

TABVLA
IMPERII
ROMANI

J 34 - ATHENS

AKAΔHMIA



EPIROS

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ



ACADEMY OF ATHENS

2016

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



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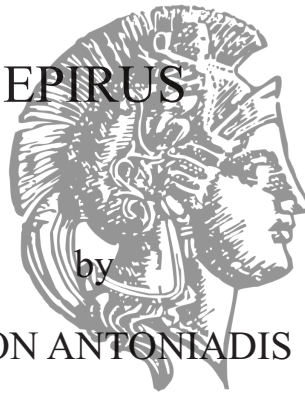
UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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by

VYRON ANTONIADIS

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ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

INTRODUCTION

This volume of the *Tabula Imperii Romani* (TIR) covers an important part of Map J34-Athens, which explores the region of Epirus. Following the tradition of previous TIR volumes published by the Academy of Athens, it records and analyses the Roman presence and activity in Epirus. The index and maps, hopefully, will permit a better experience in visiting and comprehending the various sites, which in many cases are located in rather remote and isolated areas.

The Region

Epirus, for the purposes of this volume, is geographically confined within the borders of the Modern Greek state. It is an area which extends from the northern coast of the Ambracian gulf to the Greek-Albanian border and from the Ionian Sea to the Pindus mountain range. The landscape is dominated by many rivers, their tributaries and the distinctive mountain ranges. Modern Epirus is divided into four Regional Units (formerly prefectures, *nomoi*): Ioannina, Thesprotia, Preveza and Arta. It would be rather confusing to separate and investigate Epirus only in modern geographical and administrative terms which in fact have changed quite frequently. Additionally, ancient place-names and areas within Epirus do not always match with their modern use. The Regional Unit of Thesprotia for example, does not occupy exactly the same territory as the Epirote *ethnos* of Thesprotians did in antiquity. Moreover, even in ancient times the borders and areas controlled by the various Epirote tribes and southern Greek colonies were by no means fixed: before the Roman conquest, the Molossians expanded from the Ioannina basin mainly towards the west and south. Even earlier, Elis and Corinth had founded colonies in Epirus and there was a constant struggle for the control of arable land and ports.

In order to study the modern region of Epirus in the cultural and historical framework of the Roman Republic, the Imperial and the Late Roman periods, attention must be paid first to the people who dwelt in this area at the time of the Roman conquest. For this reason, Epirus, in the present study, is separated into four sections that represent the areas occupied and controlled by the main Epirote *ethnoi* and the southern Greek colonies: Molossis, Thesprotia, Cassopaia (including the colonies of Elis) and Ambracia. Even under Roman hegemony, the boundaries between those *ethnoi* and the autonomy of each remained important at least until the victories of Octavian. For each area an account of the territorial changes throughout antiquity is provided, especially during the Roman period, as well as its current administrative and geographical status. Since only the areas located in the modern Administrative Region of Epirus will be studied, the Ionian Islands and the southern coast of the Ambracian Gulf, which once formed part of Epirus Vetus, have not been included. The same applies to the Epirote Chaonian *ethnos* and the cities located in modern day Albania. The Athamanians will be considered in the volume on Thessaly.

Chronological Framework

This research begins after the Roman victory at Pydna in 168 BC with the historical turning point in 167 BC when the Romans proceeded to destroy the Epirote cities and establish their sovereignty. The end of the period under consideration is not defined by a single event but by factors of more political and religious character which extend further than the fourth century AD: the gradual rise of Christianity and the creation of the Eastern Roman Empire in the late fourth century AD, do not entirely wipe out the previous way of life. Even in the fifth century AD there is evidence of public and private buildings, as well as burials, which provide an uninterrupted chronological sequence with previous periods and may still be associated with the ancient Greco-Roman world. Hence,

the present volume includes a selection of archaeological finds from the beginning, the middle and, in few cases, even the end of the fifth century AD. This is the period that has been described as Late Roman, Late Antique, Early Christian or Proto-Byzantine, according to the preference of the excavator or investigator of each site. Contemporary Christian monuments are not included in this volume, unless they are directly associated with Roman finds, in order to avoid overlap with the *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*.

Index-Maps-Abbreviations

The form of the index, as well as of the maps, is identical to that in Karvonis – Mikedaki, *TIR: J35-Smyrna I: Aegean Islands* with minor changes: The Greek form of the place-names and the main modern administration division (Municipality, Regional Unit), in accordance with the Kalikratis Administrative Plan (2010), are two significant changes in comparison to the index of J35.

Four new symbols have been added to the maps (Gate/Porta, Amphitheatre/Amphitheatrum, Stadium, Gymnasium). Some of the symbols depicting common archaeological finds (pottery, architectural remains, etc.) are deliberately omitted in the case of long-term ongoing excavations to avoid “overcrowding” on maps. In certain cases, modern settlements are marked, although they lack Roman antiquities, in order to make the map more user-friendly, not only for experts but also for visitors.

Abbreviated references to ancient authors follow H. G. Liddell – R. Scott – H. S. Jones, *A Greek English Lexikon* (1925-1930) xvi – xlviii and A. Souter – J. M. Wyllie *et al.*, *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (1963). Abbreviations of journals and series follow *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997, 611-628 and *Archäologische Bibliographie* 1993, ix-xliii, and for those of epigraphic texts the abbreviations of *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. For the transliteration of the place-names, the spelling proposed by UN/ ELOT system is used with the exception of the ancient and very well established anglicised place-names (e.g. Ambracia not Ambrakia, Corinth not Korinthos).

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Vyron Antoniadis
December 2015, Athens

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Ανασκαφικό Έργο</i>	M. Andreadaki-Vlazaki (ed.), <i>2000-2010: Από το ανασκαφικό έργο των Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων</i> (2012).
<i>Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον</i>	L. I. Vranousis (ed.), <i>Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον, εις μνήμην Χρίστου Σούλη</i> (1956).
<i>Αφιέρωμα Hammond</i>	<i>Αφιέρωμα στον N. G. L. Hammond, Makedonika</i> , Suppl. 7 (1997).
<i>Δωδώνη Διαχρονική</i>	K. I. Sueref (ed.), <i>Δωδώνη διαχρονική: παρελθόν, παρόν και μέλλον του Αρχαίου Θεάτρου και του αρχαιολογικού χώρου: 1η ενημερωτική ημερίδα Ιωάννινα, 8 Μαρτίου</i> (2014).
<i>Θέατρα Ηπείρου</i>	K. I. Sueref (ed.), <i>Αρχαία θέατρα της Ηπείρου</i> (2012).
<i>Ήπειρος 4000 Χρόνια</i>	M. V. Sakellariou (ed.), <i>Ήπειρος, 4000 χρόνια ελληνικής ιστορίας και πολιτισμού</i> (1997).
<i>Νικόπολις Α΄</i>	E. Chrysos (ed.), <i>Νικόπολις Α΄: Πρακτικά του πρώτου Διεθνούς Συμποσίου για τη Νικόπολη</i> (1987).
<i>Νικόπολις Β΄</i>	K. Zachos (ed.), <i>Νικόπολις Β΄: Πρακτικά του δευτέρου Διεθνούς Συμποσίου για τη Νικόπολη</i> (2007).
<i>Φηγός</i>	Ch. Tzouvara-Souli – A. Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou – K. Gravani-Katsiki (eds.), <i>Φηγός: Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Σωτήρη Δάκαρη</i> (1994).
Akrivopoulou – Lazari in <i>L'Illyrie-IV</i>	E. Akrivopoulou – K. Lazari, Urban organisation of a Late Roman settlement at Iadochori, Igoumenitsa, in <i>L'Illyrie-IV</i> , 407-416.
Alcock, <i>Graecia Capta</i>	S. E. Alcock, <i>Graecia Capta: The landscapes of Roman Greece</i> (1993).
Andreou in <i>Νικόπολις Β΄</i>	I. Andreou, Τοπογραφικά και πολεοδομικά Νικόπολης, in <i>Νικόπολις Β΄</i> , 231-262.
Andreou in <i>L'Illyrie-II</i>	I. Andreou, Ambracie, une ville ancienne se reconstitue peu à peu par les recherches, in <i>L'Illyrie-II</i> , 91-102.
Angeli in <i>Numismatic Epirus</i>	A. Angeli, Νομίσματα από ελαιοτριβείο της Αμβρακίας, in <i>Numismatic Epirus</i> , 346-357.
Angeli – Katsadima in <i>Foundation</i>	A. Angeli – I. Katsadima, Riza and Agia Pelagia: Two architectural assemblages of the Roman Era along the Coast of Southern Epirus, in <i>Foundation</i> , 91-108.
Antonatos in <i>Νικόπολις Β΄</i>	A. Antonatos, Το Ωδείο της αρχαίας Νικόπολης, in <i>Νικόπολις Β΄</i> , 347-360.
<i>BarrAtlas</i>	R. J. A. Talbert (ed.), <i>Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World, Map by-Map Directory</i> , II (2000), Map 54 Epirus – Acarnania (W. M. Murray).
Bergemann, <i>Butrint</i>	J. Bergemann, <i>Die römische Kolonie von Butrint und die Romanisierung Griechenlands</i> (1998).
Besonen <i>et al.</i> , <i>Acheron River valley</i>	M. R. Besonen – G. Rapp – Z. Jing, The Lower Acheron River Valley: Ancient Accounts and the Changing Landscape, in <i>Southern Epirus</i> , 169-264.
Bowden, <i>Thesis I, II</i>	W. Bowden, <i>Town and country in Late-Antique Epirus Vetus</i> , I, II (unpublished thesis, 2000).
Bowden, <i>Epirus Vetus</i>	W. Bowden, <i>Epirus Vetus: The archaeology of a Late Antique province</i> (2003).

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ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

EPIRUS-ΗΠΕΙΡΟΣ

Pi. N. 4; Hdt. 1.146; Th. 2.80; Plb. 2.5; 2.6; 2.45; 2.65; 4.61; 4.66; 5.96; 11.5-7; 18.1; 21.26; 27.15; 32.16; 32.20; Cic. *Att.* 5.16.1; *Pis.* 96; Str. 7.7; Liv. 29.12; 35.24; 36.5; 45.26; Plin. *Nat.* 3.6; 3.15; 3.16; 3.26; 4.1; 4.17; D.C. 42.10; Plu. *Pyrrh.* 1.1; *Aem.* 29; Apollod. *Epit.* E.6, E.7; App. 2.6.38; Paus. 4.35; Mamert. *PanLat.* XI/3. *BarrAtlas*, Map 54.

The Romans and their army encountered the Epirotes much earlier than other mainland Greeks and these encounters took place not in Greece, but in Italy in the late fourth and early third centuries BC. It was the Molossian king, Alexander I who made a treaty with the Romans and then Pyrrhus who fought them in various battles. In fact, one of the earliest Roman objects to have been found in Epirus is an inscribed fragment of a Roman shield dedicated as a spoil of war by Pyrrhus at Dodona.

Liv. 8.17; Plu. *Pyrrh.* 15-26; E. S. Roberts, *JHS* 2, 1881, 108; Dakaris, *Δωδώνη*, 35.

In the late third century BC, Rome began to expand towards the East and by 228 BC a Roman protectorate had already been formed in *Illyris*.

N. G. L. Hammond, *JRS* 79, 1989, 11.

In 205 BC, the Epirote League took the initiative and acted as a mediator to bring an end to the First Macedonian War with the treaty of Phoinice between the Romans and Philip V of Macedon. In the Second Macedonian War the Epirote League, despite being allied with Philip, did not oppose the Roman cause. The Epirote League broke apart in 170 BC and formed two groups - the pro-Romans and the supporters of Perseus of Macedon, who was defeated by the Romans in the battle of Pydna in 168 BC.

Liv. 29.12; Hammond, *Epirus*, 599-619.

In 167 BC, the Epirotes, almost twenty years before the Carthaginians and the Corinthians, were given a taste of Roman conquest in revenge for choosing the wrong side in the Third Macedonian War. According to ancient authors, 150,000 people, mostly Molossians, were sold into slavery and 70 walled settlements were destroyed.

Liv. 45.34; Plb. 30.15; Str. 7.7.3, 7.7.9; Plu. *Aem* 29.

Tribes, such as the Chaones, and cities, such as Ambra-cia, which remained loyal to the Romans or were under their control, escaped destruction. Under the Roman supremacy, a new Epirote League was formed by the people of Phoinice and the surrounding areas.

*Syll*³ 653 A; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 225-237; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1964, 107.

In the same period, as Polybius testifies, there was another political and perhaps regional group that opposed the Epirote League of the people of Phoinice.

Plb. 32.14; Cabanes in *Ἡπειρος 4000 Χρόνια*, 117.

This group might be related to Dakaris' suggestion that another local federation was also established under the Romans. It included the colonies of Elis, but also the Cassopaia, the Thesprotians and the Molossians. Pandosia was probably the seat of this league.

Plb. 32.7; Dakaris, *Cassopaia* 92-93; *id.* in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 19; Cabanes in *Ἡπειρος 4000 Χρόνια*, 117, 120.

For twenty years after the Roman conquest, coins were issued in Phoinice, Pandosia and Dodona.

SNG 12, *Epirus-Acarnania*, Pl. 2; *SNG* 12, *Thessalien-Illyrien-Epirus-Korkyra*, Pl. 29-31; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 225-237.

Wealthy Romans, such as Titus Pomponius Atticus, landless citizens and veteran legionaries, began to arrive in Epirus. Roman villas and farmsteads began to be constructed as early even as the late second century BC and in some cases shortly after the battle of Pydna.

Cic. *Att.* 5.16.1; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 93; K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 427-429; Forsén – Reynolds in *TE* II, 264.

Soon after Andrisus' (Pseudo-Philip) revolt, in 148 BC, Macedonia and Epirus were integrated into one Roman province. In Epirus a unified Epirote League was probably re-established.

*Syll*³ 654; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1964, 105-106; Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 19; Cabanes in *Ἡπειρος 4000 χρόνια*, 120-121; *id.*, *L'Épire*, 549, no 21.

According to Franke, the revived Epirote League issued bronze coins from 148 BC until approximately 50 BC, or even later, until the reign of Augustus.

Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 218-225, 323-329; Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 16-19; *contra* Hammond, *Epirus*, 725.

The first century BC was not a peaceful period. There were Thracian raids into Macedonia and probably Epirus shortly before the declaration of war by Mithridates against Rome (90-88 BC). There were harsh governors such as the proconsul Piso (57-55 BC), whose soldiers looted Ambracia (Cic. *Pis.* 96). This was also the century of the Roman civil wars (88-31 BC) with north-western Greece becoming an extension of their battlefield.

Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1964, 110.

Strabo in his account (7.7.9) of Epirus before the Imperial period uses words such as 'desolation' and 'barbarism' in order to emphasise the decline of this area, where small, scattered settlements replaced the once well-populated cities.

Isager in *Foundation*, 17-24.

This turbulent period ended with the battle of Actium in 31 BC and the foundation of Nicopolis by Octavian (Augustus after 27 BC). However, the foundation of Nicopolis also marked the forced abandonment of many settlements in the adjacent areas, whose inhabitants were needed to populate the city (*Paus.* 5.23).

From 27 BC, Epirus belonged to the senatorial province of Achaëa. At the beginning of the second century AD, Nicopolis became the capital of the new province of Epirus, which included Amphilochia, Acarnania and the Ionian Islands with the exception of Cephalonia.

Th. Sarikakis, *Ellinika* 19, 1966, 195-200; Bowden, *Epirus Vetus*, 13.

According to the *Tabula Peutingeriana* Roman roads crossed Epirus from north to south linking Apollonia and Bouthroto to Nicopolis not only from the coast but also from inland via Dodona.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 690-700; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 98-99, fig. 16; *id.*, *Θεσπρωτία* 209-210, fig. 11.

In AD 267, the Heruli crossed Epirus and raided many towns. It was probably Diocletian who created two new provinces: Epirus Vetus and Epirus Nova, at the end of the third century.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 197; Chrysos in *Ηπειρος 4000 Χρόνια*, 148; Bowden, *Epirus Vetus*, 13.

Nicopolis and Dyrrachium were the provincial capitals of Epirus Vetus and Epirus Nova respectively. The territory of Epirus Vetus was of similar size to the previ-

ous province of Epirus but of the Ionian Islands only included Ithaca and Kerkyra.

Seston, *Dioclétien*, 295-231; Th. Sarikakis, *Ellinika* 19, 1966, 213-214.

During the fourth century AD there was a gradual increase in the prevalence of Christianity. Julian on the other hand, aside from his efforts to revive ancient customs, apparently attempted to consolidate Epirus to protect it from further raids (Mamert. *PanLat.* XI/3).

R.C. Blockley, *AJPb* 93, 3 1972, 442.

Further Gothic invasions during the fifth century AD, the edict banning the use of ancient temples, and the sack of Nicopolis by Vandals in 474 BC marked the beginning of the end of Antiquity in Epirus.

E. Chrysos, *Epirotika Chronika* 23, 1981, 50-55.

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Cabanes in *Ηπειρος 4000 χρόνια*, 9-139.

Chrysos in *Ηπειρος 4000 χρόνια*, 58-165.

Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 1-21.

S. Dakaris, Συμβολή εις την τοπογραφία της αρχαίας Ηπείρου, *AEphem* 1957, 88-113.

E. Chrysos, Συμβολή στην ιστορία της Ηπείρου, *Epirotika Chronika* 23, 1981, 9-111.

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Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 163-180.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, IV.

Oost, *Roman Policy*.

Southern Epirus.

Th. Sarikakis, Συμβολή εις την ιστορίαν της Ηπείρου κατά τους χρόνους της ρωμαϊκής κυριαρχίας (167-31 π.Χ.), *AEphem* 1964, 105-119.

Th. Sarikakis, Συμβολή εις την ιστορίαν της Ηπείρου κατά τους Ρωμαϊκούς χρόνους, *Ellinika* 19, 1966, 194-215.

Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*.

F. Wosniak, Late Roman fortifications in Epirus, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 71-77.

Wosniak in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 263-276.

AMBRACIA-AMBRACIA

The Corinthians founded Ambracia in 625 BC on the northern shores of the Ambracian gulf, between the then Thesprotian tribe of the Cassopaia to the west-northwest, the Molossians to the north, the Athmanians to the north-northeast and the Amphilochians to the east-southeast. The western borders of Ambracia extended beyond the Arachthos River, but probably not as far as the banks of the Louros River since the Molossians, according to Pseudo-Scylax (Scyl. 30-31) controlled a zone along the shore of Ambracian gulf between Cassopaia and Ambracia.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 3-5; *contra* I. Andreou, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 143, note 22 (See entry CAS-SOPAIA).

After the troubled period of the Peloponnesian war, Ambracia successfully resisted the attack of Phillip II of Macedon in 343/2 BC, but was eventually annexed by the Molossians and became the new capital of Pyrrhus in 295 BC.

Str. 7.7.6; Tzouvara-Souli, *Αμβρακία*, 15.

After the abolition of the Molossian monarchy in 232 BC and the restoration of democracy, Ambracia faced a long period of hostility and alliances with Epirotes, Macedonians and Aitolians before its encounter with the Romans. After fierce resistance in 189 BC the city surrendered to the Romans and was garrisoned by them. Ambracia maintained a degree of independence at the cost of abandoning the Aitolian League.

Plb. 21.29; 21.30; Liv. 28.44; Plin. *HN* 35.36.66; 38.44.6; Hammond, *Epirus*, 144; Tzouvara-Souli, *Αμβρακία*, 22.

For this reason, Ambracia did not participate in the campaign of 170-167 BC against the Romans and thus was spared from the destruction of 167 BC. In fact, immediately after these catastrophic events which affected many cities in Epirus, Ambracia proceeded to conclude a treaty with Charadros regarding their borders, under the supervision of Rome.

P. Cabanes – I. Andreou, *BCH* 109, 1985, 537-538 = *SEG* 45, 660; I. Andreou – E. Andreou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 100-102; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 141-172; Karatzeni in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 233-250.

The Ambracians in the same period concluded similar treaties with the Acarnanians (*IG* II² 1, 951) and the Athamanians (*IG* IX 1, 690) in order to settle their north-east borders.

M. Holleaux, *BCH* 48, 1924, 380-384; Hatzis in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 169-198.

The inscriptions, dated after 167 BC, which refer to the political organisation of the Ambracians and their city, suggest intense political activity between Ambracia and the Epirote cities and various tribes, even after the Roman conquest.

CIG 1801; *SEG* 39, 1868; Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-III*, 245. Franke asserts that Ambracia continued to issue coins until the end of the first century BC. This could be another demonstration of the political importance of the city.

Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 323-329.

Hammond on the other hand, supports that Ambracians did not issue coins after 168 BC.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 644-647, 725.

During the Roman civil wars Ambracia was pillaged by the soldiers of proconsul Piso, probably between 57-55 BC, as Cicero explicitly pointed out in his speech, in August 55 BC.

Cic. *Pis.* 96; Marshall, *CIQ* 25, 1975, 88-93.

Shortly after 31 BC, most of the Ambracians were resettled in order to populate the newly founded Nicopolis and Ambracia became a dependency of Nicopolis. However, building activity dating to Roman and Late Roman periods has been traced in the area and reveals that at least some parts of the city remained inhabited. Str. 7.7.6; 10.2.2; Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-III*, 242.

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P. Cabanes – I. Andreou, Le règlement frontalier entre

les cités d'Ambracie et de Charadros, *BCH* 109, 1985, 499-544.
 Karatzeni in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 233-250.
 Karatzeni in *L'Illlyrie-III*, 241-247.
 Karatzeni in *Φηγός*, 289-304.
 Karamesini-Oikonomidou in *Φηγός*, 279-288.
 B.A. Marshall, The Date of Delivery of Cicero's in Pisonem, *CIG* 25, 1975, 88-93.
 Tzouvara-Souli, *Αμβρακία*.

INDEX

AMBRACIA (Arta)-AMBPAKIA (Ἀρτα) 1:B3

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

X. *HG* 6.2.3; Scyl. 33.1; 33.7; 34.1; 65.6; Arist. *Pol.* 1303a; D. 7.5; 9.27; 9.34; 9.72. 10.10; Thphr. B.215; 1304a; 1311a; Plb. 4.61.6; 21.26.2; 21.26.19; 21.30.9; 21.30.12; Scymn. 453; Cic. *Pis.* 96; Caes. *Civ.* 3.36; Dion. Calliph. 24; 31; 40; Liv. 32.15.6; 36.14.9; 38.3.9; 38.4.1; 38.4.6; 38.4.8; 38.5.6; 38.5.7; 38.5.4; 38.8.1; 38.9.2; 38.9.4; 38.9.13; 38.10.1; 38.28.10; 38.43.9; 38.43.10; 38.44.6; 39.4.9; 39.4.12; 39.5.7; 42.67.9; 43.22.4; 44.1.4; D.H. 1.50.4; 1.51.1; Str. 7.7.6; 7.7.7; 10.2.2; 10.2.8; 1.1.2.11; Plin. *Nat.* 2.201; 4.4; 4.6; 18.307; 35.66; 36.14; Mela 2.54; Front. *Strat.* 2.7.14; Plu. *Per.* 17.2; Prr. 6.2; Ptol. *Geog.* 8.12.13; Harp. s.v. Ἀμβρακία; Paus. 10.11.6; Hdn. s.v. Ἀμβρακία; Alex. *Rhet.* 3.141; Ant. Lib. 4.4; App. *Man.* 3.1; Aristid. *Rb.* 1.1.2.2; Ath. 3.92.d.; 3.105.e; 7.305.b; 7.311.b; D.C. 19.20; St. Byz. s.v. Ἀμβρακία; Phot. s.v. Ἀμβρακία; Suid. s.v. Ἀμβρακία; Eust. 492.

Inscriptions: *CIG* 1801; *CIG* 1806; *CIG* 1807; Th. Homolle, *BCH* 17, 1893, 632; *BCH* 79, 1955, 267; Hammond, *Epirus*, 611; P. Cabanes – I. Andreou, *BCH* 109, 1985, 537-538 = *SEG* 45, 660; S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1968, 52-53 = *SEG* 44, 465; *SEG* 39, 1868; A. Angeli, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 277 = *SEG* 44, 464.

Coins: D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1955, 174; Karapanos, *Dodone*, 122-124; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 323-329; contra Hammond, *Epirus*, 725; Karamesini-Oikonomidou in *Φηγός*, 279-288.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The city of Ambracia is located beneath modern Arta and is mostly known through rescue excavations. Coins of the Roman Republic, of the Imperial period, of Nicopolis and of the fourth century AD have been found in the modern city.

