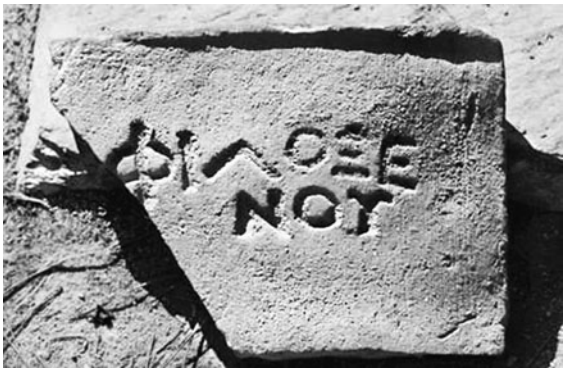


123. Sykeon, Kastro: stamped tile.

Myrophylo, Monastery of Agios Georgios. K. Mantzana (7th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 527) on excavation 500m southeast of the monastery, at Bargiania, which revealed the foundations of a large basilica with three aisles and a projecting apse. The elevation was a good-quality rubble construction. North of the basilica were two parallel walls of another building with a paved floor. Between the basilica and this building were 10 tombs abutting the neighbouring constructions.

Trikala. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 783–84) the discovery of Hellenistic and Roman construction in rescue excavation in ancient Trikki.

27 Pangalou Street (Siapharika property). Hellenistic and Roman walls are associated with a mosaic floor, on which are eight Early Byzantine inhumations without grave goods. Finds include loomweights, bobbins and spindle-whorls, moulded bowls, lamps, fragments of terracotta figurines, architectural remains, a large quantity of pottery of many types and 16 coins (two silver and 14 bronze).

1 Zalakosta Street (Papastergiou property). Hellenistic and Roman walls, collapsed roof remains and water channels of several phases were found in the Varousi area of the city. A small statue of a woman, minus the head, is associated with the cult of Asklepios.

See *AGOnline* for research into the **Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments of Trikala**.

Ancient Pelinna (Petroporos). L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 784–85) that rescue excavation and cleaning have exposed the western part of the fortification, of isodomic masonry, with projecting towers. A construction date at the end of the fourth century is confirmed. There was a small gate at the northwest and a gate at the west. A public building was revealed inside the town: finds include terracotta figurines related to the cult of Dionysos and a votive relief linked to the cult of Asklepios.

A subsequent press report (*Apogevmatini* [11/06/09]) coverage emphasizes the range of Neolithic to Early Roman finds made in this area, graves included.

EPIRUS

By Catherine Morgan

Nomos of Arta

(33rd EPCA: 18th EBA)

Arta

Garouphalia Street (Ch. Theodorou property). A. Angeli (12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 546–47) continuing excavation of an olive press (*cf. ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 460–62). Work on the main extraction area (B) was completed and the adjunct areas to the south investigated (**Fig. 124**).

The complete extent of area B was revealed (7.5m x 8.75m). The oil reservoir lay at the north, with stone paving on either side laid on and secured with hydraulic cement. North of the reservoir is the base for the basin used to press the olive paste. A hearth to the east may have heated the water poured onto the paste to increase the amount of oil extracted. Area B also produced portable finds associated with the first stage of olive processing: three pieces of millstone, including part of a *trapetum*, and a large quantity of olive stones over the floor.

A lane to the N leads into area Γ and the larger area Δ1. All were covered with a destruction deposit including Laconian roof tiles (stamped Β) of the end of the first to the early second century AD. In the northern part of the lane was a rectangular monolithic base with postholes for the press levers. A further room lay to the west. North of Δ1 was a room which communicated with an open area outside the workshop (with which it shared a common roof). A small storeroom containing storage vessels lay on the northeast side of area B.

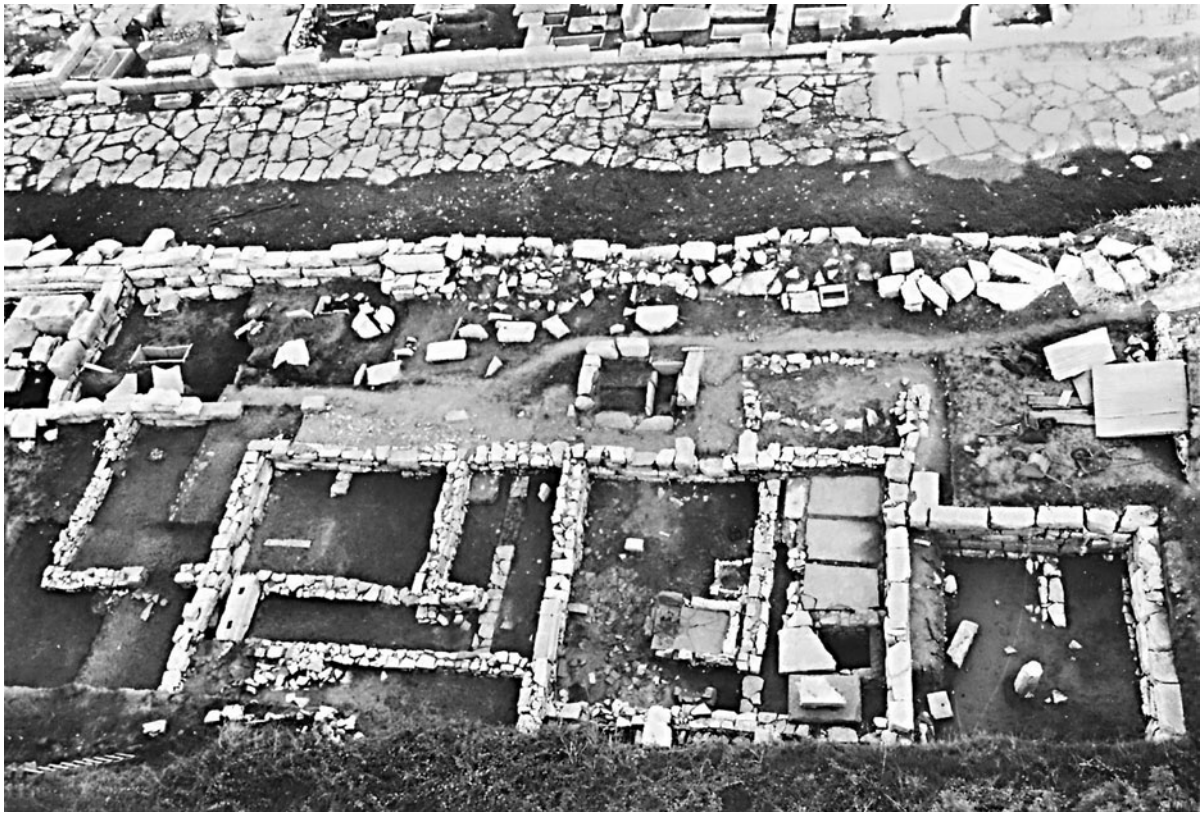
Large quantities of pottery date the use of the workshop from the mid second century BC to the early second century AD. Other finds include iron tools, Late Hellenistic and Roman bronze coins, glass vessels, bronze and bone pins, bronze fibulae, bronze nails and lead sheet. At a deeper level were walls from an earlier, Early Hellenistic, phase of the workshop destroyed in the early second century BC.

Tzanetou Street (Rapti-Oikonomidi property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 547–48) the discovery of a house with at least four rooms, built of unworked limestone. Pottery from across the house implies a Classical date for the structure (noting also a little Archaic). Preservation is too poor to reconstruct the plan. In the northern part of the plot are two more recent round structures.

Krystali Street (Charitou property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 548) a funerary peribolos and Archaic to Hellenistic tombs on either side of the modern road in the area of the east cemetery of Ambrakia on the Koutsomytas hill (*cf. ADelt* 47 [1992] *Chr*, 273–78). Tombs of various types (cists, pits, tiles and other repositories) are arranged in groups or pairs.

