



CONNECTICUT
COLLEGE

STOBI, THE CAPITAL CITY OF MACEDONIA SECUNDA EXCAVATION PROJECT: REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Course ID: ARCH 365T

June 25–July 23, 2022

FIELD SCHOOL DIRECTORS

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OVERVIEW

The ancient city of Stobi was the largest city in the northern part of the Roman province Macedonia, later capital of the province Macedonia Secunda and an important urban, administrative, trade and religious center during the Roman and Late Roman periods. Located on an exceptionally significant position, on the intersection of the two main roads, north-south road (Thessalonica-Stobi-Sigidunum) and the diagonal road (Heraclea-Stobi-Serdica), the town possessed all preconditions for greater rise and development.

First historical records for Stobi are found in Roman historian Titus Livus, who recorded the Paionian *urbs vetus Stobi* as a place close to the battleground where Macedonian king Philip V defeated the Dardanians in 197 BC. The same author reveals that in the period after 168 BC, when the Romans conquered the Macedonian kingdom, Stobi entered the fourth *meris*, and became a trade center from where salt was distributed to the north, to Dardania. When the Roman province of Macedonia was established in 147 BC, Stobi was the largest city in the northern part.

Roman period: The salt trade and strategic position allowed Stobi constant rise in the following centuries of Roman rule. Pliny recorded Stobi as *oppidum civium Romanorum*, a status gained during the time of Augustus meaning that there must be a community (conventus) of Roman citizens who possessed *ius Italicum*, besides the local population and other foreigners. The citizens who enjoyed Roman civil rights belong to the tribes *Aemilia* and *Tromentina*.

Stobi became *municipium*, a status which appeared on the first coins minted in Stobi by Vespasian in 72/73 AD, and on few inscriptions dated in the period between 1st and 3rd century AD. The imperial mint at Stobi, with interruptions, lasted until the time of Caracalla (198-217 AD). The town suffered in the second half of the 3rd century, due to the intrusion of the Goths and Herules in 267/69 AD, and later, around the year of 300 AD, by an earthquake. These events, along with the general crisis in the Roman Empire caused the decline of the prosperity of Stobi.

Few public buildings from this period are partly uncovered at the site: the Theatre, the House of Polycharmos with the northern part adapted to a Synagogue, the Temple of the Egyptian deities Isis and Serapis, the Building with Arches (the Library), and partially uncovered urban villa named *Casa Romana*, located close to Erigon River. Their grandiose architectural solutions, manner of building, used materials along with the magnificent marble, stucco, painted and sculptural decoration points to a city where benefactors were some of the emperors and local prominent families.

Late Roman period: The large reconstruction of the city occurred during the 4th and especially in the 5th century. Since Constantine issued the Milan Edict in AD 313 which equated the Christianity with the other religions, many cities throughout the Empire became bishop's seats, including Stobi. Budios was the first recorded bishop in Stobi, who participated at the First Ecumenical Council in Nicaea in AD 325. Besides Budios, six other bishops from Stobi are recorded in the sources or inscriptions.

In AD 388, Emperor Theodosius visited Stobi from where he issued two edicts. When new provincial division was established in AD 386, Stobi probably became the capital of the newly formed province of Macedonia Salutaris, and slightly later, when the province was reorganized and renamed as Macedonia Secunda, ancient sources mentioned eight cities within the province and Stobi was mentioned as first. In AD 447 Stobi and seventy cities or towns on the Balkans suffered in the raids of the Huns, while Theodoric and the Ostrogoths plundered Stobi on their way to Dyrrachium in AD 479. Most of the excavated buildings and fortifications at Stobi belong to the Late Antiquity, and were erected between the 4th and 6th century. A new inner fortification wall was built on the eastern side in the early 5th century, thus shortening the city's territory. Some of the existing houses were renovated and more large residences were built with many rooms organized around the central inner courtyard with fountains and pools, lavishly decorated with mosaics and rich architectural marbles: the House of Parthenius, the Theodosian palace, the House of Peristeria, the so called Casino, as well as two public

baths and the city fountain. The buildings were divided by streets, some of them paved and colonnaded.

