

CAMI PROJECT AT INDUSTRIA, ITALY

Course ID: ARCH 365BN

Aug. 11-Sept 7, 2024

Academic Credits: TBD

FIELD SCHOOL DIRECTOR(S)

Prof. Willeke Wendrich, Politecnico di Torino / Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA
(wendrich@humnet.ucla.edu)

Dr. David Walsh, University of Newcastle, UK (David.Walsh@newcastle.ac.uk)



OVERVIEW

The project **Comunità antiche e moderne di Industria (CAMI)**, *Ancient and Modern Communities of Industria*, is a community-based archaeological project in Piedmont, Northern Italy, at a Roman settlement that was founded in the second century BCE, replacing an earlier Celtic Ligurian settlement with the name Bodincomagus. The nearby present-day village of Monteu da Po is approximately 30 km from the regional capital Turin. The site of Industria has a long excavation history and is well-known for the discovery of bronzes and the excavated remains of a temple to the originally Egyptian gods Serapis and Isis. The ancient name, Industria, refers to metal production, based on ore that was mined and brought down from the Alps. The site is located near the confluence of the Dora Baltea and the river Po, which was the main thoroughfare to transport ore, half products and finished works of art. Students will participate in excavation, finds processing, geophysical survey, experimental archaeology and community focused activities.

The project is a collaboration of the Universities of Newcastle, Kent, UCLA and the Politecnico di Torino, under the auspices of the Italian *Soprintendenza beni culturali*. The site has known a long history of research, and at times a contentious relation with the farmers living around the ancient remains. The project expressly integrates the interests of the local stakeholders in each step of the work.

CAMI has conducted two short exploratory seasons at Industria in the Summers of 2022 and 2023, focusing on getting to know people in the community and doing non-destructive geophysical exploration. A good introduction to the site, the history of research and the UCLA contribution can be found here. The 2024 field school will build upon this work with the further development of these four main research questions.

1. How can we best involve the local community in our work and how does the project benefit the region?
2. What was the size of the town of Industria?
3. What were the economic, social and religious relationships of the inhabitants?
4. Where is the industrial area, and what were the industrial activities?

In relation to these questions, students will have a chance to participate in community archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, site management, preservation, and experimental archaeology. Apart from the community efforts, the focus will be on metal working and agriculture, which would have been the main economic activities. In addition, we will visit collections, archives and the Alpine region of Aosta, where the family that founded the city operated the copper mines. During the four weeks of the field school students get an intensive on-the-job training in archaeological research questions, excavation techniques, survey and finds processing. They will have the opportunity to work closely with archaeological specialists and are encouraged to take on finds recording tasks.

Industria¹

The research project at Industria started in September 2022. Industria was founded during the first century CE as a typical Roman city to replace the Celtic Ligurian settlement of Bodincomagus, named after the Bodingo, river (present day Po river). Industria was mentioned by Pliny the Elder (Natural History iii, 122). Its location was most likely chosen because of its proximity to the confluence of the river Po and the Dora Baltea, coming down through the Aosta Valley. Around the same time, and only about 30 km (20 miles) to the west, the Roman city of Augusta Taurinorum (modern Turin) was founded to replace the Ligurian settlement of Taurasia, near the confluence of the river Po and the Dora Riparia, coming down through the Susa Valley (Dora means “river” in the .

Under patronage of the Avillius family, the city flourished during the first and second centuries as an industrial town, as reflected in its new name, processing metal ores brought down from the Alps. Originally from Padua, near Venice, the Avillius family had made a fortune in trade across the Aegean Sea, with their main base at the Cycladic island of Delos, and looked to diversify their assets. Initially attracted by possible gold deposits in the Alps, they ultimately settled on exploring the much larger copper deposits and on the production of bronze ingots and objects.

At the time of the founding of Industria, the Roman Empire was at the height of its expansion and power, resulting in an increased exposure to foreign cultures and religions. This was certainly the case for the internationally connected Avillius family. Prominent examples in Rome of the resulting fascination with cultures farther east include the pyramid (tomb) of Gaius Cestius (circa 18–12 BCE), the statuary of Hadrian and his companion Antinous in remarkable Egyptianized style (circa 135 CE; originally in Hadrian’s Villa in Tivoli and now mostly in Room III of the Gregorian Egyptian Museum in the Vatican Museums), eight Egyptian obelisks moved to Rome between around 10 and 350 CE, five obelisks carved

¹ An earlier version of this text has been published in Backdirt 2022, the annual report of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, which can be found at <https://ioa.ucla.edu/content/backdirt>

in Italy in Egyptian style between around 25 and 275 CE, and the first century CE Bembine Tablet of Isis (Mensa Isaica), now in Museo Egizio in Turin. In Industria, this trend and the influence of the Avillius family seem to have resulted in the two main temples of the city being dedicated to the Egyptian deities Isis and Serapis.

