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**FROM THE EDITOR**

**WELCOME** to *Archaeology Abroad 2009*, our sixth edition on CD ROM. We are delighted to bring you a very full issue, packed with articles and reports, reviewed and updated information and advice and, of course, a wealth of exciting and varied archaeological fieldwork opportunities outside the UK – from Belgium to Botswana, Macedonia to Mexico, the Ukraine to the USA, Mediterranean islands to Pacific islands – 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 look at our *Guidance Notes for Digging Abroad* – essential reading for all! In addition to our feature articles, extensive *Excavations and Field Schools* section and *Fieldwork Award Reports*, readers can tap into a wealth of interesting and useful information in the directory sections, which summarise the work of the British Schools and Institutes and UK–Related bodies supported by the British Academy, and a comprehensive range of Organisations, Societies and Publications – all with live links to websites for further information.

**ARTICLES**

This year, we start off in Spain at one of the excavation projects offered to international participants by the US-based not-for-profit organisation ArchaeoSpain. In *Clunia – Roman Failure, Archaeological Marvel*, excavation directors Francesc Tuset (University of Barcelona) and Miguel Angel de la Iglesia (University of Valladolid), together with ArchaeoSpain Director Mike Elkin, describe the rise and fall of this once great Roman city and theorise on the reasons for its eventual abandonment – the very thing that has preserved it as a unique archaeological site. If you are enthralled by the project directors’ fascinating account, why not find out what taking part in the project is like from the diggers’ viewpoint? Last year, *Archaeology Abroad* subscriber and University of Nottingham archaeology student, Amy Cholerton, received an *Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award* to assist her with the cost of joining the 2008 excavation season at Clunia. Amy has given the project a top 5/5 trowel rating. Read about her experiences at Clunia and why she rated it so highly on page 165. If you’re interested in joining the 2009 Clunia team, you’ll find information on page 131, and details of other ArchaeoSpain projects at Pintia Necropolis (Spain), Pollentia Roman Forum (Majorca) and Monte Testaccio (Italy) by clicking on the project title links, or via the *Excavations and Field Schools* section.

For our second feature article this year, we travel to Egypt, where the ancient sites and culture they represent hold an enduring fascination for many. Last year, Bob Partridge, Editor of *Ancient Egypt* magazine and Chairman of the Manchester Ancient Egypt Society, celebrated 30 years of visiting the country and its ancient sites with a trip to the Oases of the Western Desert and Luxor. In *The Changing Face of Egypt’s Ancient Sites*, Bob takes us along on this latest visit and shares his views on whether the numerous changes and improvements have necessarily been for the best. If you’ve been yourself, you can draw your own conclusions.

**ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD FIELDWORK AWARDS AND REPORTS**

Archaeology Abroad was pleased to be able to continue to offer Fieldwork Awards to subscribers last year, albeit with much reduced funding, and a good number of you applied! Congratulations to the five successful candidates (all girls!) who duly went off to survey, dig, plan, draw and process and at sites across Europe and the Near East. A full list of the 2008 Fieldwork Awards is given on page 157, followed by the *Fieldwork Award Reports* section in which you can read about their various projects and experiences. The Fieldwork Award fund is open for applications again this year and we hope you will apply – full details and an application form enclosed.

**EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS**

Last, but not least, the most eagerly awaited section of *Archaeology Abroad* for most of you! With more than 120 projects listed here, the range and choice is as great as in previous years and we feel confident that you will find something to meet your needs and aspirations. Excavations and field schools are listed alphabetically by country, the exception being the Caribbean, under which heading you will find opportunities in Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, the Dominican Republic and St Eustasius (Netherlands Antilles). If you do not find a project which interests you, don’t despair! *Archaeology Abroad Email Updates* will bring you information about new or additional projects not listed here as the year rolls round. 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 Spanish city of Clunia was one of Rome’s greatest un-success stories. Here, site directors Francesc Tuset and Miguel Angel de la Iglesia, and ArchaeoSpain director Mike Elkin, explain why.

As a Roman city, Colonia Clunia Sulphicia failed. Perched high on a vast plateau, Clunia was the only administrative capital in northern Spain that died with the Roman Empire, never to evolve into a modern city. The region became more of a backwater as Rome’s power waned and was largely ignored by subsequent Visigoths, Moors and Medieval Christians. Its grandiose monuments, disproportionate to the size of the population, became relics and quarry for looters. The desertion of Clunia, however, proved to be an act of conservation, as archaeologists are now uncovering and studying the city’s monuments – the forum, the baths, the theatre – unhindered by 2,000 years of human progress.

But what spurred its collapse? Clunia boasted a strategic military position, the largest theatre in Iberia, and an infrastructure for providing and removing water to rival those in use today. It was also granted the status of a conventus capital – a provincial capital with its own important legal and administrative functions. Nevertheless, of the seven conventus capitals in Hispania’s northern Tarraconensis region, Clunia was the only one not to become a diocese and expand into a city in later times.

Looking at the geographic distribution of Roman Spain (see maps above), we can see how Clunia changed from an important administrative centre in the 1st century AD to a secondary city under the domain of the distant Carthago Nova, modern Cartagena. What is not clear is whether the cartographic shake-up sparked the decline or was a reaction to it.
A TALE OF TWO CITIES  Excavation work in the theatre over the past ten years, plus a study of the excavations of the forum, baths and adjacent buildings which took place throughout the 20th century, has been charting the rise and fall of Roman Clunia. It appears the city went through two phases: the original settlement following Rome’s conquest of the area in 55 BC, and then a more monumental city built over it, possibly after Clunia was named a *conventus* capital in the 1st century AD. The aim of this second phase was to convey prestige. Clunia’s new grandiose structures were to be used by its citizens and people from outside the city when they flocked to the administrative capital for events such as festivals, or when important business was taking place. We do not know exactly when Clunia was awarded this status, but Pliny the Elder lists Clunia as a *conventus* capital in his *Natural History*, published in AD 77.

A CELTIBERIAN MYSTERY

Where was the pre-Roman Celtiberian site of Clunia that gave the city its name? We know only that it does not sit below the Roman ruins. Archaeologists have speculated on a few nearby sites, but there is nothing conclusive to date and our information is limited to what the Roman historians tell us. Livy (right) states in his *Periochae* that the rebellious Roman general Quintus Sertorius ‘was besieged at Clunia, but by repeated raids he was able to inflict as much damage on the besiegers as he received’. According to Cassius Dio, ‘Some tribes had revolted and put themselves under the leadership of the Vaccaei. While still unprepared, they were conquered by Metellus Nepos, but as he was besieging Clunia they assailed him, proved themselves his superiors, and won back the city.’

Some archaeological remains from the original settlement lie deep below the surface. One of the reasons why we think the Romans built their city on this plateau instead of on top of the Celtiberian city is because of its large aquifers, which the Romans tapped for drinking water and for the baths. Archaeologists have discovered a dozen wells throughout the city – it takes around three seconds for a pebble to hit water.

Our scuba-sporting spelunkers spent days exploring the underground networks. They entered a cave on the northern slope of the plateau – intriguingly known as the Roman Cave to locals – and found that the Romans had carved tunnels between the aquifers in order to even the water level. At one spot, our crew discovered inscriptions on the walls and phallic clay figures, suggesting a shrine. City magistrate Bergius Seranus left behind three inscriptions, which not only indicate that the tunnels formed part of the city public works, but also, because Seranus appears on Tiberius-age coins, that the city and its water-works were functioning during his reign (AD 14–37). With this information, we can firmly place the aquifer project at the beginning of the development of the...
city, and logically so. Another area that likely dates from the original settlement is a few blocks of houses next to the forum where past archaeologists found some brilliant mosaics. The forum – built sometime in the mid 1st century AD and one of the most important features of the second, monumental phase – slices through this neighbourhood, creating some awkward angles and dead-end streets.

Former excavation director, Pedro de Palol, who oversaw the dig from 1958 to 1987, dug one half of the forum, although the edges of the other half are visible, especially from the air. Overlooking the plaza was a tetrastyle temple, possibly dedicated to Jupiter or to the Capitoline Triad. The temple was separated from the public space by a podium and was accessed only from the religious area to the sides and behind the temple. The remains indicate that a wall and statues marked the public-religious divide, and ritual cisterns were located behind these features – similar to those found on both sides of the temples of Mérida in Cáceres and Évora in Portugal. On the northern side of the forum sits the basilica, which was built over a previous structure at some point during the 1st century AD. Close to the basilica is the House of Taracena, a mansion excavated in the 1930s and home to many colourful mosaics. Its interpretation, however, teems with complications due to the scant information about the previous excavations and the imaginative reconstruction of the walls by past archaeologists. Nevertheless, from the coins recovered, we believe that the structure began as a block of separate houses when the city was founded. Then, around the late 3rd century AD, the houses were amalgamated into one giant dwelling – complete with subterranean rooms running the length of one side of the building.

NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS Since 1996, backed by the provincial Burgos government, we have focused on the excavation, interpretation and restoration of the theatre. Built into the eastern side of the plateau and once holding approximately 9,000 people, it is the largest Roman theatre in Iberia. The architects took advantage of a semi-circular bend in the terrain and carved the upper seating from the bedrock, still visible. Dressed stones served for the remainder of the theatre, although the majority have been looted over the centuries and recycled into the nearby towns. Archaeologists, architects, students and construction workers from Burgos,
Barcelona, and Valladolid, plus the international volunteers led by US non-profit outfit ArchaeoSpain, have worked side-by-side to understand the theatre’s design and functions, and to rebuild and protect areas for public use, such as hosting summer concerts and plays.

During the excavations of the stage area, which began in 2002, we unearthed hundreds of pieces of column and Corinthian capitals. Analysing the architectural artefacts, we found that they corresponded to four different column sizes: one for the first tier of the scaenae frons wall, another for the second, a third for the semi-circular colonnade behind the upper seats, and the fourth and largest column type flanked the main entrance for the actors, the valva regia. With this work behind us, we reckoned we had a solid grasp on the construction of the Clunia theatre. We were wrong.

Subsequent excavation failed to uncover the orchestra, and then we found a semicircular base of dressed stones that ran through the lower cavea to connect the side-entrances. After further excavation, we surmised that at some point in the 2nd century AD, city leaders decided to renovate the theatre to accommodate less-cultured entertainment, such as gladiators and wild animals. They removed the lower cavea and stage to build a large arena – imagine an amphitheatre cut in half. To mark the completion of the renovation, local magistrate G Tautius Semanus installed a large stone in the theatre floor with his name and the names of the two consuls, Q Sosius Priscus Senecio and P Caelius Apollinaris (see image below). Because the chronological list of Roman consuls is well-known, we were able to date the arena’s inauguration to AD 169.

One curiosity about the commemoration stone is the circular groove carved into the rock, with a bronze loop at 12 o’clock. So far, our interpretation is just conjecture, but the groove appears to be the housing for a metal ring – perhaps to control wild animals (indeed, it is reminiscent of those used to control the tigers in the film Gladiator). Not far from the stone we found another key element to the theatre – a maintenance entrance to a vaulted tunnel, used to drain excess ground-water from the theatre’s foundation. As we dug close to the entrance, we could hear water clinking along the stone floor. The drain works today as it did 2,000 years ago – although we did have to remove countless buckets of sludge, over several seasons, to restore the drain to its optimum level.
The theatre, aside from being a place of spectacle, is also a gigantic funnel for all the water absorbed into the plateau. Without strategically placed drains, the theatre would have, now and then, turned into a lake. We discovered what the Romans already knew when we punctured water deposits while restoring the caveas. To redirect the water out of the theatre we have installed a system of plastic drainage tubes beneath the caveas in addition to using the Roman tunnel.

**Backstage Cemetery** Over the course of the past two seasons, our team has focussed on the rooms behind the *scaenae frons* wall, thought to have been the backstage area. There would have been two levels, although all that is left are the foundations of the subterranean level. After locating several layers near the original floor, we began excavating the back wall, around 48m long and 1.5m thick, featuring nine skylights just above the surface to allow light into the cellar.

And then we stumbled upon a complete surprise. While digging machines were removing a few decades’ worth of excavated dirt from behind the backstage area, they struck some flat stones. After clearing the area by hand, we found nearly 20 burials – simple trenches lined by rectangular stones and some were partially covered by larger flat stones. Although the majority of the burials yielded complete skeletons, they lacked grave goods and, from the positions of the bones, the burials seemed rushed or with little care. It is unlikely that the Romans would place a cemetery so close to a theatre but, lacking a complete analysis of the bones, we had little evidence to identify our new friends – until we discovered the metal shaft of an arrow tip lodged into the torso of one of the skeletons. One expert told us the shaft is Visigothic, one of only a known handful in Spain.

**Rise and Fall of Clunia** Dating the theatre is still a work in progress, although from top to bottom we have found early empire *terra sigillata*. At present, we consider it one of the major elements of the post-conventus second phase, which then went through a transformation - possibly as the city began to wither. Towards the end of the 2nd century AD it appears that Clunia failed to maintain its lure. Part of the problem may have been that people travelled to Clunia only on administrative matters, and went instead to Caesaraugusta (modern Zaragoza) for commerce because of the easier journey. Or, that although Clunia’s indigenous citizens accepted the city’s administrative role, they may not have identified with the grandiose architecture and its uses. In the forum taverns, for example, archaeologists did not find pottery or coins dating from after the end of the 3rd century AD. And Professor Palol found that after the 3rd century AD the bath houses were not used for bathing and were possibly transformed into a workshop for making *terra sigillata* pottery.
CLUNIA REVOLTS!

Despite its eventual decline, for one year Clunia was the epicentre of the revolution against the Emperor Nero (right). When the conspiracy to dethrone Nero began, the former consul and general Servius Sulpicius Galba was governor of the Tarraconensis. At first, Galba hesitated to join the rebellion, but soon changed his mind. According to Suetonius, Galba was encouraged.....by the prediction of a virgin of noble birth. Great merit was attached to this prophecy because the priest of Jupiter at Clunia, inspired by a dream, had found in the inner shrine of his temple the same prediction from another girl two hundred years before. The verses read that from Spain would emerge the ruler and master of the world. Plutarch says that when the revolt turned sour, Galba retired to Clunia and was living there when, in June AD 68, word arrived that Nero was dead and that the Senate had proclaimed him emperor. Because of this connection, and perhaps coinciding with its new status as a colony, some sources added the epithet ‘Sulpicia’ to the city’s name: Colonia Clunia Sulpicia.

With this in mind, we will return to the theatre this summer to finish the excavation of the backstage area and hopefully collect more clues about Clunia’s development and decline. The results from the necropolis may be key to understanding when the theatre closed. Clunia was a complex city, replete with grandiose monuments, but one that was just too ostentatious and too bombastic to be of any real use to the locals. Perhaps the Romans realized that this gilt-edged city was not paying its way. The conventus status converted the city into an architectural paradise, but the population could not bear the weight of its monuments.

Clunia’s demise, however, has been a gift to archaeologists because the city offers us a rare opportunity to get under the skin of a once great Roman provincial capital that was abandoned and never inhabited again.

This article is based on one which first appeared in Current World Archaeology No 32.

Find out how you can join the excavations at Clunia this summer on page 131. Information on other ArchaeoSpain projects at Pintia Necropolis (Valladolid) can be found on page 135 and the Roman Forum High School Program at Pollentia (Majorca) on page 136. ArchaeoSpain also run fieldwork project in Italy at Monte Testaccio (Rome) details of which can be found on page 91.

Last year, Archaeology Abroad subscriber Amy Cholerton received an Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award of £125 to help with her expenses when she signed up for the 2008 season on the Clunia excavations. Read how she got on in her fascinating report on page 165.
THE CHANGING FACE OF EGYPT’S ANCIENT SITES

BOB PARTRIDGE

Bob Partridge has been a frequent visitor to Egypt since 1978 – thus his most recent trip in 2008 marked 30 years or his ‘Heb-Sed’ (a festival celebrated by Egyptian Pharaohs when they had ruled for 30 years). Understandably, there have been many changes during that time. Here, Bob takes us along on his latest visit and shares his thoughts as whether, on balance, the changes have been for the best.

It is just over thirty years since my first visit to Egypt in 1978, so 2008 saw my “Heb-Sed” and I celebrated it with a trip to the Oases of the Western Desert. This is the second time I have made this trip, which ended with a splendid day in Luxor. I was travelling with a small group of friends and the conversations over meals, mint teas, Egyptian beers and shisha pipes often turned to memories of earlier visits (I have lost count, but it is well over fifty now). I am often asked how much Egypt has changed for the visitor in the time span I have been visiting; the assumption, I think, is always that it must have been so much ‘better’ in the past. On reflection, however, I am not necessarily sure that is actually the case although it is more than usual to view one’s own past through slightly rose-tinted spectacles.

Using Luxor as an example, it is true that the town has changed and grown remarkably over the last thirty years, but the same can be said of my home town in Cheshire and any number of towns and cities around the world. Whilst all the changes in Luxor may not be to everyone’s liking, towns and cities have to change, adapt and grow to meet the needs of their residents. Modern towns need good sewage systems, new roads, car parking and facilities and perhaps Luxor has just been a little slow in catching up with the modern world. This may understandably be seen as a negative aspect to visitors, but the idea of visiting anywhere, frozen in time, and not necessarily a good point in time from the resident’s point of view, is a little blinkered.

So what is different? Well in 1978 there were far fewer tourists, hotels and facilities. Meals in hotels had sometimes to be regarded as ‘fuel intakes’ rather than pleasant culinary experiences. I remember my first pizza in Egypt, was effectively cheese on toast, but nevertheless served by a smiling waiter, who had learnt the word ‘chow’...but, it was not long before real pizzas were being served in hotels keen to adapt and improve. Egypt was still not an easy or a cheap place to visit; most tourists tended to be seasoned travellers or retired people – those lucky enough to be able to afford the trip, which from recollection cost me around £350. In hindsight this is a remarkable amount, for it is possible today to buy holidays in Egypt for less than this thirty years on!
Egypt was a quiet place, with far less hassle from shopkeepers and souvenir-sellers, a fact brought home to me recently in the Western Desert at Siwa Oasis, where visitors are still treated with polite curiosity, friendly waves and smiles (very much like my first memories of Egypt) and where the shopping and souvenir-hunting is pleasant and relatively hassle-free. Some aspects of Egypt have perhaps become too commercial and certainly in places like Luxor it is not now possible to enjoy an uninterrupted walk along the river, with out having to fend off a variety of people offering (very politely and always with a smile) felucca rides, taxis, guided tours, or trying to encourage one to enter their shops.

But what of the reason I first visited Egypt and the factor which keeps pulling me back year after year – the antiquities? Here I have to say the change is quite remarkable, and perhaps not necessarily evident to visitors today, who may assume that things in this respect have always been the same. Thanks to the work of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, and Egyptian and foreign missions working at the sites, there have been some significant changes, undoubtedly for the better. Impressive as the monuments were thirty years ago, many of them appeared (in retrospect) to be somewhat neglected and run-down. More tourists have generated extra income and an interest in preserving the sites, in improving access and providing information about them.

To illustrate such changes: on the West Bank of the Nile at Luxor, the Ramesseum and the temple of Medinet Habu have seen extensive restoration, conservation and cleaning; the temple of Amenhotep III is being excavated and parts are being reconstructed; the temple of Merenptah and its new museum were just a mound of rubble in 1978; and Hatshepsut’s temple is dramatically different, with the major and impressive restoration of the upper terrace, which was simply just not there on my first visit.

A few more tombs on the West Bank are now open to the public, their walls protected by glass screens and properly lit. I can remember when the only light in the tomb of Sennedjem was a single 30-watt light bulb on a very long cable, which the custodian took down into the tomb every time someone visited (see photo on left). It may have been a more interesting experience, but not necessarily the best way to see the tomb.

On the East Bank, the temples of Luxor and Karnak are now far more accessible and protected from salt damage thanks to the recent de-watering projects. Many parts of the temples have been cleaned and conserved. Also in Luxor (and indeed elsewhere in Egypt) there are new museums: the extended Luxor Museum and the Mummification Museum.
I could list similar stories for other sites all over Egypt. The antiquities are far better protected and conserved now than they were, and with various new plans will continue to be preserved for visitors in the immediate, and more importantly, the longer-term future.

Increased tourist numbers have presented major problems at many sites, hence the need to allow better access for coaches, for parking and just even moving around the monuments. This problem is particularly apparent at places such as the Valley of the Kings, where tourists coaches park some way away from the valley, where a new visitor centre gives some background to the site before electric trains take visitors to the valley proper. In the tombs, where space is restricted, no guiding is now allowed in them and numbers are sometimes limited and controlled at busy times. It was still recently a struggle to get across the Hypostyle Hall in the temple of Karnak a few weeks ago because of the dense crowds of people there (I think my visit coincided with that of the Red Sea day-trippers) but the sites are large and if you have the time and patience, it is still possible to visit them when they are not too overcrowded.

As for things I would like to see change/improve in the future? It is a little sad to see the growth of modern houses on the West Bank of the Nile at Luxor, where once there were just the Theban Mountains and waving palm trees, but people do have to live and work there. I would definitely like to see the river boats moved from in front of Luxor Temple and the Winter Palace area, where they block what is (and could be) still a remarkable and unique view, and pollute the air with diesel fumes and the constant roar of their engines. The Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities is doing an excellent job in looking after the monuments, but it is not always easy if the needs of the monuments conflict with the requirements of the modern population of Egypt.

Change is inevitable, but hopefully it will be, on the whole for the better as the Egyptian authorities try to manage the difficult balancing act of the needs and hopes of the local inhabitants, the needs of tourists and the protection of and access to the antiquities, which, after all is what most people visit Egypt for. However, I know Egypt will continue to fascinate me and attract me back, as it does many people. I learnt on my first trip that Egyptians are among the friendliest people in the world, and over the years I have made many good friends around the country. It is always a new experience to visit the familiar sites, as now there is often genuinely something new to see. Long may this continue.

Bob Partridge
Editor, Ancient Egypt magazine (published in the UK)
www.ancientegyptmagazine.com
GUIDANCE NOTES FOR DIGGING ABROAD

Archaeology Abroad provides information about archaeological excavation and field school opportunities outside the UK suitable for both experienced and inexperienced participants. Projects are listed alphabetically by country, except for the Caribbean countries, which appear under a banner heading of ‘Caribbean’. Please note that projects in Guam and Hawaii appear under the USA. Each entry gives 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 even so, to make the most of your trip abroad we strongly recommend familiarising yourself with basic archaeological techniques before committing to joining a project in another country, frequently at substantial cost. Further information about excavations, training digs, local archaeological and historical societies (some of which run their own excavations at weekends etc) in the UK, can be obtained from the Council for British Archaeology or Current Archaeology.

Archaeology Abroad is not able to inspect or vet the projects it lists, but aims to publish information only from reputable professional archaeologists and institutions. Participants join any excavation or field school at their own risk and Archaeology Abroad cannot be held responsible for any loss, damage or injury sustained by anyone joining a project it lists. 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, ancient history, anthropology, classics or related subjects, you may be required to undertake fieldwork as part of your university course. In this event, you should check with your tutor or college that the excavation you intend to join will meet the 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. The majority of projects have a minimum age for participants of 18 years, but a few projects 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 a university, research foundation or other funding source, or is 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. As a subscriber to Archaeology Abroad you are eligible to apply for a Fieldwork Award of between £100–£200 towards your dig costs. Full details and an application form are enclosed with this 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 lying 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:

1. **Physical Requirements:** Are you prepared for the physical demands of the project? Some projects, particularly those in developing countries, may require more physically demanding work compared to others.
2. **Cost:** How much can you afford to spend? Participation fees, transportation, and living costs can add up quickly. Be sure to consider all expenses.
3. **Location:** Where is the project located? Consider the climate, safety, and accessibility.
4. **Experience:** Do you have the necessary experience and skills for the project? Some projects are suitable for beginners, while others require more advanced skills.
5. **Schedule:** What are the dates and duration of the project? Ensure they fit with your availability.
6. **Application Process:** How does the application process work? Some projects may have specific requirements or deadlines.

Choose a project that aligns with your interests, skills, and budget. Good luck in your search for an exciting archaeological dig abroad!
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 of the country where the project is?
- 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, academic credits or certificate of participation
- 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 hilly terrain or mountain track, short walk)
- accommodation and catering arrangements – in shared rooms, camping, facilities available, self-catering or meals provided, arrangements at weekends or on days off
- what is provided and what you will need to bring (especially if camping)
- how far from the nearest bank, shops, telephone, pharmacy, doctor or dentist, 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 take 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, language abilities and previous archaeological experience, if any. State if you have any particular dietary or other health requirements or any other special requirements and check whether these 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 if the project is not full 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. Some countries require passports to be valid for a period of time following intended departure home. 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 money available in the local currency. Those intending to travel to the USA should note that from January this year it became necessary to register online under the new Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) rules at least 72 hours prior to travel. Check online, with your travel agent or contact your nearest US Embassy.

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 do some travelling 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**
Archaeology Abroad recommends the specialist **Insurance for Archaeologists** policies available through Towergate Risk Solutions Fareham (TRS Fareham), which are also endorsed by the Council for British Archaeology and the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The staff in their dedicated Archaeology & Heritage Section have unrivalled knowledge and experience of the particular needs of those taking part in archaeological fieldwork and offer an excellent cover and claims service. Cover is available for single trip or on an annual basis, and includes medical, repatriation, cancellation and curtailment cover, public liability, legal expenses, baggage and money etc. Where necessary, policies can be tailor-made to your specific needs or circumstances. For further information, contact Tariq Mian or Michelle Cannon on 01329–826260, email fareham@towergate.co.uk or go to www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology

UK citizens should also 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 (application forms available from Post Offices or write to 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 from the Past Horizons' Toolstore at www.pasthorizons.com/shop/, 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. If not, contact the organisers for clarification on any outstanding questions before you depart. Check you have all your documents, e.g: passport, visa, airline or other travel tickets, insurance documents, EHIC, 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 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 to enrich your experience. Have a great time and send us your feedback!

Wendy Rix Morton
Honorary Editor (arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk)
THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Stone Tools Practical Study Weekend
Two days of hands-on experiences with archaeologists Terry Hardaker and John Lord

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New developments such as surface discoveries are examined. An opportunity to look at an extensive collection of artefacts from Britain and Africa is followed by a practical session on tool recognition.

A brief look at Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts is the prelude to our afternoon fieldwalking experience when we hope to find some actual examples amongst the rich archaeological heritage of the area.

On Sunday Britain’s foremost flint knapper John Lord takes us through a complete course on flint knapping. Beginning with the geology of flint - how it is formed, its physical properties and fracture characteristics, you will see some examples of replica flint tools from handaxes to arrowheads. John describes the way the tools were made and hafted, and demonstrates flint knapping in action. After suitable safety instructions you will be given a chance to practice your own knapping with John’s expert guidance.

John Lord demonstrates prehistoric technology

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or ask for our course brochures.

Tel: 01865 270369
professional.arch@conted.ox.ac.uk
www.conted.ox.ac.uk/mscpa
www.conted.ox.ac.uk/mscala

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

A WORLD OF ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER ONE ROOF

The UCL Institute of Archaeology is one of the largest archaeological departments in the world. We have an
unrivalled range of specialist staff (all based in one building) who between them cover an incredible variety of topics,
time periods and geographical regions around the world. Our students come from a wide range of backgrounds, and
during their studies develop skills which are relevant not just to archaeology, but to many graduate professions.

All programmes available
for 2009 entry

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES
- Archaeology BA
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- Archaeology with a Year Abroad BA
- Archaeology and Anthropology BA
- Egyptian Archaeology BA
- Classical Archaeology and Classical
  Civilisation BA

GRADUATE TAUGHT PROGRAMMES
- African Archaeology MA
- Archaeology MA
- Archaeology of the Eastern
  Mediterranean and the Middle East MA
- Artefact Studies MA
- Comparative Art and Archaeology MA
- Cultural Heritage Studies MA
- Egyptian Archaeology MA
- Field Archaeology MA
- Managing Archaeological Sites MA
- Maritime Archaeology MA
- Museum Studies MA
- Principles of Conservation MA
- Public Archaeology MA
- Research Methods for Archaeology MA
- Conservation for Archaeology and
  Museums MSc
- Environmental Archaeology MSc
- Forensic Archaeological Science MSc
- GIS and Spatial Analysis in
  Archaeology MSc
- Palaeoanthropology and
  Palaeolithic Archaeology MSc
- Skeletal and Dental
  Bioarchaeology MSc
- Technology and Analysis of
  Archaeological Materials MSc

To receive an application pack for any of these programmes please email L.daniel@ucl.ac.uk or see our website www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology
The island:

Motya is located on the western coast of Sicily, and it was founded by Phoenicians in the 8th century B.C. It became rich as a trading port and for its textile industry. To connect the city to the mainland a stone-paved causeway was built across the stretch of water from the north gate to the coast. When the island was destroyed by Dionysius of Syracuse in 397 B.C. it was almost completely abandoned and with time the causeway was submerged by the sea although it is still visible from aerial photography.

The project: it aims to research the causeway and its methods of construction.
**EXCAVATIONS AND FIELD SCHOOLS**

**ARMENIA**

**DVIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**  
**UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Gregory E Areshian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>UCLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period/Type</strong></td>
<td>Multi-period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>21 June – 25 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>1 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Academic credit</strong></td>
<td>12 academic credits from UCLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>No previous experience required</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>English</td>
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</table>
| **Costs** | $4,300 UCLA students  
$4,600 All others  
Includes food, accommodation and tuition. |
| **Board & lodging** | Students will be housed in farmers’ houses rented by the Project in the village near the excavation site. All meals provided, except on day off (Tuesday) |
| **Health/insurance** | Contact organisers for details. |
| **Visa/passport** | Contact organisers for details. |

Explore Near Eastern archaeology and Armenian civilization in the land of the Biblical Mount Ararat. Located in the center of the Near East, Armenia is the birthplace of many civilizations. You can participate in the recently redesigned excavations of one of the largest archaeological sites of the Near East – Dvin, Armenia. It was a major center of early Bronze Age and early Iron Age civilizations and the capital of Armenia from the end of Antiquity through the early and high Middle Ages. Dvin is also the birthplace of the independent Armenian Apostolic Church and a major socio-political and economic center of the Iranian Sasanian Empire from the fifth to the seventh century AD. Then, it became an important capital of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates in the eighth and ninth centuries. Study the archaeology of multiculturalism and learn the methods of stratigraphic excavations by working on the Citadel Mound and in Midtown. You'll complement this work with five study trips to other archaeological sites and museums.

Please let us know when you apply for this program if you have special dietary needs, as well as any medical or physical conditions. We will advise you accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contact</strong></th>
<th>Dr Gregory Areshian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel</strong></td>
<td>+ 1 310 825 3050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarduri@cs.com">sarduri@cs.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Armenia/overview.htm">www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Armenia/overview.htm</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIAN ROCK ART FIELDSCHOOL
GUNBALANYA (OENPELLI), WESTERN ARNHEM LAND

| Director                  | Dr Sally K May  
|                          | (Flinders University of South Australia) |
| Sponsors                 | Flinders University of South Australia |
| Period                   | Indigenous Australia 20,000 BP – present |
| Dates                    | 22 June – 3 July 2009 |
| Experience               | Previous experience not required |
| Apply by                 | Until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay             | Two weeks |
| Minimum age              | 18 |
| Language                 | English is the first language of the fieldschool |
| Cost                     | There are different costs associated with this course depending on your enrolment – see website for costs details. |
| Board & lodging          | Provided – see below |
| Insurance                | Participants must obtain and show evidence of own medical/travel insurance. |
| Visa/ Work permit        | For most countries a tourist visa is required. |

This Rock Art Fieldschool takes place in Gunbarlanja (Oenpelli) in western Arnhem Land, Australia. Permits are required to enter Arnhem Land, as it is Aboriginal land. Gunbarlanja 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 Gunbarlanja 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 +61-0409-042-165  
Email sally.may@flinders.edu.au

Fax +61-0882-012-784  
CARNUNTUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, PETRONELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Mag Franz Humer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>NÖ-Landesregierung (Government of Lower Austria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Roman (1st – 4th centuries AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>50 staff, 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session Dates</strong></td>
<td>April – September 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>Rolling, until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English and/or German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board/lodging</strong></td>
<td>Accommodation is provided by the project in single and double rooms with kitchen and bathroom. Travel and food are not covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccinations</strong></td>
<td>Tetanus advised, but no other requirements for Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>Proof of registration at university – check full details with organiser.</td>
</tr>
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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).

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

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<tr>
<th><strong>Tel</strong></th>
<th>+43 (0) 2163/2882</th>
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<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+43 (0) 2163/2884</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:franz.humer@noel.gv.at">franz.humer@noel.gv.at</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.carnuntum.co.at">www.carnuntum.co.at</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Due to its unique location in the heart of the Kryvina Peat Bog, the family of Asaviec settlements formed a micro-region with its own history and archaeological landscape. From the Early Neolithic on, it has been an area of close interaction between migratory and sedentary peoples, becoming a meeting point of hunter-gatherer and pastoral subsistence strategies of the Corded Ware Culture, Narva, Usvjaty, and Northern Belarusian populations. Earlier excavations exposed remains of wooden structures with hearths built on sandy platforms. Large amounts of crushed human bone remains found in the occupation layers suggest the existence of cannibalism, possibly ritual in nature. The peat bog environment has resulted in exceptional preservation of objects of horn and bone, including arrow- and spearheads, knives, needles, axes, adzes, chisels, shovels, paddles, harpoons, miniature fish hooks, and pendants. Numerous stone tools, such as arrowheads, flint blades and polished perforated axes, have also been found. Several examples of prehistoric art, including rare artefacts with carved representations of water birds and people as well as ceramic vessels decorated with intricate motifs; various complex ornaments, anthropo- and zoomorphic wooden and bone figurines, amber and bone jewellery, provide a full and detailed display of the cultural life of Asaviec inhabitants.

