

## PROJECT SUMMARY

<b>Project number</b>	FR/196/2-105/14
<b>Project Title</b>	Georgian cultural heritage monuments of Artaani: fortifications, cult, communication and domestic architecture, folklore and linguistic evidence
<b>Research subdirection/ subdirections</b>	2-105 Archaeology; 2-153 Ethnology/ Ethnography; 2-154 Folklore;
<b>Name of the leading organization</b>	Shota Rustaveli State University
<b>Web</b>	bsu.edu.ge
<b>Name of the co-participating organization</b>	
<b>Web</b>	
<b>Project Budget (Lari)</b>	125255
<b>Project duration (in month)</b>	36

### Personnel

	Key Personnel Name, Surame	Position in the project	Academic degree	Date of birth
1	Tamaz Putkaradze	Principal Investigator	Doctor	1961-11-23
2	Temur Avaliani	Manager, Researcher	Doctor	1961-07-10
3	Emzar Kakhidze	Researcher	Doctor	1969-09-05
4	shota mamuladze	Researcher	Doctor	1952-05-09
5	Elguja Makaradze	Researcher	Doctor	1960-01-23
6	ketevan Phutkaradze	Researcher	Master	1986-09-27

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There are many samples of tangible and intangible heritage of part of historical Georgia, Artaani: castles, cultural buildings, traffic and domestic architecture, ornaments, including saved in mosques, old and new toponyms, anthroponyms, pythonyms, folklore, etc. Their identify is essential goal of this project.

This region came under the rule of foreign power in the past and invaders started establish strengthen cities for their strategic purposes. Frequently they reused the existing fortifications which were built by Georgians. The important thing is that due of contemporary urban processes a lot of monuments were partially or completely destroyed, e.g. Ardahan castle, Berki and Tetrtsikhe churches, etc.

In order to remain of Georgian cultural heritage, it is necessary fully describe and study of these, what is one of the main objectives of project. The project also aims to study and compare of architectural monuments in region and neighboring areas, which will allows to identify these monuments and detection of historical and ethnographic peculiarities of whole region. In this regard important to study still alive ethnographic and ethnological evidences, domestic architecture designs, their names, ornaments (including the mosques), the old and the new toponyms (Hanat, Duduna, Takhtakrani, Chinchrobi, Tsoraskhevi, Alagebi, etc.), anthroponyms, phytonyms, folklore, legends, etc.

It is an important task to acquaint with samples of the Georgian cultural heritage to the scientific circles in Georgian and English languages, which will contribute to the popularization of Georgian culture.