

THE DJANAVARA HILL PROJECT: EXCAVATIONS OF AN EARLY BYZANTINE MONASTERY AT VARNA, BULGARIA

Course ID: ARCH 365U

July 20-August 17, 2020

Academic Credits: 8 Semester Credit Units (Equivalent to 12 Quarter Units)

School of Record: Connecticut College

DIRECTORS:

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INTRODUCTION

The monastery on Djanavara Hill was one of the biggest and most impressive Early Christian complexes not only at Varna (ancient Odessos), but in the entire Northeastern Balkan Region. It was situated seven kilometers outside the Ancient city and not far from the renowned Via Pontica – the main road along the western Black Sea Coast connecting the Danube Delta and Constantinople. The remains of the monastery were discovered in the beginning of the 20th century by one of the founders of the Bulgarian Archaeology and Varna Archaeological Museum - Hermengild Skorpil. He excavated the monastery church which had an unusual floor plan in the Balkans. The church monumental architecture, the colorful mosaics and the beautiful marble decorations were impressive but possibly the most breathtaking discovery was buried under the altar. In an underground crypt, Skorpil discovered human bones – likely of a person the community believed was a saint – put into an elaborated golden reliquary decorated with semi precious stones. The reliquary itself was placed in a small silver sarcophagus-shaped box, placed in another one made of fine white marble. Known as ‘relics’, these type of physical remains from a spiritual world was commonly used in Byzantine churches to attract visitors, and their donations, to churches across Christendom.

Skorpil confined his excavations to the church and the colonnaded courtyard in front of it. Unfortunately he did not publish a detailed report of this excavation and all notes and manuscripts

were lost after his death. For almost 100 years, no further research was taken at the monastery on Djanavara Hill.

Recently, Prof. Alexander Minchev and his team from Varna Archaeological Museum decided to come back to this important structure and reopen research there. After 20 years of research, we now know that the church was only the nucleus of a sprawling monetary complex which grew gradually as the site gain in importance and renown. Thus far, archaeologists identified four periods of building and reconstructions between the middle 5th and the early 7th centuries CE.

As research at the site continues archaeologists focus on a number of research questions. First, domestic life and organization and associated technology is unknown. The project is investigation of the water supply system, location & scale of kitchen, location of outbuildings and gate to the complex. Second, life expectancy of the monks (and other residents) and their general health conditions are unknown. Project members are searching for the necropolis so human remains may be excavated and shed light on this issue. Third, archaeologists are attempting create a comprehensive plan of the complex, so they may try and understand why the architecture here is so different from the style used in almost every other church and monastery in the Balkans. Finally, archaeologists are not sure about the identity of the saint buried under the alter and are trying to find inscriptions that may shed light on the name and history of that individual.

This field school provides a glimpse into the Early Byzantine history and culture. It enables students to learn more about the Early Christian art, architecture, theology, cults, monastic art and everyday life. This field school also includes visits to numerous archaeological and historic sites along the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast.

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>

PREREQUISITES

None. This is hands-on, experiential learning and students will study on-site how to conduct archaeological research. 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 Varna 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, local culture, and local rules and laws.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Our primary concern is with education. Traveling and conducting field research involves risk. Students interested in participating in any IFR program must weigh whether the potential risk is worth the value of education provided. While risk is inherent in everything we do, we take risk seriously. The IFR engages in intensive review of each field school location prior to approval. Once a program is accepted, the IFR reviews each program annually to make sure it complies with all our standards and policies, including 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 Travelgurad.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. See this [Wall Street Journal article about travel insurance](#) that may help you with to help to decide whether to purchase such insurance.

We do our best to follow schedule and activities as outlined in this syllabus. Yet local permitting agencies, political, environmental, personal or weather conditions may force changes. This syllabus, therefore, is only a general commitment. Students should allow flexibility and adaptability as research work is frequently subject to change.

Archaeological fieldwork involves physical work outdoors. You should be aware that conditions in the field 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 (25-40°C) and breezy. 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.

