was an intense few hours and we were bombarded with information that the lecturers explained they would usually have a term to teach. We had a morning. After this we had access to the bone labs where we could look at labelled examples and reinforce what we had learnt, ready for an exam at the end of the field school. I had taken the Human Bones option in Post Excavation last academic year and this helped immensely. As I already knew the names of all the bones and the shape of human ones, I managed to assimilate this knowledge across onto animal bones. I am hoping to take the animal bone option this year and I am sure I can carry over some of my knowledge. However, I am aware the types of animals we will be studying at Bournemouth are not likely to include hippos, baboons, giraffe, elephants and lions.

In the bone lab, we also had access to the casts of the skulls of the afore-mentioned hominids. It was so helpful to be able to pick these up and compare them to each other as photos in books cannot convey their subtle differences. We received lectures on lithics, and there was also a lithics lab which we had access to. Prior to the lithics lecture and lab sessions, I was not very confident in this area. However, I now feel I can identify several material types from chert to chalcedony, as well as the type of tool. It was interesting to see all these examples of stone tools from Oldowan up to the Middle Stone Age (equivalent to the Mesolithic in Europe) as none of them was made from flint as per the examples I was used to seeing in England. Whilst at Koobi Fora we visited the Koobi Fora Museum as well as some other sites where hominids were found.

**WEEKS THREE, FOUR, FIVE – ILLERET, NORTH KENYA**

**Objectives:**

- Excavate at sites FwJj14E, FwJj25
- To learn techniques of goat butchery
- To learn stone tool manufacture
- Site visits
- To learn how to do ethnographic studies

Illeret is in the far north of Kenya, near the Ethiopian border. We were on the side of the Illeret riverbed, but as it was in the dry season the bed was dry and we had to drive twenty minutes to Lake Turkhana to get water we could purify and drink. Within 200 metres of our camp a tribe called the Dassanetch lived. Whilst studying them we learnt from their leader (a man named Atwala who had 19 children and many wives) that they dug for their water, and only drank twice a day. Through questionnaires and visiting their huts, we learnt about their traditions and beliefs as well as their day-to-day life. This was such an interesting experience. We often read about tribes in AHE 202 Innovation, Production and Consumption, and it was great to actually see one. Outside of archaeology, I learnt a lot too. These people lived in huts made of twigs and animal skins, and were so dependent on nature for their survival. It was very eye opening.
Another activity that was linked to AHE 202 was to make stone tools. We were shown which rocks had the best characteristics and where we should be knapping. We selected the stones for ourselves and attempted to make a bi-facial hand axe. This was good fun but also taught us how difficult it was to make some of the developed tools hominins made millions of years ago. The tools were then used on a goat, to see which type of tool was best for processing which parts of a goat, and the cut marks they would leave.

We learnt so much before we actually started the excavations. I basically learnt the practical side to everything I had learned theoretically at Bournemouth.

Excavations at Illeret

At each of the sites, we all had the chance to excavate, levelling with the theodolite, sieving and carrying karais (the metal dishes used instead of buckets).

Site FwJj14
The site consisted of three areas East, A and B. Geological trenches were dug at sites A and B to aid in understanding the geology of the area and to help to put East into context through looking at the strata. East is a site that has been worked on by the field school for many years. The past few years have yielded fragments of bone that fitted together to form part of the arm and hand of a hominin. The area in the mound of sediments that the arm is thought to have eroded from has two tuffs that are dated at 1.52 mya and 1.55 mya above and below it. In the same layers a plethora of animal footprints were found. These were formed in a mud layer which had to time to harden before a layer of sand blanketed them, protecting and preserving them. It’s a great find as it showed us the diverse range of animals that used the lake. There were even bird footprints. Even more exiting, was the discovery of two hominin footprints a little higher up but still below the 1.52 mya tuff.

This year a new technology was embraced. The footprints were digitalised by Professor Mathew Bennet of Bournemouth University and two associates from Liverpool University. This technology not only enables an exact replica of the footprint to be forever stored digitally, the program can also assess the pressure the foot pushed down with when the hominin walked – allowing analysis of walking style. It can also be linked up to another machine which will produce an exact cast of the footprint.