Christianity largely shaped the urban layout of the city. The Early Episcopal basilica was built in the late 4th, renovated by bishop Eusthathios in the early 5th century. In the late 5th century a new, larger Episcopal basilica was built on an artificial terrace, 4.5 meters above the Early church. Three more basilicas are known from the second half of the 5th century within the city walls (North basilica, Civil basilica, Central (Synagogue) basilica and three outside the fortification: the Cemetery basilica, Basilica Extra Muros and Basilica in the village of Palikura, 2km southeast of Stobi.

The earthquake in the early 6th century caused damages to the buildings. Major repairs and rebuilding is recorded on the public and residential buildings as well as on the fortification. The incursions of the Slavs and Avars and other tribes from the north during the second half of the 6th century devastated the cities throughout the Balkans. Besides the earthquakes and barbaric incursions, the bubonic plague during Justinian reign which caused depopulation as well as climate changes were reasons for decline in the second half of the 6th century and abandonment of the city in the first decades of the 7th century. The city was probably stroke by another earthquake shortly before or after it was abandoned.

Medieval period: The last historical records mentioning Stobi refers to the victory of the Byzantine emperor Basil II over the military garrison stationed in Stobi in the year of 1014. During the Medieval period (11th-14th centuries) a small settlement existed, judging by the remains discovered in the southeast part of the city, around the Temple of Isis and in the corridors of the abandoned Theater, while the small cemetery was found above the remains of the Civil and Central basilica. In the following centuries Stobi vanished into oblivion until it was discovered in the second half of the 19th century.

HISTORY OF EXCAVATIONS

The first excavation at Stobi began during the First World War, in 1917 a group of German officers stationed at the site uncovered the remains of three basilicas. Later, in 1918, excavations were led by German architect F. Krischen. Between 1923 and 1940, excavations were organized by the Museum of Prince Paul (National Museum in Belgrade) conducted by several prominent scholars: B. Saria, R. Eger, V. Petkovic, J. Petrovic, Dj. Mano-Zissi. From 1955 until 2008, excavation and conservation activities were undertaken by the Archaeological Museum of Skopje, Museum in Veles, Museum of Macedonia in Skopje and the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture. Between 1970 and 1980, during the joint Yugoslav-American project for Stobi, excavations were directed by Dj. Mano-Zissi (Belgrade University), J. Wiseman (University of Texas at Austin, later Boston University) and Blaga Aleksova (Skopje University). The National Institution Stobi (NI Stobi) was founded in December 2008 as an independent governmental institution under the Ministry of culture. The large-scale excavations conducted by S. Blazhevskaja (NI Stobi) began in 2009. Until 2019 numerous archaeological and conservation projects were successfully finalized (for more information, see: www.stobi.mk).

The participants in the field school projects (2014-2019) excavated an area next to one of the most representative, residential buildings in Stobi – the [Theodosian Palace](#) – located at the center of the city, bordered by two main streets: Via Principalis Inferior and Via Principalis Superior. The building, which is richly decorated with mosaics, was given its name by early scholars under the assumption that the emperor Theodosius I was accommodated there during his visit to Stobi in 388 CE.

The excavations in the last five years brought to light a late antique building situated between the Theodosian palace and an adjacent building, called “the Jail” due to the discovery of shackled skeletons in the 1920s. In 2022, the work will continue in the same area in an effort to investigate the chronological and architectural relation between the three buildings.

ACADEMIC CREDIT UNITS & TRANSCRIPTS

Credit Units: Attending students will be awarded 8 semester credit units (equivalent to 12 quarter credit units) through our academic partner, Connecticut College. Connecticut College is a highly ranked liberal arts institution with a deep commitment to undergraduate education. Students will receive a letter grade for attending this field school (see assessment, below). This field school provides a minimum of 360 hours of experiential education. Students are encouraged to discuss the transferability of credit units with faculty and registrars at their home institution prior to attending this field school.

Transcripts: An official copy of transcripts will be mailed to the permanent address listed by students on their online application. One more transcript may be sent to the student's home institution at no cost. Additional transcripts may be ordered at any time through the National Student Clearinghouse: <http://bit.ly/2hvurkl>.