After reaching its peak in the second and third centuries CE, the fortune of Industria changed when the river Po slowly moved away from the settlement and Roman economic structures changed. During the fourth century CE, the bronze industry came to an end, and the inhabitants abandoned the city, with many moving into the foothills of the Monferrato Mountains farther south. Most of the Roman building materials were removed to be used elsewhere, and the remains of the city slowly disappeared under orchards and agricultural fields.

In the course of the eighteenth century, the dukes of Savoy, based in nearby Turin, developed an interest in Industria, seeing another opportunity to increase their cultural and intellectual standing and with that their political influence among the noble families of Europe. In 1745 Charles Emmanuel III sent his librarians Giovanni Paolo Ricolvi and Antonio Rivautella to investigate the site. They returned to Turin with many ancient artifacts, which became part of the growing collection of the Savoy family. These are now kept in Museo di Antichità in Turin. In Napoleonic times (1798–1814), the site was purchased, excavated, and studied by Count Bernardino Morra di Lauriano. More excavations, as well as protection and presentation of the ancient remains, were performed between 1981 and 2003, mostly under the direction of Elisa Lanza and Emanuela Zanda of the University of Turin. Federico Barello and Alessandro Quercia of the Soprintendenza archeologica, belle arti e paesaggio published additional insights, overviews, and reconstructions (Barello 2012; Zanda 2011).

Much of the archaeological attention on the site focused on the center of the city, with its temples and other public buildings, also because many of the ancient remains are below privately owned land. Large areas thus remain mostly unexcavated and understudied, including living quarters, industrial facilities, and cemeteries. This leaves many details of the economic and technological function of the ancient settlement unclear. This holds true for details about the daily life and religious practices of the common inhabitants of the city.

Of prime importance for the success of our interaction with the local population and authorities is our collaboration with local archaeologist Anna Lorenzatto, who also participated in our project in Shire, Tigray, Ethiopia. The scientific research is partly executed by scholars from the University of Newcastle, with which Romanist and co-director David Walsh is affiliated.

References Cited

Barello, Federico. 2012. Un abile dilettante: Il lapidario Morra di Lauriano da Industria. [In Italian.*] Turin: Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Piemonte e del Museo Antichità Egizie.

Zanda, Emanuela. 2011. Industria: Città Romana sacra a Iside: Scavi e ricerche archeologiche 1981–2003. [In Italian.*] Turin: Umberto Allemandi.

*Translations and sources in English will be provided as readings for enrolled students

ACADEMIC CREDIT UNITS & TRANSCRIPTS

Credit Units: Attending students will be awarded semester credit units through our academic partner, Connecticut College. Connecticut College is a highly ranked liberal arts institution with a deep commitment to undergraduate education. Students will receive a letter grade for attending this field school (see assessment, below). This field school provides a minimum of 270 hours of experiential education. Students are encouraged to discuss the transferability of credit units with faculty and registrars at their home institution prior to attending this field school.

Transcripts: An official copy of transcripts will be mailed to the permanent address listed by students on their online application. One more transcript may be sent to the student's home institution at no cost. Additional transcripts may be ordered at any time through the [National Student Clearinghouse](#).

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 acceptance that this will not be the typical university learning environment. You will get sweaty, tired and have to work outdoors. Students are required to come equipped with sufficient excitement and adequate understanding that the archaeological endeavor requires real, hard work – in the sun, on your feet, and with your trowel. The work requires patience, discipline and attention to detail.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of the course is to enable students to better understand how archaeology is practiced in the field. To achieve this objective, this course has two primary goals: (1) to provide students a practical working knowledge of **archaeological field methods**, including community relations, survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, artifact cataloging, and conservation; and (2) to introduce students to the **intellectual challenges presented by archaeological research**, including research design, the interpretation of data, and the continual readjustment of hypotheses and field strategies with regard to information recovered in the field.