During the 2009 season, work will continue excavating the settlements. The main objective is to further develop understanding of the socio-economic landscape of the settlement and to continue reconstructing the patterns of interaction and cultural co-influence between the inhabitants of this micro-region and its neighbours. Volunteers will be trained in basic excavation methods, setting up a grid, field recording and report writing, illustrating, finds processing and survey. Detailed certificates of participation are available upon request. Granted the agreement of your University, they may be used for academic credit. The team will stay at a small cosy campsite, about 15 minutes walk from the excavation area. Temperatures can be quite hot during the day but significantly cooler at night. Daily buses run the 10km from nearby Asaviec to the town of Beshenkovichi where there is bank, internet and health services as well as shops for all supplies.

Contact
Tel +1–716–432–5348
Fax +1–905–569–9670
Email belarchaeo@gmail.com
Web www.belarchaeo.com
BELGIUM

GROTTE SCLADINA, SCLAYN (ANDENNE), PROVINCE OF NAMUR

Directors  Dominique Bonjean, Kévin Di Modica, Grégory Abrams (Archéolgie Andennaise)

Sponsors  University of Liège, Walloon Region

Period  Upper Pleistocene

Dates  29 June – 31 July 2009

Team  7 staff, 30 volunteers.

Experience  Students of archaeology, geology, palaeontology or anthropology

Apply by  31 May 2009

Minimum stay  Full five weeks

Minimum age  18

Language  French/English

Costs  €50 per week (Monday–Friday). Included: three meals per day. Material for excavation is provided on site. NOT included: drinks (sodas, beers etc), meals at weekends.

Board & lodging  Participants will need to bring their own tent, sleeping equipment and raingear. Showers, lavatory and food are provided at the site.

Vaccinations  Tetanus strongly recommended

Insurance  Arrange own travel and medical insurance

Visa/work permit  None required

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 raingear.

The workday is from 8.30am to 5.00pm with an hour for lunch. Three meals are provided per day during the week. At 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.

| Directors | Jean-Luc Pleuger  
|           | Prof Eugène Warmenbol |
| Sponsors  | Les Forges St Roch/ArcheoStage and Centre de Recherches Archéologiques (CReA) de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles |
| Period/type | La Tène (Iron Age) fortification/Neolithic |
| Dates     | 2 July – 28 July 2009:  
|           | Session 1: 2 – 10 July  
|           | Session 2: 11 – 19 July  
|           | Session 3: 20 – 28 July |
| Team      | Staff: 8  
|           | Participants: 15 per session |
| Experience | None required, but good motivation |
| Apply by  | Until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay | Nine days (one session) |
| Minimum age | 16 years |
| Language  | French/English |
| Costs     | € 290 for 9 days (advance fee of € 120)  
|           | € 560 for 18 days (advance fee of € 240)  
|           | € 820 for 27 days (advance fee of € 360) |
| Board & lodging | Included in fee – see website for details |
| Vaccination | Tetanus strongly recommended |
| Visa      | None required |

Contact Archeostage, 7 ch. du Try Châlons, 5660 Couvin, Belgium.

Tel 00-32-60-34-74-23  
Email archeostage@skynet.be

Fax 00-32-60-31-22-36  
Web www.archeostage.com
HILL BANK ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM, ORANGE WALK DISTRICT

During this unique program, you will spend four weeks living and working in a professional archaeological camp in northwestern Belize. This is an intense program, during which you will spend six days a week working on a comprehensive archaeological research project. Planned activities include land survey and reconnaissance, excavation, artifact processing, underwater survey, and other activities. The program is an experience you will remember for years as it provides not only a remarkable learning experience but an opportunity for personal growth and exposure to the culture of the Latin American/Caribbean area.

For 2009, the MTA Archaeological Field School in Belize will focus on a variety of research endeavours that are currently being planned. Activities are likely to include survey and documentation of ancient Maya sites and Colonial period occupation, a settlement survey and testing aimed at identifying potential Archaic period sites, excavation of a Classic period Maya site, a remote underwater survey of the New River Lagoon aimed at locating ancient Maya shipwrecks, and analysis and documentation of artifacts. The program is comprehensive and non-repetitive as students rotate through a variety of assignments throughout their stay. Details on the 2009 investigation will be confirmed during the spring. Introductory field and laboratory methods will be taught and training in artifact 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. Accommodation is in Hill Bank Field Station, in quadruple-quintuple occupancy bunkhouse rooms and is included in field school fees. All required excavation equipment will be provided. 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.

For a list of personal suggested personal items to bring, and full program information, see the project prospectus at: http://www.mta.ca/faculty/socsci/anthro/prospectus_syllabus_belize_2009.pdf
MAYA RESEARCH PROGRAM, BLUE CREEK, NORTH WESTERN BELIZE

This will be the eighteenth year of fieldwork in northwestern 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 abandonment of the city and the region, it can be seen that questions relating to their environmental interaction have direct bearing upon our contemporary situation. In 2009, excavations will continue in an elite residential area (Rosita) and in the agricultural field systems surrounding the site. Work will also continue at the new excavations at the nearby centres of Bedrock and Nojol Nah.

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 restrooms 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.

Welker Scholarships  Ten scholarships are available for young scholars intending to pursue archaeology or related fields. A scholarship pays for a second session for a student who will participate in two or more sessions. Welker Scholars may be expected to assume greater responsibility during the fieldwork than other participants. The application deadline for this season is 1 April 2009. Full details on the website or from Dr Guderjan who will be happy to discuss with interested applicants.

Contact  Dr Tom Guderjan, Maya Research Program, 209 West Second Street #295, Fort Worth, Texas 76102, USA
Tel  +1 817-831-9011  Email  mrp@mrpmail.com or guderjan@gmail.com  Web  www.mayaresearchprogram.org
The Rio Bravo Archaeological Survey and Field School (RBASFS) is investigating a Late Classic-period (AD 600 – 850) commoner ballcourt and residential terraces at the site of Chawak But'o'ob, in the Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area in Northwestern Belize. Our research focuses on commoner ceremony, ancient households, and the site's multifaceted water-control system. Soil, geological, and botanical study will be carried out within the larger context of landscape and environmental investigation.

The forest-covered architectural remains of Chawak But'o'ob extend for a kilometer along the sloping surface of the 200-foot tall Rio Bravo Escarpment. The escarpment overlooks Rio Bravo, a seasonal river that was probably the area's main Prehispanic artery for trade and communication. The enigmatic ballcourt complex, which sits atop the escarpment at the southern end of the site, includes small caves, water control devices, a ritual sweat bath and evidence of extensive landscape modification. The nearby heavily occupied multi-tier residential terraces provide evidence of ritualism and water management in a domestic setting. The ballcourt and terraces together present a window onto the complexity of ceremony, hydrology, and landscape utilization, among other aspects of commoner life, at this densely occupied site. Chawak But'o'ob’s historical development at the time of the Collapse of Classic Maya civilization offers a view of the sophistication of rural Maya life at the close of the Classic period.

The RBASFS is an independent project within the larger Programme for Belize Regional Archaeology Project, an umbrella program through which several independent archaeological research projects operate. An optional 3, 6, or 9 academic credits are offered through the University of Texas. Non-credit volunteers are also welcome. In 2009, students and volunteers will rotate between survey, excavation, and laboratory activities. Reconnaissance will take place in previously unexplored regions, including the newly rediscovered nearby city of Quam Hill.

Accommodation consists of dormitory space and covered tent stations (tents provided) in the Richard E.W. Adams Research Facility of the Programme for Belize Regional Archaeology Project. Camp will be shared by researchers and students from several universities. Full-time cooks prepare three meals per day and laundry is done by hired laundresses off-site once a week. 24-hour electric power in camp.

Bibliography available.
BENIN

ABOMEY PLATEAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL  
UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Discover West Africa’s history by participating in the Abomey Plateau Archaeological Field School. Situated in a ‘wet savanna’ zone approximately 100 kilometers north of coastal Bénin, the Abomey Plateau is a culturally and ecologically diverse region. It served as the political center of the precolonial Kingdom of Dahomey, example of a precolonial West African centralized state par excellence and one of the principal African partners in the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

You’ll work on excavation, survey, and laboratory duties in and around the town of Cana, a precolonial urban center on the Abomey Plateau. You’ll explore rural villages, ritual centers, and palatial complexes, providing a truly diverse introduction to West African archaeology. Additionally, because of the Kingdom of Dahomey’s historical connections with the Atlantic world, you’ll gain experience identifying and analyzing both local material culture and European imported objects.

We will stay in the bustling city of Bohicon, four kilometers from historic Abomey, while we explore together the archaeology of a truly exceptional people and culture.

Director Cameron Monroe
Sponsors UCLA
Period/Type Multi-period
Dates 19 July – 29 August 2009
Apply by 15 July 2009
Academic credit 12 academic credits from UCLA
Experience No previous experience necessary
Minimum stay Duration of the program
Minimum age 18
Language English
Costs $4,500 UCLA students
$4,800 All others
Includes accommodation, food and tuition.
Board & lodging Students will live in a hotel while in Cotonou and in comfortable but modest field housing in Bohicon near the field site. All meals provided Monday–Friday. Students responsible for own meals at weekends unless taking part in the optional weekend excursions which include meals on the Saturday.
Health/insurance Contact organisers for details.
Visa/passport Contact organisers for details.

Contact Cameron Monroe, Anthropology Department, UC Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA.
Tel + 1 310 825 3050 Email jcmonroe@ucsc.edu Web www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Benin/overview.htm
### LAKE TITICACA TEMPLE PROJECT, LA PAZ

- **Directors**: Lindsay R Hasluck (Executive & Site Director), Don Jaime Martinez-Salguero (Science & Publications), Dr Mario Montañó Aragon (Tiwanaku Culture & Physical Remains Specialist)
- **Sponsors**: Heritage Aid Foundation
- **Period/type**: Tiwanaku
- **Dates**: 1 June – 28 August 2009
  - Session 1: 1 – 28 June
  - Session 2: 1 – 28 July
  - Session 3: 1 – 28 August
- **Team**: 8 Heritage Aid Foundation staff, 10 Indigenous Community members, 12 Field School places per session, Up to 8 informal volunteers welcome any time.
- **Apply by**: Until spaces filled
- **Experience**: Students or graduates of Archaeology preferred, but no experience necessary as training given.
- **Specialists**: Possibly - contact office, People with specialist skills always welcome.
- **Minimum stay**: Field School participants: One-four week session, Informal volunteers: three or more days
- **Minimum age**: Negotiable – contact organiser
- **Language**: Basic Spanish and/or English
- **Costs**: €50 application fee, €2,400 Field School fee, which includes a reservation fee of €500, plus the donation of one book on archaeology (any theme any language) for the Foundation library, €75 per day for informal volunteers, with lunch, transport and excavation equipment supplied.
- **Board/lodging**: Hotel accommodation in La Paz and occasional camping (tents; sleeping bags, mattresses provided), plus breakfast, lunch and dinner when in the field included in fee.
- **Vaccination/health insurance**: Yellow Fellow recommended if planning to travel to the Amazon. Though not needed for Alti Plano or Lake Titicaca area, some countries require certificate for re-entry.
  Own travel and medical insurance which covers for upto 5,000m. **NB** High Altitude working can be very physically tough, so a good state of health and fitness required. It is recommended that volunteers arrive in La Paz at least three days before the course to adapt to the high altitude.
- **Visa**: One month visas issued to most nationalities on arrival, except US citizens, who require a visa. The situation may change – so keep informed.

The subterranean temple site is located on the shores of Lake Titicaca (4,000m), the highest navigable lake in the world. It was discovered in 2002 during preliminary archaeological fieldwork and identified as being of the Tiwanaku period. The Tiwanaku civilization, with its ruined capital nearby of pyramids, monoliths and moats (WHF), was arguably the most important of the early civilizations in the Americas. It is thought to have begun c 1700 BC, but had its urban expansionist empire stage c 300 AD. It was the first civilization to spread urbanism through the Andes and to introduce the centralized state. Not only was it the highest urban civilization in the world, but was the antecedents of the Incas. A tour of the ruins and museums in La Paz are included, and as are talks by guest lecturers on Andean pre-history.

The temple site is built on what may be a man-made peninsular in front of a system of sacred islands used for burials, which still remain covered with *chullpa* burial towers. The site shows signs of Tiwanaku use from classic times and may have been used by earlier cultures, such as Chiripa and Wankarani, who have nearby lake-side temples. The islands in front were still used for burial rites by the Tawantinsuyu (Incas), and one of the aims of the project is to establish if the site was still in use at the time of Spanish occupation. A visit to these island’s burial towers and museum is included. The site has also been used for Andean ceremonies until modern times as shown by the discovery of a human sacrifice that probably dates back only 80–100 years.

It is important to investigate this site, not only to discover its cultural history and relation to the Tiwanaku city nearby and the islands, but also because it may be able to
answer some long standing and hotly debated questions. One of which is whether the water level of the lake was higher during the Tiwanaku epoch. Surrounding the temple are many small stone tombs which should reveal a rich artefactual story of the people who used the site through the millennia.

Now is the time because the site is at risk of destruction. The site has been used for agriculture for many years contributing to the surface damage, which is considerable from the tough weather conditions of high altitude sun and cold, with temperatures regularly dropping to ten or more below zero. However, the rising levels of Lake Titicaca are threatening to engulf the site completely. Added to this, the government have a plan to turn the nearby track into a major tourist highway which will put the site at considerable risk. Since it has remained undiscovered the effects of looting are minimal, but that will change when the new road appears.

Our task will be not only to excavate and investigate for science, but also to train the local indigenous people to look after the site, prepare it for the coming tourism and to protect it from the rising water, making this project not only of great intellectual importance for learning about Tiwanaku culture, but also a very practical project that encompasses all the facets of modern archaeology from excavation, to preservation and sustainable community-based tourism, and government negotiation for giving priority to an important “new” heritage site. A weekend visit to the popular international heritage site of Isla del Sol will provide a good comparison.

Training will be provided in basic excavation and field archaeological skills, including GPS, planning and data collection; basic museum interpretation and display methodologies; basic artefact conservation and stabilization, including primary laboratory skills and data collection and basic sub-aquatic archaeological methods for shoreline surveying. Participants must keep an excavation history to be used by the Foundation on completion. Education in South American pre-historical culture and civilizations, with an emphasis on Tiwanaku and Tawantinsuyu (Incan) civilizations will be given as well as methodologies of sustainable and community tourism, and indigenous inclusion, language lessons in Spanish or Ayamaran, and basic first-aid for Alti Plano and high altitude conditions.

Completion of the one month course includes a Certificate from the Heritage Aid Foundation (Academic credits are under negotiation).

Accommodation is provided and included in the cost. Hotels in La Paz will be shared double rooms with private bathroom (hot shower) and cable TV. It may be necessary to sleep at the site from time to time, where shared tents and cots will will be supplied (no more than one night at a time). Participants may prefer to bring their own sleeping bags. They should also bring warm clothing, and sun-protective gear as the temperature ranges are radical. Good boots (suitable for working and walking), sunglasses and fingerless gloves will be essential. All excavation equipment is supplied, however volunteers are encouraged to bring along their favourite trowel. A hot breakfast is supplied and on site meals will mainly be Bolivian style (very tasty). Transport to and from the site each day is provided.

In addition to accommodation, food, training, equipment, lecturers and fieldtrips, the course fee includes membership to the Heritage Aid Foundation, which includes a newsletter, excavation uniform t-shirts, coffee mug, discounts for archaeological tours in Bolivia, primary consideration for future foundation activities and use of foundation library and research resources.

Useful reading


See also: www.heritageaid.com

Contact
Lindsay R Hasluck, Executive & Site Director, Lake Titicaca Temple Project, Heritage Aid Foundation, Casilla 510, La Paz, Bolivia.

Tel/fax +591 2 2900239  Email heritageaid@hotmail.com  Web www.heritageaid.com
ZUDAÑEZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, CHUQUISACA

**Directors**  |  Edmundo Salinas (Director of the Charcas Museum, Sucre, Bolivia) and Dr Diura Thoden van Velzen
---|---
**Sponsors**  |  Universidad San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca
**Period/Type**  |  Pre-Hispanic, 300 – 1532 AD
**Dates**  |  1–22 August 2009
**Team**  |  Staff: 3, team members: 15
**Volunteers/Specialists**  |  Volunteers need at least three weeks of excavation and/or survey experience. We are particularly looking for a volunteer with a specialism in archaeobotany.
**Apply by**  |  31 March 2009
**Minimum stay**  |  Three weeks
**Minimum age**  |  18
**Language**  |  Knowledge of Spanish is recommended, but not essential as English–Spanish speaking staff will be present throughout the project.
**Costs**  |  Apart from all travel expenses to Sucre (Bolivia) participants pay £100 towards food and accommodation. Team members are not required to bring equipment and transport to Zudañez is included.
**Board/lodging**  |  Hostel accommodation and meals in Zudañez are provided. The participants pay expenses in Sucre.
**Health/Vaccinations**  |  Team members need to be fit and healthy. Compulsory vaccinations for travel to Bolivia include Hepatitis A, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio and Yellow Fever (a certificate of vaccination is required for entry into the country). Anti-malarial medication is not needed around Sucre and Zudañez, which are situated at a malaria-free altitude.
**Insurance**  |  Travel insurance with good medical cover, including evacuation back home if needed, is essential.
**Visa/passports**  |  Not required for UK citizens as tourist cards for 90 days are issued free of charge at the border. Passports must be valid for at least six months beyond the date of entry.

The Zudañez Archaeological Project was launched in 2008 to explore a previously unknown pre-Hispanic landscape. In its first season the project identified a large number of settlements ranging in date from approximately 300 to 1532 AD. They are accompanied by agricultural terraces (andenes), water reservoirs defensive walls and pottery kilns. Preservation was found to be excellent with walls standing up to 1m high. Burials were located in some of the nearby mountain slopes. A previously unrecorded rock art site revealed a wealth of anthropo-morphic, zoomorphic and geometrical motifs. Food stores and a road were discovered, which testify to the Inca occupation of the area.

The 2009 fieldwork aims to continue the identification of archaeological features, and to further investigate previously detected pre-hispanic remains. An important component of the work will be the mapping of settlements and opening of test pits to confirm both duration and nature of the area’s occupation. An expedition will be launched to locate and document a second rock art site so far known to local people only. As part of the project volunteers will use and develop their excavation, surveying and mapping skills using GPS, satellite photographs and topographical maps. All team members will take part in the collecting, recording and washing of surface finds, while participation in the subsequent drawing and classification of lithics and ceramics is optional. Part of the 2009 target is to communicate the region’s archaeological importance to local communities and to create a display in Zudañez featuring the project’s findings. There is scope for volunteers to participate in such outreach work.

The project team is lodged at the Hotel Quadalquivir in the village of Zudañez, which provides basic accommodation with electricity and plumbing. A cook is hired to prepare meals during the working week, allowing for special dietary requirements as far as possible given the local resources.

**Contact**  |  Dr Diura Thoden van Velzen, 202 New Road, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 8PS, UK.
**Tel**  |  +44 (0)1344 886415
**Email**  |  diura.tv@virgin.net
**Website**  |  www.zapbolivia.com
OKAVANGO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

The Okavango Delta region of northern Botswana has a rich archaeological history, with human occupation spanning from the Early Stone Age to the modern era. However, as little systematic research has been conducted in the region, this new research project will explore this rich heritage through a program of archaeological survey and excavation. Working alongside colleagues and students from the University of Botswana and the National Museum of Botswana, students will gain experience of a range of archaeological sites, techniques and methods. Furthermore, this course will ensure that the archaeological record is seen in context, by looking at related issues of heritage management, cultural tourism and environmental management.

Students will also benefit from visiting an area of outstanding natural beauty, and have the chance to explore the unique Delta environment, which is home to a wide range of wildlife including all of the Big Five (elephant, buffalo, lions, leopards, rhino). In addition, students will have the opportunity to visit other areas of cultural/environmental interest, with trips planned to the rock art World Heritage Site of Tsodilo, whilst the national parks/game reserves of Moremi, Chobe and the Makgadikgadi salt pans are near enough for students to visit independently on their weekends.

**Contact**  
Ceri Ashley, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H OPY, UK

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**Email**  c.ashley@ucl.ac.uk  
**Web**  [www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Botswana/overview.htm](http://www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Botswana/overview.htm)
In the 1970s, state authorities designated Stara Zagora as the archaeological reserve of Augusta Traiana-Beroe-Borui, the three names the town was known as between AD 107 – 1360s). Due to the growth and redevelopment of the town centre, an intensive programme of rescue excavations uncovering the town’s Roman, Late Antique and Medieval phases was implemented by the Stara Zagora Regional History Museum.

The 2009 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 to the Rose Valley, Thracian tombs around Kazanlak (5th – 3rd centuries BC) and to Plovdiv. Participants receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited. The Certificate, evaluation letter and participant’s field report are considered as credit worthy by most universities and colleges worldwide.

Accommodation provided in a comfortable town hotel next to the bus station in two- or three-bedded rooms with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. (Single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €200). Three meals per day will be served in the hotel. Local food is a mix of meaty Balkan cuisine and light Mediterranean dishes. Vegetarians can be accepted. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment.

Stara Zagora is a major transport junction and can be reached by both bus and train from major Bulgarian cities with air terminals and Bulgarian border points. Pick-up and transfer to Stara Zagora can be arranged on request.
CONBUSTICA ROMAN MILITARY CAMP, DIVOMO, NORTH WEST BULGARIA

The archaeological site is situated 7km to the south-west of the town of Dimovo and only 27km to the south of the capital of the Roman province Dacia Ripensis – Colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria. The site is located in the vicinity of the village of Kladorub, in the valley of the river Archar, which flows along the northern wall of the fortification. The name of the town CONBUSTICA is known from the Tabula Peutingeriana where it is mentioned on the main Roman road leading from Ratiaria to Naissos.

In the summer of 2008, a part of the northeastern wall was revealed. The facings of the wall were made up of larger stones and well-tooled blocks; the core filling between the two facings was of rubble and mortar. During the excavations, bronze artefacts and imported pottery from the end of the 1st century were found. Two bronze fibulae which belong to the so-called "fibulae with height leg" type were also found. This type of fibulae appeared in the military camps along the borders of the empire in the middle of the 1st century and still remained in use in the first quarter of the 2nd century. Considering the results of the excavations, it was conceivable that the early fortress wall was build most likely in the beginning of the 2nd century. As the fortresses on the Lower Danubian limes, where the first stone construction began in the time of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, Conbustica was reinforced with a stonewall during the same period. This is the first stronghold located in the interior of the contemporary Bulgaria which can be dated in the first half of the 2nd century. In the 2009 season excavations will continue both inside the fortress and outside its walls.

Participants will receive full training in excavation techniques, including surveying, recording, planning, section drawing, and finds processing. Students will be taught to take responsibility for the excavation and recording of their own area, under the guidance of a site supervisor. The project incorporates daily laboratory work where students participate in the processing and documentation of artefacts discovered on site. Several lectures are given as part of the field school. Every session the Project Director gives the team a lecture focused on the Roman defence system. Formal lectures given at the beginning of the session will include an overview and introduction to Bulgarian archaeology. Informal on-site lectures will include an introduction to site reconnaissance, survey, excavation unit set-up, and the mapping of archaeological features in section and in plan. Thematic lectures will focus on architecture, ceramic remains and artefact illustration. A Drawing and Sketching course is also available and offers the chance to concentrate on the artistic elements of the archaeological documentation. All courses encourage you to work in pencil, charcoal and a variety of other drawing and sketching media.

Contact Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 21 Tsarigradsko shosse Blv, 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria.
Tel +359–878–940223 Email info@archbg.net Web www.cambustica.archbg.net
FRESCO HUNTING: PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION TO THE MEDIEVAL CHURCHES OF WESTERN BULGARIA (SOFIA AND REGION)

This project aims to document medieval frescoes preserved in abandoned churches and chapels in remote areas of Western Bulgaria. The task of the two 2009 field sessions is to upgrade the database created in previous seasons through documentation of the frescoes and their condition with a view to publication of a ‘Corpus of Medieval Frescoes from Western Bulgaria’.

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

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

For further information, including travel and meeting arrangements, contact organiser or visit the BH website.

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
GREEK AND ROMAN POTTERY RESTORATION AND DOCUMENTATION WORKSHOP
STARA ZAGORA AND SOZOPOL (BLACK SEA)

Director | Ivan Marinov (Balkan Heritage Field School)
Sponsors | Balkan Heritage Field School
Period | Ancient Greek, Thracian, Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman (7–6th centuries AD)
Dates | 7 – 19 September 2009
Apply by | 10 August 2009
Team | Staff: 10; Participants: up to a maximum of 7
Experience | No previous experience necessary
Minimum age | 18
Minimum stay | Full session (13 days)
Language | English
Costs | €1099 (approx. $1370), including all educational and practical activities, tools, materials, full-board accommodation, excursions/sightseeing tours/entrance fees, medical insurance and administrative costs. 10% discount available in case of participation in more than one BH project or project session in 2009!
Board & lodging | Provided and included in cost
Vaccination | None required, but Tetanus is advisable.
Health insurance | Recommended for all non-EU citizens.
Visa/work permit | None for EU, US, Canadian or Australian citizens. Others should refer to website.

Sozopol – the Ancient Greek colony of Apollonia Pontica (on the Black Sea coast) and in Stara Zagora – Roman and Late Antique town of Avgusta Traiana (in Northern Thrace). The Workshop will include 3 modules: practical work in documentation and restoration of ancient Greek and Roman pottery; educational course (lectures, training, study – and behind-the-scenes visits), and excursions to Thracian tombs (5th – 3rd centuries BC) near Kazanlak, the ancient town of Nessebar (all UNESCO heritage sites), the Neolithic Dwellings (5800 BC) Museum in Stara Zagora, Beglic Tash Megalithics – Bronze/iron Age (second millenium BC) religious centre, Archaeological Museums in Stara Zagora, Kazanlak, Sozopol, Nessebar, etc.

The fee covers accommodation in comfortable air-conditioned hotel rooms (two–three beds), with bathroom and TV. Single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €290). Three meals per day will be served in the hotel tavern. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment. Requests for vegetarian food are accepted! Stara Zagora and Sozopol offer numerous opportunities for sports and entertainment.

The project will start in Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, which is a major transport junction that can reached by both bus and train from major Bulgarian cities with air terminals and Bulgarian border points. The nearest air terminals are Sofia (200 km), Plovdiv (90 km) and Burgas (200 km). If participants arrive by plane at Sofia airport, a transfer to Stara Zagora may be arranged by request (please specify in your application form!). The price may vary from €25–€55 depending on distance and number of participants. 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
This programme gives everybody the opportunity to participate in archaeological fieldwork which will help and support the team from the local archaeology museum in Krastevich in its work on a unique Greek site. The field school runs from June to end of July with an option for extension in 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. A team of young English and French speaking archaeologists will be carrying out the research, so fluent English is the only requirement. Academic credits are not available, but a museum certificate of participation will be issued.

The work includes excavation and research of the settlement from the Classical period. The site represents a Greek commercial outpost in the interior of Ancient Thrace, existed during the 5th century BC. The first four years of excavation revealed stone architecture and mixed Graeco–Thracian material culture. Currently three buildings and the adjoining street layout are under investigation. A sanctuary with a temple building from the same period is being excavated in the nearby vicinities.
MEZEK VOLUNTEER WORKCAMP, SOUTHERN BULGARIA

The municipality of Svilengrad has recently started an ambitious programme for the management of local cultural heritage involving both professionals and volunteers. The Balkan Heritage Field School was invited to organize a work camp there in 2009, and selected the village of Mezek based on the high concentration of archaeological sites, pleasant landscape and available opportunities for full-board accommodation and free time opportunities for participants. The work camp is to support the municipality’s programme in maintenance of both archaeological sites (Neutezikon fortress and Thracian tombs) and visitors’ infrastructure through painting, installing signage, removing vegetation, cleaning and editing English texts.

The work is from 7:30 – 1:00 every day, with a 30 min break at weekends. Eight workshops and lectures on Thracian, Roman and Medieval (Bulgarian and Byzantine) archaeology and history will be organized in the afternoons. A number of excursions will be organized for all participants.

Participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School letter of attendance, specifying the type and duration of volunteer activities.

Participation fee covers full-board accommodation in rooms with two–four beds in a nice forest chalet near the fortress of Neutezikon, with washing machine and TV (in the dining hall). Three meals per day will be served in the chalet dining hall or outdoors. Requests for vegetarian food are accepted! Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment or sleeping bags, but must bring own towels.

The chalet is nearby a sports complex with open-air swimming pool and tennis court. The village of Mezek is in the beginning of Trans-Rhodopi biking track. The neighbouring town of Svilengrad offers various opportunities for entertainment as well.

Mezek, Bulgaria is 12 km away from the border town of Svilengrad – from there all participants will be given a lift to Mezek on the evening of 7 June 2009 (meeting hour will be appointed after all registered participants submit their itineraries). Full details of travel to Svilengrad available from the organisers. A pick-up transfer to Mezek may be arranged from Sofia airport upon request (Specify this in your application form!). Individual or group transfers’ price may vary depending on number of participants from €25–€55. 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
VARNA – AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MONASTERY-STRONGHOLD
A BYZANTINE COLD CASE FILE

Among the ruins on Djanavar hill near Varna is an Early Christian church of Syrian type. Its plan is one of a kind in the Balkan Peninsula. Four additional halls, decorated with marble revetments and mosaics are attached to the single naos and the narthex. Three reliquaries (a marble, silver and a golden one decorated with precious stones) have been found by archaeologists in the crypt. The building was constructed during the reign of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (527-565 AD) and destroyed latest in 615 AD during the raids of Avars and Slavs. Scholars’ interpretation connects this church with the small but socially and economically important Monophysite community of Syrian refugees living in sixth century Byzantine Odessos.

The present excavation project started in 2007, reopening this Byzantine cold case file 80 years after the first investigations by Karel and Hermengild Schkorpil with the main goal to reconfirm or to reject their interpretation on this exceptional Byzantine monument. It will continue in 2009 trying to answer whether or not the church was part of a monastery stronghold. One field school session is available in 2009, comprising three modules: fieldwork; educational course (lectures, workshops and field trainings in Early Byzantine Archaeology), and excursions to Black sea beaches and resorts, Madara (UNESCO heritage site), Stone forest rocks and the Roman mosaics museum in Marcianopolis. All participants will receive a Balkan Heritage Field School Certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited. The Certificate, evaluation letter and participant’s field report are considered as credit worthy by most universities and colleges worldwide.

Accommodation is included in the cost and provided in comfortable hotel rooms (with two or three beds) with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. (Single rooms available upon request for an additional fee of €290). All meals will be served in the hotel tavern. Local food is a mix of meaty Balkan cuisine and light Mediterranean dishes. Vegetarians can be accepted. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment.

Varna has an international airport and harbour and can be reached by bus and train from major Bulgarian towns and border points. Transfer from the airport to the hotel can be arranged on request.

| Director | Dr Alexander Minchev (Varna History Museum) |
| Sponsors | Varna History Museum, Balkan Heritage Field School |
| Period/site type | Late Antique monastery (6th century AD) |
| Apply by | 1 June 2009 |
| Team | Staff: 4; Participants: 15–20 per session |
| Experience | No previous experience necessary |
| Minimum age | 16 years |
| Minimum stay | One session (15 days) |
| Language | English |
| Costs | €1,299 (approx $1,800), includes all educational and fieldwork activities, travel to and from the fieldwork venue, board & lodging, excursions, sightseeing tours and entrance fees, transfer from and to Sofia airport, medical insurance and administrative costs. |
| Board & lodging | Provided and included in cost |
| Vaccination | None required, but Tetanus is advisable. |
| Health insurance | Recommended for all non-EU citizens. NB: 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, Canadian or Australian citizens. Others should refer to website. |

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
FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG HISTORIC SITE, NOVA SCOTIA

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><a href="mailto:rebecca.duggan@pc.qc.ca">rebecca.duggan@pc.qc.ca</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
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<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE">http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/ArchaeologyE</a></td>
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Situated in beautiful southwestern British Columbia, this project examines the evolution of Stó:lō (Coast Salish) political economy over the last 600–800 years in the upper Fraser Valley. At the heart of the project is the study of indigenous cultural developments immediately preceding and following European arrival in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Current research is focused on household-level investigations at Welqámex, a large settlement situated on a heavily forested island only 200 meters downriver from Hudson’s Bay Company Fort Hope, an early British outpost. Research at Welqámex is designed to better understand and model changes in household activities, and the decisions underlying important political developments during a period of intermittent interaction with British-Canadian settlers.

Students will work with an international team of scholars, including cultural advisors and members of the surrounding Chawathil and broader Stó:lō First Nations communities. Curricular emphasis is placed on understanding and exploring links between Stó:lō oral history, cosmology, historical texts, and the archaeological record. All students will learn fundamentals of field archaeology, including core elements of research design, survey, digital mapping, subsurface sampling, and excavation. Other skills to be acquired include materials/artifact identification and analysis, basic archaeological laboratory procedures, and soil flotation. This season, investigations will focus on two above-ground cedar plank longhouses. One of these was occupied in the Colonial period and is estimated to have featured 4,000 square feet of interior living space. The other is smaller (approx. 2,500 square feet) and hypothesized to have been occupied during the Late period.

Lectures, meals, and laboratory activities will all be held at the Telte-Yet field camp. Students are a five-minute walk from internet cafés and modern-day conveniences in the small, charming town of Hope. There will be at least two weekend field trips to important archaeological sites, including the large, defensively fortified Late period village of Xelhálh, the island village of Lhiheltalets, and a 2000-year-old pithouse settlement at Sxwóxwiyemlth.
**Betty's Hope Field School**

**Directors**  
Dr Georgia Fox  
(California State University, Chico)

**Period/site type**  
British Colonial, 17th – 20th centuries

**Team**  
4 staff; 16 participants

**Experience**  
Previous experience not required

**Dates**  
4 July – 1 August 2009

**Apply by**  
As soon as possible and by 1 April latest

**Minimum stay**  
4 weeks

**Minimum age**  
18

**Language**  
English

**Cost**  
$2,600, including room and board, ground transportation, and insurance. Participants responsible for arranging own air travel. They will also need to purchase a required field manual, metric tape measure and trowel.