PREREQUISITES

None. This is hands-on, experiential learning and students will study on-site how to perform archaeological excavations. Archaeology involves physical work and exposure to the elements and thus requires a measure of understanding that this will not be the typical university learning environment. You will have to work outdoors and will get sweaty and tired. Students are required to come equipped with sufficient excitement and adequate understanding that archaeology requires real, hard work, in the sun and wind, on your feet, and with your trowel. The work requires patience, discipline, and attention to detail.

The Stobi Excavation Project will host students and professionals from across the world. With such an international team, it is vital that all students respect the IFR Student Code of Conduct, each other's cultures, and local social and cultural laws and rules.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To prepare students to perform basic excavation tasks: the use of tools, digging techniques, sieving, scraping, etc.
2. To prepare students to perform basic field documentation tasks: the use of measuring and documentation tools and devices, creating written (locus sheets, field journals, finds labels, etc.), photo, and graphic documentation (drawing of stratigraphical situations, architectural structures, contexts, etc.).
3. To introduce students to basic find processing procedures: cleaning, selecting and arranging archaeological finds, field inventory, technical pottery drawing, the organization of finds storage, etc.
4. To introduce students to contemporary 3D recording techniques, including Digital Photogrammetry, Satellite Positioning and Total Station Surveying.
5. To introduce students to the range of materials and cultures of Stobi and the region in the Roman and Late Roman period.
6. To introduce students to teamwork, ethical standards and contemporary methods of work on an archaeological site.
7. To introduce students to health and safety requirements at an archaeological site.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students participating in this field school will gain basic knowledge of excavation techniques, field documentation practices and finds processing, leaving them better prepared for any future archaeological fieldwork projects. They will have certain knowledge in the history and archaeology of Stobi and Macedonia during the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman periods and basic training in photogrammetry capture and processing. During the outlined activities participants will learn skills transferable outside of excavations, such as analytical thinking, teamwork, the ability to meet deadlines and adapt to outside conditions, which will aid them when seeking employment in any work field.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Our primary concern is with education. Traveling and conducting field research involve risk. Students interested in participating in IFR programs must weigh whether the potential risk is worth the value of education provided. While risk is inherent in everything we do, we do not take risk lightly. The IFR engages in intensive review of each field school location and programming prior to approval. Once a program is accepted, the IFR reviews each program annually to make sure it still complies with all our standards and policies, including those pertaining to student safety.

The IFR does not provide trip or travel cancellation insurance. We encourage students to explore such insurance on their own as it may be purchased at affordable prices. insuremytrip.com or Travelguard.com are possible sites where field school participants may explore travel cancellation insurance quotes and policies. If you do purchase such insurance, make sure the policy covers the cost of both airfare and tuition.

We do our best to follow a schedule of activities, methods, training, and programming as outlined in this syllabus. However, this schedule can be easily disrupted by any number of unforeseen circumstances, including revised decisions by local permitting agencies, political unrest, and changes in the weather. While this schedule represents the best of the director(s) intentions, we—students and staff alike—need to be adaptable and tolerant of necessary alterations. This adaptability is an intrinsic part of all field research.

Archaeological field work involves physical work outdoors. You should be aware that conditions in the field are different from those you experience in your home, dorms or college town. Note that the South European (subtropical) climate dominates the region, making summers hot. Temperatures may reach (30-40°C/90-100°F). Rainy and chilly days in this season are rare but not impossible.

Macedonia is a new country that used to be part of the former Yugoslavia. Its culture is unique and different from that you experience in the West. Macedonia hospitality is exceptional and food is central to many social interactions. Expect to learn much about people significantly different from folks living next door to you in the US. If you have any medical concerns, please consult with your doctor. For all other concerns, please consult with the project director.

ASSESSMENT

Students will be graded based on their work as follows.