Karatzeni in *L'Illlyrie-III*, 243; Karapanos, *Dodone*, 122-

124; E. Varoucha-Christodouloupoulou, *Prakt* 1955, 174, 176, 178-179.

A cistern dating to the third/fourth centuries AD was discovered in the centre of Arta (Aliberti plot).

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 218; V. Karatzeni in *L'Illlyrie-III*, 243.

Architectural remains of buildings and pottery dating from the sixth century BC to the first century AD were found in various deposits by the north-west side of the ancient wall in a rescue excavation in the Giouni-Papakosta plot in Arachthou Street.

P. Giouni – M. Karampa, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 85-86; Th. Kontogianni, *ADelt* 61, 2006, Chron. B'1, 684-687.

A hoard of coins was found near the so called 'big theatre' of Ambracia in Arachthou Street (Polymerou plot). Two Thessalian staters dated after the middle of the first century BC were among the finds.

Katsadima in *Numismatic Epirus*, 431-434, 441-442; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'1, 305.

Two coins, a Thessalian stater dated after the middle of the first century BC and a Roman quinarius (97 BC) were found in the Zikou plot in Arta by the National Road. This was the north-western part of Ambracia.

Katsadima in *Numismatic Epirus*, 429-431, 443-442; R. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 260-262.

420 coins dating from the fifth century BC to the first century BC were found in the excavation of two buildings of apparently public function. This site is located in the west part of the city in Porfyriou and Aetorrachis streets, (N. Kaliakatsou plot).

Papadimitriou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 326-327.

Fourth century AD lamps have also been found in the city of Arta.

Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

A funerary inscription, now lost, dating to the Roman period was discovered incorporated into the Metropolitan church of Arta (*CIG* 1806). Karatzeni claims that there were two different inscriptions built into the same church.

Karatzeni in *L'Illlyrie-III*, 243.

A looted grave of the early second century BC and Roman architectural remains were found in the area of T.E.I. (Technological Education Institute) during the construction of the new archaeological museum. This site is located on the southern edge of the Arachthos River.

V. Karatzeni, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 465-466.

Near the south-western cemetery of ancient Ambracia,

in the plot belonging to Tachou-Miller, a Roman building with four rooms was excavated, dating to between the first and early fourth century AD.

P. Karatzeni – G. Pliakou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 243-246; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167-168.

In the southern section of the south-west cemetery, in the Sergianni plot, six Roman graves, dating from the first to the third century AD have been discovered. These tombs are associated with Classical and Hellenistic burial enclosures and graves. These earlier enclosures mark the road that crosses the cemetery.

P. Karatzeni – G. Pliakou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 262-264; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

In the same area, (Theodorou plot), various burials dating from the third to the first century BC have been discovered in two burial enclosures alongside the ancient road. A. Angeli, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 275-278.

In the same plot, an olive oil workshop was found. The building was used from the end of the fourth/beginning of the third century BC to the beginning of the second century AD.

Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 343.

Two different construction phases have been proposed for this building. The second phase dates to between the late second century BC and early second century AD. More than 300 coins were found. They range in date from the Early Hellenistic to the Early Roman period. Angeli in *Numismatic Epirus*, 346-357.

In the fields around the city, Roman and Early Byzantine buildings have been excavated.

Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 358.

It has been suggested that the rectangular division of the plain of Arta is the result of the centuriation of the land by the Romans.

P. Doukellis – É. Fouache, *BCH* 116, 1992, 375.

This division however, could have been carried out much earlier by Corinthian settlers and then continued by Roman landlords.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 148, 149; I. Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 239, note 66.

AMBRACUS (Fidokastro) 1:C3

ΑΜΒΡΑΚΟΣ(Φιδόκαστρο)

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

Scyl. 33; Plb. 4.61.4-7; Dion. Calliph. 29-30; Hdn. s.v. Ἀμβράκιος; St. Byz. s.v. Ἀμβράκιος.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Ambracus was one of the ports of the Corinthian

colony of Ambracia and was a small fortified settlement. Philip V of Macedon captured it in 219 BC (Plb. 4.63). The fort of Fidokastro is located on the north coast of the Logarou lagoon in the Ambracian Gulf. Its ruins are now almost completely submerged. This fort was identified as Ambracus first by Leake and later by Hammond.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, 201-202, 213-214; Hammond, *Epirus*, 137-138.

Karatzeni claims that the fort at Fidokastro was the enclosed harbour of Ambracia, but could not have been the fortified settlement of Ambracus since the area around Fidokastro was unsuitable for habitation. According to the author Ambracus should be identified with Rogoi Castle (See entry for BOUCHETION).

Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-V*, 146-148.

An early Roman phase of the Byzantine fortification has been suggested.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 137, note 2; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

RE I (1894), 1808 s.v. Ambrakos (G. Hirschfeld).

Korfovouni-Κορφοβούνι 1:A3

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman graves were discovered during the construction of the new road from Elatos to Korfovouni.

Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 357.

Koronisia-Κορωνήσια 1:D2

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A funerary stele dating to the Roman period was found in the area.

E. Ziebarth, *Epirotika Chronika* 1, 1926, 116; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

A Roman stone coffer was discovered in the yard of the Roussou house.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 218.

Kostakioi-Κοστακιοί 1:B3

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Part of a Roman mosaic floor was reportedly found in the area near the architectural remains of an Early Christian basilica.

Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-III*, 245, note 36.

Salaora-Σαλάωρα

1:C2

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Salaora was a tiny island in the Ambracian gulf in the Roman period.

Wiseman in *Foundation*, 46-47; Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 194-197.

It is not clear whether, before the Roman conquest, Salaora belonged to the Cassopaia or was part of the zone controlled by the Molossians or even in Ambracian territory. In any event, after the defeat of the Molossians in 167 BC it was probably part of Ambracia (See entry for CASSOPAIA).

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Sellades-Σελλάδες

1:C4

Tzoumerka Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, D3.

Architectural remains of a farmstead were discovered in a field at Sellades. The building complex was used from the second half of the fourth century BC to the fourth century AD.

Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 343.

The majority of the eighty coins found there date to the Roman period.

Faklari – Niarou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 483-493.

Sykies-Συκιές

1:C4

Nikolaos Skoufas Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, D3.

Late Roman/Early Christian architectural remains have been traced on the hill of Agia Theodora.

S. Dakaris *Epirotiki Estia*, 1955, 455; Hammond, *Epirus*, 140; V. Papadopoulou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 265-266; *ead.* in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 344; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

CASSOPAIA-ΚΑΣΣΩΠΙΑΙΑ

Scyl. 30-31; D. 7.32; Str. 7.7; Plin. *Nat.* 4.2.5.

Until approximately the last quarter of the fifth century BC the Cassopaian tribes and therefore, the land they dwelt in, was part of the Thesprotia ethnos. The Peloponnesian city of Elis founded its colonies: Pandosia, Elatria, Bouchetion and Batiai in this territory at the end of the eighth century BC. At the end of the seventh century BC, the Corinthians also established colonies on the Ambracian gulf, with Ambracia being the most important. The end of the fifth century brought many changes to Southern Epirus. The Cassopaians became independent with the Acheron River forming the frontier with the other Thesprotians and an older riverbed of the Louros, located further east than the modern one, forming their frontier with Ambracia. In the first half of the fourth century BC, the Cassopaians founded Cassope, their own city and capital. At the end of the fourth century the Molossians, according to Pseudo-Scylax, annexed a strip of land 40 stadia (8 km) wide between Cassopaia and Ambracia, between the old riverbeds of the Arachthos and Louros Rivers.

Scyl. 30-31; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 3-5.

Andreou casts some doubts on the reliability of Pseudo-Scylax's account for such an early period. She claims that if this Molossian zone ever existed, it must have been situated further west, south of Bouchetion and between the ancient and modern riverbeds of the Louros, which she identifies with the Aphas River. This would imply that the Molossians had conquered Bouchetion as early as the late fifth century BC.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 143, note 22. Karatzeni on the other hand, claims that this Molossian zone must have extended from another ancient riverbed of the Louros (west of Vigla hill) to the Chanopoulo River, which in the Medieval period did not flow to the Louros, but directly to the Ambracian gulf near the port of Saloara. She further suggests that the Louros' name in Antiquity was Oropos.

Karatzeni in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 234-249; Hammond, *Epirus*, 707-708.

Geomorphological studies, geological coring and ar-

chaeological surveys conducted in the area of the north coast of the Ambracian gulf have demonstrated that the coastline was very different before the Roman period.

Wiseman in *Foundation*, 46-47; Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 189-191.

According to these studies, until the fifth century AD, the north-west shore of the gulf lay further north at the foot of the mountains of Stavros and Rokia. Mount Mavrovouni, Rogoi castle (Bouchetion) and the hill south-west of Strongyli, where the church of Agia Aikaterini is located, were islands. In this case the Molossian zone would need to be located further north at Rogoi castle.

Wiseman in *Foundation* 46; Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 189-191.

It is not certain whether the Molossians managed to maintain this zone until the Roman conquest. The Cassopaians participated in the Epirote Alliance and then in the Epirote League. In the crucial period of 170-168 BC, the Cassopaians followed the Molossians in their opposition to Rome and suffered the consequences. As in other areas of Epirus, the Thracian invasion and the Roman civil wars caused unrest and economic decline which ended with the battle of Actium. In 31 BC, Octavian founded Nicopolis in the heart of Cassopaia. Most of the Cassopaians were forced to participate in the synoecism of Nicopolis. From that moment the history of Cassopaia was bound to the city founded by Octavian (See entry for NICOPOLIS).

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 3.

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RE X (1919) 2332-2333 s.v. Kassopa (M. Fluss).

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*.

Gravani in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 79-93.

Southern Epirus.

P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufaure – É. Fouache, Le contexte géomorphologique et historique de l'aqueduc de Nicopolis, *BCH* 119, 1995, 232-233.

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Agios Georgios-Άγιος Γεώργιος 2:B4
Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Inscriptions: Hammond, *Epirus*, 708, no 1; P. Vokotopoulos, *AAA* 10, 1977, 163.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Two bridges of the Nicopolis aqueduct are preserved over the Louros River. The northern bridge is dated to the period of Augustus and the southern was reconstructed by Hadrian or much later by Julian.

E. Chrysos, *Epirotika Chronika* 23, 1981, 24; P. Doukelis – J.-J. Dufaure – É. Fouache, *BCH* 119, 1995, 232-233; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

An inscription, now lost, was built into one of the piers of the aqueducts. It probably dates to the second century BC. This inscription provides a strong indication that the Louros River was called the Oropos at that time. Hammond, *Epirus*, 708, no 1; M. del Barrio Vega, *BCH* 112, 1998, 501-509.

A *villa rustica* with bath complex was discovered near the modern settlement of Agios Georgios. Four Roman coins have been found.

K. Zachos – N. Choinas, *ADelt* 61, 2006, Chron. B'1, 687.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area of Agios Georgios.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Alepochori-Botsari-Αλεποχώρι-Μπότσαρη 2:A3
Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Two cist graves of the second century AD were discovered in the Konstanta field at Alepochori. A Roman bronze coin dating to AD 40 and glass bottles dating from between the second and fourth centuries AD were found in one of these graves. Two pottery vessels and a lamp were also collected from the same tomb.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 197; *id.*, *Cassopaia*, 96; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 8-9.

Alonaki-Αλωνάκι 2:B1
Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C4.

Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in the area of Alonaki.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Ano Rachi-Άνω Ράχη 2:B2

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A Roman inscription was found in the village of Ano Rachi.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 96.

Archangelos-Αρχάγγελος 2:C3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Architectural remains of the piers of the Nicopolis aqueduct are preserved in the village of Archangelos. Roman and Late Antique pottery was also found there. S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 188, fig. 1, 194; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

BATIAI (Kastri hill)-BATIAI (Καστρί) 2:B3

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Inscriptions: *SGDI* 1337.

Theopomp. Hist. F.382.11; Str. 7.7.5

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Batai, a colony of Elis, has been identified with the architectural remains on Kastri hill located 3 km south of Rizovouni. It seems that the walls on Kastri hill were destroyed in 167 BC. Dakaris suggests that these walls were repaired by the Romans soon after 167 BC.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 170, 183-187.

Wozniak claims that these repairs must have been carried out in the Late Roman period.

F. Wozniak, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 73.

A Medieval date, for the same repairs, has been proposed by Hammond.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 55-56.

A relief, now stolen, probably dating to the Roman period, was embedded in a cell of Koimisis Theotokou church at Kastri.

V. Papadopoulou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 319.

Remains of the Nicopolis aqueduct are preserved in the area.

Riginos in *Lakka Soulion*, 93-120.

RE III (1897) 543 s.v. Bitia (E. Oberhummer).

Bestia-Μπεστιά 2:A3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A tomb with two pottery vessels dating to the third/fourth century AD was discovered. Seven loomweights were also found in the tomb.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 96; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

BITIA → BATIAI

BOUCHETA → BOUCHETION

BOUCHETION (Rogoi Castle) 2:C4

BOYXETION (Κάστρο Ρωγών)

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

D. 7.32; Theopomp. Hist. F2b, 115F; Str. 7.7.5;

Harp. s.v. Βούχετα; Suid. s.v. Βούχετα.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Bouchetion was one of the colonies founded by Elis in the last quarter of the eighth century BC. In the Roman period Bouchetion was probably a port on a tiny island situated just off the shore, probably connected to it by a bridge. An ancient fortified city was situated on the hill where the Byzantine castle of Rogoi now stands, which was built upon earlier foundations.

Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 179-192, fig. 5.19.

Karatzeni has recently argued that the site at Rogoi castle should be identified as Ambracus, the fortified port/settlement of Ambracia.

Karatzeni in *L'Ilyrie* V, 148-149, 153.

It was probably destroyed by the Romans in 167 BC, but there is a suggestion that the walls were repaired and a much smaller population lived there until the foundation of Nicopolis. Early or Late Roman repairs have been observed in Rogoi castle.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 57-61; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 177-179; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area of Nea Kerasounta, which is situated east of Rogoi castle.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

CASSOPE-ΚΑΣΣΩΠΗ 2:C3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Ptol. *Geog.* 3.13.6; Hdn. s.v. Κασσώπη; St. Byz. s.v. Κασσώπη;

Inscriptions: S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1954, 201-209 = *SEG* 26, 718; S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1978, 102; *id.*, *Prakt* 1982, 84 = *id.*, *Κασσώπη*, 25-27 = *SEG* 36, 555; *SEG* 41, 541.

Coins: Gardner, *BMC*, 99.

Franke claims that Cassopaians issued coins with the Molossians from 168 BC to 148 BC.

Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 83-84.

Hammond claims that these coins were issued and circulated for only a few years after 170 BC.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 646-647, 725.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The Late Classical/Hellenistic capital of the Cassopaians is situated below Mt. Zalongo. The city was founded as a synoecism by the Cassopaiian tribes in the first half of the fourth century BC.

Schwandner in *Foundation*, 109.

It suffered Roman conquest and pillage but it was not immediately abandoned. In fact, after the middle of the second century BC, with the revival of the Epirote League, Cassope regained some importance and it is possibly became the political centre of the League at some point in 148 BC. This may have led to the partial rebuilding of the city. Most of the citizens of Cassope had to move to Nicopolis in the first century BC.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 91-93; *id.*, *Κασσώπη*, 14; Gravani in *Foundation* 121-122; Kontogianni, *Οδηγός Κασσώπης*, 18.

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RE X (1919) 2332-2333 s.v. Kassopa (M. Fluss).

Dakaris, *Κασσώπη*.

Hoeftner – Schwandner, *Haus und Stadt*.

Kontogianni, *Οδηγός Κασσώπης*.

Agora

The open public space of the Hellenistic Agora of Cassope was defined by public buildings such as the north and west stoas and the *Odeion-Bouleterion*. All these buildings were severely damaged, but not completely destroyed in 167 BC.

Dakaris, *Κασσώπη*, 14.

Twenty-seven stone statue bases (semi-circular exedras and thrones) were discovered in front of the façade (southern side) of the north stoa. Most of them had inscriptions dating to the second century BC and some of them can be dated to after 167 BC.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1983, 70-72; *id.*, *Κασσώπη*, 27.

Another statue base and apparently a bronze statue was dedicated by three men from Bouchetion, who after fighting on the side of the Romans and Marcus Perperna against Aristonikos in Asia Minor in 130 BC, made a dedication to their saviour Herakles (Hercules). Six statue bases discovered in the eastern side of the north stoa bear inscriptions dating to after 167 BC.

Dakaris, *Κασσώπη*, 25-27.

Prytaneion

The building which has been identified as the Prytaneion is attached to the western side of the west stoa. Broken roof-tiles, ashes and burned clay and potsherds of the first half of the second century BC suggest that the building was destroyed by fire by the Romans.

Dakaris, *Κασσώπη*, 29.

There is evidence that suggests part of the Prytaneion was restored after 167 BC. The debris from the destruction was not removed and the new floor of the courtyard and of the stoas was elevated by approximately 0.40-0.50 m.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1983, 75.

Katagogion

The monumental public building located north of the Agora and immediately north of the north stoa is known as the *Katagogion*. It was constructed at the end of the third century BC. The building was either a public hostel for honoured guests or the city's roofed commercial centre.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1952, 340, 359; *contra* Hoepfner – Schwandner, *Haus und Stadt*, 127-134; B. Charisis, *Epirotiko Emerologio* 2010, 237-253.

The building was destroyed by fire in 167 BC but it was rebuilt soon after. A kiln for melting bronze was found in the north-east side of the building dating to after 167 BC. Fragments of bronze statues were found inside the kiln.

E. L. Schwandner – G. Zimmer – U. Zwicker, *AA* 1983, 57, 60; Dakaris, *Κασσώπη*, 34-38.

Houses

It seems that private houses did not share the same fate as the public buildings of the Agora and escaped the destruction of 167 BC. According to Schwandner no destruction level was recognisable in the private houses. Schwandner in *Foundation*, 113.

On the other hand, houses apparently did not escape the general decline and impoverishment which is associated with the period immediately after that of the Roman conquest.

Ibid.

In House 1, which is located in Insula 8-9, two hearths made of bricks were constructed in the rooms f', f'' in the first century BC. A dedicatory inscription dating to the first century BC was found set into a wall dating to after 167 BC.

A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1954, 28; S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1978, 103; *id.*, *Κασσώπη*, 51.

House 2 is located between House 1 and Road 8 in Insula 8-9. This building has three distinctive phases of construction: the first dates to before 167 BC, the second to around 148 BC and the third to the end of the second century BC with the construction of a large peristyle court.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1978, 101-105; Gravani in *Foundation*, 122.

House 5 is located in the Insula 7-8, north-east of the Katagogeion and east of Insula 8-9. Until 167 BC most of the rooms were used as a pottery workshop. After 167 BC the house was renovated using building material from a public building which had been destroyed. It was no longer used as a workshop but as a private house. It acquired a new larger yard, a new hearth, made of well-fired bricks, and a new entrance on the east side facing an abandoned adjacent house. House 5 was finally abandoned by its occupants at the end of the first century BC.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1979, 114-118; *id.*, *Κασσώπη*, 44-45; Gravani in *Foundation*, 121-122.

The pavement of Road 7, which defines the eastern limit of Insula 7-8, dates to after 167 BC.

G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1980, 15.

Other Areas

Marble heads of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina were apparently found in Cassope, suggesting some activity in the area in the second century AD.

K. Romaios *ADelt* 2, 1916, Par. 52.

Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in the area of Cassope.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Chalikia-Χαλίκια

2:B4

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A *villa rustica* was discovered in Chalikia near the banks of the Louros, between the villages of Agios Georgios and Kerasona. Five of the rooms had mosaic floors. The baths of the house and the hypocaust were also found. The building was probably destroyed by fire in the fourth century AD.

Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 344.

CHARADRA→ CHARADROS

CHARADROS (Palaia Philippias)

2:B4

ΧΑΡΑΔΡΟΣ (Παλαιά Φιλιππιάς)

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Plb. 4.63; 21.26.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

Charadros is situated in Palaia Philippias just north of Philippiada. The ancient city is mainly known from the inscription of Ambracia, and the agreement for the new borders between Charadros and Ambracia after the battle of Pydna (See entry for AMBRACIA)

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 52, 61-62, 205; A. Pariente, *BCH* 118, 1994, 728; Karatzeni in *Αφιέρωμα στον Hammond*, 233, note 2.

Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

RE III (1899) 2113 s.v. Charadra (L. Büchner).

COMARUS (Mytikas)

2:D3/7:D1

ΚΟΜΑΡΟΣ (Μύτικας)

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Str. 7.7.5.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

Comarus was the port of Nicopolis on the Ionian Sea situated on the gulf of present day Mytikas. Traces of a breakwater have been identified in Comarus bay.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 95.

Architectural remains of an extensive Roman building complex have been noted on the west edge of the modern settlement.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 178.

A marble statue of the triple Hecate, possibly Roman, was found in a field at Mytikas.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'2, 589.

RE XI (1921) s.v. Komaros 1132 (L. Büchner).

ELATEIA→ ELATRIA

ELATRIA (Palaiofororo)

2:C3

ΕΛΑΤΡΙΑ (Παλαιορόφορο)

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Theopomp. Hist. F.382.11; Str. 7.7.5.; St. Byz s.v. Ἐλάτεια- Ἐλάτριά.

Inscriptions: E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 220.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

Elatria is located at the foot of Mt. Zalongo in the abandoned village of Palaiofororo or Paliofororo, north of the village of Neos Oropos. It was founded by Elis in the second half of the eighth century BC and it was probably walled during the events of the Peloponnesian war. In 343 BC, it was conquered by Phillip II of Macedon and was given to the Cassopaians and the Molossians. Its walls were probably destroyed by the Romans in 167 BC though there is some scant evidence such as potsherds for occupation in the late first century BC. The settlement was abandoned, probably as a result of the foundation of Nicopolis. Below the acropolis of Palaiofororo, remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian building with mosaic floor have been identified. The Roman aqueduct of Nicopolis is located to the north of the acropolis.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 194; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

A small Roman cistern was discovered in the village of Oropos, north-west of the church of Agios Iosif. A funerary inscription from the second century AD was found inside the church.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 219-220; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Part of the Roman aqueduct was traced to the west of the village of Oropos.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 313; P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufau – É. Fouache *BCH* 119, 1995, 212 fig. 2.

RE V (1905) 2242 s.v. Elatreia (A. Philippson).

Fragkokklisia-Φραγκοκκλησιά

2:C2

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

Architectural remains of a monumental building complex, probably of the third and fourth centuries AD, were discovered south-east of Riza, in the site of Frankgokklisia (Athanasatou or Athanasiou plot).

P. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 320-323; *id.*, *AAA* 15, 1982, 10-21.

The complex consists of a ten-sided building, which must have been associated with bath facilities and could have been a *balneum*. Architectural remains of rooms around this building suggest that it apparently belonged to a *villa rustica*.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 301; Angeli – Katsadima in *Foundation*, 91-94.

Grammeno Plain-Γραμμένο 2:C3
Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in the plain of Grammeno which is located east of Archangelos village.
J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 295; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Kamarina-Καμαρίνα 2:C2
Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
Inscriptions: Hammond, *Epirus*, 740, no 29 = *SEG* 24, 437.
In the village of Kamarina, south of Cassope, a first century AD building was found. A cist grave of later date was discovered inside the building and six cist graves and a stone cremation urn were found outside it.
E. Andreou, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B'2, 203-204; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.
A hoard of coins with at least one of them dating to after 168 BC was reportedly found at Kamarina.
Hammond, *Epirus*, 725; *contra* Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 323-329.

An inscribed pillar dating to AD 361-363 dedicated to Julian, now lost, was found at Kamarina.
Hammond, *Epirus*, 740, no 29.

Kanali-Κανάλι 2:C3
Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
Part of the Roman aqueduct was traced in the area of Vrysi tis Kyras near the village of Kanali.
J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 48, Chron. B'1, 1993, 313.

Kastroxykia-Καστροσυκιά 2:C2
Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
The bay of Kastroxykia during the Roman period was probably a port of secondary importance.
Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 99.
The church of Agia Pelagia is located 80m south of the village of Kastroxykia. Inside the courtyard of the Agia Pelagia church and east of the sanctuary, are the architectural remains of a second century AD Roman burial monument. A Roman building was discovered north of the new boundary fence of the church. Three bronze Roman coins also came from the same site. A Roman

column and a Corinthian capital form part of the colonnade of the church. Other architectural members such as a second century AD anta capital, probably belonging to the structures above, were found built into the church. Fragments of sarcophagi were also found embedded into the church. Architectural remains of what might have been a reservoir were noted 50 m north of the church. Roman and Late Antique pottery was also found in the area.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 253-254; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 95; P. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron., B'1, 320-321; Angeli – Katsadima in *Foundation*, 94-100; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169; Moore in *Foundation*, 79; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur*, 144-145; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 248-252. A fragmentarily preserved sarcophagus chest (third quarter of the second century AD) most probably belongs to the aforementioned Roman burial monument. Stefanidou-Tiveriou in *Έγγραψεν και Εποίησεν*, 511-524; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 245-248.

