

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ANCIENT POTTERY & GLASS – MACEDONIA & BULGARIA

Course ID: ARCH 365V

June 2–July 7, 2018

DIRECTORS:

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PROJECT COORDINATORS:

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INTRODUCTION

This course is focused mainly on conservation and restoration of ancient Greek and Roman pottery and gives basic introduction to treatment, conservation and restoration of glass objects.

It consists of two parts implemented in two neighboring European countries. The initial three weeks will take place at the site of Stobi, Republic of Macedonia and the final two weeks will take place at Sozopol, ancient Apollonia Pontica, Bulgaria. Stobi was an important Roman city and reached its zenith of power during the 1st – 3rd centuries CE. Apollonia was one of the richest and most prosperous Ancient Greek colonies in the Black Sea region in Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic period.

The main goal for this program to provide theoretical and hands-on training experience on pottery and glass conservation. It does so through the exposure of students to two different site labs, enabling them to evaluate and appreciate similarities and differences in conservation problems, approaches, methods, technique, design and material choice applied on different types of artifacts. This field school supports the archaeological efforts in both sites and will integrate conservation efforts into the larger scheme of broad archaeological project.

The pottery and the glass vessels for the workshop in Republic of Macedonia come from the excavations of the Roman and Early Byzantine city of Stobi and are provided by the National Institution Stobi (NIS). These are mainly locally produced Roman and Late Roman ceramic shapes. The pottery for the workshop in Bulgaria is part of the collection of the Archaeological Museum – Sozopol, Bulgaria and originates from cult/funeral fireplaces in the ancient Greek and Hellenistic necropolis of Apollonia Pontica (6th – 2nd century BCE) which is one of the largest ancient Greek necropoleis ever excavated. The represented shapes are black glazed drinking vessels and plates with local or imported origin.

Students begin their training with replicas of ancient vessels and then progress to originals once they reach an acceptable level of skill, accuracy and precision. Most students will be able to master conservation and restoration efforts within the course of this field school and expect to complete work on 2-5 artifacts by the end of the program, depending on the initial state of objects' conservation, the necessity of conservation treatment and the individual performance of the student.

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be prepared to take part in projects for conservation, restoration and documentation of archaeological pottery, under the supervision of professional conservators and restorers.

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 private, highly ranked liberal arts institution with a deep commitment to undergraduate education. Students will receive a letter grade for attending this field school (see grading assessment and matrix). This field school provides a minimum of 160 direct instructional hours. Students are encouraged to discuss the transferability of credit units with faculty and registrars at their home institutions 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 additional transcript may be sent to the student's home institution at no additional cost. Additional transcripts may be ordered at any time through the National Student Clearinghouse: <http://bit.ly/2hvurkl>.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of this program is to prepare students to take part in archaeological ceramics conservation and restoration activities. The activities in this program will include the following:

1. Introduction to fundamental ethical principles of conservation and restoration. These include among others the principles of reversibility, compatibility, re-treatability and authenticity, and the principle of minimal intervention. Detailed documentation process and basic requirements for conservation materials are also discussed.
2. Introduction to the aesthetic principles of conservation: partial or complete restoration of the original appearance of the object without eliminating the impact of time on it, preserving the artistic values of the artifact, hiding or pointing out restored parts.
3. Presentation of the main causes for deterioration, especially upon excavation.
4. Introduction to preliminary pottery and glass analyses and condition assessment of the finds: observations under low and high magnification, sampling and samples, instrumental analyses. Results as a base for informed conservation treatment proposal.
5. Training through practical exercises: basic conservation and restoration activities: damage assessment and classification, conservation plan, mechanical and chemical cleaning, desalination and consolidation of pottery shards, reassembling fragmented objects, in-filling, retouching, and detailed documentation.