% of Grade	Activity
20 %	Exam
10 %	Excavating (use of tools, digging, scraping, brushing, cleaning, etc.)
20 %	Keeping a field journal and filling in locus sheet and labels
10 %	Scale drawing (ground plan/ cross section/ specific archaeological structure or feature); Measuring and leveling
10 %	Photography, Photogrammetry and Surveying
10 %	Finds processing: washing and sorting, labeling and registration
10 %	Artifact drawing (pottery)
10 %	Presentation of the field work results

ATTENDANCE POLICY

The required minimum attendance for the successful completion of this field school is 85% of the course hours. Any significant tardy or early departure from an activity will be calculated as an absence from the activity. An acceptable number of absences for which a medical or reasonable excuse is provided will not be taken into account if the student catches up on the field school study plan through additional readings or personal consultations and tutorials with program staff members.

TRAVEL, ROOM & BOARD, & SAFETY LOGISTICS

COVID Disclaimer. The logistics outlined below for this IFR field school were written according to the most current and accurate information available to IFR. We recognize that the best practices for preventing the transmission of the coronavirus may change in the coming months. The IFR will be revisiting program-specific plans periodically throughout the enrollment period and will update program details according to new developments, new travel protocols, and updates to local policies.

An IFR field school is designed to provide positive, constructive experiences for communities, students, and researchers. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the following protocols have been developed based on the assumption that any participant in an IFR field school may be an asymptomatic carrier of SARS COVID-19 and any of its variants. Our goal, with these protocols, is to reduce the possibility for COVID-19 transmission among participants, staff, and local community members. IFR depends on the complete and sustained commitment of all students to stay healthy and to help others stay healthy. On enrollment, students commit to comply with all aspects of the IFR COVID-19 avoidance policy as well as any/all policies specific to their respective IFR field school.

PRIOR TO TRAVEL

We ask that all students participating in IFR programs be **fully vaccinated** prior to travel. Furthermore, all eligible vaccinated students are **required to have received a vaccination booster**.

Students must arrange a test for current infection for COVID-19 through a RT-PCR test for themselves in their home location within 72 hours prior to the start of the program and upload proof of a negative result to their IFR application portal.

After demonstrating they tested negative, students must take all precautions possible to ensure they remain COVID-19 free prior to and during travel to the field school. Students should plan to travel in the safest manner that they are able (e.g., avoid flights with long layovers and multiple connections). In addition, we require the following from all students: use of a face mask during travel to, from, and on airlines, ferries, trains, buses, and the like; regular washing of hands; and, in so far as possible, maintain social distancing of 6 feet / 2 meters in airports and other spaces.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Citizens of EU, EEA, USA, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand **do not need a visa** to visit N. Macedonia for up to 90 days. Citizens of all other countries may need a visa. The Balkan Heritage Foundation can send an official invitation letter that should be used at the relevant embassy to secure a visa to the program.

For more information about border crossing visit the Balkan Heritage Foundation web site at <http://www.bhfieldschool.org/countries/macedonia> and <http://www.bhfieldschool.org/information/visa-help> and the links provided there.

Citizens of other countries are asked to check the embassy website page at their home country for specific visa requirements.

TRAVEL (TO AND DURING THE PROGRAM)

Due to ongoing uncertainties regarding the travel regulations related to COVID-19, IFR will assess the local conditions closer to the travel date (5-6 weeks prior to the program beginning) and will make Go/No Go decisions then. We urge you to participate in the mandatory orientation meeting when we will discuss the latest travel information and regulations. We also suggest you consider postponing the purchase of your airline ticket until after the program orientation.

Please frequently consult the website of the US Embassy in North Macedonia for the most up-to-date travel restrictions/protocols <https://mk.usembassy.gov/covid-19-information>

If a student is held at the border for health reasons, they should contact the program director or appointed staff member for their field school at the numbers provided in their orientation materials. There are two options for arrival:

