

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Research Area

The research area is located in the Khanuy River Valley (north-central Mongolia), whose floor lies at an altitude of about 1,650 meters. The valley, whose width varies between 7 and 15 km, is bordered by mountain ranges that rise some 200 – 400 meters above the valley floor. Treeless grasslands cover the valley floor and much of the hill slopes, with wooded areas typically found at elevations above 1,700 meters. The large majority of animals one encounters in the valley are herded animals. Marmots are common throughout the valley as well. Flying insects include biting flies and mosquitoes, all of which are more prevalent at higher elevations and in wooded areas. Like much of Mongolia, the research area is characterized by low levels of humidity and a continental climate. The rainy season, which sometimes brings violent storms, begins around the middle of July, although abundant rains are also possible during the months of May and June. Daily temperature fluctuations can be very significant, ranging from as low as 30°F/-1°C at night to over 90°F/32.2°C during the day. Khanuy River, the major river in the valley, is in reality a stream no more than 15 meters wide during the summer. The short growing season and limited rainfall put severe limitations on agriculture, which is practiced by relatively few families and on a very limited basis.

By far the most significant subsistence system is nomadic pastoralism, characterized by the herding of various species of animals (in this region mainly sheep, goats, cattle, and horses) and the regular migration of entire family units in search of new pastures or shelter for their animals. Families typically move between two and four times per year, with summer locations usually along the banks of the Khanuy River and winter camps (including permanent animal shelters) at the base of mountain slopes, the latter locations permitting some degree of protection from the very cold winds that sweep across the steppes during the winter months. The traditional lodging of the nomads is the 'ger' (more commonly known by foreigners as a 'yurt'), a circular structure that consists of a light frame of wooden slats covered by felt and canvas. Gers are typically found in groups of two to six, with the families in each ger linked to one another by kin and friendship ties. At the time of migration, a family's entire possessions are moved, with little left behind to indicate its earlier occupation of a particular locale. The ger is disassembled and carried by cart pulled by oxen, though trucks are increasingly being used. Because there is no private land ownership in the valley, families are free to relocate anywhere they wish as long as they maintain a certain distance from already established camps belonging to other families. The diet of nomads consists almost exclusively of dairy and meat products obtained from their animals, although the past decade has witnessed an increasing number of people complementing their diet with vegetables (when they are able to purchase them). Nomads in Mongolia eat large quantities of mutton, although other animals are sometimes eaten at certain times of the year. Other animal products that are consumed regularly include horse milk ('airag'), hard yogurt and butter. Nomadic people in Mongolia are generally very hospitable and strangers are often invited into a family's ger to eat and drink the meat and dairy products obtained from its animals.

The research area is in many ways ideal for anthropological fieldwork. Mongolia is politically and ethnically stable and foreigners typically feel very safe traveling there. The months of May and June are generally sunny, the climate is dry and there exist none of the diseases or discomforts usually associated with tropical climates (e.g. malaria). The area's isolation (e.g. no phones, electricity, or paved roads) has ensured the preservation not only of the stunning grassland setting but also of traditional customs in the valley. There are presently no industries operating in the research area and no apparent pollution. The local nomads, who still travel mainly by horse (although the use of motorcycles is increasing), visit the archaeological field camp on a daily basis and participants on the project have many opportunities to meet local nomadic peoples and visit them in their gers.

