ANT 477 – Field Research in Archaeology, Croatia
Summer 2016 Information Packet

May 14 – June 12
(30 days / 29 nights)

Course Fee: $2400/student
(covers all costs while in Croatia)
(does not include airfare, tuition, or travel health insurance)

Instructor Information:

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1. **Passport application information.** You need a passport to visit Croatia. Your U.S. passport should be valid for at least three months beyond your planned date of departure and the embassy strongly suggests that your passport have at least six months of validity. If you do not already have a valid passport, please note that the application process can take up to 6-8 weeks for you to receive your new passport in the mail. I strongly urge you to apply for your passport as soon as possible. Please see passport information here:

- **UMaine website:** [http://umaine.edu/international/outgoing-students/passports/](http://umaine.edu/international/outgoing-students/passports/)
- **U.S. Dept. of State:** [http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english.html](http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english.html)
- **Travel to Croatia** [http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/croatia.html](http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country/croatia.html)

2. **Health and Travel Insurance.** You are required to provide proof of health insurance, as well as supplemental travel insurance. Information on supplemental travel insurance plans can be found on the iNext website: [http://www.inext.com](http://www.inext.com). If you already have health insurance, then all you need is the supplementary travel/accident insurance plan offered by iNext. You can choose a plan that offers more coverage, but UMaine requires, minimally, the Premium Plan ($62).

(If you do not currently have basic health insurance, you will need to look at comprehensive plans that offer basic health insurance plus travel/accident insurance. Comprehensive plans are also available on iNext.)

3. **Immunizations.** There are no required vaccines for travel to Croatia, but following the Center for Disease Control’s health information, you should make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before traveling to Croatia. These include vaccines for measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, varicella (chickenpox), polio, and your yearly flu shot. Many travelers also get a Hepatitis A vaccine. For more information, please visit the CDC website: [http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/extended_student/croatia?s_cid=ncezid-dgmg-travel-single-001](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/extended_student/croatia?s_cid=ncezid-dgmg-travel-single-001). These are CDC recommendations, but it is also a great idea to discuss your visit to Croatia with your doctor at least 4-6 weeks prior to departure.

4. **Purchasing Airfare.** The program fee covers all costs while in Croatia (ground travel, lodging, meals, museums, etc.), but you will need to purchase round-trip airfare to Zagreb, Croatia. The program will begin at Zagreb’s international airport on Sunday, May 15, 2016, and end at Zagreb’s airport on Sunday, June 12.

   **Airfare to and from Zagreb, Croatia.** You must arrive in Zagreb by no later than the early afternoon on Sunday, May 15, which means **you must depart the U.S. by no later than Saturday, May 14**. Because of the six-hour time difference between the U.S. (EST) and Croatia, most flights to Europe are overnight. **Zagreb airport code is ZAG.**

   To purchase airfare, you may contact a travel agency or visit any number of online services. If you don’t already have a preferred method of purchasing airfare, below is information provided...
by the University of Maine for several travel agencies in the area, as well as several commonly used online travel services:

**Travel Agencies:**
1. AAA Travel Agency, 339 Griffin Road, Bangor: 942-8287
2. All About Travel, 849 Stillwater Ave., Bangor: 945-0808
3. Bangor Travel, 193 Broad St., Bangor: 942-5050

**Online Travel Services:**
1. [www.expedia.com](http://www.expedia.com)
2. [www.travelocity.com](http://www.travelocity.com)
3. [www.kayak.com](http://www.kayak.com)
4. [www.usairways.com](http://www.usairways.com)
5. [www.delta.com](http://www.delta.com)

**5. Arrival and lodging.** It is very important that you arrive at the Zagreb airport on Sunday, May 15, by the early afternoon (1pm or so at the latest). Upon arrival, you will pass through customs and immigration and collect your luggage. I will meet you in the airport once you depart the luggage area. Because the entire class will be traveling together by bus from the Zagreb airport to the hostel in Zadar, we cannot depart until the last student has arrived. Living quarters will generally consist of 2-4 person rooms with private bath. Breakfast and dinner will be provided, as will lunch on site daily. Laundry service will also be arranged (3 total) and is included in your program fee. Lodging will be at the following:

*Omladinski Hostel / Obala Kneza Trpimir 76 / Zadar, Croatia (May 15-June 9; 25 nights)*
Students will reside at the Omladinski Hostel (Youth Hostel), situated along the waterfront near one of Zadar’s many marinas. The hostel is located about 2 miles from the Zadar old town – a 30-45 minute walk along the waterfront (depending upon your speed). You can also take a 10-minute bus ride to the old town for about $2.40, round trip. There are also a number of café’s, parks, beaches, and restaurants near the hostel.