Priovolou Street (Manakanata property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 548–49) on excavation in the centre of ancient Ambrakia which revealed most of a house (18.5m long) and part of a north-south cobbled road to the east of it.

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124. Arta, Garouphalia Street: olive-processing facility.

The external, street wall is built of roughly-worked blocks with a drainage channel to remove rain-water from an internal paved courtyard out to the road. The house had at least seven areas: a courtyard with a well, two rooms to the west and northwest, and, to the east, a room which had, hollowed into the bedrock, a deposit of Classical pottery sealed with a clay layer. The southeast room was a kitchen: beneath a thick layer of stone chips lay a closed deposit of domestic pottery, especially cookware. A room further to the east was damaged by a Byzantine deposit. The house was built in the Classical period and remained in use throughout the Hellenistic. Archaic pottery (chiefly skyphoi and small kotyles) was also found, but not in association with architecture. Small finds include eight silver coins and 183 bronze, mostly Hellenistic in date, plus a gold ring. Byzantine occupation is represented by a number of walls, part of a hearth and two deposits.

Pouliou Drakou Street (O.T. 403, Papanikolaou property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 549–50) the completion of excavation of a peristyle court plus two internal rooms of a Roman building in the southwest of Arta, outside the walls of Ambrakia (*cf. ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 462).

Seven orthogonal limestone column bases belong to the north, west and south sides of the peristyle; on the south, two bases have parts of sandstone Doric columns *in situ.* The debris of the fallen roof covered the entire court. Two rooms opened onto the south side of the peristyle (the south room has a large limestone threshold block) and have exterior walls mostly in *opus testaceum* (with a small part in *opus spicatum*). In a later phase, the south corridor of the peristyle was closed off with a wall incorporating earlier spolia.

A number of later walls are found in the north of the plot. An earlier, Hellenistic, phase is represented by small sections of limestone wall at greater depth, mainly in the southern part of the plot. Pottery dates to the third to second century.

In addition to domestic pottery, finds include red-slip plates, bronze coins, glass vessels, and metal and bone small objects. Pieces of sandstone columns and a Doric column capital were scattered across the plot, perhaps after use in later constructions.

Pouliou Drakou and Zarra Streets (O.T. 416, Tachou descendants property). A. Angeli and Th. Kontogianni (12th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 550–52) the completion of excavation on this plot.

Part of a north-south road leading to the city wall was flanked by buildings on each side. These buildings date from the fourth to the second century BC with small extensions and adaptations but no significant change to their internal arrangement. The cobbled road (5m wide) has a 1m wide pavement along the left side. The east retaining wall of the road is also the external wall of a roadside house, of which four rooms were explored. All were covered with a thick destruction deposit of the first half of the second century BC which extends over the road. The north room is likely an andron, with a fine gravel and cement floor (the floor elsewhere was of stone chips and tile in beaten earth). The courtyard, with a well in the

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centre, lies immediately to the south. After the second-century destruction, the courtyard was paved in stone; a rubbish deposit north of the well contains Hellenistic tile and pottery as well as building material.

West of the road two buildings were separated by a sewer which runs north-south parallel to the road. The first building has three large rooms with a street entrance and several smaller rooms to the west of them, although preservation is too poor to restore the plan. These areas preserve traces of stone, tile and sherd flooring, and there is a similar floor in a probable open court to the south. The building was destroyed in the first half of the second century BC: a thick destruction level is ubiquitous, and a large rubbish pit contains fourth to third-century sherds and building debris. The second building, west of the channel, was only partially explored due to a landslip: the south wall follows the course of the city's defensive circuit, 10–11m away.

Many fragmentary vessels, terracotta figurines and relief plaques, and a large quantity of unfired clay in many areas of the two buildings and the water channel identify this as a workshop. The proximity of the buildings to the city wall, and the gate through which the road to the cemetery passed, also fits such activity.

Finds include Hellenistic pottery, terracotta figurines and relief plaques, many bronze coins of Ambrakia (third- to second-century BC) and two of the Molossian *koinon* (fourth-century BC), as well as small metal objects. In the north, below the level of the building west of the road, was a layer of Geometric pottery mixed with unworked stones (not connected with visible architecture). This is the first evidence of this date found in the south of the city.

Junction of Solomos and Makrygianni Streets (Dova property). Th. Kontogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 552–54) the results of two excavations on the site of proposed buildings. The site was severely disturbed by later activity and the high water table precluded excavation to depth. Architectural remains revealed successive construction and use phases during the Classical and Hellenistic periods which, with minor modifications, preserved the basic arrangement of the structures.

In sector A (**Fig. 125**), the west wing of the house partly uncovered in area B was found, noting two rooms with white pebble floors. The house, which has a 15m long façade, neighbours two houses separated by a water channel within the width of one insula; these insulae are defined by the parallel streets that run every *ca.* 31m across the city. The channel is covered with two large slabs at the south end: it runs northwest-southeast and joins at the southeast a channel discovered in 1998 on the neighbouring property. A cobbled lane runs obliquely to the channel, northeast-southwest, with a small conduit along its east side: it runs parallel to another excavated in 1997. In between the two lanes is the north house, of which two rooms are partially preserved. The east of these rooms was too severely damaged by later incursions and flood to investigate. The west room is the andron, with a well-made paved floor, a shallow step round the walls and a small stone column.

The south house had two main areas, one a room with a pebble pavement and the other the central court with a stone paving in its last phase. Beneath the Hellenistic court surface was a system of small channels which led into the lane and thence the main channel. The dense destruction deposit over the lane and much of the north house dates the destruction of this area to the second century. Pottery is mainly Hellenistic, but also includes fifth- to fourth-century material from the deeper levels, the lowest construction level and a deposit in the lane. A few coins and small metal objects were collected.

In sector B (**Fig. 126**), an ancient road (4.6–4.8m wide), oriented northwest-southeast, forms part of the dense network of parallel streets which, together with the intersecting major avenues, define the city grid. Surfaced with cobbles and tile, it had a pavement along the west side; the retaining wall on the east was the boundary of the neighbouring building. West of the road is the central court of a house (4.5m x 4m), plus part of four rooms around it. In the last phase of use, this court had a stone paving in cement, as does the neighbouring room to the west; in the middle is a hearth. A thick destruction layer over the road, especially the west side, dates the destruction of the house to the second century. Finds include Classical and Hellenistic pottery, plus many bronze coins, mostly of Ambrakia, and small metal objects.

Kosma Aitolou Street (Zerva property). Th. Kontogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 554–55) the completion of excavation in the centre of the ancient city (*cf. ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 470) which revealed parts of



125. Arta, junction of Solomos and Makrygianni Streets: sector A.



126. Arta, junction of Solomos and Makrygianni Streets: sector B.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000256 Published online by Cambridge University Press

three houses separated by water channels. These houses, with minor extensions and modifications, date from Archaic to Hellenistic times (seventh/sixth to second century BC).

House A in the northwestern part of the plot included three rooms, one of which had a pebble pavement. Of house B to the south only a corner was preserved. Of house Γ, in the east of the plot, only two rooms can be traced, badly damaged by later building. The final construction phase dates to the fourth century BC, and the dense destruction deposit which covers mainly houses A and B and the water channels dates the destruction to the end of the third or the early second century BC. An earlier, early fifth-century, phase is recognized in sections of wall in house Γ and in a destruction deposit of the end of the fifth century in this area. Archaic construction is seen in the lowest levels of the walls of house B (first half of the sixth century BC) and in the foundation level of the walls of house Γ (seventh to sixth century BC). An extensive layer of (mostly local) Late Geometric pottery was found across the plot, with no associated architecture. There were also a few bronze coins of Ambrakia and small metal objects.

Kosma Aitolou and Philellinon Streets (Rombou property). Th. Kontogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 555) the discovery on a plot slightly to the east of the Zerva property of a road and a roadside house to the east.