**Visa**  
None required

**Vaccination**  
Tetanus strongly recommended

Betty's Hope, which is being considered by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, is located on the Caribbean island of Antigua. Betty's Hope is a former sugar plantation that operated from 1651 until its sale by the Codrington family in 1944; the plantation operated continuously for almost 300 years, pre- and post-emancipation, thus allowing for long-term historical continuity in one place. The main focus of the field school is to provide hands-on training in archaeological field work, which includes excavation, mapping, surveying, as well as the analysis and processing of archaeologically recovered materials. The field school will comprise field archaeology, lectures on Antigua’s history and plantation archaeology, as well as some weekend field trips and trips to the beach. Working on the island will also allow students to experience contemporary Caribbean culture. Students wishing to participate in field work on Antigua before June 21 are encouraged to apply to the University of Calgary Field School. Course credit is optional - contact organiser for full details and costs. For images of Antigua and Betty's Hope, please go to the project website and click on "Field School Opportunities 2008", and then click the box for Antigua. [www.caribbeanarchaeology.com](http://www.caribbeanarchaeology.com)

Accommodation and meals are provided by the field school. Accommodation will be in first class guest houses that are fully furnished and located in the quiet residential area of historic Nelson's Dockyard National Park at English Harbor. The houses are set on a hillside, and are cool and spacious, with adequate workspaces and a great scenic view of the sea. Three delicious meals a day are provided by our own fabulous cook. Everyone will meet at the main house for meals. Meals can be supplemented with snacks that are available at local shops. All students will be expected to assist with kitchen duties on a rotational basis. Please contact instructors if you have dietary restrictions.

**Useful reading:** Dyde, Brian. (2003) *A History of Antigua.*

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**Contact**  
Dr Georgia Fox, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, California State University Chico,  
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BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

ROAD HARBOUR SHIPWRECK PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Kimberly Monk (University of Bristol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Historic (1700–1900 AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>16 May – 13 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 1: 16 May – 30 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2: 30 May – 13 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>2–3 staff; 10 volunteers per session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Advanced dive certification required (PADI Advanced/BSAC Sport Diver/CMAS 2 star) with a minimum of 25 logged dives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One two-week session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>£1200, which includes accommodation at an ocean front resort with evening meal, tuition, diving. Participants will need to pay for flights, airport transfers, breakfast and lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>At local three * oceanfront resort – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Diving and travel insurance required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Centre for Historical and Maritime Archaeology at the University of Bristol will be offering two, 2-week field projects on survey methods in underwater archaeology at Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Since first sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, the Virgin Islands have been a refuge for naval ships and merchant shipping. Many of its natural harbours were safe havens for European vessels. Interestingly, these so-called safe havens have revealed dozens of shipwrecks, offering a uniquely confined archaeological study.

The project begins with practical training sessions in maritime archaeology survey. These include but are not limited to position fixing, mapping, recording, and site conservation. We will then spend 10 days on SCUBA, exposing and recording a previously unknown 18th century shipwreck based in Road Harbour. Additional lectures will detail both the historical and archaeological research methods used on field projects. Optional fieldtrips will allow students to visit Tortola’s historic maritime fortifications, explore the various islands by tall ship, and examine the remains of RMS Rhone, a steamer that wrecked in 1867.

Accommodation is based at a local three star oceanfront resort. Two students will be sharing each room, which is air conditioned and has its own washroom, shower, fridge and microwave. Students will be responsible for bringing their own scuba diving gear (mask, fins, snorkel, gloves, buoyancy compensator, regulator (with gauges and octopus), knife, u/w compass, diving watch (or computer). It is recommended that you bring a dive skin or full 3mm wetsuit for protection from sun, abrasion and marine organisms. We will provide lead weight and cylinders. Travel to the site is provided. It is a short 15 minute boat ride from our accommodation. Participants will receive a certificate of completion for participation on a University of Bristol field project on Methods and Techniques in Maritime Archaeology.

Useful reading

Contact  Kimberly Monk, Centre for Historical and Maritime Archaeology, University of Bristol

Tel   +44–(0)117–370–6481   Email   k.monk@bris.ac.uk
Fax   +44–(0)117–954–6001   Web     www.bris.ac.uk/archanth/fieldschools
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (MONTE CRISTI)

THE TILE WRECK MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

**Director**  Dr Simon Q Spooner BSc MRICS MIFA
(Anglo-Danish Maritime Archaeological Team (ADMAT) and ADMAT-FRANCE)

**Sponsors**  ADMAT, ADMAT-FRANCE and others

**Period/Type**  Post-Columbus – 1690s armed merchant ship sunk between 1720 and 1723

**Dates**  3 January – 13 November 2009
See website for session dates

**Team**  2–4 staff and 4 volunteers per week

**Experience**  No previous archaeological experience required for student or volunteer team members. Applicants must speak English and be qualified divers to the level of PADI Advanced Open Water or equivalent.

**Apply by**  1 October 2009

**Minimum stay**  Two weeks

**Minimum age**  18

**Language**  English, but knowledge of Spanish useful.

**Costs**  See website for full cost details

**Board & lodging**  Provided and included in the £100 contribution

**Vaccination**  Check requirements with own GP/Health Centre

**Visa**  Tourist card can be on arrival at cost of c US$10.

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, 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 excavation which has continued since. The Field School will be open to all students or volunteers over 18 years of age with a minimum qualification of PADI Advanced Open Water/BSAC Sports Diver or equivalent. New for 2009 is artefact handling courses designed for divers and non-divers alike. This is a hands-on course going through the process of artefact documentation working on the artefacts from the Tile Wreck.

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 the website for further information, papers and publications, and details of previous field schools.

**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

**Web**  www.admat.org.uk and www.admat.org.uk/tw1.htm
ST EUSTATIUS (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)

CARIBBEAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNSHIP

<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>Rolling &gt; 01 January 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Post-graduate degree (or equivalent) in Historical Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board and lodging</td>
<td>At SECAR headquarters where volunteers and artifact processing, conservation, GIS, AutoCAD, artifact storage and the director's office are located.</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 artifacts 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 artifacts 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, Orangestad, St Eustatius EUX, Netherlands Antilles, Dutch West Indies.
Tel ++ 599 524 6770 Email grant.gilmore@secar.org Web www.secar.org
St Eustatius (or Statia) was the primary trans-shipment centre between Europe, the West Indies and the Americas between 1760 and 1800. For much of the American Revolution, Holland and France supplied US forces with much-needed arms and ammunition through this port. Finally, the existence of the United States was first recognized by a foreign power here in November 1776 when a salute was fired to the USS Andrew Doria.

Although the island is only 7km x 5km, there are over 90 documented plantation sites, 600 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 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


Contact  
R Grant Gilmore III, PhD RPA IFA, St Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), Rosemary Lane, Orangestad, St Eustatius EUX, Netherlands Antilles, Dutch West Indies.
Tel  ++ 599 524 6770  
Email  grant.gilmore@secar.org  
Web  www.secar.org
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.
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
Fax +1 (941) 351 8208
Web www.geocities.com/fmfsafsa
**Lycoming College Expedition to Idalion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr Pamela Gaber (Lycoming College, USA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Lycoming College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Continuous from the Late Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>22 June – 7 August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>15 May 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>Staff: 8 – 12; volunteers: 25 – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>Previous experience not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs</strong></td>
<td>$550 per week or $3,500 for full 7 weeks $75 application fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board &amp; lodging</strong></td>
<td>Volunteers and students live in a village school house with full running water and showers available. Team prepares own breakfast; fresh and plentiful lunches and dinners prepared by local cooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination/ Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Contact organiser for further details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></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 2009 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**  
+357-99-077057

**Email**  
Idalion1@aol.com

**Fax**  
+1 (570) 321-4371

**Web**  
www.lycoming.edu/arch or Google 'Idalion'
RESTORING THE LEMBA EXPERIMENTAL VILLAGE, PAPHOS

Since 1976, the University of Edinburgh's 'Lemba Archaeological Project' (under the direction of Professor Edgar Peltenburg) has excavated a number of Chalcolithic sites in western Cyprus. Two of the settlements investigated, Lemba Lakkous and Kissonerga Mosphilia, consist of dense clusters of mainly circular structures, representing a long-term architectural tradition in Cyprus that lasted for over a thousand years from about 3500 – 2300 BC. Consideration of the excavated remains of ancient roundhouses only takes us so far towards understanding these structures and how, when they decay. By 1987 the accumulated evidence seemed sufficient for us to begin a programme of experimental building that lasted for several years. We felt that only by creating full-sized replicas using authentic building materials could we investigate thoroughly many problems regarding Chalcolithic roundhouses which were unapproachable by excavation alone or even by reconstruction 'on paper'.

Similarly, non-architectural experiments in cooking, potting, personal hygiene and the supernatural have also been conducted at the Lemba Experimental Village to throw light on other aspects of life in the past. In addition to archaeological research, a second major aim of our activities has been to provide visitors with an interpretation of the prehistoric past. The ancient remains exposed at Lemba, as on the majority of prehistoric sites, are not easily comprehensible, so buildings reconstructed beside the excavation are intended to allow the visitor to 'get the feel' of a Chalcolithic village more easily and fully than would be possible from the excavated ancient remains alone.

The experimental village is now in serious need of an input of effort that goes well beyond the regime of regular maintenance and work is also needed in the adjacent excavated area following winter floods. Practical work on site will be augmented by numerous visits to archaeological sites and other places of interest, with emphasis being placed on the examination of prehistoric and traditional architecture and site presentation. Work will focus on timber roof and mud wall rebuilding, and site management practices.

Participants will be based at the University of Edinburgh's Lemba Archaeological Research Centre at Lemba, a small village located some 4 km north of Paphos on the west coast of Cyprus, which lies 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.

Contact  Dr Paul Croft, Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, Lemba 8260, Paphos, Cyprus.
Tel    +357 2664 2697  Email    paulcroft@cytanet.com.cy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Paul Croft (University of Edinburgh and Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, Cyprus (LARC))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>LARC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Reconstruction of a Chalcolithic village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates                            | 15 June – 3 July 2009 (three weeks)  
22 June – 10 July 2009 (three weeks)  
15 June – 10 July 2009 (four weeks) |
| Apply by                         | Contact organiser                                                                                   |
| Experience                       | Previous experience not required                                                                    |
| Minimum age                      | 18 years                                                                                           |
| Minimum stay                     | Three weeks                                                                                       |
| Language                         | English                                                                                           |
| Costs                            | £480 for three weeks or £600 for four weeks.  
£300 non-returnable deposit payable – with balance to be paid on arrival at Lemba.  
Fee covers the course, workday lunches, camp-site accommodation and excursions that form part of the course.  
Travel to and from Cyprus is not included. Participants should allow not less than £100 per week for food and personal expenses. |
| Board & lodging                  | At LARC – see below.                                                                               |
| Vaccination                      | None required, Tetanus recommended.                                                                |
| Insurance                        | Arrange own medical/travel insurance                                                                |
| Visa                             | Not required                                                                                      |

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PAMBAMARCA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
FOOTHILL ECUADOR PROGRAM

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 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.

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
Web  www.columbia.edu/itc/anthropology/v1007/PAP_PUBLIC/public_access.html
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 a height of some 12,000 ft 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 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 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. 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).

| **Directors** | Samuel Connell (Foothill College, California) Chad Gifford (Columbia University) |
| **Sponsors** | Instituto Nacional del Patrimonio de Ecuador |
| **Period/Type** | Pre-Inca/Inca/Colonial |
| **Dates** | 21 June – 25 July 2009 |
| **Participants** | 10–20 |
| **Experience** | Previous experience not required. Up to 12 academic credits available from UCLA |
| **Apply by** | Mid-May |
| **Minimum stay** | Full season |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Language** | Knowledge of Spanish useful, but not required. |
| **Costs** | $4,200 UCLA Undergraduates $4,500 UCLA Graduates and Visiting Students |
| **Board & lodging** | Provided and included in the project. |
| **Vaccination/insurance** | Yellow Fever is required and Hepatitis A and B, Typhoid and rabies recommended. Malaria only needed if travelling in Ecuador before or after the field school. International traveller's insurance offered by UCLA and included in program fee - details on website |
| **Visa/passport** | Tourist visa is sufficient. Students must have a valid passport and passports must be valid for up to six months after planned traveled. |

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.

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**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)  
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. The cost of accommodation and food is covered by the project. Volunteers must arrange their own travel to the site, which is situated 4km from the railway station at Amiens and 2km from the station at Longueau. Participants should bring varied clothes as the weather is changeable in Northern France.

Useful reading

Contact
Professor Alain Tuffreau, Laboratoire de Préhistoire et Quaternaire, Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille, F-59655 Villeneuve d’Ascq cedex, France
Tel +33 3 20 43 46 88
Email alain.tuffreau@univ-lille1.fr
La Perte du Cros was one of the first Neolithic stratigraphies brought to light in Southern France. The renewing of the excavations since 2001 has aimed at clarifying this stratigraphy, and exploring a larger area with a view to uncovering several superimposed Neolithic open air occupations and thus to question the function of the site.

Volunteers will be camping and should bring their own camping equipment and clothes suitable for outdoor working, including in wet conditions. Arrangements can be made to meet volunteers at the railway stations of Caussade or Villefranche-de-Rouergue and transport them to the site by car.

Useful reading
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. Volunteers will carry out a full range of excavation work, including archaeological stratigraphy, topographical recording with laser station, drawing, sampling Pleistocene stratigraphy, sea level changes, data entry, sampling and lithic techno-typology. The site is situated on the coast close to several beautiful beaches and accommodation is in a house by the sea. Full information regarding travel and access to the site will be given to successful applicants. Please enclose an international postal coupon with application if applying by post.

**Useful reading**
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). The first link is direct to the fieldwork opportunities. Information about French archaeology can be found on second link, (in french, few documents in english).

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

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<tr>
<td>+33 (0)1 40 15 77 41</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr">chantiers-de-fouilles.DAPA@culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr">archeologie.dapa@culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.culture.gouv.fr/fouilles">www.culture.gouv.fr/fouilles</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.archeologie.culture.gouv.fr">www.archeologie.culture.gouv.fr</a></td>
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### 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).

### Contact
Fabrice Duffaud, Chargé des relations internationales, Union REMPART, 1 rue des Guillemites, F-75004 Paris.

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<th>Tel</th>
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<tr>
<td>+33 1 42 71 96 55</td>
<td><a href="mailto:duffaud@rempart.com">duffaud@rempart.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>+33 1 42 71 73 00</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rempart.com">www.rempart.com</a></td>
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</table>
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 possibly 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,
Atskuri is a settlement of the first millennium BC located in Caucasian Georgia. It was the religious and administrative centre of ancient Samtske (Southern Georgia), and is closely connected with the arrival of the Apostle Andrew in Georgia, exactly in this village. Archaeological investigations begun in 1988 aimed at excavating and studying the settlement of the pre-Christian period. Six trenches were dug, each exposing cultural strata and burials of the 16th–1st centuries BC. The architectural remains are represented by various foundations built with cobblestones and ashlars, allowing us to distinguish two different types of planning: one rectangular, the other circular. It should be noted that chronologically circular structures are characteristic of the 5th–4th centuries BC, while in the subsequent period only rectangular buildings occur.

The ceramic material falls into three groups: local and imported. The local pottery is represented by Colchian (Western Georgian – jugs with tubular handles, pithoi, cups), Iberian (Eastern Georgian – painted jugs, pithoi, phialae, plates, etc) and Samtskian (South Georgian – jugs, cups, plates and etc.). A separate group is imitations of Greek pottery (Louterion, amphorae), dated back to the second century BC. Interesting is the collection of Greek pottery, which is unique not only for the Georgian hinterland (mountainous area, which is separated from the Black Sea), but also for all Transcaucasus. Some part of the painted pottery belongs to the Achaemenid Iranian World, as well as bronze buckles and bone harness fittings like those found in Mashat, Sardis, Gordion.

Last year, several graves of the 16th and 4th centuries BC were excavated which contained different items, including small statuettes of a rider and a ram, also unique representation of Ahuramazda (main god of 1st millennium BC Iranians), animals etc. Excavation of these graves will continue this year, together with cultural strata of 6th–5th century BC. Sunday is a day off and is used for excursions (cave city-mонаstery Vardzia 12th–13th century, Safara monastery of 10th–14th century, Timotesubani church of 13th century, Borjomi and Akhaltsikhe Museums, nature, etc.).

The dig team is accommodated at the expedition camp which is located in an attractive river gorge about 2km from the excavation site. The expedition will provide training in all aspects of field methodology – contact the organizer for details of academic credits available. This is an international expedition which has welcomed participants from the USA, Germany and other countries in addition to Georgian students from Tbilisi University. Participants will be met at Tbilisi Airport by a member of the expedition team. For further information contact Professor Licheli (see email address below). Bibliography also available.

Contact  Professor Vakhtang Licheli, Tbilisi State University, Chavchavadze Ave 1, Build. 1, off. 86, Tbilisi 0128, Georgia.
Tel +995 32 22 21 08 or +995 32 98 41 78  Mobile +995 99 51 08 09  Email vakhlich@hotmail.com
ARGILOS, NORTHERN GREECE

Director | Jacques Perreault (University of Montreal)
Sponsors | University of Montreal
Site/Period | Archaic – Classical periods (700–300 BC)
Team | 10 staff; 20–25 volunteers
Participants | 15 spaces available
Experience | Previous experience not necessary
Dates | 14 June – 11 July 2009
Apply by | 15 May 2009 or until spaces filled
Minimum stay | 2 weeks
Minimum age | 18
Language | Excavation is trilingual (French, English, Greek)
Cost | $3,000 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 Ephoria 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 | +1-514-343-6111, # 38471
Email | Jacques.Y.Perreault@umontreal.ca
Fax | www.argilos.org
THE HELIKE PROJECT, ACHAIA, GULF OF CORINTH

The Helike Project is recruiting students and other volunteers to take part in archaeological field work at the Hellenistic, Classical, Early Bronze and Late Bronze Age sites of Helike in Achaia, Greece, during six weeks in the summer of 2009. Volunteers must be 18 or older. Helike is located on the southwest shore of the Gulf of Corinth, about 7 km southeast of Aigion (see map). The Helike Project is managed by The Ancient Helike Society (Dr Dora Katsonopoulou, President) and the Geology Department of the University of Patras, with field work under a permit from the Greek Ministry of Culture.

Ancient Helike is on the southwest shore of the Gulf of Corinth near Aigion, about 170 km west of Athens. In the search for the lost Classical city of Helike, destroyed by an earthquake and tsunami in 373 BC, the ruins of Classical buildings buried 3 m deep in contemporary Helike mid-plain have been discovered. Near the Classical ruins, a well-preserved Early Helladic settlement of around 2400 BC with large rectilinear buildings flanking cobbled streets have been found with their contents preserved intact. These discoveries in the Helike plain also include remains of Early Hellenistic buildings and a well-preserved Dye-Works site (c 300 BC), the Roman road 2 km long through the Helike plain, occupation layers of Mycenaean and Geometric periods, a Late Classical cemetery of tile-covered tombs, remains of Roman buildings and cemeteries. Geoarchaeological work by the team has also brought to light the ancient lagoon under which the Classical and Early Helladic ruins are buried.

The main focus of the 2009 fieldwork season will be archaeological excavation of the Hellenistic, Classical, Early Bronze and Late Bronze Age sites discovered in recent years. We will also use geophysical survey techniques to help map buried ruins in the area. There are no pre-requisites for participation in the expedition. All instruction is by professionals in the field. Volunteers may participate in various phases of the work, including excavation, washing potsherds and work in the conservation lab, as determined by the Project Director. They are expected to work Monday to Friday, with weekends free for rest or excursions in the region.

Participants should prepare by reading on the history of ancient Greece in general and on this region in particular. The Helike Project will issue certificates of participation for volunteers on request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Dora Katsonopoulou (Helike Society)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Helike Society and the University of Patras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early Bronze Age through to Roman and Byzantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>8 staff; 40 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Three years in Mediterranean or Near Eastern archaeology for staff; no experience for volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>29 June – 7 August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>20 April 2009 – see website for full details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>6 weeks for staff; 2 weeks for volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>24 for staff; 18 for volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English and Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€550 per week for shared room (two persons) in the Hotel Poseidon Beach at Nikolaiika, or €800 per week for a single room. Fees include two meals a day, seven days a week. Volunteers may eat at nearby tavernas at own expenses. Beach closeby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical/insurance</td>
<td>Participants are responsible for their own health and accident insurance and will be asked to sign a waiver of liability – see website for full details.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check with organiser/see website</td>
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Contact Dr Dora Katsonopoulou, The Helike Project, 58 Solomou Street, Athens 10682, Greece

Tel +30 210 3845658  Email eliki@otenet.gr
Fax +30 210 3845658  Web http://www.gaiaocean.geology.upatras.gr (click Call for Volunteers on lefthand menu)
MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AEGEAN SEA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Peter Nicolaides (Aegean Institute)</th>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Comfortable snorkelling and diving, no previous knowledge required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>20 June – 11 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>31 May 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Three weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€3,650, 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>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>None required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
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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. The summer school 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  Email info@aegeaninstitute.org
Fax       +30 228 404 3347  Web www.aegeaninstitute.org
**PROJECT ROATÁN: MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL**

**Directors**
E Christian Wells and Karla L Davis-Salazar  
(University of South Florida)

**Sponsors**
Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia

**Period**
Selín Horizon/Late Classic period (c AD 600–900);  
Cocal Horizon/Postclassic, (c AD 900–1520).

**Team**
4 staff; 14 students

**Experience**
Previous experience not necessary

**Dates**
8 June – 17 July 2009

**Apply by**
15 January 2009, or until project is filled.

**Minimum stay**
Full season

**Minimum age**
18

**Language**
Spanish is preferred, but not required

**Cost**
The estimated total program cost is $4,678 for undergraduates or $4,978 for graduates – final costs will be known in January 2009.

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

**Vaccination/insurance**
See site: [http://global.usf.edu/studyabroad/forms_summer_programs.html](http://global.usf.edu/studyabroad/forms_summer_programs.html)

**Visa**
None required to enter Honduras

The project site is the late prehispanic village of El Antigual, located against a backdrop of beautiful tropical forests and pristine beaches on Roatán Island, Honduras. The prehispanic settlements of the Bay Islands have been investigated—formally and informally—for over 100 years. The recent archaeological projects carried out at the largest settlements, while small in scale, have been critically important for identifying the range of archaeological site types, their locations, and periods of occupation. An accidental “discovery” and analysis of a collection of artefacts at the University of South Florida (USF) adds to our understanding by providing a large and coherent assemblage of whole pottery vessels from a single archaeological site. The future of the ancient past on the Bay Islands looks grim. With the rapid pace of urban growth and economic development, largely associated with the burgeoning tourism industry, archaeological ruins and remains—from both the prehistoric and historic periods—are being threatened or destroyed almost daily by construction and looting. It appears that Roatán has seen and will continue to see the largest losses, given its attraction to tourists.

The curriculum surveys modern field and laboratory analytical techniques appropriate to anthropological archaeology, stressing their relation to basic theoretical questions and assumptions. It also provides practical knowledge of, and experience in using, the methods of public and applied archaeology. Through readings, lectures, and discussions, the historical development of archaeology and cultural resource management are considered, and then the key concepts that define the discipline are analyzed. USF courses taught: ANT 4824 Archaeological Field Methods (3-6 credit hours), ANT 4180, Laboratory Methods in Archaeology (3 credit hours).

We will be living at a research facility, known locally as “La Casa Promesa.” The facility has all the modern conveniences, including electricity, hot water, filtered drinking water, a full-sized modern kitchen, a washer and dryer for laundry, and on-site caretakers who oversee the property, regularly clean the facilities, and cook meals for the staff and students. Since the facility was designed by a university professor for use with undergraduate students, every measure has been taken to insure safety and security. The site of El Antigual is a five-minute car ride away from the project's residential facility and short hike up a small hill. All local transportation will be provided by the project. However, the survey portion of the project, in which all project members must participate in, will involve several hours of hiking through semi-dense vegetation and hilly countryside. Contact organiser for bibliography and additional information about what to bring.

**Contact**
E Christian Wells, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E Fowler Ave, SOC 107,  
Tampa, FL 33620–8100, USA.

**Tel** +1-813-974-2337  
**Email** cwells@cas.usf.edu

**Fax** +1-813-974-2668  
**Web** [http://uweb.cas.usf.edu/~cwells/roatan](http://uweb.cas.usf.edu/~cwells/roatan)
### ACHILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, COUNTY MAYO

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Field School Manager</th>
<th>Gary Linehan</th>
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| 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   | 18 May – 28 August 2009 |
| 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: €3,850  
                       | 4-week Field School: €2,950  
                       | 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. Excavations for 2009 will be concentrated in three locations, at a Roundhouse, of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, on Slievemore, at the Deserted Village of Slievemore and at an 18th century house at Keem Bay. 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

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<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+353 (0) 98 43564</th>
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<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@achill-fieldschool.com">info@achill-fieldschool.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+353 (0) 98 43595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.achill-fieldschool.com">www.achill-fieldschool.com</a></td>
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</table>
THE SITE OF APOLLONIA-ARSUF IS LOCATED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST IN THE CENTRE OF ISRAEL, JUST A FEW KILOMETERS NORTH OF TEL AVIV. THE LOCATION IS IDEAL FOR THOSE SEEKING A 'WORKING HOLIDAY', BEING CLOSE TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS THAT TEL AVIV (“THE CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS”) HAS TO OFFER, AND RIGHT NEXT TO BEAUTIFUL BEACHES. WE ARE LOOKING TO RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS INTERESTED IN HELPING US TO UNCOVER SOME OF THE SECRETS OF THE PAST. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG IS OBVIOUSLY DESIRABLE, BUT CERTAINLY NOT ESSENTIAL. THE MINIMUM AGE FOR VOLUNTEERS IS 16 YEARS. THERE IS NO MAXIMUM AND THE DIG IS OPEN TO ANYBODY IN GOOD HEALTH THAT FEELS CAPABLE OF MANUAL WORK IN THE FIELD.

You may join us for the whole season, or for a minimum of a one-week session, preferably two. Experience has taught us that, for most volunteers, one week is barely enough to get into the swing of things, and then as you really start to get involved, it is almost time to leave! Registration is now in progress. We ask you to read carefully the terms and conditions as set out in the application form, and then forward it to our volunteer coordinator, Ilan Shachar. Your application will be processed and you will receive written confirmation when it has been accepted.

The excavation week runs Mondays to Fridays. Monday evenings there will be a social gathering, intended especially for new arrivals. Wednesday evenings there will be a lecture on an archaeological/historical topic. Field trips will take place on three of the intermediate Saturdays. Sundays are free. A participation certificate can be provided upon request.

You will be staying at the Tadmor Hotel, which is located within a 3 minute drive/15 minute walk from the excavation site. This is a comfortable tourist-class hotel, fully air-conditioned, with swimming pool and all the usual facilities. Volunteers will be accommodated two or three to a room. Breakfast and lunch will be taken at the excavation site, dinner at the hotel. See: http://www.tadmor.co.il/abouthotel_en.asp

For full details and information on how to apply, visit the project website (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Ilan Shachar, Volunteer Coordinator</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+972 9951 3479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ilansch@netvision.net.il">ilansch@netvision.net.il</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tau.ac.il/humanities/archaeology/projects/proj_apollonia_volunteers.html">www.tau.ac.il/humanities/archaeology/projects/proj_apollonia_volunteers.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After more than 17 excavation seasons, the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, under the aegis of the Harvard Semitic Museum, continues to thrive, with new excavations for the summers of 2007–2011. In 1985, philanthropist Leon Levy and archaeologist Lawrence E Stager, Dorot Professor of the Archaeology of Israel at Harvard University, teamed up to begin excavations at the seaport of Ashkelon on the coast of the Mediterranean in Israel. Today, Leon Levy's vision continues through the work of Shelby White and the Leon Levy Foundation, which has pledged funding for five more years of excavation at Ashkelon under the directorship of Daniel Master, Associate Professor of Archaeology at Wheaton College.

The 2009 field season will continue projects undertaken in 2007 and 2008, focusing on the Early Iron and Late Bronze Age phases in Grid 38, the only area at Ashkelon with a sequence that traces all periods of Ashkelon's occupation from the Early Bronze Age through the Islamic Crusader periods. It is also the only area at Ashkelon that provides a complete record of the Philistine occupation from arrival in the early 12th century BC to the city's destruction at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar in 604 BC. In 2009 we will also continue to explore new areas of excavation which have been opened since 2007 to improve our understanding of Roman and Islamic/Crusader Ashkelon, including the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and probes to extend our understanding of the Medieval fortifications and continued excavation of a major basilica in the Roman forum.

Volunteers will be closely supervised and trained in basic excavation and conservation skills. Knowledge of Ashkelon's history and of the regional archaeological landscape will be provided through frequent evening lectures featuring prominent archaeologists, in addition to field trips throughout the country.

Ashkelon Expedition members will be housed in the Dan Gardens Hotel, a comfortable hotel near the beach, with swimming pool, tennis court, weight room and sauna. Except for second breakfast which is served in the field, meals are served in the hotel dining room. While the Excavation is well equipped with "the tools of the trade," ie picks, shovels, brushes and wheelbarrows, volunteers should purchase and bring a trowel.

| Directors       | Dr Lawrence Stager (Harvard University)  
|                 | Dr Daniel M Master  (Wheaton College)  |
| Sponsors        | The Leon Levy Foundation; Harvard University  
|                 | Semitic Museum; Boston College & Wheaton College |
| Site/Period     | Middle Bronze Age through Crusader Period |
| Team            | 25 staff; 40–60 volunteers |
| Participants    | 40 volunteers required; no limit on field school places |
| Experience      | Previous experience not required |
| Dates           | 7 June – 17 July 2009  
|                 | Half Season Session 1: 7 June – 27 June  
|                 | Half Season Session 2: 27 June – 17 July  
|                 | Credit can only be offered to full season participants |
| Apply by        | 15 April 2009 |
| Minimum stay    | Three weeks |
| Minimum age     | 18 |
| Language        | English |
| Cost            | $2900 Full season volunteer, including room & board  
|                 | $1450 Half season volunteer, including room & board |
| Board/lodging   | Provided and included in cost at the Dan Gardens Hotel – see below |
| Medical/Insurance | Tetanus booster required, plus valid health insurance and GP certificate of health to ensure participants can withstand strenuous outdoor living required for archaeological excavations. |
| Visa            | Not required for US citizens; other nationalities should check with local Israeli Consulate |

The Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Harvard Semitic Museum

Tel +1 617 495 9385  
Fax +1 617 496 8904  
Email leonlevyexpeditiontoashkelon@gmail.com  
Web www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/ashkelon/
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. Bethsaida was also the birthplace of the Apostles Peter, Andrew and Philip.

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. Work requires various levels of physical conditioning, but there is a job for everyone. Work includes digging, sifting dirt, washing pottery and finds, and sorting and cataloguing finds. Other duties include analysis preparation, laboratory work and restoration.

Accommodation is at the Kibbutz Ginosar Inn which is located on the western short of the Sea of Galilee and offers a range of facilities, including a swimming pool, laundry, etc (see www.ginosar.co.il). 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

Contact  Dr Rami Arav, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 6001 Dodge Street, Omaha, NE 68182-0227, USA.
Tel  +1 402 554 4986; +1 402 554 3108  Email  rarav@mail.unomaha.edu
Fax  +1 402 554 3681  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 carry on in 2009 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 or three persons per room, air-condition, kitchenette), four 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/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Professor Amnon Ben-Tor and Dr Sharon Zuckerman (Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Israel Exploration Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Israelite, Canaanite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>8 staff; 50 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>40 needed; no experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One three-week session. Preference will be given to those applying for the entire six-week season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$400 per week; $2200 for full six-week period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/Insurance</td>
<td>Own health and travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Tetanus strongly recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for US citizens; others should check with local Israeli Consulate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

| **Director** | Professor Arthur Segal  
(Zinman Institute of Archaeology, Haifa University) |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>University of Haifa; private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team size</strong></td>
<td>9 staff, 50+ volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>50, no previous experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>5 July – 30 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>10 June 2009 (rolling deadline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>One week, but preference will be given to those applying for the whole season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English/Polish/Arabic/Hebrew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Cost** | €330 per full week  
€1,450 for entire four week season  
Fares not included |
| **Board/lodging** | Included in cost at the Kibbutz Ein Gev – see website for full details of accommodation etc |
| **Vaccination** | Check with GP/Tetanus advisable |
| **Insurance** | Own full health and travel insurance mandatory |
| **Visa** | Not required for US citizens; others should check with local Israeli Consulate |

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 2009, 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 and bath house 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.

The program is rewarding but demanding. The hours are long and the sun is hot and bright. No one should apply who lacks the energy and enthusiasm to profit from four weeks of hard work and enjoyment.

**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, Mt. Carmel, Haifa 31905, Israel.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel</th>
<th>+972-4-824 9392</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+972-4-824 9876</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hippos@research.haifa.ac.il">hippos@research.haifa.ac.il</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://hippos.haifa.ac.il">http://hippos.haifa.ac.il</a></td>
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</table>
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. 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, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.
Email michal.birkenfeld@mail.huji.ac.il
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 2007 and 2008 the expedition uncovered part of the city wall, a city gate with four chambers and two houses. This gate is located in the western part of the site. Additional gate had been located on the south-east part of the site, and will be excavated in 2009. A unique discovery of the 2008 season was an inscription, written with ink on a pottery fragment (Ostracon). Radiometric datings clearly indicate the Khirbet Qeiyafa is dated to the early 10th century BC, the time of King David.

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.
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 excavations in 2008, 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.

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?