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Research Objectives

Understanding the sociopolitical trajectory:

The presence of large burial and ritual mounds and the very significant amount of labor needed to construct the many khirigsuurs (Mongolian kurgans) and deer stones (stone stelae with carved depictions of flying deer and other symbols) found in the research area point to the likely presence of some type of leadership associated with these sites. These sites bring to mind a number of important questions and issues that the project regards as highly interesting and relevant. For example, how can we best define the nature and expression of power at the time of the khirigsuurs? We know from the excavation of other large burial mounds in Mongolia that in some cases, few artifacts accompanied the deceased, reversing the usual association made between the scale of mortuary structures and the amount of prestige goods. Possibly, then, the power of leaders may have been expressed more simply through the impressive scale of his or her tomb and associated structures than by the grave goods displayed and buried at the time of the funeral. Although not entirely consistent, this is a pattern that is witnessed in other nomadic societies as well. Another possibility is that religious specialists were buried under these large mounds and that the associated rituals were meant to confirm the efficacy of the religious system and position of the specialist rather than honor the achievements or status of a single individual. These monuments could also have been used by relatively egalitarian societies that engaged in seasonal group-oriented ceremonies in order to reaffirm social ties. We also wonder about the circumstances that may have permitted or encouraged the development of the hypothesized complex sociopolitical organization. Here again, a number of possible scenarios exist including one that sees a climatic amelioration leading to increased productivity. In such a scenario, khirigsuurs became centers of territories whose increasingly productive lands needed to be protected and in which leadership was dependent on the ability to manage the defense of the territory. The testing of these models remains an important objective of the project through comparative research.

The excavation of habitation sites:

Knowledge of habitation sites is important for many reasons, including the determination of subsistence practices, population estimates, mobility patterns, and territorial behavior. During past field seasons, the Project discovered and test-excavated numerous habitation sites associated with the abovementioned monumental structures. These excavations have provided unprecedented information regarding Late Bronze Age and Iron Age/Xiongnu settlement patterns, as well as information regarding their domestic economy and the demographic scale of these mobile pastoralist societies.

This year the program of research will apply a 'household' approach to social organization and will focus greater attention on a few seasonal habitation sites. This will comprise a specialized and complementary suite of analytical strategies that will include archaeological excavations of habitation sites, as well as the use of geophysics and geoarchaeological methods in order to build a more comprehensive picture of the nature of Bronze and Early Iron Age household organization, production and subsistence in Mongolia. Specifically, we will use geophysical methods and investigate the geochemical and biomolecular signatures of ancient habitation sites located in known seasonal locales within Khanuy Valley in order to better understand the spatial organization of these ancient habitation sites, specific activity areas within these campsites (including ancient metallurgy), the intensity and seasonality of occupation, herding practices, and changes in these practices through time.

Additional work:

The activities planned for the 2019 field season aim to collect data that can be used to address all of the above issues but will also include excavations of ritual sites, as well as some ethnoarchaeological research.

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OVERVIEW OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

All participants should be in good physical condition and be able to adapt to basic living conditions. They live in tents for their entire stay, use pit toilets, wash themselves and their clothes in a cold stream, and filter and carry their own water. On occasion, rainstorms and cold spells may temporarily dampen spirits, especially when the conditions make it uncomfortable to bathe or dry clothes. Excavation work at the sites involves carrying equipment to and from the vehicles, working on one's hands and knees, and moving stones and soil in and out of excavation trenches using hands, trowels and shovels. Travel in the vehicles is usually bumpy and uncomfortable. Participants are expected to be able to carry their own luggage. Having said the above, we also emphasize that none of the tasks expected of the participants are particularly strenuous or demand more than limited physical strength.

Mongolia's dry northern climate provides definite advantages in that there are none of the many infectious diseases (such as malaria) that plague tropical countries. The insects are more a nuisance than a danger. In fact, Mongolia is a generally healthy place to travel in. Aside from the usual set of vaccinations recommended for travelers (e.g. tetanus, hepatitis, diphtheria, etc...), participants may wish to be inoculated against rabies. In the unlikely event that someone is bitten or licked by a rabid animal, there is plenty of time to obtain medical care and eliminate the risk of contracting the disease. Wearing hiking boots and long pants helps protect against scratches and other injuries. Spiders, none of them dangerous, are often encountered in wooded areas. The most important things that participants must guard against are heat stroke, sunburn and dehydration. Protecting oneself from the sun in a treeless environment can be hard and dehydration/heat stroke is a real concern. This is why participants must drink water regularly (at least one gallon per day), wear sunscreen and appropriate clothes, including a hat. Participants are also encouraged to take breaks whenever they feel it is necessary. Anyone with a phobia to animals or open spaces is of course discouraged to join the project. Sanitary conditions in the 'gers' (Mongolian round houses made of wood and felt, and also known as 'yurts') usually leave much to be desired and those who are averse to sharing drinking cups and eating with their hands (all encountered when socializing with the nomads) should also reconsider their participation, as should anyone who would find it overly disturbing to witness sheep being killed or see uncooked parts of the carcass hanging in the cooking tent.