The cobbled road, one of the dense network of cross-streets in the city grid, running northwest-southeast, was 3.5–4m wide and was traced for a length of 17.8m. A pavement ran along the west side. The east retaining wall was also the front wall of the roadside house within which two main areas are noted – a courtyard with a pebble and paved floor and a water channel, and a tripart andron with a shallow step round the walls of the two southern parts and fine pebble pavements (white in the northern part, and grey and white in the others, with traces of red colour mainly in the east). The Classical phase of the house is seen in the lower parts of the exterior walls and in the courtyard where there is evidence for differences in the arrangement of the interior space. A group of miniature vases was found in a building dedication deposit in the courtyard.

Beneath the road surface in the south was an Archaic pithos burial.

Finds include Classical and Hellenistic pottery, with notable Archaic from the burial, many bronze coins of Ambrakia, mostly third- to second-century BC, and small metal objects.

Arachthou Street (Andreou property). Th. Kontogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 556) the discovery of part of a building and water channel outside the ancient city wall, between the wall and the river Arachthos.

Ambrakia Street (Papazoglou property). Th. Kontogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 556) the discovery of a destruction deposit of tile and building materials, and a cist tomb with Byzantine burials.

Hill of Perranthi. V. Karatzeni (12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 589) the discovery of ancient walling in worked blocks on the west slope of the hill. This is likely a fortress belonging to the defensive system of ancient Ambrakia.

NOMOS OF PREVEZA
(33rd EPCA: 18th EBA)

Nikopolis

Monument of Octavian Augustus. K. Zachos and Ch. Kappa (12th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 557–60) continuing excavation of the victory monument (**Fig. 127**).

At the east retaining wall the rain-water drain continued to be traced and its construction examined in detail. It stops at the level of the upper terrace and did not continue beyond the wall of the left part of the podium. Investigation also focused on the brick structure at the end of the channel (*cf. ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 471–73): the southeast and west sides are in *opus testaceum*, while the west has the same loose construction as the channel. It postdates the first, Augustan, phase of construction and its position, along with an Augustan Ionic column capital re-used in the structure, suggests that it marked the entrance to the monument from the upper terrace.

More of the eastern part of the stoa was exposed, including the foundation of the median wall for a length of 18m. The lowest part of the foundation is in sandstone with hard limestone above.

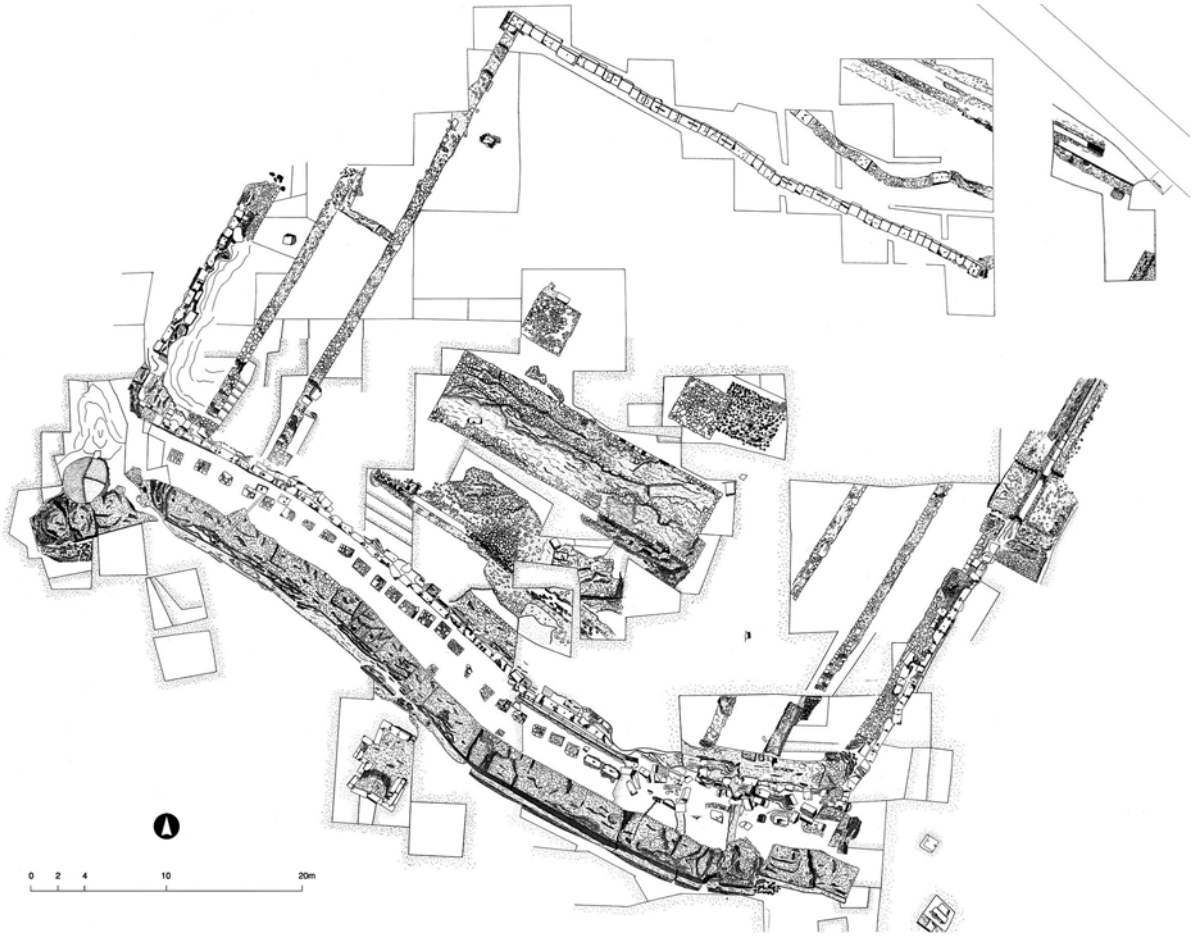
South of the altar, excavation continued between the central monumental altar and the water channel. The pavement of this area is not in contact with the altar foundation where there was a thick soil packing layer. Along the south wall of the altar was a destruction layer *in situ* of the marble sculpted decoration of the altar, with many pointed amphorae and evidence of burning. In addition to fragments of waves and garlands, there were depictions of the muzzle of a wild boar (AK 1937), of human figures and of the *rostrum* of a ship (**Fig. 128**).

House of Manius Antoninus. K. Zachos and Th. Kyrkou (12th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 561–63) on the third season of excavation in this Roman house, focusing on the southern area (**Fig. 129**).

Fifteen new rooms and areas were revealed, plus one floor mosaic, parts of four drainage channels and the cistern in the second courtyard. West of the tetrastyle court, excavation of the likely *triclinium* (room III) was completed (*cf. ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 508–11). This room, entered from the court via a doorway with a well-worked threshold block, originally communicated with the room to the north, but this was blocked. The floor mosaic has a design of 11 orthogonal areas with geometric motifs and a central *emblema* with a different subject, probably a figure but largely destroyed. A third-century AD date is proposed. Ancient damage was repaired with tiles on the east and west sides. Traces of wall-paintings with plant designs are noted on the north and west walls. Much plain domestic pottery was recovered from the room, as well as fourth-century coins.

Room III communicates with two rooms, V and VI, to the north and west, with plaster floors; room VI has wall-paintings, and it is possible that both were androns. North of the tetrastyle court, room IV, with a plaster floor and probably also marble cladding on the walls, was extended to the northeast. It is probably later than IV and V, and has original communicating doors blocked up. A small room with a hypocaust was found east of room IV; there were remains of burning over the floor, as well as three series of support columns and *tegulae mammatae* from the walls. East of this room was a well, perhaps linked to the operation of the hypocaust.