6. Introduction to conservation documentation, including its visual, historical, and technical aspects as well as conservation treatment performed on the object.
7. Introduction to post conservation monitoring process.
8. Introduction to technological characteristics and technology of ancient pottery and glass and their changes through time.
9. To prepare students to create, organize and maintain artifacts and conservation databases.
10. Collection and keeping both data and metadata about objects and their documentation safe.
11. Introduction to advanced photo documentation techniques, such as: Reflectance Transformation Imaging,
12. Introduction to the archaeological and historical contexts of the restored materials – sites, cultures, research problems, etc.
13. Introduction to health and safety requirements in a conservation lab.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

You should be aware that conditions on the Balkans are different than those you experience in your home, dorms or college town. Note that South European (subtropical) climate dominates in the region, making summers hot (30-40°C). Rainy and chilly days in this season are rare but not unheard of.

If you have any medical concerns, please consult your doctor. For all other concerns, please consult with the project director – as appropriate.

COURSE SCHEDULE

Both workshops' schedules consist of four modules:

MODULE I - Theoretical module (45 hours for both workshops). Covers the following topics:

1. Greek, Roman and Late Roman pottery and glass history and technology. This will include production technology, physical and chemical properties, shape & design.
2. Conservation documentation. Lectures focusing on visual documentation, including regular photography, software manipulation (Corel Draw) and data & metadata documentation of visual record, technical photography, reflectance transformation imaging (RTI), color decorrelation stretching.
3. Analytical methods used to determine the chemical composition and the physical properties of artifacts, the damaging processes influencing the artifacts' condition upon excavation.
4. Preventive conservation treatment in situ and subsequent lab conservation treatment of retrieved objects.
5. Lectures focusing on the historical and archaeological context of the treated materials.

MODULE II – Practicum (app. 130 hours for both workshops). Consists of four components:

1. Workshops dedicated to materials and production, which include the full production of replica vessels and explore the challenges related to production technology as practiced in the past.
2. Workshops dedicated to pottery and glass photographic and graphic technical documentation.
3. Workshops dedicated to ceramics and glass conservation.
4. Workshops dedicated, reflectance transformation imaging (RTI), color decorrelation stretching.

MODULE III - Excursions accompanied by lectures, presentations and study visits to sites of historical/archaeological significance such as the town of Bitola (Archaeological Museum) and the Heraclea Lyncestis excavation site, the town of Ohrid (Ancient Lychnidos, UNESCO World Heritage Site) in Republic of Macedonia, Pella and Vergina (UNESCO World Heritage Sites) in Greece, the Bulgarian capital Sofia and the ancient town of Nessebar (UNESCO World Heritage Site) on the Black Sea Coast.

MODULE IV – Homework (est. 10 hours for both projects) will be assigned to all students, which will consist of editing and processing students' conservation documentation (journal, conservation forms, drawings, photos, etc.) and preparing presentations and reports.

Date	Morning	Afternoon
Day 1 2 June		- Arrival in Stobi, R. of Macedonia (FYROM) - Traditional Macedonian welcome dinner
Day 2	<p>Orientation. Presentation of National Institution Stobi, Balkan Heritage Foundation – Institute for Field Research Joint Program, the Field School agenda and goals, the team and participants, some practicalities</p> <p>Lecture: History of Stobi and Macedonia in Roman and Late Roman period (2nd century BCE – 6th century CE)</p>	<p>Lecture: From the Field to Storage: <i>review of basic methods for recovering, “first aid” consolidation in situ, cleaning, lifting and packing for transportation, labeling, documenting and storing ceramic and glass artifacts</i></p> <p>Stobi sightseeing tour</p>
Day 3	<p>Lecture: Material Science and Technology. Clay properties and changes during firing.</p> <p>Lecture & Workshop: typology and chronology of Roman and Late Roman pottery with examples from Stobi. Sorting and selecting different types of Roman and Late Roman pottery shards</p>	<p>Lecture: Deterioration of ceramics objects. <i>Soluble salts, porosity, firing; choosing the most appropriate conservation treatment for each object</i></p> <p>Workshop: Cleaning and sorting of Roman and Late Roman pottery shards</p>
Day 4	<p>Lecture: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects. Basic steps and principles. Ethics and conservation</p> <p><i>Cleaning of ceramic objects: methods of dirt removal, mechanical and chemical methods of salt efflorescence removal, desalination of the ceramic body. Extraction of cleaning and/or desalination agents from the ceramic body. Consolidation – need, methods and materials; requirements. Assembly of the fragments – adhesives and requirements. Methods of temporary fixing. Molds and temporary supports. Gap filling, modelling and finishing touches.</i></p> <p>Lecture: Required documentation for pottery and glass conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Graphic documentation</i> • <i>Graphic reconstruction</i> • <i>Photographing</i> • <i>Conservation journal</i> • <i>Conservation history list</i> • <i>List of used materials and safety data</i> 	<p>Study Excursion & Workshop: Visit to a local traditional pottery workshop in the town of Veles. <i>Experimenting with pottery making</i></p>