Mongolia is known as *The land of blue sky*. In the region where we are working, summers are generally pleasant and dry. However, the weather can suddenly turn quite cold when the wind is blowing from the north. Summer nights are often cold, with temperatures sometimes dropping a bit below freezing. The wind can sometimes be harsh and although violent storms do occur, rainfall usually tends to be gentle and brief.

Humidity	56%	To	66%
Temperature Range:	30°F/-1°C at night	To	over 90°F/32°C during the day
Altitude	1,650 m	To	2,000 m

The rainy season usually extends from the middle of July to early September.

The research camp is located on the floor of the Khanuy River Valley at an altitude of about 1,650 meters. The flat valley bottom and hill slopes are treeless grassland (steppe). The valley is bordered by mountain ranges that rise some 200-400 meters above the valley floor, with wooded areas typically found at elevations above 1,700 meters. Vegetation consists mostly of grass and shade can only be found in one's tent or in the gers. The weather is highly variable. One minute you are wearing a T-shirt and shorts, the next you need a warm sweater, windbreaker and wool cap, then it is back to T-shirts.

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FIELD ACCOMODATIONS:

Participants need to be aware that modern amenities are not available in the remote region where the research is being conducted. There is no electricity or running water nearby. The closest land phone or electric light bulb (when they work) is about 1 hour away by vehicle. The camp consists of sleeping tents, a kitchen ger, an 'office' ger, as well as pit toilets (also known as 'loos' with a view, since they are covered on 3 sides with tarp, with one side opening unto a magnificent view of the steppes!). All participants sleep in tents that they take to the field and are asked to carefully select and purchase their own tent and sleeping bag, taking into consideration the likelihood of occasional strong winds and rain and the fact that temperatures may (and almost certainly will) drop into the low 30°s (-1°C) at night. **Do not underestimate this!** Participants typically use the Khanuy River to bathe, wash their clothes and collect/filter their personal water supply. Depending on where exactly we decide to camp, the river may be as much as one kilometer from camp. You may decide to walk there and back or take a ride in one of the vehicles that goes (almost) daily to the river to get water for cooking. Some participants may wish to buy and bring their own plastic 'solar showers', which heat up water during the day and which can be hung on poles at camp. Although locals drink the river water unfiltered, we strongly suggest that all project participants filter their water using their personal filter (see below). On sunny days, participants leave their clothes to dry on top of their tents or on clotheslines that will be provided by the project. With all this said, it should also be added that participants typically do not find the living conditions particularly taxing and soon come to appreciate the dry climate, the safe working environment and the friendly relations they develop with local inhabitants. Those who are used to camping and hiking for extended periods of time are even likely to find their stay in Khanuy Valley an easy and relaxing one.