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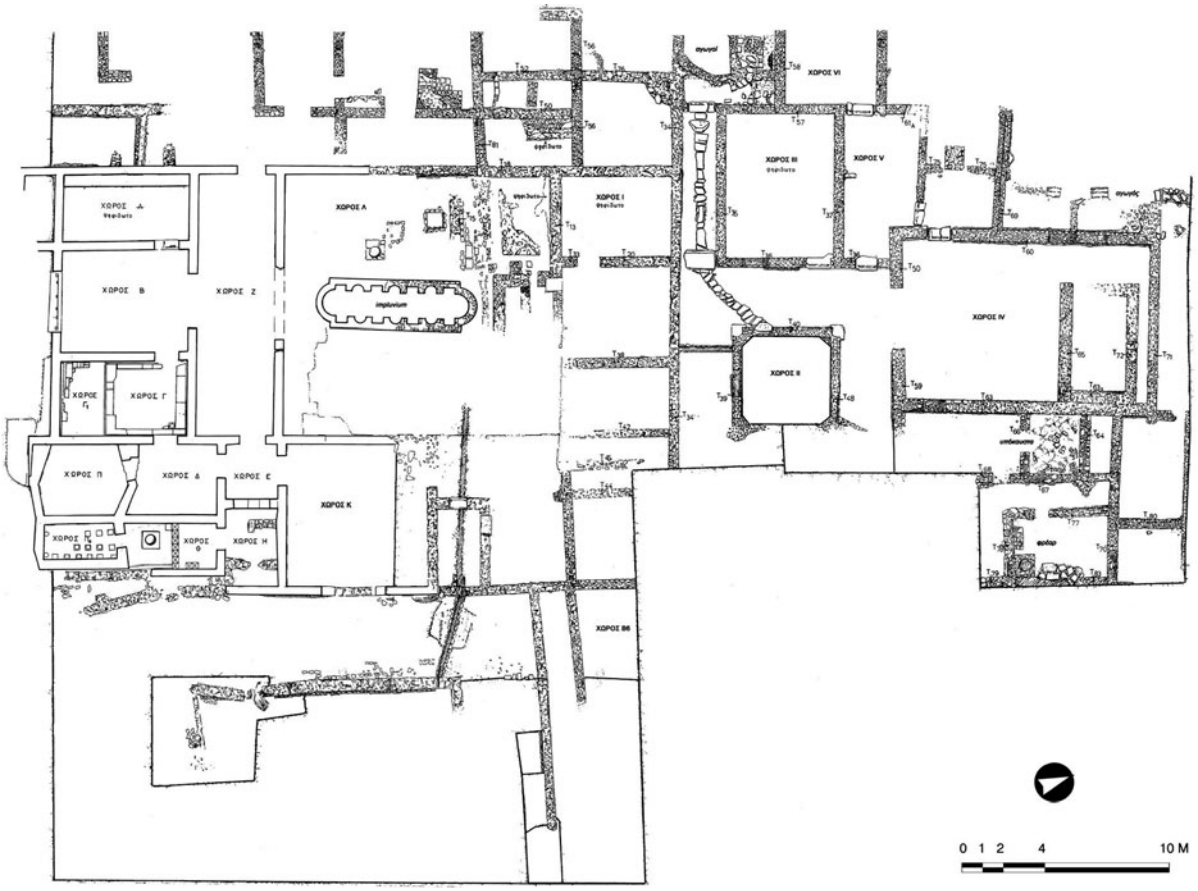


127. Nikopolis, Monument of Octavian Augustus: excavation plan.



128. Nikopolis, Monument of Octavian Augustus: marble sculpture from the altar.

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129. Nikopolis, House of Manius Antoninus.

In the southwest were sections of four sewers. It is clear that the building extends to the north beyond the excavation area.

Nikopolis. A full account of work to conserve and present the Roman cemeteries and fortifications is presented (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 563–76, 582–84, 586–87). In attention to summary accounts of the monuments, the results of targeted excavation are reported (**Fig. 130**).

At the south gate in the Roman fortification, excavation revealed details of the construction of the east and west towers and the sections of wall beside them. In front of the east side of the west part of the wall, finds include part of an inscribed funerary stele.

South cemetery. Two mausoleia were investigated. Within the west tower lay mausoleum 1 (7.2m x 8.4m) with walls faced in *opus testaceum* and a cement floor on which were sarcophagi, and which had a central area of *opus tesselatum.* There was a niche in the west wall and two steps in the east side (where there was likely an entrance from the street of tombs). Mausoleum 2 (5.3m x 8.5m) has a tiled floor. On the north side was a second- to third-century BC stone sarcophagus of the Assos type inscribed on the lower part. Among the spolia in the area is a sarcophagus fragment inscribed: ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ ΕΤΩΝ. Mausoleum 3 lies south of the eastern part of the south gate (5.2m x 4.2m, oriented east-west) with the entrance on the west in *opus incertum* and a clay floor. On the long sides are niches for cinerary urns. Two cist tombs, in contact with the north and south walls, each contained a built headrest; both were robbed, with only a few bones, pottery of the second half of the fourth century AD and fragments of glass vessels preserved.

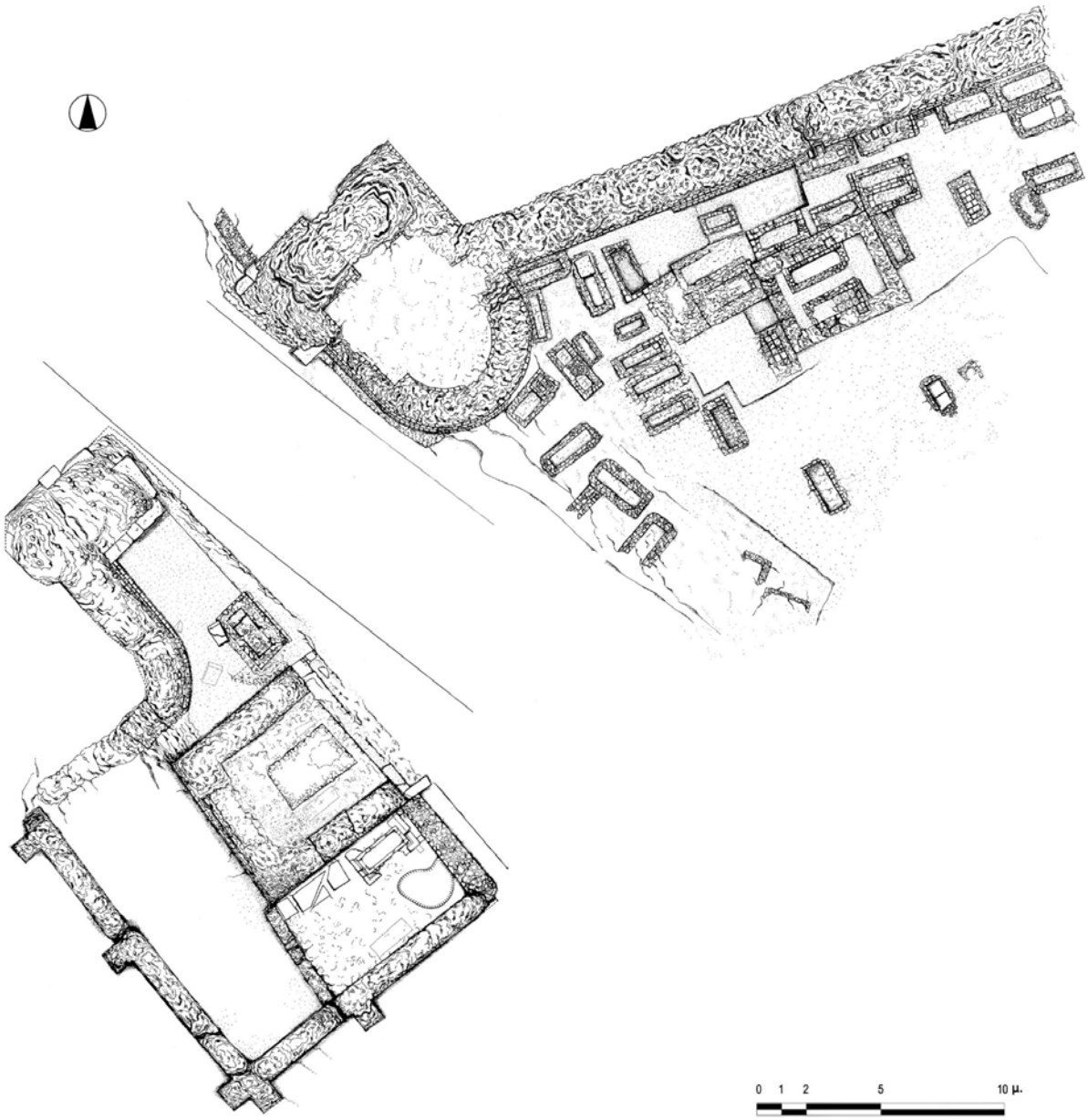
In the area around the eastern part of the wall, some 50 tombs were found, mostly robbed, of which 33 were brick-built cists and 17 tile graves. Among these, grave 19, a child cremation, contained six terracotta dolls, four terracotta female figurines, a gold ring, a glass cup and an unguentarium, a bronze nail and iron wheels from a toy. Finds indicate that the south cemetery was used from the first to the fourth century AD. Tombs arranged on both sides of the road that passed through the south gate respect the line of the wall, thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for its construction.