Kokkinopilos Area-Κοκκινόπηλος 2:B4
Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
The area of Kokkinopilos is located between the villages of Agios Georgios, Rizovouni and Ziros Lake. The tunnel of the Nicopolis aqueduct was quarried out in the valley of Kokkinopilos. Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in this area.
Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Louros-Λούρο 2:C3
Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
Remains of the Nicopolis aqueduct, piers and part of its channel, are preserved in various locations east of Louros village, at Skala and in the church of Agia Paraskevi that lies at the north-east edge of the village.
S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 188; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 319-320; P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufaure – É. Fouache, *BCH* 119, 1995, 232-233; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.
Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.
Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

At the site of Tzoumsa are the architectural remains of a building which could have been a Roman farmstead. Mosaic floors, cisterns and workshops have been discovered. The area of the farmhouse is at least 522m².

Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 356.

Additionally, abundant architectural remains and at least one burial dating to the Hellenistic/Roman period have been noted in the plain between the municipal units of Louros and Zalongo.

Ibid.

Loutsa-Λούτσα 2:B1

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Mazoma Lagoon-Μάζωμα 2:D3;7

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Apart from Comarus and Vathy the two main ports of Nicopolis mentioned by Strabo (7.7.5), a third port may have been located in the area of Mazoma lagoon which was much deeper in the Early Roman period.

Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 173.

This was also the area outside the city walls to which the extension of the *Decumanus maximus* led. Soundings taken during survey revealed Early Roman pottery at a depth of 7.10-7.30 m close to the shore of the lagoon.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephalloniou, *ADelt* 47, Chron. B'1, 1992, 297-298.

Michalitsi-Μιχαλίτσι 2:D3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Michalitsi is village that now lies 2.5 km east of the Ionian Sea and 1-1.5 km from the Ambracian Gulf.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 51, 579; Gravani in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 86; Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-V*, 151-153.

Suggestions for the identification of Michalitsi in antiquity include Charadra and Berenice.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 191-194; *id.*, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 305-306; *contra* Hammond, *Epirus*, 578-579.

The most recent identification has been proposed by Karatzeni who claims that this was the location of Bouchetion (and not at Kastro Rogon)

Karatzeni in *L'Illyrie-V*, 151-153.

In antiquity the settlement at Michalitsi must have controlled a port located on the west coast of the Ambracian gulf. This port may have remained in use in the Roman period under the control of Nicopolis.

Gravani in *Αφιέρωμα Hammond*, 89; Karamesini-Oikonomidou, *Νομισματοκοπία Νικοπόλεως*, 52-53.

Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in Michalitsi. Further evidence for Roman activity was noted in Koubeli near Michalitsi in a Classical/Hellenistic settlement and cemetery.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephalloniou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 311; Wiseman in *Foundation*, 50; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Nea Sampsounta-Νέα Σαμφούντα 2:C3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A Roman inscribed funerary stele and architectural remains of a building dating from the Roman to the Early Christian period were found north-west of the church of Agioi Apostoloi.

E. Chalkia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 334; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

A fragment of a marble sarcophagus (second half of the second century AD) was found in the church of Panagia Kozili.

Koch – Sichtermann, *Römische Sarkophage*, 441; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρκοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 252-253.

NICOPOLIS-ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΣ 2:D3; 7

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Str. 7.7.5; 7.7.6; 10.2.2; Plin. *Nat.* 4.5; Tac. 2.53; J. *AJ.* 16.147; 5.10; *Titus* 3.12; Plu. *Ant.* 62.5; Ptol. *Geog.* 3.13.3; Paus. 5.23.3; 7.18.8; 7.18.9; 10.8.3; 10.8.5; Gell. 15.11.5; Suet. 18.2; Hdn. s.v. Νικόπολις; D.C. 50.12.3; 50.12.7; Mamert. *PanLat.* XI/3. St. Byz. s.v. Νικόπολις; Procop. *Aed* 8.22.31; Suda s.v. Νικόπολις.

Inscriptions: *CIG* II, 1815-1821; *CIG* II Add., 1813b; *CIG* II Add., 1821b-1821c; *CIG* II, 194 = Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1967, 181, note 4; *CIL* III.1, 575; *CIL* III, I, 3156a = Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1967, 181, note 4; I. Vokotopoulou, *AAA* 6, 1973, 224-226; P. Vokotopoulos, *AAA* 10, 1977, 163-164; D. Samsaris, *Ellinika* 22, 65-73, nos 1-15; Cabanes in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 155-162; Tzouvara-Souli in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 190; *SEG* 37, 517-20; A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 90, 91-94 nos 1-5, 97-98 nos 1-14, 98 nos 1-2 and 4, 99 no 8, 100 nos 9, 18-19, 106, 111; K. Romaios, *ADelt* 2, 1916, Par., 52; I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 294; *ead.*, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 335 nos 2,2-2,α; *ead.*, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 452-453; *ead.*, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 406 = *SEG* 27, 235, 240, A-B; *SEG* 27, 230; *SEG*

37, 524; E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 2, 219; *id.*, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B'2, 203 = *SEG* 34, 592; *SEG* 35, 674; E. Andreou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'1, 183 = *SEG* 35, 675; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 279 nos 4, 7-9; *ead.*, *ADelt* 37, 1982 Chron. B'2, 266 = *SEG* 39, 529-33; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 232 nos 1α-στ; E. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 190 nos 1-6 and 191 nos 7-10; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 321-322 = *SEG* 42, 545, 1-3; *SEG* 42, 546; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'1, 308 nos 1 and 3; A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 292 nos 2-3, 6, 293 no 7; *ead.*, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 303; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 396; *id.*, *ADelt* 50, 1995 Chron. B'2, 426-427; K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 586 and 591; P. Chrysostomou, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 16, 20 no 8, 22, 32, 58 no 2, 60 no 6, 61 no 8; A. Douzougli – K. Zachos, *Epirotika Chronika* 31, 1994, 4 no 3-5, 42 nos 6, 8-9; A. Philadelphus, *AEphem* 1914, 3; *id.*, *AEphem* 1916, 38; *id.*, *AEphem* 1922, 70, nos 6-8; Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 36, 37 no 11, 39 nos 12-14; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1967, 178 no 1, 179 no 2, 180 no 3 = *SEG* 24, 424 = *SEG* 37, 522; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1967, 181 no 4, 183 nos 5-6, 184 nos 7-8, 185 nos 9-11 = *SEG* 24, 435; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1970, 72 no 56, 81 no 148, 84 nos 3, 11, 17; E. Bormann, *AEM*, 14, 1891, 113 no 1, 114, nos 2a-2f, = C. Patsch, *WissMBash* 4, 1896, 386-389 nos 1,2,4,6,7,9; E. Szanto, *AEM*, 15, 1892, 127, no 1, 128, no 2; E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 58, 1954, 236; Hammond, *Epirus*, 736, no 16, 739, no 25; Zachos in *Φηγός*, 1994, 445-449; J. Gagé, *MEFR* 4 53, 1936, 98-100 = Samsaris, *Ακτία Νικόπολη*, 2 = Zachos, *Μνημείο Αυγούστου*, 52; Samsaris, *Ακτία Νικόπολη*, 22; *GV* 2082.

Coins: Gardner, *BMC*, 102-108; *SNG* 12, *Epirus-Acarnania*, Pl. 2; Karamesini-Oikonomidou, *Νομισματοκοπία Νικοπόλεως*; C. Kraay, *NumChron* 136, 1976, 235-47; *SNG* 12, *Thessalien-Illyrien-Epirus-Korkeyra*, Pl. 28-29; Calomino, *Nicopolis d'Epiro*; Zachos in *Numismatic Epirus*, 257-281.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Nicopolis is situated on the neck of the peninsula of the Ambracian gulf, north of modern Preveza. The city was founded after the victory of Octavian at Actium in 31 BC, around 29 BC (C. D. 51.1-4). Octavian wished, with the foundation of this city, not only to commemorate his achievements, following a long established Hellenistic tradition, but also to bring about the revival of

southern Epirus, a hitherto depressed region and to create a network of cities for the effective control of its commerce.

I. Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 233; Chrysostomou – Kephallonitou, *Nikopolis*, 10.

The Romanization of western Greece through this foundation might also have been another of Octavian's goals.

Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1964, 112-114; Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 1-21.

The city was populated mostly by the people of the surrounding Epirote, Acarnian, Leukadian and Aitolian towns and also by Romans and other Italians. It was adorned with works of art taken from nearby cities (Paus. 7.18.9). The status of the city itself is uncertain since it is described as a Roman colony (Plin. 4.5; Tac. 5.10) and at the same time as a free Hellenic polis created by synoecism in the same fashion as Classical and Hellenistic examples, such as Messene.

Th. Sarikakis, *BalkSt* 11, 1970, 91-96; *contra* Purcell in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 89, note 78; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 292, note 85.

Another possibility is that Nicopolis was founded both as a Greek city and as a Roman colony with the Roman population outnumbered and eventually absorbed by the Greeks.

L. Ruscu, *ZPE* 157, 2006, 247-255.

In 27 BC, Octavian re-established the old Acarnian Actia games, a festival of Apollo, now celebrated at Nicopolis every four years.

D. C. 51.1.2; Zachos, *Ακτία*; B. M. Tidman, *CIQ* 44, 1950, 123-125.

Octavian also granted the city ten out of 24 votes of the Amphictiony of Delphi.

Paus. 10.8.3-4; Sánchez, *L'Amphictionie*, 426-428; Weir, *Roman Delphi*, 54.

The fact that Nicopolis held an athletic event of Panhellenic status and participated in the Amphictionic League is a strong argument for the Hellenic character of the city.

L. Ruscu, *ZPE* 157, 2006, 255.

Nicopolis very soon became a thriving commercial and cultural centre. There were two ports on the city's peninsula at Comarus and Vathy and probably two more at Mazoma and Pogonitsa. These ports and others controlled by Nicopolis at Leukas and Acarnania, connected the city with Italy, the rest of Greece and the East. Various Emperors visited the city and famous philosophers

lived there. Nero went to Nicopolis in AD 66 and participated in and won the Actia games. Epictetus founded his stoic school at Nicopolis around AD 89 and the historian Arrian was one of his students. Hadrian visited the city. Votive altars to him also as deified Zeus and to his wife Sabina also as deified Artemis have been discovered (AD 128-134). He probably undertook various projects in the city, such the refurbishment of the West Gate, part of the aqueduct and the North Baths. Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 291-294.

It seems that Julian was also very interested in Nicopolis and the defence of Epirus in general as Claudius Mamertinus states in his *Panegyric* to the Emperor.

E. Chrysos, *Epirotika Chronika* 23, 1981, 22-26.

The city continued to hold a prominent position in the area of western Greece as the capital of the new province of Epirus from the end of the second century AD. It resisted, at some cost, the invasions of the Heruli in 267 BC, and at the end of the third century it became the capital of Epirus Vetus. More Gothic invasions during the fourth century and its brief capture by Vandals in AD 474 severely weakened its importance. It is probably after this invasion that the city was reduced in size and confined to the north-east sector of its previous extent, but a much stronger defensive wall now surrounded the city.

E. Chrysos, *Epirotika Chronika* 23, 1981, 50-55.

Justinian, according to Procopius (*Aed.* 6.1.37), reorganized and partly rebuilt the defences of the city in the mid-sixth century AD.

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RE XVII (1936) 511-518 s.v. Nikopolis (E. Oberhummer).

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W. Pierrepont White, Plans of Nicopolis in the archives of the Scuola archeologica italiana di Atene, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, 313-315.

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Zachos, *Ακτία*.

City

Nicopolis, despite the fact that it was mainly populated by the surrounding Hellenic communities, was built according to the Roman orthogonal street plan. This city planning, with the exception of the *Forum* and the extensive bath facilities, was not unknown to the inhabitants of the surrounding Greek cities.

Bowden in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 137.

Roman architecture and technology was largely employed as well. Nicopolis was a walled city from its foundation, even if some parts of the wall were added at a later date. The purpose of the walls during the *Pax Romana* was symbolic rather than truly defensive.

Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 93.

Five monumental gates have been identified so far. Judging from the architectural remains, the West Gate seems to be one of the main entrances to the city. From this gate began the main horizontal street, running west to east, known as the *Decumanus maximus*, which crossed the entire city. The *Cardo maximus*, the main vertical street, running north to south, is most probably located below or by the western side of the Early Christian wall, though it has not been traced so far. These two axial streets separated the city into four sectors which are the basis for the presentation and analysis of the archaeological finds and its topography which follows.

North-East sector

7:C3

The smallest of the sectors is defined by the walls of the Late Antique/Early Christian period. The planning

¹ Four archaeological guides (K. Zachos *et al.*, *The Theater of Nicopolis*; K. Zachos, *An Archaeological Guide to Nicopolis*; K. Zachos – M. Karampa, *The Cemeteries of Nicopolis*; K. Zachos

et al., *The Odeum of Nicopolis*) were published while this book was in press. Therefore, it was not possible to include them in the investigation.

for the construction of this wall probably began in the second or third quarter of the fifth century AD. It was the Emperor Leo I who initiated the refurbishment shortly before the Vandals attacked and occupied the city in AD 474. The construction of the wall was carried out by the Emperor Zenon and/or Anastasius, immediately after the brief Vandal occupation.

Gregory in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 261; Kephallonitou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 302.

The southern side of the walls was constructed beside the *Decumanus maximus* and its western side probably lies on the *Cardo maximus*. The eastern side of the wall follows the earlier Roman wall. Inside the new walls, are four Early Christian basilicas (Α, Β, Γ and ΣΤ) and public buildings which made use of earlier structures, of apparently the same function. According to Roman city planning the most important public buildings of a city, such as the forum and the temples, were located at its centre around the intersection of the two main axial streets. The north and east side of the Early Christian walls follow the earlier fortification line.

Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 243; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 290.

“Palace”, “Episkepeion”, “Vasilospito”, “Domus of the ekdikos Georgios”

An impressive building complex on three different levels was excavated on a small hill west of Basilica Α, north of the *Decumanus maximus* and east of the *Cardo maximus* (i.e. to the south and west side of the Early Christian walls). This was the centre of the Roman city. A building with a peristyle atrium and a bath complex was set on the highest level. Both Roman and Early Christian mosaic floors have been discovered there. It has been suggested that this structure was the seat of the Roman administrator and was converted into the Episcopal residence (*Episkepeion*) in the Early Christian period.

Α. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 104-105; *id.*, *Prakt* 1916, 59-60; *id.*, *Prakt* 1918, 16-18; Α. Orlandos, *Prakt* 1961, 101-107; S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. Β', 201-203; W. Pierrepoint White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, 313-315; Gilkes *et al.* in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 219-230; Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 131-133.

The signs of the archaeological site of Nicopolis name the building “Domus of the ekdikos Georgios” because of a mosaic inscription (after the end of fourth century AD). Philadelphus found this inscription in the peristyle. Philadelphus, *Νικόπολις*, 12.

On the second level of the low hill, north of the

“Palace”, there was a building structure known as Vagenia. Its function was mainly to give structural support to the “Palace”. Four arched rooms situated on the lower level of this structure were probably shops and not cisterns.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, 190; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 274-275; Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 131-133.

On the lowest level of the low hill and north of the Vagenia structure was a fountain or nymphaeum.

Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 132-133.

Part of the pavement of the *Decumanus maximus* was discovered east of the “Palace” in one of the gates of the Early Christian wall.

Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 288.

Part of the pavement and the main sewer of a road parallel to the *Decumanus maximus* were found in the same spot.

Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 290.

Another part of the *Decumanus maximus* was found east of the “Palace” during the excavation for the construction of a storeroom for the old museum of Nicopolis. This storeroom is situated near the south-west corner of Nicopolis' Late Antique wall.

Ι. Yokotopoulou, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. Β' 2, 404; Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 241.

A marble caryatid of the Hadrianic period was found south-west of the Basilica Α and east of the “Palace”.

Stefanidou-Tiveriou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 491-510.

Bergemann dates this statue in the reign of Augustus.

Bergemann, *Butrint*, 101-106.

“Baths of Cleopatra”

This building of unknown use is located east of the so-called Vagenia structure and north-east of the “Palace”. It might be of Roman date, but was also in use in the Early Christian period. Mosaic floors of the late third or fourth century AD were also found.

Α. Baccin – V. Ziino, *Palladio* 4, 7, 16; W. Pierrepoint White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, 313-315; Bowden, *Thesis* II, 72-74.

West of the so-called “baths of Cleopatra” the remains of a complex structure have been found.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. Β' 1, 255-256.

Nymphaeum or Roman Basilica

A rectangular building with a semi-circular exedra with three niches on the west side is known as the “Small Nymphaeum”. It is situated between the Central Baths and the east section of the Early Christian fortification.

The excavation revealed two different layers of mosaic floors. It has been suggested that it may have been a Nymphaeum or part of a building which belonged to a Roman domus, or a reception room.

A. Orlandos – G. Sotiriou, *Prakt* 1937, 82; W. Pierrepoint White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, 323-325; Bowden, *Thesis* II, 73-74.

Central Baths

West of the so called nymphaeum is a monumental building complex that has been identified as the central bathhouse of the city. It was in use from the second half of the second century AD to the Early Christian period.

W. Pierrepoint White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, 313-315; Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 127; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 33-34.

Basilica B (Alkison)

Basilica B is located to the north-west of the Central Baths. It was probably constructed in the first half of the fifth century AD and is the earliest of all the Early Christian Basilicas located inside the North-East Sector. Papadopoulou in *Νικόπολις* B', 631.

Pallas suggests a later date (mid-fifth century AD).

D. Pallas in *Νικόπολις* A', 226.

The importance of this Christian monument for the present research lies in the fact that a great number of *spolia* of the Roman period, such as Ionic and Corinthian capitals of the second century AD, statue bases, altars and marble coffers, were used for the construction and decoration of the church.

G. Oikonomos, *Prakt* 1926, 87-88; Papadopoulou – Konstantaki in *Νικόπολις* B', 644.

A Roman street, which had been converted into a portico in the Early Christian period is located west of Basilica B and runs parallel to the west side of the Early Christian wall. Beneath it ran a sewer-pipe.

Papadopoulou in *Νικόπολις* B', 623-626.

A grave dating to the second half of the second century AD or to the third century AD was found inside the Early Christian wall of Nicopolis at the point where the National Road crosses it.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B'2, 290-291.

It is not clear, however, whether the grave is located to the north, or the south side of the Early Christian walls since the National Road crosses the fortifications at two points.

North-West sector

7:B1/B2/C2/C3

The north-west sector is located west of the west side of the Early Christian wall, east of the Roman wall and north of the *Decumanus maximus*.

Villa of Manius Antoninus

7:C3

The villa is located between the west side of the Early Christian wall, which probably lies over the *Cardo maximus* and another cardo that led to the North-West Gate of the city and the suburbs. It is a typical Roman domus with two courtyards, an atrium and a tetrastyle courtyard. Rooms of various functions are arranged around the two courtyards. The domus was constructed at the beginning of the second century AD. It was renovated in the middle of the third or at the beginning of the fourth century AD by Manius Antoninus, as the inscription on a mosaic pavement testifies (I. Vokotopoulou, *AAA* 6, 1973, 224-226 = *SEG* 27, 239).

Two roads which run north-south and are parallel to the *Cardo maximus* were discovered on the west and south sides of the house.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 408-410;

I. Katsadima, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 592-595; K.

Zachos – Th. Kyrkou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 508-

511; *id.*, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B', 561-563; *id.*, *ADelt*

56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 23; Kyrkou, *Ουσία Μανίου Αντωνίνου*.

South of the villa of Antoninus, architectural remains of a square building with walls in *opus testaceum* were discovered in field 166, (Mytikas distribution, property of the Ministry of Culture).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 272.

Odeum "Small Theatre"

7:C3

The semi-circular auditorium is situated to the west of the Early Christian walls and south-west of the villa of Manius Antoninus. It consists of the cavea, orchestra and skene. The walls were made of brick and mortar, but the entire surface was covered by marble. It is dated to the second half of the first century AD. Extensive repairs were carried out in the second century AD.

Zachos in *Θέατρα Ηπείρου*, 175-182.

It has been suggested that the building remains which were discovered south of the Odeum might belong to the forum which should have been located near the intersection of the main axial streets.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 157; I. Voko-

topoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 2, 313-314; *ead.*,

ADelt 26, 1971, B'2, 337; *ead.*, *ADelt* 27, 1972, 453;

ead. in *Νικόπολις* A', 141-143;

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 31-33; Chrysostomou – Kephallonitou, *Nikopolis*, 26; Zachos in *Θέατρα Ηπείρου*, 175-185.

An intact altar with an inscription on one side was found east of the Odeum in Domaris field.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'1, 308.

An inscribed votive altar was found in Domaris' field near the Odeum.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 266.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in Lelova field, north of the Odeum.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 322.

Part of a male Roman marble bust, possibly of Agrippa was discovered in Lelova field, north of the Odeum.

D. Papastamos, *AAA* 4, 1971, 430-433.

Another part of the same bust was found in the same field in 1981.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 279.

Part of a marble statue and its base were found in Lelova field, near the West Gate of the Early Christian walls.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'1, 154.

An inscribed marble funerary stele was found in Lelova field, north of the Odeum.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 277.

An inscribed marble funerary stele was found in a field belonging to Antypa, north of the Odeum.

Ibid.

Part of the pavement of the *Decumanus maximus* was discovered beside a Roman cistern south of the Odeum.

S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1952, Chron. 16-18.

The architectural remains of an apparently public building with walls in *opus caementicium* and *opus testaceum*, were noted few metres west of the Odeum in agricultural holding 195, Mytikas distribution.

K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 581-588.

Architectural remains of at least three distinct buildings were discovered to the west and south-west of the Odeum. The first is a rectangular building with walls in *opus testaceum* (field 187, Mytikas distribution, property of Tzamourani). North of this field, are walls constructed of *opus testaceum* on the inner face and *opus mixtum* on the exterior (field 191, Mytikas distribution, property of the Ministry of Culture). In the south-west, three walls of a third building survive, (field 188, Mytikas distribution, property of Natsou).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 269 fig. 9, 272, 273, 274-275.

Walls using *opus testaceum* masonry and various architectural remains were found south-west of the Odeum, in fields 188 and 189.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 255.

Various architectural members were noted in field 169 (Mytikas distribution) which is located east- north-east of the Odeum and west of the Early Christian wall.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 397 fig. 12, 398-399.

Nymphaeum "Boufi"

7:C2

The nymphaeum which was known to the locals as "Boufi" is situated inside the Roman walls immediately east of the monumental West Gate.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 107-109.

It consists of two pi-shaped brick buildings, partly faced with marble in antiquity, flanked by the *Decumanus maximus*. The exterior walls were flat, while the interior walls had niches for statues.

These two buildings were built on two cisterns which were one of the main destinations for the water carried by the aqueduct from the springs of the Louros River at Agios Georgios.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 214-217; Walker, *Thesis*; Longfellow, *Thesis*; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 283, note 48.

Part of the pavement of the *Decumanus maximus* was discovered there.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 214-217.

South-East sector

7:C3/D3/D4

The south-east sector is located south and south-east of the Early Christian wall.

"Amphitheatre"

7:C3

The architectural remains of a rectangular building have been traced to the south of the early Christian wall (the *Decumanus maximus*) in field 242, Mytikas 1930 distribution, property of the Ministry of Culture. It has been identified with a structure depicted first by Leake and then by Philadelphus in the same spot.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, map 1; A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1926, 128.

While Leake in his plan drew a square structure and not an amphitheatre, Philadelphus drew an oval structure in the same place. Zachos, who re-excavated the same structure, agrees with Leake's plan and refutes the supposition that this building could be an amphitheatre since the only reason for such an interpretation would have been Philadelphus' plan.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 268-270; A. Douzougli – K. Zachos, *Epirotika Chronika* 31, 1994, 34. Andreou claims that this was a building for public use because of its large size.

Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 243.

Architectural remains of buildings with preserved walls in *opus testaceum* have been discovered east of the structure known as the amphitheatre.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 271.

