

2020



I am excited to hear of your interest in the Poggio Civitate Archaeological Project. The field school will run from June 30th to August 3rd in the Commune of Murlo, Province of Siena, Italy.

This packet will provide you with details on the site of Poggio Civitate, as well as the field school itself. Please feel free to email me with any questions you may have about the program.

Thank you for your time,

Jason Bauer
Director of Operations
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A Brief History of Poggio Civitate

The 2020 field season marks the 55th year of archaeological exploration at Poggio Civitate (Italian for “Hill of the Civilization”) located in central inland Tuscany. Excavation began in 1966 under the direction of Dr. Kyle M. Phillips, Jr. of Bryn Mawr College. Work continued under the direction of his student, Dr. Erik Nielsen, and is currently lead by Dr. Anthony Tuck of UMass Amherst. The excavations have brought to light a large volume of material from distinct phases of Etruscan occupation. A brief summary of this work is provided below. For further material and articles related to the site, please see the excavation database website – www.poggiocivitate.org.

Orientalizing Phase – Seventh Century BCE

While Poggio Civitate's Piano del Tesoro preserves traces of Iron Age occupation that may extend back into the ninth or tenth centuries BCE, the site emerges in the early seventh century with a well-preserved complex of inter-related monumental buildings. The first building of this Orientalizing Complex (OC1), a Residence, was uncovered in 1970. This building was elaborately decorated with a sculptural program in terracotta and appears to have served as the residence of a family of regional social prominence. Recovered from the floor of OC1 were cooking equipment, a banquet service of imported Greek and locally produced fine wares, bone, antler and ivory inlays that once decorated furniture, and numerous objects of personal ornament and everyday use. Based on the dating of the Greek pottery from the building indicates that the building's destruction occurred around the end of the seventh century BCE. Other ceramic evidence, somewhat more controversial, suggests that OC1 may have been constructed some time in the second quarter of the seventh century BCE.

In the early 1980s along the southeast flank of Piano del Tesoro, excavations revealed the presence of another building contemporary with OC1, Orientalizing Complex 2 (OC2), that clearly served as the site's primary area of industrial work during the seventh century BCE. Curiously, this building was also elegantly decorated with terracotta sculpture and was substantially larger than the OC1. OC2 was pavilion in form and housed numerous types of manufacturing activity including bronze casting, bone and antler carving, terracotta manufacture, ceramics production, food processing and textile manufacture. This building is currently the earliest known example of such a multifunctional workshop in Central Italy. Despite the number of products this site produced, virtually nothing manufactured at Poggio Civitate has been found at other sites in the region. Excavators now believe that OC2 was intended primarily to support the community of Poggio Civitate itself and perhaps the surrounding hinterland, with virtually all production being locally consumed rather than exported to other sites.

From 1996 through 1999, excavation immediately to the south of the residence revealed the presence of a third building of this complex - a large tripartite structure now referred to as OC3. Although much of the building was destroyed in the subsequent building of the later phase of the site, enough of the floor plan was preserved to allow excavators to reconstruct a building with a large central cella flanked by two chambers precisely half the dimensions of the central room. Both the building's tripartite form and examples of luxurious inscribed vessels found resting on the floor of the central cella suggest this building may have been an early example of a temple, making it one of the earliest examples of monumental religious architecture in Italy known to date.

All three of the buildings of the Orientalizing Complex were destroyed in a single fire that appears to have been accidental. While there is little certainty on this point, it is remarkable that the day the buildings burned down, workers in OC2 were manufacturing roofing tiles and had placed several on the floor to dry in the shade of the roof. In the panic of the unexpected fire, workers fled and stepped on the drying clay and their footprints were fired into the floor.

Archaic Phase - Sixth Century BC

The aftermath of the conflagration that destroyed the seventh century complex, the survivors appear to have combed through the destruction to salvage anything of value. Then, the debris was scraped to level and flatten the plateau in preparation for the construction of a massive four-winged building enclosing central and southern courtyards. Each wing was sixty meters in length and a western defensive work extended that façade an additional thirty meters. Like the buildings of the earlier complex, this structure was also elaborately decorated with terracotta sculpture that sat along the pitch of the roof. In addition, frieze plaques were nailed to exposed wooden beams, a sculpted lateral sima system ornamented the courtyard while gorgon antefixes decorated the building's perimeter.

