

ARCHAEOGEOPHYSICS IN ALBANIA, EXAMPLES FROM APOLONIA AND BUTHROTOS

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This paper shows some examples of most interesting geophysical results of Buthrotos and Apollonia, two of the most important archaeological sites of Albania. Apollonia was founded at the beginning of the 6th century BC (before Christ). The colonists coming from Corinth, Corcyra and perhaps from Dyrrachium too, settled close to a dwelling center inhabited previously by native people. During the Roman Empire the city kept on still being an important economic and cultural center.

Buthrotos was an ancient city in Epirus. It was a part of the kaone community and later of the Epirus state. At J. Caesar's time it turned into a roman colony and after that it followed the destiny of the Roman and Byzantine Empire; later it was possessed by Venice (1690-1797), until it was detached by Ali Pashe Tepelena. At the last years (1992-1997), in these cities have been carried out geophysical surveys over a large area, 100000 sq.m. in Apollonia and 40000 sq.m in Buthrotos with magnetic and resistivity methods. These methods produced surface resistivity and magnetic maps, which reveal the location of potential archaeological features via "anomalies". The excavations carried out in particular areas of these archaeological sites, have clearly proved the great contribution of geophysical investigation.