Site FwJj8
During surveying last year, David Braun of Cape Town University discovered a 5000 year old skeleton eroding from the sands. The field school students, along with the National Museum of Kenya excavated this find – though it was too fragile for immediate lifting. Further analysis of the discovery is to be done in September, which will enlighten the area surrounding the deposition of bodies in the Holocene period.

FwJj25
Last year, human remains were found eroded from the side of the outcrop, so this year, we excavated the other side. Lithics and decorated pottery was found, with a few fragments of yet-to-be identified bone.
REFLECTION OF EXPERIENCES

The experience was one of the most intense I have ever had. From Koobi Fora onwards we were in total isolation. There was nothing for hundreds of miles. We could not phone anyone, we only saw the people we were with, we couldn’t go anywhere on our own as there were wild animals, we had to eat baked beans for lunch everyday, there were no showers, we could only wash at the end of the day in a lake, we had no running water, the water we had smelt of chlorine and lake etc. BUT, it was still a fantastic opportunity and I am so glad I did it.

As well as all the academic skills I have highlighted throughout the report, there were just as many transferable skills. The director, Jack Harris, confided in us at the end of the field school, that one of the aims of the field school is to allow people to see whether they can handle fieldwork in Africa or whether it is not for them. Before I went, I thought working on hominin sites in Africa was my dream career. My field school experiences certainly opened my eyes. I think that I would go back, but am having some second thoughts. The isolation that was the hardest thing for me to deal with – and the lack of cheese!

I was the only English person there (except for the three days with Mathew Bennet et al) and there was a surprisingly big culture difference between me and the American students, which was intensified by the fact that I could have no contact with anyone from home. Also, I had never been camping before so I had to learn how to ‘rough it’ in one of the most extreme environments.

I learnt to tolerate people to a deeper level. At work you can’t chose who you are stuck with and I had already accepted that, but there you lived with them, washed with them, ate and slept with them too. The list is endless, but to sum it up, it made me grow as a person and made me put a lot of things into perspective.

Trowel rating: 5/5. The Field School was very well organised and run by very respected academics. I learnt so much more than I thought I would.

Click here for details of the 2008 Koobi Fora Field School.
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 15 organisations sponsored by the British Academy are:

**Schools and Institutes with premises overseas**

- British Institute at Ankara
- British Institute in Eastern Africa
- British Institute of Persian Studies
- British School at Athens
- British School at Rome
- Council for British Research in the Levant

**UK-based Learned Societies**

- African Studies Association of the UK*
- Association of Southeast Asian Studies UK*
- British Association for South Asian Studies
- British Institute for the Study of Iraq
- British Society for Middle Eastern Studies
- Council for British Archaeology
- Egypt Exploration Society
- Joint Initiative for the Study of Latin America and the Caribbean*
- Society for Libyan Studies

Information about the British Schools and Institutes and UK-based Learned Societies is given in the section below, with Schools and Institutes with premises overseas listed first in the order they appear above, followed by the UK-based Learned Societies. Information the Council for British Archaeology can be found on page 197. For information about those marked * and further details about individual schools and institutes and learned societies visit the British Academy's website at: www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/index.html

**BRITISH INSTITUTE AT ANKARA**

Registered Charity No: 313940

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 50,000 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, the use of accommodation, surveying and photographic equipment, and vehicles.
The Institute encourages a wide scope of high-quality research and supports a number of thematically-focused research initiatives, stimulated by current concerns of academic research in the UK as well as internationally.

In 2008 the following initiatives will be supported: 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 these initiatives. The Institute also offers a range of grants, scholarships and fellowships to support research from undergraduate to post-doctoral level.

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 £35 (£17.50 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, Scholarships 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; Fieldwork Grants (sponsored by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies) to enable students to participate in field projects that relate to Hellenic and Byzantine 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.

To join the Institute, or for further information about its work, please contact The London Secretary, British Institute at Ankara, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

Tel    +44 (0) 20 7969 5204
Fax    +44 (0) 20 7969 5401
Email  biaa@britac.ac.uk
Web    www.biaa.ac.uk
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.