THE VENUE

Varna is the largest Bulgarian city along the Black Sea coast. It is an important trade, cultural and tourist center with millenary history and numerous archaeological monuments around it. One of the most famous is the Varna Copper Age necropolis (known as Varna Golden Necropolis). Dated to the second half of the 5th millennium BCE, it is one of the oldest cemeteries of complex societies discovered in Europe. Over 3,000 gold artifacts were recovered there, presenting a unique achievement of the world's oldest goldsmith industry. Varna itself was founded in the early 6th c. BCE during the Great Greek colonization by settlers from Miletos in Asia Minor. Varna was initially known as Odessos - a name of Protothracian origin that is related to the abundant water resources in the area. Its prosperity was based on its excellent harbour and the intensive maritime trade with the Mediterranean world. The Early Byzantine period (4th – 6th c. CE) is one of the most remarkable in the history of Odessos. After the Late Roman administrative reforms, Odessos benefitted from its geographical proximity to the the new capital Constantinople (Istanbul) and the new center of the province Moesia Secunda - Marcianopolis (present-day Devnya). The city grew into an important administrative and religious center. It later became an episcopal see. Not surprising, a cathedral and six churches dated to the Early Byzantine period have been discovered within the city walls. At least ten more churches and two monasteries existed in the vicinity of Odessos.

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 (context 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, technical pottery drawing, the organization of finds storage, etc.
4. To introduce students to the Early Byzantine and Early Christian history, archaeology and culture in the region of the Western Black Sea Coast.
5. To introduce students to contemporary standards of work in the Field Archaeology.
6. To introduce students to the health and safety requirements at an archaeological site.

COURSE SCHEDULE

This Field School schedule consists of four modules:

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

1. Lectures and instructions about field methods and practices;
2. Lectures about different aspects of the Late Antique/Early Byzantine Archaeology (4th – 6th C. CE) along the Western Black Sea Coast;
3. Lectures about the history and archaeology of the Balkans, Bulgaria and a range of regional sites.

MODULE II – Practicum. Consists of two components:

1. Field work, including basic practices of excavation and archaeological recordation (105 hours);
2. Workshops dedicated to archaeological finds processing and documentation (35 hours).

MODULE III - Excursions accompanied by lectures, presentations and behind-the-scenes visits to sites of historical/archaeological significance. These include: the Early Byzantine and Medieval fortress at Kaliakra cape, the Early Byzantine fortress and the archaeological reserve Yailata, the Early Byzantine fortress with Early Christian basilica at St Atanas cape near Byala, the archaeological sites and the museums of history in the towns of Devnya (Late Roman city of Marcianopolis) and Balchik (ancient Dionysopolis), the Late Antiquity and Medieval site Madara (UNESCO World Heritage Site), as well as several archaeological sites in Varna and Varna Archaeological Museum. (app. 25 hours).

MODULE IV – Homework (app. 10 hours) will be assigned to all students, which will consist of editing and processing students' field documentation (field journal, context sheets, drawings, photos, etc.).

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 July 20 Mon.		- Arrival and check into the hotel in Varna. - Traditional Bulgarian welcome dinner.
Day 2 July 21 Tue.	Orientation panel	- Visiting the Archaeological Museum - Varna and the historical neighborhood of the city - Town sightseeing and orientation walk.
Day 3 July 22 Wed.	Field work Instructions: Hygiene, health and safety at the site. Basic Field Methods and Practices for Excavation and Documentation. Use of Tools and Working Techniques.	Lecture: "Introduction to the Early Byzantine History with Focus on the Eastern Balkans"
Day 4 July 23 Thur.	Field work Instruction: Introduction to the Field Journal; Contextual	Lecture: "Introduction to the Early Christian Architecture with Focus on Eastern Roman Empire"

	Sheets, Log Book and Other Forms.	
Day 5 July 24 Fri.	Field work Instruction: Three-Dimensional Positioning of Finds, Features and Structures.	Workshop: Building Techniques and Materials in Late Antiquity
Day 6 July 25 Sat.	Field work Instruction: Horizontal and Vertical Stratigraphy	Workshop: Recognizing Late Antiquity pottery and lamps
Day 7 July 26 Sun.	Day off	
Day 8 July 27 Mon.	Field work Instruction: How to Draw a Ground-plan/elevation-plan/Cross-section Using Scale	Lecture: Early Christian Church: Rite and Architecture
Day 9 July 28 Tue.	Field work Instruction: Field Photography	- Lecture: and Workshop for cleaning, sorting and drawing of ceramic artifacts.
Day 10 July 29 Wed.	Visit to the archaeological sites of Balchik (ancient Dionysopolis), the Early Byzantine and Mediaeval fortress of Kaliakra cape, and the Early Byzantine fortress and the archaeological reserve Yailata.	
Day 11 August 30 Thur.	Field work Instruction: Excavation Preparation. Preliminary Indoor Research	- Lecture and Workshop for cleaning, sorting and drawing of ceramic artifacts.
Day 12 August 31 Fri.	Field work Instruction: Excavation completion. Post excavation work and analyses	- Lecture and Workshop for cleaning, sorting and drawing of ceramic and other artifacts.
Day 13 August 1 Sat.	Field work	- Lecture and Workshop for cleaning, sorting and drawing of ceramic and other artifacts.
Day 14 August 2 Sun.	Field work	- Free time
Day 15 August 3 Mon.	- Free time	
Day 16 August 4 Tue.	Field work	- Lecture: Let There Be Light! Illumination and lighting in Early Christian Architecture and Religious Tradition
Day 17 August 5 Wed.	Field work	- Visit to the Early Byzantine fortress with Early Christian basilica at St. Atanas cape near Byala

