

Team G Report, 2012

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During the period May 16-13th June 2012, a total of 28 days, Team G consisting of Dorian Kallanxhi (team leader), Anisa Mara (member), Daniel Rossano (member), Ellie Giglio (member), Klodiana Kurbneshi (member), Michael Galaty (member), and for a good part of the survey days Alba Selita, Erilda Selaj, George Bey survey a total of 300 tracts, covering a total area of . For monitoring or surveillance of tracts we used the method of field walking, carrying out a systematic survey. Group members are listed in a 15m distance from each other while walking in the direction given by the team leader and counting each ceramic tile or brick and small finds including lithic tools, metal parts, bones, etc. of which were taken only ceramics and small finds sites. Tract with the largest area was , and it was smaller surface , and the average was . Team G survey the area of Rrethina municipality involving the environment and more precisely Bardhaj villages, Bleran, Bardhanjore. We starts the observation from the school, we started in Bleran school, to switch to Bardhaj and passing time in time in the zone of Bleranit that of Bardhaj, to pass later in the hills area called Bardhanjore. Main street served as the border between the villages Bleran and Bardhaj, where the first were nearly all to come mainly from the province of Dukagjin Catholic faith and belonged Bardhaj were local residents and Muslim. As to Bardhanjore she had begun only after the 1991 populated by inhabitants came from the Province of Dukagjin. Our team observed in the areas where viewership was very low as 5% because the finds can be there. Terms of visibility that we have an average of 60%, this rate by our estimates, showing that the majority of land were plowed and only a small part was left barren. Most of the vegetation and boiled grass, corn, followed by olive trees and trees but also shrubs and vegetables. Parts of the hill we were Bardhanjore mostly without vegetation or shrubs only. Residents of these villages to allow us to perform surveillance, rare cases where there aren't in house, total 5 cases. Other areas without survey were the result of residents who were not in residence during the time when we went, this because most of the areas surveyed were the first houses of the inhabitants. Goals for this year were systematic surface survey, census data, dumping them in the database created and their marking or drawing on the map. Most of Ottoman ceramics are collected, Early modern and modern, but we collected a large portion of lithic tools. Terms of prehistoric ceramics and antiques they have been very few and the findings compared with groups E and F they are few. We have not reached the conclusion that any particular area may have served as a residence or settlements. In some areas where we had ceramic concentration have been near their old home. So, during our work we observed two old houses each 100 year in tact G-013 and another 200 years in the tract G-075.

Results

Team G brought a number of artifacts such as pottery and small periods finds as lithic or metal parts. Ceramics such as the above mentioned dated in prehistoric periods, Ottoman, early modern and modern, those prevailing Ottoman, Early modern and modern. We not think we have any potential site in the area. We have some tract with a high concentration of ceramic like G-013, G-075, G-009, G-011, G-027, G 056, G 059, G-061, G 090, G-095, G-103 , G-171, G-295. These sites have more than 5 ceramics were recovered. Site with lithic findings are G-009, G-010, G-011, G 029, G-034, G-035, G 057, G 060, G-061, G 065, G-085, G -093, G-143, G 146, G-204, G-238, G-294, G295, G-

297, G-298. These sites have more than 3 lithic findings. During the field work are counted a large number of mostly modern tiles as a result of new construction in the area of survey. In the tractG-160 we suspected the presence of a burial mound, this thing is expected to be verified.