	<i>sheets</i>	
Day 5	Lecture & Workshop: Introduction to technical photography	Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects. Preliminary assembly of fragmented objects – methods of temporary fixing of the loose parts. Final assembly – fitting the fragments together, application of adhesive and cleaning of the excess adhesive around the joints. Methods of temporary mechanical stabilization during adhesive setting.
Day 6	Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects. Gap filling – methods. Preliminary processing of break lines and surrounding areas. Temporary protection. Temporary supports for plaster in-fills. Additional modelling of the reconstructions. Cleaning of the areas surrounding the in-fill. Documentation – finishing touches.	Lecture & Workshop: Technical drawing documentation. Pottery fragments
Day 7	Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects. Conservation treatment of original objects. General instructions. <i>Assigning selected number of objects to each participant. Specifics of working with original objects. Removal of unwanted material (soil, salts, etc.) and extraction of cleaning agents. Assembly of the fragments with appropriate adhesive, removal of excess of adhesive. In-fills and their additional processing.</i>	Lecture & Workshop: Technical drawing documentation. Entire vessels.
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) and Ohrid lake	
Day 10	Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Vessels. <i>Conservation treatment of original objects. Continued (the exact activities depend on the number of assigned objects and the complexity of each object; as well as on the individual progress of each participant. All activities are closely supervised by and discussed with professional conservator)</i>	Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Vessels. Conservation treatment of original vessels. Continuation: <i>refining the plaster, cleaning the vessel from extra plaster, consolidation</i>

Day 11	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects</p> <p><i>Conservation treatment of original objects. Continued (the exact activities depend on the number of assigned objects and the complexity of each object; as well as on the individual progress of each participant. All activities are closely supervised by and discussed with professional conservator)</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Archaeological Documentation – <i>Digitalization of pottery graphic documentation</i></p>
Day 12	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects.</p> <p><i>Conservation treatment of original objects. Continued (the exact activities depend on the number of assigned objects and the complexity of each object; as well as on the individual progress of each participant. All activities are closely supervised by and discussed with professional conservator)</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Archaeological Documentation – <i>Digitalization of pottery graphic documentation.</i></p>
Day 13	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Objects.</p> <p><i>Final conservation treatment of original objects. Continued (the exact activities depend on the number of assigned objects and the complexity of each object; as well as on the individual progress of each participant. All activities are closely supervised by and discussed with professional conservator)</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Accomplishing the conservation documentation for the conserved vessels.</p>
Day 14	<p>Preparation of power point presentation of the workshop’s results.</p>	<p>Presentation of the Workshop results. Discussion with the instructors. Evaluation meeting and conclusion.</p>
Day 15	Day off	
Day 16	Guided visit of Pella and Vergina (UNESCO World Heritage Site), Greece	
Day 17	<p>Lecture. History of Pre-Roman and Roman glass technology. Chemical composition of glass. <i>Forms of natural silica, forms of natural glasses, core formed glass vessels, mosaic glass; mold formed vessels, glass blowing, free blown vessels, mold blown objects, cage cups etc.</i></p>	<p>Lecture. Basic techniques in ancient glass conservation and restoration.</p> <p><i>Deterioration of glass, chemical deterioration, superficial disfigurement, physical damage, cleaning of glass, preliminary assembly, final assembly using medical tape, application of omega clips, application of resin, removal of the omega clips, cleaning of extra resin and adhesive, mold making (using dental silicon and rubber) application of the gap filling resin,</i></p>