Day 18 August 6 Thur.	Field work	Workshop: Cleaning, sorting and documenting of archaeological finds
Day 19 August 7 Fri.	Field work	Workshop: Cleaning, sorting and documenting of archaeological finds
Day 20 August 8 Sat.	Field work	- Free time
Day 21 August 9 Sun.	Free time	
Day 22 August 10 Mon.	Field work	Lecture: Every Day Life in the Early Christian Monastery (According to Historical and Archaeological Evidence)
Day 23 August 11 Tue.	Field work	Workshop: Late Antique Coins
Day 24 August 12 Wed.	Field work	Workshop: Early Christian mosaic art
Day 25 August 13 Thur.	Visit to the Stone Forest, Devnya (ancient Marcianopolis), Late Antiquity and Medieval site Madara (UNESCO World Heritage Site)	
Day 26 August 14 Fr.	Field work	Workshop: Cleaning, sorting and documenting of archaeological finds
Day 27 August 15 Sat.	Field work	- Free time / Final preparation for the exam - Exam.
Day 28 August 16 Sun.	Field work	- Free time - Dinner and farewell party
Day 29 August 17 Mon.	Departure – return home or further travel	

Course structure may be subject of change upon directors' discretion

TYPICAL WORK DAY

6.30 - 7.00 am	- Breakfast
7.30 - 8:00 am	- Lecture on field archaeology's methods and practices (at the site)
8:00 am - 1.30 pm	- Field-training at the excavation site (with 30 min break)
1.30 -5.00/5:30 pm	- Lunch and siesta
5.00/5.30 -7.00/7:30 pm	- Lectures and workshops
7.30 - 8.30 pm	- Dinner

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

GRADING MATRIX

Students will be graded based on their work as follows.

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

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.

EQUIPMENT LIST

- Work shoes (preferably closed toe shoes like sneakers or running shoes);
- A set of walking or hiking shoes for the excursions;
- Clothing suitable for outdoor activities (consider weather conditions from hot and sunny to rainy and chilly);
- A light raincoat for possible rainy and windy days is recommended;
- Wide brim hat
- A small backpack (for your food, bottle of water, wet wipes, camera, papers etc.)
- Medication - It is not necessary to bring over-the-counter medicine since you can buy all common types in Bulgaria (e.g. aspirin and anti-insecticides, sunscreen/tanning lotion, etc.). It is recommended, however, that you bring any individual prescription medicines;
- Converter for an EU type electricity wall-plug if needed;
- A good attitude for work, fun, study, and discoveries.

ACCOMMODATION

Students will be staying in Varna's downtown Orbita Hotel (<http://new.hotelorbita.com/en/>), in rooms with two to three beds (bathrooms with shower and WC, TV, a/c and fridge). Cheap laundry service and free Wi-Fi are available at the hotel. Participants are not expected to bring any additional equipment, bed linens or towels. Single rooms are available upon request for the supplement of 120 EUR per week. Staying an extra day at the hotel costs 30 EUR (per night per person).

Students who prefer another accommodation could organize it and pay for it by themselves. They will receive a discount of 75 EUR (per week) off the admission fee. This choice should be communicated in advance with BHFS Admission officer. Varna is a major tourist destination and there are many nice hotels, RB&B and hostels in the downtown.

It is important to note that no matter of the accommodation venue all students should be on time at the designated meeting points for the shuttle to the site in the working days and for the excursions.

MEALS

Daily breakfast in a restaurant next to Orbita hotel and the official welcome and the farewell dinners are covered by the tuition fee. Students are responsible for their own lunch and dinners.