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

During the (fifth) 2009 season, our 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**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Ilan Sharon (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)  Dr Ayelet Gilboa (Haifa University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Bronze Age – Roman – Crusader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>20 staff; unlimited number of volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>No previous experience required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dates           | 6 July – 12 August 2009  
  Session 1: 6 July – 24 July  
  Session 2: 26 July – 12 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: €2100;  Half season: €1300  
  Contact organiser for discount details.                                                            |
| Board & lodging | Included – see details below                                                                    |
| Insurance       | Own medical and travel insurance essential                                                       |
| Visa            | Not required for EU citizens                                                                   |
| Vaccination     | Tetanus                                                                                         |

The Tel Dor project is devoted to investigating one of the largest coastal cities in ancient Israel. Excavations were carried out between 1980 and 2000 by an expedition headed by Ephraim Stern. A new consortium consisting of two Israeli, several American universities, as well as a large multi-disciplinary and multi-national team of scholars and experts, has reopened the excavation, using it as a testing-ground for new techniques and technologies for extracting information about the past. In addition to continued archaeological exploration of this fascinating site, the consortium is committed to bring the finds of the previous expedition to final publication, and to begin to conserve the site and prepare it more fully for public access. The site is a large mound located on the Mediterranean coast about 15 km south of Haifa. The documented history of the site begins in the Late Bronze Age (although the town itself was founded in the Middle Bronze Age, c 2000 BCE), and ends in the Crusader period. The site was successively ruled by Canaanites, Sea peoples, Phoenicians, Israelites, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and it served primarily as a commercial entrepôt and a gateway between the East and West.

Objectives for the 2009 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 Kfar Galim, a boarding school about a 15 minute drive up the coast from Dor, nestled at a secluded spot between the Carmel ridge and the beach, south of Haifa.) Units (of 2 – 4 persons each) are air-conditioned; and each set of units has a club-room with a kitchenette, TV and internet connections. Bedding (sheet, pillow and light blanket) is provided and changed weekly. Accommodation includes full board: Lunch and supper will be taken at the school and breakfast will be served on-site. Coffee, tea and snacks will be made available in the units’ club-rooms. Various amenities (swimming pool, sports facilities) are available in the school. The business centre at the south entry to Haifa (with shopping malls, restaurants, a train station etc.) is about a five minute ride away. Buses (to Haifa, Tel Aviv and other places) stop near the school entrance (on route 4) every 5 –10 minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Dr Ilan Sharon, Tel Dor Excavation Project, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+972-2-588 1304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+972-2-582 5548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dor-proj@mscc.huji.ac.il">dor-proj@mscc.huji.ac.il</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://dor.huji.ac.il">http://dor.huji.ac.il</a></td>
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Photo by Howard Karesh courtesy of Tel Dor Excavation Project
TEL DOR EXCAVATION PROJECT – UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON FIELD SCHOOL

Director | Professor Sarah Culpepper Stroup (University of Washington)
---|---
Sponsors | Hebrew University, Jerusalem
| University of Haifa
Site/Period | Bronze Age – Roman occupation
Team | 20 staff; c 60 participants in total
Participants | c 30 for the UW team
Experience | Previous experience not necessary
| Academic credits available – see below
Dates | 6 July – 12 August 2009
Apply by | Priority given to those applying before 15 March
Minimum stay | Full field school season.
| Shorter periods by arrangement, but will not be eligible for UW credits
Minimum age | 18, but it is occasionally possible to take younger participants with parental permission
Language | English
Cost | $3,150 for room and board for the entire season, as well as daily transportation to and from site (private bus), and $400 for tuition in the field school. Fees do not cover airfare, transport to and from the airport, or spending money.
Board & lodging | Provided and included in cost – see below
Health/insurance | No immunisations required.
| Students are expected to have health insurance.
Visa | None required

The ancient city of Dor, situated on an amazing stretch of Israel’s coast, dominated both the primary north-south trade route from Syria to Egypt and the primary east-west route from the ancient Near East to the Mediterranean World of Cyprus, Greece, and further west. A vibrant multi-cultural port city, ancient Dor was occupied in succession by communities of Canaanites, Egyptians, Sea Peoples, Phoenicians, Israelites, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans. We have excavated in many areas of the Tel, from the massive city gates in the east, to the large Roman temples on the coast, to the Roman and Hellenistic domestic and industrial areas, to Persian Period houses and streets, to the palatial structures of the Iron Age. Dor is an astounding rich and stratigraphically complex site. Finds have included statuary, coins, fine mosaics, frescos, Greek, Roman, Phoenician and Cypro-syllabic inscriptions, seals, lamps, vessels, jewellery, tools, weapons, and massive architecture.

All participants receive an introductory talk and tour of the Tel and our museum. Field School instruction occurs both on-site, during the excavation day, and in the afternoons, via lectures, quizzes, and assignments. We train all students in every aspect of modern archaeology method, from excavation to conservation. The course brings with it 12 University of Washington Credits in Classics 399, Near Eastern 399 or Archaeology 270.

The team will be housed at the K’far Galim Youth Village, a science and environmental school fifteen minutes up the coast from our site. In addition to having 24-hour security, the school features a sprawling, tree-filled campus, beach access, a swimming pool, indoor and outdoor sports facilities, a dining hall, and fully-equipped, modern classrooms. All rooms have air conditioning, access to a shared unequipped kitchenette (refrigerator, sink, electric tea-pots), large shared bathrooms, and common lounges with television and wi-fi internet access. Lunch and dinner (certified kosher, with vegetarian options) are provided seven days a week in the school dining hall; breakfasts are catered on the Tel Monday through Friday. All participants receive, prior to arrival, a detailed “welcome packet” with information on how to get from the airport our accommodations at K’far Galim.

Contact | Prof Sarah Culpepper Stroup, Dept of Classics, University of Washington, Box 353110, Seattle WA 98195-3110.
Tel | +1-206-543-2276
Fax | +1-206-543-2267
Email | scstroup@u.washington.edu
Web | http://depts.washington.edu/teldor/
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.

**Directors**
Steve Ortiz and Sam Wolff
(Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Israel Antiquities Authority)

**Period**
Iron Age, Hellenistic

**Team size**
25 staff; 60 volunteers

**Volunteers**
No previous experience required

**Dates**
15 June – 17 July 2009

**Apply by**
23 May 2009 or until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**
Two weeks (if space permits)

**Minimum age**
18

**Language**
English

**Cost**
$1,825 – for full five weeks
$600 for weekend travel program

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

**Vaccination**
Tetanus recommended

**Insurance**
Arrange own health and travel insurance

**Visa**
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.

**Contact**
Steve Ortiz, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, PO Box 22308, Fort Worth, Texas 76122, USA
Tel +1 817-923-1921 ext 4455
Email sortiz@gezerproject.org
Fax +1 817-921-8767
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), and finally, Blanche Garde of the Crusader period.

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” – see picture), one of the first Philistine burials ever to be found, MB II fortifications, LB levels (with Egyptian inscriptions), rich Iron II levels (c 8th – 9th centuries BCE), and Crusader period fortifications.

An academic field school is conducted as part of the excavation and 4 or 6 academic credits are offered through Bar-Ilan University. In addition, an academic field school in archaeological science (a joint Bar-Ilan/Weizmann Institute of Science program) will be conducted during the season (additional information on request).

Workdays are Monday–Friday, 6am–1pm, with various dig-related activities on Sunday to Thursday afternoons. Participants will be taught basic field techniques and other required skills as they work and will be expected to excavate, wash pottery and register finds. 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.

Accommodation is at Kibbutz Revadim, 6 miles from site, in 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; small general store; laundry at extra cost. Single or double rooms with private bathrooms available for an additional fee. For a list of suggested equipment, 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; arenmaeir@gmail.com
Fax  +972-3-535 1233  Web  www.dig-gath.org
TELL HALIF (LAHAV RESEARCH PROJECT, PHASE IV)

Tell Halif is located northeast of Beer-sheba next to Kibbutz Lahav. The Lahav Research Project (LRP) has been excavating at Tell Halif (biblical Rimmon) since 1976. During Phase I, LRP recovered the stratigraphy of the site, with over 20 strata from the Chalcolithic period (3500–3200 BCE) to Modern Arab (1948). Phase II was devoted to the recovery of remains from the Early Bronze (EB) and Late Bronze (LB) Ages. These included fortifications from the EB and a large LB residential compound. Phase III exposed a residential quarter and fortifications from the late 8th century BCE, destroyed in 701 BCE by the Assyrian king Sennacherib. Additionally, hundreds of Persian period figurines were discovered. In its 14th field season, LRP will continue Phase IV that attempts to further expose remains from the eighth century. During summers 2007–08, remains of a weaving and dyeing workshop, residential and storage structures were discovered adjacent to the city wall.

Training is done through a field school program which includes 2–4 lectures/workshops per week; field trips to other sites are organized on the weekend. Academic credit is available through Emory University and Mississippi State University. Participants will be met at Ben-Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv and transported to the site.

Useful Reading
- Oded Borowski, "In the Path of Sennacherib". Biblical Archaeology Review. 31(3); 24-35. 2005.

Contact
Prof Oded Borowski, Dept of Middle Eastern & South Asia Studies, Emory University, S-12, Callaway Center, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA.

Tel  +1 404 727 7951
Fax  +1 404 727 2133
Email oborows@emory.edu
Web www.cobb.msstate.edu/digmaster
Archaeology Abroad 2009

WADI HAMAM EXCAVATIONS, GALILEE

The site of Hamam is located on a steep slope of the Nitai Mountain, above Wadi Arbel, 2 km west of the Sea of Galilee. Settled on an area of over 50 dunam, this was one of the largest villages in the Eastern Galilee during the Roman period. The large spring beneath the site and the proximity to the ancient route that led from the sea of Galilee, through Wadi Arbel to central Galilee and from there to the Mediterranean coast, can explain the development of a big settlement at this location.

The selection of Khirbet Hamam for excavating was due to the unique advantages it presented in coping with the methodological problems of the highly debated issue of the dating of the so called ‘Galilean Synagogues’. These buildings have many architectural elements that belong to what is known as the “Roman Baroque Architecture” which was common in the Eastern Mediterranean mainly during the second, third and early fourth centuries CE. The excavation at Khirbet Hamam is based on two main principles: The first, a careful stratigraphic excavation and detailed documentation of all findings from the synagogue itself and its surroundings. The second principle is investigating the synagogue in its context, by excavating residential and industrial areas in the village.

Two excavation seasons have been conducted at the site to date. Work began in October 2007 and focused on the synagogue in area A and an oil press in area B. By the end of the first season it was clear that the synagogue is comprised of more than one architectural stage and was paved with a unique mosaic floor, depicting, in the eastern aisle, craftsmen at work. The oil press excavated in the adjacent area postdates an earlier residential structure, the dating of which remained unknown. During the second season of excavations in 2008, more of the synagogue was exposed, including pictorial and dedicatory mosaics, as well as more of the building’s plan and layout. In area B, excavation of the oil press continued, proving that the complex is larger than originally assumed. The excavation of the earlier residential building led to uncovering an ash layer dated to the destruction of the building and containing several artifacts abandoned at the time of the destruction. The third season at the site will focus on continuing the work in areas A and B as well as opening a new area in order to better our understanding of one of Galilee’s largest Roman villages.

The excavation team will be based at Arbel (about 7 km from Tiberias) in wooden cabins with bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, A/C, TV and a porch. Swimming pool, sauna and TV room are also available. All tools are provided by the excavation. Volunteers should bring work boots, hats, sunscreen, comfortable work clothes and cameras. See website for further information, including useful reading and travel advice.

Contact Shulamit Miller, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mt Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.

Tel +972 2 588 1525 Email wadi.hamam@gmail.com

Web http://archaeology.huji.ac.il/depart/classical/uzil/Kh_Hamam.pdf
**ITALY**

### BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, VIGNARI, SOUTH ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Tracey Prowse (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site/Period</td>
<td>Roman cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff; 10–15 students per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Background in Anthropology, Classics or History preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Academic credits</strong>&lt;br&gt;and training</td>
<td>Three credit university level course (Anthropology) – detailed training in the excavation and analysis of human skeletal remains in an archaeological context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>27 June – 1 August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$700 Undergraduate Tuition (local or foreign) $2,500 course fees (including accommodation and local transportation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/insurance</td>
<td>Students must provide proof of health insurance before travelling to the Study Abroad program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site of Vagnari is of interest due to its size and important economic role in southern Italy during the Roman period, indicated by archaeological evidence of large-scale industrial activity on the site (e.g., tile production, iron smelting) and its proximity to a major trade route (the Via Appia). We have some information concerning the role of large Imperial estates from historical and archaeological evidence, but human skeletal remains have rarely been found or systematically analyzed. Excavation of the cemetery has been underway since 2002, and we have uncovered a total of 70 burials to date. In addition to learning how to excavate human skeletal remains, students can assist in the laboratory analysis of remains excavated in the previous field season. On weekends, students will have the opportunity to go to other archaeological sites and museums in the region. The mid-season long weekend will be a trip to Pompeii and Herculaneum. Costs of the weekend trips is not included in the course fees.

Students and some staff will be housed in a rented apartment, address Via Matera no. 19, 4th floor, Gravina in Puglia 70024 (BARI) Italy. The apartment will be Spartan and crowded, but comfortable. **Be prepared for very little privacy or personal space.** It is normally unfurnished, but we will borrow desks and chairs. Space is very limited. A list of field and personal equipment it is recommended to bring will be provided, but otherwise please bring as little extra as you can. There is a large balcony and if the weather is fine you may wish to sleep outside. There is a large living area in the apartment which is used for meals and for processing finds. Bathroom facilities are limited - there are two, each with a toilet and shower, for the 15 people living in the apartment. Everyone is responsible for keeping the house in reasonable order, and some of the tasks will be assigned on a rotating basis.

Upon registration and acceptance in the field school, students will be sent a detailed handbook that will provide instructions on travelling to Italy and how to get to Gravina in Puglia. The Teaching Assistant for the field school will meet students in Rome on 27 June and travel to Gravina via train.

**Contact** Dr Tracey Prowse, Dept of Anthropology, Faner Hall 3542, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, USA.

**Tel** +1 618 453 3298  
**Fax** +1 618 453 5037  
**Email** tprowse@siu.edu  
**Web** [www.siu.edu/~anthro/courses.html](http://www.siu.edu/~anthro/courses.html)
Recent archaeological investigations of the settlement structures in the Tiber valley to the north of Rome – chief among them the Tiber Valley Project of the British School at Rome, have brought out the historical significance of small to medium-sized urban centres in the region. In contrast to their rural hinterlands, however, these towns are not well understood, owing both to the coincidence of modern and ancient settlements in the majority of cases and to the fact that scholarship has traditionally focused on the study of landscape and burials in this area. To date, not a single ancient centre in the vicinity of Rome is known in any detail, despite the significance of this type of settlement within the history of central Italy between the Iron Age and late Antiquity (c 8th century BC to 5th century AD). The site of the ancient town of Capena, on the site known as La Civitucola some 35 km to the north of Rome, offers the realistic and exciting prospect to fill this lamentable gap. Judging by the archaeology of its rural hinterland, the grave goods from the surrounding cemeteries, as well as on the basis of literary sources, Capena was a thriving town, situated close to the Tiber river and the sanctuary and commercial hub of Lucus Feroniae, from the time of its foundation in the Iron Age to the end of the Roman Empire in the West. Although the site has not been inhabited since – apart from minor activity during the 14th century AD – it has never been subjected to systematic excavation. Our excavation offers a unique insight into the history of urban settlement in one of the most important and interesting regions of the ancient Mediterranean.

During the first two seasons, the team began to excavate a late Roman house (late third/early fourth century AD) and the remains of a lime kiln. Both structures are remarkably well preserved and have yielded a wide variety of finds. During the next season, a third area will be opened, adjacent to a temple of early Imperial date. Please see the project's website for more information and illustrations.

Accommodation in an historic building (Renaissance monastery, see http://www.casacapena.com) in the centre of the town of Capena (c 3 km from site), in shared rooms (two to three per room). Breakfast and lunch will be taken at the house and dinner at a local restaurant. Shops, cafes etc are within easy walking distance. Organised weekend trips (optional) to nearby Etruscan and Roman sites (eg Orvieto, Tarquinia, Sutri, Tivoli) at weekends. Convenient public transport to Rome.

Useful reading

Contact Dr Roman Roth, Department of Classics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7701, South Africa.
Tel +27 (0)21 6502611 Email roman.roth@uct.ac.za Web www.classics.uct.ac.za/?page=archaeology
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 one of two “Agriturismos”: “Il Pino” or “Torre Fiaschi,” each 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. In Il Pino, 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. In Torre Fiaschi, where about 6 volunteers will stay, rooms are on three floors with no elevator, so those staying at this location must be able to walk up and down stairs easily. There are three bedrooms housing two people each, and two shared bathrooms. Torre Fiaschi has a beautiful traditional kitchen and a big living room, a garden with chairs and tables, and an outdoor kitchen. It is a medieval tower, originally part of the castle complex the team is excavating. The apartments are new and very attractively furnished and most of them have beautiful views overlooking the olive groves and vineyards of the Elsa valley. Il Pino has a swimming pool that can be used by all volunteers, so be sure to bring your swimsuit!

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

| Directors          | Dr Anna Moore Valeri (Independent Scholar)  
|--------------------| Dr Marja Mendera (University of Sienna)     |
| Sponsors           | Earthwatch Institute                       |
| Period             | 11th century AD                            |
| Experience         | No experience necessary                    |
| Dates              | Session 1: 14 June – 27 July 2009        
|                    | Session 2: 28 June – 11 July 2009         
|                    | Session 3: 19 July – 1 August 2009        
|                    | Session 4: 30 August – 5 September 2009  
|                    | Session 5: 6– 12 September 2009          |
| Apply by           | Check space availability with Earthwatch   |
| Minimum stay       | One session (7–14 days)                    |
| Minimum age        | 18                                         |
| Cost               | £700 – £1,250 (€800–€1,428)               |
| Board & lodging    | Included – see below                       |
| Vaccination        | Contact your Health Centre                 |
| Visa               | Contact appropriate embassy about visa     |

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.

Contact Earthwatch Institute (Europe), 267 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7HT, UK
Tel +44 (0) 1865 318831
Fax +44 (0) 1865 311383
Email projects@earthwatch.org.uk
Web www.earthwatch.org.uk/europe
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.
Tel  +39 (0) 364 42091  Email ccpreist@tin.it
Fax  +39 (0) 364 42572  Web www.ccsp.it or www.harkarkom.com
DISCOVERING ITALY’S ANCIENT ROMAN COAST, POGGIO DEL MOLINO, TUSCANY

| **Director** | Dr Andrea Camilli  
(Cantiere delle Navi Antiche di Pisa) |
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Earthwatch Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Early Roman (250/200 BCE) to the Early Middle Ages (600 CE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>2–4 staff; 6–10 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></td>
<td>No experience necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Dates**    | Team I: 10 – 22 May 2009  
Team II: 2: 24 May – 5 June 2009  
Team III: 7 – 19 June 2009  
Team IV: 6 – 18 September 2009  
Team V: 20 September – 2 October 2009  
Team VI: 4 – 16 October 2009 |
| **Apply by** | Check space availability with Earthwatch |
| **Minimum stay** | One session (13 days) |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Cost**     | £850 (£971) per session, excluding flights |
| **Board & lodging** | Included – see below |
| **Vaccination** | Contact own GP or Health Centre |
| **Visa**     | Contact appropriate embassy |

This excavation project takes place on one of the most important active archaeological sites in all of Italy, Poggio del Molino. This ancient maritime settlement is located in the heart of the former territory of one of the most important Etruscan cities, Populonia, overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea. Situated in a strategic part of the bay, next to a navigable inland lake and to the great Campiglia mines, Populonia was for centuries (900 BCE–100 CE) one of the most important centres of iron smelting and trade in the Mediterranean. The transfer of the city to Roman rule (250/200 BCE) did not halt its metalworking activities: iron exports supported the Roman expansion in Africa, and the Augustan ruling class (50 BCE–50 CE) had important economic interests in the area’s industrial production and commerce.

You’ll help save a nearly-forgotten treasure trove of ancient Roman culture and enrich Tuscany’s archaeological heritage as you join Dr. Andrea Camilli, Dr. Giandomenico De Tommaso, Dr. Carolina Megale, Dr. Francesco Ghizzani Marcia, and archaeologist Luciano Giannoni. You’ll excavate the Roman maritime settlement of Poggio del Molino, document all finds, collect organic samples with a palaeobotanist, and survey the area surrounding the dig site to collect, clean, and document artifacts such as pottery shards, metal, and coins.

The site is located in luxuriant green landscape overlooking the sea where the Mediterranean vegetation is particularly varied. Populonia’s own Parco Archeologico di Baratti, there is a famous Etruscan necropolis of monumental tomb mounds, with acropolis temples and a sacred complex, probably dedicated to Venus. Characteristically medieval towns such as Donoratico, Bolgheri, Suvereto, Sassetta, and Massa Marittima dot the area, all of them famous for their traditional seasonal festivals, excellent wine, and succulent food (especially wild game such as boar). Populonia’s central position on the Tuscan coast makes it easy to reach Pisa, Firenze, Siena, Arezzo, Volterra, Pienza, San Gimignano, and Montalcino in a very short time.

You’ll stay in simple-but-comfortable apartments in the quiet village of Populonia Station, about 5km/3.2 miles away from the site. The apartments feature modern furnishings, beds, flush toilets, electricity, gas heat, hot showers, kitchen facilities, and internet access. You’ll participate in both the preparation and clean-up of all meals, and will have many opportunities to enjoy local wines, desserts, and other culinary delights, as well as traditional cultural events and festivals, depending on the season.

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.uk/europe
**KALAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMER SCHOOL, CAMPOBELLO DI LICATA, SICILY**

| Directors          | Emilia Bella (Kalat Project)  
|                   | Professor Oscar Belvedere (University of Palermo)  
|                   | Professor Sebastiano Tusa (University of Naples) |
| Sponsors          | Commune of Campobello di Licata; the Universities of Palermo and Naples; the Soprintendenza (Heritage) for Agrigento and Trapani |
| Period            | Bronze Age/Roman/Hellenistic/Byzantine |
| Team              | 6 staff; up to 15 students per session |
| Experience        | Some previous field archaeology experience welcome, but not essential. |
| Dates             | Session 1: 13 July – 25 July 2009  
|                   | Session 2: 27 July – 8 August 2009 |
| Apply by          | 30 April or until places filled |
| Minimum stay      | Two weeks (one session) |
| Minimum age       | 18 |
| Language          | Italian and English |
| Cost              | €300 per session, if booking before 30 April  
|                   | €320 per session if booking before that date |
| Board/lodging     | Provided at the Kalat Centre – see below |
| Vaccination       | Tetanus advisable |
| Insurance         | Arrange own travel/medical insurance |
| Visa              | None required |

For 11th year the Archeoclub d'Italia of Campobello di Licata (Sicily), will be organizing their International Summer Archeological Camps, which in the past have succeeded in involving more than 900 foreign and Italian participants in a holiday full of sun, sea and archaeological discoveries. The Summer Camps of the Kalat Project have till now made possible the discovery of more than 250 new archaeological sites, the mapping of kilometres of ancient pathways, the accomplishment of two exhibitions and of the creation of the Archaeological Park Parco Antico di Iachinu Filì. This year the programme aims to continue the archeological survey of Campobello di Licata's territory and the archaeological activities will be guided by scientific collaborators of the University of Palermo.

In addition to the research activities (map reading, survey, archaeological typologies and archaeological design), 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, a local primary school equipped with all facilities, with typical Sicilian food. Each participant will receive a certificate of participation including three academic credits from the University of Palermo.

Volunteers should bring long trousers, cup, small bag, water canteen, lantern, toiletries, sheets, security boots and must have health insurance, including EIII health card. Details of travel to Sicily and from Palermo or Catania airports to the site 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  
**Fax** +39 (0)922 883508  
**Email** campi@kalat.org  
**Web** www.kalat.org
MONTE TESTACCIO, ROME

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 Baetica (modern Andalusia in southern Spain). Many of the amphorae still have the maker’s seal stamped on their handles, while others retain titles and notes written with a brush or quill listing the exporter’s name and indicating the contents, the export controls and consular date.

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 Complutense University of Madrid and the University of 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  Email programs@archaeospain.com
Tel (in Spain)  +34 619 821 025
Fax  +1 866 932 0003
Web  www.archaeospain.com/testaccio
The city of Mozia was founded by Phoenicians travelling from the Near East in the 8th century BC. Its primary importance was as a port for sea-faring trade ships; possibly Mozia had a textile industry, producing the famous Tyrian purple cloth. During the 6th century BC a causeway was built to connect the island northwards to the mainland at Birgi, where a necropolis was located. The causeway, now submerged by about 15 cm just outside Mozia’s North Gate, has a trapezoidal cross-section, and the embankment is about 1700 m long and 12 m wide at the base (Isserlin and du Plat, 1974). Along its top, the stone-paved causeway was about 7 m wide, allowing transport of goods by means of carts.

Since the Mediterranean has a very small tidal range, the causeway provided access to the island. People and goods were also ferried to Mozia by small boats, possibly entering the fortified island through a short channel and the cothon, supposed to be an artificial port or a dry dock (Moscati and Bondì, 2000). The original depth of the cothon was about 2.3 m below the present sea-level (Isserlin and du Plat, 1974). The wall surrounding the town was built in 6th century, as was the small artificial port (cothon) on the southern side of the island. In 397 BC, the Greeks headed by Dionysius of Syracuse sailed into the lagoon, reached the island and destroyed the town. Siege towers mounted on shallow-draft vessels were floated up to the walls. The survivors migrated to the mainland cape at the southern end of the lagoon and founded the Punic Lilybaeum (modern Marsala).

Salt works were probably present since Phoenician time, although their extension increased markedly during successive centuries. The first official report of salt works in the Trapani area is by Al-Idrisi (1154). In the XV century, during the Spanish occupation, fishing and salt works were already the major income. The Lo Curto salt works (today Il Corto, northern Isola Grande) are recorded from 1507, when the Tavilla salt works (today Altavilla, Isola Grande) already existed. The Strabula salt works (today Straboria, Isola Grande) were created in 1562. In the same year a document refers to the Salina Ettore on the Sicilian coast, in front of Mozia. During the XVII century, the salt works extension increased and in 1632 a census was necessary to define the number and area covered by this activity. At that time, the Frati Janni salt works (today Fra’Giovanni, southern Isola Grande) is also cited (Sammartano, 1976). Salt works were developed in shallow coastal areas, also along the ancient channels through the Isola Grande, determining the reduction or disappearance of these connections with the open sea. The channels were kept open by human intervention, though very reduced in width, at least until the beginning of the XIX century.

Visit website for further information and see advertisement on page 24.
### PAVA EXCAVATION PROJECT, SAN GIOVANNI D’ASSO, SIENA

| **Director**       | Professor Stefano Campana  
|                    | (Department of Medieval Archaeology, University of Siena) |
| **Sponsors**       | University of Siena  
|                    | Commune di San Giovanni d’Asso |
| **Period**         | Medieval |
| **Team size**      | 10 staff, 30 volunteers |
| **Experience**     | Good previous excavation experience |
| **Specialists**    | Anthropologist, conservator, field assistant, experienced site supervisors |

| **2008 dates**     |  
| Session 1:        | 10 May – 29 May 2009  
| Session 2:        | 31 May – 19 June 2009  
| Session 3:        | 28 June – 17 July 2009  
| Session 4:        | 26 July – 14 August 2009  
| **Weekends**       | Free for touring Tuscany etc. |

| **Minimum stay**   | One full three-week session. |
| **Minimum age**    | 18 |
| **Language**       | English and/or Italian |
| **Apply by**       | 30 April 2009 |
| **Cost**           | Participants will need to cover their own travel costs and arrange their own personal accident insurance |
| **Board & lodging**| 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. |
| **Vaccination**    | Tetanus advisable |
| **Insurance**      | Arrange own personal accident/health insurance |
| **Visa**           | None required |

During the first five seasons large parts of a church, cemetery and adjacent kiln-site were uncovered. Work will continue on all three areas in 2009. 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.

**Contact**  
S Campana or C Felici, Pava Excavation Project, Landscape Archaeology and Remote Sensing Laboratory (LAP&T), University of Siena  
**Tel** +39 (0) 577 234733  
**Email** pava@lapetlab.it  
**Web** www.pavaproject.org or www.lapetlab.it  
**UK applicants should contact Chris Musson for further information at** abermusson@btinternet.com
POGGIO DEL MOLINO ROMAN COASTAL SETTLEMENT FIELD SCHOOL, TUSCANY

The maritime settlement of Poggio del Molino is located in the heart of the former territory of one of the most important Etruscan cities, Populonia, overlooking the Tyrrhenian sea. The changes (politico-economical, architectural and religious) related to the arrival of Romans, in this part of the Etruscan coast are still largely unknown. A full range of relevant archaeological disciplines will be used to try to reconstruct as fully as possible the historical and economic contexts for the area.

Volunteers and students will be accommodated in single, double or multiple rooms in comfortable lodgings-residences with basic comforts (light, gas, bed and mattress, toilets), functional and modern furnishings, located a few kilometres from Poggio del Molino. Italian breakfast and dinner will be provided by the lodging organization; lunch will be provided by staff on site (sandwiches, cold food, panini, wine, water, other beverages as required). Dinner in restaurants offering local specialities will also be available. Typical Tuscan and Italian food. Participants should bring the following equipment: a 4" steel pointing trowel; strong, reinforced shoes of the type used by workmen on construction sites [this kind of shoes is compulsory 'safety shoes']; hat; cotton dresses; long trousers, Bermuda shorts; T-shirts; rainproof jacket; gardening gloves; suntan protective cream.

Useful reading


Contact    Carolina Megale, Piazza G Matteotti, 52, Livorno 57126, Italy.
Tel    +39-339 7544894    Email    info@archeodig.net    Web    www.archeodig.net
Archaeology Abroad 2009

POGGIO CIVITATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, TUSCANY: 2009 FIELD SCHOOL

Our work this summer will focus on excavation in and around the Orientalizing Workshop discovered in the 1980s, in preparation for publication of the building. We also plan to continue exploration of a midden feature to the south of this building which revealed a post hole and cutting into the bedrock during the 2008 season, potentially allowing us to reconstruct it as a hut or other non-elite domicile. We will also continue the work begun last year to conserve, photograph and re-catalogue artifacts that have been in storage with the commune of Murlo since the 1980s.

Everyday will be an educational experience into some facet of archaeology, the Etruscans, or Italy in general. Work on site or in the laboratory (called the Magazzino) will constitute the majority of your “classroom” experience. Students will work side by side with professional archaeologists, conservationists and other members of the excavation team on projects integral to the functioning of the dig as a whole. While the majority of this time will be spent on the hill, working in the trenches, there is a weekly rotation into the Magazzino where students will work in conservation, photography, cataloguing and illustration.

Our excavation takes place on a forested hill in the Commune of Murlo, close to the towns of Murlo (pop. 25) and Vescovado di Murlo (pop. 600), and about 25 km south of Siena, and 90km south of Florence. We live in a 15th century villa that was converted into a retirement home in the 1970s. While the house certainly is not luxurious, it suits our purposes. Most rooms house up to four people, although one large room on the upper floor houses eight. There are several showers and bathrooms throughout the house. We do wish to emphasize that this is a communal living environment, in the best and worst senses of the words. If you’re someone who thinks you may have trouble with this, there are certainly plenty of other field programs that might better suit you. However, I’ve always found that virtually everyone adjusts and eventually comes to enjoy the house and all of its quirks.

All meals are provided Monday to Friday, and are prepared by our excavation cook. Students assigned to the Magazzino also help with preparation of meals, and many have left with a new appreciation for Italian food. We make every effort to meet any special dietary requirements and there is always a vegetarian option available. The kitchen is open at weekends for common use, and many also take advantage of the various local restaurants for favorites such as Picci al Tartufo (handmade pasta with truffles) and Pizza al Diavalo (pizza with spicy sausage).

Participants are asked to bring their own trowel, as well as work clothing (shorts/pants and shirts that you do not mind throwing away at the end of the summer). All additional excavation material is provided by the excavation.


Contact Jason Bauer, Assistant Director, 378 Third Avenue, Apt 5B, New York, NY 10016, USA.
Tel +1 860 490 9497 Email DigMurlo@gmail.com Web www.poggiocivitate.classics.umass.edu/
POMPEII FOOD AND DRINK PROJECT

Directors
Betty Jo Mayeske, Robert C Curtis, Robert Linley Vann and Benedict J Lowe
(University of Maryland, Georgia and Western Oregon)

Period
Pompeii, prior to AD 79

Team size
20–25 staff; 25–30 participants

Experience
No previous experience required

Dates
21 June – 11 July 2009

Apply by
1 May 2009

Minimum age
18

Minimum stay
Two weeks for new volunteers
One week for returning volunteers

Language
English

Costs
$1,500 per week

Board/lodging
Provided and included in cost – see below

Vaccinations
Tetanus advisable

Insurance
Own medical/travel insurance

Visa
None required

In AD 79, an eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius buried the thriving 600-year-old Roman city of Pompeii and surrounding villas with 20 feet of pumice, volcanic ash, and other pyroclastic materials. The city remained almost forgotten until 250 years ago, when excavations began to uncover many buildings and their contents that were preserved in a remarkable manner. Within the wall of this 157 acre city are houses, shops, temples, baths, markets, and sidewalks that attest to Pompeii's social and economic vibrancy.

The research goal is to analyze the patterns of daily life by a non-invasive (no digging) study of the structures that are associated with the storage, distribution, preparation, serving, and consumption of food and drink.

The excavation site (called the scavi) is adjacent to the modern town of Pompeii in southern Italy, about 25 km. from Naples, and 3 hours by train from Rome. In the first five years of the Pompeii Food and Drink Project, volunteers measured, sketched, and photographed food- and drink-related features in kitchens and dining rooms, restaurants, stores, supply warehouses, vineyards, and farms. We are planning an exciting year for 2009, our eighth year of on-site research in Pompeii.

Volunteers are divided into three groups: those who measure, those who draw, and those who photograph. Photography includes video, plus color and black/white. All volunteers help with entering information into the computer database. No prior experience is needed; staff members will provide instruction.