South Baths

7:D3

Architectural remains of two buildings located in the south-west part of the Roman city have been discovered in fields 306 and 272, Mytikas 1930 distribution and property of the Ministry of Culture and Sounga respectively. Walls in *opus mixtum* and *testaceum* are preserved. It has been suggested by Zachos that these two buildings belonged to the South Bath complex of the Roman city.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 270; A. Douzougli – K. Zachos, *Epirotika Chronika* 31, 1994, 34-35; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 294.

Architectural remains of at least three buildings with preserved walls in *opus testaceum* were discovered north of the South Baths in field 273 (Mytikas 1930 distribution property of Batsouli) and field 245 (property of Ntagka). A limestone altar dedicated to Sabina (second century AD) was found in the property of Batsouli. It is dated to the second century BC. Plot 273 is located north of the South Baths and south of the structure known as the Amphitheatre and plot 245 is located east of it and south of the Early Christian walls.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 270-271; I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 410.

The head of a female statue, altars, columns, statue bases and a wall were discovered east of the South Baths in field 246, (property of Pappa). Most of the finds on this plot are located between the South Baths and the South-East Gate.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 271-272.

An inscribed crowing-pedestal of the late second century BC was discovered further south near the southern side of the Roman walls (field 328, Mytikas 1930 distribution).

D. Kalliontzis – A. Papathanasiou, *Grammateion* 4, 2015, 59-60.

South-West sector

7:C2/C3/D3/D4

The south-west sector is located south of the *Decumanus*

maximus. Scattered remains of a building were found immediately south-east of the West Gate and the Nymphaeum at Boufi (property of the Ministry of Culture, field 218).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 269, 274.

Matsogiannena

7:C3

Further south-east of the aforementioned building and north of the South West Gate are the architectural remains of a building known as Matsogiannena.

W. Pierrepont White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, map XXV; Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 39.

A monumental building of unknown use has been partly excavated at the site of Kolones.

W. Pierrepont White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, map XXV; Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 39; I. Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 244, note 95-96.

Altars dedicated to Hadrian and to his wife Sabina have been discovered nearby.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B'2, 203; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 279; *ead.*, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 191.

Another rectangular building with a subterranean arcade was discovered further south in fields 284, 285. Part of a mosaic was also found (property of the Ministry of Culture, field 218).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 275.

The marble torso of a Satyr of Roman date was found in Bazima field, at Matsogiannena.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 305.

A marble head of a Satyr dating to the Roman period was found in Meintari field at Matsogiannena.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 327.

A stone coffer, a Roman bust of a man and an inscribed altar were found in Gouma field at Matsogiannena.

Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 39; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 277.

An inscribed limestone funerary stele was found in the same field, at Matsogiannena.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 232.

Mavrolongos

7:C3

South-east of Matsogiannena and north-east of the South West Gate is Mavrolongos.

W. Pierrepont White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, map XXV.

A Roman villa with courtyard was partly excavated. Traces of ashes and bones related to the altar of the house were also recorded.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 103; I. Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 244.

West of the aforementioned building are the remains of a circular building with walls five metres high in *opus testaceum* (property of the Ministry of Culture, field 290). K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 275.

A Roman bronze figurine of Hermes was supposedly found in field at Mavrolongos.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 327.

The Fortification of Nicopolis

As already mentioned, Nicopolis was a walled city from its foundation. The construction of the walls dates to the Early Imperial period, while further additions and reconstructions date to the second and fourth centuries AD. The walls were built using *opus caementicium* mixed with rubble and pebbles for the core and faced with well-fired bricks. The west part of the wall was never properly finished and initially the piers of the aqueduct covered this side, at least until the time of the Herulian invasions. During these invasions the open spaces between the piers of the aqueduct in the west side of the city were roughly blocked in with *spolia* from funerary stelae and fragments of altars, column drums and other architectural members.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 91-94; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 286-287.

Five monumental gates have been discovered so far. These gates are: the North-West Gate, the South Gate, The South-West Gate, The West Gate and the East Gate (of the Early Christian Wall). With the exception of the West Gate, the gates were very similar: they consisted of a monumental arched entrance flanked by two multi-storey apsidal towers. The West Gate had a more imposing appearance because of its three separate arched entrances. It is also the only main gate discovered so far which was located on one of the main axial streets (west end of the *Decumanus maximus*).

Zabaz in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 263-272.

Aqueduct

The aqueduct was a complex construction typical of the Roman period. It consisted of three different sections which were adapted to the morphology of the landscape: a channel with a vaulted, water-proof roof and ventilation shafts, a tunnel, quarried out in the Kokkinopilos valley and arcaded bridges that carried the water across the hills. Remains of the aqueduct have been identified in various locations in Cassopaia, from

the Louros springs at Agios Georgios to the city of Nicopolis (See entries for Agios Georgios, Archangelos, Kanali, Kokkinopilos, Louros, Palaioforo, Rizovouni, Stefani, Thesprotiko).

P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufaure – É. Fouache, *BCH* 119, 1995, 209-233.

Early topographic maps indicate that one of the aqueduct pipes supplied water to North Baths of the suburb where piers or a row of columns were supposedly recorded.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1926, 128; W. Pierrepont White, *ASAtene*, 64-65, 1986-1987, fig. 4; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 285, note 57.

Another row of piers was recorded by Leake. This was the part of the aqueduct that reached the west side of the city which had been left unfortified.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, map 1.

Another row of piers is situated few metres north of the middle of the southern side of the walls.

Andreou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 240.

This row of piers might be associated with the building identified by Zachos as the South Baths.

Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 285, note 59.

The fired bricks used for the construction of the Aqueduct and the Nymphaea at Nicopolis were slightly thinner than those used for the decoration of the city walls. Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 293, note 91.

It has been suggested that the Nymphaeum at Boufi, the aqueduct and the refurbishment of the West Gate, as a monumental entrance, are all part of a building program conducted by Hadrian. This view is supported by inscriptions which refer to the deified Hadrian and Sabina at Nicopolis and a coin of Nicopolis on one side of which a gate is depicted, presumably the West Gate, and on the other Antinous.

Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 291-294; Th. Sarikakis, *AEphem* 1967, 178-186; Karamesini-Oikonomidou, *Νομισματολογία Νικοπόλεως*; Cabanes in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 153-167.

Cemeteries

Burial structures of both monumental and simpler appearance have been discovered all over the area outside the walls of Nicopolis with a much higher density around the gates. The five extensive cemeteries of Nicopolis are located outside the gates and along the roads leading towards the main ports of the city, the Suburb and to other destinations. Fragments of at least six inscribed funerary stelae were found scattered in fields in the area of Nicopolis.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 95; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 190-191; Flämig in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 325-331.

Apart from burial structures there were also other buildings, private residences and farmsteads near the cemeteries. There is also evidence that the Roman orthogonal street plan of Nicopolis extended outside the walls, with the same orientation, creating an extended centuriation of the land.

N. Doukellis, *DialHistAnc* 14, 1988, 159-166; Bowden, *Thesis* I, 87, note 23; *id.* in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 136; Stein in *Foundation*, 65-77.

West Cemetery and surrounding area

7:C2

The cemetery consists of tombs grouped outside the west side of the Roman walls and along the extension of the *Decumanus maximus* towards the Ionian Sea. Many tombs lie immediately outside the main West Gate, in the location known to locals as Boufi (Nymphaeum). Philadelphus excavated more than 150 graves, most of them built cist graves, in the area of the West cemetery. A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 95.

Two burial structures (Tombs 1 and 4) and four built cist tombs (2, 3, 5, 6) were discovered outside the wall of the West Gate of Nicopolis, at Boufi (Mytikas 1930 distribution, property of the Ministry of Culture). Each of the burial structures contained a stone sarcophagus. In tomb 4, the sarcophagus had a burial inscription. A fragment of an inscribed funerary limestone stele was found between tombs 1 and 4.

K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 591-592.

A group of three mausolea was discovered 2 m west of the north tower of the West Gate in the agricultural holding 59, property of the Ministry of Culture and 130, property of Tzamouranis (Mytikas 1930 distribution). The mausolea lie 5-6 m apart. The walls of Mausoleum 1 are made of *opus testaceum* and the others of *opus mixtum*.

K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 592.

A fragment of an inscribed marble funerary stele was found in agricultural holding 130, property of the Tzamouranis brothers, Mytikas 1930 distribution.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 257.

Seven mausolea were discovered in the agricultural holdings 156, 126, 127 (Mytikas 1930 distribution). The walls of these structures were constructed of *opus caementicium* and *opus testaceum*. The spatial arrangement of the burial

monuments suggests that they were located along the *Decumanus maximus*, one of the two main roads of the city. K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 511-514.

Four Assos-type sarcophagus fragments were found in Tzamouranou field, 100 m west of the West Gate.

P. Papangeli, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 62.

Three Assos-type sarcophagus lids were discovered outside the south part of the west wall in Katsanaki field. *Ibid.*, 63.

Various fragments of Assos-type sarcophagi and an almost intact sarcophagus lid were discovered 500 m west of the West Gate in Banakou field.

Ibid.

A bronze figurine of a Gaul dating to the Roman period, which was probably attached to a vessel, was found in Banakou field at Boufi.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 206-207.

Three groups of built cist graves dating to the second and third centuries AD were found at Boufi about 80 m west of the Roman wall in the fields of Tzamourani and Karli.

E. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 335.

Roman cist graves were discovered in the fields of Banakou and Rapti, at Karantinou, Nicopolis. Tile graves and sections of Roman walls and a part of one of the roads of Roman Nicopolis were discovered 100 m to the north of the graves above.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 277.

An inscribed votive limestone statue base was found in Kouremenou field at Boufi. It is dated to the first century BC.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B'2, 203.

An inscribed votive limestone statue base was found in Kouremenou field north west of the Roman aqueduct (Boufi).

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'1, 183.

Part of the torso of marble statue of a small naked male was found in Kouremenou field at Boufi.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'1, 154-155.

An inscribed votive altar was found in Kouremenou field.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 191.

Part of a relief from a Roman marble sarcophagus was found in Kouremenou field in 1987.

Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 198.

Part of an inscribed funerary stele was found at the east side of the west wing of the wall at the West Gate.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 30-31; *id.*, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1 564-567.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in Sounga field, at Botia.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 322.

Architectural remains, possibly of a colonnade, were discovered in agricultural holding 580, property of Banakos, Mytikas 1930 distribution, at Kamara. These ruins begin at the Nymphaeum and end in agricultural holding 31 in Archaeological Zone A.

A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 293.

In the same field (31) a monumental building of apparently public use was discovered.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 396, 397 fig. 12.

Two parallel walls made of *opus caementicium* were traced in agricultural holding 580, property of Trachana, Smyrtooulas 1938 distribution, Archaeological Zone A, at Kamara.

A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 293.

A funerary inscription was found in area of Botia Nicopolis.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 232.

East Cemetery and surrounding area

The cemetery is located between the Early Christian walls and the Mazoma lagoon which was a port during the Roman period. Most of the tombs can be found at Nikolara, along the extension of the *Decumanus maximus* but also in other areas between the wall and the lagoon. Nikolara was the very first site to be excavated by Philadelphus in 1913. An unspecified number of sarcophagi and built cist graves were found there.

Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1911, 186-191; A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 85; Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 39; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 194-196.

A marble relief of Attis and two inscribed marble funerary vessels were found in Nova field.

K. Romaios, *ADelt* 2, 1916, Par. 51-52.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in Para field at Nikolara, East Cemetery.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 266.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in the same field, East Cemetery.

Ibid.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in the same field, at Nikolara, East Cemetery.

Ibid.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in Sounga field, at Nikolara, East Cemetery.

Ibid.

A fragment of an inscribed marble funerary stele was found in field 252, property of Para (Mytikas 1930 distribution).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 292.

A fragment of a marble sarcophagus and part of an inscribed funerary stele were found in agricultural holding 253, property of Para, Mytikas 1930 distribution.

Ibid.; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 196-198.

Part of an inscribed marble funerary stele was found in Natsi field, at Nikolara.

Ibid.

An inscribed funerary marble stele was found in Sounga field, at Nikolara.

Ibid.

Part of an inscribed marble funerary stele was found the same field, at Nikolara.

Ibid.

An inscribed marble funerary stele was found in Sounga field, at Nikolara.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 232.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in the field belonging to Pappa, at Nikolara.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 279.

Parts of six Assos-type sarcophagi were found in the East cemetery. The first two were found in the fields belonging to Koletsi and Para, at Nikolara, the other three near the Mazoma lagoon (in fields belonging to Bali and Tanga) and one was collected by the museum curator. Those found in the field of Tanga, as well as the one collected by the museum curator, had inscriptions on them.

P. Papangeli, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 59-62.

An inscribed poros sofa or anta capital, in secondary use was found in Koletsis' field.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 190.

A built grave was found in the field belonging to Tanga, at Nikolara (semi-underground funeral chamber), inside of the Roman walls and outside of the north-east side of the Byzantine walls. The grave was probably in use from the second century AD to the third century AD. An inscribed marble funerary stele was found in the floor of the chamber. It also dates to the second century AD. A fragment from another inscription was also found there.

I. Vokotopoulou, *AAA* 6, 1973, 224-225; *ead.*, *ADelt* 28,

1973, Chron. B'2, 406-407; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur* 146-147.

A broken Roman sarcophagus was found in Tanga field at Nikolara.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 219.

A cylindrical stone funerary urn dating to the Roman period was found at Nikolara.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 305.

The architectural remains of a burial monument apparently of Roman date were discovered in the field belonging to Konstantinidi.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 313-314.

In the same field a headless statue of a small Hercules woman was also found, dating to the reign of Augustus.

I. Vokotopoulou, *AAA* 3, 1970, 3; *ead.*, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 404-405.

A marble inscribed funerary stele was found in field 249, property of Tanga, Mytikas 1930 distribution.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 292.

South Cemetery and surrounding area

7:D4

This cemetery lies by the South Gate of the city.

Philadelphus excavated various burial structures in the locality of Asyrmatos and discovered a considerable number of sarcophagi.

A. Philadelphus, *AEphem* 1922, 66-67; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 170-193.

An inscribed limestone funerary stele was found in Koltetsi field, at Mavrolakos Nicopolis (South cemetery).

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 232.

Eleven built graves were found during excavations in the foundation of the East tower of the South Gate of Nicopolis. All the tombs had been looted and only potsherds, lamps and glass tear bottles were recovered. A first century BC sigillata plate with a stamp and inscription on its base was found. One complete marble funerary stele and fragments from a further two were also found.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 405-406.

An Assos-type sarcophagus incorporated in a funerary building was discovered 9 m south of the West Tower of the South Gate. The inscription on the south side of the sarcophagus dates to the second-third centuries AD.

P. Papangeli, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 59.

Parts of two inscribed funerary stelae were found in field 14, at Asyrmatos, (property of Koutzamouratoglou).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 292.

A marble inscribed funerary stele was found in field 14 (property of Kotzamouratoglou, Mytikas 1930 distribution).

Ibid.

A fragment of a marble sarcophagus depicting an Amazon (third quarter of the second century AD) and a marble hand were probably found in Lachana field at Asyrmatos.

Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 191-193.

A Late Roman/Early Christian villa was discovered at Ftelia.

A. Orlandos – D. Pallas, *Prakt* 1959, 98-113.

An inscription dating to the Roman period was discovered during the excavation of basilica Δ.

A. Orlandos, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 208.

South-West Cemetery and surrounding area

7:D2

The tombs belonging to this cemetery are located immediately outside the South-West Gate and along the paved road that leads to the port of Comarus. A small part of this paved road, which was about 5.40 m wide, was discovered about 170 m south-west of the South-West Gate, at Mnimata.

P. Chrysostomou, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 41.

North of this road, two funerary buildings were discovered: Building A and B. Twenty-two graves, mostly built cist graves, and an altar were found around the two buildings, or attached to building A. The burial structures were in use from the end of the first century BC to the last quarter of the second century AD.

Ibid., 13-26, 36-37; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur*, 148-149.

An inscribed stone stele was recovered from tomb 13.

P. Chrysostomou, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 22.

An inscribed marble funerary stele was discovered about 20m away from building A.

Ibid., 32.

A third burial building (Γ) was found 23 m north of building A. Two cist graves were found inside the building and cremation burials immediately outside of it, in the north-west corner. Five cist graves were discovered north of Building Γ.

Ibid., 22-32; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur*, 149-150.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in agricultural holding 227, property of Batsouli, at Matsogiannena.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 293.

Roman cist graves were discovered in the fields belonging to Banakou and Rapti, at Karantinou Nikopolis. Tile graves and sections of Roman walls and a section of

one of the roads of Roman Nikopolis were discovered 100 m to the north of the aforementioned graves and road.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 277.

Part of a Roman funerary building was discovered in field 351, at Paliokastro Tsournou.

Ibid.

A funerary inscription was found in area of Botia.

Ibid., 279.

An Assos-type sarcophagus was found in the area of Analipsis, outside the South-West walls.

P. Papangeli, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 57-58.

The corner of a building in *opus mixtum* was noted in agricultural holding 476, property of Pappa, Mytikas 1963 distribution, Emin Arapi, Archaeological Zone B. A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 293.

A wall from an ancient building in *opus mixtum* was discovered north-west of the Roman wall, located in agricultural holding 332, (property of Lambrou, Mytikas 1930 distribution), at the site of Kapetan-Dimos, south-west of the Roman walls, Archaeological Zone A.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 292.

North Cemetery and surrounding area

The North cemetery is situated outside the North-West Gate and extends along the road parallel to the *Cardo maximus* that leads to the suburb and is aligned with the monument of Octavian.

Two burial monuments and some graves dating from the second and third centuries AD were discovered in the field belonging to Pappa, at Koumasia, 500 m south of the North baths (*Bedenia*).

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 294-295.

A built family tomb which was in use from the first to the third century AD was found in Pappa field, at Koumasia.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 335-337.

A group of eight heavily looted cist graves were excavated in the fields belonging to Bali, Pappa, Meintari, Tzamouranou and Soungas. All these fields are located north-west of the Byzantine wall. An inscribed limestone funerary stele and a marble stele were found in the fields of Bali and Katsanou respectively.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 452-453. An inscribed funerary stele was found in Bezi field, at Koumasia. An inscribed funerary stele was found in Beitari field, at Koumasia.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 322.

Four Assos-type sarcophagus lids were discovered 150 m outside the North Gate in the field belonging to Koutzamouratoglou.

P. Papangeli, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 62.

A fragment of an inscribed funerary stele was found in the same field.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 190.

A fragment of a marble slab with a Latin inscription was discovered in Trimeri field, at Koumasia.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'1, 308.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in Beintari field, at Koumasia.

Ibid.

Seventeen monumental burial structures were discovered in agricultural holdings 77 to 81 and 67 to 51 at Koumasia and Mantzari (Mytikas 1930 distribution).

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 300-301; K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 581-588; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 575; Georgiou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 315-316; Stefanidou-Tiveriou in *Sarkophag-Studien*, 151-160.

A large number of Attic sarcophagi and local imitations were discovered in the aforementioned burial monuments (See especially mausolea 3, 12 and 27). Attic sarcophagi begin to appear in Nicopolis around AD 140/150.

Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρκοφάγοι Νικόπολεως*, 10-11, 31-178.

On one of the Assos-type sarcophagi discovered inside the Mausoleum no 12 there was an inscription.

K. Zachos – A. Georgiou *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 581-588.

Nine burial enclosures and a burial monument were discovered outside of the Roman walls. Forty-eight graves were found inside the burial enclosures. Four inscribed funerary stele were discovered. The first inscription belongs to grave 8 of burial enclosure 2 and a second inscription to cist 15 of burial enclosure 3. The third and fourth inscriptions were found in cist 22 of burial enclosure 6.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 573-576; Georgiou in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 309-321.

A burial enclosure with four tile graves and a built cist tomb were found outside the Roman wall, west of the northwest gate. Sixteen graves were also discovered. A pi-shaped structure and a burial building were traced in the same area.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 24-30.

Suburb

7:A3, B3

The Suburb is located to the north of the city and it was separated into two sectors or distinct suburbs as Strabo mentions (7.7.6). On the upper part of the hill stood the monument of Augustus, which probably was an open-air sanctuary of Apollo where Octavian commemorated his victory at Actium and his gratitude to the gods Ares and Poseidon. On the lower part, located in a sacred grove, were the gymnasium, the stadium, the theatre and the baths.

Zachos *et al.*, *Πόλη Αυγούστου*, 55.

There, the Actia games, re-established by Octavian, were celebrated every four years. A road parallel to the *Cardo maximus* linked the Suburb to the city via the North Gate. The modern settlement of *Nikopoli* (formerly Smyrtoula), founded in 1922, is situated in the foot hills between the upper and lower parts of the Suburb.

The Monument of Octavian (*Tropaeum*)

7:A3

Str. 7.7.6; Suet. *Aug.* 18.2; Phil. *Anth. Pal.* 6.236; D.C. 51.1.3.

The monument is located in the Michalitsi hill range, where Octavian had placed his command post before the battle of Actium on a hill sacred to Apollo.

Str. 7.7.6.

From there Octavian began his attack against the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra. After his victory, the future emperor established his *Tropaeum* around 29 BC.

Murray – Petsas, *Octavian's Campsite*, 129.

The monument was first excavated by Philadelphus in 1913 and 1921, then by Miliadis in 1926 (unpublished) and later by Petsas in 1974. Murray and Petsas carried out a major investigation in 1986.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 83-112; *id.*, *Prakt* 1921, 42-44; Ph. Petsas, *Prakt* 1974, 79-88; *id.*, *Ergon* 1974, 50-53; Murray – Petsas, *Octavian's Campsite*, 9-85.

Zachos and his team have been conducting excavations and a major restoration project since 1995.

K. Zachos – Ch. Kappa, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 21-23; *id.*, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B', 557-560; *id.*, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 471-474; *id.*, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 503-508; *id.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 576-578; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'1, 395-398; *id.*, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 421-428.

The monument was built on two terraces. The upper terrace had a Pi-shaped colonnade formed an atrium. Two rectangular structures, most probably statue bases were found in the central part of the atrium. Another

pedestal, probably a later addition, was found in the north-eastern part of the atrium.

K. Zachos, *JRS* 16, 2003, 68, fig. 4, 69, fig. 5, 81-82; *id.*, *Ακτια*, 57.

A long rectangular structure situated south of the two statue bases has been interpreted as the foundations of a monumental altar. A vast number of marble fragments of relief (mostly figurine) sculptures from the decoration of the altar were discovered in the area. A Roman triumph, of the victorious Octavian, was most probably depicted on this altar.

K. Zachos, *JRS* 16, 2003, 74-77, 82-89; *id.* in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 411-434; D. Kleiner – B. Buxton, *AJA* 112, 2008, 78.

The retaining wall of the upper terrace formed a Pi-shaped podium. The southern side of the podium served as the façade of the monument with a Latin inscription on its upper part commemorating the victory of Octavian. The inscription also attests that Octavian had dedicated to the gods Mars (Ares) and Neptune (Poseidon) the camp from where he began his attack after he had adorned it with naval spoils.

A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1913, 90; K. Romaios, *ADelt* 6, 1920-1921 Par., 172; *id.*, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925 Par., 1-4; J. Gagé, *MEFR* 4 53, 1936, 98-100; J. H. Oliver, *AJPh* 90, 1969, 178-182; J. M. Karter, *ZPE* 24, 1977, 227-230; Murray – Petsas, *Octavian's Campsite*, 62-85; Samsaris, *Ακτια Νικόπολη*, 2; Zachos, *Μνημείο Αυγούστου*, 52; *id.*, *JRS* 16, 2003, 75-77.

The lower part of the same façade was decorated with bronze rams taken from the war galleys of Antony and Cleopatra's fleet.

Zachos, *Μνημείο Αυγούστου*, 52, 33.

The lower terrace had a retaining wall in *opus caementicium* and *opus quasi reticulatum* in its exterior surface.

K. Zachos, *JRS* 16, 2003, 65-92.

The *crepis* of a small rectangular structure, probably a shrine, was discovered 2 m south of the monument.

Ibid., 70-71.

The monument has been interpreted as war memorial and a *temenos* of the gods Ares and Poseidon, situated on a hill sacred to Apollo. Suetonius (*Aug.* 18.2) and the inscription on the façade of the monument support this view.

Murray – Petsas, *Octavian's Campsite*, 85-94.