1. On arrival at Skopje Airport in North Macedonia, conduct a COVID-19 PCR test [on arrival at the airport](#) and get self-quarantined for the period before the pickup, at the [Hotel Square**](#). (these rules may be changed. The BHFS will provide ongoing updates on COVID-19 rules and restrictions in N. Macedonia to all enrolled students). Students are responsible for these costs—the PCR test and the hotel room—and should make a room reservation prior to travel. All students with negative PCR test results will be picked up from the hotel by a shuttle and delivered to the recently renovated air-conditioned cabins at the archaeological site of Stobi. The distance is approx. 80 km and the ride will take approx. 1 hour. The project cost covers the shuttle price.
2. On arrival at Thessaloniki Airport in Greece, arrange in advance a pickup with BHF logistic coordinator to the town of Kavadarci (approx. 160 km from Thessaloniki) in North Macedonia conduct a COVID-19 PCR* test (<https://genea.mk/>- app. 27 USD) on arrival at the airport and get self-quarantined for the period before the pick up, at the [Hotel Feni**](#) (these rules may be changed. The BHFS will provide ongoing updates on COVID-19 rules and restrictions in N. Macedonia to all enrolled students). Students are responsible for these costs—the PCR test and the hotel room—and should make a room reservation prior to travel. All students with

negative PCR test results will be picked up from the hotel by a shuttle and delivered to the recently renovated air-conditioned cabins at the archaeological base. The distance from Kavadarci to Stobi is 19 km and the ride will take approx. 20 min. The project cost covers the shuttle price.

If you missed your connection or your flight is delayed, please call, text or email the field school director / project staff immediately (email: bhfs.admissions@gmail.com). A local emergency mobile phone number will be provided to all enrolled students.

While the COVID pandemic persists, any leisure travel during the program and entailing use of buses, trains, and/or airplanes must be approved by the program director(s) prior to booking and departure.

LOCAL PROTOCOLS, REGULATIONS, & EXPECTATIONS

For current entry requirements for the R. of N. Macedonia, please check: [US Embassy in N. Macedonia](#). These requirements may change in the following months according to the COVID-19 situation in the country. .

The program will not include activities that promote extra-contact with people outside of the team and project venue. Interaction with the local community must be limited to situations where everyone can maintain the required 6-foot/2-meter physical distance, wear masks, and ideally be outside.

In case of a COVID-19 outbreak, the affected students/staff members will be quarantined in hotel "Pamela" (<https://www.hotelpamela.mk/>) in the nearby city of Negotino (16 km from Stobi). The admission cost does not cover this potential expense.

Interaction with the local community must be limited to situations where everyone is masked when indoors and/or can ideally be outside.

Safety and health orientation will take place at the beginning of the program. The nearby towns of Negotino and Kavadarci offer medical care, first aid, and pharmacies.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safety and health orientation will take place at the beginning of the program. Cities around Stobi offer good medical facilities, first aid, and pharmacies. Proper personal hygiene and resting after a hard day of field work are good prevention methods against the summer flu.

FACE MASKS / FACE COVERINGS

All students, faculty and staff are expected to wear face masks when in indoor spaces shared with others. Wearing face masks, combined with vaccination, are among the most effective ways of minimizing the spread of the coronavirus.

The objective of wearing a mask is to capture potentially infectious droplets from the wearer. Therefore:

- Masks or respirators that are equipped with an "exhalation valve" are not permitted, unless covered by another mask.

- Neck fleeces (gaiter masks) are considered the least effective form of face masks and are not permitted. (The material found in gaiters tends to break down large droplets into smaller particles that are more easily carried away in the air.)
- Folded bandanas and knitted masks are ineffective and are not permitted.
- Masks must be worn so as to cover both the mouth and nose. If your mask becomes loose, it can be tightened by twisting the ear loops.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Participants stay at the recently renovated, air-conditioned cabins at the archaeological base camp next to the ancient site of Stobi. Students will be housed in rooms with 2–3 beds each. Each cabin has 4 bedrooms, a living room, and 2 bathrooms with showers. A washing machine and Wi-Fi are available for free. The Stobi cleaning staff will clean and disinfect the rooms & bathrooms and common spaces every day. In the beginning of the field school students will be introduced to the safety protocol for the hotel, the shuttle and the site upon arrival.

The closest village to Stobi is Gradsko (5 km), where there are grocery stores, a pharmacy, an ATM, and medical facilities. The closest big supermarket, drug-stores, pharmacies, banks with ATM and hospitals are in the city of Negotino (13 km from Stobi).