FOOD:

Hired cooks will be responsible for buying and preparing all of the food consumed. The remoteness of the research area, combined with the limitations imposed by the climate, place significant restrictions on the food available locally. Food cultivation is almost non-existent in the Khanuy River Valley and all vegetables, flour, rice, condiments and spices must be purchased in Ulaanbaatar (the capital city) or Tsetserleg (about 4 hours by van from camp) and transported by project vehicle to the research area. A sheep is purchased from the local nomads every few days, with mutton representing a very substantial part of the project participants' diet. The range of dishes available to participants is relatively limited, with meals consisting of varied combinations of boiled (often fatty) mutton, vegetables (potatoes, onions, beets, and carrots), rice, noodles and fried bread. The meals vary little from one another and many of the non-Mongolian participants consider Mongolian food to be monotonous. For this reason, non-Mongolians often choose to season their dishes. Although the project will purchase some spices and condiments in Ulaanbaatar (e.g. chili, tomato sauce), participants may also want to bring their own supply of favorite seasonings, which they can add directly to their meal (e.g. curry powder). You are also advised to bring along a selection of lightweight and nutritious foods that you enjoy. These might include, for example, dried fruits or granola bars. Nutella (a chocolate/hazelnut spread) and peanut butter, both of which can be purchased in Ulaanbaatar, are particularly popular among some participants. There is little fiber content in the diet. A shop located about 6 miles from camp in a small settlement (Khanuy Brigade) sells a few food items, including chocolate and biscuits. We visit the shop at regular intervals. Tea is available at all meals in camp. Because tea is always salted, some participants may wish to bring their own tea bags. Please also bring your own supply of instant coffee. Participants will also have many opportunities to consume local beverages and foods in nearby gers. It is also advisable for participants to bring daily multi-vitamins.

It is important to point out that special diets cannot be accommodated at camp. All meals are cooked in the same containers and, although vegetarians (of which there have been a few over the past 10 years) are able to leave out the meat when they eat, it is not possible to avoid ingesting meat fat or vegetables that will have some mutton taste. The number of cooking utensils/equipment is limited and participants will have few, if any, opportunities to cook their own meals (although you may wish to bring the army type ready made meals that only need to be boiled). The project also cannot accommodate low fat or low sodium diets.

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MEDICAL INFORMATION AND ADVICE:

The following medical conditions (or limitations) would make participation difficult or uncomfortable for participants. Also listed are health hazards that may be encountered in the research area.

- Problems with back, legs, knees or ankles. There is a lot of walking, bending, kneeling, crouching and sitting on the ground. Remember that you are also sleeping on the ground.
- Severe arthritis, cardiac problems or high blood pressure.
- Sensitivity to direct sunlight.
- Diabetics should carefully consider their individual medical needs when deciding whether to participate in this project. The project does not have the capacity to carry or store insulin.
- Restricted diet: low sodium, low fat, strict vegetarians, vegans.

When ill, the potentially serious loss of fluids resulting from vomiting or diarrhea can be alleviated by suppositories, which the participants should consider bringing. Aside from personal medications and other basic supplies (antibacterial wipes/lotion, anti-diarrhea pills, antibiotics, antiseptic, itch-relief, pain reliever, bandages, foot powder), participants should not forget to bring sunscreen lotion (SPF 30 or higher) and any needed medication if prone to allergies (the project does not carry epinephrine).

Medical care is generally poor in Mongolia and the camp is located far from any medical facilities. There are doctors in the town of Erdenmandal (2 hours north of the camp) and in Tsetserleg (4 hours southeast of camp), but the quality of medical care is probably poor in those locations. One of the staff members has training in First Aid and CPR. The project will have a first aid kit, but participants need to bring their own personal first aid kit. Minor problems will be handled at camp. Anyone suffering from a major medical condition that is not life threatening will be made as stable as possible and then accompanied by an appropriate person to a medical facility in UB (about 10 hours away by vehicle).

No inoculations are required for entry into Mongolia. The following are recommendations only: tetanus, typhoid, and hepatitis A. A rabies inoculation is optional. Malaria is not present at the research site. Health conditions around the world are constantly changing, so keep informed and consult your local travel health clinic or the Center for Disease Control website. Medical decisions are the responsibility of each participant.

Western Kentucky University includes CISI insurance in your program fee. Normally you pay for medical services and file a claim for reimbursements. CISI offers other services to manage your needs while on-site.

