Nigeria, for the past ten or so years, has witnessed various forms of violence against her citizens and foreigners alike. The wave of violence continued to widen and increased by the day in different forms and dimensions, ranging from armed robbery, kidnapping, and outright burning and total destruction of the entire village. The violence seemed unending despite the Federal Government efforts to curb hostility. The populace feels unsafe as movement from one place to another has been curtailed across the country. The focus of this paper therefore, is to seek how archaeological researches can be conducted in such an environment that is so charged with such criminality against her citizens and foreign nationals. What will be our options, if we must continue to study our past and preserve our cultural heritage? In the face of violence that does not respect or discriminate against whoever was involved. This paper, seek to enquire and propose tentatively a more cost effective way if archaeological researches must continue in the wave of these violent crimes against humanity in Nigeria.

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