This remarkable building, far larger than any known in the Mediterranean for its time period, has been the subject of considerable debate. Speculation as to its function has led to such theories as a political meeting hall, a religious sanctuary, a palazzo and even an Etruscan version of an agora. Currently, the excavators believe that the building combined the functions of the disparate structures of the earlier phase into a single edifice, dating to the early sixth century BCE.

Perhaps the most enigmatic feature of the building involves its final destruction. Based on the latest pottery from the site, some time shortly after the middle of the sixth century BCE, the building was dismantled. The statuary was removed from the roof and smashed, the fragments separated and then buried in pits around the perimeter of the building. The walls were knocked over and the site was never reoccupied.

Vescovado and the Later Phases

Evidence of occupation around Poggio Civitate has long suggested communities on hills such as Vescovado di Murlo, Lupompesi, Murlo, Castelnuovo Tancredi and Montepescini. Chamber tombs dating from the fourth to third centuries were found in Vescovado di Murlo in 1960 and a ceramic kiln Hellenistic in date was discovered during road construction in 1970. In 2006, excavators were given permission to further explore the area around the

Hellenistic kiln. This work revealed traces of domestic architecture contemporary with the kilns as well as sporadic evidence of occupation contemporary with the at least the Archaic phase of occupation of Poggio Civitate.

This evidence suggests that not only did ancient occupation of the region continue after the final destruction of Poggio Civitate, but also that the monumental buildings of the site did not stand in isolation. Rather, they can be considered a nucleus of a broader community, with the elites of Poggio Civitate at the center of a dispersed population clustered around the hill.

Work in 2020

The 2020 field season will continue our exploration of the western edge of the plateau locally known as Piano del Tesoro – the Plateau of the Treasure. Recent excavation in this area revealed traces of the earliest known example of monumental palazzo employing a tiled terracotta roofing system in the region. Further to the west, excavation uncovered traces of a village contemporary with the site's elite domestic structures. The 2020 field season will explore the relationship between these monumental buildings and the site's non-aristocratic population.

Moreover, we will also explore the relationship between Poggio Civitate and the settlements immediately surrounding it. We project several exploratory areas of excavation in Vescovado di Murlo to compliment the remarkable discoveries revealed in 2016/17 associated with a massive defensive wall and moat found in the Colombaio district of Vescovado

Program Information

The Poggio Civitate Archaeological Field School is among the oldest and most respected archaeological programs in the world. Our training provides students and archaeology enthusiasts the opportunity to excavate at the site under the direction of a staff of professional archaeologists, conservators, illustrators, and photographers. Participants receive training in all aspects of fieldwork, including excavation and data collection, archaeological survey and drawing, objects conservation, illustration, photography, and cataloguing.

At Poggio Civitate, we believe that the best field experience is comprehensive. Students are encouraged to work directly with directors of excavation units, follow artifacts from discovery through conservation and into cataloguing. Most of our participants come with no field work experience – many have never even taken an archaeology or classics course – and by the end of the season, we believe, each comes away with a foundation in Etruscan Archaeology and field methods, as well as a rich appreciation for Italy and rural Italian culture.

Work on site or in the laboratory (called the Magazzino) will constitute the majority of your “classroom” experience. Participants will work side by side with professional archaeologists, conservators and other members of the excavation team on projects integral to the functioning of the dig as a whole. While the majority of this time will be spent on the hill, working in the trenches, there is a weekly rotation into the magazzino where students will work in conservation, data entry, photography, cataloguing or illustration.

Fieldwork and excavation experiences are supplemented by lectures and a more traditional educational program. Weekly lectures by Professor Tuck or other members of the excavation staff cover a broad range of topics, from a general history of Etruria to the Social and Political implications of Bucchero pottery from Poggio Civitate. Visits to the museum that houses material from our excavation, as well as other regional museums occur frequently. There is also ample free time, including weekends, for participants to explore the Commune of Murlo, Tuscany, and further afield in Italy.