COMMUNICATIONS WHILE IN THE FIELD:

There is now cell phone reception in a small village near the research area. This is not something you should count on as cell reception may not always work.

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WHAT TO BRING:

Do not bring more luggage than you can carry and handle on your own. There is a maximum of two pieces of luggage per person. These would ideally include one backpack and one carry-on piece of luggage that is both soft and sturdy, since the bags will be stuffed into restricted spaces in the vehicle along with other luggage and equipment. Luggage may (no, WILL) become dirty. A number of you will be asked to pack some project equipment (i.e. bags, labels, trowels, etc). When flying, we recommend that you pack a carry-on bag with an extra set of field clothing and personal essentials in the event that your luggage is lost and/or takes several days to catch up with you.

General Considerations/Overview

When deciding what to bring on this 'expedition', please remember that you will not have the opportunity to buy supplies once you are in the field (except perhaps for basic things like soap at the local settlement). Something else to remember is that the weather is unpredictable (powerful winds and storms sometimes race through the valley), the midday sun is very strong, and temperature fluctuations on any single day are significant (from the low 30's F/-1°C to the 90's F/ 32°C). **DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE THIS!** For these reasons, we ask that you bring a hat and sunscreen for the daytime, warm clothes for the evening and nighttime, and that you carefully select and purchase your own tent and sleeping bag. Sturdy tents with few sealed seams and fly sheets that reach down the side of the tent are recommended.

The project will supply toilet paper (but you might want to bring a roll or two of the softer kind), cutlery (utensils and plastic dishes, cups, etc.), large plastic containers for water, and materials to be used in the field (working gloves, compasses, GPS, tape measures, paper, pens and pencils), except for a trowel and a small notebook (which we're asking you to purchase. More about that below).

It is important to note that the only power source available to the project is a small generator and car batteries, which we use sparingly to run the project equipment. Please make sure that you have enough batteries to run the electronic equipment you bring. Otherwise, past participants have found that some solar chargers work well for recharging iPods, MP3 players, cameras, etc. Participants will not be able to recharge their personal electronic equipment using the project's generator.

You cannot buy Togrog (the Mongolian currency) outside Mongolia. Bring US dollars or Euros (the bills should be unmarked and as recent as possible. Mongolians often reject or give a lower exchange rate for old bills!). ATM cards and credit cards (for some reason MasterCard doesn't always work, but VISA works fine) can also be used in many places in Ulaanbaatar, including banks to obtain cash advances (don't only count on this for money as they might not always work). In almost every place outside Ulaanbaatar (including where we will be), you must use Togrog. It is suggested that you bring with you US\$150-200 in Togrog when you leave Ulaanbaatar for the field. This should be more than sufficient to cover the costs of any extra supplies or treats that you might wish to purchase at the village Khanuy Brigade (located 30 minutes from camp by vehicle), as well as food and treats when traveling to and from the Khanuy Valley research area. At the store in Khanuy Brigade, it's usually possible to buy candy/chocolate, biscuits and a few other things, although the store sometimes runs out of these completely.

❖ Ideas of small gifts to local people include things such as pins, candies, photos, and crayons for kids.

What to Bring

Required

Bedding

- Tent (sealed seams, large fly sheet)
- Sleeping Bag (You should consider a sleeping bag rated to 5°F/-15°C). Better warmer than not enough (some have complemented this with a liner). Do not underestimate this. Some nights can (no, WILL) be pretty chilly!
- Sleeping mat

Clothing/Footwear

- Light weight, quick drying, long-sleeved shirts and pants/trousers (although cotton is warm and comfortable, some of you may wish to bring nylon or nylon blend clothing since it is durable and dries faster than cotton).
- Sweater
- Windbreaker (preferably with a fleece liner and a hood) that also acts as raingear (heavy raingear is not necessary)
- Thermal underwear (long johns are a good idea for those cold nights!)
- Woolen gloves (and/or cut off [short finger] gloves for chilly working days)
- Comfortable hiking boots with good ankle support (lightweight boots are sufficient for the type of walking you will be doing)
- Bathing suit
- Bath slippers or sandals for bathing in the river (optional)
- Cap or broad-brimmed hat for protection against the sun
- Knitted (e.g. woolen) hat for protection against the cold

