

Team G Report

Field Season:

17 May – 12 June, 2012

Filed by:

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Team Members and Roles

Name	#	Affiliation	Status/Occupation	Team Role
Dorian Kallanxhi	37	University of Tirana	MA student, Archaeology	Team leader, Field walker
Anisa Mara	38	University of Tirana <i>As of 2017: Mississippi State University, Department of Anthropology Middle Eastern Cultures</i>	MA student, Archaeology <i>MA, Anthropology</i>	Field walker, Team leader
Daniel Rossano	34	Millsaps College <i>As of 2017: PORTICO Jackson Magazine</i>	Undergraduate, SOAN <i>BA in SOAN Editorial Intern</i>	Field walker
Ellie Giglio	35	Millsaps College	Undergraduate, SOAN <i>BA in SOAN</i>	Field walker
Klodiana Kurbneshi	36	University of Tirana	MA student, Archaeology	Field walker
Michael Galaty	3	Millsaps College <i>As of 2017: University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropological Archaeology</i>	Professor, Chair; <i>Professor, Director and Curator</i>	Field walker
George Bey IV	31	Millsaps College	Undergraduate, SOAN <i>BA in SOAN</i>	Visiting field walker
Alba Selita	28	University of Tirana	MA student, Archaeology	Visiting field walker
Erilda Selaj	40	University of Tirana <i>As of 2017: Tirana Municipality</i>	MA student, Archaeology	Visiting field walker

Methodological Notes:

All tracts were surveyed using standard Mediterranean survey methods. For each tract, surveyors walked at 15-meter intervals and counted all tile/brick, ceramics, and small finds. The last category – small finds – included, but was not limited to, lithics, iron tools, mill stones, beads, and glass. Field walkers were instructed to collect all small finds as well as a sample of the different ceramic fabrics

counted that were larger than a thumb nail. Additionally, any diagnostic sherds, or those with notable markings, indentations, glaze, color, or shape, were also collected.

All land, including fields, hills, and terraces in the survey zone described below, was surveyed unless the landowner objected, the landowner was not present, or the vegetation was so dense as to render survey impractical.

Team Objectives:

The team had 1 main objective:

- To identify potential sites from all periods for site collection and/or test pits in the survey zone.
 - o To count material from all periods – Bronze Age, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern, etc. – within the survey zone
 - o To collect small finds, diagnostic sherds, and a sample of the different ceramic fabrics from all periods within the survey zone

Survey Zone:

Team G surveyed the neighborhoods of Bardhaj and Bleran villages¹, characterized by flat relief. The team also surveyed the hilly area of Bardhanjore, which bounded the survey zone to the south/southeast.² (*See the 2017 Map of Dragoç with all survey zones*)

The area surveyed by Team G contained primarily fields, many of which were flat, with the exception of some hillier ones in Bardhanjore. Many of the fields were planted with cash crops such as tobacco, olive trees, maize, and beans and, as such, were fenced by their owners. Some of the fields were fallowed and planted with alfalfa. The tracts in Bardhanjore were covered with macchia (maquis – French), a shrub typical to the Mediterranean region. Taking both the terrain and vegetation into account, the tracts in this survey zone had an average visibility of **58.3%**.

Tracts, Sites, and Mounds:

Team G surveyed a total of **300** tracts, covering a total of **0.91** square kilometers. The size of each tract varied depending on the natural characteristics and features of the landscape. Their average tract size was **1.47** hectares, with their largest tract recorded at **1.96** hectares and the smallest at **0.02**.

Taking the field and museum counts into consideration, Team G concluded that they did not locate any new sites during the 2013 field season. They did, however, observe two older houses, one in Tract **G-013** (100+ years old) and the other in Tract **G-075** (200+ years old).

The team's few Prehistoric, Bronze Age, and Roman finds appear to be concentrated within Tracts **G-290 to G-295**.

¹ According to the original Team G report written by Dorian Kallanxhi, Bleran village was inhabited mainly by people from Dukagjin and of Catholic faith. While Bardhaj was inhabited mainly by local, Muslim residents.

² Bardhanjore hill was populated as late as 1991 by people from the Dukagjin Province.

Summary of Findings:³

Regarding museum counts, Team G collected a total of **119** fine-textured; **17** coarse-textured; and **200** medium-textured ceramics, of which **15** were tile. The texture of **1** ceramic was labeled as “plain” and **1** ceramic was not labeled with a texture at all. Team G also collected **150** lithics;⁴ and **23** other small finds, falling under the categories of “metal,” “tool,” “stone,” and “other.”

Ceramics:

Team G collected **338** ceramics from the Prehistoric, Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval Byzantine, Post Medieval, Early Modern, and Modern periods. Only **3.5%** of Team G’s ceramic finds were associated with the Prehistoric (**7** ceramics), Bronze Age (**3** ceramics), and Roman (**2** ceramics) periods. **13%** were associated with the Medieval Byzantine (**44** ceramics) period. **78.7%** were associated with the Post Medieval (**19** ceramics), Early Modern (**134** ceramics), and Modern (**112** ceramics) periods. Finally, **17** ceramics, or **5%** of Team G’s ceramics, were not identified and marked as “Unkn.”

This ceramic distribution and its emphasis on later periods is most likely due to the proximity of modern villages. Of note, the Prehistoric, Bronze Age, and Roman finds appear to be concentrated within Tracts **G-290 to G-295**, with two additional Prehistoric ceramics located in Tracts **G-250** and **G-287**.

Small Finds:

Team G collected a total of **173** small finds dating from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic periods. **89.6%** of the material (**n=155**) was not identified with a period and left unlabeled. **0.6%** was associated with the Middle Paleolithic period (**n=1**); **1.7%** with the Upper Paleolithic period (**n=3**); and **8%** with the Modern period (**n=14**).

Regarding lithics, of the **150** identified (found under the categories “lithic” and “tools” in the small finds database), **23** were labeled as “unidentifiable,” **3** as “non-cultural,” **3** as “natural,” and **7** were left blank. The remainder were typed as flake, flake fragments, cores, blades, etc. Team G identified high concentrations of lithics (5 or more) in tracts...

Regarding other categories of small finds that were dated, the team collected a variety of metal materials associated with the Modern period, including nails, wires, and unknown or unrecognizable objects. Of note, the team also located a grinding stone in tract **G-010**.

³ The number of collected material (such as ceramics or small finds) listed in this report corresponds with the number of entries in the ceramic and small finds databases. While entries are typically associated with **1** artifact, some entries are associated with 2 or more artifacts. For example, small ceramic pieces associated with the same period and/or located in the same tract might be labeled in the pottery database under **1** entry.

Additionally, all periods listed in the report represent the “start period” and do not reflect the “end period.”

⁴ **148** were categorized as “lithic” and **2** additional objects made from the material “gur stralli” were under the “tool” category.