North section of the Roman wall and north cemetery. Following extensive cleaning, excavation focused on the wall, the north gate, part of the ancient road and the north cemetery. Two stretches of the wall were exposed, 22m long east of the gate and 94m long to the west, plus most of the east tower (5.6m x 9m). A large number of bricks were stamped TVR and TN. The tower had a second storey; inside, a later partition wall includes a quantity of architectural spolia. Most of the west tower was exposed, revealing a construction very similar to the east tower; inside was part of a floor in *opus spicatum.* A strong wall linking the tower with the spring of the arch includes re-used material (bricks, stone blocks and sculpture). This looks like a temporary later structure contemporary with modifications elsewhere. The gate (a monumental arched

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construction with a stone parapet) is one of the main entrances to the city through which ran the *cardo.* The road through the gate had hard limestone paving. Excavation of, and outside, the Early Christian city wall revealed three building phases; three orthogonal towers and the intervening wall were traced (see also F. Kephallonitou [Director, 8th EBA], *ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 601).

The north cemetery extends outside the city walls. Forty eight tombs were found within eight funerary periboloi. Tomb types are brick-built cists (often with built headrests), pits, tile graves, *enchytrismoi* (in amphorae), simple inhumations and built receptacles. Both adults and children were buried. Grave goods comprised terracotta lamps (**Fig. 131**), glass vessels (unguentaria), small bronze items (coins, needles) and occasional personal items such as a bone comb and necklace. Peribolos A contained four cists; peribolos B a cist with an inscribed marble stele *in situ* and a tile grave; peribolos Γ had six tombs (two tile graves, a pit, an *enchytrismos*, one disturbed grave and a cist with an *in situ* inscribed marble stele); peribolos Δ had only one badly damaged tomb; peribolos E contained 12 tombs with pottery and burnt material from funerary offerings in the fill between them; peribolos Στ had eight tombs including a cist with two inscribed marble stelae. Peribolos Z contained seven cists, a simple inhumation, four tile graves and two tomb receptacles; here several cists contained multiple burials, reburials and inurned cremations, and the tile graves single burials, often disarticulated and with poor goods in comparison with the cists. The receptacles were sealed with the strong mortar used to line the floor, and were either ossuaries or held inurned crema-



130. Nikopolis, south sector of Roman wall and cemetery.

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131. Nikopolis, north section of the Roman wall and north cemetery: lamp from peribolos B (Nikopolis Museum 1316).

tions. The excavated portion of peribolos H contains three cists and, in the east, a probable mausoleum which postdates the earliest burials here.

Finally, test excavation revealed the walling of a large Roman building on the southern borders of the city.

K. Zachos, Th. Kyrkou and Ch. Kappa (12th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 582–84, 586–87) on conservation and site presentation undertaken on the main monuments of Nikopolis.

Louros valley

K. Zachos and N. Choinas (12th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 556–57, 587–88) a number of archaeological sites identified in the course of prospection before reforestation in the area between the Kleisoura gorge and the slopes north of Ag. Georgios.

Ypsoma Paliokklisi. A cemetery was located on the southwest slopes of this hill: a stone cist tomb contained a few bones, probably of a child, and a second-century BC squat lekythos. On the top of the hill were the remains of a walled settlement.

Agios Georgios, Chalikia, Ypsoma Diministra. Part of a Roman farmstead was identified, including a room (A) with a floor mosaic with geometric designs and parts of the marble interior decoration. The walls were built with field-stones and cement, with the exception of the area round the door which was in *opus testaceum.* Inside, the wall-plaster had a red colour. There is evidence for a second storey. Among the other rooms of the house to the south, one (B) had evidence against the south wall for a low step in *opus testaceum* and a Π-shaped structure with a column in the middle, perhaps a form of apse. In the area of the apse and the step were strong burning, glass fragments and a mass of clay with fruit impressions. A third room(?) neighbouring B contained a destruction deposit. Southeast of this was a water channel.

Portable finds include bronze Imperial coins, fragments of *tegulae mammatae* confirming the presence of baths, sherds and glass vessels. The building was in use from the first/second to the fifth century AD.

NOMOS OF THESPROTIA
(32nd EPCA: 8th EBA)

Publications: A. Kanta-Kitsou, O. Palli and I. Anagnostou, *Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ηγουμενίτσας* (Athens 2008). A. Kanta-Kitsou, *Δίκτυο αρχαιολογικών χώρων Θεσπρωτίας* (Igoumenitsa 2009).

Gardiki. N. Vasilikou (8th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 617) the discovery of tombs northwest of the Church of Ag. Kyriaki which were damaged by a water channel. The one tomb investigated contained no goods.

Mandrotopos. G. Riginos (then 8th EPCA, now Director, 33rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 661) the discovery of a tile grave containing two child burials.

Margariti (irrigation of the Margariti plain). G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 663–64) the discovery of seven pottery kilns.

The oval kiln K2 is preserved to the height of the *eschara.* K3 (also oval) is built of clay and mud-brick, and preserves the firing chamber with an oblong column in the middle. Inside the rectangular K4 was a small iron knife. The firing chamber of K7, built of mud-brick and coated with clay inside, is divided by a pair of small mud-brick walls. The large number of kilns in the area indicates an organized workshop which, according to local inhabitants, functioned until the late Ottoman period.

Goupes. A partly-preserved Hellenistic building lay under a dense destruction layer. The walls, of unworked stones, are preserved to foundation level. Finds include sherds and a few complete pots, plus many iron nails. Inside was a silver-plated bronze ring with a gold nugget in the bezel.

Perdika. G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 664–65) on excavation at the fortified settlement identified as ancient Elina. Building A (30m x 30m) is located on the south side of acropolis A. The walls are of unworked



132. Perdika: bronze mask from building A.

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rectangular limestone blocks with no connecting material. To the south was a partly rock-cut road or passage. Excavation inside the building revealed parts of the walls of at least two rooms separated by aisles. Along the east side of the building, a stoa defines an atrium. The building's dimensions, its location in the fortified settlement and the finds inside it (e.g. a bronze mask depicting the head of a bearded god [**Fig. 132**]) suggest that building A was a public building. Building B was built on a rectangular terrace. The partly excavated walls delimit a wing (unit I) of at least two rooms. The walls of unit I are also built of unworked limestone. The roof was tiled. Finds include coarse and fine pottery, loomweights, five bronze coins, iron nails, lead sheet and part of a bronze clasp.