Field Supplies

- Small daypack/rucksack
- Drybag or plastic sealable baggies (good for protecting equipment such as camera or other belongings from dust, humidity, and water)
- Insect repellent
- Water Containers: You should drink at least one gallon (128 ounces) of water per day. We suggest you bring a few Nalgene water bottles, which you can fill directly (after filtering of course) from the water in the large plastic containers the project will supply. Some participants may wish to bring and carry with them a 'camelback' or 'fannypack' water container.

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- Personal water filtration system. Although there are different brands out there, the *Katadyn Hiker Pro* is a good one that some of us have used in the past. We suggest you bring a replacement filter, since they do clog up after some time. You may wish to buy and share your filter with someone else on the project as these are not cheap – but ESSENTIAL! No need for filters that filter down to virus size.
- Pocket knife or other pocket multi-tool (such as a Leatherman). Important: Place this kind of tool/equipment in your checked luggage, not your carry-on (otherwise, it will be confiscated).
- An archaeological trowel (the Marshalltown brand or equivalent is required – we highly suggest the 45-5 model; other brands break too easily) and a small personal notebook. In the USA, you can easily purchase your trowel at Lowes, Home Depot, or at: www.marshalltown.com (under ‘Archaeology’)

Personal Supplies

- Personal toiletries (please bring biodegradable soaps that can be used for both washing clothes and oneself)
- Antibacterial wipes or lotion (good for “washing” while in the field). 'Baby wipes' have proven useful.
- Personal first aid kit (anti-diarrhea pills, broad-spectrum antibiotics, antiseptic, itch-relief, pain reliever, bandages, moleskin, suppositories, foot powder, etc.)
- Sunscreen lotion with SPF 30 or higher (it is essential that you protect yourself against the harsh sun during the day)
- Personal flashlight/torch
- Batteries (a sufficient number to keep your camera, camcorder and other equipment running for the entire field season)
- Solar charger (for recharging your ipod, MP3 player, camera, etc.) (optional)
- Duct tape (always handy!)
- A small alarm clock (you are responsible to get yourselves up in the morning and be ready for the workday).

Recommended but not essential

- Higher quality toilet paper (than what the project will supply)
- Drinking cup (although I can't promise it won't end up in the shuffle and be used by others)
- Knee pads (for excavation)
- A few pairs of working gloves (the project supplies those but they tend to be too small for people with very large hands)
- Face mask that covers the mouth (to protect against the sometimes abundant dust carried by the wind or associated with the process of excavation).
- Mongolian phrase book.
- Camp chair/sleeping pad combination (the camp only has small stools to sit on).

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- 'Solar shower': These are made of a black plastic that absorbs heat during the day. There will be a simple 'shower area' with a wooden post (to hang the solar shower).
- Hat with chin tie (to keep the hat from blowing away in the wind).
- Thin super absorbent 'chamois type' towel that dries quickly.
- Sunglasses
- Lip balm
- Camera, Camcorder, film
- CD, iPod, MP3 player
- Binoculars
- Spices, snack food, multivitamins

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Deadlines:

Application deadline – Due to Dr. Houle

By January 15, 2019

\$250 deposit

Due within 5 days of acceptance on the project and completion of WKU study abroad application

Final amount: \$1850

Charged to WKU TopNet account for students. Full payment due by program start date

Cancellation:

Terms and conditions of withdraw will be in the Contract of Agreement.