Student will participate in the following research activities:

Interaction: Because this is a community project, students are asked to interact with visitors, be aware that we are guests in the country and always be willing to explain what they are doing and why. Students might be asked to take part in creating information materials, engage through social media, visit local schools and/or give a presentation about their work.

Excavations: Students will participate in guided excavations at Industria.

Survey: Students will conduct survey and learn how to create plans and maps.

Geophysical survey: Students will participate and learn about the methods, analysis, potential and limitation of magnetic and resistivity survey.

Recording: Students will participate in recording stratigraphy, filling out excavation forms, making top plans and elevations, mapping finds, maintaining an excavation notebook, writing a report, and assisting in creating 3D models of the excavation.

Cataloging: Students will participate in field sorting and cataloging of finds.

Laboratory: Scheduled lab tasks may include washing, sorting, drawing, and cataloging of finds. If students show interest, they may assist in specialist analysis.

The CAMI Field School is an opportunity to work together with an international team of archaeologists in order to increase your knowledge and gain practical experience. It is a wonderful way to experience archaeology first hand, and decide whether it is something you want to spend your life doing. Field School experience is very important on your CV if you decide to apply for graduate school in archaeology whether this is in an Anthro, Classics, NELC, or other department.

The field school forms part of a larger research project directed by Prof. Willeke Wendrich (Politecnico di Torino and University of California, Los Angeles) and David Walsh (University of Newcastle, UK). Your work within the field school will be part of the publication.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

During this field school, students will assist with community interaction, geophysical survey, excavation, finds recording, analysis, and interpretation. At the end of the course students are able to lay out an excavation trench, use paper or online forms to record excavation information, keep a notebook in which to record a daily report and interpretation of the information found; explain to a lay audience what they are doing; are able to put the excavation within its broader cultural/historic context.

ASSESSMENT

We will ask you to keep a note book in which you will not only make notes during lectures, but also write a brief daily report with a focus on what you learned and what your interpretation is, based on the day's findings. On the last day of the field school there will be a written exam, which is meant for us to gauge how successful our teaching has been. You will also be asked to write a paper on a subject to be determined during the first week of the field school. The purpose of the paper is to give your field experience additional cultural and historical background.

The grading matrix is as follows:

| Undergraduate Students | | Graduate Students | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Participation | 30% | Participation | 30% |
| Notebook | 30% | Notebook | 30% |
| Exam on archaeological field methods | 20% | Exam on archaeological field methods | 20% |
| 5-10 page paper on a subject to be determined during the Field School | 20% | 10-15 page paper on the relation between theory and practical field work on material from Industria | 20% |

COURSE SCHEDULE

All IFR field schools begin with a safety orientation. This orientation addresses local and program protocols concerning student behavior, appropriate attire, local practices and sensibilities that may be unfamiliar, potential fauna and flora hazards, IFR harassment and discrimination policies, and the student Code of Conduct.

Our normal work week will be Monday to Friday. Saturday and Sunday are off. Students can use the weekends to do laundry, lounge at the pool or venture out. On some days, including some of the weekends, excursions will be organized which relate to the field work project or the broader cultural context. The schedule below is subject to change, but outlines correctly what will be covered during the field school.

Sunday August 11: Arrival in Turin and transport to Lauriano.

| Week 1 | Morning | Afternoon |
|------------------|---|--|
| Monday | Lecture Doing research in Italy Lecture: Intro to CAMI Reading: Barnard/Wendrich 2022 Lecture "Isis and Sarapis in the Roman World" Reading: excerpts from Takacs 2015 | Lecture: "Stratigraphic excavation and field recording I: introduction" Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook chapter 2 |
| Tuesday | Tour of Monteu da Po and discussion of the location of the trench | Lecture: "Stratigraphic excavation and field recording II: recording deposits" Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook chapter 3 |
| Wednesday | Field practice: the use of a grid, laying out trenches. Field practice: leveling and total station. | Lecture: "Stratigraphic excavation and field recording III: recording cuts" Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook chapter 4 |
| Thursday | Field Work | Stratigraphic excavation and field recording IV: structures" Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook chapter 5 |
| Friday | Field Work | Lecture: "excavation history of Industria" Reading: CAMI handbook Chapter 1 |
| Saturday | Excursion to Industria Collection in Archaeological Museum Turin | |
| Sunday | Day off | |
| Week 2 | Morning | Afternoon |
| Monday | Field Work | Lecture: "Stratigraphic excavation and field recording V: Stratigraphic Matrix PART 1 Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook chapter 6 |
| Tuesday | Field Work | Lecture: "Stratigraphic excavation and field recording VI: Stratigraphic Matrix PART 2 Italian crash course Exercises: CAMI handbook chapter 6 |
| Wednesday | Field Work | Industria within Roman History Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook Chapter 1 |
| Thursday | Field Work | Practical: Ceramic analysis Italian crash course Reading: CAMI handbook Chapter 9 |
| Friday | Field Work | Practical: Pottery drawing |
| Saturday | Excursion to Aosta | |
| Sunday | Day off | |