Excavation

Students work under the instruction of our trained field staff, with decades of combined excavation experience, and take part in all aspects of digging. Everyone will work in a trench (or excavation unit) for a week at a time, which allows you to track the progress of work in the area. Tasks in the field will range from pick axing to brushing, and everything in between. Participants come away with a hands-on experience and appreciation for the physical work, as well as detailed record-keeping necessary to successfully document excavation

Conservation

Steve Miller of the London Museum is our head conservator. He is a gifted conservator and a patient teacher. Students will work with Steve to first learn basic techniques of cleaning artifacts, such as dry brushing and swabbing, and eventually work their way up to more advanced forms, such as artifact consolidation and creating fills. Participants will rotate through the conservation laboratory each week during their day off the hill working in the Magazzino.

Photography

Participants with an interest in photography can work with Anthony Tuck and other members of the excavation team to learn archaeological photography and photo editing. All of the catalogued artifacts are photographed and loaded into the database. Additionally, students can work with on-site photography, learning the various factors needed to take documentary photographs in the natural environment.

Meals, Recreation and Travel

Murlo and Vescovado di Murlo

Excavation takes place on a forested hill in the Commune of Murlo, both outside the town of Murlo (pop. 25) as well as in the town of Vescovado di Murlo (pop. 900). We are located approximately 25 km south of Siena, and 90 km south of Florence. We reside in a villa across the street from the Albergo di Murlo, the local hotel owned by the Rubegni Family. Participants are housed in double, triple or quad rooms, each with its own bathroom and shower. We have a large common/dining room located below the building, which doubles as our lecture hall.

Meals

All meals are provided Monday through Friday, and are prepared by our excavation chef. Participants who are assigned to the Magazzino also help with preparation of meals, and many have left with a new appreciation for cooking and Italian food. We make every effort to meet the dietary restrictions of participants, and there is always a vegetarian option available. Most also take advantage of the various local restaurants for favorites such as Pici al Tartufo (handmade pasta with truffles).

Recreation

As a 60+-member excavation in a town of 1000, we significantly change the dynamics of the community during our stay in Vescovado. Luckily, we are well liked in town, and are invited to the many festivals and events put on in the Commune. Traditionally, we are in town for the Cinghiale (wild boar) Festival, various concerts, as well as wine tastings in the Castello at Murlo. We also have a long-standing tradition of playing the locals in soccer.

Down time is utilized by participants in many ways- catch up on sleep, practice Italian with native speakers, or read a good book from the excavation library. There are also many opportunities available for local travel - walks, bike rides, and hikes - within a short walk from the house. There is a pool at the hotel that can be used for a nominal fee.

Travel

The weekends are free for excavation members to do as they desire. For the past few seasons, excavation members have taken the time off to explore Tuscany, as well as locations further afield such as Rome, Pompeii, Venice, and Naples. Buses run from Vescovado to Siena, where you can catch trains or busses most anywhere in Italy.

Costs and Grant Opportunities

The cost of the 2020 Field Season is \$5,250. This price includes all fees associated with the excavation, six academic credits from UMass Amherst, room, and all meals during the workweek (Monday through Friday). Airfare and meals on weekends, as well as incidentals (travel, etc) are not included.

Many universities and individual departments have funds for summer studies, research or participation in archaeological excavations that may be able to help defray the cost of attendance. Past participants have been able to tailor additional research to specific subjects (economics, art history, conservation, etc) in order to fulfill the requirements for many of these awards and grants. There are also external grants available for qualified students.

The Murlo Foundation Fellowships

Application Deadline: April 1, 2020

<http://www.murlofoundation.org/fellowship/>

Since 2016, The Murlo Foundation has aided participants at Poggio Civitate by providing two grants; Director's Grants and The Caroline Horrovitz Grant.

Director's Grants are for \$500 and given to students on the program in response to additional needs to help defray costs associated with travel and personal expenses while working at Poggio Civitate. Three separate grants are given each year in the following fields of specialization.

- Excavation
- Conservation
- Digital Documentation and Archiving

The Caroline Horrovitz Grant is made possible by a generous Alumna of the program. The grant is for \$2500 dollars, and is specifically for students of Mount Holyoke College. The Caroline Horrovitz grant is especially geared toward students who might not be able to participate at a field school, without outside support.

