

## 2.2. ARCHEOLOGY

The re-discovery of Albanian archaeological treasures began early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when scholars of historical geography devoted their research to the localisation and identification of records from ancient sources.

At this time, the European *Romanticism* period, the first to pay a visit to Albania was the French Pouqueville (F.C.H.L. Pouqueville, *Voyage dans la Grèce, comprenant la description ancienne et moderne de l'Épire, de l'Illyrie grecque etc.* Paris 1820-21, v. 5) and the second to follow was an Englishman — Martin Leake, who after travelling to Apollonia and the south of Albania, published a detailed outline on the ruins of the archaeological objects he had come across (W.M. Leake, *Travels in northern Greece*, London 1835, vol. 4). Next was the French archaeologist Leon Heuzey who came to Albania and focused his research mainly on Durrës and Apollonia (L. Heuzey, H. Daument, *Le mission archéologique de Macédonie*, Paris, 1876). At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Balkanologist Carl Patsch visited the suburbs of Vlora. He is the first to discover the city of Amantia and to publish a detailed report on the ancient cities of Bylis, Klos and Berat. (C.Patsch, *Das Sandschak Berat in Albanien*, Wien 1904). During World War I, the Austrian archaeologists Camillo Praschniker and Arnold Schober started their researches in North Albania and then towards the south, focusing mainly on the monuments of the Illyrian archaeological centres (C. Praschniker – A.Schober, *Archäologische Forschungen in Albanien und Montenegro*, Wien 1919; C.Praschniker, *Muzakia und Malakstra*, Wien 1920).

A French archaeological mission, headed by Leon Rey, launched systematic researches from 1924 until 1938 and their results were published (L. Rey, *Albanie, Revue d'archéologie*, Paris 1925-1939 in six volumes). In 1926, an Italian archaeological mission researched the ancient city of Phoenicia and then Butrint. The Italian mission was initially led by Luigi Ugolini, who was later replaced by Marconi and Mustill (L. Ugolini, *Albania Antica*, Roma 1927-1942, 3 vol.); D.Mustill, *La civiltà preistorica dell'Albania*, Roma 1940).

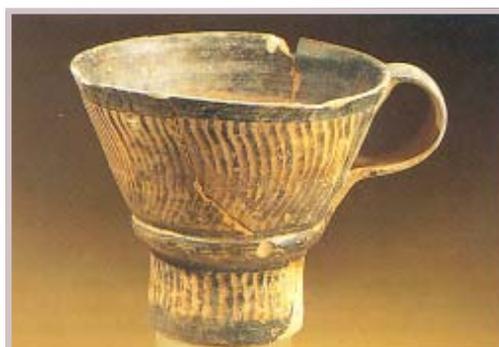
After World War II until 1990, Albanian archaeologists carried out archaeological research and studies. In 1948, the first Archeological-Ethnographic Museum was established in Tirana, followed in 1976 by the department of the Archaeo-



Anthropomorphic painted vessel 4000 years B.C., Kamnik, Kolonje



Anthropomorphic bronze woman statue in the form of the violin, 3000 years B.C., Shtoj, Shkoder



Vessel imported from Mycenae, XVI century B.C.