Meals: Three meals (fresh, homemade food) per day are covered by the reimbursement fee. Meals usually take place at the field house premises, except for lunch packages during excursions. This field school can accommodate vegetarians, vegans and individuals with lactose-intolerance diets. Kosher and gluten-free diets are impossible to accommodate at this location.

All participants in a field school, students and staff, will wear masks while indoors (i.e. during lectures, during labs, in shared residential spaces, etc.).

Regular hand washing will be a part of the project’s daily schedule.

MANAGING COVID-19 CASES & OUTBREAKS

In case of COVID -19 case with mild symptoms the student will be quarantined for 10 days (together with his/hers roommate/s, if any) at hotel “Pamela” (<https://www.hotelpamela.mk/>) in the nearby town of Negotino. He/she will receive food in the room. Their laundry will be processed separately. The admission cost does not cover this potential exence. The closest intensive care unit is located in the town of Negotino (13 min from Stobi).

COURSE SCHEDULE

The Field School schedule consists of four modules:

MODULE I - Theoretical module (approx. 30 hours). Consists of three components:

1. Lectures and instructions about field methods and practices.
2. Lectures addressing different aspects of the history and archaeology of Stobi.
3. Lectures exploring the history and archaeology of the Balkans, Macedonia and other local sites.

MODULE II– Practicum (approx. 160 hours). Consists of two components:

1. Field work, including the basic practices of excavation and archaeological recording.

2. Workshops dedicated to primary archaeological finds processing and documentation.
3. Workshops in 3-D Archaeological Recording Methods: In 2019, an additional module was added to the excavations at Stobi instructs students on the use of new three-dimensional recording techniques. These techniques complement and amplify the traditional hand-recording techniques that the students will also learn during the course of the excavations. This new module includes instruction on basic geodesy, the setting up and operation of both total stations and GPS/GLONASS receivers, and the fundamentals of technical photography, including DSLR operation, lens selection and proper exposure. The core of the module consists of workshops on digital photogrammetry -- a technique that uses overlapping photos to created dense 3-D models -- in order to record the excavations and selected finds. The students will learn to plan and execute photogrammetric recording in the field, to process the resulting imagery in software, and to produce accurate drawings from the 3D data. This module is available for course credit through Queen's University. Students interested in receiving Queen's credit should contact the head instructor of this module, George Bevan (Associate Professor, Geography and Planning).

MODULE III - Excursions accompanied by lectures, presentations and behind-the-scenes visits to sites of historical/archaeological significance, such as the town of Bitola (Archaeological Museum), the site of Heraclea Lyncestis, the town of Ohrid (the Ancient Lychnidos, UNESCO World Heritage Site), and the city of Skopje (National Archaeological Museum of Skopje) in Macedonia, and Pella and Vergina in Greece.

MODULE IV – Homework (est. 10 hours) will be assigned to all students. Homework will consist of editing and processing students' field journals, context sheets, drawings, and photos and preparing in presentations and reports.

Program Schedule

All IFR field school begins with safety orientation. This orientation includes proper behavior at the field area, proper clothing, local cultural sensitivities and sensibilities, potential fauna and flora hazards, review IFR harassment and discrimination policies and review of the student Code of Conduct.

Date	Morning	Afternoon
Day 1	<p>Arrive by noon at Skopje Airport in North Macedonia, conduct a COVID-19 PCR* test on arrival at the airport and get self-quarantined for the period before the pickup, at the Hotel Square** (these rules may be changed).</p> <p>If you arrive at Thessaloniki Airport in Greece, arrange in advance a pickup with BHF logistic coordinator to the town of Kavadarci in North Macedonia conduct a COVID-19 PCR* test (https://genea.mk/) on arrival at the airport and get self-quarantined for the period before the pick up, at the Hotel Feni** (these rules may be changed).</p>	