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 £30 per volume (£15 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, 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 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 in use 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.
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. Academic projects currently sponsored by BIPS include: The Darabgird Survey, Sasanian coins, Pre-Mongol architecture, Iranian steelworking techniques, Afzal al-tavarikh of Fazli Isfahani, a Survey of stone lion tombs, and The Williamson Collections at the Ashmolean Museum.

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 2008.

Awards and Research Grants 2008–09
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 later 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 responsible 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 Friday 23 May 2008.
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 2008–9 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 time-scale, 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 2008–9 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. Grant applicants must be members of the British Institute of Persian Studies.

Awards will be available from March 2008. Applications should be sent to The Secretary, Ms Mariam Emamy, at the address below by no later than Friday 23 May 2008.

Contact
The Secretary, BIPS, The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.
Tel  +44 (0) 20 7969 5203
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7969 5401
Email  bips@britac.ac.uk
Web  www.bips.ac.uk
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 (ad@bsa.ac.uk), to arrive not later than 15 December each year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since its foundation, the School has sustained an important role in Italian archaeology, undertaking a wide range of projects. It 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. 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 2008–9 was 11 January 2008. Information about awards available for 2009–10 and application forms can be found on the website 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 at 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

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH RESEARCH IN THE LEVANT
Charitable Company

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 (e.g., 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 several 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 or £15 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 – £20 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 for 2009/2010 will be available on CBRL website from autumn 2008.

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.

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<th>General enquiries</th>
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<tr>
<td>Penny Wiggins, UK Secretary, CBRL, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.</td>
<td>Tel +44 (0) 20 7969 5296</td>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:cbrl@brit.ac.uk">cbrl@brit.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax +44 (0) 20 7969 5401</td>
<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>
<td>Tel +962 6 5341317</td>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:Director@cbrl.org.uk">Director@cbrl.org.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax +962 6 5337197</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>
<td>Tel +972 2 5828101</td>
<td>Email <a href="mailto:Kenyondirector@cbrl.org.uk">Kenyondirector@cbrl.org.uk</a></td>
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The British Association for South Asian Studies supports advanced research in the humanities and social sciences of South Asia. One of the overseas organisations grant-aided by the British Academy, it is a registered charity. The Association was first established in 1972 as the Society for Afghan Studies. The Society expanded its remit from 1979, becoming the Society for South Asian Studies. In 2007 the Society merged with the British Association for South Studies. The new organisation combines the grant-giving and overseas research project roles of the Society for South Asian Studies with the representative and advocacy roles of the British Association for South Asian Studies.

The Association sponsors research projects in South Asia, as well as programmes of exchange and training. It produces *South Asian Studies*, an annual journal, in which it publishes some of the research it has funded. The Association also organises an annual conference and lectures, held at different locations each year in the UK, and publishes a series of monographs and occasional papers. The Association has links with the Royal Asiatic Society, London, which houses its library, archive and office.

Membership is open to individuals and institutions in Britain and overseas, and entitles members to attend all lectures and other meetings organised by the Association and to bring guests. They receive the Association’s Annual Report and journal free of charge.
Grant Portfolio

Research Groups
The Association encourages the formation of autonomous research groups based in the UK. These groups – effectively think tanks – are designed to generate distinctive research initiatives which can be submitted to grant-awarding bodies such as the AHRC and ESRC. The Association does not offer financial support for the creation and operation of research groups. For these activities, researchers are encouraged to apply to the relevant British Academy scheme.

There are no application forms. Those interested are asked to write a description of the proposed group on one side of A4 (Word document, 10 point or larger). Existing groups whose pages appear on the Association’s website can be used as a model. Proposals should be sent to the Assistant Secretary by email. There are no deadlines.

Project Seed Funding
From time to time, the Association may have funds to assist the development of new research projects. The availability of these monies will be announced in advance on the BASAS Notice Board. The application procedure is in two steps. There are no application forms in the first step. Those wishing to apply are asked to write a description of their project on one side of A4 (PDF or Word document, 10 point or larger). Proposals should be sent to the Assistant Secretary by post or by email. All submissions should be clearly labelled ‘Project Seed Funding’. All applications will be reviewed by Council. Those applicants whose projects are short-listed will be asked to prepare a detailed application on forms supplied by the Association.