Volunteers will be accommodated at the Villa dei Misteri Motel, a small family-run hotel about 10 minutes walk from the scavi. Rooms are for two people and each have a private bath and air-conditioning. The hotel has eating facilities and a swimming pool.

Contact  Pompeii Food and Drink, 12524 Knowledge Lane, Bowie, MD 20715, USA.
Tel  +1 301 262 1141  Email  info@pompeii-food-and-drink.org  Web  www.pompeii-food-and-drink.org
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES 2009, SAN VITO LO CAPO, TRAPANI, SICILY

| Director               | Professor Sebastiano Tusa (Soprintendenza del Mare Regione Sicilia) |
|                       | Marcello Rocca (Istituto Attività Subacquea (IAS))                 |
| Technical Director    | Istituto Attività Subacquea (IAS), Palermo                        |
| Site/Period           | Roman wreck of the grinders                                       |
| Staff                 | 3                                                                  |
| Volunteers            | 1 scuba diver with archaeological experience;                     |
|                       | 2 underwater archaeology technicians                               |
| Dates                 | 29 August – 19 September 2009                                     |
| Apply by              | 15 days before chosen course                                      |
| Minimum stay          | One week                                                           |
| Minimum age           | 18                                                                 |
| Language              | Knowledge of English and Italian recommended.                     |
| Cost                  | € 1,300 for three weeks                                           |
|                       | € 980 for two weeks                                               |
|                       | € 680 for one week                                                |
|                       | Cost includes lodging in residence for 2 or 4 people; boats, bottles and weights; diving licence NASE (archaeology diver). All other expenses must be met by the participant |
| Board & lodging       | Included; field school participants will share rooms with 2 – 4 people |
| Vaccination/health    | None required, but Tetanus advisable                              |
|                       | Medical certificate for diving essential                           |
| Visa                  | No visa for EU or North American citizens                         |

The excavation project San Vito Lo Capo is organised and run by the Istituto Attività Subacquea 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.

The IAS has organised numerous courses in underwater archaeology since 1991. 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.

Contact Marcello Rocca, Technical Director, Istituto Attività Subacquea, 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

**Director**  
Professor Angelo Fossati,  
(Catholic University of Brescia)

**Sponsors**  
Catholic University of Brescia and Cooperativa Archeologica "Le Orme Dell'uomo"

**Period**  
Neolithic to Iron Age, Medieval

**Team size**  
5 staff, 35 volunteers

**Experience**  
Experience not necessary – training given

**Specialists**  
A Conservator is required – contact organiser for information

**Dates**  
11 July – 1 August 2009  
Session 1: 11 – 18 July  
Session 2: 18 – 25 July  
Session 3: 25 July – 1 August

**Apply by**  
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**  
One week/session

**Minimum age**  
18

**Language**  
English and Italian

**Cost**  
€400 per week, which covers board and lodging, reading and work equipment, but not fares. A deposit is payable – details from organisers.

**Board & lodging**  
Provided and included in cost (see below)

**Vaccination/Health insurance**  
Tetanus recommended.  
Arrange own travel/medical insurance

**Visa**  
Not required for EU citizens

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
VILLA DELLE VIGNACCE, ROME

| Director          | Dr Darius A Arya  
| Co-Director       | Dr Dora Cione    
|                   | (American Institute for Roman Culture) |

| Sponsors          | American Express Foundation |
| Period            | 1–2nd century AD |
| Team size         | 10 staff; 25 volunteers |
| Experience        | No prior field experience is necessary – only a desire to dig and to learn more about the Roman Civilization. |
| Specialist required | Conservator |
| Dates             | 14 June – 2 August 2009 |
| Apply by          | As soon as possible and by 15 April latest |
| Minimum stay      | Full seven weeks |
| Minimum age       | 17 |
| Language          | The program is conducted in English, though some knowledge of Italian helpful |
| 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 during weeks 3–7 while working on the excavation. |
| Insurance         | Health Insurance required, including evacuation and repatriation of remains cover |
| Visa              | None for most countries of origin. Contact AIRC staff or Italian Embassy in your own country for further details. |

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 fourth 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.

Two weeks of academic instruction will be followed by five weeks of excavation for a total of 265 contact hours for 3–6 hours of academic credit (as arranged through the AIRC and a participant’s home university). 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 three 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. Daily travel to site via urban metro (subway).

Contact American Institute for Roman Culture, Foro Traiano 1a, 00185 Rome, Italy.
Tel +39 (0)6 9799 0903  Email studyabroad@romanculture.org
Fax +39 (0)6 9799 0904  Web www.romanculture.org
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, the Great Arab Revolt 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.

Last season (November 2008), we extended our focus northwards to Fassu’ah Ridge, the possible Ottoman command-and-control base for the entire Batn Al-Ghoul/Wadi Rutm area. This site occupies a stunning location on top of an escarpment overlooking Wadi Rutm and comprises perimeter walls built of dry-stone masonry, many with shallow trenches behind, and a central defensive block-house complex. We carried out a comprehensive record of all the standing remains, and clarified details through surface clearance and shallow excavation in certain areas. We will also carried out further survey work to set the fort in its wider context, including recording the bread ovens and discovering the mule lines.
At Batn Al-Ghoul Ottoman Army camp, which comprised about 50 tent rings, we established that there was excellent preservation of in-situ organic remains reflecting the character of Ottoman military occupation in the later stages of the war. (It was from here, that we recovered part of an Ottoman military uniform in 2007). Post excavation analysis of these finds will be carried out to maximise the amount of detail we recover about activity in and around the rings.

(For reports on past fieldwork, see Current World Archaeology 23 and 27, plus the GARP website at www.jordan1914-18archaeology.org).

The 2009 fieldwork season
As the aim of the project in its first five year phase is to explore the theme of desert warfare between Ma'an and Mudawwara, work will continue in 2009 to investigate other desert fortifications and camps along the line of the Hijaz Railway. 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 Aqaba.

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.

Click here to read 2008 Fieldwork Awardee Victoria Roads report on what it was like working on the Great Arab Revolt Project during last season.
KENYA

KOBO FORA, FIELD SCHOOL FOR PALEOANTHROPOLOGY, NORTHERN KENYA

| Directors | Professor J W K Harris (Rutgers University)  
I Farah (National Museums of Kenya) |
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<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Rutgers University/National Museums of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Plio-Pleistocene, Holocene and Modern</td>
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| Team | 20 staff;  
30 students + 5 East African fellowship students |
| Experience | Previous experience not required |
| Dates | 17 June – 27 July 2009 (arrive in Kenya by 16th) |
| Apply by | Until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay | Full length of Field School (six weeks) |
| Minimum age | 17 years |
| Language | English |
| Costs | $5,500, all inclusive  
Participants 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. |
| Health/insurance | Study Abroad at Rutgers University will send up to date information to students |
| Visa | Tourist visa required at a cost of $50 |

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 – Koobi Fora. The program is dedicated to hands-on introductory training in all the disciplines within paleoanthropology.

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. The research staff of the National Museums of Kenya and the Rutgers faculty enhance the program with their extensive experience in these two well-known areas of Kenya.

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

Contact  Prof J W K Harris, Dept of Archaeology, Rutgers University, 131 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA.
Tel   + 1 732 932 8083  Email  jwharris@rci.rutgers.edu or kffs@rci.rutgers.edu
Fax  + 1 732 932 1564  Web  www.rci.rutgers.edu/~kffs/
### RA’S AL–HILAL, CIRENAICA: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY COURSES 2009

The Underwater Archaeology Project in Libya is organised and run by the Istituto Attività Subacquee of Palermo (IAS). The wreckage site is around 15 m deep and consists of remains scattered over a wide area. So far finds include numerous guns and equipment from the Venetian wreckage such plates, lids, bottles, iron nails, glass, weights, wood and anchors. A 17th century wreck a few hundred metres away has already been studied.

Since 1993, 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.

### Director
Professor Sebastiano Tusa  
(Soprintendenza del Mare Regione Sicilia)

### Technical Director
Marcello Rocca  
(Istituto Attività Subacquee (IAS))

### Organization
Istituto Attività Subacquee (IAS), Palermo

### Site/Period
Venetian wreck XVII th century

### Staff
3

### Volunteers
1 scuba diver with archaeological experience  
2 underwater archaeology technicians

### Dates
August – October 2009

### Apply by
60 days before chosen course

### Minimum stay
Two weeks

### Minimum age
18

### Language
English and Italian is recommended

### Cost
€ 2.500,00  
Cost includes:  
– travel airplane, local transport, visa  
– lodging in house with meals  
– boats, bottles and weights  
– diving licence NASE (archaeology diver)  
All other expenses to be met by the participant

### Board & lodging
Included; field school participants will share rooms with 2 – 4 people

### Vaccination/health
None required, but Tetanus advisable  
Medical certificate for diving essential

### Visa
Visa for Libya will be requested by IAS

### Insurance
Obligatory DAN

### Qualification
OWD certification obligatory

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**Contact**  
Marcello Rocca, Technical Director, Istituto Attività Subacquee, via Enrico Albanese 7, Palermo, Italy

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The ancient town of Heraclea Lyncestis is found on the western side of modern Bitola, situated at the crossroads of the Via Egnatia and the road connecting Pelagonia with the Vardar valley. This strategic location made Heraclea 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. The Ostrogoths, led by their king Theodorich, sacked the town in AD 472 and again in AD 479, but it was restored in the late 5th and early 6th century. In the late 6th century the Slavs conquered Pelagonia and Heraclea’s urban history came to the end.

In the 1950s, the area was declared an archaeological reserve and since then many significant monuments of antiquity (Forum, Amphitheatre, Early Christian basilicas and residential buildings) have been uncovered and restored by the Bitola Institute-Museum-Gallery.

The 2009 season envisages excavations in three sectors: The area behind the hill (Hellenistic), the Theatre forum (Roman), and a basilica (Late Antique). The Field School session will comprise three modules: fieldwork, an educational course (lectures, workshops and field training) and excursions to the 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 of moving to another sector. All participants will receive a BH Field School certificate specifying fieldwork hours, educational modules and sites visited.

Participants will be housed in a comfortable hotel in the city centre in shared rooms with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. Single rooms available for an additional fee of €200. Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food can be accepted. Bitola is situated in the southwest of Macedonia, close to the border with Greece, with good transport links. Transfer to Bitola can be arranged - contact organiser.

Participants will be housed in a comfortable hotel in the city centre in shared rooms with bathroom, TV and air conditioning. Single rooms available for an additional fee of €200. Three meals per day will be served in the hotel restaurant. Requests for vegetarian food can be accepted. Bitola is situated in the southwest of Macedonia, close to the border with Greece, with good transport links. Transfer to Bitola can be arranged - contact organiser.

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
MALAYSIA

WORLD ROCK–ART, LANDSCAPES AND CREATIVITY FIELD SCHOOL
PENANG AND THE LENGGONG VALLEY

Directors
Prof Paul Taçon (Griffith University, Queensland)
Professor George Nash (Bristol University)
Dr Sally May (Australian National University)
Prof Mohd Mokhtar Saidin (Universiti Sains Malaysia)
Mr Barry Lewis Trent & Peak Archaeology, University of Nottingham (Fieldschool Coordinator)

Sponsors
Trent & Peak Archaeology, University of Nottingham
University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus
Universiti Sains Malaysia

Dates
3 – 13 September 2009

Apply by
3 August 2009

Credits
University of Nottingham 20 credit module. Full credit and Certificate of Participation details on website.

Experience
No previous experience required, but suited to those studying or with a keen interest in archaeology, anthropology, rock art, indigenous studies or related

Minimum stay
Duration of field school

Minimum age
18

Language
English

Costs
£385  Applicable to all students for accommodation, lunches during the class-based element (in Penang) and all meals during the fieldwork, transfers between Penang and the Lenggong Valley and all field trips.
Tuition for UK and EU Students: £670
Tuition for International Students: £1150

Board & lodging
Provided and included in cost.

Health/insurance
Check requirements with organisers.

Visa
Check with organisers.

This year’s fieldschool is based partly at USM on the island state of Penang close to the UNESCO World Heritage listed George Town and in the Lenggong Valley in Perak, an archaeologically-rich valley containing some of East Asia’s oldest sites. Field skills will be a vital component of this fieldschool with hands-on training demonstrating key recording methods. There will be visits to a number of Palaeolithic sites within the Lenggong Valley and to Gua Tambun, one of the best rock-art sites in East Asia.

Taught by a team of international experts with decades of experience between them, this unique course offers an intensive introduction to key skills and methods in rock-art recording, analysis and interpretation.

Contact
Barry Lewis, Trent & Peak Archaeology, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK

Tel  +44 (0)115 951 4823

Email  barry.lewis@nottingham.ac.uk

Web  www.nottingham.ac.uk/tpa/field_school/index.htm
Explore the intersection of archaeological research and art history, ethnohistory, and ethnography in an intensive program that goes from bustling Mexico City to the scenic valleys, highlands, and coasts of Oaxaca.

This unique study environment will allow you to learn about the millennial indigenous cultures, the impact of European colonialism, and contemporary lifestyles and issues, through the comprehensive exploration of archaeological and historical sites, museum collections, and indigenous communities. These excursions will be integrated with classroom courses and on-site lectures delivered by experts on ethnohistorical documents, archaeological field and lab methods, and ethnographic research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr John M D Pohl (Fowler Museum, UCLA)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>26 July – 30 August 2009</td>
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<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 July 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic credit</td>
<td>12 academic credits from UCLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No previous experience required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Duration of the program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>$3,800 UCLA students $4,100 All others</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes accommodation, food and tuition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Students will stay mostly in hotels in Mexico City or Oaxaca City or in local inns while travelling to the Mixteca and the Isthmus. All students will be sharing a room based on room size and availability. Wonderful Oaxacan food will be provided Monday–Friday; students must self-cater at the weekends. Please advise in advance any special dietary requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/insurance</td>
<td>Advise in advance of any medical or physical conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa/passport</td>
<td>Contact organisers for details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact  Danny Zborover
Tel  +1 310 825 3050  Email  dzborover@hotmail.com  Web  www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Mexico/overview.htm
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, chorizo 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.
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 than six; but larger numbers can be catered for. Experience is helpful though not essential as Rapid Survey Technology (RST) training is given to everyone, including Nigerian colleagues. African Legacy is now setting up Nigeria's first interactive museum with Nigeria's visible archaeology being a major component.

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/](http://apollo5.bournemouth.ac.uk/africanlegacy/)
PERU

HUACA EL PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, LOWER ZANA VALLEY
UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

Director | Dr Steve Bourget (University of Texas at Austin)
Affiliation | UCLA
Dates | 14 June – 18 July 2009
Apply by | 31 May 2009
Period | Moche Culture, Early Intermediate period (100–800 CE)
Academic credit | 12 academic credits from UCLA
Experience | No previous experience required
Minimum stay | Five weeks
Minimum age | 18
Language | English
Costs | $4,500 UCLA students
| $4,800 All others
| Includes accommodation, food and tuition.
Board & lodging | While in the field, students will live in a rustic, but comfortable field house. Meals will be provided at the field house during the week and weekends, the meals are provided by the program. Please let us know when you apply for this program if you have special dietary needs.
Health/insurance | Advise organiser in advance of any medical or physical conditions.
Visa/passport | Contact organisers for details.

Experience the rich cultural history of the Peruvian north coast, with focus on the prolific Moche culture. On this project, you will gain hands-on practice with an array of cultural materials, learning the basic techniques of archaeological survey, excavation, digital mapping and laboratory analysis.

Huaca el Pueblo is a predominately Moche site in the Zaña Valley nearly halfway between Chiclayo and Trujillo in the dry coastal climate. The elite Moche tombs discovered at this site evince complex relations with other Moche centers and royal burials, including Sipán and Dos Cabezas. The site location thus provides a critical view to the development of early state societies in South America.

Located along the Pan-American Highway, participants in the project have easy access to the major north coast cities, with their diverse array of cultural venues and activities.

Please bear in mind that archaeological fieldwork is physically demanding. You have to be reasonably fit, and be willing to do some hard work such as using shovels and wheelbarrows.

There will be two weekend trips to Chiclayo and Trujillo and guided visit by Dr. Steve Bourget to the Museo Tumbas Reales de Sipán. The Trujillo trip is optional and students are required to pay for their hotel room and food costs during the trip (approx. $60). Students will visit the Huacas de Moche archaeological complex, which includes the centers of Huaca del Sol and Huaca de la Luna where Dr. Steve Bourget, the project director, excavated an extensive arena of human sacrifice. We will also tour Chan Chan on our way to a scenic afternoon along the Pacific Beach in the adjacent town of Huanchaco.

This program has limited free time for independent sightseeing. Please consult with the faculty about independent travel during the program.

Contact | Kimberly Jones, 1 University Station, #D1300, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA.
Tel | +1 512 444 7365
Email | custardj@mail.utexas.edu
Web | www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Peru-Ucupe/overview.htm
HUARI–ANCASH ARCHAEOLOGICAL & BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Bebel Ibarra (Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, Paris 1 University, France)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Centre of Archaeological Pre-Columbian Research, the Municipality of Huari and the Instituto Cultural Rvna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Pre-Columbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>5 staff, plus 10 volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>Up to 10 students can be accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Not required – training will be given</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Dates             | Session 1: 14 June – 14 July 2009  
                  | Session 2: 16 July – 17 August 2009                                                        |
| Apply by          | Contact organiser                                                                           |
| Minimum stay      | Two weeks                                                                                   |
| Cost              | Contact organiser for 2009 costs                                                            |
| Board & lodging   | Included in cost – check website for details                                                 |
| Language          | English/Spanish. Basic Spanish useful!                                                      |
| Vaccination       | Tetanus; Diphtheria                                                                         |
| Insurance         | Arrange own medical/travel insurance                                                        |
| Visa              | No information given, check with organiser or nearest Peruvian Consulate                    |

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 Marcajarca, 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.

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

The project started in 1997 with the aim of understanding the lifestyle of the pre-Hispanic population in the Puccha Valley. The area of research is based in the ravines of Huaritambo and the current excavations undertaken on the Marcajarca site, 3800 m above sea level, 12 miles north of Chavin de Huántar in Huari Province. The Huari province is in Ancash state, 350 miles north of Lima.
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 Macchu Picchu and other, less well-known archaeological sites. A community house has also been set up in the Lucumayo Valley to allow the combination of the archaeological work with community work and exploration of the Vilcabamba region and the newfound ruins – check out the discovery at http://www.teaching-abroad.co.uk/news/displaynews.php?n=11102006 & 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.
Lake Titicaca is located in the altiplano region of Peru and Bolivia, a high elevation plain ringed by snow-capped mountains that has been home to complex civilizations for thousands of years. The region is truly breathtaking, attracting visitors from across the world to explore the shores and islands of Lake Titicaca, tour impressive archaeological sites, visit picturesque colonial towns, learn about a variety of traditional arts and crafts, and discover the vast expanses of agricultural and grazing land for llamas and alpacas.

The archaeological site of Pukara—meaning "fortress" in Quechua and Aymara—was the first major population center in the region and has received attention from archaeologists for almost a century due to its massive stone architecture, beautiful multi-colored pottery, and elaborate stone carvings. Since 2000, the Pukara Archaeological Project has been working at the site and will continue with excavations, mapping, and laboratory analyses in 2009. Students will have an opportunity to excavate in both the site’s center and its edges, exploring the lives of both the elites and commoners at Pukara. All field program participants will spend time processing, cataloging, and learning the basics of artifact analysis in the project laboratory. Opportunities will also exist to learn site-mapping techniques, participate in projects at the local site museum, and collaborate with Peruvian colleagues, students, and workers from the community.

LIVING IN THE HIGH ANDES: The town of Puno is at an elevation of 12,500 feet above sea level. To put this in perspective, the highest city in the US is Leadville, Colorado, at 10,430 feet and Denver is a mere 5400 feet above sea level. Most people adapt quickly to living at high elevation, which requires drinking lots of fluids, avoiding alcohol, and taking things more slowly. However, some health complications may arise at altitude, especially for people with certain medical conditions.
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 the so-called "bastions" (semi-circular structures) and several entrances. These types of sites are usually interpreted in the Iberian Peninsula as fortified settlements. However, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Ana Vale, Av. Prof. Guilherme Cunha, 5155-235 Freixo de Numão, Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+351 229520045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ana.m.vale@gmail.com">ana.m.vale@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.architectures.home.sapo.pt">www.architectures.home.sapo.pt</a></td>
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In the last hour of the last day, this excavation, during the months of July and August in 2008, managed to reveal stratas from the Republican period at this site. Sertorius’s town of Dipo has finally been discovered! The hilltop castle of Évoramonte 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 in the Alentejan region of Portugal to date.

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 Évoramonte 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 Emerita, met at this point. For this reason, and given the classical sources, there have been many researchers who have associated Évoramonte with Dipo, the pre-Roman city which held great importance during the Lusitanian wars. 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 Évoramonte=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.

This season, 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 Évoramonte, with three meals a day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) provided during the working week.
The incineration necropolis of Tera is located outside the town of Pavia (around 150 km from Lisbon) and dates to the 5th century BCE. The site has been excavated during various campaigns over the last two years and has yielded an amazing number of burial urns containing incinerated remains. Work will focus on the excavation of those urns, already taken from the site, and the recording, excavation methodologies and identification of individuals and remains which have been stored in these containers for some 2,500 years. The work already conducted here allows for some clarity regarding the complex rituals associated with the burial customs at this site. Incinerations were mainly deposited in urns that were then placed in a small pit and were associated with various personal items of the deceased. After deposition, the pits were then covered with rocks.

The finds are diverse and consist of perfume and imported unguentarian vessels, necklace beads, glass and fibulae. The burial goods may provide a better understanding of the social stratification of this period, and the anthropological data may supply relevant information regarding the life and death of Iron Age people in the Alentejo. When possible, the work will focus on the pathology, dietary habits and ages of the interred individuals.

Accommodation and transportation to and from the Lisbon airport are covered in the tuition but participants must cover the cost of meals and their own personal expenses. The house where participants will reside is fully furnished and will accommodate all of the needs of the group during the course of the program.

Graduate students and undergraduates serious about pursuing a career in bioarchaeology, physical anthropology and archaeology are encouraged to apply. All applications will be considered.
LATIN EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LISBON

The collections of the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, (Lisbon) and the epigraphic museum of São Miguel das Odrinhas (Sintra) each contain a sizeable corpus of Latin epigraphy. Many of these inscriptions have been published in the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinorum, L’Annee Epigraphique, or other publications. Thanks to the generosity of the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia portions of this collection are available for use as a teaching tool. The opportunity for students to acquire hands-on experience with Latin inscriptions is a rare one considering the scarcity of epigraphic texts in many university collections, particularly those in the United States. As a result, the PortAnta Research Cooperative is pleased to offer its first annual workshop in the study of Latin epigraphy.

This program seeks to acquaint students with a basic understanding of Latin epigraphy, its study, and its presence in Portugal. During the first week of the program, students will attend short presentations on the tools available for epigraphic study, complete regular exercises, and be guided through the available collections. In the second week, students will apply the skills they have acquired to the study of these collections, receiving hands-on experience with inscriptions, graffiti, and other elements of Portugal’s epigraphic corpus. Participants in the workshop will acquire the skills necessary to accurately read, present, and analyze epigraphic texts. Students will develop a deeper understanding of the method and theory of epigraphic study as well as a greater appreciation for the cultures and traditions of Roman Lusitania (Portugal and Extremadura Spain).

Students will have the opportunity to take a weekend trip to Mérida, Spain in order to examine the substantial epigraphic and archaeological remains there. The tuition for this workshop, including lodging and transportation while in Portugal, will be €1,100. All funds will support the operation of this and other PortAnta archaeological projects. Students are responsible for their own transportation to and from Portugal as well as their costs for meals and personal expenses.

This program is intended for undergraduate students with at least two semesters of experience reading Latin. No previous experience with epigraphy is expected or required. Mature high school students or students who have not yet matriculated will be considered. Priority will be given to qualified participants according to the order in which their applications are received.
MATERIAL RECOGNITION AND ANALYSIS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERNSHIP AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Activities</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Archival documents and methodologies applied in the reconstruction and interpretation of collections from doubtful provenances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Identification of ceramic typologies and fabrics including African Red Slip Wares; Italian, Gaulish and Hispanica Terra Sigillatas; imported and common ware lamps/lucernae; thin-walled vessels; amphorae; dolia and large storage vessels; mortaria and other food preparation vessels; basic common ware forms and identification;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Metal objects, bone artifacts, glass and other artifacts common to the Roman and Late Antiquity period and their applications for interpretation in site activities. Architectural and sculptural vestiges will be studied as well as fresco and decorative stucco fragments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Inventorying and cataloging methodologies as well as instruction in the proper techniques of archaeological drafting and the computerization of archaeological drawings. Cinema 4D and ArcGis will be used during the work for the 3D rendering of certain elements. Interns will be given time to learn the basics of each program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Burial practices and rituals in the Iron Age, Roman, Paleo-Christian and Medieval periods.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Introduction to osteological techniques and forensic data collection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Introduction to the major chronological periods in Iberia with the chance to see materials and view archaeological sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Full access to the permanent collection exhibitions at the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia as well as the library collections, conservation and inventory departments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, interns will participate in the restoration and conservation of the largest Roman villa in Iberia, Torre de Palma, as well as having the chance to conduct field surveying within the region of this once great villa. There will also be an excursion to the Spanish city of Mérida to view the museolized former provincial capital of Augusta Emerita. This internship is a very rigorous and hands-on experience in learning about archaeology, archaeological materials and the identification and chronological assignment to artifacts and archaeo-facts (when applicable). Interns should expect to engage in a new and educational experience and are expected to be actively involved with the Museum on a daily basis. Language classes can be arranged for participants should they want to learn introductory Portuguese and a schedule can be organized to allow for participation in both.

Contact  Maia M  Langley, PortAnta, Praça Augusto Cabrita, No.1, 4 Dto. 2610-288 Alfragide, Portugal.
Tel  +351 21 471 3579  Email  portanta.internships@gmail.com  Web  www.portanta.com
MEGALITHIC OSTEOMETRY FROM THE NEOLITHIC TOMBS OF LISBON
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY, LISBON

**Directors**
Rui Boaventura (PortAnta, University of Louisville)
Teresa Ferreira (Universidade de Coimbra)

**Sponsors**
PortAnta – Archaeological Opportunities in Portugal

**Period**
Chalcolithic – Neolithic

**Team size**
2 staff, 12 participants

**Experience**
Participants should have some previous experience or specialist interest

**Dates**
15 June – 25 July 2009
Session 1: 15 June – 3 July
Session 2: 6 July – 25 July

**Applications**
Apply online at www.portanta.com by 1 May 2009

**Minimum stay**
One three-week session

**Minimum age**
18

**Cost**
€1,500 per three weeks; €2,500 for six weeks

**Board/lodging**
Accommodation will be in shared rooms in a furnished condo with two baths, kitchen, laundry facilities etc. Students responsible for own meals.

**Language**
English

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

**Insurance**
Arrange own travel/medical insurance

**Visa**
Not required

The Megalithic Osteometry Project from the Late Neolithic Tombs of Lisbon will use the osteological remains from several burials from the region of the Estremadura. These collections are currently stored at the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Belem. This internship will focus namely on the skeletal remains from the Final Neolithic/Chalcolithic rock cut tombs of Carenque. The information obtained from these studies will be used to expand and enhance the knowledge of the Late Neolithic societies.

This is the 5th annual program for this project which has already studied six other collections from this region. Past participants have reported back that this program was both challenging and rewarding and that the training that they received during the course of their stay allowed them to continue on in their research on a more independent manner and on an advanced level.

Students will be given more latitude and independent work loads in this internship program and are expected to be already familiar with the basic principles and methodologies of osteometry and/or dental anthropology. Students will begin by cleaning, cataloging and inventorying the various collections which are comprised of hundreds of bones and teeth.

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.

Graduate students and undergraduates serious about pursuing a career in bioarchaeology, physical anthropology and archaeology are encouraged to apply. All applications will be considered. The program will run for a total of six weeks, in two three-week sessions.

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

**Tel**
+351 21 471 3579

**Email**
portanta.osteology@gmail.com

**Web**
www.portanta.com
Conservation, in general, is the preservation of artifacts and based on the understanding of materials, their manufacture and how and why these materials decompose and the procedures necessary to stabilize their decomposition. In the case of ceramics, where the form is well documented or easily estimated, a reconstruction of the vessel can be recreated. To understand the restoration of ceramic vessels, specialists must have a familiarity with fabrics, fabric inclusions, range of colors and textures as well as the forms and functions of ceramic vessels.

In this, the 6th annual workshop, students will learn the theoretic basis of the practical conservation of archaeological objects and given an introduction into ceramic wares while being closely instructed and supervised by both a ceramicist and professional conservator. All activities developed during the course of the program and conducted by the students, will be documented photographically and annotated for the posterity of the restored pieces and for the benefit of the students’ portfolios.

Archaeological conservation is a process made up of several steps and the most essential step begins on-site when the artifact is removed from its place in situ. The observation and recording of all materials from this initial step is crucial in the role of conservation as professional restorers must understand the possible dangers and measures that must be taken during the reconstruction of the artifact, ie the possible effects that atmospheric exposure may have upon the artifact. Conservation in the laboratory is the next step. This is where the triage and examination with specified equipment takes place and the diagnosis and appropriate treatment is applied as recently excavated artifacts and those that have endured long term storage must be handled in different ways. The last step in the series of stages of conservation is the long term conservation of each artifact for exhibitions or those that are to be placed in long term storage. Environmental controls and consistent monitoring is fundamental to the preservation of the collections.

During this course all the students will have the opportunity to acquire both theory and practice in the conservation of objects under professional tuition. All activities undertaken by the students will be documented with photographs and writing procedures for the elaboration of the portfolio. Students will also have the opportunity to go on field trips to Torre de Palma and Mérida (Spain) at the program’s expense although students will be responsible for meals and personal expenses.

Visit the PortAnta website for further information, including bibliography and application form.
Talabriga is a Roman city on the Atlantic coast of northern Portugal (Agueda – Porto), located on a mountain top, surrounded by two rivers and shrouded by a forest of eucalyptus. The Roman city of Talabriga lies above the prehistoric remains of an indigenous village from the Iron Age, and was founded in 138 BC by Decimus Junius Brutus, consul of Hispania Ulterior, who lead a great military campaign to control the territories of modern-day Portugal. Talabriga would become the capital of the Vouga region. Talabriga was established in the most strategic location of the Vouga region, between the rivers Vouga and Marnel; controlling the transit along the river Vouga and the route of terrestrial communication between Olissipo and Bracara.

The course includes 4.5 hours of excavation and 2.5 hours of lab work per day, exercises, lectures and excursions, with here will be one excursion day and one free day per session. Students receive an intensive introduction to basic aspects of field excavation techniques, which are applied during the excavation time. In the laboratory, students classify and study excavated material. Participants also attend lectures on Roman archaeology. In addition to the daily excavation and laboratory work, students can further learn about the history of indigenous settlements in Portugal during lectures and organized excursions. On completion of the course, participants receive a certificate of participation detailing the different field school activities and hours of participation. Courses are offered in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Accommodation will be provided in a cozy hostel in a town near the dig site, within walking distance from the historic centre, shops, bars, museums and many other attractions, and a ten minute drive to the beach.
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. Call Projects Abroad to discuss what’s on offer and your own preferences.

Full training is provided. Accommodation is in local hostels, with local families or on site depending on the location of work to be done. All accommodation is thoroughly checked and approved by project staff and is deemed to be of a good standard. Food is provided on the placement by staff or local host families/supervisors. Participants will receive details before departure of any equipment and kit they may need to bring with them. All volunteers are met by a member of the Romanian staff at the airport in Bucharest, or at the bus or train station in Bucharest or Braşov. Travel and arrival details will be discussed with applicants once accepted. Visit the Projects Abroad website at: www.volunteer-archaeology-romania.org for more details on this and other placements. For more information on art, culture and social issues in Braşov please see: http://www.brasov-visitor.ro

**BRAŞOV, TRANSYLVANIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisers</th>
<th>Projects Abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Roman/ Dacian and Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteers</strong></td>
<td>Up to 10 at a time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>May – September; museum and church work available outside excavation season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>4 weeks before departure minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>One month: £1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to three months: £2,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The price includes food, accommodation, fully comprehensive travel and medical insurance and back-up from both the UK and Romania staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination/ Health Insurance</strong></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><strong>Visa/work permit</strong></td>
<td>Most will not require a visa to work on this placement. We shall advise on application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Call Projects Abroad to discuss what’s on offer and your own preferences.

Full training is provided. Accommodation is in local hostels, with local families or on site depending on the location of work to be done. All accommodation is thoroughly checked and approved by project staff and is deemed to be of a good standard. Food is provided on the placement by staff or local host families/supervisors. Participants will receive details before departure of any equipment and kit they may need to bring with them. All volunteers are met by a member of the Romanian staff at the airport in Bucharest, or at the bus or train station in Bucharest or Braşov. Travel and arrival details will be discussed with applicants once accepted. Visit the Projects Abroad website at: www.volunteer-archaeology-romania.org for more details on this and other placements. For more information on art, culture and social issues in Braşov please see: http://www.brasov-visitor.ro

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

**Tel**  +44 (0) 1903 708300  
**Fax**  +44 (0) 1903 501026  
**Email**  scottmcquarrie@projects-abroad.co.uk  
**Web**  www.volunteer-archaeology-romania.org  

**Cost**  One month: £1,295  
**Vaccination/ Health Insurance**  Please consult your GP regarding immunisations. Medical Insurance for your time on placement is included in the price, and can be extended if you wish to travel during or after your placement.  
**Visa/work permit**  Most will not require a visa to work on this placement. We shall advise on application.
CARPATHIAN ANCIENT RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECT, PAITRA TOMII

Director Dr Cristian Popa (“1 Decembrie 1918” University)

Sponsors "1 Decembrie 1918" University in Alba Iulia
Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Geology Dept
Ancient History and Archaeology Circle
History and Ethnography Museum of Sebes
Racatau Town Hall
Alba County Council / Alba County Prefecture

Period Late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age – Cotofeni Culture (phase 3)

Team 5 field staff; 20 volunteers (local and foreign)

Experience None required, training will be given.