Faskomilia, Syvota (Galanouli property). G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 663) the discovery of a layer of pottery and tile, stones and pebbles, probably connected with a stream running through the plot. The coarsewares are of different periods; the ancient pottery came from the neighbouring hill top (the site of the small kastro of Faskomilia).

Ladochori, Igoumenitsa
N. Vasilikou and F. Kephallonitou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 623–25) a series of rescue excavations in an area of known Roman to Early Christian activity.

O.T. 58/03, plot II, Zoi-Sokoli and K. Sokoli property. Part of a building, with three adjoining rooms running north-south, continues west beyond the excavation plot. The walls were of flat stones bound with mortar and the room floors of beaten earth. To the south of the south wall was part of a paved surface or road with two building phases. Fourteen graves were found, oriented east-west with no goods (four *enchytrismoi*, eight tile graves of different forms and two cist graves). Finds include 315 worn bronze coins, 68 bronze items (mostly nails), 32 fragments of glass vessels, six bronze pins, 21 broken pottery vessels (mostly lamps), sherds of plain domestic pottery and three marble fragments (one from a table). These are mostly Early Christian in date, but include material from earlier construction phases.

O.T. 58/02, G. and S. Papavasileiou property. A room was defined by four walls of rubble and mortar, with an opening on the south side. Inside were sherds of large storage vessels with combed decoration, domestic pottery and a little tile.

O.T. 52/07, V. Stavropoulou property. A room was found with three walls of stone and mortar, as well as part of a paved surface and a conduit. Finds are very few – mainly plainware sherds and small worn bronze coins.

O.T. 60, no. 17, Daflaki property. The first stages of excavation, 50m east of the Sokoli plot, revealed tiles, domestic pottery, stones, glass fragments and six coins. A water channel was also found.

K. and I. Loli property. Sections of wall were found from two rooms; surface cleaning produced 34 bronze coins, a lamp with a cross motif, a few bronze attachments and sherds of vessels, lamps and glass vessels.

Igoumenitsa
G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 666) the discovery of three tile-grave tombs within the area expropriated for the construction of the road connecting **Igoumenitsa harbour** with the Egnatia Odos (Ladochorio junction).

G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 656–57) on excavations at two locations.

In the southwest corner of the **Kastro**, a tile grave, oriented east-west, contained one burial accompanied by a lamp, a small pot and a glass unguentarium(?), plus an Imperial Roman bronze coin in the deceased's mouth. Excavation during restoration of the **Pyrgos Ragiou** revealed a rectangular, single-roomed Ottoman building (4.85m x 6m) beside the ancient walls. Metal horse-shoes and abundant iron nails indicate that this was a stable associated with the tower. Under its floor lay part of the foundation ditch for the ancient wall: finds from the area include two abraded bronze coins of Kerkyra of 300–229 BC.

Nea Seleukeia, Lioubesi (landholding 319). G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 666) a dense concentration of flint artefacts within a red earth deposit.

Industrial Park of Thesprotia. G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 667) the collection of 670 lithic artefacts during a survey of the 30ha plot designated for the park, east of Psaka and Grika and north of Lake Prontani. Most are flakes, mostly of flint. The lack of diagnostic features makes it difficult to assign them to a specific prehistoric period.

Elea
Publication: G. Riginos and K. Lazari, *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας: η συνοικία νότια της Αγοράς* (Athens 2008).

Paramythia
G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 660–61) the results of two rescue excavations.

Dimou property. A pipeline system and a rectangular building (internally 2.9m x 5m) with at least two architectural phases were found. During the second phase the building had a plaster floor and a terracotta bathtub. Finds include much coarse pottery, a little Hellenistic black-glazed ware, pyramidal loomweights, and iron fragments and iron nails from the pipeline system. Bronze jewellery was also found, plus a fourth-century BC silver Corinthian drachma and a few Hellenistic bronze coins.

Tsiota and Natsi property. Here, two robbed cist graves were constructed and first used in the Hellenistic period, although Roman and Early Christian coins indicate continuing use at least into Early Christian times.

Byzantine baths. N. Vasilikou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 598–600) on excavation conducted in the context of restoration work.

The walls of a probable *apodyterion* were found, with a domed roof and a stone paved floor. On the east side are built stone benches with indentations and, in the centre of the room, a marble-clad basin with supply and drainage channels. A small adjunct room leads to a further domed room which may be the *tepidarium.* The floor was likely paved in marble. The two next rooms, with a hypocaust system, were likely *caldaria* – the smaller being a private room off the main chamber. Remains of a vaulted cistern were found in the south and, below it, the main heating system with hot-air conduits leading from the furnace. Many water channels, with terracotta pipes, were found in the eastern part of the bath. Finds were mostly glazed Middle Byzantine sherds and a few Ottoman coins. A 15th-century date is suggested.

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Thesprotia Expedition. B. Forsén (Finnish Institute at Athens) reports on the 2009 campaign.

Magnetometry survey was conducted at sites PS 12 (Neolithic to Bronze Age), PS 13 (Late Roman farmstead), PS 14 (possible monumental Hellenistic heroon, noting *ca.* 20 large blocks re-used in a stone wall) and PS 37 (Late Classical to Early Hellenistic farmstead). No clear surviving walls were found at PS 13. At PS 14 the possible location of the heroon was identified but no clear plan was obtained due to later disturbance. At PS 37 the farmstead was located and beside it a probable pottery kiln as well as two large pits. At PS 12 only a small part of the site was surveyed, revealing the straight continuation for at least 15m of the wall traced for 9m in a trial trench. This wall is likely a terrace, following the contour lines.

At PS 12, a C^{14} date of the start of the Late Bronze Age was obtained from a bone from the fill between the blocks of the terrace wall. Some 6m upslope from the terrace wall was a grave tumulus (*ca.* 9–10m in diameter) with a perimeter wall and a fill of stones and soil (**Fig. 133**). Within it were two badly-preserved child graves and, in the centre, an intact cist grave with the remains of two adults but no grave offerings. A C^{14} sample from the burial dates it to the Middle to Late Bronze Age transition. The tumulus was built upon a *ca.* 0.2m deep layer containing Early Bronze Age pottery mixed with a few Neolithic sherds. The pottery includes several spoons and corded ware which ties the site into a wide Balkan Early Bronze Age network. Remains of daub, a possible fireplace, several spindle-whorls and flint sickles with gloss from cutting grain were also found. Several C^{14} samples date the layer to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. A further cist grave *ca.* 75m to the south was of similar construction to that in the tumulus. It had been looted and half of the burial thrown out; no grave goods were found. A C^{14} sample from the burial dates it to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. It remains unclear whether this grave was part of a tumulus and/or constructed on top of an earlier settlement layer.

In sum, PS 12 seems to be a late Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age cemetery located on top of a mainly Early Bronze Age settlement. The terrace wall is roughly contemporary with the graves, and may form a border between them and the lower lying fields where the contemporary settlement may have been located.

At Ag. Donatos Zervochoriou (PS 25), a small fortified Early Hellenistic acropolis, excavation was pursued to investigate the architecture of the Early Roman *villa rustica* identified in 2008. Two rooms of the villa were revealed in their entirety. One (*ca.* 2.4m x 5m) had high-quality wall-paintings (panels in different colours with plant motifs). The other was a cellar with an entrance from the south and a dump of mainly Hellenistic pottery on the floor. Two small rooms were found to the north of the room with the wall-paintings. One was almost empty, whereas the other contained a thick layer of tiles below which was a dump containing a large quantity of animal bone and cooking pot sherds. The room was originally designed to collect rain-water: the floor and the lower parts of the walls are coated in hydraulic plaster, and a channel leads downhill from the room probably towards a cistern. Inside the channel, seven bronze coins were found: some are Early Hellenistic, but at least one, a first-century AD coin minted in Apollonia, has a direct connection to the villa.