Zachos, on the other hand, supports that apart from Ares and Poseidon, Apollo was also venerated there on the upper terrace of the sanctuary and that the monumental altar was dedicated to him. A semi-circular

pedestal with a relief sculpture of Apollo, among other gods, discovered there also supports this view. Dio Cassius (51.1.3) clearly mentions the implication of Apollo. K. Zachos, *JRS* 16, 2003, 82-83; *id.*, *Ακτία*, 10-11, 56-57.

Theatre

7:B3

The Theatre is located in the area of the suburb north of the city and west of the stadium on the slopes of Michalitsi hill. It consists of the cavea, the skene and the orchestra between them. The lower part of the cavea lies on a slope of the hill and three vaulted-chambers supported the upper part. It was most probably constructed by Octavian for the revival of the Actia games and repairs (sections of the walls constructed of *opus incertum mixtum*) were carried out in the second half of the first century AD, perhaps by Nero. Final modifications were carried out in the second century AD, perhaps under the Emperor Hadrian (AD 117-138).

K. Zachos – A. Georgiou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 579-581; Zachos, *Ακτία*, 49-54; *id.* in *Θέατρα Ηπείρου*, 158-171.

Stadium

7:B3

The Stadium is located north-east of the Gymnasium and south-west of the Theatre. The north side of the stadium was built on the side of the hill. It was constructed during the reign of Augustus. Two additional phases of construction were observed but their date is not certain.

I. Papadimitriou, *Prakt* 1940, 29-30.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 254-255; *id.*, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B', 479-481; *id.*, *Ακτία*, 38-45.

A sarcophagus (second half of the second century AD) depicting the labours of Herakles (Hercules) was found in the area between the stadium and the theatre.

Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικόπολης*, 117-125.

Gymnasium

7:B3

Various architectural remains, probably part of the Gymnasium of Nicopolis were discovered west of the Stadium in a field that belongs to the Ministry of Culture (field 102).

Papadimitriou, *Prakt* 1940, 31, 28-31; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 257; *id.*, *Ακτία*, 46-49.

Two limestone votive stelae were discovered in the remains west of the Stadium (field 102, Smyrtoulas 1933 distribution). These two stelae support the hypothesis that the Gymnasium was located in this spot.

Zachos in *Φηγός*, 445-449; *id.*, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 257-258.

The foundation and location of the Gymnasium is confirmed according to Faklari by a votive inscription found near the Odeum.

Faklari in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 563-569.

Kalliontzis and Papathanasiou on the other hand, support that this inscription is earlier (first half of the second century BC) and it was probably transferred at Nicopolis, as building material, from the Gymnasium of Ambracia.

D. Kalliontzis – A. Papathanasiou, *Grammateion* 4, 2015, 60-61.

In the south-eastern corner of the plot a rectangular building with a podium was found. The masonry of the walls is similar to that of the Victory Monument of Augustus at Actium (first century AD). It has been suggested that this was a burial monument/heroon associated with the battle of Actium.

Papadimitriou, *Prakt* 1940, 31; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 255; *id.* in *Φηγός*, 443-457; Flämig, *Griechische Architektur*, 150.

North Baths “Bedenia”

7:B3

The large bath complex which was known to the locals as *Bedenia* is situated between the public buildings of the suburb and the North Gate of the city. This complex probably dates to the period of Hadrian.

Zachos, *Ακτία*, 48.

A female marble head of the end of the second or beginning of the third century BC was found in Sakka field, at Bedenia.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 253; Walker 1979, 100-101; Zachos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 294.

Panagia-Παναγιά

2:A4

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A dedicatory inscription of the first century BC was found at the foot of Spati hill, 200 m from the village of Panagia (formerly Voulista). Roman and Late Antique pottery has been noted in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 337; *ead.*, *AAA* 3, 1971, 336-337; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

PANDOSIA (Kastri)-ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ (Καστρί)

2:B2

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Plu. *Pyrrh* 16.3; D. 7.32; Scyl. 12; Hdn. s.v. Πανδοσία; Strab. 6.1.5; 7.7.5; Ael. *Fr.* 329; St. Byz. s.v. Πανδοσία; Phot. s.v. Πανδοσία; Suid. s.v. Πανδοσία; Liv. 8.24; 8.24.2; 8.24.5; Plin. *Nat.* 3.98.

Coins: SNG 12, *Epirus-Acarmania*, Pl. 2; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 110; SNG 12, *Thessalien-Illyrien-Epirus-Korkyra*, Pl. 29.

Pandosia, a colony of Elis, is situated on a hill in the middle of the Acheron plain. Dakaris claims that for a short period after 167 BC, Pandosia was the seat of the local league of the Epirotes located south of Kalamas River. After the foundation of Nicopolis the modest settlement was probably deserted.

Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 19; Cabanes in *Ἡπειρος 4000 Χρόνια*, 117, 120; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169, 175, note 93.

The Hellenistic walls of the city were repaired immediately after the Roman conquest in 167 BC.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 95.

Hammond asserts that these repairs were carried out in the Medieval period.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 67-68.

Wozniak dates the repairs of the wall to the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries AD.

F. Wozniak, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 73-74.

RIE XVIII, 3 (1949) 549-550 s.v. Pandosia (J. Schmidt).

Pnevmatikos Pharos-Tarana

2:D3

Πνευματικός Φάρος-Ταράνα

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C4.

Eighteen tile graves, two farmsteads, two hoards of bronze coins and potsherds dating to the third to fourth century AD were discovered northeast of Vathy and north-west of Neochori village, in the area of Pnevmatikos Pharos-Tarana.

West of Tarana, architectural remains and rectangular cisterns which were apparently part of a *villa rustica* were discovered in the area of Analipsi. The finds date from the end of the first century BC to the third century AD. Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 355.

Pogonitsa Lake-Πωγωνίτσα

2:D3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C4.

Evidence for Roman habitation and activity has been traced at the southern end of the Agios Thomas peninsula next to Pogonitsa Lake, at more than three different

sites. The results from cores drilled in the area reveal the lake must have been a harbour during the Roman period.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 309-310; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Preveza-Πρέβεζα

2:D3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C4.

Part of a funerary stele depicting a gladiator was found in Nova yard at Preveza.

K. Romaios, *ADelt* 2, 1916, Par. 51.

Part of a relief from a Roman marble sarcophagus was found in the castle of Agios Andreas.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'1, 154.

A second century AD relief panel from a Roman marble sarcophagus has been reused as part of a fountain in the church of Agios Charalampos.

Papagianni in *Sarkophag-Studien*, 161-166; Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρκοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 238-241.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area of Preveza.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

A hoard of more than 200 coins of the Roman Republic was reportedly found at sea very near the small settlement of Pantokratoras at Preveza.

Chrysostomou in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 33-56.

Riza-Ριζά

2:C2

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

A small Ionic capital of the Roman period was found in the church of Panagia at Riza.

P. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 319.

A Roman funerary altar (second half of the first century AD) was found in the church of Agia Triada at Riza.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 737; P. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 319-320.

Four Roman coins were discovered in various fields at Riza.

P. Chrysostomou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 319, 321.

Rizovouni-Ριζοβούνι

2:B3

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

Remains of the Nicopolis aqueduct are preserved in Rizovouni. Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the region.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 188, fig. 1; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Romano-Ρωμανό

2:A3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Two graves dating from the first to the second century AD were discovered in Lezou plot at Koupakia.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 200-201; *id.*, *Cassopaia*, 96; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 115.

Sistrouni-Σιστρούνη

2:A3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Remains of a Roman bath with a mosaic floor were discovered near the Panagia monastery and the Acheron River.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 292; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 96; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

Spilaion-Σπήλαιον

2:B1

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area of Spilaion.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Stefani-Στεφάνη

2:C3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Part of the tunnel of the Nicopolis aqueduct has been traced in the village of Stefani (formerly Kantza), east of Louros village.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962; Chron. B, 188, fig. 1, 194; P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufare – É. Fouache, *BCH* 119, 1995, 212, fig. 2, 218.

Strongyli-Στρογγυλή

2:C3

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Strongyli was an island in the Roman period and earlier, since the north shore of the Ambracian gulf was located immediately north of Rogoi castle (also an island in that period).

Wiseman in *Foundation*, 46-47; Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 194-197.

Remains of a Roman *villa rustica* were found on Podarouri hill north-west of the Mavrovouni hill range.

The villa was in use from the first to the third century AD. Looted cist tombs, a Roman coin, architectural remains and potsherds of Hellenistic and Roman date have also been traced.

Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1950-51, Chron. 40-41; Hammond, *Epirus*, 61; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 59, 75; J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 294-295; A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 282-285; *ead.*, *Αρχαιολογία και Τέχνες* 68, 1998, 74-78; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168; Wiseman in *Foundation*, 46.

Late Roman potsherds, mostly from large amphorae and imported tableware have been found on the hill of Agia Aikaterini, southwest of Strongyli village.

V. Papadopoulou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 285; J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 295; K. Zachos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 303; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Thesprotiko-Θεσπρωτικό

2:B3

Ziros Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Remains of the Nicopolis aqueduct are preserved in Thesprotiko in the area of Voudi.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B' 188, fig. 1; P. Doukellis – J.-J. Dufare – É. Fouache, *BCH* 119, 1995, 232-233; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Trikastro-Τρίκαστρο

2:B2

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Potsherds and coins from the Roman period have been found in the area of Trikastro.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 718; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 96.

Valanidorachi-Βαλανιδοράχη

2:B1

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Evidence for Early Roman and Late Antique activity were noted in the plain of Acheron.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 312; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Valanidoussa-Βαλανιδούσσα

2:B2

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A small column with a Latin funerary inscription has been found.

Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 96, 216 note 287; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.

Vathy bay-Βαθύ

2:D3

Preveza Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Str. 7.7.5.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C4.

One of the two main ports of Nicopolis was located at Vathy, according to Strabo (7.7.5).

Archaeological surveys, however, revealed that Vathy was in fact the principal port of Nicopolis with an extended harbour town along the west shore of the bay surrounded by *villae rusticae* and farms.

J. Wiseman – K. Zachos – Ph. Kephallonitou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 310; Jing – Rapp in *Southern Epirus*, 162-164, 174-177; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168; Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Production of purple dye was also carried out there as well.

Stein in *Foundation*, 67-69.

Architectural remains of a Late Roman-Early Christian building were found near the church at Margarona.

Soustal, *TIB Nicopolis*, 270; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

A building complex of Roman date with a bath complex, was discovered 2.5 km to the south of Nicopolis along the National Road from Preveza to Ioannina in Vangeli plot, north-west of Vathy.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 178; *ead.*, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 318-319.

A sacrophagus depicting the Calydonian boar hunt was found in Margarona (mid-second century AD).

Stefanidou-Tiveriou – Papagianni, *Σαρχοφάγοι Νικοπόλεως*, 241-245.

Voulista→Panagia

Vouvopotamos-Βουβοπόταμος

2:B2

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman and Late Antique pottery was found in Vouvopotamos.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

MOLOSSIS-ΜΟΛΟΣΣΙΣ

Scyl. 32; Arist. *Pol.* 5, 1310b; Plb. 30.7; Str. 7.7; 45.26; Plin. *Nat.* 4.1; Apollod. *Epit.* E.6; Liv. 8.24.

From the end of the fifth century BC and especially at the beginning of the fourth century BC, the Molossians, starting out from the Ioannina basin expanded not only their territory, but also their influence over the other Epirote *ethnoi* and the southern Greek colonies of Epirus.

Dakaris, *Μύθοι Μολοσσών*, 50.

The annexed areas that remained under Molossian control until the Roman conquest were the eastern part of Ancient Thesprotia, including Dodona, and apparently their access to the Ambracian gulf between the ancient riverbeds of the Louros and the Arachthos.

Scyl. 32; Hammond, *Epirus*, 511, 523-524; Dakaris, *Cassopaia*, 9-10 (See entry for CASSOPAIA).

Major Molossian centres such as Pasarron, Tekmon, Phylake and Horraon suffered the consequences of their resistance and defeat by the Romans. The same occurred to most of the other Molossian settlements (Liv. 45.26).

As the treaty between Charadros and Ambracia reveals, the Molossians who survived the disastrous events of 168-167 BC, had to live in a much more restricted area since their access to the Ambracian gulf was lost.

P. Cabanes – I. Andreou, *BCH* 109, 1985, 499-542 = *SEG* 45, 660.

During the Roman period no major settlements were created in Molossis. However, as the epigraphic and numismatic evidence indicates, the Molossians continued to have a political presence in Roman Epirus at least until the first century AD.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 36; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 225-237; Cabanes in *Ἡπειρος 4000 χρόνια*, 120; Meyer, *Dodona Inscriptions*, 135; A. Tziafalias – B. Helly *BCH* 131, 2007, 453-464; Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 457-458.

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RE XVI (1933) 15-25 s.v. Molossi (B. Lenk).

Dakaris in *Αφιέρωμα εις την Ἡπειρον*, 46-80.

Dakaris, *Μύθοι Μολοσσών*.

Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*, 1-21.

Pliakou, *Aeacis*, 89-108.

INDEX

Aetopetra-Αετόπετρα 3:A2

Konitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Barr. Atlas, Map 54, C2.

A cist grave dating to the first/second century AD was discovered in the road from Mazi to Aetopetra.

Douzougli, *Κοιλάδα Αώου*, 27; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 8.

Agia Marina-Agia Marina 3:B3

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Barr. Atlas, Map 54, C2.

A sarcophagus of the third century AD was discovered in the area between Agia Marina (formerly Lykotrichi) and Kranoula.

G. Daux, *BCH* 83, 1959, 673; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 95.

Agios Georgios-Άγιος Γεώργιος 3:A2

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Barr. Atlas, Map 54, C2.

Remains of a Roman building have been identified in the area. The site is located at Agios Georgios Dolianon near the bridge over the Kalamas River, west of Kalpaki.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 294.

A grave dating to the Roman period was discovered in the Doliana valley, in the field belonging to the Δ.Ε.Η (Public Power Corporation), near the springs of the Kalamas River between the Kalpaki and Doliana Municipal units.

A. Douzougli – K. Zachos, *Epirotika Chronika* 31, 1994, 15; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

Anthochori-Ανθοχώρι 3:B3
 Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.
 Two Roman coins were discovered in the area.
 A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 303;
 Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

Areti-Αρετή 3:B2
 Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.
 Potsherds dating to the Roman period and remains of
 a fort have been found at Petrovouni near the village of
 Areti (formerly Gribiani).
 Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

Artopoula-Αρτοπούλα 3:C2
 Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.
 A Roman bronze coin was found in the village of Ar-
 topoula.
 I. Andreou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 321; Karatzeni
 in *Foundation*, 166.

Dipotamo-Διπόταμο 3:B3
 Zagori Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.
 An inscribed funeral stele was found at the site of
 Katafigi, between Dipotamo and Kalouta.
 Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 34.

DODONA-ΔΩΔΩΝΗ 3:C2
 Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.
 Hom. Il. 2.750; 16.233; Hecat. s.v Δωδώνη; Hdt. 2.52;
 3.1; E. *Ph.* 980; Scymn. 449; D.S. 26.7; D. H. 1.19.3;
 1.51.1; Mela 2.42; Str. 7.7; Plu. *Pyrrh.* 1.1; Ov. *Met.*
 13.716; Plin. *Nat.* 4.2; 4.6; Paus. 1.17; Luc. 3.441; D. C.
 30-35.101; Serv. *A.* 3.466.1; 2.16.1; St. Byz. s.v. Δωδώνη;
 Theodoretus 200.10; Procop. *Aed.* 8.22.31.
 Inscriptions: *CIG* II, 1822; Karapanos, *Dodone*, 107, 1 =
 W. Peek, *ZPE* 30, 1978, 247-248; *SGDI* II 1339 = *SEG*
 26, 703 = Cabanes, *L'Épire*, 554-557, no 33; *SGDI* II
 1370 = Cabanes, *L'Épire*, 551, no 26; O. Riemann, *BCH*
 1, 1877, 294 = G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 744-745 = Ca-
 banes, *L'Épire*, 552, no 30; D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1952,
 304 no 17; S. Dakaris *Prakt* 1968, 52; D. Evangelidis,
Epirotika Chronika 10, 1935, 252, 8; S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16,
 1960, A' Mel., 36.
 Coins: Gardner, *BMC*, 93; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 88-89.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

The sanctuary of Dodona is situated in the valley east
 of Mt. Tomaros. It was considered the oldest oracle in
 Greece and until the end of the fifth century was the
 most important Thesprotian sanctuary (Hdt. 2.52).

At the beginning of the fourth century, the Molossians
 expanded their territory towards Thesprotia and
 Dodona was annexed by them. In the years of the
 Epirote Alliance and especially during Pyrrhus' reign, a
 large theatre was constructed and temples and colon-
 nades erected.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1959, 151.

Dodona was invaded and destroyed by the Aitolians of
 Dorimachos in 219 BC (D.S. Fram. 26.7). The sanctuary
 was rebuilt and a stadium added.

Ibid.

In 167 BC, the sanctuary of Dodona was partly de-
 stroyed by the Romans. Soon after, there are signs of
 some activity and it seems that part of the sanctuary was
 rebuilt and even coins were issued.

Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 88-89, 308-311; S. Dakaris, *ADelt*
 16, 1960, A' Mel., 34, note 74; Dakaris in *Νικόπολις Α'*,
 16.

At some point after 148 BC, the revived Epirote League
 used Dodona as its political centre, under strict Roman
 control. Some Molossian presence can still be seen in
 the sanctuary as a decree from Larissa of 130/129 BC
 testifies.

Meyer, *Dodona Inscriptions*, 135; A. Tziafalias – B. Helly,
BCH 131, 2007, 453-464.

In 88 BC, the Thracian allies of Mithridates attacked the
 sanctuary and pillaged it.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 34-35, note 75.

During the first Imperial period the theatre was con-
 verted into an arena and some of the buildings were re-
 stored. Hadrian visited the site in AD 132.

CIG II, 1822.

The Naia festival and games, apparently celebrated in
 the Roman period in the partly excavated stadium, were
 still active in AD 240. Additionally, the Emperor Julian
 asked for an oracle before the Persian campaign in AD
 362 (Theodor. Ecl. III. 21). Soon after in AD 391, the
 sacred oak was cut down by an Illyrian (Servius, *schl*
Aen. III 466).

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 36.

It has been suggested that the Hellenistic wall of the
 acropolis was refortified at some point in the Late
 Roman period.

F. Wosniak, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 75.

The sanctuary ceased its function during Theodosius'

reign in the fourth century AD. Dodona escaped destruction by the Goths in 397 and in the fifth century AD was made an Episcopal seat. Two successive basilicas were built there before the final abandonment of the site, during the Gothic raids, in the mid-sixth century AD.

E. Honigmann, *Byzantion* 16, 1942-3, 56; A. Orlandos, *Ergon*, 1957 42-46; Papadopoulou in *Δωδώνη Διαχρονική*, 61.

A later date for the abandonment of Dodona during the Slavic migrations in the end of the sixth century has also been proposed.

Chrysos in *Ἑπειρος 4000 Χρόνια*, 155; Papadopoulou in *Δωδώνη Διαχρονική*, 62.

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K. Gravani, *Dodone*, 35-36, 2007-2008, 53-88.

Papadopoulou in *Δωδώνη Διαχρονική*, 61-70.

Meyer, *Dodona Inscriptions*.

Piccinini, *Dodona Augustus*, 177-192.

Hiera Oikia, Zeus Naios (Temple of Zeus)

It is located on the south side of the hill. Until the fifth century BC it was probably an open air sanctuary. When the Molossians expanded their territory into this Thesprotian area, the sanctuary began to acquire substantial buildings and by the time of Pyrrhus it had a monumental appearance. The temple was destroyed, but not burned down, by the Aitolians and it was soon rebuilt, only to be destroyed again by the Romans.

The sanctuary continued to function in some form after 167 BC: there is a dedication to Zeus Naios, of an inscribed votive iron strigil, dating to the first century BC. Karapanos, *Dodone*, 107, 1; D. Evangelidis – S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1959, 67, note 1.

A statue base dedicated to Livia, Octavian's wife, was found by the *Hiera Oikia*. The name Molossos and a League are also attested in the same inscription.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 36.

Pausanias (1.17.5), in the second century AD, includes both the sanctuary and the sacred oak among the sights of Thesprotia.

Arretine ware (first to second century AD) was found inside a trench dug probably at the end of fourth century AD in the east side of the enclosure of the sanctuary, where the sacred oak once stood,

D. Evangelidis – S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1959, 66-67.

West of the *Hiera Oikia* and north of the temple of Themis, a looted cist grave possibly dating to the Roman period was found.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1932, 47.

Part of an aqueduct (four clay water pipes) most probably dating to the Early Roman period was also discovered in the same location.

Ibid.

Part of the apparently same water supply network was discovered south of the theatre and 1000 m west of the sanctuary. It seems that these clay pipes supplied water from Mt. Tomaros to the artificial Naia spring located next to the sacred oak.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1973, 90-91, note 3; D. Evangelidis *Prakt* 1935, 218.

A basilica was constructed in the fifth century AD east of the *Hiera Oikia* and partly over the temple of Herakles (Hercules), with the widespread use of earlier architectural material such as column drums from the Bouleuterion.

A. Orlandos *Ergon* 1957, 42-44; Dakaris, *Δωδώνη*, 58.

Temple of Aphrodite and Building H2

This small temple is situated between the temple of Themis and the Bouleuterion. Its construction can be dated between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third century BC

Dakaris, *Δωδώνη*, 48.

Drums of two Doric columns from the temple were found incorporated in the adjacent square building (H2) which is dated to the Roman period. Piccinini dates this building (H2) to the fourth century AD.

Dakaris, *Δωδώνη*, 48; Piccinini, *Dodona Augustus*, 183.

Bouleuterion

The Bouleuterion is located west of the *Hiera Oikia*, on the south side of the hill. It was constructed at the end of the fourth or at the beginning of the third century BC. A dedicatory altar to Charops Machata was found on the east side of the Bouleuterion.

A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1968, 52.

Charops was probably the grandfather of the younger Charops who was the leader of the pro-Roman Epirotes

before 168 BC and governor after the Roman conquest (Plb. 30.12-15).

The stratigraphy of the building is not very clear and more than 80 Roman coins dating from the first century BC to the fourth century AD were found in these disturbed strata. An inscribed funerary stele dating to the second or first century BC was found, amongst other debris, in the same stratum.

Soon after its destruction in 167 BC the building was partly rebuilt and began to function again probably until at least the reign of Octavian. This is also related to the issuing of coins from 167 to 148 BC and to the revival of the Epirote League from 148 BC to the first century BC.

Dakaris, *Δωδώνη*, 55; Franke, *Münzen Epirus*, 218-225.

In the fourth century AD a purple dye workshop was established inside the old Bouleuterion. The building was probably abandoned at the end of the fourth century AD as the recovered coins of Constantius II suggest.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1968, 51; *id.*, *Prakt* 1969, 31.

Two cist graves dating to the fifth and sixth centuries AD and later were also found there.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1972, 94-98.

Prytaneion

The Prytaneion is located south of the Bouleuterion. It was constructed at the end of the fourth or at the beginning of the third century BC during the Epirote Alliance.

S. Dakaris – Ch. Tzouvara-Souli – A. Vlachopoulou – Oikonomou – K. Gravani, *Prakt* 1996, 225.

The building complex was destroyed in 219 BC by the Aitolians, but it was soon rebuilt in the period of the Epirote League. It was destroyed again in 167 BC by the Romans.

Ibid., 224; S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1982, 85.

Repairs to the building, as shown by the stratigraphy of the north wing O1, potsherds and the discovery of water clay pipes, a drain and a stone pavement all indicate, there was some activity immediately after the destruction.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1981, 67- 68, 70.

The clay pipes might be related to the section of the aqueduct discovered by Evangelidis north of the temple of Thetis.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1973, 90-91.

After 148 BC, only the main building (O) was rebuilt: the square courtyard with the Doric columns was en-

larged and even statue bases, along with other architectural material, were used as the bases for columns. In the square room in the west (Hestia - hall) where the altar-hearth was located, stone seats were added.

S. Dakaris – Ch. Tzouvara-Souli – A. Vlachopoulou – Oikonomou – K. Gravani, *Prakt* 1996, 224-225.

Dakaris suggests that the square room was used as a meeting place, after 148 BC, for the few tribes that participated in the re-established Epirote League. This would imply that the nearby Bouleuterion had apparently lost its political importance or function under the Romans. Over the east part of the wing O1, there are two structures, a small building and a supporting wall, both dating to the Roman period.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1987, 120; *id.*, *Prakt* 1989, 178-181.