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Week 3 | Morning | Afternoon |
| Monday | Field Work | Discussion with community members Reading: Wendrich 2018 |
| Tuesday | Field Work | Lecture: Archaeobotany, Zooarchaeology |
| Wednesday | Field Work | Lecture: Surveying, photogrammetry and GIS Barnard 2023 |
| Thursday | Field Work | Lecture: First Aid Conservation |
| Friday | Field Work | Lecture: Experimental archaeology |
| Saturday | Community event | Demonstration experimental metal working |
| Sunday | Day off | |
| | | |
| Week 4 | Morning | Afternoon |
| Monday | Field Work | Lecture: Site management |
| Tuesday | Field Work | Lecture: Report writing |
| Wednesday | Field Work | Report writing |
| Thursday | Field Work | Report writing |
| Friday | Field Work | Exam |
| Saturday | Visit to Museo Egizio in Turin | Wrapping up and goodbyes |

REQUIRED READINGS

PDF files of all mandatory readings will be provided to enrolled students via a shared Dropbox folder. Students are encouraged to download and/or print readings prior to traveling. Course participants are expected to be prepared to engage the discussions led by facilitators, all of whom will be looking for compelling evidence that students have read and thought about the assigned readings prior to the scheduled day on which they are first discussed.

CAMI Handbook 2023

The project has developed a hand book that has adapted the MOLAS (Museum of London Archaeological Service) manual to the particular requirements of the Italian *Soprintendenza* (full name: *Soprintendenza Archeologica Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Citta Metropolitana di Torino*) under whose auspices CAMI is working.

Barnard, Hans 2023

Archeological Mapping and Planning (Cambridge Elements in Archaeological Tools and Techniques).

Barnard, Hans and Willeke Wendrich

Industria (Monteu da Po), Italy, In: *Backdirt, Annual Report from the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology 2022. Changing Archaeology*, pp. 36-41.

Takacs, Sarolta A. 2015 (excerpts)

Isis and Sarapis in the Roman World, Leiden: Brill.

Wendrich, Willeke 2018

Mutuality in Exploring the Past: Ethno-Experimental and Community Archaeology. In: *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections* 17, pp 188-201.

ADDITIONAL READING & OTHER SOURCES TBA

PART II: TRAVEL, SAFETY & LOGISTICS

NOTICE OF INHERENT RISK

Traveling and conducting field research can involve risk. The IFR engages in intensive review of each field school location and programming prior to approval. Once a program is accepted, the IFR reviews each program annually to make sure it still complies with all our standards and policies, including those pertaining to student safety. Participants should also take every reasonable step to reduce risk while on IFR programs, including following the safety advice and guidelines of your program director, being alert to your surroundings and conditions, letting someone know where you will be at all times, and assessing your personal security.

The IFR does not provide trip or travel cancellation insurance. We strongly encourage participants to consider purchasing this insurance, as unexpected events may prevent your participation or cause the program to be canceled. Insurance is a relatively small cost to protect your educational investment in an IFR program. When comparing trip cancellation insurance policies, make sure the policy covers the cost of both airfare and tuition.

We do our best to follow a schedule of activities, methods training, and programming as outlined in this syllabus. However, this schedule can be easily disrupted by unforeseen circumstances, including weather, revisions by local permitting agencies, or conditions onsite. While this schedule represents the intentions of the program, adaptability is an intrinsic part of all field research, and necessary alterations to the schedule may happen at any time.