Project Grants
The Association will support new projects of several years duration but normally expects proposals to have passed through a developmental phase under the Association’s guidance. This usually involves the proposal being conceived in one of the Association’s Research Groups and, if appropriate and necessary, supported by development grants from the British Academy. The scope of all project proposals must be well-defined and focused in term of research questions and methodology. The Association will require project directors to provide a schedule for the completion of fieldwork and the preparation of reports and publications.

More information about the Association’s approach to projects is outlined in the Corporate Plan, available as a PDF file under About Us. Project directors are also urged to study the British Academy documents provided on the Projects page. Under no circumstance will the Association sponsor a project if previously-funded work is unpublished.

Researchers interested in proposing a project to the Association for sponsorship should first write to the Assistant Secretary by email. Proposals should be sent as a word document on no more than one side A4 (10 point or larger). Applications will be considered by Council and more detailed applications invited once a decision has been reached.

South Asia Conference Grants
These grants support workshops, seminars and conferences in South Asia organised by UK-based scholars in collaboration with their research partners in South Asia. Pending the availability of funds, awards are normally made once each year. Preliminary proposals should be sent to the Assistant Secretary by email. Proposals should be sent as a word document on no more than one side of A4 (10 point or larger). All applications will be considered by Council and more detailed applications invited once a decision has been reached.

Language Training Grants
The Association 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 America. Students who are not resident in the UK are ineligible. Application forms are given below. Applicants are urged to pay special attention to the Terms and Conditions of the Language Grants described in the PDF file provided.

Further information on the work of the Association is available from Brenda McGregor, The Assistant Secretary, The British Association for South Asian Studies, 14 Stephenson Way, (Second Floor) London NW1 2HD, UK.

Tel 020 7388 5490  Email ssas@btconnect.com  Web www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/SSAS
The Institute was established in 1932 as the British School of Archaeology in Iraq (Gertrude Bell Memorial) to promote, support and undertake research relating to the archaeology of Iraq and neighbouring countries. At its AGM in December 2007, its members approved the change in name to reflect the widening academic remit, which includes anthropology, archaeology, geography, history, languages, and other related disciplines within the arts, humanities and social sciences from the earliest times to the present. The BISI 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 1750 AD. The Journal is published annually in December. The Institute also has a programme of occasional publications, a list of which may be obtained from the Administrator and ordered from Oxbow Books, 10 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford OX1 2EW, UK. Members may also subscribe to the *International Journal of Contemporary Iraqi Studies (IJCIS)* through their BISI membership.

Membership is open to all. The full UK membership subscription for 2008 is £37 with the *Journal Iraq* and £45 with *IJCIS* and different rates for non-UK members and a small reduction for payment via standing order. Membership without a Journal is £20 worldwide per annum and carries all the benefits of full membership: receipt of 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 Institute’s publications except *Iraq*. There is a special subscription rate of £15 per annum for students accredited in the UK and £20 for overseas students (proof of student status required). All cheques should be made payable to the British Institute for the Study of 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 18 years; consequently, the BISI/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 the British Institute at Ankara). BISI is also currently engaged in projects designed to help our Iraqi colleagues to 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 2008**

There is no immediate prospect of resuming research activities in Iraq but BISI continues to maintain friendly contact and exchange information with Iraqi scholars and the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage and the Iraq Museum. BISI hopes to resume its research activities in Iraq as soon as the situation permits. The Institute invites funding applications twice a year for grants in aid of research or for the organisation of academic conferences. All applications and references must be received by 30 April or 31 October in 2008, and thereafter by 31 January or 31 October in any given year. Awards will normally fall within a limit of £4000, though more substantial awards may be made. Applicants must be residents of the UK or, exceptionally, other individuals whose academic research closely coincides with that of the BISI. Two academic references are required. For student applicants one referee must be your academic advisor. (If your advisor is a member of the BISI Fieldwork and Research Committee, a different referee must be selected.) No grants are made to support academic fees and no applicant may receive funding from the British Academy and the BISI for the same research proposal.