133. Thesprotia Expedition: grave tumulus.

Finally, a round room (*ca.* 5m in diameter), with hydraulic plaster on the floor and lower walls, was explored to clarify its function. Further cleaning and mapping of the visible *opus incertum* walls indicates that the villa measured *ca.* 90m x 40m, although the residents also used the Hellenistic tower some 20m to the east.

Zervochori. G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 666–67) on the finds made during the land redistribution project on the plain of Paramythias. Concentrations of surface pottery and architectural remains (walls, tombs, etc.) were located in various fields in the vicinity of Zervochori.

Eleftherochori

Palaia Krini. N. Vasilikou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 619–21) the discovery of a potter's kiln and building during excavation for the construction of the Egnatia Odos.

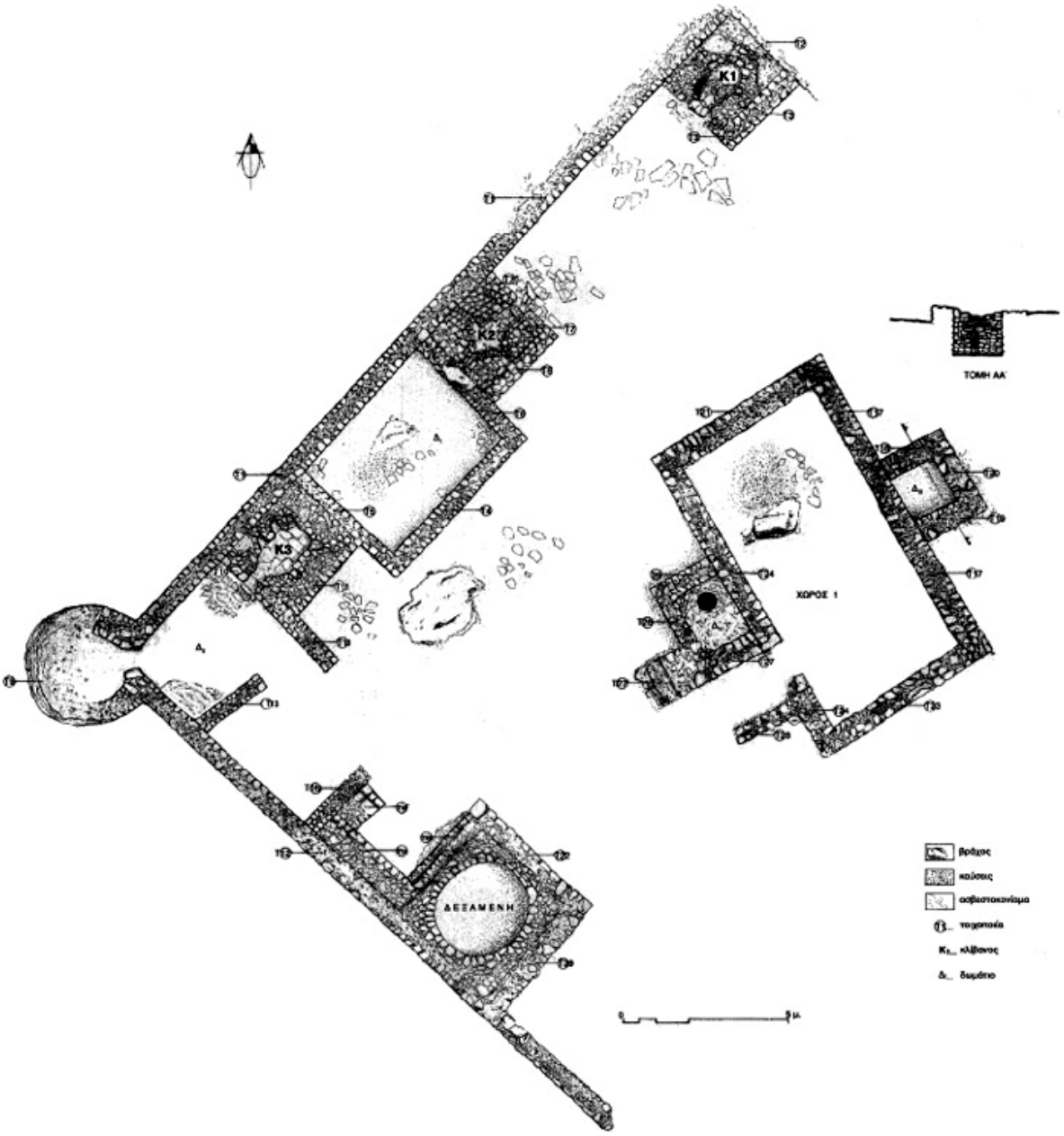
The round kiln, oriented north-south, had a two-storey subterranean *praefurnium*, furnace and firing chamber. The furnace chamber had clay walls and the firing chamber was built of unworked stone lined with brick and clay. Four supports for the *eschara* were preserved. The chamber contained fragments of tile and brick, as well as plain domestic pottery and decorated pithos rim – the products of the kiln cannot be precisely determined.

Excavation east of Palaia Krini revealed the walls of an Early Christian multi-roomed building of rubble and mortar, which has more than one construction phase and which continued beyond the plot. Four tombs were found, oriented east-west, two of which contained grave goods (plain pottery, a glass vessel and a bronze coin). Finds from the area include 65 small bronze coins (some of the reigns of Theodosios II, AD 408–450, and Zenon, AD 474–491), much tile and brick, domestic pottery, glass vessels and small metal objects. Architectural members in marble and other stones are reported. The kiln and the building complex were likely contemporary.

Lofos. N. Vasilikou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 621–22) the discovery of a building complex during excavation for the construction of the Egnatia Odos (**Fig. 134**).

The northwest and southwest walls of the complex were discovered. Inside were the remains of three oval kilns along the northwest side of the complex, a cistern on the south, and different rooms and spaces. All three kilns were built of tile, brick and sandstone, with paved floors

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134. Eleftherochori, Lofos: plan of building complex.

and air ducts. Finds from the complex include metal objects (mostly nails), 10 Ottoman coins, plain pottery, Ottoman clay pipes and glazed sherds.

Krystallopigi (Selliani), Rachi Velli. N. Vasilikou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 625–27) on rescue excavation on a hill southwest of Rachi Velli, to the left of the road from Neraida to Paramythia.

The foundations of a building complex were revealed, showing at least two phases of construction, along with tile graves without grave goods. To one building phase belongs a large three-aisled basilica with an apse, of rubble and mortar construction. On the west side is a rectangular construction which may be the Early Christian baptisterion containing a font. Finds are few for a building of this size – sherds of glass and pottery vessels, the lid of a storage vessel, a column capital, a small part of a parapet, a terracotta lamp, bronze coins and a variety of other small objects. A stone plaque with an engraved cross may come from a parapet.

Korytiani (irrigation of the plain of Riziani-Korytiani). G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 657–59) on rescue excavation at two sites.

North of the national road from Igoumenitsa to Ioannina, the *caldarium* of a Roman bath was uncovered (dated by 10 bronze coins to the fourth to fifth century AD). A notable collection of pottery, including much relief ware,

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was recovered. The complex was founded on the remains of two earlier (Hellenistic) architectural phases (**Fig. 135**). South of the national road and 300m from the junction to Dramesi, part of a large building was uncovered, of date and function as yet unknown. After the abandonment of this building, the area was used as a cemetery: 12 Byzantine cist graves contained limited grave goods.

He further reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 666) two robbed cist tombs at site K23 of the irrigation project, south of the national road in the demos of Parapotamou.

Geroplatanos, Doliani. G. Riginos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 659–660) on excavation along the road connecting Geroplatanos with the new bridge over the Kalamas river, northeast of the ancient settlement at Doliani, at the base of the hill associated by Dakaris with the cemetery of that settlement.