If you have any medical concerns, please consult with your doctor. For all other concerns, please consult with the program director and staff.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC FIELD CONDITIONS

Archaeological field work involves physical work outdoors. You should be aware that conditions in the field are different from those you experience in your home, dorms or college town. This program operates during the summer resulting in direct sun exposure, with periods of heavy rainfall in an area which has many mosquitoes. For protection against sun and insects you should wear full length pants and preferably long-sleeved shirts.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

As soon as you enroll in the field school, check until when your passport is valid (if you do not have a passport, please apply for one right away!). Your passport should be valid for at least six months after your departure date.

US, Canadian and Australian travelers to Italy are required to fill out an application at ETIAS
<https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/etias/>

Non-E.U. visitors, including U.S. citizens, arriving overland in Italy from another Schengen state (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland) must request a declaration of presence form from a local police office (*commissariato di zona*), police headquarters (*questura*), or their first place of stay and submit the completed form to the police or their place of stay within eight business days.

Citizens of other countries are asked to check the Italian Embassy website page at their home country for specific visa requirement.

U.S. citizens may enter Italy for up to 90 days without a visa. All non-residents are required to complete a declaration of presence (*dichiarazione di presenza*) upon their arrival, usually completed at the first accommodation after entry into Italy.

Non-U.S. citizens should consult the information provided by the Italian immigration website vistoperitalia.esteri.it/home/en and contact the project directors.

Anyone intending to stay in Italy for longer than 90 days must obtain a permit of stay (*permesso di soggiorno*). For more information visit the US State Department website .

Embassy of Italy to the U.S.
3000 Whitehaven Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel. +1 (202) 612-4400
Fax. +1 (202) 518-2152
In case of emergencies: +1 (202) 612-4411; or: +1 (202) 612-4412

U.S. Embassy in Rome
via Vittorio Veneto 121
00187 Roma
Tel. (+39) 06-46741 (switchboard)
Fax. (+39) 06-4674-2244
In case of emergencies: (+39) 06-46741

U.S. Consulate General in Milan
via Principe Amedeo, 2/10
20121 Milano
Tel. (+39) 02-290351 (switchboard)

STUDENT HEALTH

An IFR field school is designed to provide safe, positive, and constructive experiences for participating communities, students, and researchers. We are committed to protocols and practices that support the health and well-being of all involved in our field school projects, including the members of the community in which these projects take place.

We recommend that students adopt best-practices for arriving in a good state of health to protect themselves and their peers' readiness to set about the work of the field school. A thriving field camp environment is a constant exchange of energy, patience, effort, respect, and service. Arriving healthy is every student's first act of service — their first opportunity to behave in a way that respects the safety and wellness of one another.

IFR programs follow the health requirements and guidelines of local health authorities. You may also wish to consult recommendations from the US Centers for Disease Control at:

<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list>

There are no particular health and safety issues in Italy. The site of Industria is in a rural area, which means that there are many insects (including mosquitoes). The cheap local repellents seem to work

better than expensive US ones, but it might be good to bring a histamine cream to put on mosquito bites. Also bring a basic first aid kit for yourself (band aids, pain killers). It is important to drink sufficient fluids while in the field and the project will provide plenty of bottled water. You just need to make sure to drink it, even if you are not all that thirsty. Protecting yourself against the sun is important, so bring a hat that also protects your neck (baseball caps won't cut it, because even if you put them on the 'wrong' way around and protect your neck, your nose will get burnt).

TRAVEL (TO AND DURING THE PROGRAM)

Natural disasters, political changes, weather conditions and various other factors may force the cancellation or alteration of a field school. IFR recommends students only purchase airline tickets that are fully refundable and consider travel insurance in case a program or travel plans must change for any reason. General information for this program is below, but keep in mind we will discuss any updated travel information and regulations during the required program orientation, which could affect travel plans.

Students can book their flights for arrival on August 11 at Milan Malpensa, Milan Linate or Turin Caselle. From these airports there are buses to **Turin Porta Susa**, where we will collect you. The bus service from Malpensa and Linate leaves once an hour and takes about 2 hours, the bus from Caselle takes 45 minutes. Please inform us of the flight number and your arrival time/airport so that we can make an estimate of your arrival time in **Turin, Porta Susa**.

If you missed your connection or your flight is delayed, please call, text or email to the project director. Local cell phone numbers and other emergency contact information will be provided to all enrolled students.