Applications are welcomed to support research or conferences on Iraq, neighbouring countries, and the Gulf, in any field of the humanities or social sciences, concerned with any time period from prehistory to the present day. Applicants will be informed of the decision of Council concerning their grant application by early July (2008 only), early April or early January, depending upon the date of submission.

In addition to individual research grant requests, the Institute particularly welcomes funding applications for pilot projects preliminary to larger research projects on Iraq and neighbouring countries.

The Institute can offer assistance in drafting a full research proposal to submit jointly to other funding bodies. For more information about this scheme, please contact the BISI Administrator.
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 Institute is no longer able to support Major Fieldwork Projects. Applicants should check the British Academy website for Research opportunities www.britac.ac.uk. Applications should be sent to the Administrator at the address below.

For further information contact Mrs J Porter MacIver, Administrator, British Institute for the Study of Iraq/BISI (Gertrude Bell Memorial), 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 20 7969 5274
Fax +44 (0) 20 7969 5401
Email bisi@britac.ac.uk
Web www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/iraq

The British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (popularly known as BRISMES) was established in 1973 to encourage and promote the study of the Middle East in the United Kingdom. It brings together teachers, researchers, students, diplomats, journalists and others who deal professionally with the Middle East. Membership is open to all the above, regardless of nationality or country. At the national level, the Society pursues a concerted strategy by impressing on national, governmental and university bodies the importance of safeguarding and expanding Middle Eastern studies. In the UK's Research Assessment Exercise, BRISMES fulfils a consultative role to the organising higher education funding bodies.

Its international links make the Society the foremost channel through which scholars outside Britain may create co-operative links with UK-based researchers. Links between BRISMES and Middle East studies associations elsewhere in the world are constantly being expanded (as is its international membership). BRISMES has traditionally played a prominent role in the European Association for Middle Eastern Studies (EURAMES), and also has links with The Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA).

The well-established British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies is an internationally refereed publication published twice a year and is free of charge to members, who also receive the BRISMES Newsletter, which contains information about what is happening in the field (conferences, publications, research, scholarships, jobs, etc).

The Society organises public annual lectures, the texts of which are published in the Journal. Last year's lecture was given by the President of the Society, Professor Carole Hillenbrand (University of Edinburgh) on Images of Saladin, Past and Present. BRISMES also organises an annual conference, which attracts the latest research on all aspects of Middle Eastern studies in Britain and around the world. The 2008 conference – Mapping Middle Eastern and North African Diasporas – will be held at the University of Leeds between 4–6 July 2008.

BRISMES also administers a number of scholarships, awards and prizes, including the prestigious British-Kuwait Friendship Society Book Prize in Middle Eastern Studies with a value of £10,000. For further details of BRISMES-administered grants and more information about the Society, including membership rates, contact the BRISMES office or visit the website (see below).

Further information from Louise Haysey, BRISMES Administrative Office, Institute for Middle Eastern Studies, Durham University, Al-Qasimi Building, Elvet Hill Road, Durham DH1 3TU, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 191 33 45179
Fax +44 (0) 191 3345661
Email a.l.haysey@durham.ac.uk
Web www.dur.ac.uk/brismes/
**EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY**

The Society is the leading Egyptological organisation in Britain, with a wide public membership. The Society's purpose is to advance the education of the public by illuminating the culture of Egypt and Sudan from ancient to modern times through excavations, surveys and research, and making its results available to academic and non-specialist audiences through publication, exhibitions, conferences and presentations. 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.

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**SOCIETY FOR LIBYAN STUDIES**

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

The Society has a considerable collection of books on Libyan and related North African studies, built on the collection of the late 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.

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**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

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**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

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<td><a href="mailto:ascsa@ascsa.org">ascsa@ascsa.org</a></td>
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**US Office**  6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232, USA

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**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.

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**ANCIENT EGYPT**

*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 held around the country. The magazine is written by internationally-known Egyptologists and is aimed at anyone interested in ancient Egypt, from the absolute beginner to the expert.