Passports:

If you do not have a passport, begin applying immediately – it can be a lengthy process. If you have a passport, make sure it is valid for at least six months beyond the end date of the program; if it is not, you should begin the renewal process immediately. US citizens do not need a Visa for visiting Mongolia for less than 90 days, but you do need to register with the local “*Office of Immigration, Naturalization and Foreign Citizens*” if you stay over 30 days. The Project organizers can assist you with this. For other nationalities, please visit the following website (some other countries need not have a visa for stays under 30 or 90 days) – <http://mongolianembassy.us/visafreecountries/#.WBSuyMloHf0>. However, if you are traveling through another country before entering Mongolia (e.g. China), then you will need a visa from that country (unless you are just transiting through there). Make sure you allow enough time for visa processing. We can provide information regarding these procedures (Information regarding Passport and Visa preparation for Americans can be found at the following address: <http://www.passportvisasexpress.com>). We can also provide some information and help for non-US participants.

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**KHANUY VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT
- APPLICATION 2019 -**

Date of Application _____

I. Session Dates – May 24 to June 16, 2019.

II. Applicant Information

Male Female

Your name *Last* *First* *Middle*

Permanent Address

City State Zip

Home Phone Cell

Email (*We communicate essentially by email; please indicate if you prefer to be contacted via the phone.*)

Citizenship

Date of Birth (*month/day/year*) Place of Birth (*city, state, country*)

Name of Home College or University (if applicable)

Major(s) Minor(s)

Note: Participants accepted on this project by the Field Director will be required to fill-out a Western Kentucky Study Abroad application as well.

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Who should be notified in case of emergency?

Name	Address	
City	State	Zip
Home Phone	Work	Cell
Fax	Email	

Relationship to you

III. Reference (please provide one academic or professional reference)

Name

Affiliation

Address

City	State	Zip
Home Phone	Work	Cell
Fax	Email	

Relationship to you

How did you hear about this Project?

V. Physical requirements of the program

Fieldwork can be physically demanding at times. Excavation work involves carrying equipment to and from the vehicles, working on one's hands and knees, and moving stones and soil in and out of excavation trenches using hands, trowels and shovels. While these activities do not require more than limited physical strength, all participants should be in good physical condition and be able to adapt to basic living conditions. Please indicate if you are able to handle the physical requirements of the program.

Health concerns, such as bad back, trick knee, etc. (give details) _____

Any other pertinent information:

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VI. Conditions

I have read the Project Overview and have read all and/or agree to read all other materials sent to and received by me about the program for which I am applying, and feel informed.

As a team member (hereafter Participant) of the Khanuy Valley Archaeology Project, I will adhere to the regulations and maintain a standard of good conduct. The director of the expedition (hereafter Director) reserves the right to require a Participant to withdraw at any time if conduct or behavior jeopardizes the welfare of any participant or the fulfillment of the objectives of the project. Additional travel costs due to early dismissal will be the entire responsibility of the Participant. It is understood that the Participant will assume all responsibilities, financially or otherwise, for any illness or injury which might occur during the expedition. Emergency transport, medical or hospitalization costs resulting from illness or accident during the expedition are the responsibility of the Participant receiving such care. In cases where the Director, in consultation with the Participant and local medical authorities, considers it necessary, a Participant will be sent home or hospitalized. The Director will make every effort to ensure that an ill or injured volunteer receives proper medical attention. The Participant is aware that while taking part in this project, certain exposure to risks may occur. Exposure may include but not be limited to: accident and/or sickness without readily available medical facilities, the forces of nature, travel on the ground and in the air, and others. In consideration of the right for the Participant to engage in this project, he or she assumes all of the risks involved and agrees to indemnify and hold the Director of the project and his Associations harmless for any and all liability that may arise in connection with travel to and from the archeological site, to any of the excursions, and while engaged in any archaeological or other activities.

I have read and fully understand and accept the conditions for participating in this archaeological expedition. I declare that all information provided in this form is true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature_____

Print name_____ Date_____

Please return your completed application to:

Jean-Luc Houle, PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology
Western Kentucky University
1906 College Heights Blvd. #61029
Bowling Green, KY 42101-1029