*Nikolla Hostel / Ante Kovačića 6 / Split, Croatia (June 9-June 11; 2 nights) (tentative)*
Nikolla Hostel is located in the heart of Split, within minutes of Diocletian’s palace (a UNESCO World Heritage Site), a seaside promenade, and many cafés, shops, and restaurants. It is also a short walk to a café terrace on a hillside with sweeping views of Split and the Adriatic Sea.

*To be determined. (June 11-June 12; 1 night)*

**6. What to Bring**
You will be in Croatia at the transition from Spring to Summer. The month of May can be rainy and cool, or comfortable and dry, whereas June will likely be fairly dry and warm. Therefore, having layers of clothing is generally best. Keep in mind that local stores carry most items you would need, so if you forget something or decide not to pack 3-4 weeks worth of toiletries, you
will be able to buy them there. Be prepared to have sun block on hand: bring some from home or purchase in Croatia, but it is a necessary item. Archaeological fieldwork is dirty business. Long, comfortable pants are recommended, and it is best to have light, layered clothing for daily work at the site. Good walking/hiking shoes are a must, as are hat and sunglasses.

**Recommended items:**
- Sun block
- Sunglasses
- Toiletries
- Light raincoat
- Hat or baseball cap (for the sun)
- Pants and shirts for excavation
- Sneakers / hiking shoes
- Pants, shorts, shirts, and shoes for strolling around town on days off
- Layers (for windy/rainy days)
- Notebook and writing utensils
- Bathing suit
- Beach towel
- Pocket money (souvenirs, cafés, etc.)
- Camera
- Water bottle (you will also be provided with a bottle of water upon arrival in Zadar and can reuse the bottle)
- Trowel – Archaeologists use small, flat, triangular trowels for excavation (not a curved garden trowel nor a large cement layer); trowels and other excavation equipment will be available on-site, but you may bring your own, should you wish to do so.

7. **The Daily Grind.** Fieldwork will begin on Tuesday, May 17, and will conform to a general schedule of full workdays Monday through Friday, and a slightly shorter day on Saturday. Sundays are reserved for short excursions to neighboring archaeological sites, neighboring island landscapes, or additional exploration of Zadar. Evenings are reserved for the occasional lecture, rest, or freedom to explore Zadar. A typical field day will look like the following:

6:00-6:30am – Breakfast at hostel
6:30-7:00am – Bus to Nadin site
7:00-11:00am – Fieldwork
11:00-12:00pm – Lunch on site
12:00-2:00pm – Fieldwork
2:00-2:30pm – Bus to Zadar
2:30-6:00pm – Free time
6:00-7:00pm – Occasional evening lecture (1-2 per week)
7:00-8:00pm – Dinner at hostel; occasionally elsewhere

**A word of caution** There are no direct risks involved in this field project apart from the general safety concerns at any archaeological site (use of shovels, picks, etc.). However,
there are unique circumstances that warrant mention. During Croatia's war of independence in the early 1990s, landmines were buried in a number of regions in Croatia. Some parts of the country are marked as contaminated zones, while others have been cleared or are not suspected contamination zones. Efforts toward demining have intensified over the past decade, as noted on the Croatian Mine Action Center's (CMAC) website (http://www.hcr.hr/en/index.asp). The website offers up-to-date information on demining efforts in Croatia, including a GIS database/portal that lists ongoing projects and notation of areas still suspected to be contaminated with mines and other unexploded devices (indeed, unexploded devices from WWII are also occasionally uncovered from European landscapes and cities).

According to up-to-date information, the Nadin archaeological site and its surroundings are not suspected areas of contamination. Furthermore, in 2014 my Croatian colleagues and I visited the CMAC office in Zadar and received official written confirmation that the proposed research area at the Nadin Archaeological Site is not a suspected area of contamination. Finally, it is important to note that the University of Zadar and UMaine have conducted field excavations at Nadin in the past several years, including as part of their archaeological field schools, and found no reason for concern. Still, we are cautious in our approach and ask that all participants be aware of this risk while in Croatia. Hiking around the landscape ‘off the beaten path’ is therefore not permissible.