Specialists None required, but anyone with useful skills welcome – please contact project.

Dates 1 – 30 July 2009

Apply by 1 June, or until spaces filled

Minimum stay One week

Minimum age 18 (younger if accompanied by parent or guardian)

Language Conversational level of English (or Romanian)

Cost €150 per week for participants who stay at the camp site. This fee includes meals, and transportation between Alba Iulia and the excavation site. For those who opt to stay with a family in the village, there is an additional fee of €10 per day. (Home-stay is optional. It includes breakfast and dinner if you choose not to eat at the campsite.)

Board/lodging Campsite or in local homes (see above)

Vaccination Check with own GP/Health Centre

Insurance Own travel/medical insurance recommended in addition to reciprocal EU health arrangements.

Visa Not required for EU countries; others check with Romanian Embassy

The 2009 field season will take place at Piatra Tomii (Racatau village, Alba county), a late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age settlement site. The research this year will investigate flint mining techniques used during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age as well as flint processing workshops at the settlement, particularly related to the methodology and equipment used by the Cotofeni people. This will allow the research team to compare a flint mining settlement to other contemporary settlement types previously studied in this area. Previously ore mining settlements have been investigated but so far, no prehistoric flint mining settlements have been researched in Transylvania. Mineralogical analyses of the flint from Piatra Tomii will help establish possible trade relations with other settlements. As this is the first flint mining settlement to be excavated in this region (the area enclosed by the Carpathian and Apuseni mountains) it will help to fill in a large gap in our understanding of technology during this time period in this area.

Project highlights will include excavation at the flint mining settlement, fieldwalking and geophysics surveying of the tumuli located adjacent to the settlement and gearchaeological investigations (petrographic analyses of flint and ceramics artefacts, soil analyses, palynological analyses). In the evenings, participants will learn skills such as drawing and processing artefacts. They will also attend short lectures on site planning, site’s context in the general region, and prehistory of Romania. If participants are interested, on the weekends we may organise excursions to other archaeological, historical, cultural or natural sites in the area. This year we will try to reconstruct a Bronze Age pit house based on finds from previous excavations. There will be a press conference and public invitation to the site near the end of the excavation and a party afterwards for the participants.

Contact the organiser or visit the website for additional information about the project, camping conditions and home-stay options, what to bring, travel to Alba Iulia and transfer arrangements, etc. Those with no prior field experience are recommended to read an introductory text on field methods. Abstracts of articles on the Cotofeni Culture translated into English will be available in the information pack sent to those accepted and on the website.

Contact Dr Cristian Popa, Dept of History and Archaeology, “1 Decembrie 1918” University in Alba Iulia

Tel +40 721-680888 (mob) Email cerc_de_arheologie@uab.ro; crist72popa@yahoo.com; teddy_muntean@yahoo.com
Fax +40 258-811412 Web http://arheologie.worldwidesam.net/cart/
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

| Directors | Kris Lockyear (UCL Institute of Archaeology)  
|           | Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge)  
|           | Timothy Sly (University of Southampton) |
| Sponsors  | Arts and Humanities Research Council  
|           | University College London  
|           | University of Southampton  
|           | Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University |
| Period    | Roman to late Byzantine |
| Team size | c 15 staff; c 35 volunteers |
| Experience| No previous field experience necessary |
| Specialists| Finds Assistants, excavators with photographic experience; ceramics and environmental assistants. |
| Dates     | Excavation: 18 July – 29 August 2009  
|           | (mid-season change over on 8 August)  
|           | Field Survey Only: 29 August – 12 September 2009 |
| Apply by  | Until spaces filled |
| Minimum stay | Three weeks excavation or two weeks field survey  
|             | Full six week excavation session preferred |
| Minimum age | 18 |
| Language   | English |
| Cost       | £600 ($1200) – six weeks; £400 ($800) – four weeks  
|           | Fee includes transfers from Bucharest to site and back on dates shown, local transport, basic accommodation in a local school, all food on work days. Participants must pay for flights and food on days off and own personal expenses. |
| Board & lodging | In basic dormitory-type rooms (bedding provided) |
| Vaccination| Tetanus is required. |
| Insurance  | Arrange their own travel and medical insurance. |
| Visa       | Not required for EU countries; others check with Romanian Embassy |

Contact Tim Sly, Archaeology, School of Humanities, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK.
Tel +44 (0)2380 594437  Email t.j.t.sly@soton.ac.uk
Web www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/project/noviodunum/index.htm
**POROLISSUM FORUM PROJECT, TRANSYLVANIA**

| **Directors** | 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 |
| **Experience**| No experience required. |
| **Academic credits** | Six academic credits available via John Cabot University |
| **Dates**     | 18 June – 25 July 2009 |
| **Apply by**  | Until spaces filled |
| **Minimum stay** | Full season preferred |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Language**  | English is the primary language; one of the Romance languages is useful. |
| **Cost**      | $2,300 – project related ground transport, meals, lodging, field trip expenses including 4 nights in hotels, museum fees, instruction and work-related insurance.  
$3,900 – all of the above, plus six academic credits through John Cabot University. |
| **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 |

The Porolissum Forum Project is a joint American-Romanian archaeological mission at a Roman/post-Roman city located in ancient Dacia. Porolissum is among the largest and best preserved archaeological sites in Romania. Established in CE 106 by the Roman emperor Trajan, Porolissum helped defend the main northwestern passage through the Carpathian Mountains into the province of Dacia. By the early third century, Porolissum had blossomed into a proper city with standard Roman features such as an amphitheatre, temples and a forum. The population stood at 20,000. Due to the tremendous costs involved in maintaining an army in this portion of the Empire and the growing need to shift troops to the East, Aurelian withdrew from Dacia in CE 71. The post-Roman period of Porolissum is poorly understood. The city was inhabited steadily through to CE 375/425. Following a sharp demographic decline, the city enjoyed another prosperous moment between the sixth and eighth centuries. Porolissum was completely abandoned by the tenth century.

The Roman Forum was identified 1996–98 by Dr Alexandru Matei and Prof J K Haalebos through geophysical prospection. The current project was initiated by Matei and De Sena in 2004. The main objectives are: 1) to understand the plan, construction history and function of spaces within Porolissum’s forum, as well as any pre- or post-Roman phases, through archaeological excavation and the systematic study of finds; 2) to elucidate aspects of daily life at Porolissum through the analysis of archaeological materials and ethnoarchaeology; 3) to study the city of Porolissum within its broader environmental and cultural context through a regional survey and the application of GIS; and 4) to promote cultural and educational exchange between East and West.

Field school students are trained in common field techniques: field survey, excavation, drawing sections and profiles of trenches and features, use of a Total Station, classifying artifacts. Students may obtain 6 academic credits through John Cabot University, a fully-accredited American university based in Rome, Italy. All field school students will also be led on a series of field trips in northwestern Romania to familiarize them with the history and culture of Romania from antiquity to the present day.

While working at Porolissum, we stay in on-site facilities with 3–5 people per bedroom. There is one bathroom with multiple showers and sinks. There is a kitchen, but we hire a cook to prepare our meals. Depending on the number of participants, we sometimes place team members in the nearby village of Moigrad (1 km distant). The overall conditions are somewhat ruralistic. Students need only bring clothes, towels and other personal items; all sheets and blankets are provided. See the website for additional information, reports and a bibliography.

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

**Tel**  +39 339-399-3892  
**Email**  edesenajohncabot.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 2009, 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 2006–2008 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 2009 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Viktor Trifonov (Russian Academy of Sciences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>3rd millennium BC megaliths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>12 staff plus 10 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>10 August – 10 September 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 May/until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>2 – 4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Most project staff and students speak English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€210 for one week, which covers tuition, fees, accommodation and meals, and local commute to and from site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your local health centre. Tetanus is the only one recommended for health reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Letter of invitation from Russian Academy of Sciences required for visa – details on website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2009, 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 2006–2008 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 2009 season, including travel and visa arrangements, accommodation, etc.
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.
PHINDA GAME RESERVE SURVEY, NORTH KWA ZULU NATAL

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Gavin Anderson &amp; Louise Anderson (Umlando Archaeological Tourism &amp; Resource Management)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early/Middle/Late Stone Age; Early/Late Iron Age, Historical Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>4 –10 needed; no experience necessary as site training will be given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>April – October: Surveys are continuous throughout the year; however preference is for the (southern hemisphere) winter months up to October.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Applications received 2 months before preferred dates will be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Two weeks (negotiable). May be linked to our Richard’s Bay Dune mining trips, thus one week each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccination/Health Insurance</td>
<td>Check with own local health centre regarding recommended immunisations/ vaccinations. Provide own health insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Visas are required for some nationalities – check with South African Embassy/Consular office</td>
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</table>
RICHARD’S BAY EXCAVATIONS, EASTERN SEABOARD

The Richard’s Bay Minerals Project started in 1995 as a general salvage operation in connection with dune mining along the eastern seaboard (see www.rbm.co.za). Since then, around 250 sites have been recorded dating from the Late Stone Age, Early and Late Iron Ages and the Historical Period. The project involves the identification, assessment and mitigation of sites to be affected by dune mining. Preservation of organic material is mediocre in many areas, but shell middens are excellent “preservers” of organic remains and are therefore targeted for excavation and sampling. The main aim for 2008 is to complete the excavations at a hunter-gatherer camp site. The site appears to have spatial parameters and at least two shell middens (one has already been excavated and included an intact crocodile cranium). Some days will also be spent surveying the coastal dune forest.

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

The cost includes accommodation, subsistence, training, transportation from the airport, etc. Accommodation is in a self-catering house with air-conditioning, TV and swimming pool and is located about one kilometre from the nearest shops. 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.

| Directors | Gavin Anderson & Louise Anderson (Umlando) |
| Period | Late Stone Age, Early – Late Iron Age. |
| Staff | 2 |
| Volunteers | 1 – 5, depending on type of sites that are excavated. Experience not necessary as site training will be given. |
| Dates | Continuous throughout the year, but preference is for the winter months up to October. |
| Applications | Apply at any time. |
| Minimum stay | Two weeks |
| Minimum age | 18 |
| Language | English |
| Cost | 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. |
| Vaccination/Health Insurance | 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 |
| Visa | Visas are required for some nationalities – check with South African Embassy or Consular office |

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
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 linear 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, architectural 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.

In 2007, 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 an archaeology undergraduate at Cambridge University and planned to work with the Umlando team again last 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 Palaeoantological, 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, Rorke’s 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.’
The aim of this research project is to evaluate the characteristics of human settlement in the Spanish Southern Plateau during the last Ice Age. The density of Palaeolithic sites in the central part of the Iberian Peninsula is significantly scarce. The climatic environment, considered as a dry and very cold episode during the last Ice Age, has been put forward to explain this apparently low occupation of the Spanish Plateau during the Upper Pleistocene.

In this context, the excavations in Buendia are contributing to the understanding of the Palaeolithic settlement of inland Spain, poorly known so far. Buendía rockshelter is located in Castejón (Cuenca, Spain), about one and a half hours east from Madrid. Excavations have been undertaken in the summers of 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and more than 20 Upper Palaeolithic levels were located. Please find further information about the project in http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~tcrnide/index.htm

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.

Contact  Dr Ignacio de la Torre, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H  OPY, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 20 7679 4721  Email  i.torre@ucl.ac.uk
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7679 2572  Web  www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~tcrnide/
CLUNIA ROMAN THEATRE, 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 ft above sea level. It was an administrative capital to a Roman province in northern Iberia. So far archaeologists have unearthed countless public monuments and structures, including the Forum, the Basilica, two bath complexes and several houses.

Since 2002, the Clunia/ArchaeoSpain crews have made some great discoveries – in 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. The 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 larger-than-life-size marble statue of a woman - maybe a goddess - emerged almost whole. And last year, to our surprise, diggers uncovered a small necropolis just behind the theatre's back wall. The analysis of these burials will help us to understand how the theatre was used in antiquity. The 2009 team will be working on this backstage area and possibly help locate part of the drainage system which is still a mystery to us. ArchaeoSpain at Clunia involves excavation, mapping, photography, conservation and cataloguing of artefacts.

Historical Excursions: The group will also tour historical and cultural sites in the Clunia area, which greatly helps with understanding the archaeological work performed at the site. 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) Email programs@archaeospain.com
Fax +1 866 932 0003 Web www.archaeospain.com/clunia

Click here to read Fieldwork Awardee Amy Cholerton's report on digging at Clunia in 2008.
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 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 2009 season at Cova Gran visit the CEPAP–UAB website (see below).

| **Directors** | Drs Jorge Martinez and Rafael Mora (CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) and Dr Ignacio de la Torre (University College London) |
| **Sponsors** | CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona |
| **Period** | Middle – Upper Palaeolithic transition (15,000 – 8,000 BP) |
| **Team size** | 5 staff; 15 volunteers; no experience required |
| **Dates** | 29 June – 26 July 2009 |
| **Apply by** | 16 June 2009 |
| **Minimum stay** | 2 weeks |
| **Minimum age** | 18 |
| **Cost** | contact jorge.martinez@uab.es |
| **Board & lodging** | Included – in rural house with shared rooms |
| **Vaccination** | None required, but Tetanus advisable |
| **Health and Insurance** | Volunteers should be fit and healthy. Arrange own travel and medical insurance. |
| **Visa** | Not required |

Contact    Dr Jorge Martinez-Moreno, CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Edifici B. Facultat de Lletres, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain.
Tel        +34 93 402 0720   Email jorge.martinez@uab.es
Fax        +34 93 402 0704   Web www.uab.es/cepap
CUEVA NEGRA DEL ESTRECHO DEL RÍO QUÍPAR, MURCIA AND SIMA DE LAS PALOMAS DEL CABEZO GORDO, MURCIA

Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quípar (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia, SE Spain) is a large rock-shelter on a hillside at the exit of a gorge in Murcia province of south-east Spain. It is dated to the end of the Early (Lower) Pleistocene c 900–650,000 BP by optical stimulation luminescence (OSL), palaeomagnetism, and mammalian biostratigraphy. Its 5–8 metre-deep sedimentary fill has provided remains which include teeth of pre-Neanderthals (*Homo heidelbergensis*), an Acheulian hand-axe, and flakes removed by recurrent flaking from small Levalloisian disc cores, some with abrupt Mousteroid edge retouch. Faunal remains include elephantids, 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 species which are excellent biostratigraphical markers (*e.g.*: *Mimomys savini*, *Allophaiomys chalinei*, *Pliomys episcopalis*, *Microtus brecciensis*, *Terricola huiescarensis*, *Prolagus calpensis*). See: Walker et al, ‘Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quípar (Murcia, Southeast Spain) etc’ in *Eurasian Prehistory* 4 (1–2): 3–43, 2006 (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, Peabody Museum, American School of Prehistoric Research, ISBN 8391641597); this article says the site is 500–400,000 years old because it was published *before* new OSL and palaeomagnetic research in 2007–8 at Oxford and Berkeley which show the site now to be 900–650,000 years old.

Sima de las Palomas del Cabezo Gordo (Torre Pacheco, Murcia, SE Spain) is a natural karstic shaft in a hill of Triassic marble that rises abruptly in the coastal plain, behind Murcia–San Javier Airport. The shaft was 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 nine or ten individuals have been excavated by us in upper levels, dated to 60–40,000 BP at Oxford by 13C–AMS and OSL and at Bristol by uranium-series. Sampling has been undertaken for Neanderthal DNA analysis at the Leipzig Max-Planck Evolutionary Anthropology Institute by Professor Svante Paabo and his team of molecular geneticists.
There are Levalloiso–Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic stone tools, a fireplace, and early Late (Upper) Pleistocene fauna. In 2005–2008 we excavated articulated Neanderthal skeletons (including two new skulls and mandibles) of two Neanderthals, maybe buried alive by a roof-fall while sleeping near the fireplace. See: Walker et al, ‘Late Neanderthals in southeastern Iberia: Sima de las Palomas del Cabezo Gordo, Murcia, Spain’, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 105 (52): 20631–20636, 2008.

Undergraduates and graduates in archaeology, physical anthropology and Quaternary studies are especially welcome, but previous field experience is not necessary. Volunteers can come for either three-week period or for both excavations. Volunteers will get hands-on experience of excavating on-site, cleaning and sorting finds in our field lab, and learn practical field techniques. They will also learn about the history of research at our two sites and receive a basic introduction to human evolution in the European Pleistocene and associated Palaeolithic archaeology.

Accommodation is in schools with bunks and washrooms with hot and cold showers. Cost is inclusive of instruction, local transport, accommodation, hot meals, excavation equipment and a basic laundry service. Volunteers should bring sheets, pillow cover, towel, sun cream, sunhat, sun-glasses, working gloves, swimming trunks, light clothes for work, walking boots (as well as flat-soled plimsolls or similar for working inside Cueva Negra). Participants must fund their own travel to and from Murcia-San Javier Airport (budget airlines fly there from many UK and other European airports). Arrivals at Murcia–San Javier Airport will be met on the 2nd and 23rd July, and returned on the 23rd July and 13th August by us, and taken free of charge to our school bases at Caravaca (2–23 July) and Dolores de Pacheco (23 July –13 August). All volunteers are required to pay €40 per day for full board and lodging, and provide by 1 May a non-returnable deposit of €200 per each seven-day week (or part thereof) of their intended stay, with the balance payable on arrival.

On departure, volunteers are awarded a certificate of attendance showing number of hours spent in work and instruction. US college credit is NOT available but US students can often make individual arrangements beforehand with their Faculty so as to be eligible for credit by presenting a paper on their participation afterwards, on return to their campus. Further details are available at our website http://www.um.es/antropfisica or contact Professor Michael Walker by email at walker@um.es or mjwalke@gmail.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Professor Michael J Walker, Departamento de Zoología y Antropología Física, Facultad de Biología, Campus Universitario de Espinardo, 30100 Murcia, Spain.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+34–968–364997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency cell phone</td>
<td>+34–620–267104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:walker@um.es">walker@um.es</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mjwalke@gmail.com">mjwalke@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+34–968–363963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td><a href="http://www.um.es/antropfisica">http://www.um.es/antropfisica</a></td>
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PINTIA NECROPOLIS, VALLADOLID

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Carlos Sanz Minguez (University of Valladolid)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
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| Dates            | 01 – 29 June 2009  
 03 – 31 July 2009  
 06 August – 03 September 2009 |
| Apply by         | Until spaces filled                              |
| Minimum stay     | One session                                      |
| Language         | English or Spanish                               |
| Cost             | €1,590 per session, which includes full room and  
  board, seminars and workshops, transport from  
  Madrid airport to the site, medical and liability  
  insurance, excursions and application fee.       |
| Board & lodging  | Participants share dorm-style rooms with bunk beds  
  at the site’s research facilities. Food will be  
  prepared by local cooks.                         |
| Insurance        | Medical provided with some baggage loss coverage,  
  but participants should purchase travel insurance  
  to cover travel costs.                           |
| Vaccination      | None required, but Tetanus advisable.            |

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 artefacts. 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. And of the 300 funerary artefacts found, about 100 came from a single burial of two girls. Last year we unearthed around two dozen more tombs containing warriors, women and children. Our most important find was Tomb #153 and its 115 grave goods, including some unique ceramic copies of jewellery. This year we will be opening more ground in the necropolis. 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, Artefacts and Weapons of Pintia, 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 vary depending 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, Uruéña, Castle of Torrelópezón; 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, and a canoe trip down the Duero River.

**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 +1 866 932 0003  
Email programs@archaeospain.com  
Web www.archaeospain.com/pintia
POLLENTIA ROMAN FORUM, MALLORCA
ARCHAEOSPAIN HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM

| Directors | Margarita Orfila (University of Granada)  
|           | Miguel Angel Cau (University of Barcelona)  
|           | Esther Rodríguez (University of La Laguna) |
| Sponsors  | ArchaeoSpain                                    |
| Period    | Roman, Medieval                                  |
| Team size | 7 staff; 10 volunteers                           |
| Experience| Previous experience not necessary                |
| Dates     | 7 July – 1 August 2009                           |
| Apply by  | Until spaces filled                              |
| Minimum stay | Full program                                       |
| Minimum age | 16 years                                         |
| Language  | English (Spanish not required)                   |
| Cost      | $4,800 / £2,300 / €3,400, which includes full room and board, transport from Palma airport, medical and liability insurance, excursions and application fee. |
| Board/lodging | Participants will stay in a hotel in the medieval town of Alcudia, sharing rooms for 2–3 people. Each room is equipped with air conditioning and TV. Meals provided in the hotel restaurant. |
| Insurance | Participants should purchase their own travel insurance to cover medical, accident, baggage loss, delays and personal liability. |
| Vaccination | None required, but Tetanus advisable             |

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 Pre-historic 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.

For full details visit the website.

---

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

**Tel** +1 866 932 0003 or +34 619 821 025 (in Spain)  
**Email** programs@archaeospain.com  
**Fax** +1 860 231 1052  
**Web** [www.archaeospain.com/pollentia/highschool.htm](http://www.archaeospain.com/pollentia/highschool.htm)
Archaeology Abroad 2009

ROCA DELS BOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, CATALONIA

**Directors**
Drs Jorge Martinez and Rafael Mora (CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) and Dr Ignacio de la Torre (University College London)

**Sponsors**
CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

**Period**
Late Middle Palaeolithic

**Team size**
5 staff; 15 volunteers; no experience required

**Dates**
3 – 30 August 2009
Option 1: Two weeks from 3 – 16 August
Option 2: Two weeks from 17 – 30 August
Option 3: Full four-week season

**Apply by**
Until spaces filled

**Minimum stay**
2 weeks

**Minimum age**
18

**Cost**
contact jorge.martinez@uab.es

**Board & lodging**
Included – check website for details

**Vaccination**
None required, but Tetanus advisable

**Health and Insurance**
Volunteers should be fit and healthy. Arrange own travel and medical insurance.

**Visa**
Not required

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 sun screen 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.

**Contact**
Dr Jorge Martinez-Moreno, CEPAP, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Edifici B. Facultat de Lletres, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain.

Tel +34 93 402 0720
Fax +34 93 402 0704
Email jorge.martinez@uab.es
Web www.uab.es/cepap

137
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 2009, 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 cafes 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.
ROMAN PORT OF SANITJA UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, MENORCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Rex Bangerter, Jens Auer and Fernando Contreras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria 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>April 27 – 14 November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session dates: 27 April – 10 May 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01 – 14 November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact for availability</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>$2,400 per session. To reserve a place, an application fee of $300 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 Ecomuseum of the Cap de Cavalleria will be exploring the Roman port of Sanitja and the coast of the Cape of Cavalleria identifying structures of the Roman city of Sanisera as well as shipwrecks. The port of Sanitja was not only occupied by the Romans. There are also ruins of a Muslim mosque and English defense tower which lead us to believe that we will find other vessels from these periods.

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

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

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

Contact Lana Johnson, Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria, 68 APDO Es Mercadel 07740, Menorca, Spain
Tel +34 971 35 9999
Fax +34 971 35 9999
Email archaeology@ecomuseodecavalleria.com
Web www.ecomuseodecavalleria.com
### ROMANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE CITY OF SANISERA, MENORCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Fernando Contreras and Regine Müller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Ecomuseum of the Cape of Cavalleria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sa Nitja Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>Early Roman excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>6 staff; 14 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>12 May 2009 – 31 October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions dates:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 –31 May</td>
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<td></td>
<td>03 – 22 June</td>
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<td>25 June – 14 July</td>
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<td>17 July – 05 August</td>
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<td>08 August –27 August</td>
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<td>30 August – 18 September</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20 September – 09 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 October – 31 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Contact for availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>20 days</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>$1,750 – $2,000 per session. To reserve a place, an application fee of $300 is payable, which will be discounted from the total cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost – 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>

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. Three Roman cities were founded on the island. 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 found in recent excavations.

For 2009, 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.

**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

**Note** For those interested in combining Spanish language tuition (in Barcelona) with archaeology at the Roman city of Sanisera, see entry on page 142.
SOPEÑA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, ASTURIAS

Archaeology Abroad 2009

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-scrappers. 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 08:00am – 19:00pm, 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 get to eastern Asturias, in northern Spain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Ana C Pinto (Spanish Research Council)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>National Geographic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team size</td>
<td>2 staff, 12 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Experience preferable but training will be provided as needed. A certificate of participation will be issued after the excavation. Specialist skills also valued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>July – August 2009 (exact dates tbc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>Until spaces filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One month or four weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Good level of Spanish and/or English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Last year, €1,000 for four weeks and €1,500 for the full season of eight weeks – check 2009 costs with organiser. Fees will include full board &amp; lodging with breakfast at home, lunch at the site and dinner at a local restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided in new living quarters with fully-equipped kitchen, bathroom living room with TV, heating and hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations</td>
<td>Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Not required for most nationalities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-scrappers. 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 08:00am – 19:00pm, 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 get to eastern Asturias, in northern Spain.

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

**Tel** +34 91 602 2339/2471 or +34 626 308414 (Mobile)  
**Email** acpinto@ih.csic.es or acpinto@las.es

**Fax** +34 91 602 2979  
**Web** http://acccua.conectia.es/ or www.cchs.csic.es
SPANISH LANGUAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY
BARCELONA AND THE ROMAN CITY OF SANISERA, MENORCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Lynn Wallace (Services Abroad)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fernando Contreras (EcoMuseum Cap de Cavalleria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>Early Roman excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>3 staff; 10 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Language: Intermediate Spanish (two semesters at college-level Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeology: No previous experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>3 June – 14 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full course (41 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>€4,000, including tuition, accommodation and meals, transfer flights Barcelona-Menorca-Barcelona – see below for full details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Students will live in shared flats in Barcelona or with a host family. In Menorca, students will live in a student residency with shared rooms in Ciutadella. Accommodation in both locations is included in the program price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/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 Spanish Language and Archaeology Summer Program is a unique opportunity for students who would like to combine Spanish language learning with archaeology.

Participants will spend the first month living in Barcelona and studying Spanish at the renowned ESADE Language Center. The Spanish course is designed for upper-intermediate students to improve their writing, speaking, and comprehension skills. There will also be an additional focus on archaeological terminology. The course in Barcelona is equal to 45 credit hours of Spanish language. Students will receive a certificate of participation with an evaluation at the end of the course. The Menorca field school is 108 credit hours. Students will receive a certificate of participation that lists the hours of the course from the field school. Students who excel in the course, will receive a letter of recommendation.

At the Menorca Archaeology Field School, participants will excavate the ancient Roman city of Sanisera. They will follow the Harris Matrix, which is taught in lectures. Participants spend the day doing laboratory work, exercises, lectures, and will learn about the history of Menorca through organized excursions around the island.

The program fee includes: In Barcelona – pre-departure academic advising and orientation handbook, airport reception, on-site orientation, cultural excursions to Tarragona and Girona, tuition at ESADE, accommodation with host families or in shared apartments, transportation pass, program certificate. In Menorca – round-trip flight from Barcelona to Menorca, transport to and from excavation, three meals per day + morning snack, on-site accident insurance, course tuition and program certificate, accommodation, excursions, program certificate.

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.

Contact Lynn Wallace, Services Abroad

Tel +1 214 432 2453 (US) +34 938 023 004 (Spain) Email lynn@servicesabroad.com
Web www.servicesabroad.com
Situated in the middle of the Baltic Sea, the island of Gotland, has a tremendously rich heritage from the Viking Age. Over 700 silver hoards have been found and every year at least one new hoard is discovered. Archaeological investigations show that the hoards have been placed inside houses or close to houses and that every farm on Gotland has at least one silver hoard from the Viking Age. Along the shoreline of Gotland some 60 Viking Age harbours of varying sizes have been found. For several years, Gotland University ran a research programme to investigate this Viking port of trade, which came to an end in 2005. The Viking Discovery Programme began in 2007 with the aim of studying the many Viking Age farms. During coming years, designated excavations of Viking farmsteads will take place to give a new and better understanding of the Gotlandic farm in the Viking Age, and to cast light on settlement patterns, house constructions and daily life of the Gotlandic farmers. In summer 2009, the investigation will be carried out at Little Hultubgs farm in northern part of the island. The field courses will be open to students and amateurs from all over the world, and here is the chance to participate in a fascinating excavation programme on the lovely summer island of Gotland.

The course is interdisciplinary and comparable with university studies in archaeology, with most lectures and teaching of investigation techniques carried out by university personnel. For those who plan to use the course to gain credits at their home university, a written report about some part of the investigation should be carried out. The course runs eight hours a day, five days a week. Students will receive an introduction to basic aspects of field excavation techniques, which will be applied during excavation. In the field, students will process, classify, register and study excavated material. In addition to the daily excavations, students will further learn about the history of Gotland by way of organised excursions to cultural sites on the island. Courses will be taught in English. An additional option of an artefact analysis course, run weekly, is also available – details from the organiser.

Useful reading
### THE BLACK SEA SHIPWRECK PROJECT 2009, NOVY SVET– SUDAK, CRIMEA

| **Directors** | Dr Sergiy Zelenko and Yana Morozova  
(Center for Underwater Archaeology, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University) |
|---|---|
| **Sponsors** | Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University  
The Ukrainian Underwater Sport Federation  
The Gerda Henkel Foundation (2007–08)  
The French-Ukrainian Scientific Programme ‘DNIPRO’ (2009-10) |
| **Period/site** | Medieval (11th – 13th century) |
| **Team** | 5 staff; 15 volunteers |
| **Dates** | 15 July – 31 August 2009 |
| **Apply by** | 15 May 2009 |
| **Minimum stay** | 15–20 days |
| **Minimum age** | 20 |
| **Language** | English; some Russian would be great! |
| **Cost** | To be finalised in May, but will be approx. €150 per 10 days staying at the campus. Volunteers must pay for their food and own personal expenses. |
| **Board & lodging** | Provided and included in cost. |
| **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 recommended |
| **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. Team members will participate in: a reconnaissance study of the Sudak bay area and sonar surveys at the Meganom Cape; measurements and excavations at the site of the 13th century shipwreck in the Green Bay (also part of the Bay of Sudak), until the natural sand level on the seabed is reached: the main goal for the 2009 season will be to look for wooden parts and hull of the ship; sampling of wooden parts and the collection of other archaeological material. This is a very practical course, involving many important activities. Some of the team members will help the CUA in material processing and editing reports on expedition activities. Any additional knowledge and skills volunteers may possess are highly welcomed and will be incredibly helpful during the Project.

Volunteers must be in the possession of the following scuba certification: either CMAS **, PADI Advanced Open Water, BSAC Advanced Sports Diver, or equivalent certification from a recognized agency, and have participated in at least 50 dives. Applicants will be required to send copies of their diving qualifications, along with a medical statement. Original logbook and certification cards must be presented to the CUA Diving Officer on arrival.

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 project description and further information regarding travel, useful reading, etc.

---

**Contact**  
Yana Morozova, Department of Archaeology and Museum Study, Faculty of History, Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, 64 Volodymyrska Street, Kiev 01033, Ukraine

**Tel**  
+380 50 710 4420

**Fax**  
+380 44 239 3292

**Email**  
maritime@univ.kiev.ua

**Web**  
www.fieldschool.univ.kiev.ua  
www.archaeology.org/interactive/blacksea/index.html
The University of Nevada, Reno is offering a field school in historical archaeology on the slopes of Mauna Kea on Hawai‘i. The program will consist of a four-week course of survey and excavation combined with lectures, laboratory work, and study tours of the island’s cultural and historical monuments, as well as relevant natural and ecological sites.

Following several seasons of survey and excavation on the slopes of Mauna Kea, this summer’s field season will focus on the site of Laumai‘a, a 19th century ranching settlement later used as a training ground for WWII soldiers near the border of the North Hilo District and Hamakua District at an elevation of 6,700 ft. We will survey the house foundations and identify additional features such as privies, fences, corrals, sheds, outbuildings, and landscape modifications. Excavations will concentrate on the 19th-century house and associated landscape features as well as the re-use of the site for WWII training during the Parker Ranch era. The field school will address research questions focusing on the use of material culture, domestic space, and landscape in the development of paniolo ranching culture of Hawai‘i and during World War II.

Students will receive training in archaeological excavation and recording techniques, including survey and recording strategies, material culture analysis, spatial analysis of artifacts, GPS, field mapping, stratigraphic drawing, artifact illustration, and archival research.

The program is directed by Dr Carolyn L White, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno and the field school will run jointly with the University of Hawai‘i, Hilo, field school directed by Peter R Mills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Carolyn White (University of Nevada Reno)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>10 field school places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic credits</td>
<td>3 semester hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 – 26 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>15 March 2009. A deposit of $500.00 is due on 15 April with the balance due on 5 May 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Duration of field school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$3,100, including tuition, laboratory fees, room and board in the field, and transport to the site form Hilo. Students responsible for transport to Hilo, Hawai‘i. Weekend housing in Hilo is available for an additional fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Provided and included in cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your doctor/ health centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Participants should have appropriate medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check with organiser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact: Dr Carolyn L White, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno, Reno, Nevada 89557, USA.
Tel: +1 775 682 7688
Email: clwhite@unr.edu
Web: www.unr.edu/cla/anthro/field.htm
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL IN THE MARIANA ISLANDS, GUAM

| Directors | Dr James Bayman (University of Hawaii)  
Dr John A Peterson, Dr Hiro Kurashina and  
Dr Mike Carson (University of Guam) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Ancient Chamorro (indigenous islanders) and post-contact (Spanish Colonial) Chamorro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No previous experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic credit</td>
<td>6–9 college credits available from the University of Hawaii–Manoa at either under-graduate or graduate level. Credits can easily transfer to other universities in the United States and elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>1 – 26 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>1 April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$2,996 (all inclusive except airfares &amp; meals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Students will live in University of Guam dormitories and will prepare their meals in the kitchen facilities provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>Contact your doctor/health centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Participants should have appropriate medical/travel insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Contact appropriate embassy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The archaeological record of Guam is exceptionally rich and it includes (but is not limited to) ancient Chamorro villages and many other sites including rock art, Spanish-period missions, and the remnants of military activities from World War II. This area witnessed the first contact with Europeans when Ferdinand Magellan – the famed Portuguese explorer – encountered Guam in 1521 as he sailed around the world. Guam eventually became a Spanish colony until it was annexed as a United States Territory in the late 19th century. The natural scenery on the island of Guam is spectacular and students will have ample opportunities to explore the island. Hiking, fishing, photography, and other opportunities for outdoor activities will be available.