Day 2	All students with negative PCR test results will be picked up from the hotel by a shuttle to Stobi, Gradsko, N. Macedonia.	Presentation of the Balkan Heritage Field School, NI Stobi and collaborating universities & institutions, the project and the participants. Ice-breakers and orientation. Sightseeing of the archaeological site of Stobi . Traditional Macedonian welcome dinner.
Day 3	Field work	Lecture: Introduction in the excavation area and methodology of fieldwork Lecture: From the Field to Storage – review of basic methods for uncovering, “first aid”, consolidation in situ, cleaning, sorting out, labeling, documenting and storing of ceramic artifacts Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 4	Field work	Lecture: Total Station and GNSS Surveying; Ground Control Set-up. Workshop: Total Station and GNSS Surveying and Ground Control Set-up
Day 5	Field work	Lecture: Typology of Roman and Late Roman Pottery (based on examples from Stobi) Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 6	Field work	Lecture: Archaeological Photography and Principles of Digital Photogrammetry; Mapping in 3DM Analyst Workshop: Digital Photogrammetry of Excavations and Total Station Operation; Mapping in 3DM Analyst
Day 7	Field work	Workshop: Pottery Drawing, Part I (in groups)
Day 8	Excursion: Guided visit to Bitola and the ancient city of Heraclea Lyncestis	
Day 9	Excursion: Guided visit to Ohrid: Ancient Lychnidos (UNESCO World Heritage Site)	
Day 10	Field work	Workshop: Introduction to Surveying: Total Station
Day 11	Field work	Workshop: Introduction to Surveying: GNSS
Day 12	Field work	Workshop: Pottery Drawing, Part II

		Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 13	Field work	Workshop: Processing Photogrammetry Data in 3DM Analyst and Agisoft Photoscan
Day 14	Field work	Lecture: Religious Beliefs in Stobi Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 15	Excursion: Optional Guided visit to Pella and Vergina in Greece– Not Included in the participation fee. The price varies, depending on the number of the students between 40-60 Euros.	
Day 16	Free day	
Day 17	Field Work	Workshop Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 18	Field work	Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 19	Field work	Lecture: Architecture and Urban Development in Stobi Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 20	Field work	Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 21	Field work	Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 22	Excursion: Guided visit of Skopje	
Day 23	Free day	
Day 24	Field work	Lecture: Cemeteries and Burial Practice in Stobi Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 25	Field work	Exam Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 26	Field work	Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation

Day 26	Field work	Workshop: Archaeological finds processing and field documentation
Day 27	Field work	- Presentation of the Excavation's results. - Evaluation meeting and Conclusion Dinner and farewell party
Day 28	Departure	

The course structure may be subject to change upon directors' discretion.

Typical work day

6.00-6.30	- Breakfast
6.40 - 13.00	- Field-training at the excavation site
13.30-17.00	- Lunch and siesta
17.00-19.00	- Lectures and workshops
20.00-21.00	- Dinner

In case of rainy days, lectures and lab work will be performed.

EQUIPMENT LIST

- Work shoes (preferably closed toe shoes)
- An additional set of walking and hiking shoes
- Clothing suitable for outdoor activities (consider weather conditions from hot and sunny to rainy and chilly)
- Wide brim hat for field work
- A light raincoat for possible rainy and windy days
- Medication - It is not necessary to bring over-the-counter medicine from your country since you can buy most types in Macedonia (e.g. aspirin, anti-insecticides, sunscreen, etc). It is recommended, however, that you bring any individual prescription medicines
- A converter for an EU type electricity wall-plug if needed
- A good attitude for work, fun, study, and discoveries

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Macedonian dialing code: +389

Time Difference (Summer time): UTC/GMT +1 hours (April through September)

Measure units: degree Celsius (°C), meter (m.), gram (gr.), liter (l)

Money/Banks/Credit Cards: The Macedonian currency is the **Macedonian DENAR (MKD)**. You cannot pay in Euros or other foreign currency except in casinos and big hotels (where the exchange rate is really low)!

Macedonian banks accept all credit cards and travelers cheques. Usually Banks are open from 8.00 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday and from 8.00 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

Shopping malls, super markets and many shops in the bigger towns and resorts will also accept credit cards. For most small shops throughout the country, the only way of payment is cash. Exchange of foreign currencies is possible not only at banks but also at numerous exchange offices. Most do not collect commission fees and have acceptable exchange rates (+/- 0.5-1.5% of the official rate).