		<p><i>refining the additions.</i></p> <p>Lecture. Materials used for cleaning, stabilization and conservation of ancient glass. <i>Choosing consolidants and adhesives for archaeological glass; different resin types, solubility, ageing properties, reversibility, working properties.</i></p>
Day 18	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Glass Objects.</p> <p><i>Mechanical and chemical cleaning of selected original glass shards.</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Glass Objects.</p> <p><i>Initial documentation of the condition of glass replicas fragments'. Assembly of fragments of Roman or Late Roman object with medical tape</i></p>
Day 19	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Glass Objects.</p> <p><i>Final assembly, application of omega clips.</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Glass Objects.</p> <p><i>Application of resin on the cracks. Molds making for gap filling of glass vessels.</i></p>
Day 20	<p>Workshop: Conservation and restoration of Roman and Late Roman Glass Objects.</p> <p><i>Removal of the omega clips, cleaning from extra resin and adhesive.</i></p>	<p>Workshop: Finishing touches to the conservation and documentation of the treated objects.</p> <p>Farewell dinner and party</p>
Day 21	<p>Preparation of power point presentation of the workshop's results.</p> <p>Presentation of the Workshop Results and Evaluations</p>	<p>Trip from Stobi to Sofia.</p> <p>Arrival and check-in.</p>
Day 22	<p>Trip from Sofia to Sozopol. Arrival and check-in. Welcome dinner</p>	
Day 23	<p>Orientation. Presentation of the workshop agenda and goals, the new team and the participants, some practicalities, etc.</p>	<p>Sozopol Old Town sightseeing and orientation walk</p>
Day 24	<p>Lecture: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery – part I. (<i>Conservation of artifacts "in situ". Properties and deterioration of the pottery from Apollonia Pontica, V-VI century BCE. Conservation strategy and methods</i>).</p> <p>Lecture: Conservation of ancient Greek Pottery – part II. <i>Analytical methods used to determine the physical and the chemical parameters and properties of ceramic artifacts, as well as the changes occurred in the materials due to environmental influences</i></p>	<p>Lecture: Technology, typology and chronology of ancient Greek and Hellenistic Pottery with examples from Apollonia Pontica.</p> <p>Visit to Sozopol Archaeological Museum.</p> <p>Workshop: Analyzing, sorting out and selecting of ancient pottery shards for conservation and documentation.</p>

Day 25	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery. <i>Preliminary study of the objects; condition assessment and documentation</i>	Lecture: History of the Greek colonization of the Western Black Sea coast (7 th – 5 th century BCE)
Day 26	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery. <i>Initial treatment – mechanical removal of deposits from the ceramic surface</i>	Lecture: History of Apollonia Pontica in Antiquity (7 th century BCE – 6 th century CE)
Day 27	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery <i>Chemical removal of deposits from the ceramic surface</i> <i>Problems caused by the presence of salts. Desalination of the ceramic artifacts – necessity and specifics of the desalination of ceramics from marine areas; limits (theory and practice).</i>	Lecture: Ancient Greek cemeteries and funeral rites with examples from the Western Black Sea coast
Day 28	Excursion to Nessebar (UNESCO World Heritage Site)	
Day 29	Day off	
Day 30	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery <i>Consolidation of the ceramic body. Consolidants and methods (theory and practice). Requirements, new materials. Compatibility.</i>	Lecture & Workshop: Reflectance Transformation Imaging (Capture)
Day 31	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery <i>Assembly of fragmented objects – adhesives for ceramics. Requirements, properties and types. Obsolete and new materials (theory and practice).</i>	Lecture & Workshop: Reflectance Transformation Imaging (Processing)
Day 32	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery <i>Reconstruction of missing parts of the ceramic body. Different materials and their properties. Requirements, compatibility.</i>	Workshop: Reflectance Transformation Imaging (Capture & Processing).
Day 33	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek pottery <i>Reconstruction of missing parts of the ceramic body. Different materials and their properties.</i>	Workshop: Color Decorrelation Stretching
Day	Workshop: Conservation of ancient Greek	Lecture Ethics and aesthetics in the