Subscription rates for 2008 are 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.

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**ANGLO-ISRAEL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

(Affiliated to the British 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

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ANTIQUITY 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 £37.00, Institutional from £121.00.

Further information from Professor Martin Carver, Editor, Antiquity, King’s Manor, York YO1 7E, UK
Tel/Fax +44 (0)1904 433994  Email editor@antiquity.ac.uk  Web http://antiquity.ac.uk/

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA 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/

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.
Further information from The Archaeological Institute of America, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass 02215-2006, USA.

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ARCHÄOLOGIE IN DEUTSCHLAND

Archäologie in Deutschland is a well-illustrated German archaeological magazine published six times a year. It is aimed at both the scholar and the public, carries reports, notes and news on current fieldwork in Germany, a round-up of the work of the regional archaeological services (Archäologische Landesämter), book reviews, current exhibitions and a feature article on archaeological activity elsewhere in Europe.

For further information, including current subscriptions rates, visit the website at: www.aid-magazin.de

Contact Konrad Theiss Verlag, Postfach 10 48 27, D-70042, Stuttgart, Germany
Web 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

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 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).
The British Association for Near Eastern Archaeology (BANEAA) 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 BANEAA contact Dr Louise Steel, Honorary Secretary, BANEAA, 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, BANEAA, 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 three-day workshop in practical epigraphy on an annual 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.

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/
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) is an educational charity working throughout the UK to involve people in archaeology and to promote the appreciation and care of the historic environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

The CBA publishes *British Archaeology* six times a year, which contains news on topics of archaeological interest. The magazine incorporates *Briefing* which carries advance information about 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/factshs.html](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/cba/factshs.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](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/caf)

The current CBA membership rates are: £32 (individual), £19 (student) and £40 (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

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COUNCIL FOR INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Independent Archaeology was set up to explore how amateurs and local societies can contribute more effectively to archaeology. It aims to bring together ‘independent’ archaeologists – that is those who are independent of government funding: it includes loosely all ‘amateur’ archaeologists and those in local archaeological societies or ‘community’ archaeology. It no longer runs a UK placement service for volunteers but is prepared to offer advice to amateur archaeologists.

Contact Keith Foster, Council for Independent Archaeology, 2 The Watermeadows, Swarkestone, Derby, DE73 7FX, Derbyshire, UK

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CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY
CURRENT WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY

**Current Archaeology** is published monthly and describes archaeological sites from across Britain. 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 £38.00 per annum (£42.00 for overseas subscribers).

**Current World Archaeology** is published six times a year and covers archaeology from all around the 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. At the core of each issue is at least four major articles looking in depth at a major excavation, and putting the results into context. We also look at some of the well-known classic sites, and see how the latest theories and discoveries enable you to visit these sites and look at them through fresh eyes.

For further information, 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
Email subs@archaeology.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 20 7916 2405
Web www.archaeology.co.uk

EARTHWATCH INSTITUTE

Earthwatch is an international environmental charity that engages people worldwide in scientific field research and environmental education. Earthwatch currently supports over 120 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 85,000 volunteers in support of more than 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).

For more information 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/europe

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*. 

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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

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.

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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 currently promote 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 and accommodation will be covered by the project. All excavations will take place in the summer of 2008. Grampus encourages the accreditation of undergraduate placements as part of a course of study in the UK. All applicants must produce a report upon their return to the UK. The 2008 EASE and GrEASE projects are listed below although all available spaces on some projects have already been allocated. More information about those which still have spaces can be found in the Excavations and Field Schools Section.

**EASE projects organised for 2008**
- Finland (Stone Age), 30 June – 10 August FULL
- Germany (Urban Settlement), 6 July – 17 August
- Latvia (Medieval Castle), 6 July – 17 August
- Slovakia (Bronze Age Settlement), 13 July – 24 August
- Sweden (Viking/Medieval), 7 June – 18 July FULL

**GrEASE projects organised for 2008**
- Bulgaria (Medieval Fortress), 7 July – 11 August
- Cyprus (Neolithic), October – December FULL
- Iceland (Monastic), 23 June – 18 August FULL
- Slovakia (Bronze Age Settlement), 27 August – 22 October

Contact Charlotte Marinos, Grampus Heritage & Training Limited, Ashgill, Threapland, Wigton, Cumbria CA7 2EL, UK.