ATMs are available all over the country and are a safe way to get Macedonian Denars.

You can see Macedonian notes and coins in circulation at:

www.nbrm.mk/?ItemID=C2B15406ABC3BC46B2525F66092FB01D

If you plan to use your credit/debit card in Macedonia, please inform your bank of your intention before departure. Otherwise it is likely that your bank will block your account/card for security reasons. Unblocking your card, when abroad, may cost you several phone calls and a lot of money.

Electricity

The electricity in Macedonia is 220 - Volts A.C. (50 Hertz). Don't forget to bring a voltage converter, if necessary!



Outlets in Macedonia generally accept 1 type of plug: two round pins. If your appliances plug has a different shape, you will need a plug adapter.

Emergency

National emergency number is **112**

Police: **192**

Fire brigade: **193**

Ambulance: **194**

Road assistance: **196**

REQUIRED READINGS

Some of the required readings will be posted on the field school website. Enrolled students will have access to and be able to download PDFs upon completion of payment.

Studies I = Wiseman J. (ed.), 1973. *Studies in the Antiquities of Stobi* vol. I, Beograd 1973

Studies II = Wiseman J. (ed.) 1975. *Studies in the Antiquities of Stobi* vol. II, Beograd, 1975

Studies III = Aleksova B. and Wiseman J., (eds.) 1981. *Studies in the Antiquities of Stobi* vol. III, Titov Veles, 1981

Studies IV = Blazevska S., (ed.) 2018. *Studies in the Antiquities of Stobi* vol. IV, Stobi, 2018

Anderson - Stojanovic, V. R. - *Stobi. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, Princeton University Press, 1992, p. 1-61; 144-155.

Anderson-Stojanović V. R., Computer-assisted analysis of pottery at Stobi, Yugoslavia. *Journal of field archaeology* (2013), p. 335-348.

Collet, L., *An Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*, Rotherham, Yorkshire, 2008, p. 5-31

Grant J., S. Gorin and N. Fleming. *The Archaeology Coursebook: an introduction to themes, sites, methods and skills.* Routledge. 2008, p. 25-51; 81 – 192; 93-100; 114 – 119; 277 -281.

Wiseman, J.R., 1986, *Archaeology and History at Stobi, Macedonia* in: (ed. Charles B. McClendon), *Rome and the Provinces, Studies in the Transformation of Arts and Architecture in the Mediterranean World* (1986): 37-41.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Arnold, H., M. Jones - *The Later Roman Empire, 284-602: A Social, Economic, and Administrative Survey*, Vol. 1 and 2. (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986).

Brown, P. - *The World of Late Antiquity AD 150-750* (W. W. Norton & Company, 1989).

Burke, H., C. Smith - *The Archaeologist's Field Handbook* (Allen & Unwin, 2004)

Cameron, A. - *The Mediterranean World in Late Antiquity: AD 395-600* (Routledge,1993).

Cary, M., H. H. Scullard - *A History of Rome: Down to the Reign of Constantine* (Bedford/St.Martin's, 1976).

Drewett, P. L. - *Field Archaeology: An Introduction* (University College London, 1999)

Harris, E. - *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy* (London & New York: Academic Press, 1989)
Available in Internet - <http://www.harrismatrix.com/>

Mikulcik I., *Stobi. An ancient city* (Skopje 2003)

Pavlovski, G., Blazevska S., *Archaeological Evidence of Earthquakes at Stobi, Monumenta 2-3, MASA,* Skopje 2017/18, 49-82.

Renfrew, C., P. Bahn - *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice* (Thames & Hudson, 2008)

Styliaras G. - *Towards a web-based archaeological excavation platform for smartphones: review and potentials.* *SpringerPlus* 4.1 (2015): 1.

<https://springerplus.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40064-015-1115-3>

Wiseman, J. R., D. Mano-Zissi - *Stobi: A City of Ancient Macedonia, Journal of Field Archaeology*, 3, 1976, 269-302.