Participants will live in campus dormitories at the University of Guam. The dormitory rooms are simple and air conditioning is provided. Students will prepare their meals in the dormitory kitchens. The dormitories are near the field school archaeological laboratory that is housed at the Micronesian Archaeological Research Center (MARC) on the University of Guam campus. Participants living in the dormitories will have access to the campus library and other facilities. Internet access will be available, along with other campus offerings. Transportation to nearby grocery stores will be provided during the field school.

The University of Guam and the University of Hawaii are offering a month-long archaeological field school on the island of Guam during the summer of 2009. The field school will provide participants with intensive training in archaeological site excavation, site mapping and photography, and artifact analysis and interpretation. Participants will attend lectures on Pacific island archaeology and traditional culture by archaeologists and other scholars. Field trips will be taken to various cultural and historic sites on the island. The 2009 archaeological field school will take place at the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (Ritidan Unit) on the remote northern coast of the island. The wildlife refuge includes vast coral reefs with abundant marine life, lush tropical forests, and stunning limestone cliffs. Guam is a United States Territory.

Contact  
Professor James M Bayman, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, 2424 Maile Way, Saunders 346, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA

Tel +1 808 956 8511  
Email jbayman@hawaii.edu

Fax +1 808 956 4893  
Web www.anthropology.hawaii.edu/Field%20Schools/Marianas/index.html
EL PRESIDIO DE SANTA BARBARA STATE HISTORIC PARK, CALIFORNIA

EL PRESIDIO DE SANTA BARBARA STATE HISTORIC PARK, CALIFORNIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Dr Robert L Hoover (California Polytechnic State University)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation and California State Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Spanish Colonial (1782 – 1846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>12 – no previous field experience required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>5 July – 14 August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>23 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>Full six 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>$995 tuition only + 8 quarter credits All archaeological equipment provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; lodging</td>
<td>Camping free; bring sufficient funds for food and other expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination/Insurance</td>
<td>Tetanus immunisation required; arrange own travel/medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>None presently required, but check US embassy for changes in requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

El Presidio is a Spanish Colonial site established in 1782 as the last of the four military posts established in California to defend against foreign invasion. It is located in Santa Barbara State Historic Park, in modern downtown Santa Barbara, California. The project began in 2005 and offers volunteers an intensive six-week combination of excavations and laboratory analysis of historic archaeological material from the Spanish presidio of Santa Barbara. Attention will be focused on the architectural remains. Santa Barbara, a touristic spot with many good restaurants and diversions. The climate includes cool foggy nights and warm sunny afternoons. Beaches are spectacular.

The project offers participants the opportunity to gain experience in 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. An orientation tour is given at the beginning of the project. Volunteers have opportunities for fieldtrips and weekend sightseeing (weekends free).

The class is accommodated free of charge at beautiful El Capitan State Beach as guests of California State Parks, where hot showers and electricity are available. Camping gear should be provided by the students, who are also responsible for their food. Applicants should be in good physical condition, be 18 years of age, and have a valid tetanus inoculation. The surrounding community offers ample opportunities for field trips, cultural events and dining. The class may have an opportunity to participate in Santa Barbara’s annual Fiesta celebration as historical re-enactors. Students will earn 8 quarter credits from California Polytechnic State University.

The instructor is Dr Robert Hoover, Professor Emeritus at Cal Poly State University, where he taught from 1970–1998. He has specialized in the prehistoric and historic archaeology of California, particularly in the Hispanic period. He has operated a summer field school annually since 1976.

Students may arrive in Santa Barbara by air (United, US Airways, Delta), by rail (Amtrak) from Los Angeles or Oakland, or bus (Greyhound). Campsites will be available from 2pm on 5 July.

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

Contact  Dr Robert L Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA
Tel +1 805 544 0176  Email Ulrich1614@aol.com
Fax +1 805 544 2528  Web http://sbthp.org/presidio.htm
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. Within a few years, it was realized that this location was inadequate for the mission and in 1858 Fort Garland was established 6 miles to the south. At one point the post was commanded by Kit Carson, it also was the home of African American ‘Buffalo Soldiers’.

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 must supply their own camping equipment and personal supplies.
GOODMAN POINT PUEBLO, CROW CANYON, COLORADO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Dr Mark D Varien, Scott Ortman and Grant Coffey (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Crow Canyon works with the National Park Service, Colorado Historical Society (State Historical Fund grant) and National Geographic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period/site</td>
<td>700 – 1300 AD Ancestral Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>8 staff; up to 20 participants per week. Novices welcome; participants receive field and laboratory training and classes on the archaeology of the SW USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Week-long programs between 14 June – 3 October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum stay</td>
<td>One week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply by</td>
<td>A deposit of $300 per person is required to confirm your reservation(s). Final payment is due 40 days before your program begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>$1400 for first time participants $1375 for Senior Novice, age 55+ $1300 for alumni For youth groups and teen programs see webpage: <a href="http://www.crowcanyon.org/education/education.asp">www.crowcanyon.org/education/education.asp</a> Cost includes tuition, room &amp; board, and local transportation after arrival in Cortez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board/lodging</td>
<td>Provided in shared Navajo-style cabins and included in cost – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Insurance</td>
<td>Standard US requirements. Own travel/medical insurance recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>Check with US Embassy in country of origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Crow 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 includes the testing of middens, above-ground masonry rooms, subterranean kivas, and a great kiva. Laboratory work includes the analysis of stone tools and pottery.

The Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument encompasses 142 acres and contains sites that, in 1889, were the first archaeological resources set aside for protection by the federal government. Because of this early effort and its continued protection in the National Park system, Goodman Point contains one of the best-preserved archaeological landscapes in the world. Surveys have documented 42 sites, including single- and multiple-habitation sites, an isolated great kiva, limited-activity sites, ancient roads and trails, and historic sites.

Fieldwork in 2009 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 area contains over 1000 structures, including a great kiva, multiple roomblocks, dozens of subterranean kivas, and other features. You learn field and laboratory methods 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 at www.crowcanyon.org

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. Once on campus, travel/access to site is provided by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

Contact  The Registrar, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 Road K, Cortez, Colorado 81321, USA
Tel     +1 970 565 8975 X 146
Fax    +1 970 565 4859 or +1-970-564-4389
Email  dmiller@crowcanyon.org
Web    www.crowcanyon.org/archaeology
The 2009 Hawai'i Archaeological Research Project Field School will run for four weeks in North Kohala, Hawai'i Island. The district of North Kohala is situated on the northern-most point of the ‘Big Island’ of Hawai'i and is a remarkable for its environmental diversity, history, and beauty.

This course is open to undergraduate and graduate students and is not limited to current UNM or SJSU students. Tuition varies according to course level and number of credit units. Students who want to participate but do not need course credit may make a special request to waive tuition.

Field trips across the island of Hawai'i will also be organised and a number of leading archaeologists in Polynesia will be visiting and giving lectures. The working week in Monday to Friday, with free time at the weekends.

For further information, including an extensive bibliography, visit the HARP website.

**Directors**
Mark D McCoy (San Jose State University)
Michael W Graves (University of New Mexico)
Jesse W Stephen (University of Hawaii, Manoa)

**Sponsors**
San Jose State University
University of New Mexico

**Period**
Prehistoric; Historic

**Team**
Open to undergraduate and graduate students

**Experience**
No previous experience necessary

**Dates**
15 June – 15 July 2009

**Apply by**
1 May 2009

**Minimum age**
18

**Minimum stay**
Duration of field school

**Language**
English

**Cost**
$3,000 which covers the cost of accommodation, food, and field trips.

**Board & lodging**
Provided in common house – see website

**Vaccination**
Info not provided, but Tetanus recommended.

**Insurance**
Arrange own travel and medical insurance

**Visa**
Check with organiser

Contact Mark D McCoy, Anthropology, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, San Jose, CA 95192, USA.
Tel +1 408 924 5542
Email mdmccoy@email.sjsu.edu
Web www.sjsu.edu/faculty/mdmccoy/harp_training.html
**LUBBOCK LAKE LANDMARK, LUBBOCK, TEXAS**

| **Director**       | Dr Eileen Johnson  
(Museum of Texas Tech University) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Museum of Texas Tech University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Clovis to Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>15 staff; 40 volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experience</strong></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><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>1 June – 23 August 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                    | Session 1: 1 June – 12 July  
Session 2: 13 July – 23 August |
| **Apply by**       | 1 May 2009 for session 1  
1 June 2009 for session 2 |
| **Minimum age**    | 18 |
| **Minimum stay**   | 6 weeks |
| **Language**       | English |
| **Cost**           | None. Participants must make and pay for their own travel arrangements. |
| **Board & lodging**| Provided – see below |
| **Vaccination**    | Tetanus |
| **Insurance**      | Arrange own travel and medical insurance |
| **Visa**           | May be required depending on country of origin – check with nearest US Embassy |

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

The project offers participants the opportunity to join an ongoing field research program of international volunteer crew working with professional staff. The team will conduct survey, geoarchaeological prospecting, mapping, and excavations at the Lubbock Lake Landmark, 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$45. 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.

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+1 806 742 1116 (Landmark)

**Fax**  
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eileen.johnson@ttu.edu

**Web**  
http://www.museum.ttu.edu/LLL
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.
**MOHEGAN–ECSU ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, CONNECTICUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Dr. Jeffrey C Bendremer (Mohegan Tribe Cultural Programs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>Mohegan Tribe&lt;br&gt;Eastern Connecticut State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>18th Century Reservation Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants</strong></td>
<td>15 field school places; six credits available from&lt;br&gt;Eastern Connecticut State University.&lt;br&gt;No previous field experience necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dates</strong></td>
<td>22 June – 31 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apply by</strong></td>
<td>5 June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum stay</strong></td>
<td>Six weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum age</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>$2,100 ($350/undergraduate credit)&lt;br&gt;$2,400 ($400/graduate credit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board &amp; lodging</strong></td>
<td>Not included in cost, but lodging can be arranged&lt;br&gt;at ECSU for around $240 per week. Call (860) 465-5297. Students must provide own food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaccination</strong></td>
<td>None required, but Tetanus is advisable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
<td>Arrange own travel and medical insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa</strong></td>
<td>Check with nearest US Embassy</td>
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</tbody>
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The Mohegan–ECSU Archaeological Field School is one of the most successful archaeological partnerships with any Native American tribe. This will be our 15th year investigating archaeological resources in Uncasville, Connecticut. Founded in 1671, the Mohegan Reservation is a rich historic landscape brimming with known and undiscovered archaeological sites including a variety of pre-European Contact occupations, 17th century fortified Mohegan village sites, 18th and 19th century reservation-era homesteads, tribal burial grounds and numerous other historic and sacred sites.

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.

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**Fax** +1 (860) 862-6395  
**Web** [www.mohegan.nsn.us/](http://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.
The Modoc National Forest is located on the western fringe of the Great Basin in the high desert plateau of NE California. The area has been occupied for 10,000 years by Native American peoples; the historic tribes of the area are the Modoc, the Pit River (or Achumawi), and the Northern Paiute. These tribes were “hunters and gatherers”.

About 90% of the archaeological sites present are prehistoric and are dominated by obsidian tools and debitage. Several major obsidian sources are present in the area with trade networks carrying this obsidian outward for hundreds of miles. Historic sites include three major emigrant trails from the Gold Rush Era, old homesteads, and logging-related sites from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. The Modoc War of 1872–1873 was the only Indian war in which a full general of the US Army was killed and the most expensive war fought on a per hostile basis in the period of the western Indian wars. The trainee will be immersed in the archaeology and history of the Old West. Modoc County’s slogan is “Where the West Still Lives!” In past years, Trainees, staying through until 1 November, have participated in the local theater group, Modoc Performing Arts Theater, Fall production. This activity really immerses the trainee in local culture!

Free housing is provided (barracks/shared room style) with full kitchen, bath, and laundry facilities; a weekly per diem of $135 is provided (paid via a US Government credit card given to the trainee – about $550 deposited monthly into the account).

Useful reading
Any references dealing with the archaeology of California or the Great Basin; and the Modoc War of 1872–1873.
KAZAKL'İ-YATKAN, NORTH-WESTERN UZBEKISTAN

An ancient fortress in Chorasmia

Share in the thrill of excavating a long-lost temple and uncovering some of Central Asia’s oldest wall paintings on the University of Sydney excavations in Uzbekistan. Follow this up with a magnificent 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 2009 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.

Volunteers must arrange their own flight to Tashkent where they will meet USCAP representatives. All other transport will be provided. Lodging is in purpose-built excavation headquarters in scenic countryside next to Kazakl’i-yatkan. The house has dormitory style accommodation, mains water and electricity, hot showers and outside ‘squat’ toilets. A cook and cleaning lady looks after the house. Volunteers will be provided with full information on health, local conditions and what to pack when they register with the project.

Contact  Associate Professor Alison Betts, Archaeology A17, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
Tel  +61 2 9351 2090
Fax  +61 2 9351 7760
Email  alison.betts@usyd.edu.au
Web  http://acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/central_asia

Director  Associate Professor Alison Betts (University of Sydney)
Sponsors  University of Sydney
Karakalpak Academy of Sciences
Site/Period  Fortified city, 4th century BC – 2nd century AD
Team  6 – 8 staff; 12 volunteers
Experience  No previous field experience required.
Specialists  Trained conservators may apply for longer periods and possible travel funding
Dates  25 August – 15 September 2009
Apply by  30 June 2009
Minimum stay  11 days (plus 11 day tour)
Cost  Est. £1700 plus airfare and visa. The fee covers all costs for 12 days on-site, local site tours, plus an 11-day tour of Silk Road cities in mid-range hotels
Insurance  Volunteers must provide own travel insurance. Work at the site is covered by work-place 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.

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.
2008 Fieldwork Awards

When support for the Fieldwork Award scheme from the Headley Trust ended in 2007, Archaeology Abroad decided to continue to fund the scheme from its own modest coffers. This has meant a return to the lower level of award offered when the scheme was first launched in 2002, with a maximum single award of £200. Archaeology Abroad has always been dedicated to providing opportunities for those seeking to gain archaeological fieldwork experience abroad and it is hoped the modest funding provided by the Fieldwork Award scheme continues to fulfil this aim. As in past years, the level and quality of applications was as strong as ever and the successful candidates did well to be selected for their awards, which totalled some £700.

Our warmest congratulations to our five successful applicants who ventured forth over the summer (and autumn) to excavation projects in Cyprus, Romania, Spain and Jordan. Details of their awards and the projects they joined is given below. Our five successful Fieldwork Award candidates were:

Natalie Boyd (Ancient History and Archaeology graduate, University of Wales Lampeter)
£125 towards five weeks in Cyprus at the Bronze Age Arediou–Vouppes Excavation Project, July/August 2008.

Maria-Elena Calderon (Ancient History & Archaeology undergraduate, University of Wales Lampeter)
£125 towards five weeks in Cyprus at the Bronze Age settlement site at Arediou–Vouppes, July/August 2008.

Amy Cholerton (Archaeology undergraduate, University of Nottingham)
£125 towards full four week season at the Roman site of Clunia Sulpicia, Spain, July 2008.

Angela Dutton (History and Archaeology undergraduate, University of Hull)
£150 towards the cost of three weeks at the Bronze Age – Roman complex at Magura Uroiului in Romania, August/September 2008.

Victoria Roads (Archaeology graduate, University of Swansea)
£175 towards two weeks on the Great Arab Revolt Project (GARP) in Jordan, November 2008.

In addition, each Awardee has provided a report on their fieldwork experiences, so don’t miss these fascinating accounts in the Fieldwork Award Reports section which follows to get a first-hand description of life as part of an excavation team on a range of projects of different periods across Europe and the Near East. Of the projects they joined, we have not yet received information on this year’s plans at Arediou-Vouppes in Cyprus or at Magura Uroiului in Romania, but hope to be able to include these projects in the next Archaeology Abroad Email Update.

Fieldwork Awards 2009

With the publication of Archaeology Abroad 2009, we are again delighted to accept applications from subscribers for Fieldwork Awards. Although the effects of the credit crunch are all around, we intend to offer to same level of funding again this year of £700 – possibly increasing it if income remains steady. Awards of between £100–£200 may be given and are intended as a contribution towards the overall costs of joining an excavation project or field school and can be used to help pay for travel, insurance, excavation or field school fees, or other appropriate dig expenses, such as equipment and clothing. Projects applied for must be listed in either this edition of Archaeology Abroad or in a 2009 issue of an Archaeology Abroad Email Update.

An Application Form with Notes for Applicants is enclosed with this edition; please contact the Honorary Secretary for additional copies. A separate application form must be submitted for each project applied for, up to a maximum of two per subscriber. There is no closing date for applications, but subscribers are advised to apply as soon as possible and at least four weeks ahead of the start of their chosen fieldwork whenever possible, to allow sufficient time for judging and processing. Applications will be judged promptly and on merit, on a first-come, first-served basis. Successful applicants will be notified as soon as possible in advance of the start of their chosen excavation. Awardees are required to prepare a report on their dig experiences for publication in a future edition of Archaeology Abroad. Awardees also receive a one year subscription to Archaeology Abroad free of charge.
I graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter with a BA (Hons) in Ancient History and Archaeology in July 2008 and am currently reading for my Masters in Social Archaeology with an Eastern Mediterranean Pathway at the same institution. It was during the final year of my undergraduate degree that I chose to apply for a place on the excavation at Arediou-Vouppes in Cyprus (fig. 1). My excavation experience was limited and as well as knowing I had to gain more practice in the field I was eager to do more work ‘in the field’. An initial application was followed by an interview process and several team meetings and social events, which were open to all those who had been offered a place on the dig and allowed us to make acquaintance with each other – we were going to be living and working in close quarters for six weeks after all! Personal details were exchanged and a group was formed on a social networking site which resulted in the group being at least partially bonded upon our arrival in Cyprus.

Arediou-Vouppes, or Lithosouros (Mound of Stones) as the locals know the site, is centrally located on the island, in the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains. The site was recognised in the early nineties by the Sydney Cyprus Survey Project as a Late Bronze Age farmstead, small settlement or, with hesitation, an agricultural support village (Given and Knapp, 2003: 179). The recovery of material culture which was principally utilitarian in nature, for example pithos sherds and groundstone tools, lead to these conclusions (ibid).

Dr Louise Steel, of the University of Wales, Lampeter, began work at Arediou-Vouppes in 2004, with the expressed aim of better understanding the internal sites on the island during the Late Bronze Age, which had been relatively overlooked in comparison with the larger, administrative sites around the coast. An intensive survey carried out in the 2004 season saw the recovery of large quantities of pottery sherds and groundstone tools (Steel, 2005). The study of this material indicated that the site was occupied in the thirteenth century BC and earlier, as far back as the sixteenth century BC (Steel 2005). Fragments of pottery that have been identified as originating from the Aegean and the Levant, as well as Egyptian amphorae demonstrate that rather than being a small farmstead in isolation, Arediou-Vouppes had trade links with people beyond the island itself (Steel and Janes, 2005: 241; Steel and McCartney, 2008: 22). The intriguing nature of the material recovered during this survey accompanied by the results of geophysical survey led to the decision to excavate at the site.
The 2005 and 2006 excavations concentrated on uncovering a large building at the southern end of the site (Fig 2). This is a large, L-shaped building containing a series of rooms, two porticos and a courtyard, with a stone bench at the southern end of the building. A large amount of utilitarian wares including plain ware and pithos were recovered, with the recovery of some of the more complete examples continuing into the 2008 season.

A second building (Building 2, Fig 3), to the north of Building 1 was also initially excavated in the 2006 season. This is an apparently open-ended building, containing rooms, among which is a very small room housing a 5.2 metre deep well (Steel, 2008, 15). A large saddle quern, weighing approximately 90kg was discovered in the fill of the well, around 3.3 metres down. The room in which the well was found appears to have a pebble floor, possibly on which to stand containers whilst using the well. The nature of the room, however, is suggestive of limited access, its size and small entranceway only allowing for one to two people in the room at any one time.

The 2006 excavation also saw the discovery and excavation of a Bronze Age tomb at Arediou-Vouppes. The tomb had been looted in the Iron Age, indicated by an Iron Age pot in the fill of the tomb, but had been left undisturbed since. Even so, the team were amazed and excited by the discovery of a well-preserved bronze spear head, a Mycenaean stirrup jar and a Black slip jug, along with a number of bones and a quern and rubber in what had been assumed to be a sterile fill (Allen, 2007: 17).

Our 2008 team was much larger than the excavation teams of previous seasons at Arediou-Vouppes. At our largest, there were twenty of us, plus Steve Thomas, the Site Director and Dr Louise Steel, whose excavation this is. We all felt we had a lot to live up to, as the success of previous seasons and the standard of excavation had created a certain level of expectation. When we realised how hands-on Steve and Louise were, teaching us how to excavate and what to look for, we soon relaxed.

After setting up our base at the village school and taking all the necessary equipment to the dig site a mile or two away, excavation began. We were divided into smaller groups of three to five people and each group was allocated a trench, which had been marked out prior to our arrival. One team was to continue the work in Building 1 (Fig 2), another in Building 2 (Fig 3) and a third team was to extend the trench in which the tomb had been discovered in order to gather more information about that area of the site. Adjacent to Building 1, the 2006 team had begun to excavate what appeared to be a sunken room (Fig 4). A team was assigned to uncovering the rest of this feature and the remaining two teams, myself included, were assigned to two new trenches laid out according to anomalies in the geophysics results. One of these revealed a courtyard with a number of shallow pits and a ditch incised in it, the other, my trench, which became lovingly known as the ‘Temple of Doom’ had a number of pottery sherds in it, but no architectural features. It was, however, almost two metres deep before we hit the natural stone layer, most of the other trenches reaching this point less than half a metre from the modern surface of the site. This in itself posed a few questions, which will hopefully be answered in future seasons.

The groups were not static, and new trenches were opened when others were finishing. I spent a week in the sunken room - which became more puzzling the more we excavated. The sunken room produced a number of important finds, including the horn of a Base Ring Bull figurine, a large section of a wall bracket and a bronze ring. This trench appears to be less associated with the work-related activities on the rest of the site, although what the room was used for is still unclear.
Other trenches were opened to the north of the sunken room and to the east of Building 1, the latter containing a number of pits, one showing signs of burning. Another trench was opened south of the tomb. Further investigation needs to be done in these trenches in order to establish their meanings.

In the final week, I was lucky enough to be chosen to survey an area to the north of the site, which would dramatically increase the size of the site to around 10 hectares, from the original estimate of 2ha (Given and Knapp, 2003). Myself and Julie, who conducted the survey with me, recovered a large quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery and ground-stone tools which will hopefully lead to excavation of this area in the near future (Fig 5).

During my time at Arediou I was able to learn and practise a number of archaeological techniques, including laying out and extending trenches, excavation itself, EDM survey, pot washing, pottery and ground-stone identification and recording, and the paperwork involved with registering finds for museum storage and display, along with other skills.

I learnt a great deal during my time at the Arediou-Vouppes dig and would recommend that anyone who has the opportunity to go on excavation takes it, as there are so many benefits.

Although the accommodation was very basic, it was clean and sufficient. There is a good relationship between those on the Arediou-Vouppes project and the local population, who made us feel very welcome and hosted parties for us. As well as the excavation experience that I gained I felt I had the chance to develop the skills of working in a team and to learn about another culture. My knowledge of Cypriot history and prehistory and where Arediou-Vouppes fits into this story was expanded greatly by a number of trips that we were taken on to various sites around the island, some of which were sites not open to the public. I would like to thank Archaeology Abroad for the award they gave me, which enabled me to take part in this project; and to Dr Louise Steel and Steve Thomas who gave me a place on the team and taught me a great deal over the season.

I would give this excavation a trowel rating of 5/5 and hope to return to the project in future seasons.

Natalie Boyd
University of Wales, Lampeter

Bibliography


All photos by Natalie Boyd.

At present no information has been forthcoming on plans for an 2009 excavation season at Arediou-Vouppes. Those interested in the project can visit the website at: www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html
BRINGING AERDIOU-VOUPPES BACK FROM THE BRONZE AGE

MARIA–ELENA CALDERÓN

Since a young age I have felt a passion for archaeology and history, a fact that at 23yrs old remains unchanged. I am currently in my final year at University of Wales, Lampeter where I am reading Ancient History and Archaeology. After I finish my undergraduate degree I plan to study for a MA and pursue a career in archaeology. My main area of interest is classical Levantine archaeology and history, focusing primarily on Roman period Palestine. More inclined towards the history side of my degree, I found I was losing touch with Archaeology finding it like many students faceless in the lecture theatre. So I decided to dedicate the penultimate summer of my degree to archaeological excavation. In the past I have worked on sites such as the Medieval Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida in Mid Wales, excavating the immediate surrounding areas, looking at related structures within the precinct. I have since worked at the Sisters of Nazareth Convent, Nazareth, Israel. A site located beneath the convent with early Roman, Byzantine and Crusader layers superimposing and incorporating themselves with the earlier phase.

Arediou-Vouppes (Lithosouros) is a Late Bronze Age settlement located at the foothills of the Troodos Mountains in central Cyprus (Fig 1). The site was identified in 2001 by the Sydney Cyprus Survey Project, although known for many years by locals and by the Department of Antiquities who excavated immediately prior to the construction of the barn visible in Fig 7. It has been interpreted as an agricultural settlement that would have supported the nearby mining sites such as Politiko (Fig 1) and dates primarily to the 13th century BCE (Given & Knapp 2003), but the excavations of 2006 revealed a tomb dating to the Iron Age which indicated later activity adding to the complexity of the site. Dr Louise Steel has been researching at Arediou-Vouppes since 2004 with both survey and excavation seasons. Main finds of previous seasons are of considerable masonry structures, vast amounts of pottery sherds (mainly Plain Ware and White Slip II but including Canaanite and Egyptian), a bronze spear, a Black Slip jug and a Mycenaean stirrup jar. The 2008 season was aimed at completing the excavation of structures already exposed in 2006 and identifying possible features as show by the Geophysical survey in 2007.

1 A local name meaning mound of stones, which is easily understood given the topography of the site.
2 For details of finds see the project research page at: www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html
The day before we started Dr Louise Steel gave us a presentation detailing the site, previous results and the Bronze Age period as a whole. On arriving at site on the first morning we there then given an extensive tour (Fig 2) enabling us to put what we had previously learned into context. We were then shown our trenches which had been cleared of surface soil to a depth of approximately 10cm. We were shown the soil types and how layers deposited themselves, most importantly the natural bed rock. The natural bed rock was very soft; it would crumble in your fingers and, as we were to soon find out, was heavily made use of by the Bronze Age Cypriots as in places it is less than 30cm below the surface. After this we were shown how to use a shovel and a pick and put to work.

Excavation methods employed were picking and shovelling, sweeping and trowelling. The ground was hard and dry and quite different to what any of us was used to. The best method to excavate was taking the trench down in steady level spits using a pickaxe and shovel. At first, none of us was accustomed to using a pickaxe and we found it difficult to keep a level spit. However Steve Thomas, the site manager, was quite persistent (thankfully) and as a former builder he knew how to dig! By day two I was noticeably better and by day three my spit was perfectly flat (well as perfect as can be). For this work we were split into teams of 2–5 people, so each person could do a different job. This allowed for a precious minute to catch your breath and have a drink while your team member was picking or shovelling respectively (Fig 4). I enjoyed this greatly, as on previous excavations I have taken part in, you were sat on the floor in a most uncomfortable position trowelling from the second day and yielding very little from the ground. This was most certainly not the case at Arediou. Not to make the excavation sound unprofessional – on the contrary, this method allowed for maximum results which are always a concern for the archaeologist, especially considering the expensive of excavating abroad.

I started off in a small 3m x 3m trench (Fig 3 and furthest trench in Fig 4). This proved to be very shallow with the exclusion of pits that appeared in the natural. My team mate was left to excavate the pits while I was moved into the adjacent trench because the Site Supervisor who was working in there was needed to help open a new trench. This was by far my favourite trench, both in terms of archaeology and work ethic. The main objective of this pit was to continue to explore a building (known as Building 1) already identified and partly excavated in the 2006 season. This building had yielded many finds, but the rock-cut wall had disappeared into the bulk and now needed exploring. This trench contained a solid wall with a most impressive set of headers (Fig 6(2)). This really gave me an appreciation for the masonry building of the Bronze Age. Perhaps the most interesting finds were large portions of a monochrome ladle, half a large Plain Ware jug (Fig 5, Fig 6(4)) and large amounts of Cooking Ware under a small bench work surface that was made out of natural rock (Fig 6(3)).

Many trenches were opened and extended multiple times. My final trench started out at 2m x 1m trying to locate the south west co-ordinate of Building 2 excavated in 2006. The trench revealed a much larger building complex that we originally thought and after multiple extensions the trench had grown to 13m x 9m. This trench remained unfinished due to time and labour constraints, which was admittedly disheartening.
The excavation as a whole was quite successful yielding many finds, most notably a wall bracket and a floor of copper slag in Building 1. Current scholarship on Bronze Age Cyprus concentrates on the coastal sites and states that they were the elite sites. More Egyptian and Mycenaean pottery was found indicating a trade network for inland sites (you cannot get much more inland than Arediou), which goes against this hypothesis and could possibly lead to the re-writing of the trade industry in this period.

During this excavation I was able to learn new excavation techniques, use equipment such as an EDM to take levels, lay out new trenches and extend old ones, sieve, plan, section draw, record and fill in context sheets and learn about Bronze Age Cypriot pottery from a true expert. There was also the option to wash pottery (Fig 7), record and draw finds, process data and learn about archaeological photography for those who did not want to always be on site. Weekly tours (Fig 8) widened our view of the site and encouraged us to talk and think deeply about our trenches. The 'Trench of the Week' award encouraged pride in our work and gave us a sense of appreciation. The team was taken on a number of trips to see various sites around Cyprus such as Kalavasos, Chirokitia and Kourion (with a free hour on the beach).

The home and social life of the excavation was both good and bad. Although Arediou is remote and had little to offer, we did not find it hard to make our own fun in the few precious hours of the evening. The director had a gathering and on our first Friday the villagers threw a party for us. The majority of the villagers were welcoming and would often bring us fruit. There was a maximum team of 20 (not including site director and manager) and we lived in a local school, sleeping in two classrooms turned into bedrooms and sharing a kitchen and shower.
Evening meals were not elaborate but were quite sufficient and were cooked in teams of three on a rota basis which worked quite well. However the cramped living conditions, limited amenities and lack of privacy meant that after five weeks most of us were ready for the comforts of home!

On the whole, I enjoyed my time at Arediou and would recommend any student to take part in this or indeed any excavation. It has deepened my knowledge of archaeology and made me consider new things. The majority of the living costs were taken care of by the project, so the main expense is the flights, which was lessened by the Fieldwork Award from Archaeology Abroad.

Working at Arediou was thoroughly rewarding but not for the feint hearted. As the site manager would say "It's not Butlins"! Overall I would give it a 4/5 trowel rating.

Maria Calderón
University of Wales, Lampeter

Bibliography

At present no information has been forthcoming on plans for an 2009 excavation season at Arediou-Vouppes. Those interested in the project can visit the website at: www.lamp.ac.uk/riaha/research_projects/bronze_age_in_cyprus.html
Since a very young age I was fascinated by history, but wanted to go into a more hands-on career. Needless to say, my discovery of archaeology a few years’ later gave meaning to my ambitions, and now – at nearly 20 years old – I am finally making my way to a BA Honours degree in Archaeology at one of the top universities in the country. Now my career ambitions have focussed on a more specialised sphere, Forensic Archaeology, partially influenced by my fieldwork experience this summer.

Having been a high achiever throughout my educational life, my ‘high mark’ ambitions have not changed through entering university, and so when the University of Nottingham informed students that we must undertake at least 20 working days of practical fieldwork before Christmas 2008 in order to complete the second year, I made it a point to sign on to an interesting field project very early on in the year; advice that my professor gave me, which I fully recommend you follow, “If you can afford to work abroad now, do so, as you may not get this chance again. Also, apply early as spaces are snapped up on these projects”.

Taking in the fact that I’ve always been as weak as a new born kitten (or was before this summer), the thought of spending hours on my hands and knees trowelling away at dirt, wielding a pickaxe twice my weight, not to mention coping with the any evil bugs that may be laying in wait, made me shudder in horror. Therefore, I concluded that if I had to die of exhaustion this summer, it might as well be somewhere hot and picturesque. Discovering the ArchaeoSpain organisation, which offers a range of different and exciting excavation choices, I decided to apply for the Roman Theatre project at Clunia.

Until recently live performances were still held at the theatre. Past excavations have found that the theatre seated around 9,000 viewers, and the local government aims to restore the seating area to it’s former glory in order for modern performances to continue. In 2003 the team discovered the theatre’s main drainage system that continues to work to this day. The following year it was concluded that the theatre had been converted into an amphitheatre, and a large stone block was found with an inscription naming the consuls who renovated it, thus allowing the conversion to be dated at AD 169. Last summer a Visigothic necropolis was also discovered just past the theatre back wall, complete with several burials. Our team continued to excavate the previously discovered backstage area, where we excavated the back wall of the theatre, and ramps leading from the stage to the back rooms. Next year’s team will continue the work we began, and also continue uncovering the drainage system.