Varna 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).

TRAVEL & MEETING POINT

We suggest you hold purchasing your airline ticket until six (6) weeks prior to departure date. Natural disasters, political changes, weather conditions and a range of other factors may require the cancelation of a field school. The IFR typically takes a close look at local conditions 6-7 weeks prior to program beginning and make Go/No Go decisions by then. Such time frame still allows the purchase deeply discounted airline tickets while protecting students from potential loss if airline ticket costs if we decide to cancel a program.

The arrival is on July 20th at 7:45 PM members of the Balkan Heritage team will meet the students and take them to a restaurant for the Welcome dinner. The meeting point is at the reception of Orbita hotel.

Students who arrive at Varna Airport (VAR) are advised to take a taxi to Orbita Hotel or to their place of accommodation (if it is different). The taxi company that has an official contract with Varna Airport is Triumf Taxi <http://triumftaxi.com/en/> We strongly recommend using its service.

Bus lines connect Varna with Burgas, Sofia (the Bulgarian capital) and Plovdiv.

A transfer from Burgas, Sofia or from other towns in Bulgaria may be arranged upon request for an additional fee. Individual or group transfers' price may vary from 50 to 280 USD depending on both distance and number of passengers. Students will receive travel sheet with detailed travel information in advance.

If you missed your connection or your flight was delayed/canceled, call, text or email the project staff (email: bhfs.admissions@gmail.com). Local contact information will be provided to enrolled students.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Citizens of EU, EEA, USA, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand do not need a visa to visit Bulgaria 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 visit the Balkan Heritage Foundation web site at <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. Varna is the third biggest Bulgarian town and offers medical facilities, first aid, and numerous pharmacies. Proper personal

hygiene and resting after a hard day of field work are good prevention methods against the summer flu.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Bulgarian dialing code: +359

Time Difference (Summer time): UTC/GMT +2 hours (March through October).

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

Money/Banks/Credit Cards: The Bulgarian currency is the Bulgarian LEV (BGN). You cannot pay in Euros or other foreign currency, except in casinos and big hotels (where the exchange rate is really unfair)! 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 travellers' cheques. Usually banks open at 8.30-9.00 am and close at 5.00-6.00 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 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>

Exchange of foreign currencies is possible not only at banks but also at numerous exchange offices. Most of them don't collect a 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 varying amounts. Ask in advance how much money you will get!

ATMs are available all over the country and POS-terminals are in every bank office.

If you plan to use your credit/debit card in Bulgaria, please inform your bank of 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 several phone calls and a lot of money.

Electricity

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



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

Emergency

National emergency number is 112.

REQUIRED READINGS

PDF files of all mandatory readings will be provided to enrolled students via shared Dropbox folders.

Lowden, J. *Early Christian and Byzantine Art*. Phaidon Inc Ltd, 1997 (Chapters 1 – 3)

Maas, M., eds. *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Justinian*. Cambridge University Press, New York 2005. (Chapter 10)

Krautheimer, R., Ć., Slobodan. *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*. The Yale University Press Pelican History of Art, 1993 (Parts 2 – 4)

Minchev, A. *The Mosaics of the Early Christian Church at Djanavara by Varna*. – In: *Pontica Christiana*, 1. Constanta (Romania), 2009, pp.18 – 36.

Minchev, A. *Early Christian Reliquaries from Bulgaria (4th – 6th century AD)*. Varna, 2003, pp.15 – 18, Cat. N 1 –3

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Brown, P. *The world of Late Antiquity*. New York, 1971

Cormack, R. *Byzantine Art (Oxford History of Art)*. Oxford University Press, 2000

Dalton, O. M. *Byzantine Art and Archaeology*. London, 1911

Dalton, O. M. *Early Christian Art*. London, 1925

Grant J., S. Gorin and N. Fleming. *The Archaeology Coursebook: an introduction to themes, sites, methods and skills*. Routledge. 2008

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

Mango, C. *History of World Architecture: Byzantine Architecture*. Rizzoli International Publishing, New York, 1978.

Painter, K. *Gold and Silver in the Late Roman World*. British Museum Publications, London 1977

Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn. *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice*. Thames & Hudson; Fifth Edition, 2008

Velkov, V. *Cities in Thrace and Dacia in Late Antiquity (Studies and Materials)*. Amsterdam 1977.