34	pottery <i>Retouching of the reconstructed parts.</i> Exam	conservation of archaeological ceramics Workshop: Conservation and restoration of ancient Greek pottery. Finalizing activities.
Day 35	Submission of the treated vessels at the Museum of Archaeology - Sozopol Evaluation meeting and Conclusion Exam	- Free time - Dinner and farewell party
Day 36 7 July	Departure	

The course structure may be subject to change on the director's discretion.

Typical work day

7:00 – 8:00	- Breakfast
8:30 - 13:00 / 13:30	- Workshop for Conservation and Restoration of Ancient Pottery/Glass
13:30 - 15:30 / 17:00	- Lunch and siesta
15:30/17:00 – 19:00/19:30	- Lectures and workshops
19:30/20:00 – 21:00	- Dinner

GRADING MATRIX

Students will be graded based on their work as follows.

% of Grade	Activity
20%	Roman and Late Roman Pottery Conservation
20%	Ancient Greek Pottery Conservation
15%	Conservation of ancient Glass
15%	Technical drawing of pottery & digitizing of the graphic documentation
10%	RTI documentation
20%	Final Exam

Students' performance in the both parts of the field school (in Macedonia and in Bulgaria) will be evaluated separately. Grades and the performance will be communicated by the both teams under the Balkan Heritage Foundation supervision.

ATTENDANCE POLICY

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

PREREQUISITES

None. This is hands-on, experiential learning and students will work in the lab and learn how to conduct conservation, restoration and documentation work. These activities involve patience, careful work and concentration, and thus require a measure of acceptance that is not found in the typical university

learning environment. Students are required to come equipped with sufficient excitement and the understanding that conservation and restoration endeavor requires hard work, patience, discipline, close concentration and attention to detail.

The Conservation & Restoration Field School will host students and professionals from all over the world. With such an international team, it is vital that all students respect the IFR code of conduct, each other's cultures, and local organizational, social and cultural rules and laws.

EQUIPMENT LIST

- Work clothes
- A 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 the study trips.
- Medication - It is not necessary to bring over-the-counter medicine from your country since you can buy all common types in Bulgaria (e.g. aspirin, anti-insecticides, sunscreen, etc.) It is recommended that you bring your individual prescription medicines, if any.
- Don't forget to bring a converter to an EU type electricity wall-plug if needed.
- It is recommended that participants bring PCs having at least 5 GB free disk space and a mouse. Operating system recommended: Windows.
- A good attitude for work, fun, study and discoveries.

ACCOMMODATION

In Stobi, Republic of Macedonia

Participants will stay at renovated air-conditioned cabins at the archaeological base next to the ancient ruins of Stobi. Students will be housed in rooms with 2-3 beds each. Each cabin has four bedrooms, a living room and two bathrooms with showers. A washing machine and Wi-Fi are available for free.

The closest village to Stobi is Gradsko (4 km), where there are a couple of food & beverage shops, a pharmacy, an ATM and a medical office. The closest supermarkets, drug-stores, pharmacies, banks with ATM and hospitals are in the towns of Negotino, 12 km away, Kavadarci, 17 km away, and Veles, 23 km away.