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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.

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The Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) is a UK-based voluntary organisation formed to further interest in the shared nautical heritage. Membership includes archaeologists, divers, conservators, historians, naval architects and anyone with an interest in the our maritime past. The NAS is developing an active research programme, publishes the International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, Archaeology Underwater, a monograph series and occasional papers, and runs a lively informative annual conference. As well as collaborating on a range of international projects including IKUWA3, the 3rd International Congress on Underwater Archaeology (www.ikuwa3.com), the Society provides a four-part maritime archaeology training programme, taught in more than 20 countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the USA. Members receive a range of benefits, including discounted training courses and a quarterly newsletter with information on projects, member activities, and the latest archaeology news.

Contact  Nautical Archaeology Society, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD, UK.
Tel  +44 (0) 2392 818419  Email  nas@nauticalarchaeologysociety.org
Fax  +44 (0) 2392 818419  Web  www.nauticalarchaeologysociety.org

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 2008 are: Full Individual: £30 (US$60); Household (two members per household): £45 (US $90) Student: £15 (US$30); Institutions: £48 (US$99). Life Member: £1000 (US$2000).

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.

Contact  The Executive Director, Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, London W1U 2AA, UK.
Tel  +44 (0)20 7935 5379  Email  execsec@pef.org.uk
Fax  +44 (0)20 7486-7438  Web  www.pef.org.uk
SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION SOCIETY

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 2008 expeditions contact Yvonne Konieczna at ses@ses-explore.org

Tel  +44 (0) 1494 722229
Web  www.ses-explore.org

SOCIETY FOR ARABIAN STUDIES
Registered Charity No 1003272

The Society for Arabian Studies was established in 1987 to support and encourage the pursuit of a wide range of disciplines in the countries of the Arabian Peninsula: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. These include archaeology, history, linguistics, anthropology and natural history. It does this through a series of lectures and its annual Bulletin of the Society for Arabian Studies. It holds Conferences at the British Museum every two years. In 2002, 2004 and 2006 the subject of these was the Red Sea. In 2008 the subject will be "Death and Burial in Arabia: from Prehistory to Today". The Society has established a Monograph Series, which is published by Archaeopress. The publications so far include the Proceedings of the three Red Sea Conferences. For further details visit the Archaeopress website at: www.archaeopress.com

The Society gives small Grants to encourage research, fieldwork and publications in all aspects of Arabian studies. The Society also works closely with the Seminar for Arabian Studies to ensure year-long interest in these disciplines, as well as with 'friendship' societies connected with the Peninsula.

The British Archaeological Mission to Yemen (BAMY) is a semi-autonomous subcommittee of the Society created at the request of the Yemeni authorities, and is responsible to them for encouraging and screening applications to carry out research work in Yemen, not only in the archaeological field but also in the field of history, epigraphy, architecture, etc.

Membership of the Society is open to all who are interested in the history and culture of Arabia. Members receive an annual report and a Bulletin (full details of rates and an application form are available on the website).

For further information contact The Honorary Secretary, Mrs Ionis Thomson, Society for Arabian Studies, c/o London Middle East Institute, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H OXG, UK.

Email  ionisthomson@ukonline.co.uk
Web  www.societyforarabianstudies.org
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. Special fellowships and bursaries for students are also administered by the Society on an annual basis.

**Contact**  
Dr Fiona Haarer, Secretary, SPBS, 19 Purcell Road, Marston, Oxford OX3 OEZ, UK

**Email** fiona.haarer@kcl.ac.uk  
**Web** http://www.byzantium.ac.uk

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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 53 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, the Society runs 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.