Eleven cist graves, all oriented northwest-southeast, contained mostly single and, in two cases, double, inhumations. Six women and three men (aged 25–50) can be identified from the skeletal remains. The tombs were poorly furnished with only a little jewellery (three rings and three silver and bronze earrings) and a whole pot used as a grave marker, plus a few sherds from the fill outside. These finds date to the 10th to the 11th century AD and have parallels at the extensive Byzantine cemetery found 3km away at the site of the regional refuse disposal facility at Karytiani.

Publications: A. Kanta-Kitsou and V. Lambrou, *Ντόλιανη Θεσπρωτίας: αρχαιολογικός οδηγός* (Athens 2008). Ministry of Culture and Tourism (32nd EPCA), *Αρχαιολογικός χώρος Ντόλιανης: πρακτικά ημερίδας με θέμα: "Εργασίες ανάδειξης στους αρχαιολογικούς χώρους της Θεσπρωτίας. Ελέα, Ντόλιανη, Δυμόκαστρο", Ηγουμενίτσα, 14 Δεκεμβρίου 2007* (Athens 2008).

Dymokastro
Publication: K. Lazari, A. Georgatou and K. Kountouri, *Δυμόκαστρο Θεσπρωτία: αρχαιολογικός οδηγός* (Athens 2008).

NOMOS OF IOANNINA
(12th EPCA: 8th EBA)

Publication: K. Zachos, *Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Ιωαννίνων* (Ioannina 2009).

Egnatia Odos, section 2.2: Pedini-Drosochori
Rachi, Platanias Pamvotidas. G. Pliakou (12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 544–45) continuing excavation of this settlement on the northern slopes of the Rachi hill, *ca.* 2km southeast from the modern lake shore.

Settlement remains lay immediately beneath the surface in the southeastern part of the site and deeper to the northwest. A destruction deposit covered the entire area. The western limit of the site was established, the eastern almost so, but continued work is required to the north and south. Settlement developed as a dense concentration of houses and support areas arranged around an open area or square. In the eastern part, a narrow lane running east-west was defined by the exterior walls of the buildings on each side of it.



135. Korytiani: Roman bath with earlier, Hellenistic, buildings.

South of this lane was a complex of 14 rooms from which a thick layer of tile was removed and the area cleaned (**Fig. 136**). The rooms were irregularly arranged and tightly concentrated, making it hard to distinguish individual buildings which shared walls. To one house probably belonged the central room 12 with a hearth and the secondary areas 1, 8 and 9 to the south, 5 and 13 to the north and 4 to the west. Rooms 2 and 3 furthest to the west probably form a later addition used as a storeroom for pithoi. To the north, rooms 5 and 13 were also adjunct areas with large quantities of tableware. In the southwest corner of room 1 were 22 loomweights. Four coin finds date the use of the complex from the last quarter of the fourth century to the first half of the second.

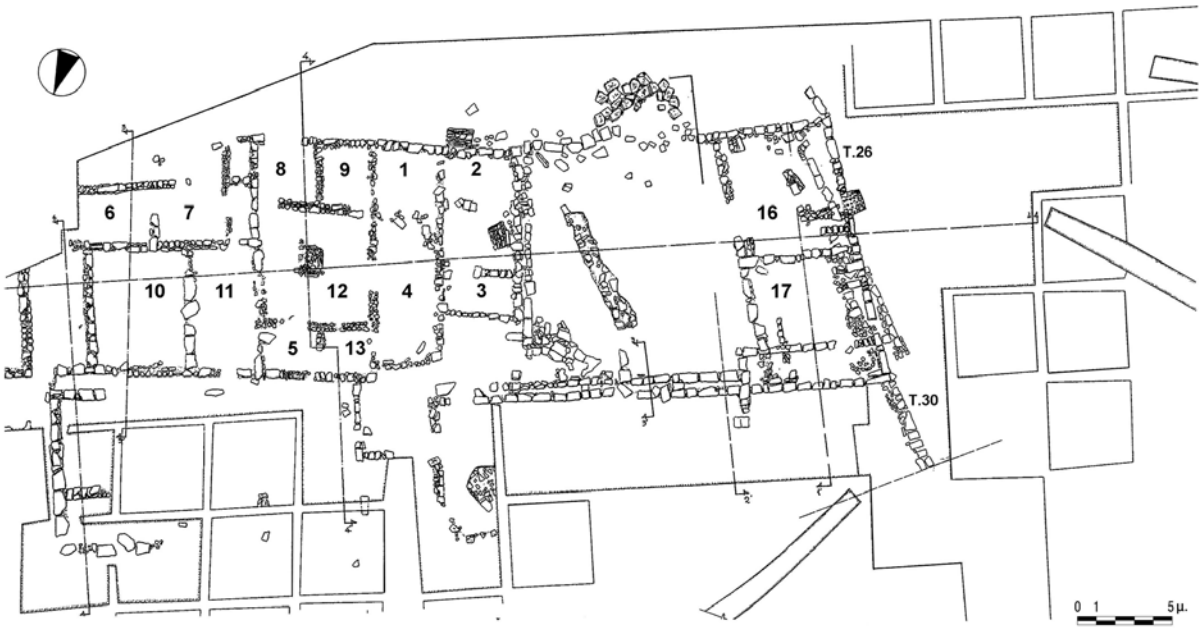
A second house immediately to the east had area 10 at its centre, with the smaller rooms 6 and 7 to the south, 11 to the west and one further room to the east. Only the northwest corner of a third house was exposed. North of the lane and the buildings so far described, lay the fragmentary remains of the eastern part of a house with two rooms. The building was likely destroyed and the debris removed since so little survives in the area.

The western part of the settlement consists of a 12m x 12m open square, bounded by a double wall to the north (and probably also to the south). A layer of fallen tile along the east side likely comes from rooms 2 and 3: these are stamped with dolphins or baetyls and Y.XA, MH, AM and other combinations.

Facing the square at the west are two large rooms (16 and 17) with at least two building phases. Room 16 has a wide entrance to the square and, inside, two successive destruction deposits: a *terminus ante quem* for the first building phase is provided by black-glazed pottery of the second half of the fourth century and a post-mortem Macedonian coin of Alexander the Great. Room 17 does not communicate with the square: it was originally part of room 16 but was later separated. To the west are substantial retaining walls.

Portable finds include, in addition to black-glazed pottery and coins, two figurine fragments, an iron door key and a bronze pin.

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136. Egatia Odos, Rachi, Platanias Pamvotidas: plan of building complex.

Doliana, Agios Georgios (S. Alexiou property). A. Karaberidi (8th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 619) on continuing excavation at the three-aisled Early Christian basilica at Opagia Kalama. The mosaic pavement was completely exposed; it had a signature on the west side.

Ethnos (28/01/10) reports the discovery of the mosaic from the west aisle with depictions of personifications of the sea and a river.

Konitsa

Kato Konitsa. Y. Phaklari (12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 589) the chance discovery, during building work in the area of Kato Konitsa, of a bronze leaf-shape spearhead and dagger, likely from a grave. Ensuing excavation revealed two cist graves, one of which was almost intact. The fill contained two bronze beads. Finds date from the transition from the Late Bronze Age (LHIIIB–C) to the Early Iron Age.

A. Karaberidi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 596–97) the results of research connected with restoration at the following Byzantine monuments.

Chamkos House. Excavation of the adjunct buildings in the northwest part of the complex (stables and warehouses) was completed, as was that of the two-storeyed building south of the tower.

Chapel of Agios Nikolaos. This one-roomed church with a wooden roof and no narthex is fully described, noting the history of alterations to the structure and the varied construction techniques used. Cist tombs were located on the west side of the building, but not excavated. The wall-paintings are tentatively dated to the 15th century.

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