In Sozopol, Bulgaria

Accommodation is either at Dom Mladenovi guest house (<http://www.dommladenovi-sozopol.com/en2/>) or at the VMK Military Club, both of which have comfortable rooms with private bathrooms, air-conditioning, refrigerators and TV. Internet is available at the lobby area of the hotels. Both hotels are located close to the town beaches, the Old Town Quarter, the Archaeological Museum, and within 15 min walking distance from the archaeological site.

Staying an extra day costs 30 USD. Single rooms are available upon request for an additional fee of 125 USD per week (**The prices may slightly vary due to the USD rate fluctuations**).

Alternative more luxurious accommodation (for single, double and triple rooms) is available for an additional fee of \$200-\$300 USD per week upon request at Villa Kera (<http://villa-keras.com/newsite/index.php#!/pageHome>). Places are limited.

MEALS

In Stobi, Republic of Macedonia:

Three meals (fresh, homemade food) per day are covered by the tuition fee. Meals, except for lunch packages during the excursion, usually take place at the field house premises in Stobi. This field school

can accommodate vegetarians, vegans and individuals with lactose-intolerance diets. Kosher and gluten-free restrictions are impossible to accommodate in these locations.

In Sozopol, Bulgaria:

Daily breakfast and the welcome and the farewell dinners are covered by the tuition fee. Students are responsible for their own lunch and dinners. Sozopol offers variety of restaurants that can meet everyone's preferences and dietary requirements – from fast food options to cozy gourmet restaurants. The average meal price (soup/salad, main dish and dessert) can cost between \$6 to \$12 USD. The project team will recommend restaurants for different preferences (cuisine, cost, dietary needs) and will arrange discounts for the students.

TRAVEL, MEETING POINT/TIME & DEPARTURE

Arrival: Please arrive on June 2 by 7:00pm at the National Institution for Management of the Archaeological Site of Stobi, 1420 Gradsko, Republic of Macedonia (+ 389 43251 026). A transfer to Stobi from the airports in Skopje (Macedonia) or Thessaloniki (Greece) may be arranged by request. Individual or group transfers' price may vary from \$36-120 USD depending on both distance and number of passengers. **(The prices may slightly vary due to the USD rate fluctuations.)** The trip takes approximately 1.5 hours depending on traffic. It is recommended to exchange/withdraw some Macedonian Denars and buy a bottle of water and visit the restroom before the trip. Enrolled students will receive a travel info-sheet with specific travel details prior to departure.

If you missed your connection or your flight was delayed/canceled, call, text or email the project staff (email: bhfs.admissions@gmail.com).

Trip from Stobi to Apollonia: Students will be fully assisted by project staff for their trip from Stobi, Republic of Macedonia to Sozopol, Bulgaria. They will use public transport from Stobi to Skopje, Republic of Macedonia then from Skopje to Sofia, Bulgaria and from Sofia to Sozopol. The transport is included in the admission fee.

They will have an overnight stay in Sofia. Accommodation in downtown hostel in dormitory-type rooms is covered by the admission fee. Single rooms are available upon request for an extra fee.

The meeting for the welcome dinner is at 7:45 pm in the garden of Dom Mladenovi guest house, Sozopol, Bulgaria.

Detailed travel information sheet as well as local contact information will be provided to enrolled students.

Departure: This field school ends in Sozopol. Students may continue onward travel or return home on July 7. The closest airport is in Burgas, approximately 1 hour by car or bus. Other optional airports are those in Varna (3-4 hours), Sofia (5-6 hours) or Plovdiv (4-5 hours), Bulgaria. All airports may be reached by bus or by organized transfers. Students are responsible for their travel from Sozopol to the airport.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Citizens of the US, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand **do not need a visa** to visit Bulgaria and 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.

Note that if you plan to visit Turkey during your stay in the Balkans you will need a visa. The Turkish government facilitates the process for tourists by providing the option for obtaining an e-visa at <https://www.evisa.gov.tr/en/>.