In the late third/early fourth century AD, private residences were built making use of the walls of the former structures. These houses remained in use until the fifth century AD as the Roman coins dating that period confirm: two coins of Nicopolis, dating to after 27 BC, two of the third century AD and fifty of the fourth century AD.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1987, 121; *id.*, *Prakt* 1983, 78-80; Ch. Tzouvara-Souli – K. Gravani, *Prakt* 2001, 115; Gravani – Souli – Vlachopoulou in *Δωδώνη Διαχρονική*, 33-34.

In addition, a pottery kiln of the fourth/fifth century AD was found immediately west of the Prytaneion in the adjacent west wing of the sanctuary.

K. Gravani, *Dodone*, 36-37, 2007-2008, 63, note 36.

Theatre

The theatre of Dodona, one of the largest in the Greek world, built in the south slope of the hill probably escaped the destruction of 167 BC relatively unscathed.

Pliakou – Smyris in *Θέατρα Ηπείρου*, 74

Dakaris on the other hand claims that the Romans partly destroyed the theatre in 167 BC.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 33.

There are only two different layers suggesting limited destruction by fire, one apparently related to the Roman conquest because of the discovery of 22 bronze coins from Ambracia (248-168 BC).

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 33, note 70, 34-39. The *skene* was repaired in the second half of the second century BC, or more likely, at the end of the second century/beginning of the first century BC with a limestone wall built in front of the skene in place of the columns. Roof tiles were also replaced.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 34-35; Pliakou – Smyris in *Θέατρα Ηπειρώου*, 74, note 29.

It has been suggested that during the reign of Augustus the theatre was converted into an arena. The first two front rows, the *proskenion* and the façade of the *skene* were raised and a new oval wall 2.80 m high was constructed to define the arena. Some of the rooms of the Hellenistic skene then served as cages for wild animals. Coins of Augustus found below the arena give a strong indication for the date at which the theatre was converted into an arena.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, A' Mel., 35-36; Pliakou – Smyris in *Θέατρα Ηπειρώου*, 74-75.

Piccinini suggests that this conversion occurred much later, between the end of the second and the fourth century AD.

Piccinini, *Dodona Augustus*, 184.

Dramesioi-Δραμεσιοί

3:C2

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Architectural remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian building, probably reserved for cult activities, were discovered at the site of Agios Lazaros.

E. Chalkia – D. Konstantios, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B'1, 260; D. Konstantios, *Epitroika Chronika* 26, 1984, 118-120; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

A bath complex of the fourth century AD with *frigidarium*, *tepidarium* and *caldarium* was excavated beside the chapel of Agia Triada near the village of Dramesioi.

E. Chalkia – D. Konstantios, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B'1, 260; A. Karamperidi, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 143-145; A. Karamperidi, *DeltChrA* 33, 2012, 67-79.

Giourganista-Γιουργάνιστα

3:C2

Zitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Potsherds dating from the fourth century BC to the first century BC were found by the chapel of Agios Ilias. They are associated with a structure that has been identified as a pre-Christian temple.

Y. Faklari, *ADelt* 63, 2008, Chron. B'1, 768.

Grammeno-Γραμμένο

3:C2

Zitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

In the area of Paliabela, the second construction phase of a Hellenistic house, dates to the Early Roman period.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 446; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 31-32.

Gribiani→Areti

HORRAON-OPPAON

3:D3

Arta Mun. / Arta R. Un.

Inscriptions: P. Cabanes – I. Andreou, *BCH* 109, 1985, 499.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The site is situated on Kastri hill between the villages of Ammotopos and Gymnotopos. It was a walled settlement founded by the Molossians probably at the beginning of the fourth century BC. It was one of the four Molossian cities that did not surrender immediately to the Romans after the battle of Pydna, and its walls were destroyed later in 167 BC. In the best preserved building (house A, room e) there is evidence for habitation in the second half of the second century BC or the first century AD.

S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1986, 128.

One coin from Bouthroto of the Early Imperial period and two from Kerkyra (229-48 BC) were discovered. The house was abandoned at the end of the first century AD which is confirmed by the presence of Arretine plates and Megarian bowls with linear decoration.

Ibid., 108-146.

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S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1986, 108-146.

Iliorrachi-Ηλιόρραχη

3:A2

Konitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C1.

The village of Iliorrachi is located on the northern bank of the Aoos River and it had been annexed by the Molossians before the early fourth century BC.

S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1957, 98, 104.

A small pillar dating to Late Roman period was discovered.

Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

Remains of building material such as fragments of plaster, stones, tiles and bricks dating to the Roman period were traced in the area of Kampos (Katsari plot).

K. Zachos – N. Choinas, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron. B'1, 783.

Ioannina-Ιωάννινα**3:B3/C3**

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Procop. *Aed* 4.1.39-42.*BarrAtlas*, Map 54, C2.

Ioannina, located on the west shore of Lake Pamvotis, is the modern capital of Epirus. Archaeologists have claimed that Ioannina was founded during the reign of Justinian (sixth century AD) as Nea Euroia.

S. Dakaris, *Epirotiki Estia* 1, 1952, 537-554.

This traditional view has been changed as a result of various archaeological discoveries in the area of the castle: Prehistoric pottery and Hellenistic building foundations beneath the Ottoman castle have revealed that the modern capital of Epirus was not founded in Late Antiquity times, but much earlier.

Pliakou, *Aeacids*; O. Gratziou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 245-249; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 229.

Pliakou has suggested the possibility that the Molossian capital of Passaron was located in this area and not at Megalo Gardiki.

Pliakou, *Aeacids*, 89-108.

A Roman funerary stele was discovered incorporated in the *Its Kale* citadel in the castle of Ioannina.

I. Andreou – E. Andreou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 100; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

A head of Dionysus dating to the Roman period was discovered outside the castle on the lakeshore.

M. S. F. Hood, *ARepLond* 1954, 13; Vokotopoulou, *Μουσείο Ιωαννίνων*, 95, note 339; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 81-82.

Kalogeritsa hill-Καλογερίτσα**3:C3**

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The hill of Kalogeritsa is located between the villages of Kopani, Theriakisi and Perdika. A Hellenistic fortified city developed on this hill. A Roman bath was also discovered in the area.

Kleitsas *et al.*, *Ελληνικά Κοπάνης*, 8-9.**Kastaniani-Καστάνιανη****3:B1**

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A funerary stele, with Greek and Latin inscriptions, probably dating to the second or first century BC, was found at Klimataria or Gravia.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 197-198; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 74-75.

Katsikas-Κατσικάς**3:C3**

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Roman building foundations have been traced in the area.

Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.**Kerasesa-Κερασέα****3:C2**

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

The village of Kerasesa is located near the borders (after the fifth century BC Molossian expansion) of Molossis with Thesprotia. Roof tiles and pithoi of Hellenistic and Roman date were discovered in Tsioli plot 300 m below the village.

N. Choinas, *ADelt* 61, 2006, Chron. B'1, 691.**Kerasovo-Κεράσοβο****3:A1**

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A hypocaust segment from a Roman bath complex was discovered next to the church of Agia Paraskevi.

Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 83; D. Blackman, *ARepLond* 2001-2002, 64.

Konitsa-Κόνιτσα**3:A2**

Konitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C1.

Konitsa is located on the northern banks of the Aoos River on the ancient northern border of Molossia shared with Peraebia. This area was already under Molossian control before the early fourth century BC.

S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1957, 98, 104.

Eight Roman coins from a hoard and architectural remains were found west of the Agricultural School.

Hammond *Epirus*, 273; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

West of Konitsa at Palaigoritsa, a *villa rustica* was discovered.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 180, 273; A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 303; *ead.*, *Κοιλάδα Αώου*, 29-31; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 104.

Roman pottery has also been discovered in the area.

A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 393.

A Late Roman double cist grave was found at Elia/Serbina, in the valley between Konitsa and Palaio-
goritsa.

A. Douzougli, *Κοιλάδα Αώου*, 31; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 66.

Another double cist grave, probably Roman, was found in the same area in Baltogianni field.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'1, 303.

Kopani-Κοπάνη

3:C3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Monumental burial enclosures and cist graves dating from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity were discovered at the site of Ellinika.

Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 346.

A hoard of coins dating to the late third century AD was discovered in a cist grave located inside a destroyed Hellenistic burial enclosure.

Kleitsas *et al.*, *Ελληνικά Κοπάνης*, 19-21; Liampi in *Ηρακλέους Σωτήρος*, 599-617.

Ktismata-Κτίσματα

3:A1

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A *villa rustica* dating to the first century AD has been partly excavated in the centre of the village.

Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 345; Ch. Kleitsas *Epirotika Chronika* 44, 2010, 220-246; *id.*, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron.

B'1, 780-781.

Lachanokastro→ Oraikastro

Longades-Λογγάδες

3:C3

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A Roman cist grave was discovered in the road leading to Mazia near the modern water tank.

I. Andreou, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron. B', 224; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 94-95.

Lykotrichi→ Agia Marina

Lyngos-Λύγγος

3:C2

Zitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Inscriptions: H. Gallet de Santerre, *BCH* 77, 1953, 223-224 = Hammond, *Epirus*, 736, 12-13.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A fragment of a funerary stele with a Latin inscription was found in the church of Koimisis Theotokou at Lyngos (formerly Mospina). An inscribed limestone stele of the Roman period was found in the village school nearby.

H. Gallet de Santerre, *BCH* 77, 1953, 223-224 = Hammond, *Epirus*, 183, 736, nos 12-13; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

Manassi-Μανασσή

3:B3

Zagori Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A Roman bronze coin was found by a villager at Manassi.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 302; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 96.

Metsovo-Μέτσοβο

3:B4

Metsovo Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, D2.

The area and the tribes in the region of modern day Metsovo and the springs of the Aoos River came under the Molossian control earlier than the fifth century BC.

S. Dakaris, *4Ephem* 1957, 107.

Roman coins and architectural remains from an enclosure which was interpreted by Leake as a Roman fort were discovered in the area of Beratoria in the springs of the Aoos River. This site was later used as settlement by the Vlachs.

Leake, *Northern Greece* I, 296; Hammond, *Epirus*, 265; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. B'1, 114; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

Mospina→ Lyngos

Moulesi→ Perdika

Oraikastro-Ωραιόκαστρο

3:A2

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

There is limited evidence for a Roman construction phase of the Hellenistic castle.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 270-271.

Roman finds were noted at Gornos valley near Oraikastro (formerly Lachanokastro).

E. Chalkia in *Ήπειρος 4000 χρόνια*, 168; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

PASSARON (Megalo Gardiki, Rodotopi) 3:B2

ΠΑΣΣΑΡΩΝ (Μεγάλο Γαρδικί, Ροδοτόπι)

Zitsa Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Passaron was the first Molossian city which resisted the Romans after the battle of Pydna in 168 BC. A few months later, in 167 BC, the acropolis and probably many houses were destroyed by the soldiers of Anicius Gallus after they had spent the winter there. Most of its inhabitants were sold as slaves (Liv. 45.26).

City and Acropolis of Passaron

3:B2

Liv. 45.26.4; 45.26.15; 45.33; Plu. *Pyrrh* 5.2.Inscriptions: D. Evangelidis, *Epirotika Chronika* 10, 1935, 263, no 2*Barr. Atlas*, Map 54, C2.

Passaron, the old fortified capital of the Molossians has been identified as the walled settlement situated in the valley of Gardiki-Rodotopi on the almost conical hill known as Kastri, between the villages of Megalo Gardiki and Mikro Gardiki.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1952, 306; Dakaris in *Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον* 63-74; *id.*, *Μύθοι Μολοσσών*, 54.

This view has been challenged lately by Pliakou who has suggested that a different Molossian settlement must have been situated in this area and not the Molossian capital.

Pliakou, *Aeacids*, 89-108. (See entry for Ioannina).

Excavations on the acropolis were carried out mostly in Building B and on the west section of the wall. The analytical study of the coins and pottery strongly indicates that immediately after 167 BC the buildings on the acropolis were repaired. According to Pliakou, there are no signs of abandonment of the site.

Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 451-453; *ead.*, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron. B'1, 786.

Part of a Latin inscription, dated to the reign of Augustus was found in building B. This inscription indicates that this building, at least in its latest phase, must have been a public building.

G. Pliakou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron. B'1, 786.

An earlier excavation in another section of the same building (room Δ) has revealed Roman coins and potsherds (terra sigillata plates) dating from the first century BC to the first century AD.

K. Zachos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'1, 262-267.

Gravani claims that during this period (first century BC/first century AD) the Molossian capital could have become the seat of the local Roman governor.

K. Gravani, *Dodone*, 36-37, 197.

One of the Turkish square cisterns inside the acropolis is set on earlier, possibly Roman foundations.

S. Dakaris, *AEphem* 1959, 48, 52; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 26-28.*Temple of Zeus Areios*

3:B2

In the area of Rodotopi village, 3.5 km north-west of Kastri hill lies the temple of Zeus Areios constructed in the late fourth century BC. There are also architectural remains of houses. The temple was burned down by the Romans in 167 BC according to the stratigraphy. D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1952, 311.

The octagonal columns indicate that the temple was reconstructed in the early Roman period. Coins dating to immediately after 168 BC were also found.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1952, 261; Dakaris in *Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον*, 66-67; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 165; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 28-29; Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 454.

A further indication for the use of the temple in the Roman period is a headless statue of a Roman Emperor (Augustus or Hadrian) that was also discovered in the same area. The foundation of a base, perhaps where the statue of the emperor stood, was found north-east of the temple. Two coins of Augustus were also found at this site.

D. Evangelidis, *Epirotika Chronika* 10, 1935, 260-264; *id.*, *Prakt* 1952, 261, 312-313, 323-324; Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 453-454.

Two looted cist graves were found inside an enclosure to the north-west of the temple. The burials date to the Roman period.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1952, 317; K. Gravani, *Dodone*, 33-37, 2007-2008, 197-198.**Bibliography²**

RE XVIII, 4 (1949) 2092-2094 s.v. Passaron (J. Schmidt). Dakaris in *Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον* 46-80.

² The archaeological guide, *The fortified settlement of Megalo Gardiki on Kastri hill* by Georgia Pliakou *et al.* was published

recently, when this book was in press. Thus, this guide is not included in this volume.

Pedini-Πεδινή 3:C3

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Three late Hellenistic farmsteads that form a small settlement were excavated south of Pedini village in the area of Agioi Apostoloi. Bronze coins of the Epirote League (after 148 BC) and associated pottery were found. The finds strongly indicate that habitation in this site continued after 167 BC.

Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 455.

Perdika-Πέρδικα 3:C3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Roman coins have been reportedly found in the area of Perdika (formerly Moulesi).

Hammond, *Epirus*, 156; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

Pistiana-Πιστιανά 3:D3

Arta Mun./ Arta R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Two built graves dating to the Roman period were discovered in the area.

S. Dakaris, *Epirotiki Estia* 1955, 451-453; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 168.

Santinia-Σαντίνια 3:B3

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A rectangular pottery kiln, probably dating to the first century BC/first century AD was found in the area of Santinia, north-west of Ioannina.

Ch. Kleitsas, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron. B'1, 786.

Serviana-Σερβιανά 3:C3

Dodoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

A small settlement of the Hellenistic period was discovered on the east slope of the hill in the area of Episkopi. Zachos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 346.

A farmstead dating to the Hellenistic/Early Roman period was unearthed in the same area. A cemetery was excavated on the west slope of the hill. The building was probably abandoned in the first quarter of the first century BC. At least 35 tombs in this cemetery date to between the late first century AD and the third century AD. G. Pliakou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, Chron. B'1, 777-779; *ead.*, *ADelt* 63, 2008, Chron. B'1, 763-765; *ead.* in *Numismatic Epirus*, 455-456.

Stavraki-Σταυράκι 3:C3

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

Two Roman tombs were discovered west of Ioannina along the road to Stavraki. They are rectangular in shape and were covered by white stone slabs. Two fibulae, a Roman coin and an Epirote coin dating to 238-167 BC were collected from the tombs.

P. Courbin, *BCH* 78, 1954, 135; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166.

TEKMON (Kastritsa) 3:C3

ΤΕΚΜΩΝ (Καστρίτσα)

Ioannina Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

Plb. 30.7.2-3; Livy 45.26.4; Hdn. s.v. Τέκμων; St. Byz. s.v. Τέκμων.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C2.

The Hellenistic acropolis of Tekmon was the largest walled settlement of Epirus, second only to the Corinthian colony of Ambracia. Its walls had a perimeter of 3 km. After capturing Passaron, the Romans went on to Tekmon which only surrendered after the death of Kephaios outside the city's walls.

Plb. 30.7.2-3; Hammond, *Epirus*, 632.

Dakaris has suggested that Kastritsa should be identified with Tekmon.

Dakaris in *Αφιέρωμα εις την Ήπειρον*, 65-66, 73-74; *id.*, *AEphem* 1957, 90.

Hammond on the other hand, claimed that Kastritsa was Eurymenai or Erymnai.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 670.

Seven coins of the Epirote League (after 148 BC) and a few potsherds dating to the late second century BC and early first century BC suggest a limited occupation of the acropolis in the early Roman period.

Pliakou in *Numismatic Epirus*, 454-455.

Three Hellenistic buildings were used in the Roman period with additional construction phases dating from the fourth to the sixth century AD, when they were abandoned. Late Roman-Early Byzantine coins, dating from Constantius Gallus to Justinian were also found in these buildings.

A. Douzougli, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 363-367; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 78.

Repairs have been noted on the northern and southern part of the acropolis' fortifications which date to the Early Roman period.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1951, 174; *id.*, *Epirotiki Estia* 1, 1952, 140.

A Late Roman period for these repairs has also been suggested.

F. Wozniak, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 75.

Hammond on the other hand dated the same repairs to the Medieval period.

Hammond, *Epirus* 173-175; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 166; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 78.

RE V, A (1934) 158 s.v. Tekmon (E. Oberhummer).

Vasiliko-Βασιλικό

3:A2

Pogoni Mun. / Ioannina R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C1.

A Late Roman grave was found in the area.

Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 167.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

THESPROTIA-ΘΕΣΠΡΩΤΙΑ

Hom. *Od.* 14.4; 14.285; Hdt. 2.56; 8.47; Th. 1.30; And. 4.41; Liv. 43.21; Str. 1.2; 6.1; 7.7; 8.7; Paus. 1.6, 17, 18; 2.22; 4.34; 5.14.

At the end of fifth or during the beginning of the fourth century BC, major changes occurred in the areas controlled by the Thesprotians. As a result of the Molossian expansion, the eastern part of Thesprotia had been lost and the new eastern border of Thesprotia ran from south to north, in line with the mountains and villages of Kakosouli, Chionistra, Vrosina and Mourgana. This also forms the eastern border of the modern Regional Unit of Thesprotia. Undoubtedly, the worst loss must have been that of Dodona. Additionally, the Cassopians, a hitherto Thesprotian tribe, became independent and thus the southern part of Thesprotia, south of the Acheron River, was also lost. The only area that Thesprotians manage to annex from the Chaonians, was a part of South Kestrine, an area which was situated between the Kalamas (Thyamis) and Pavlas (Xanthos) Rivers.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 4-7.

In the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic periods, Thesprotia followed the Molossians first into the Epirote Alliance and then in the formation of the League. It was the period of foundation of indigenous cities and commerce that brought prosperity in the region. After 170 BC and the split in the Epirote League, the Thesprotians who lived south of the Kalamas River remained faithful to the Molossians in the last two crucial years of the third Macedonian war. Phanote was the first pro-Macedonian Thesprotian city that surrendered to the Romans in 168 BC after the battle of Pydna.

Hammond, *Epirus* 632; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 192-198; Riginos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 165.

The Thesprotian Charops, was the leader of the Pro-Roman Epirotes and together with Nicias provided the Romans with the names of the pro-Macedonian Epirote leaders. By the time of his sudden death in 158 or 157 BC, the Epirotes had suffered considerably and even the Romans were annoyed by Charops' actions.

Plb. 30.12-13; 32.6; 35.4-5; D.S. 31; Liv. 45.31; Hammond, *Epirus*, 634.

Following the Roman conquest, Thesprotia was one of the first areas that began to attract Roman settlers of all classes. The foundation of Photike by the Romans and the establishment of Roman farmsteads occurred in the late second century BC, or in the early first century BC. Riginos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 164.

Even after the foundation of Nicopolis south of Thesprotia, more farmsteads, villas and villages continue to appear along the shores of Thesprotia and in the rich valleys of the region until the sixth century AD.

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- RE (1936) VI, A 64-69 s.v. Thesprotoi (B. Lenk).
A. Christophilopoulou in *L'Illyrie-IV*, 191-196.
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*.
D. Drosou, Η κατοίκηση στο Θεσπρωτικό χώρο κατά τους βυζαντινούς χρόνους, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 277-304.
V. Lambrou, Οικιστική οργάνωση του θεσπρωτικού χώρου κατά τη ρωμαϊοκρατία, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 257-268.
Riginos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 163-173.
Riginos *L'Illyrie-IV*.
Kanta-Kitsou, *Δίκτυο Θεσπρωτίας*.
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- Agia-Aγιά** 4:D2
Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.
A fragment of a funerary stele inscribed in Latin was found at Oxini site in Agia where there is also evidence of a settlement.
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 136, 200; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Agia Kyriaki-Αγία Κυριακή 4:D3
Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

The upper part of a Roman marble statue of a headless female was found in the area.
S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 205; *id.*, *Θεσπρωτία*, 135, 200; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Agia Kyriaki-Αγία Κυριακή 4:B3
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman coins have been found at Agia Kyriaki (formerly Popovo). Cist graves of apparently unknown date have also been found in the same area.
Hammond, *Epirus*, 75; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 132, 184, Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 123.

Agios Georgios-Άγιος Γεώργιος 4:B3
Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

Architectural remains of Roman baths, constructed above a Hellenistic building, have been discovered by the highway near Agios Georgios (formerly Riziani).
Metallinou *et al.* in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 352.

Anthousa-Ανθούσα 4:D2
Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

Anthousa is a village located 3 km north of Parga. Tile graves, probably dating to the Roman period, have been found in the village. More tombs have been noted across the road leading from Anthousa to Parga. They might be related to the city of Toryne.
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 100, 136; E. Andreou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B'1, 246, note 22; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Avlotopos-Αυλότοπος 4:C4
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The remains of a rectangular building which was used from the fourth century BC to the second century AD were traced in Tzima field. There are some indications, such as Roman coins of the fourth century AD, for limited use of the building and of the surrounding area until the fourth century AD.
K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 424-426.

Chalasma-Χάλασμα 4:C3
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C4.

Remains of houses which probably belong to a village of the Middle to Late Roman period, were reportedly found in the area of Chalasma (also known as Chalasmata). The site is located on the east side of the road from Glyke to Paramythia, west of Chrysavgi village and next to a sixth century AD basilica.

G. Sotiriou, *AEphem* 1929, 204-205; D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1930, 62-65; Hammond, *Epirus*, 738; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 201; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 76-77, E 18.

Another site, probably of Roman date, was found in Antoniou field, 300 m east of the aforementioned Basilica at Chalasma.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'1, 223.

Chotkova→Limnopoula

Chouviani→Karioti

COCYTUS Valley-ΚΩΚΥΤΟΣ 4:C3; 5
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Inscriptions: *SEG* 24, 442.
The Cocytus River flows from the modern town of Paramythia southwards to the Acheron River, through a fertile valley. In the middle of the valley, between the Cocytus and the Korylas mountain range many sites of Roman and Late Roman date have been identified close to the villages of Chrysavgi, Prodromi, Kamini, Zervochori and Asfaka. Surveys and rescue excavations have demonstrated that the highest concentration of these sites is in the zone between the Cocytus River and the modern road from Paramythia to Glyke. Roman activity began as early as the second half of the second century BC, probably immediately after 167 BC. Farmsteads and the graves attached to them continued to occupy the middle of the valley even after the fifth century AD.

Agios Donatos-Άγιος Δονάτος 5:C3
The Early Hellenistic fortress, built probably in the early third century BC, is situated next to a chapel of Agios Donatos on a spur of the Korylas mountain range between Asfaka and Zervochori.
Suha in *TE* I, 119.

The archaeological finds (terra sigillata ware, fibulae) strongly suggest that the tower was extensively reused

in the Early Roman period (first and second centuries AD) and later in the third century AD.

J. Whitley *et al.*, *ARepLond* 2006-2007, 47; C. Morgan, *ARepLond* 2007-2008, 62; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 109, PS 25.

A Roman villa with walls in *opus incertum* dating to the late second/mid-first century BC, was constructed above the destroyed Hellenistic wall. It is possible that this is one of the earliest Roman settlements in Epirus. Forsén – Reynolds in *TE* II, 248-264.