8. Trip Itinerary. The following itinerary is the latest iteration of our scheduled activities. Please note that, although the project technically begins on May 15, the itinerary begins May 14 since all students will need to arrive in Zagreb by mid-day on May 15. Consequently, an overnight flight from the United States to Europe constitutes the first night.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hotel Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>Flight to Zagreb, Croatia (arranged by student)</td>
<td>Overnight flight</td>
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DAYS 1-2, May 14-15 (Saturday – Sunday). Fly from U.S. to Zagreb on the 14th (with change of planes), arriving late Sunday morning or mid-day (15th). Project staff will meet students at the Zagreb airport and take a transfer bus (~3.5 hours) to the Omladinski Hostel in Zadar (Youth Hostel) along the Adriatic coast, which faces one of Zadar’s many marinas.

DAY 3, May 16 (Monday). After a morning rest, we will have a walking tour of Zadar—a 3000+ year-old port city on the Adriatic Sea. Today’s Zadar reflects a palimpsest of architectural styles and city planning through millennia. Emphasis will be on urban continuity and change over the course of 3000 years, including visits to the Roman forum, fortification walls and gates, and principal streets; buildings and fortification walls of the Medieval and Venetian eras; and pre- and post-World War II architecture. We will also have an afternoon lecture on artifacts, excavation methods, and research design, with a chance to see the kinds of artifacts and materials you will encounter during excavation.

DAYS 4-8, May 17-21 (Tuesday – Saturday). Daily transportation to and from the Nadin Archaeological Site (30 minute commute; 6:30am-2:30pm M-F; 6:30am-1:30pm Sat). Activities will focus on archaeological field methods, including excavation techniques, mapping, recording, illustrating, and artifact cleaning and cataloging. Emphasis will also be placed on the connection between field methodology and scientific research design. There will be an occasional evening lecture.

DAY 9, May 22 (Sunday). Travel to the nearby archaeological sites of Bribir and Asseria, both of comparable size to Nadin but with a number of archaeological features and architectural complexes exposed.

DAYS 10-15, May 23-28 (Monday – Saturday). Daily transportation to and from the Nadin Archaeological Site (30 minute commute; 6:30am-2:30pm M-F; 6:30am-1:30pm Sat). Activities will focus on archaeological field methods, including excavation techniques, mapping, recording, illustrating, and artifact cleaning and cataloging. Emphasis will also be placed on the connection between field methodology and scientific research design. There will be an occasional evening lecture.

DAY 16, May 29 (Sunday). Archaeological Museum of Zadar; Additional optional activity: Travel by ferry to nearby Ugljan Island for a walking tour of a Mediterranean Island landscape and sweeping views of Croatia’s Adriatic islands and sea from Sveti Mihovil hilltop fortress (this is not a technical hike – it is on a paved path the entire way – but it is a steep hike and can be tiresome, particularly on a hot day).

DAYS 17-22, May 30-June 4 (Monday – Saturday). Daily transportation to and from the Nadin Archaeological Site (30 minute commute; 6:30am-2:30pm M-F; 6:30am-1:30pm Sat). Activities will focus on archaeological field methods, including excavation techniques, mapping, recording, illustrating, and artifact cleaning and cataloging. Emphasis will also be placed on the connection between field methodology and scientific research design. There will be an occasional evening lecture.
DAY 23, June 5 (Sunday). Day of leisure; enjoy Zadar

DAY 24-26, June 6-8 (Monday – Wednesday). Varied activities that include laboratory work (artifact cleaning and cataloguing) and backfilling of excavation units or preparing them for continued excavation the next year.

DAYS 27-28, June 9-10 (Thursday – Friday). Travel by bus (~2 hours) to the city of Split for two nights; walking tour of the heart of Split (former Roman Emperor Diocletian’s palace around which formed the medieval city of Split) and the archaeological site of Salona, the ancient Roman capital of the province of Dalmatia. Students will also visit the Archaeological Museum of Split.

DAY 29, June 11 (Saturday). Morning in Split; Travel by bus (~5 hours) to Zagreb in afternoon.

DAY 30, June 12 (Sunday). End of course; Airport drop off; depart for the U.S.

9. Course Overview and Grading:

University of Maine Catalog Description (ANT 477)
Introduction to archaeological field techniques through excavation of an archaeological site. Intensive training in site survey, excavation techniques, recording, analysis and preliminary interpretation of archaeological materials. Admission by application only. Satisfies the General Education Requirements in (1) Applications of Scientific Knowledge, and (2) Cultural Diversity and International Perspectives.