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

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safety and health orientation will take place at the beginning of the program. Stobi's neighboring towns Negotino and Kavadarci (12/17 km away) and Sozopol offer medical care, first aid and pharmacies. Good personal hygiene and relaxation after a day's hard work are good preventatives for the summer flue.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Macedonian dialing code: +389

Bulgarian dialing code: +359

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

Time Difference in Bulgaria (Summer time): UTC/GMT +2 hours (April through September)

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

Money/Banks/Credit Cards:

The Bulgarian currency is the **Bulgarian LEV (BGN)**. Since 1997, the Bulgarian LEV has been pegged to the EURO at the exchange rate of 1 euro = 1.955 lev (usually sold for 1.94 lev). Bulgarian banks accept all credit cards and sometimes travelers' checks. Usually banks open at 8.00-8.30 am and close at 17.00-18.00 pm. They work from Monday to Friday. Shopping malls, supermarkets and many shops in Sofia and/or bigger towns and resorts will also accept credit cards. This is not valid for the smaller "domestic" shops throughout the country where the only way of payment is cash. You can see Bulgarian notes and coins in circulation at: <http://www.bnb.bg/NotesAndCoins/NACNotesCurrency/index.htm?toLang= EN>

The Macedonian currency is the Macedonian DENAR (MKD). Macedonian banks accept all credit cards and travelers' checks. 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 Saturday. You can see Macedonian notes and coins in circulation at: www.nbrm.mk/?ItemID=C2B15406ABC3BC46B2525F66092FB01D

In both countries, you cannot pay in Euros or other foreign currency except in casinos and big hotels (where the exchange rate is really unfair)!

The exchange of foreign currencies is practiced not only by banks but also by numerous exchange offices. **NB!** Most of them don't collect commission fee and have acceptable exchange rates (+/- 0.5-1,5% of the official rate). However, those located in shopping areas of big cities, resorts, railway stations, airports etc. can overcharge you variable amounts. Ask in advance how much money you will get!

ATMs are available all over both countries, and POS-terminals are in most bank offices.

If you plan to use your credit/debit card, please inform your bank on your intention before departure! Otherwise it is very possible that your bank will block your account/ card for security reasons when you try to use it abroad! Unblocking your card when abroad may cost you lots of phone calls and money.

Electricity

The electricity power in the both countries is stable at 220 - Volts A.C. (50 Hertz). Don't forget to bring a voltage converter if necessary!

Outlets generally accept 1 type of plug:



Two round pins. If your appliances plug has a different shape, you may need a plug adapter.

Emergency in Macedonia

National emergency number is **112**

Police: **192**

Fire brigade: **193**

Ambulance: **194**

Road assistance: **196**

Emergency in Bulgaria

National emergency number is **112**

REQUIRED READINGS

Readings will be made available to enrolled students as PDF files through shared Dropbox folder.

Cherneva, D. *Richly Decorated Pottery from Apollonia Pontica (4th Century B.C.). Technical Study, Damage Phenomena, and Approach to Conservation.* - Report in the Interim Meeting of the ICOM-CC and Glass Working Group and Corpus Vitrearum - ICOMOS in Amsterdam (In print)

Cherneva, D. Investigations on the Gilding Technology of Antique Ceramics from Apollonia Pontica. *Archaeologia Bulgarica*, XVII, 2, Sofia, 2013, 39-53.

Cherneva, D. Archaeological glass from a mound in Pamuklia (Bulgaria), 1st-2nd century AD: Identification, damage phenomena and conservation, Poster, 17th Triennial Conference ICOM-CC, 2014 Melbourne, Australia.

Cook, R., P. Dupont. *East Greek Pottery*. London, New York, 1998. p. 1-10; 26 – 70; 77 – 94; 129 – 131; 192 – 206.

Elder, A., S. Madsen, G., Brown, C., Herbel, C., Collins, S., Whelan, C., Wenz, S., Alderson and L. Kronthal. 1997. *Adhesives and Consolidants in Geological and Paleontological Conservation: A Wall Chart*. SPNHC Leaflets, Vol. 1 No. 2. http://www.spnhc.org/media/assets/leaflet2_chart.pdf

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