A farmstead, probably Roman, was found about 140 m north of the chapel of Agios Donatos.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 109, PS 19.

Balakia-Μπαλάκια

5:B2

A farmstead dating to the Middle to Late Roman period, a built cist grave and a tile grave were found at Balakia. Fifteen coins dating to between the fourth and sixth centuries AD were also found.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 578; *HGAtlas*, 97, fig. 160; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 93, PS 16.

Remains of four houses dating mainly to the Middle and Late Roman periods, discovered 170 m south-west of the farmstead at Balakia, where Hellenistic and Early Roman finds were also noted, indicate the existence of a small village.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 91, PS 32.

Tiles and potsherds indicating a Roman or Late Roman grave were traced 170 m north-west of these four houses,

Ibid., PS 33.

Two looted cist graves of the Hellenistic period were found 200 m north-west of tomb above, in the fields belonging to Tsiota and Natsi. Twelve Roman coins were recovered from the fill of the tombs indicating that they were in use throughout the Roman to the Early Christian period.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 661; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 91, E 8.

Chalilia-Χαλίλια

5:B2

A looted cist grave probably of Late Roman date was found at Antoniou plot in the area of Chalilia.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 288; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 95, E 23.

The remains of a Roman or Late Roman farmstead were noted at the site of Manteli or Mavromantili, approximately 180 m southwest of the aforementioned grave.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 361, Mavromantili A; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 94-95, E 22.

Architectural remains were found, approximately 50 m southeast of the aforementioned grave at Chalilia, indicating the existence of a small Roman village in the Cocythus valley. Late Hellenistic and Early Roman potsherds were also found. A Late Roman farmstead was discovered 80 m south-west of the site. It might also have belonged to this village.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 95-96, PS 38, PS 39.

There is another farmstead dating from the Middle to the Late Roman period, 200 m further south. Hellenistic and Early Roman finds were also noted.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 104, PS 40.

Approximately 200 m north east of the aforementioned farmstead, some tiles were found. They probably indicate the existence of a Late Roman farmstead.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 105, PS 42.

Gefyrakia-Γεφυράκια

5:B2

Coins dating before and after 167 BC have been discovered in an ancient workshop at Gefyrakia.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 227-228; Metallinou *et al.* in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 353.

Roman potsherds and coins were found at the site of Agioi, which is located next to the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic village at Gephyrakia.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 660-661; *id.*, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 264; Riginos – Lazari, *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας*, 92, 94-95; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 97-98, PS 35.

Kioteza-Κιότζα

5:C3

Potsherds and tiles indicate that the Early Hellenistic fortress at Kioteza was resettled in the Late Roman period.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 114, PS 34.

Kontra or Leuka-Κόντρα ή Λεύκα

5:C2

A farmstead of Middle to Late Roman date was discovered in the area of Kontra. A large built tomb containing at least five skeletons was found nearby. After the destruction of the farmstead, three cist graves, apparently Christian, were constructed inside the rooms.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 229-230; V. Lambrou, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 267, fig. 3; D. Drosou, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 281; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 114-115, E6.

Kyra Panagia-Κυρά Παναγιά

5:B1

Barr.Atlas, Map 54, C3.

The village of Kyra Panagia is located west of the Cocytus valley. Architectural remains, graves and a sanctuary from an ancient village dating from the Archaic to the Early Roman period were discovered near Agia Paraskevi.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 626; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 538-540; V. Lambrou, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 257-275, fig. 2d; Riginos – Lazari, *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας*, 90-92, 95-96; *HGAtlas*, 81-85, fig. 120-121, 129-131; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 82-83, PS 5-6.

A Late Roman farmstead was located at Nerotopos, 500 m west of the Kyra Panagia village. Potsherds were collected dating to the fourth century AD and later.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 79, PS 7.

Mavromantila-Μαυρομαντήλα

5:C2

Two Roman cist graves were found at Mavromantila. Additionally, there are a few architectural remains and potsherds indicating the existence of a farmstead dating from the Middle to the Late Roman period. The name Mavromantilia has apparently been used for the same location.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 349; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 174-175; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 104-105, PS 41.

Mavromantili-Μαυρομαντήλι

5:B2

A Late Hellenistic/Early Roman farmstead was discovered at Mavromantili.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 361; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 101, E 9.

Ntarda-Ντάρδα

5:C2

A Roman farmstead dating from the middle to the beginning of the Late Roman period was discovered at Darda, in the north-west part of the valley of Paramythia and 150 m northeast of the Cocytus River. Among the finds are seventeen Roman bronze coins dating from the third to fifth centuries AD. A pit grave was found 3 m north of the building.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 228-229; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 119, E12; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 319-331.

Paliokklisi-Παλιοκκλήσι

5:B2

A Late Roman/Early Christian village (ten houses) was

discovered extending around the Early Christian basilica at Paliokklisi, south-west of Zervochori.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 288-289; D. Drosou, *Epirotika Chronika* 40, 2006, 281-282; Forsén in *TE* I, 7-10, 18-20; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 93-94, PS 27 (E 5).

Sternari or Delvitsi-Στερνάρι ή Δελβίτσι

5:C2

A farmstead dating to the Middle to Late Roman period was discovered. Two cist and two tile graves were found inside the building, while a looted cist grave and two pit graves were found nearby. Domestic pottery, clay loom weights and coins of the Late Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the area.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 578; *id.*, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 348-349; *id.*, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 545; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 119-120, E 13.

Touri-Τούρη

5:B2

A Late Roman farmstead was discovered at Touri about 1,000 m from the Early Christian basilica at Paliokklisi. Three burials, two adults (in a cist and a pit grave respectively) and a child (pithos burial), were found inside the house. Another cist grave was found 80 m outside the structure.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, Chron. B'5, 289, 307; Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 94, E 4.

Xirolofos-Ξηρόλοφος

5:A2

Architectural remains of at least five houses and potsherds dating to the fifth and sixth centuries AD were discovered at a site northeast of Xirolofos village. The evidence suggests the existence of small village.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE* II, 88, PS 10.

A Late Roman farmstead was discovered to the northeast of the village of Xirolofos. The finds date to the fifth and sixth centuries AD.

Ibid., 86-87, PS 14.

Another farmstead and tile graves dating to the Late Roman/Early Christian period were discovered near Xirolofos, at Aerodromio.

Ibid., 87-88, E 7; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 579; *HGAtlas*, 97, fig. 159.

ELEA-ΕΛΕΑ

4:C3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Scyl. 30.513; 30.514.

Inscriptions: D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1930, 63; Hammond, *Epirus*, 736, 15.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The walled settlement lies east of Chrysavgi village (formerly Velliani) on the slopes of the Korylas mountain range, overlooking the broad valley of Paramythia and the Acheron and Cocytus rivers.

Riginos and Lazari, *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας*, 11-21.

This settlement has been identified as Elea, capital of the Thesprotian tribe of the Eleates. It was founded in the first half of the fourth century BC with very strong fortifications. It was destroyed by the Romans in 167 BC.

Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 187-188.

Roman coins, one of them dating to the fourth century AD, have been found in Elea.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 201.

As early as the first half of the first century BC there is evidence for Roman activity, especially farmsteads and small settlements south of Elea (See the entry for COCYTUS Valley).

Despite the various wars of the first century BC, farmsteads and settlements continue to appear in the area south-west of Elea even in the fifth century AD and later.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE II*, 73-122.

ELINA (Dymokastro)-ΕΛΙΝΑ (Δυμόκαστρο) 4:D2
Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Inscriptions: *SGDI* 1516 (Dodona); *FGH* 265 (Rhinanus) F 17.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

The fortified settlement at Dymokastro has been identified with Elina. It was founded in the second half of the fourth century BC.

Lazari *et al.*, *Δυμόκαστρο*, 25-28.

There is evidence for a Roman phase of the fortification: Remains of two buildings which possibly belong to the Roman period have been discovered. Two Roman Republican coins have been found of which one can be dated to 168-148 BC.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 145-146, 203; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; Riginos in *Νικόπολις Β'*, 165.

RE V (1905) 2368 s.v. Elinoi (A. Philippson).

EPHYRA-ΕΦΥΡΑ 4:D3

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Th. I. 46. 4; D.S. 4.36.1; Vell. 1.1.1; Str. 7.7.5; 8.3.5; Hdn. s.v. Ἐφύρα; St. Byz. s.v. Ἐφύρα.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

The Bronze Age acropolis indicates a Mycenaean pres-

ence. There was a flourishing settlement during the Archaic and Classical periods. Two cist graves dating to the second century AD have been found at Deresko in the south foothills.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1958, 112; *id.*, *Θεσπρωτία*, 199.

RE VI (1907) 20 s.v. Ephyre (A. Philippson).

Filiates-Φιλιάτες 4:B2

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A silver coin of Augustus was found in the town of Filiates.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 205; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.

The remains of two buildings that most probably constitute a farmstead were discovered northeast of the town in the plain of Filiates. A child jar burial was discovered in the west part of the courtyard of the first building. Coins of the early fourth century AD were found.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 572-573, no 13. A looted cist grave of Roman date was found north-east of the aforementioned site.

Ibid., 572, no 7.

GITANA (Goumani)-ΓΙΤΑΝΑ (Γκουμανή) 4:B2
Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Plb 27.16; Liv. 42.38.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

Inscriptions: Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1952, Chron., 13 = *SEG* 16, 388.

Gitana was the political centre of the Thesprotians in the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods after the capture of south Kestrine. It was the meeting place of the Epirote League in 172 BC, the crucial period before the split in the League and the battle of Pydna. Roman cist graves have been found in the Hellenistic cemetery of the ancient city. Evidence of Roman activity has also been traced in the area.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 207; I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 249; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 204-205; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 142; Kanta-Kitsou, *Γίτανα*; Metallinou *et al.* in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 352.

A Roman silver coin (190 BC) was found in building B. K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'1, 298.

A bronze coin *sextans* of the Roman Republic (169-158 BC) was found in the destruction layer of Building E. Preka-Alexandri – Stoyas in *L'Illyrie-V*; 675.

An inscription of the Roman period was found on a tile at Fliamouro.
Ph. Petsas, *AEphem* 1952, Chron. 13 = *SEG* 16, 388.
RE VII (1910) 1371 s.v. Gitanae (E. Oberhummer).

GITANE→ GITANA

Gkrika-Γκρίκα 4:C2
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.
Architectural remains of a building, a kiln, potsherds and a glass vessel were found in the area of Stenes. The site was in use from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Byzantine period.
K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'1, 419-420.

Glousta→Kefalochori

Glyki-Γλυκή 4:D4
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
There is varied evidence to support habitation during the Roman period at Glyki. A Late Roman or Early Christian tomb, Roman coins, sherds and clay lids with Latin inscriptions have been found there. Suggestions for the identification of Glyki in antiquity include Omphalion and Euroia.
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 136-137, 200-201; Soustal, *TIB Nicopolis*, 158; D. Pallas, *Parnassos* 25, 1983, 547-566; C. Vanderheyde, *BCH* 121, 1997, 698, note 3; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.

GLYKYS LIMEN (Phanari bay) 4:D3
ΓΛΥΚΥΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ (Φανάρι)
Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.
Th. 1.46.1-5; Str. 7.7.5; D.C. 50.12.2.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.
The Glykys Limen (sweet harbour) was located at Phanari bay in the Roman period. The bay was much larger both in the Roman period and earlier and it could accommodate a great number of ships.
Besonen *et al.* in *Southern Epirus*, 199-264.
Octavian moored his 250 ships here before his final encounter with Antony and Cleopatra at Actium (D.C. 50.12.2).
Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.
Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Grekochori-Γκρεκοχώρι 4:B2; 6
Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.
Five Roman tile graves were discovered at Amygdaleonas south of the modern village of Grekochori and by the Egnatia highway. Three coins of Aurelian were among the finds (third century AD).
G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 542.

Igoumenitsa-Ηγουμενίτσα 4:B1; 6
Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.
The Roman finds from Igoumenitsa, mostly tombs, are probably associated with the adjacent settlement at Ladochori.

Archeological Museum Area 6:B2
Twenty-Five graves (16 tile graves and 9 built cist graves) were found in the plot of the Igoumenitsa museum in the north sector of the city. The tombs date to the Imperial period and probably correspond with the first phase of the Ladochori settlement.
G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 499-502.
More tile graves were discovered in the past a few metres south-west of the Archaeological Museum, at the Xenia hotel, before the construction of T.E.I. (Technological Education Institute).
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 204; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.

Castle 6:B3
On the hill above Igoumenitsa, which is now crowned with a castle of the Ottoman period, there are traces of a Late Roman fortification. At least three tile graves have been found, dating probably to the Late Roman period, at the western foot of the hill.
Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 204; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.
A tile grave was found in the same area, at Dasaki. A clay lamp, a small pot and a glass vessel, probably an unguentarium, were found in the grave. A bronze coin of the Imperial period was found in the mouth of the deceased.
G. Riginos, *ADelt* 55, Chron. B'1, 2000, 656-657.

Karioti-Καριώτι 4:C3
Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.
BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.
The discovery of two Roman buildings suggests the existence of an unfortified settlement during the Roman period at Karioti (formerly Chouviani). A Latin inscrip-

tion was found built into the house of the Sochos brothers.

I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 286-287; *ead.*, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 249; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 201; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 349; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 151.

Karteri-Καρτέρι 4:C2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

The 40 Christian burials excavated at Margariti had been cut into an earlier cemetery. A Roman bronze coin of Domitian (81-96 BC) was found.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 429-430.

Kasnetsi-Κασνέτσι 4:A2

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

At the site of Kasnetsi, on a hill northeast of Filiates, is a fort, probably dating to the Roman period. Potsherds and a well-fired brick, possibly Roman, have been found.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 205.

Kefalochori-Κεφαλοχώρι 4:A3

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

At Kefalochori (formerly Glousta and Plagia) one of the nine Hellenistic cist tombs which were found in the area, was in use from the second to the beginning of the first century BC.

Hammond, *Epirus*, 91, 660, 663; G. Riginos in *Ελληνιστική Κεραμική*, 93-109.

Kiperi-Κιπέρι 4:D2

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

Roman and Late Antique pottery has been found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Forsén *et al.* in *TE II*, 76-77, E 20.

Koritiani-Κορίτιανη 4:B2

Parapotamos Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

The *caldarium* of a Roman bath was discovered north of

the National Road leading from Igoumenitsa to Ioannina. An inscribed silver strigil of the first century AD and 17 bronze and one silver coin of the third to fifth centuries AD were also found.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 657-658.

Koroni-Κορώνη 4:D3

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Roman use of a Hellenistic building has been noted at Tsoubari hill.

G. Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 355.

Koutsis→Polyneri

Kryovrysi-Κρυόβρυση 4:B2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

A Latin funerary inscription was found incorporated into the main church of the village (formerly Pestiani).

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 204; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 155.

Krystallopigi-Κρυσταλλοπηγή 4:B3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A grave and pottery dating to the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period was discovered at the foot of Mt. Chantakomeno.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 510.

Ladochori-Λαδοχώρι 4:B1; 6

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

Inscriptions: I. Vokotopoulou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 213.

Ladochori is a modern coastal settlement (municipal district) located immediately south of the city of Igoumenitsa. There is limited evidence for Hellenistic habitation.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 445-446; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 568.

A settlement without defensive walls was established there in the Early Imperial period. It was located beside the Roman road that connected Bouthroto to Nicopolis. The settlement flourished especially from the third to the sixth century AD. Houses and workshops have been discovered in the centre of the modern settlement, while *villae rusticae* and elaborate tombs have been found

nearly at Zabali. The Roman settlement must have extended to the north as well, into the area of the city of Igoumenitsa where a cemetery was excavated during the construction of the new archaeological museum (See entry for Igoumenitsa).

Akrivopoulou – Lazari in *L'Illyrie-IV*, 408-412.

North Sector

6:C3

A Late Roman bath complex was discovered in Igoumenitsa, during the construction of the law court, in the northern part of Ladochori. African type lamps dating from the fourth to the sixth century AD and 30 Late Roman/Early Christian coins were discovered. During the excavation of the west sector of the plot, 32 tree trunks were found. They are associated with the ancient coastline and harbour facilities.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 494-497; Akrivopoulou – Lazari in *L'Illyrie-IV*, 408-412, 413, notes 18-20.

A Late Roman/Early Christian building was discovered in Strimmenou plot.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 497.

Town Centre

6:C3

A villa with a Late Roman mosaic floor was discovered in Prokopi plot, in N. Zois and S. Zoi plots to the south-west of the Law Court site. Potsherds of the second century AD have also been discovered.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 318-319; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 619-620; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 531.

Five rooms and an atrium were discovered at Anastasiou plot south-west of the aforementioned plots.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 533-534.

Architectural remains of a structure dating to the Roman/Late Roman period were discovered east of the aforementioned plots in Zianga plot belonging.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 618-619.

An Early Christian building was discovered in the centre of the modern settlement of Ladochori in the plots belonging to Zoi-Sokoli and Sokoli. Forteen graves were discovered in these plots. The majority were tile graves of different types, but there were also two cist graves and four jar burials. None of them had grave goods. The excavator claims that the pot burials and some of the pottery indicate that there must have been an earlier (Roman) phase in this cemetery.

N. Vasilikou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'1, 623-624.

A building with an atrium was excavated in Dritsou plot

and in the adjacent E. Zoi plot to south of the aforementioned building and burials. The building has at least three different phases of occupation. In the first phase, which dates from the second century BC to the first century AD was a Hellenistic house consisting of five rooms. In the second phase, which dates from the first century AD to the third century AD, the atrium was decorated with a mosaic. In the following phase, fourth to sixth century AD, the atrium was restricted to the north sector of the room with the construction of a new dividing wall that partly destroyed the mosaic. Many storage and domestic pottery vessels were found in the area of the atrium in this phase.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 445-446; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 621-623.

Remains of various buildings and a paved road were traced in the plots belonging to Zikou and Barkaba, a few metres south of Dritsou plot. There are probably three different construction phases, with the earliest dating to the mid-third century AD and the latest to the sixth century AD.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'1, 417-419; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 623-624; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 527-530.

A Late Roman/Early Christian building, probably a workshop was found, further west, at Revi brothers' plot.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 527-530.

A few metres further south, architectural remains of two Late Roman/Early Christian buildings and part of a paved road were found at Kanta plot. West of the ancient road another building structure of the first century AD was discovered.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 498.

South Sector

6:D3

A building was discovered in the Nasousi plot in the southern sector of the settlement. Transport amphorae, cooking wares, a marble lekane and *tegulae mammatae*, were found in Room 1.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 625; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 535-536.

East Sector

6:C3

A Late Roman bath complex was excavated in Pappa plot in the east sector of the settlement.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 536-537.

Part of the cemetery of the Late Roman settlement was discovered in the plot belonging to I.K.A (Social Insur-

ance Institute), a few metres away to the west of the bath complex. Architectural remains of walls, six tile graves and a child jar burial were found. Tombs 1, 2 and 6 had no grave goods while coins were found in the rest of them. Sixty coins dating mainly to the Late Roman/Early Christian period were found in the area, along with a few Hellenistic coins.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 568.

Egnatia Junction 6:D3

A Roman farmstead, two tile graves, two cist graves and a child jar burial, were discovered at the boundary of the town of Igoumenitsa with the Egnatia highway, east of Ladochori. A few bronze coins were found in the burials.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'1, 508-509.

Zavali-Zάβαλη 6:D1

Three Roman sarcophagi were discovered in a burial chamber of a pillaged second century AD Roman mausoleum at Zavali, south-west of the main settlement of Ladochori. The lid of a fourth sarcophagus, the rest of which is missing, was found at the entrance of the chamber and bore an inscription. Remains of a Late Roman *villa rustica* were discovered next to the chamber. I. Vekotopoulou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 211-213; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 156-157; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur*, 145.

Lia-Λιά 4:A2

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A silver coin of Thasos dating to after 146 BC was found in the area.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 206.

Limnopoula Lake-Λιμνοπούλα 4:B3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A Roman sarcophagus lid was found in the valley next to Lake Limnopoula (formerly Chotkova).

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία* 202; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 158.

Mandrotopos-Μανδρότοπος 4:C3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

Remains of a building were found in the area of Agios Nikolaos. The first phase of this building dates from the

first century AD to the third century AD and the second from the fourth century AD to the sixth century AD. In the Byzantine period the site was used as a cemetery and 12 cist graves have been discovered. Two of them (Tombs 9 and 10) were found above the building.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 581.

Margariti-Μαργαρίτι 4:C3

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

A Roman inscribed funerary stele was found reused in a fountain. Cist graves of unknown date have also been found north of Eleftheri. Roman graves have been found at Pyrgi.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 142, 202; G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 349; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 148.

Mastilitsa-Μαστιλίτσα 4:B1

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A house consisting of eight rooms was discovered north of the Kalamas River, 685 m from the small walled settlement located on Mastilitsa (or Masklinitsa) hill at Filiates. The house dates to the second half of the second century AD, probably after the battle of Pydna. The earliest find is a coin of the Thessalian League dating to 196-146 BC. The house remained in use, after some repairs, until the first half of the third century AD.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 427-429.

Preka argues that this house is very similar, in date and structure, to the *villa rustica* excavated by Çondi in Malathrea, near Bouthroto, who claimed that it belonged to Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero.

D. Çondi, *Iliria* 2, 1984, 131-152; K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'1, 429.

A cemetery of Classical, Hellenistic and Roman date (tile graves) was discovered 300-400 m south of Masklinitsa hill.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 204.

Mazarakia-Μαζαρακιά 4:C2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

A Roman cemetery was discovered at Mazarakia. At least 154 tombs, some of them monumental, have been unearthed. An inscribed funerary stele was found *in situ*.

Most of the tombs contained a variety of objects made of glass, metal, bone and clay.

Metallinou *et al.* in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 353.

The cemetery was in use from the first century BC to the beginning of the third century AD.

A. Kanta-Kitsou – O. Palli, *ADelt* 64, 2009, Chron. B'1, 639-640.

Nea Seleukeia-Νέα Σελεύκεια

4:B2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

The remains of a building were discovered near the sea on a low hill in the area of Troube. This structure was probably a farmstead of the Roman period. A tile grave of an infant was found below the pavement of a room. A bronze coin of the third/first century BC from Dyrrachium is probably the *terminus post quem* for this site.

G. Riginos, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'1, 347-348; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170.

NEKROMANTEION-NEKPOMANTEION 4:D3

Parga Mun. / Preveza R. Un.

Hom. *Od.* 10.513-520; Hdt. 5.92.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

This Hellenistic building is located in the town of Mesopotamos and lies by, and partly below, the church of Agios Ioannis. It was excavated and identified by Dakaris as the *Nekromanteion* or *Nekyomanteion* (sanctuary/oracle of the dead).

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1963, 90-92; *id.*, *Nekyomanteion*.

Succeeding investigators interpreted it as a large fortified Hellenistic farmstead.

J. Wiseman, *Archaeology* 51:3, 1998, 12-16,18; D. Baatz, *AW* 30:2, 1999, 151-155; *id.*, *AM* 97, 1982, 211-233.

This building was destroyed by fire in the second century BC. This was probably related to the events of 167 BC.

S. Dakaris, *Prakt* 1963, 90-92.

Two rooms were constructed in the first century BC over the abandoned Hellenistic building. Carrot-shaped amphorae, loomweights, stamped tiles and clay discs, of the same date have also been found on the site.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 199; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 169.

Late Antique pottery has also been found in the area.

Moore in *Foundation*, 79.

Neochori-Νεοχώρι

4:B3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

Part of a Roman cemetery consisting of pit and built graves with rich grave goods was excavated at the motorway junction of Neochori and the Egnatia Highway. Riginos in *Ανασκαφικό Έργο*, 352.

Palaiokastro-Παλαιόκαστρο

4:C2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

A Latin funerary inscription was found near the remains of an ancient building, perhaps a temple, in the area of Lakkia Monastiri (Mamou plot), 300 m north-northeast from the walled settlement of Palaiokastro (formerly Vrastovo).

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 142-143; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 166.

Paramythia-Παραμυθιά

4:C3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Inscriptions: *SEG* 24, 442-443.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, C3.

A marble sarcophagus dating to the second century AD was found near Paramythia.

A. Dozon, *RA* 25, 1873, 353-356; V. Kallipolitis, *Atsphen* 1956, 14-31.

Three Roman silver coins have been found in the village. Baths were also noted by Leake in the 1830s, but it is not certain whether they were of Roman, Byzantine or Turkish date.