**Contact**  
The Executive Secretary, Hellenic Society, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, UK

**Tel** +44 (0) 20 7862 8730  
**Email** office@hellenicsociety.org.uk

**Fax** +44 (0) 20 7862 8731  
**Web** www.hellenicsociety.org.uk
The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies – The Roman Society – was founded in 1910 as the sister society to the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Roman Society is the leading organisation in the United Kingdom for those interested in the study of Rome and the Roman Empire. Its scope is wide, covering Roman history, archaeology, literature and art down to about AD 700. It has a broadly based membership, drawn from over forty countries and from all ages and walks of life.

The Society produces two annual publications, the Journal of Roman Studies, which contains articles and book reviews dealing with the Roman world in general, and Britannia, which has articles and reviews specifically on Roman Britain, in addition to the JRS and Britannia monograph series. Its Library has an international reputation as one of the world’s foremost Classics lending libraries. It is maintained jointly with the Hellenic Society and in conjunction with the University of London’s Institute of Classical Studies and houses over 110,000 volumes and 600 current periodicals, in addition to a lending collection of over 6,700 slides. The Society organises an annual programme of public lectures in London, and others outside London arranged with local branches of the Classical Association, and other occasional events of general interest.

The Society is active in supporting summer schools (by the annual award of grants), archaeology (through grants for excavations and by organising a biennial conference), and schools (through the award of grants to help the teaching of all aspects of the Roman world). Archaeology Fieldwork Bursaries are available annually to 16–18 year olds and designed to cover costs of up to £150 per week to enable applicants to participate on an archaeological project, which should have some link to Roman studies. The closing date for applications this year is 15 May 2008. Further information and details of the application process are available on the Society’s website.

Membership is open to all; no entrance fee or professional qualification is required. Members are entitled to receive annually either the Journal of Roman Studies or Britannia or both, receive advance notice of forthcoming monographs at special offer prices, use the library and borrow the Society’s books and slides, either in person or by post, while living or resident in the UK, attend the Society's lectures, of which a programme is circulated in September, and purchase back issues of the journals.

Contact The Secretary, Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU
Tel +44 (0) 20 7862 8727
Fax +44 (0) 20 7862 8728
Email office@romansociety.org
Web www.romansociety.org

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.

Contact Vacation Work Publications, Crimson Publishing, Westminster House, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2ND,
Tel +44 (0) 208 334 1600
Fax +44 (0) 208 334 1601
Email info@vacationwork.co.uk
Web www.vacationwork.co.uk/
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Subscription rates for 2008 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 rate 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 OPY, 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.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**DONATIONS AND GRANTS**

*Archaeology Abroad* is a not-for-profit organisation and depends solely on income from subscriptions, donations and appropriate advertising 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

*Archaeology Abroad* would like to acknowledge the generous support of the HeadleyTrust for supporting the *Archaeology Abroad* Fieldwork Awards scheme between 2003–2007.

**PHOTOGRAPHS, LOGOS AND OTHER IMAGES**

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**  Marine archaeologist with a glazed plate, Black Sea Shipwrecks Project, Sudak-Novy Svet, Ukraine.  
  (Courtesy of the Centre for Underwater Archaeology, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University)
- **Top middle**  Detail of mosaic from Yavneh Yam, Israel.  
  (Courtesy of Professor Moshe Fischer, Tel Aviv University/Yavneh Yam Archaeological Project)
- **Centre**  Painting fragment from Kazakli-yaktan, Uzbekistan  
  (Courtesy of Associate Professor Alison Betts, University of Sydney)
- **Top right**  Volunteer in *miqvah* (Jewish ritual pool), Khirbet Qana, Israel.  
  (Photo courtesy of Dr Douglas R Edwards, University of Puget Sound)
- **Inset**  Middle Bronze II bronze cylinder seal found at Khirbet Qana, Israel.  
  (Photo courtesy of Dr Douglas R Edwards, University of Puget Sound)
- **Lower right**  Excavating burials at Ban Non Wat, Thailand.  
  (Photo © C Higham, courtesy of the Earthwatch Institute)
- **Lower left**  At the Palaeolithic Steppe Project, Kamennaya Balka, Don Valley, Russia.  
  (Photo courtesy of Archaeology Adventures)

**PAGE 22**  Photo courtesy of Dr Louise Steel, AREDIOU-Vouppes Project, Cyprus.