Contents of the Course
Students will spend most of the time in the 3000-year-old city of Zadar with daily commute to the archaeological site of Nadin. Students will also take Sunday visits to the archaeological sites of Bribir and Asseria, museums, and to the neighboring island of Ugljan for a walk through a traditional Mediterranean island landscape. The course will conclude with a two-day stopover in the city of Split, with visits to the archaeological site of Salona (the former Roman capital of Dalmatia) and the palace of the late 3rd century A.D. Roman Emperor Diocletian around which the medieval village of Split formed. The course is designed to:

(1) train students in the scientific principles of archaeological methods and research design
(2) expose students to the rich cultural heritage of Croatia’s past
(3) immerse students in the dynamic and vibrant life-ways of contemporary Croatia
(4) generate ideas on the concept of the ancient city and the cultural history of the eastern Adriatic

Grades
Grading for the course will be based on participation and one exam. Participation will be measured predominantly by your involvement in daily fieldwork and your daily journal, which will focus on archaeological activities and findings at the site. Your general level of maturity and demeanor while engaging with other students (from UMaine, UZadar, or others), as well as the
Croatian communities we will be visiting, will also be considered part of your participation grade. The exam will cover material presented in occasional evening lectures, weekend site visits, and general principles of archaeological excavation.

Participation: 75%
Exam: 25%

10. Research Overview and the Nadin Archaeological Site

Externally funded research. This project is a continuation from research initially carried out in 2015, which was funded, in part, by the National Geographic Society. Funding from the Rust Family Foundation, which supports a variety of work ranging from cancer research, to environmental work, to archaeology, will also help support the 2016 activities. Consequently, students will be actively engaged in field research that will produce new data for scientific investigation. The results will be presented at international conferences, published in scholarly journals, and form the basis for new research directions concerning urbanism in the ancient, historic, and modern worlds.

Research interest. Cities are a dominant factor in global environmental change today, but as a long-term process, urbanization has played a significant role in shaping our planet’s landscapes and environments for millennia, effectively creating anthropogenic landscapes. Recognition of this point opens the door for archaeological research to make significant contributions to contemporary urban/ecological issues while also generating cross-cultural knowledge about urbanism in the ancient, historic, and modern worlds. This project is a field program of archaeological excavation and analysis at the Nadin archaeological site, a moderately-sized center in Croatia’s Ravni Kotari region along the Adriatic Sea. The site is situated near the 3,000-year-old city of Zadar, an important social and economic center in the region today but one that faces significant urban/ecological challenges over the coming century. With a nearly 2,500-year record of (possibly intermittent) occupational history, Nadin affords the opportunity to investigate the relationship between phases of urban growth and decline and broader changes in landscape and environment—processes that persist around Zadar today. This work will generate archaeological data related to urban form, spatial organization, economy, subsistence, and environment from the site’s inception in the Iron Age (1st millennium BCE) to the present era. The project will also work to more precisely delineate the site’s chronology, an essential prerequisite to articulating changes in urban form with broader changes in landscape and environment. The results will help build a range of knowledge on human-environmental interactions in the Zadar region, offering deep-time perspectives on contemporary issues.

The Nadin archaeological site. Nadin is centrally located in the Ravni Kotari and lies perched on a limestone ridge 23 km to the southeast of Zadar and 13 km from the Adriatic Sea. Croatia’s coastline is a rugged landscape with some mountain ranges reaching elevations of 1500m a.s.l., forming an ecotone between continental southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean climate regime of the Adriatic Sea. Ravni Kotari is one of the few low-lying zones along the coast and an important region for agriculture and livestock. It was the setting of numerous fortified Iron Age-to-Roman period settlements, leading to its recognition as the most urbanized region of Dalmatia in antiquity. Based on early writings and inscriptions, Nadin had already reached considerable
size in the Late Iron Age and was transformed into the Roman municipium *Nedinum* in the first century CE. The site measures 32 ha in area, about a quarter of which is enclosed by a fortification wall of megalithic limestone blocks—a pronounced topographic feature whose masonry is visible on the surface in only a few locations. Wall segments from a later (presumably Ottoman) occupation also stand to heights of several meters. A mix of scrub forest, grassland, and rocky outcrops characterizes much of the site’s surface, and the modern village of Nadin, which is home to approximately 400 people today, lies near the western limits of the site.