The Etruscan Foundation Fieldwork and Conservation Fellowships

Application Deadline: February 23, 2020

<http://www.etruscanfoundation.org/programs/fieldwork-fellowship/>

The Etruscan Foundation has supported fieldwork and scholarship in Etruscology and its related disciplines for a half century. Young and developing scholars have received fellowships from the Foundation to help defray the costs of participation in a field school or in archaeological fieldwork at Etruscan and other ancient sites across Italy. Fieldwork fellowships are currently available to advanced undergraduate and graduate Participants enrolled at accredited North American colleges and universities. Each fellowship carries an award of up to \$2,000 and is restricted to the following excavation-related expenses: travel, room, board, fees connected with the excavation, and museum entrances. All fellowship applicants must be members of the Etruscan Foundation, which costs 25 dollars for one year.

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) Jane C. Waldbaum Archaeological Field School Scholarship

Application Deadline: March 1, 2020

<https://www.archaeological.org/grants/708>

Established in honor of AIA Past President Jane Waldbaum, this scholarship provides \$1000 each for up to seven successful applicants to help pay expenses associated with participation on an archaeological excavation or survey project. The scholarship is open to junior and senior undergraduates and first-year graduate students who are currently enrolled at a college or university in the U.S. or Canada. Applicants must be at least 18 years old and have *not previously participated in an archaeological excavation*. Participants majoring in archaeology or related disciplines are especially encouraged to apply.

Directions for Applying

If, after a thorough review of this information, you are interested in applying to Poggio Civitate, please fill out an application and return it to **by email** (digmurlo@gmail.com). Your professor should complete the attached recommendation form and return it by email as well. Our admissions program is rolling, that is we accept qualified applicants as they apply, but do have two firm deadlines, detailed below.

In order to be considered for the Early Admission to the program, and for the third party grants, your application must be received by February 15, 2020. The second application deadline will be May 15, 2020. Upon acceptance a non refundable deposit is due to ensure your position on the excavation, with the remainder of payment due by May.

I hope that this information has answered most of your questions about Poggio Civitate and our field school. If you have any additional questions or concerns, or would like to talk to a past participant about his or her experience, please let me know and I would be happy to facilitate. Thank you for your time, and I look forward to hearing from you.

- Jason Bauer, Director of Operations

2020



Directions: Please complete the following application and paste only this page into a word document. RENAME the document "PC2020FirstName.LastName.doc" (ie PC2020Jason.Bauer.doc)

Name:

Date of Birth:

Country of Citizenship:

Mailing Address:

Parent or Guardian Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

Current School:

Current Year (freshman, sophomore etc):

Major(s) or Anticipated Major(s):

GPA:

How did you hear about Poggio Civitate?

Please let us know about medical conditions that may compromise your ability to work outdoors and in the summer heat.

Please also write a brief letter (one to two paragraphs) detailing your interest in Poggio Civitate. If you have worked on other archaeological sites or have already attended a field school, please include that information as well. Any relevant course work or a description of outside interests would also be appreciated. Since we usually will not have the opportunity to meet most applicants, this letter should mainly be designed to give us a better sense of who you are and why you want to join our team.



2020

We appreciate your thoughtful and candid assessment of your student in evaluating his/her candidacy for enrollment at the Poggio Civitate Archaeological Field School. The field school runs every summer in the small town of Murlo, Italy. The Poggio Civitate Archaeological field School provides students the opportunity to excavate at the site under the direction of a staff of professional archaeologists, conservators, illustrators, and photographers. Participants receive training in all aspects of our work, from excavation and data collection in the field, archaeological survey and drawing, objects conservation, illustration, photography and cataloguing. At Poggio Civitate, we believe that the best field experience is a comprehensive one. Students are encouraged to work directly with directors of excavation units, follow artifacts from discovery through conservation and into cataloguing. Participants are required to interact on an almost constant basis with other members of the excavation, while performing various tasks including chores (cleaning, food prep) and physical labor. For more information, please see <http://poggiocivitate.classics.umass.edu/program.asp>

Your name, email and phone number:

Number of years and capacity in which you have known applicant:

Please list the first three character traits that come to mind when thinking about this applicant.

In your opinion, what are the applicant's strengths?

In your opinion, what are the applicant's weaknesses?

Please describe the applicant's work ethic and attitude

Please include any other information you think might be helpful to us while making our decision (a letter can be attached, but please be sure to complete this form as well).

Signature:

Date:

If you have any additional comments or concerns about the applicant, please contact Jason Bauer, Assistant Director of Poggio Civitate Digmurlo@gmail.com or 860-490-9479