Leake, *Northern Greece*, I, 62; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 201.

Pestiani→ **Kryovrisi**

PHANOTE (Ntoliani-Geroplatanos)

4:B2

ΦΑΝΩΤΗ (Ντόλιανη-Γεροπλάτανος)

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Liv. 43. 21, 45. 26.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

Although the Thesprotian city resisted the Romans successfully in 170/169 BC with the aid of Perseus of Macedon, it was the first Epirote city to surrender the following year to the Romans and their Epirote allies. According to Dakaris, there is an ancient fort at the Chora site in Geroplatanos, which must have been the acropolis of Phanote. It has been suggested that there is a Roman phase of use of the fort and a tower of Roman date.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 196-197; *id.*, *Θεσπρωτία*, 39-41, 206 fig. 56; Karatzeni in *Foundation*,

170; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 131-132; Kanta-Kitsou – Lambrou, *Ντόλιανη*, 37-39.

Additionally, Roman coins from the first century BC/first century AD, and a stamped amphora handle were found in the excavation of building A in the north/north-eastern part of the Acropolis.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 442-445.

A limestone altar of the Roman period and a wall in *opus caementicium* were found in field 54.

Ibid.

A Roman or Early Christian pottery kiln was found near the main gate.

V. Lambrou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, Chron. B'1, 706.

Three Roman cist tombs (Tombs 67, 69, 76) were found in the Tumulus of Parapotamos, in the area of Tsifliki. The rest of the eighty-eight tombs range in date from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 47, 1992-1993, A' Mel., 188, 191, 207; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 170-171.

RE XIX (1938) 1788 s.v. Phanote (E. Oberhummer).

Phoiniki-Φοινίκη

4:A2

Filiates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Evidence for a small settlement dating from the fourth to the seventh century AD has been noted west of Phoiniki and few hundred metres north of the chapel of Agios Georgios. The remains of a house, the corner of another building, part of a paved road and undecorated and domestic pottery have been traced in the area. G. Riginos, *ADelt* 60, 2005, Chron. B'1, 573-574, nos 14α-γ.

PHOTIKE (Limboni-Agios Donatos)

4:C3

ΦΩΤΙΚΗ (Λιμπόνη-Άγιος Δονάτος)

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

Procop. *Aed* 4.1.37; Hierocles Grammaticus 652.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

Inscriptions: *CIL* III Suppl. II. 12299; A. Kontoléon, *BCH* 16, 1892, 174-176; D. Evangelidis, *AEphem* 1914, 241; *BCH* 79, 1955, 267; A. Orlandos, *Ergon*, 1976, 83; K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 628, pl. 228a-b = *SEG* 51, 763; Samsaris, *Φωτική*, 113-140 = *SEG* 59, 618-621.

The Roman colony of Photike was situated at the site of Limboni in Agios Donatos (Sametia), north-west of Paramythia.

E. Tsigaridas, *AAA* 2, 1969, 43-46; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*,

201-202; Soustal, *TIB Nicopolis*, 237-237; Triantaphyllopoulos, *Η μεσαιωνική Φωτική*, 587; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'2, 627.

The colony was probably founded in the middle of the first century BC and Dakaris mentions the possibility that its foundation could have been associated with Julius Caesar's effort to create a network of colonies for veterans in Epirus.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 201-202.

Its status as a *colonia Romana* is indicated by the inscriptions discovered there that make use of the term *Ordo Photicensium* in Latin and in Greek [Τὸ συνέδριον Φ]ωτικην(σίων).

Samsaris, *Φωτική*, 19-20; Papadopoulou, *Μνημεία Φωτικής*, 3-6.

A Roman built tomb containing three burials was discovered in Alexiou field, 3 km west of Limboni. Two Roman coins and a Roman lamp of the third century AD were found.

A. Choremi, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'1, 182.

An inscribed funerary stele and a few disturbed tombs were discovered some 2 km north of Paramythia in the area of the Roman cemetery of Photike.

S. Dakaris, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 312.

A Roman inscription and a marble torso of Artemis were found at Limboni.

K. Gerogiannis, *AEphem* 1924, 196-198.

Two inscriptions were discovered in the area of Photike.

M. S. E. Hood, *AREpLond* 1954, 13.

An altar inscribed in Latin and a stele inscribed in both Greek and Latin were discovered at the site of Mikro Revma.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B'2, 628, pl. 228a-b = *SEG* 51, 763.

A second century AD sarcophagus depicting Dionysus was apparently found inside a built tomb in 1872. According to Evangelidis who rediscovered it in 1932, the sarcophagus was found north-west of Photike in the area of Labovithra.

M. A. Dozon, *RA* 25, 1873, 353-356; V. Kallipolitis, *AEphem* 1956, 15; Flämig, *Grabarchitektur*, 150-151.

Agios Donatos fort

4:C3

On a high spur above the town of Paramythia is the fortress of Agios Donatos (not to be confused with the Hellenistic fort at Zervochori with the same name). Agios Donatos at Paramythia was probably constructed in the Late Roman period and refortified in the late Byzantine and Turkish period. It has been suggested

that it was the people of Photike who constructed the fortress of Agios Donatos in the Late Roman period and used it for protection from raids.

Soustal, *TIB Nicopolis*, 326; F. Wosniak, *Epirotika Chronika* 26, 1984, 74; Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 140-141.

Bibliography

RE XX, 1 (1941) 660-662 s.v. Photike (E. Oberhummer).

Papadopoulou, *Μνημεία Φωτικής*.

Samsaris, *Φωτική*.

Triantafyllopoulos, *Η μεσαιωνική Φωτική*.

Polydroso-Πολύδροσο 4:B3

Souli Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A helmet, known as a “jockey cap” which was in use in Italy from the third century BC to the first century AD, is still to be found in the town hall of Polydroso. It belonged to the local church. Provenance unknown.

A. Spetseri-Choremi, *AAA* 15, 1982, 59-64; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 173.

Polyneri-Πολυνέρι 4:C2

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B3.

The ancient fortified settlement at Polyneri (formerly Koutsì) is situated on the eastern side of Mt. Vrachonas.

The settlement was probably destroyed by the Romans

in 167 BC, but some repairs to the walls were probably carried out in the Roman period.

Dakaris, *Θεσπρωτία*, 100-101, 203; Karatzeni in *Foundation*, 170; Vlachopoulou-Oikonomou, *Επισκόπηση*, 173-174.

Plagia→Kefalochori

Popovo→Agia Kyriaki

Ragiu Tower-Ραγίου 4:B1

Igoumenitsa Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

The Ottoman tower is built on a small fortress of the fifth century BC. Roman coins were found in the excavation of the fort.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'1, 356.

Riziani→Agios Georgios

Smertos-Σμέρτος 4:B1

Filates Mun. / Thesprotia R. Un.

BarrAtlas, Map 54, B2.

A looted built cist grave containing two burials was found in the Balou plot, in the area of Chalikia. Six coins of Maximus Pius (AD 236-238) were found in the grave. K. Preka, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'1, 348.

Another looted cist grave of unknown date and architectural remains of various buildings were noted at the same site.

Ibid.

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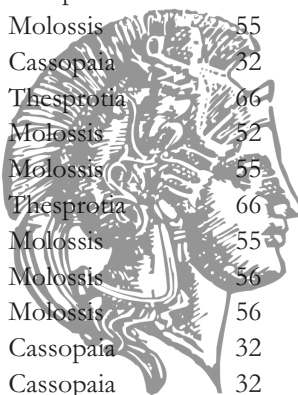
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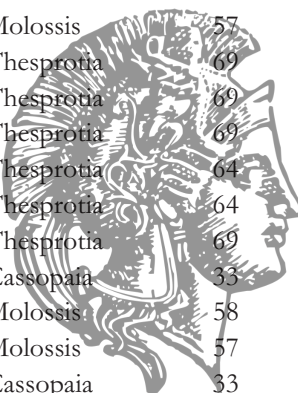
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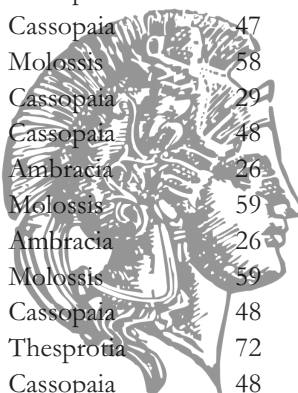
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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

MAPS

AKAΔHMIA



AΘHNΩN

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

AMBRACIA

Map 1



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------|
| ○ Modern village - town | ■ Mosaic Pavimentum | ● Village, settlement Vicus | □ Architectural remains Aedificium, structura | ▲ Portus | ⊙ Coins Nummi |
| — Modern road | ▤ Cistern Cisterna | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site Villa rustica | ⌘ Architectural members Lapis, glaeba | ⊙ Oil press Molina | ▲ Pottery Figlinae |
| — Artificial lake | — Fortification wall Moenia, murus | ● Important city Urbs colonia, municipium | + | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

CASSOPAIA

Map 2



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| ○ Modern village - town | ■ Mosaic Pavimentum | ● Village, settlement Vicus | □ Architectural remains Aedificium, structura | ⊕ Coins Nummi | ▲ Port Portus |
| — Modern road | ▼ Sculpture, relief Sigilla | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site Villa rustica | ⊕ Architectural members Lapis, glæba | ▲ Pottery Figlinae | ■ Cistern Cisterna |
| — Baths Aquæ | ■ Portable finds Inventum mobile | ● Fortification wall Moenia, murus | △ Traces of habitation Ruinae dubiae interpretationis | ◆ Kiln, Workshop Fornax, Officina | — Road Via |
| ○ Oil press Molina | — Aqueduct Aquaeductus | ● Important city Urbs colonia, municipium | ⊕ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroön/monumentum | | |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| ○ Modern village - town | ⊕ Tower, castle, fortified village
Turris, castellum | ⊠ Acropolis
Arx | ■ Portable finds
Inventum mobile | ▲ Pottery
Figlinae |
| — Modern road | ▼ Sculpture, relief
Sigilla | ● Village, settlement
Vicus | ⬇ Inscription, altar
Inscriptio, ara | ⊙ Coins
Nummi |
| ⊠ Temple, sanctuary
Templum, sanctuarium | ● Important city
Urbs colonia, municipium | ⊠ Theatre
Theatrum | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site
Villa rustica | ⌒ Baths
Aquae |
| ⌒ Architectural remains
Aedificium, structura | ◆ Kiln, Workshop
Fornax, Officina | ⊠ Fortification wall
Moenia, murus | ⌒ Aqueduct
Aquaeductus | |
| △ Traces of habitation
Ruinae dubiae interpretationis | ⊠ Architectural members
Lapis, glæba | ⊕ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon
Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | | |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

THESPROTIA

Map 4



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| ○ Modern village - town | ● Village, settlement Vicus | □ Architectural remains Aedificium, structura | ⚡ Inscription, altar Inscriptio, ara | ⊕ Tower, castle, fortified village Turris, castellum |
| — Modern road | ⚡ Fortification wall Moenia, murus | ▼ Sculpture, relief Sigilla | ⊙ Coins Nummi | ● Important city Urbs colonia, municipium |
| ▲ Pottery Figlinae | ■ Portable finds Inventum mobile | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site Villa rustica | ⌋ Baths Aquae | ⌋ Temple, sanctuary Templum, sanctuarium |
| ▲ Glass Vitro | ◆ Kiln, Workshop Fornax, Officina | ⚓ Port Portus | ⌋ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | |
| | | ⌋ Road Via | | |

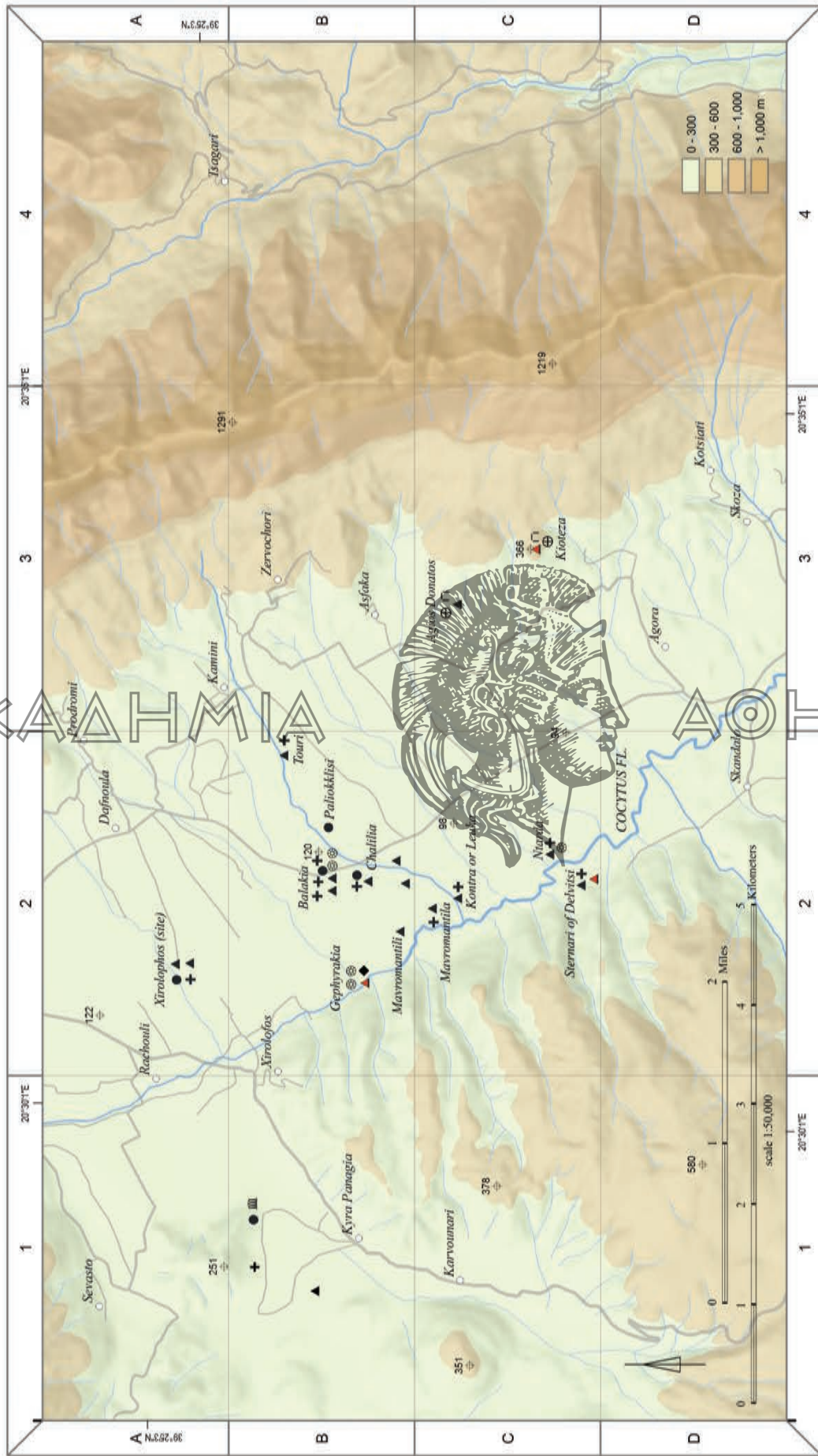
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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

COCYTUS VALLEY

Map 5



LEGEND/LEGENDE

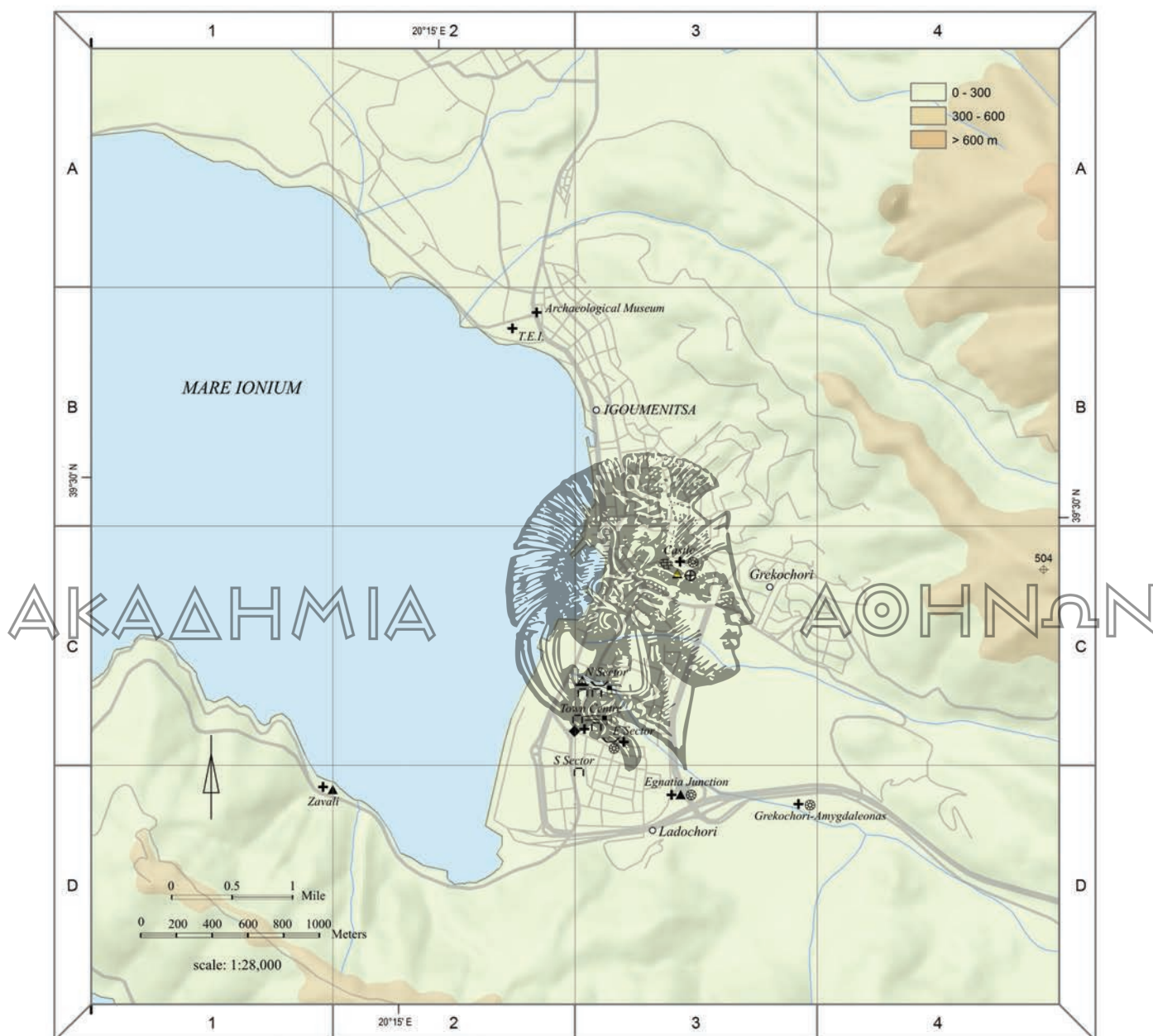
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| ○ Modern village - town | ● Village, settlement
Vicus | □ Architectural remains
Aedificium, structura | ▲ Pottery
Figlinae | + | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon
Sepulcrum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |
| — Modern road | ■ Temple, sanctuary
Templum, sanctuarium | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site
Villa rustica | ◆ Kiln, Workshop
Fornax, Officina | ⊕ | Tower, castle, fortified village
Turris, castellum |
| | | | | ⊗ | Coins
Nummi |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

LADOCHORI, IGOUMENITSA, GREKOCHORI



LEGEND / LEGENDE

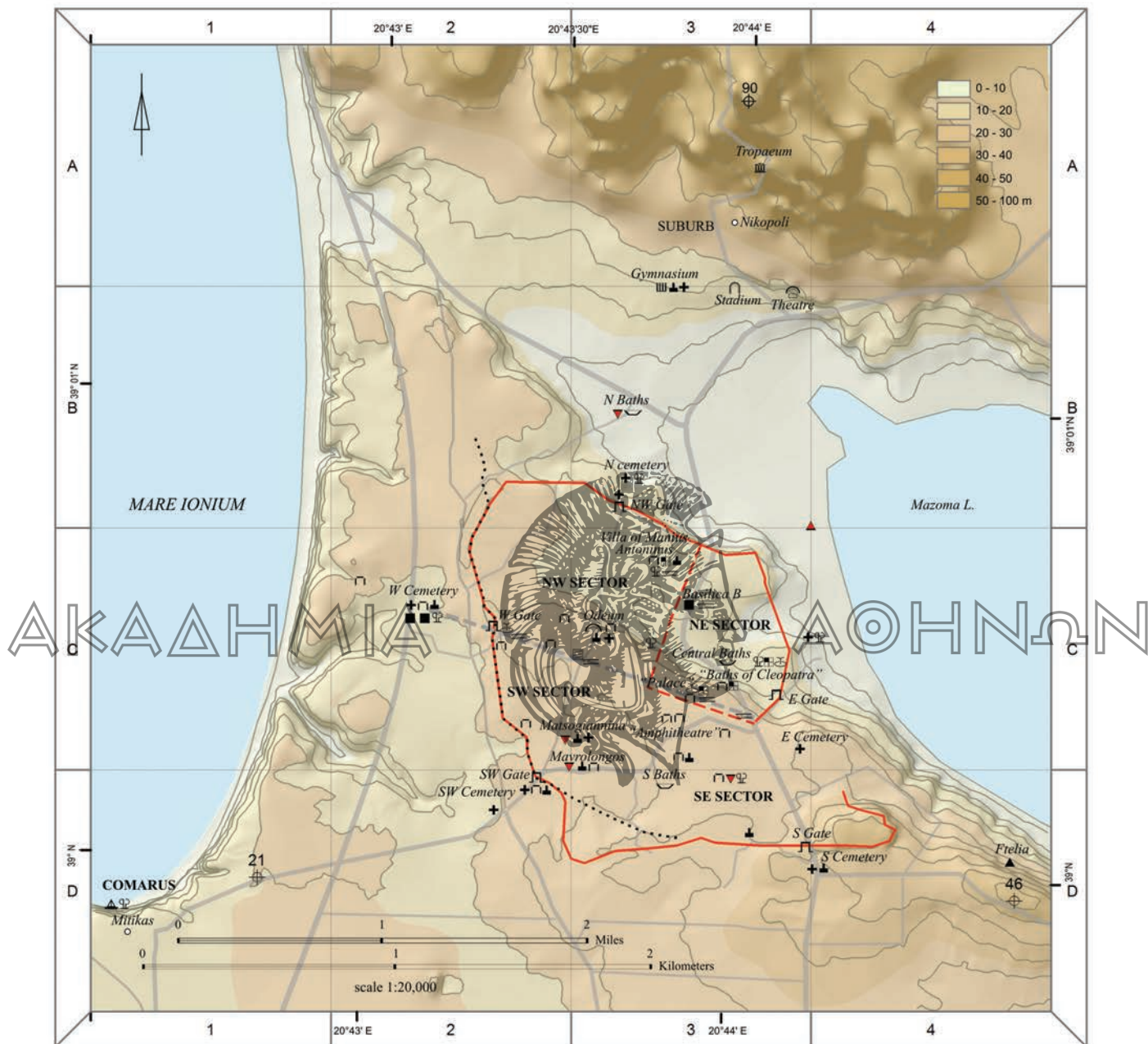
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------|---|
| ○ Modern village - town | ≡ Fortification wall
Moenia, murus | ≡ Road
Via | ∩ Baths
Aquae | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site
Villa rustica |
| — Modern road | □ Architectural remains
Aedificium, structura | ⊙ Coins
Nummi | ■ Mosaic
Pavimentum | ⊕ Tower, castle, fortified village
Turris, castellum |
| ▲ Glass
Vitro | ◆ Kiln, Workshop
Fornax, Officina | ▲ Port
Portus | + | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon
Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

NICOPOLIS



LEGEND / LEGENDE

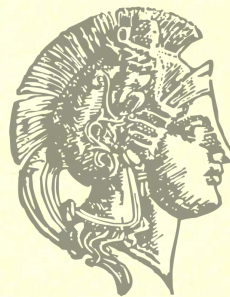
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— Modern road	⌒ Theatrum tectum	⌒ Aquae	⌒ Sigilla	⌒ Temple, sanctuary	
- - - Decumanus maximus	⌒ Architectural members	⌒ Farmhouse, farm site	⌒ Mosaic	⌒ Architectural remains	
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			⌒ Sepulchrum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroon		

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