Fig 1: Map of Spain showing location of Clunia (Map: http://www.archaeospain.com)

Fig 2: View of the Roman Theatre from the top (Photo: Sara Champlin)
All training was on site, building up experience and learning as you went along. Our daily work at first involved cleaning, lots of weeding, and removing unwanted rocks and soil. We then excavated the wall by working in small teams, using pickaxes and shovels; one of the key things I learned on this excavation was that there is a technique to shovelling! The wheelbarrows were heavy, and the trainee pick axing was lethal, but after a week of toil and trauma (not to mention plenty of moaning and groaning) our muscles grew to meet the required workload, and soon we were ploughing away at centuries of soil to the steady flow of Disney songs. The Spanish team were fun and supportive, with lots of laughs to be had, on site and off; admittedly English language was limited for some, but that did not prevent communication (often achieved through lengthy games of Charades).

Our next task was to uncover the backstage floor, so many a day was spent on our hands and knees scraping away layers. Surprisingly there were plenty of finds hidden amongst such thin layers, including cow skulls, patterned pottery, bones, a ladies hairpin, and even an engraved figurine!

We also had the chance to survey and record the area, catalogued a few items, and also washed many a piece of pottery, bone and nail, plus spent a fun day washing broken column pieces and even a statue. Our aim to uncover the backstage area was achieved, and future teams will focus on uncovering the rest of the theatre.

Offsite the social side was never lacking; lunch and dinner at the local restaurant provided opportunities to get to know people, evening games in the director’s living room or the team house, and particularly memorable fiestas in nearby villages. One such trip to local archaeological site Tiermes resulted in our team taking part in a Pagan festival by dressing up as Romans, waving torches, and chanting to the moon whilst local tourists watched, mesmerized.

Every weekend and some evenings, trips were organised to local historical or archaeological sites. These included the Roman City of Tiermes, the Dolmen of Cubillego de Lara, the Roman Villa of Baños de Valdearados, the Visigothic Necropolis of Cuyacabras and Visigothic Church of Quintanilla de las Viñas, the Romanesque Monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos, the medieval Castles of Gormaz and Caracena, the medieval town of Peñaranda de Duero, and the regional capital city of Burgos.
My overall and general impression of the site and the people was that there was much to be learned and discovered through organised, methodological physical work, and that although the work was tiring, the team and volunteers clearly enjoyed what they did, creating a comfortable atmosphere, and making memorable friends from all over the world. The archaeological remains of the site are very impressive, and if you do not work there, I fully recommend you visit the site. The work is suitable for all ages and abilities, even the director’s young son came to help on occasion, and you can choose to volunteer separately, or as part of the ArchaeoSpain team, with whom I worked and lived for four weeks. The excavation met all my university requirements, as well as my own expectations, plus some, since I never expected to have so much fun at work, or make so many new friends.

In terms of learning about the physical and fundamental side of archaeology, the Clunia project is perfect for anyone wanting to get their hands dirty, and learn the skills required in the field. Personally, ArchaeoSpain helped me fulfil my university requirements to the full by teaching me many of the skills I’ll need in a future career in archaeology; by allowing me to handle the body we found buried within the wall, this experience showed me that my ambitions lie in forensics as I wanted to know the who, why’s and how’s of the mysteriously-placed person. The team took good care of us all, and I would certainly go again; therefore I highly recommend Clunia as both a learning experience and a unique, fun opportunity to all aspiring archaeologists and future volunteers.

I’d like to take this opportunity to thank the Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award programme, which assisted me with funding in order for me to attend such a unique experience as ArchaeoSpain’s Clunia project.

Out of a possible 5 trowel rating, I give Clunia 5!

Amy Cholerton
University of Nottingham.

Click here for further information about the 2009 season at Clunia.
I received my Archaeology Abroad Fieldwork Award for The Magura Uroiului Project in Transylvania, Romania. I am 24 years old and in my second year at Hull University doing a degree in history and archaeology. Before starting my degree I worked as a cleaner in an office. I left education at 18 having finished college with an AVCE in Health and Social Care. I choose history and archaeology as my degree as I had an interest in history during school and found that Hull did joint degrees with archaeology which also interested me. After my first year I decided to concentrate my degree on the archaeology side and picked modules which had archaeological aspects. Once I have finished my degree I want to become an archaeologist with a specialization in animal bones.

My first fieldwork experience was at Brodsworth near Doncaster at the end of my first year, and was a compulsory dig for all students. The following Easter, I spent two weeks excavating at West Halton in Lincolnshire which was only for people who had been on other excavations. Although it snowed heavily for several days, because of time constraints, we ended up digging and I still loved it even though I couldn’t move properly after the first couple of days! I decided to spend most of the summer of 2008 on digs to increase my experience. I spent three weeks at Bamburgh Castle and then went back to West Halton for a further three weeks, only returning home for work at weekends.

The last dig I went on during the summer was the Magura Uroiului Project. I was interested in this site because it was a multi-period site including Hallstatt period, which is the Romanian first Iron Age and the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age in particular interests me and while I have only done two modules on it at university it is my favourite period. This was my first archaeological dig abroad and the first time I travelled abroad on my own. It sounded like a well-organised, large excavation with a mixture of Romania and foreign students and the language spoken was supposed to be mainly English. We were to have classes in the evening to learn practical fieldwork skills including drawing and processing artefacts. There was also to be a review and evaluation of what we had done each day and discussions about the next day’s activities. We were to keep an excavation diary which was to be handed to the site director at the end of the excavations. During the excavation we were to work on a specific research problem in small groups. The area around the site had a lot of history with caves, a castle, a roman fort and a roman bath that is still in use today.

The dig turned out to be nothing like this. It was very small with only six overseas students, all English and American, one person that spoke fluent English and Romanian, with two others including the site director and supervisor speaking an adequate amount of English and several members of the team only speaking a few words of English. There were no classes in the evenings and I did not work on any research problems, although we did have informal discussions about archaeology. This was also the most basic site I have been on, with an outside shower (some old oil barrels with a tap) and portable toilets. Having said that, I LOVED it, and would not change a single second of my time there; except maybe my journey to and from the site. These proved difficult, as on the way there I got off the train one stop too early, and on the way back I got the wrong train and had to change trains.

The Uroi Hill where the excavation is located is split into several different terraces, from 1 – 4, all on different plateaus of the hill. This team began research in 2000 when aerial photographs were taken as part of a larger
project to photograph the ancient sites of Transylvania. In 2001, Terrace 1 was excavated and a dwelling was found which was dated to the beginning of the First Iron Age. In 2003, Terraces 1 and 2 were excavated and another two dwellings were found on Terrace 1, also dating to the beginning of the First Iron Age. On Terrace 2, part of bronze cache was found and also a dwelling belonging to the Cotofeni culture was found dating to the Late Neolithic period. In 2004, excavation continued on Terrace 1 and a dwelling dating to the Second Iron Age was found. A magnetic survey was also carried out on Terrace 1. The following year, further excavations took place on Terrace 1 to check the validity of the magnetic survey results from 2004 which revealed prehistoric habitation. Terrace 3 was also excavated for the first time by this team and First Iron Age and Second Iron Age features were discovered including skulls which dated to the First Iron Age. In 2006, the excavation carried on where the previous year had left off on Terrace 3 and several skeletons were uncovered and left in situ. Excavations on the hill’s fortification system were also begun. In 2007, Terrace 2 (which had not been excavated since 2003) was focussed on and the Cotofeni settlement was excavated again and several more pit houses were excavated. On Terrace 1 another Iron Age building was found and within it several ceramic sherds were found. An ancient road which was identified in a resistivity survey in 2006 was excavated.

In 2008 we were looking for the fortification platform and the dwellings located near them. We excavated on Terrace 2 and found bones, several pieces of Dacian pottery, some of which was quite large, and a large amount of daub used to build the walls of buildings. In the second trench located on Terrace 3, evidence for a Neolithic settlement was found along with a cut in the soil filled with rock. In Romania women are not allowed to used the mattocks but this did not stop any of the female students from using the mattocks when we had the chance. In fact, we were more determined to prove that we could do it as good as any of the male students! During the excavation we started work at about 8.30 or 9.00am in the morning until about 1.00pm, depending on how hot it was. After lunch we cleaned finds or sat in the shade and some days we went swimming at the local pool or to the roman bath. On other days we went into Semeria which was the town closest to the site. We went back to work between 3.00 and 4.00pm in the afternoon until about 6.00 or 7.00pm in the evenings.

After dinner we would sit around and chat about different aspects of archaeology, Romanian culture and history. On Sundays we went to local sites including caves which had been inhabited during the prehistoric period and have been excavated in the past. I also went to a Romanian castle, to a Dacian fortress which was on the top of a very big hill and to a Roman fort, which had been excavated and left open.

We walked up the Uroi Hill twice, which was a very difficult climb as I am not the fittest person in the world. Near the end of the dig we had an open day for the local people, press and visiting archaeologists. It included habitats from the Neolithic and Dacian period with people from the dig dressed up in costume posing with props. It also included some Dacian and Roman
re-actors who re-enacted a battle and demonstrated firing arrows. During the dig I also did field walking in a local field, washed, labelled and bagged finds and did some resistivity on one of the lower plateaus of the Uroi hill.

While the excavation project was not quite what I had expected, it was still an amazing experience. I would definitely go again, although I would watch out for bugs more closely as I was bitten twice and my hand and face swelled up for a couple of days. Nonetheless, I would give the project a trowel rating of 4/5.

I would like to thank Archaeology Abroad for giving me the chance at this wonderful experience and I intend to spend this summer going on archaeological digs in different parts of the world.

Angela Dutton
University of Hull

References
http://arheologie.worldwidesam.net/magura/EN/previous.htm
http://arheologie.worldwidesam.net/magura/EN/history.htm

At present, plans for a 2009 field season at Magura Uroiului are uncertain. Readers interested in the project can visit the website at: http://arheologie.worldwidesam.net/magura
THE GREAT ARAB REVOLT PROJECT, JORDAN

VICTORIA ROADS

Digging on the Eastern Front of World War I may seem like a diverse choice for a former University of Swansea, Ancient History graduate. Yet I am interested in all periods of history, although particularly Ancient and increasingly in the World Wars. Having been only on one other dig almost ten years’ ago (again through Archaeology Abroad), I decided I was long overdue to pursue this interest. Therefore, I contacted Archaeology Abroad, and sifted through the wide variety of digs on offer.

I was drawn to the Great Arab Revolt Project (GARP) in Jordan, as it was an opportunity to work on the Eastern Front of World War I, and find out more, as most of my knowledge was based on the Western Front. Of course, I was also drawn by the appeal of following in the footsteps of the legendary T.E. Lawrence, who led the Revolt. I was in luck. After contacting the administrator, Susan Daniels, she confirmed there were still two places left. She answered my concerns (‘Do I need experience?’ – ‘No’; ‘I dislocated my knee and it still aggravates me at times.’ – ‘So do many of us, just work within your limits’, and so on) and I paid my deposit.

This would be the third season of a total ten planned for the Great Arab Revolt Project (GARP). Each year they run a two week session in the Wadi Rutm area. GARP is mainly concerned with two main lines of investigation. Firstly, the evidence of the Great Arab Revolt, which should show the scale of the Revolt as well as the intervention by the British and French forces as it was this interaction which remains one of the most powerful issues in Middle East politics. Secondly, GARP is concerned with the legend of T.E. Lawrence, or ‘Lawrence of Arabia’ as he became known, who is an historical and cult figure. His role in the Great Arab Revolt has been well-debated, however little new information has been produced and archaeology can offer a new version of evidence about the Revolt and his role.

Dr Neil Faulkner, one of the site directors, (the other being Dr Nick Saunders), is quite revolutionary in that he firmly believes in the wide-scale use of metal detectors to both identify and investigate sites. Therefore, we had a core team of three detectorists, and the rest of us took it in turns to go out into the field with them to GPS record the finds. We concentrated on two main sites, both in the Batn al Ghul area (meaning the ‘Belly of the Beast’ -an area so harsh even the Bedouin avoid it if they can!), which is close to the Wadi Rutm desert. The first site was on a plateau above a canyon, but surrounded by mountains (fig 1). Here, we worked on the Turkish camp, focusing on digging the tent rings. The second site was at the top of the mountain overlooking the canyon (fig 2). Here was an Ottoman fort where we hoped to find evidence of a conflict.

We worked on the first site for five days, split into teams of three, with each team taking a tent ring to excavate (there were nine in total on this site). For the first two days, we systematically took off the top layer of sand and planned and recorded the finds (fig 3). I had one of the best finds of the
season in the first five minutes – the corner of a ‘spade’ playing card (fig 4)!
Dr Faulkner was interested in this find, particularly once Guy and Ian from
my team found a Turkish bank note (trumping my playing card) and a bottle
cork respectively. We could just imagine the soldiers whiling away the hours
in their tent by playing cards and sharing a drink! (Although we made an
assumption of it being non-alcoholic as they were probably of Muslim
religion and therefore abstinent). We also found nut shells, peach stones
and tobacco paper. Wooden tent pegs
appeared as expected
on the outside of the
tent ring, but we also
had a couple in situ
inside the ring (as did other teams), which may indicate
internal partitions in the tent, perhaps to divide sleeping
areas. On the third day, because some finds had been
made much lower down, it was theorised that the Turkish
troops dug down inside their tents once they had put them
up (fig 5). However, one underlying problem with this theory
was that most of the finds were near the surface. One
modern plastic button found two feet below the surface
provided a possible answer – that the waters which run off
the mountains churn up the sand on the plateau, thereby
mixing all the layers up.
We therefore all set about trying to hit bedrock in order to
prove the theory. It was gruelling work, moving bucket load
after bucket load of sand and sifting it. After two days and
about two feet down, no-one had yet hit bedrock! Therefore,
the decision was made that the deeper finds, such as the
plastic button, proved the theory, as we needed to move on
and concentrate on the second site.
The second site was amazing and really lifted everyone’s spirits, as we were all sick of the sight of tent rings
(especially those who were on their third season of excavating them!). None of the group ever tired of the half
hour walk to the top each day, as it provided such fantastic views over the canyon and plateau (fig 6). The fort,
although now in ruins, was also fantastic to see and examine (fig 7).
The teams were given areas to work on. But, as Guy and I were ‘spare’, we became the planning team. This was
excellent as I thoroughly enjoy planning (fig 8) and had realised that digging in the gruelling desert took its toll
(having had sunstroke twice already!). We spent a day and a half planning the courtyard area, which included
several man made paths and a flag pole area as well as the several adjoining rooms.
I got my turn at GPS recording for the metal detectorists. I also had a go at detecting, which was fantastic, as I found several Ottoman buttons of varying designs. They were great at letting anyone who wanted to have a turn and took the time to train you and explain it all to you. Whilst scanning the outlying area, one of the metal detectorists found mule lines and a trough, further up the mountain. So on the third day at this site, some of us went up there to investigate. Guy and I were given the task of planning the entire area, no mean feat, while the others excavated the horse trough and mule posts (fig 9). Once they had done this, we planned these in more detail at closer scale. This was an amazing part of the site and everyone was interested in it, as we had been debating how the troops would have been supplied, given the tricky terrain and lack of local supplies. Now we had evidence of the mule lines used to supply them. All in all, I enjoyed the work I undertook, especially once I was on planning. It was fantastic to be relied upon and trusted to produce these plans which the team will include in their fieldwork report and use in future.

In addition to the excavations, there were also a number of lectures in the evenings. Drs Neil Faulkner, Nick Saunders and John Winterburn did a sterling job at these, which were both interesting and informative. They also helped to drive home just why we were digging and the effect it had.

We had two trips arranged as well. Petra, which was included in the price, and a jeep tour of Wadi Rutm for a small price of about £10. The day trip to Petra (just 2 minutes’ walk from our hotel) was amazing (fig 10)! We began as a large group, although after an initial tour and talk, we were left to our own devices for the rest of the day, which was brilliant as we all had different interests in the site and all got something different from the experience. The desert jeep ride in the Wadi Rutm area was to follow in the footsteps of T.E.Lawrence. It concentrated mainly on the sites of the film *Lawrence of Arabia* and the Seven Pillars. We also rode over some huge sand dunes which was great fun!

The excavation was well organised by site administrator, Susan Daniels. All the flights, hotels, travel arrangements and monies required were well documented to us in plenty of time and Susan very kindly replied to all of our concerns and queries. However, the day to day running of the site and arrangements were not always so good. Many people in the group complained that the site managers did not think far enough in advance (for example only arranging transport at 10pm the night before) or keep us informed (for example, they knew four days beforehand we had to move hotels due to a double booking, yet only told us the night before, so some people woke up to hear the news to pack!). Having said that, if you had any problems with your room or the dig, Susan was quick to sort it out for you. Also, in a way, all of this added to the experience and helped us all to bond!

The group was great and we all became firm friends (fig 11). Everyone was approachable, friendly and we had a great group mentality of looking out for one another.
The excavation ended up focusing more on the Turkish army, so some T.E.Lawrence fans were disappointed. However the lectures helped to readdress the balance and I personally feel that in order to understand the conflict, you need to find out about both sides.

Since being on the excavation, I have purchased a metal detector and I am now pursuing this interest - another string to my bow! The excavation also helped me to understand and learn about the Eastern Front, an area I did not know much about and which shaped much of the world as we know it today.

I am most grateful to Archaeology Abroad for the Fieldwork Award as this helped me with the equipment needed and paying deposits. I would also like to thank Wendy Rix-Morton for her email communication which was friendly and reassuring.

My trowel rating for the overall experience is 4 ½ trowels - almost perfect!!!

Victoria Roads

Click here to find out about joining the 2009 GARP season.
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 13 organisations sponsored by the British Academy are:

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- British Institute in Eastern Africa
- British Institute of Persian Studies
- British School at Athens
- British School at Rome
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**UK-based Learned Societies**
- African Studies Association of the UK*
- Association of Southeast Asian Studies UK*
- British Association for South Asian Studies
- British Society for Middle Eastern Studies
- Council for British Archaeology
- Joint Initiative for the Study of Latin America and the Caribbean*
- Society for Libyan Studies

Information about each of the British Schools and Institutes and UK–based Learned Societies above is given in the section below. For information on the Council for British Archaeology go to page 192. Information about the societies marked * and further details about individual schools, institutes and learned societies is available on the British Academy's website at: www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/index.html

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.
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In 2009 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.

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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

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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.

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BRITISH INSTITUTE IN EASTERN AFRICA

The Institute promotes research in social sciences and humanities across eastern Africa. Archaeology has always been an important part of its activities, with a focus on the African Iron Age and ‘Neolithic’. Current interests include the development of early farming and pastoralist communities and their interactions with hunter-gatherers in the varied environments of the region, including studies of diets, ancient fields and exchange systems. The Institute has also been deeply involved in research of the Swahili coast and its place in the cultural, agricultural and economic history of the Indian Ocean from the earliest times, and especially in the Islamic period.
The current state of archaeology in eastern Africa is documented in the Institute’s journal *Azania* (which will be published three times a year from 2009, in collaboration with Routledge); 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, *Nyame Akuma*. 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). 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 website. 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 a limited number of three- to six-month attachments annually 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.

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**Further information from** The Director, British Institute in Eastern Africa, Box 30710, GPO, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

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

**The London Secretary** Mrs Jeanie Moyo, London Secretary, British Institute in Eastern Africa, c/o The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK

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

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**BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PERSIAN STUDIES**

Registered Charity No: 231161

The British Institute of Persian Studies was founded in 1961 to promote scholarship and research in all aspects of Iranian Studies. A purpose-built institute was opened in 1976 and lies adjacent to the British Embassy compound. Since its foundation, BIPS has sponsored important archaeological work on sites such as Pasargardae, Nush-i Jan, Shahr-i Qumis, Haftavan, Baba Jan and Siraf. With archaeological work in Iran presently restricted, BIPS’ activities are mainly based in the UK although it sponsors visits by academics and students to Iran. 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 2009.
Awards and Research Grants 2009/2010

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 pcv.ssh@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. Application forms and references should reach the Secretary no later than 15 February 2009.

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 2009/2010 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 2009/2010 will exceed £900, 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 applications will not be considered. Completed application forms and references should reach the Secretary no later than 15 February 2009.

Contact  The Secretary, BIPS, The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

Tel  +44 (0) 20 7969 5203  Email  bips@britac.ac.uk
Fax  +44 (0) 20 7969 5401  Web  www.bips.ac.uk
The British School at Athens is primarily a research centre providing facilities for graduate students and others engaged in research on subjects concerning the history and culture of Greece from prehistoric to modern times. Undergraduates studying Classics, Archaeology or related subjects are eligible for admission as Associate Students. Each August the School offers a three-week introductory course for undergraduates on the Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece. Details are circulated to all universities early in the year. The School conducts excavations and field surveys each year under permits issued by the Greek Government. All field staff are expected to have had training under a professional archaeologist. There are sometimes occasional vacancies for architects, archaeological draughtspersons and skilled photographers, but manual labour is recruited locally and student volunteers are not required.

Annual subscribers to the School paying £15.00 per annum receive the Annual Report, and for a further £8.00 the Archaeological Reports. The School’s Annual, which contains major publications of archaeological sites and materials, is available for an extra £40.00 (£20.00 to students). Information about the School may be obtained from The Secretary at the address below or from the website: http://www.bsa.ac.uk/

Macmillan-Rodewald and School Studentships

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

- The Student shall be conducting research into the archaeology, architecture, art, history, language, literature, religion or topography of Greece in ancient, medieval or modern times.
- The Student is normally required to spend a minimum of eight months in Greece, residing in the School when in Athens.
- The amount of the award for the Macmillan-Rodewald Student and School Student shall be based on Arts and Humanities Research Board London-based rate for post-graduate awards. Travel grants for shorter periods of research in Greece may also be funded.

Application details are available on the website (www.bsa.ac.uk).

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).

The above awards are a selection offered by the British School at Athens. Details of all BSA awards and vacancies are available on the website at www.bsa.ac.uk.

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<tr>
<th>For further information about all BSA activities contact</th>
<th>Helen Fields, London Secretary, British School at Athens, Senate House (3rd Floor), Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+44 (0) 207 862 8732</td>
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BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME
Registered Charity No: 314176

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 £30.00 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 £50.00 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 (£120.00 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 2009–10 was 13 January 2009. Information about awards available for 2010–11 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

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<td>+44 (0)20 7969 5202</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bsr@britac.ac.uk">bsr@britac.ac.uk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bsr.ac.uk">www.bsr.ac.uk</a></td>
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All other enquiries (including those about subscriptions) should be addressed to

The British School at Rome, Via Gramsci 61, 00197 Rome, ITALY.

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<td>+39 063221201</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@bsrome.it">info@bsrome.it</a></td>
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In 1998 the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem amalgamated to create the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL). The CBRL promotes the study of the arts, humanities and social sciences (eg: archaeology, economics, geography, historical studies, legal studies, literature, linguistics, music, philosophy, politics, social anthropology, sociology and theology/religious studies) as relevant to the countries of the Levant (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria). The CBRL Regional Headquarters are in Amman and have a range of facilities, including a library, networked computer facilities, laboratory workspace with reference collections, a dark room and a hostel. The Kenyon Institute in East Jerusalem provides similar facilities for researchers working in Israel and the Palestinian Territories. Both bases serve as contact points with local universities, museums, other research institutions and government agencies.

The use of accommodation and equipment is available to members at a reasonable charge in both Amman and Jerusalem. The British Council in Damascus acts as an agent for the CBRL in Syria, where we also have a field base in Homs, while the British Council in Beirut assists CBRL in Lebanon.

The CBRL hosts 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 2010/2011 will be available on CBRL website from autumn 2009.

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.

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

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

Palestine and Israel, Jerusalem
Dr Jaimie Lovell, Director, The Kenyon Institute (CBRL), PO Box 19283, Jerusalem, 91192, ISRAEL.
Tel +972 2 5828101 Fax +972 2 5323844 Email kenyondirector@cbrl.org.uk
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 or deadlines. 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 emailed to the Assistant Secretary.

**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 prepared as a Word document on no more than one side of A4 (10 point or larger) and emailed to the Assistant Secretary. Proposals 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 which are intended to fund periods of language training in South Asia. Students who are not resident in the UK are ineligible. Further information from the Assistant Secretary.

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

British Society for Middle Eastern Studies

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 three times 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 Professor Yasir Suleiman (University of Cambridge) on Arabic and I. 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 2009 conference – Frontiers: Space, Separation and Contact in the Middle East – will be held at the University of Manchester between 4–6 July 2009.

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  Email a.l.haysey@durham.ac.uk
Fax +44 (0) 191 3345661  Web www.britismes.ac.uk
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 Centre for Interdisciplinary Artefact Studies within the School of Historical Studies at Newcastle University 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, the Fazzan and the Haua Fteah Cave. It also publishes books on Libya aimed at the non-specialist reader under its imprint Silphium Press, the latest being *Libya Archaeological Guides: Tripolitania* by Philip Kenrick, price £15 (£10 to members) plus £3 postage and packing UK.

**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*.

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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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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 OPY, UK
Fax +44 (0) 1784 741602
Email Accordiaa@ntlworld.com
Web www.ucl.ac.uk/accordia/

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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

Athens Office  ASCSA, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece
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Web www.ascsa.edu.gr
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Tel  +1 609-683-0800
Fax  +1 609-924-0578
Email ascса@ascsa.org

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

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

For further information contact ASOR, Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, 5th floor, Boston, MA 02215, USA

Tel  +1 (617) 353-6570  Email asor@bu.edu
Fax  +1 (617) 353-6575  Web www.asor.org/

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 details many Egyptology societies in the UK and some overseas. A full listing is included of the many Egyptology lectures, study days and conferences held in the UK. 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 from June 2009 are UK: 1 year – £25, 2 years – £48; Europe: 1 year – £29.50, 2 years – £55; Rest of the World: 1 year – £39, 2 years – £75.

Further information from Bob Partridge, 6 Branden Drive, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 8EJ, UK

Tel/fax  +44 (0) 1565 754450  Email bobegyptpl@aol.com  Web www.ancientegyptmagazine.com
Subscriptions Ancient Egypt Magazine Ltd, 1 Newton Street, Manchester M1 1HW, UK

Tel  +44 (0) 161 872 3319  Fax  +44 (0)161 872 4721  Email info@ancientegyptmagazine.com

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 £25.00 (£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

Contact Diana Davis, Executive Secretary, Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society, 2nd floor, Supreme House, 300 Regents Park Road, London N3 2JX.

Email diana_davis@hotmail.co.uk  Web www.aias.org.uk
ANTIQUITY

ANTIQUITY is the international journal of archaeology, presents new archaeological research, debate and methods in an accessible way to a wide audience. Each issue – published in March, June, September and December – makes a book of about 250 pages and includes an editorial, research reports, new methodology, debates and issues, and reviews of books and exhibitions. We cover all countries and all human life, from early hominin (1 million years ago) to today. Antiquity also publishes a series of edited volumes reprinting themed classic papers: Landscapes from Antiquity, Celts from Antiquity and Megaliths & Monuments from Antiquity. The Premium subscription offers unlimited online access to the entire back archive containing all papers published in Antiquity since 1927, allowing full-text searching and instant download. Annual Subscription rates: Personal from £38.00, Institutional from £133.00.

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/

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

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA is produced three times a year and provides a publishing forum for research in archaeology in the broadest sense of the term. There are no restrictions as to time and territory but the emphasis is on south-eastern Europe. All articles are subjected to peer review. Annual price: €57 (plus postage). Single numbers: €19 (plus postage). Electronic versions of a paper/review: €5. Payment by credit card accepted.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is the oldest archaeological organisation in America. It is a non-profit, scientific and educational organisation dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication, to informing the public about archaeology, and to the protection of the world’s cultural heritage. For over 25 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 is available 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. Beginning in 2009, a print edition is no longer available. The online information is much more comprehensive and regularly updated. 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.

Tel  +1 617 353 9361
Fax  +1 617 353 6550
Email aia@aia.bu.edu
Web  http://www.archaeological.org/

American Journal of Archaeology
Tel  +1 617 353 8706
Web  http://www.ajaonline.org/

Archaeology magazine
Tel  +1 877 275 9785
Web  http://www.archaeology.org/

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 helps for users. biab online will be launching a significant service upgrade in 2009. As well as many new features, grey literature records from the Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP) database will also be searchable alongside biab data.
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.

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

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 (e.g. 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 £9/£12, 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.
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 2009 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 2009
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 2009, 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 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 Joan Porter Maclver, Administrator, British Institute for the Study of Iraq/BISI (Gertrude Bell Memorial), 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH, UK.

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FOR 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/factsheets

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

The current CBA membership rates are: £28 (individual), £21 (student) and £42 (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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Members of the South Ainsty Archaeological Society excavating at Copmanthorpe, near York
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.

Further details from Keith Foster, Council for Independent Archaeology, 2 The Watermeadows, Swarkestone, Derby, DE73 7FX, Derbyshire, UK

Tel +44 (0) 1332 704148  Email skfoster@btinternet.com

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY
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 (£48.00 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, Lamb House, Church Street, London W4 2PD, UK.

Tel +44 (0) 20 8819 5580  Email subs@archaeology.co.uk
Fax +44 (0) 20 8819 5589  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 60 research projects in countries across the globe 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 18. 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).
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 125 years of excavations in Egypt, and the Members’ Library, which contains in excess of 20,000 books and periodicals.

Membership of the Society is open to anyone with an interest in ancient Egypt. Members are entitled to borrow books and study in the Library, to attend lectures and social functions in London, Cairo and Manchester at reduced prices; they also receive the Society’s colour magazine *Egyptian Archaeology* and may opt to receive the annual *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*. Reduced subscriptions are available for registered students. Full Membership is also available to libraries. The Society funds non–EES research projects which are related to the Society’s aims and purposes from its Excavation and Centenary Funds. Its own major projects include the Survey of Memphis and the Delta Survey, and it is also running a number of Smaller ‘Amelia Edwards Group’ projects which have been funded entirely from members’ contributions.

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

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

GEOGRAPHY OUTDOORS

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

An annual Expedition Planning Seminar is held each November for those planning overseas research projects, and there are further courses throughout the year. The Society gave grants worth £100,000 to those undertaking expeditions and field research in remote and challenging environments last year. Read the grant application procedures on: www.rgs.org/grants. For information on the many courses on offer see: www.rgs.org/goseminars or email: go@rgs.org

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

**Tel** +44 (0) 20 7591 3030  
**Email** go@rgs.org  
**Fax** +44 (0) 20 7591 3031  
**Web** www.rgs.org/go
Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd is a non-profit making organisation based in the North West of England. Since 1997 it has 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 graduates to archaeological excavations in Europe. These opportunities are fully funded and the cost of flights, food and accommodation will be covered by the project. Grampus encourages the accreditation of undergraduate placements as part of a course of study in the UK. All applicants must produce a report upon their return to the UK. The 2009 EASE and GrEASE projects are already full. Contact GRAMPUS for advance information for 2010.

For further information/application details contact Charlotte Marinos, 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.fsnet.co.uk

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 interested in 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 also receive a range of benefits, including discounted training courses, and a quarterly newsletter with information on projects, member activities, and the latest archaeology news.
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 2009 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 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 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.
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 by 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 2–7 weeks in duration and has an average team size of 12–16 members. Expeditions normally cost between £2,500 – £3,000 per person.

For further information about SES and future expeditions contact John Blashford-Snell at JBS@ses-explore.org

Tel  +44 (0) 1494 722229  Web  www.ses-explore.org

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 was "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 details of the Lectures Bulletin, Monograph Series, Grants and Membership, see the Society’s website.

Contact  Society for Arabian Studies, c/o London Middle East Institute, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H OXG, UK.

Email  ionisthompson@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, Department of Classics, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS
Email fiona.haarer@kcl.ac.uk
Web http://www.byzantium.ac.uk

The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (Hellenic Society) was founded in 1879 to advance the study of Greek language, literature, history, art and archaeology in the Ancient, Byzantine and Modern periods. The Journal of Hellenic Studies was first issued in 1880 and is internationally recognized as one of the foremost periodicals in the field of Classical scholarship. It contains articles on a wide variety of Hellenic topics, and reviews of recent books of importance to Greek studies. It often includes articles on Greek archaeology and art and reviews of the most important new works in the field. The supplement Archaeological Reports (published now for 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
Fax +44 (0) 20 7862 8731
Email office@hellenicsociety.org.uk
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 2009. 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.

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### VACATION WORK PUBLICATIONS

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.

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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
Established by the Council for British Archaeology – contains details of many different field and research projects conducted by community groups around the UK.

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.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Subscription rates for 2009 are:

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- Individual (Europe) £24.00
- Individual (World) £26.00
- Institutional (UK) £32.00
- Institutional (Europe) £34.00
- Institutional (World) £36.00

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Cheques payable to 'Archaeology Abroad', should be sent to: Archaeology Abroad, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY, UK. Alternatively, you can subscribe securely online using credit or debit card at: www.britarch.ac.uk/shop/

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- Society for Libyan Studies
- Trinity College, Cambridge

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COVER IMAGES

Top left Digging the cemetery behind the theatre at Clunia, Spain.
(Courtesy of the Clunia Project)

Top right Brian Kovach, a volunteer at Tel Hazor, carefully exposes an Iron Age storage jar.
(Courtesy of Professor Sharon Zuckerman, Tel Hazor Project)

Centre Stone from the arena floor which marked the completion of the theatre’s renovation. It names the local magistrate and two Roman Consuls, giving an exact date for the arena’s inauguration of 169 AD.
(Courtesy of the Clunia Project)

Bottom left Bronze box brooch worn by the Viking women of Gotland from the Viking Trade Port at Fröjel.
(Courtesy of Professor Dan Carlsson, Viking Discovery Programme, Gotland http://www.arkeodok.com/index1.html)

Bottom centre A block of Amenhotep III on display in the Mortuary temple of Merneptah at Luxor.
(Courtesy of Bob Partridge)

Bottom right Work in progress on the Road Harbour Shipwreck site, British Virgin Islands.
(Photo © P Hubbard, courtesy of the Road Harbour Shipwreck Project, University of Bristol)

PAGE 17 Photo courtesy of Dr Louise Steel, Arediou-Vouppes Bronze Age Settlement Project, Cyprus.