ACCOMMODATIONS

We will be staying in the Agriturismo Casa Matilde, <https://www.agriturismocasamatilde.it/>. This is a small family-run bed-and-breakfast that also will serve our amazing dinners. You will be staying in shared rooms with at the most six persons to a room. If this causes shower traffic jams in the morning or after work, there are two additional bathrooms in the shower block of the swimming pool.

Yes, you read it correctly. This is not your average excavation. We have wine with dinner (if you are over 21) and a swimming pool to cool off in after work.

A light breakfast will be served at the agriturismo at 7.30, we leave at 8.30 sharp. At 12:30 there will be a (very) substantial lunch in a local restaurant. Work in the field stops around 5.00 pm. After coming home and washing up (and have a swim if you so choose), there will be a lecture and team meeting at 6.30 pm. During the team meetings we will discuss results and interpretations and you are urged to contribute information and suggestions. Around 8:00 pm we will eat dinner.

The family that runs Casa Matilde can accommodate special meal requirements (allergies, vegetarian, vegan, halal), while the lunch restaurants will have much more limited options. Please contact the directors if you have very severe allergies or strict meal requirements to discuss if these can be accommodated or not.

EQUIPMENT LIST

Next to their personal effects, student needs to bring at least the following items:

- ☑ Passport, valid for six months after your scheduled date of departure from Italy

- ☐ Any medications or prescriptions that you need
- ☐ Laptop or tablet
- ☐ Cellphone, a locally purchased Italian SIM card and/or cellphone may be more economical
- ☐ €100 (100 Euro) in cash (or \$100 in cash if Euros appear too difficult to obtain)
- ☐ Comfortable clothes for work in the field
- ☐ Close-toed shoes
- ☐ Notebook (paper) and pens, preferably one with lines on one side and mm paper on the other
- ☐ Umbrella and light rain coat
- ☐ Sunscreen, hat and sunglasses
- ☐ Mosquito repellent

Not required, but students can consider bringing a field kit, which might contain:

Trowel (pointed, 5.5 x 2.5")
 North arrow / photo scale
 Large paint brush (4-6")
 Small paint brush (2")
 Callipers (for drawing circles)
 Ruler (for drawing lines)
 Drawing pencils (automatic)
 Eraser
 5 meter tape measure (NB. archaeology uses the metric system)
 Line levels (2x)
 Pens
 1 meter folding ruler
 Scale ruler
 Compass to determine North
 Camera
 Drawing board

COMPUTERS, MAIL AND CELL PHONES

You are encouraged to bring a laptop, tablet, or phone to keep in contact with home. Wireless internet is available at the agriturismo. Where electronics are concerned, Italy has different plugs from the US. They use a European plug with two circular metal pins, or an Italian plug with three thin pins, that operate on **220V 50Hz**. The outlet and plug look like this:



You should check all of your electronics before you come to make sure that they will work. Some people also bring surge protectors.

Cell phones can also be brought to site. Unlocked US quad band and smart phones should work in Italy. To be contacted in Italy, your family must dial **011 39** before the local number. Emergency numbers through which family can contact students will be provided to enrolled students.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Travel

Italy is one of the Schengen countries, so a visa for Italy gives you access to most European countries. Turin is well-connected to the train system and approximately halfway between Rome and Paris. In general traveling is not dangerous, as long as you are not careless. If you travel often, you know that the best advice is to use common sense, and to always try to be aware of your surroundings (eg. don't be oblivious, don't be rude, don't just walk into a church or mosque without checking whether you would be welcome, dress appropriately, etc.). Petty crime in large cities is not uncommon, however, so keep a close eye on your personal belongings.

Weather

In August and September the Piedmont region can have quite hot days. Usually the temperature slowly rises from around 25° Celsius (equivalent to 77° Fahrenheit) to sometimes 37°C / 99°F. After about 5 days, typically a large thunderstorm occurs with short periods of heavy rain and sometimes hail, which brings the overall temperature back to around 25° C.

Dig Attire

Wearing shorts and tank tops in the field is allowed, but not recommended. Protecting your skin against sun radiation is a good idea and long loose sleeves and trousers also protect against insect bites. Mosquitoes, including tiger mosquitoes that potentially carry dengue fever and other serious illnesses, have been attested in Italy, including northern Italy. You will probably want bug spray (repellant with a higher level of DEET will protect you better).

Walking boots can be useful in survey, but when in the trenches we prefer to work in shoes with very smooth soles so as to avoid making deep imprints or damaging features.